



Fiscal Year 2024
The **Interior**
Budget
in **Brief**



March 2023

Front cover photo:
Bison at Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo by David Restivo.



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Foreword

Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2024 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 2023–2024 budgetary resource estimates. The **APPENDIXES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Departmentwide table, presenting the 2024 request with prior-year amounts. Other appendixes contain summaries and project-level information of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs, including maintenance and construction, the 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.

The *2024 Interior Budget in Brief* displays 2023 funding in columns marked as 2023 Enacted, 2023 Estimate, or 2023. Amounts in the 2023 column reflect funding provided under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–328), signed by the President on December 29, 2022. All 2023 funding amounts in this document reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA^{1/} 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2023*, which was issued on March 28, 2022.

References to 2022 Actual, 2022 Appropriations, or 2022 Enacted signify amounts appropriated in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022* (Public Law 117–103) for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2022 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2022*, issued on May 28, 2021.

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. Total FTEs displayed in the tables are inclusive of staffing associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117–58) and the Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117–169).

^{1/} Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

AVSO	Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	IBC	Interior Business Center
BA	Budget Authority	IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
BBEDCA	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (of 1985)	LBBP	Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	LRF	National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	NPS	National Park Service
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation	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
CHF	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
CR	Continuing Resolution	OS	Office of the Secretary
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
DEIA	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	OWF	Office of Wildland Fire
DFO	Departmental FOIA Office	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
DO	Departmental Offices	P.L.	Public Law
DOI	Department of the Interior; Interior	SIPI	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
DWP	Departmentwide Programs	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
ECRP	Energy Community Revitalization Program	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
EO	Executive Order	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	USBM	U.S. Bureau of Mines
ESA	Endangered Species Act	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	WCF	Working Capital Fund
GSA	General Services Administration	WFM	Wildland Fire Management
GAOA	Great American Outdoors Act	ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan		



Departmental Highlights

Departmental Overview

“The time to invest in our future is now. Working together, we can strengthen our Nation for all Americans, protect the environment, and ensure that future generations continue to not only enjoy but improve our way of life.”

—Secretary Deb Haaland



As the steward of 20 percent of America’s lands, the Department of the Interior (DOI) serves several important roles for America. Interior is the manager of our country’s national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands. The Department 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 important to the Nation’s economy: generating jobs, supporting local economic growth, building resilience to our changing climate, and managing important natural resources. Interior is also charged with unique responsibilities and legal obligations to protect Indian trust assets and resources and provide direct services to federally recognized Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian beneficiaries to honor the Nation’s Federal Indian trust responsibilities.

The President’s 2024 Budget Request for Interior builds on the momentum the Administration has achieved through historic and long-awaited investments to advance commitments to Tribal Nations, climate resilience, clean energy, conservation, environmental justice, and American jobs. The 2024 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 2024 Budget

The Department’s 2024 budget totals \$18.9 billion in current authority (\$18.3 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$2.0 billion, or 12 percent, from the 2023 enacted budget. An additional \$350.0 million is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also provides an estimated \$12.6 billion in permanent funding in 2024. Within the increase for 2024, \$438.5 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments needed to maintain Interior’s core operations carried out by close to 70,000 people living and working in every corner of the country.

The President’s 2024 Budget allocates important mandatory funding available through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), including \$1.6 billion for deferred maintenance projects through the 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 2024 budget allocates \$681.9 million in mandatory funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

programs, which includes \$306.2 million for voluntary land acquisition projects and programs.

The President's 2024 Budget complements the landmark investments in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Those funds are providing the significant boost needed to address long-standing health and safety risks from abandoned coal mines and orphaned oil and gas wells across the country; transform the landscape for clean energy development and carbon reduction efforts; accelerate the completion of Indian water rights settlements; and strengthen the 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.

Legislative Proposals

The 2024 budget request includes the following legislative proposals and technical budgetary adjustments.

Wildland Firefighting Workforce—The President's 2024 Budget proposes legislation and funding to implement significant reforms to increase the Nation's investment in the wildland fire management workforce. The cornerstone of these long-term reforms is a permanent increase in pay. The Administration proposes legislation to establish a special base rate salary table for wildland firefighters, create a new premium pay category that provides some additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and establish a streamlined pay cap that provides waiver authority to the Secretary using specific criteria. The budget supports this legislative proposal with funding for these Federal pay reforms and similar pay increases for Tribal personnel. These proposals build upon the historic reforms in BIL to ensure wildland fire personnel receive the enhanced support they need to meet evolving mission demands as both the frequency and intensity of catastrophic wildfires are expected to continue to increase due to climate change.

Indian Water Rights Settlements—Building upon investments in the BIL, the budget proposes

\$2.5 billion in mandatory funding over 10 years to expand the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to cover the costs of enacted and future water rights settlements and \$340.0 million in mandatory funding over 10 years for ongoing costs including operations and maintenance costs associated with enacted water settlements managed by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Providing a stable, dedicated funding source for Indian water rights settlements helps to ensure these commitments are honored and Tribal communities have safe, reliable water supplies to support public and environmental health and economic opportunity.

Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting Authority—The 2024 budget proposes legislation to expand Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities currently available to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to include FWS and NPS. Including these bureaus would allow them to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States, Tribes, and counties to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on bureau lands. Expanding stewardship contracting authority would enable FWS and NPS to enter into stewardship contracts or agreements to achieve bureau land and resource management goals. These contracts enable agencies to apply the value of timber or other forest products removed from the lands as an offset against the cost of land and resource management services provided through the agreement. The budget also proposes appropriations language to extend by 1 year the current Good Neighbor Authority for BLM and USFS, which expires at the end of FY 2023.

Tribal Contract Support Costs—Contract Support Costs funding is a critical Tribal sovereignty payment enabling Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2024. Interior's 2024 budget submission displays these requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$431.4 million.



Bears cross the Brooks Falls Trailhead in Alaska.

DOI Photo.

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. This critical Tribal sovereignty payment is allowing Indian Affairs to get Tribes closer to meeting the full cost of program implementation and improve their facilities. The 2024 budget proposes to reclassify 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2024. Interior’s 2024 budget displays those requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$82.5 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. The 2024 budget will seek \$6.5 billion in economic assistance over 20 years to be provided through a mandatory appropriation at the Department of State, with language calling for continued implementation by the Department of the Interior. The total amount

requested as part of a COFA mandatory proposal will also include \$634 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the Freely Associated States (FAS). Funding for postal services will be requested as a direct payment to the Postal Service Fund. 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.

Injurious Species—The budget supports congressional efforts to amend Title 18 of the Lacey Act to return the longstanding authority of FWS to prohibit interstate transports 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

The United States faces a profound climate crisis that is rapidly changing how we consider the future, evaluate risk, and protect resources. Together with agencies across the Federal Government, States, Tribes, and other partners, the Department of the Interior is working in realtime to address

the immediate and long-term needs driven by the changing climate. Catastrophic fire, flood, and drought events brought about by the climate crisis are increasingly top-of-mind considerations, especially for Interior's resource managers. These events demand immediate attention and resources, but long-term success requires more work to build climate resilience.

The 2024 budget recognizes Interior's important role in the whole-of-government approach to tackle climate change and build long-term resilience. The 2024 budget continues funding to face immediate climate challenges and lay the foundation to build America's resilience while promoting economic growth, creating good-paying jobs, and ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of certain Federal investments accrue to disadvantaged communities.

Wildland Fire Management

The devastating impacts of severe wildland fire seasons have become all too real for communities and wildland firefighters across the country. The National Interagency Fire Center reports 68,988 wildfires occurred across the United States in 2022, burning 7.5 million acres. The number of wildfires was noticeably higher than the 10-year average, which has been consistently increasing. For 2024, the President's Budget expands the Nation's response to the impacts of wildland fire beyond the near term to include aggressive longer-term actions.

The Administration remains committed to the President's vision to increase investments in the Federal wildland fire management workforce to deliver an updated, competitive, and equitable pay structure. The Administration also recognizes the important role of Tribal personnel in managing wildland fires. The 2024 budget honors President Biden's commitment to wildland firefighters by taking significant steps forward in ongoing bipartisan efforts to build a more professional, year-round workforce, better aligned with the challenges of today's wildfire activity.

Enacting these reforms is essential to meet the challenges posed by longer and more intense fire seasons while providing wildland firefighters a more livable wage, addressing long-term competitiveness and equity issues, helping prevent burnout and



Secretary Haaland at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

DOI Photo.

fatigue, and ensuring stable recruitment and retention. The cornerstone of these long-term reforms is a permanent increase in pay. The Administration proposes legislation to establish a special base rate salary table, create a new premium pay category to provide additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and institute streamlined pay cap authority that allows the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to waive the pay cap using specific criteria. The budget funds these Federal pay reforms and similar pay increases for Tribal personnel.

The special base rate table will apply to all Federal wildland firefighters and will raise base pay at all grades on a sliding scale. For example, entry-level firefighters at grade GS-3 will receive a pay increase of 36 percent, and the most senior firefighters, at grades GS-14 and GS-15, will receive an increase of 3.0 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively. The portal-to-portal premium pay will apply to all Federal wildland fire incident responders, with standardized compensation for all hours they are mobilized on an incident.

The 2024 budget request for the Department's Wildland Fire Management programs is nearly \$1.7 billion, including \$1.3 billion for the Wildland Fire Management account and \$350.0 million for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. This request is an increase of \$243.1 million, or 17 percent above the comparable 2023 enacted amount for base fire programs, of which \$72.0 million supports the pay increases for Federal and Tribal wildland firefighters. In addition, the 2024 budget provides an increase of \$45.0 million more than the 2023 enacted amount to increase firefighting capacity by an estimated 325 Federal and 55 Tribal full-time equivalents (FTEs).

The 2024 budget also supports reforms to address significant challenges associated with recruiting and retaining wildland firefighters. The President's Budget includes an increase of \$10.0 million for Interior (and another \$10.0 million for the Department of Agriculture) to establish a comprehensive joint Interior-Agriculture program to enhance firefighters' mental and physical health

and well-being. These efforts will help to better meet firefighters' needs and build longevity to sustain the workforce in a demanding work environment by helping them manage critical incident stress and preemptive stress. The budget also increases funding for Facilities Construction and Maintenance by \$22.0 million to repair, renovate, and construct housing for personnel. These funds will go a long way toward addressing the problem of inadequate or unaffordable housing facing many wildland firefighters working in certain geographic locations.

The budget will further improve wildland fire management by increasing aviation contracts and uncrewed aerial systems support by \$20.0 million, increasing program management for incident support by \$18.3 million, and increasing funding for Tribal contract and administrative support and Reserved Treaty Rights Lands projects by \$9.0 million.

The President's 2024 Budget, featuring this suite of workforce reforms—improved compensation, increased workforce capacity, vital health and



BLM Fire Crew conducting controlled burn in Oregon.

BLM Photo.



BIL-funded Utah Lake System Pipeline—Salem Canal.

CUPCA Photo.

problem, Reclamation is supporting an across-the-board approach to address drought on multiple fronts. Efforts include collaboration with partners to develop new water supply and infrastructure projects, science, forecasting and modeling tools, water management improvements—from software to maximize the amount of hydropower produced with available water

well-being assistance, and improved housing—will transform interagency Wildland Fire Management by improving recruitment and retention and laying the foundation for further advancements. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to enact this important legislation and the requested funds needed to implement these reforms in FY 2024.

Drought and Ongoing Water Challenges

Persistent drought conditions across the West are exacerbating fire risk and increasing concerns for water availability. Prolonged drought in much of the West and low runoff conditions accelerated by climate change have led to historically low water levels in Lakes Powell and Mead, and many other reservoirs are also being affected by drought. In the Colorado River Basin, the period from 2000 through 2022 was the driest 23-year period in more than 100 years of record-keeping. Based on paleohydrology data, this period was one of the driest in the past 1,200 years. Extreme drought conditions across the West are forcing very difficult challenges and choices to manage available water supplies.

Reclamation is at the forefront of Interior’s drought response, mitigation, and resilience efforts. Reclamation is taking a comprehensive approach to address the historic drought conditions affecting 17 Western States. Recognizing that no single action or solution will adequately address the

supplies to water reuse and recycling projects—and long-term planning to develop innovative strategies to address hydrologic changes.

Through historic investments in the BIL and now the IRA, Reclamation is helping coordinate a massive governmentwide drought relief and climate resilience effort. The BIL provided \$8.3 billion to Reclamation over 5 years to advance drought resilience and expand access to clean water for families, farmers, and wildlife. This investment is already at work to repair aging water delivery systems, secure dams, complete rural water projects, advance water storage, and protect aquatic ecosystems. The IRA invests another \$4.6 billion to support efforts to mitigate drought in the Western States, develop domestic water supply projects for disadvantaged communities, design and implement projects to cover water conveyance facilities with solar panels, and provide emergency drought relief for Tribes. Combined, the two initiatives represent the largest investments in climate resilience in the Nation’s history and provide a once-in-a-generation opportunity to address water infrastructure and availability challenges.

The Administration’s 2024 budget for Reclamation complements this transformative investment by sustaining a strong commitment to drought mitigation in the bureau’s annual appropriations. The 2024 budget includes \$1.4 billion for Reclamation’s programs and projects, which

supports a suite of water conservation, recycling, and planning programs to help communities mitigate drought and climate change impacts.

The 2024 budget includes \$62.9 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. This amount includes \$24.0 million in the Drought Response program, which is addressing drought resiliency efforts throughout the West. Cumulatively, projects funded through Reclamation's Water Conservation Program since 2010 are expected to result in water savings of nearly 1.7 million acre-feet. To put that fact into perspective, 1 acre-foot, or 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for the average uses of a family of four for 1 year.

The budget also includes investments to support drought-affected areas of the West. For example, \$16.8 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 \$1.0 million is requested for water infrastructure investments along the Texas border, and \$2.0 million of the request for the Central Valley Project in California is specific to drought planning and resiliency efforts. In addition, the 2024 budget requests \$35.5 million to support the Native American Affairs Program, \$15.0 million of which is dedicated to supporting Tribal drought assistance actions throughout the West.

In addition to those investments, the President's Budget for 2024 proposes legislation to expand the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established by the BIL. This proposal would provide another \$2.8 billion in mandatory funding over 10 years to help ensure formal commitments are honored on existing, newly enacted, and anticipated Indian Water Rights Settlements. Included in that total is \$340.0 million in mandatory funding for operations and maintenance costs for Reclamation.

In the past 2 years, Interior has awarded \$2.3 billion available through the BIL to address the 34 congressionally enacted Indian Water Rights settlements as of November 25, 2021, when the

BIL was signed. Indian reserved water rights are vested property rights for which the United States has a trust responsibility. Settlement of Indian water rights disputes breaks down barriers and helps create conditions that improve water resource management by providing certainty as to the rights of all water users who are parties to the disputes. Honoring those commitments promptly is especially important to the health, safety, and empowerment of Tribal communities.

Improving Wildfire and Drought Response Using Science

Wildfire and drought are increasingly detrimental to ecosystems and communities. The budget for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) includes an increase of \$6.5 million for a science initiative to transform the delivery of scientific data and decision-support tools to help natural resource managers. Funding in 2024 will focus on wildfire and drought effects, such as impacts on ecosystems and downstream water quality.

Although critically important to fire-adapted ecosystems and watersheds, studying wildland fires is challenging due to their unpredictability, the extensive damage they may cause, and a lack of pre-existing information to which the response can be compared. This additional funding will allow USGS to evaluate wildfire and drought impacts on ecosystems and affected watersheds to understand the unpredictability and uncertainty about ecosystem response. In addition, science is needed to determine the most effective actions for ecosystem recovery.

Through the transformative fire and drought science initiative, USGS will prioritize partner-guided projects that support timely decision-making needs that could include animal and habitat response to wildfire and vegetation change; pre-fire estimates of potential vegetation and water quantity and quality impacts to evaluate the effectiveness of fuel treatments; and state-of-the-art models to assess fire ecosystems-water interdependencies and their cumulative impacts on the people, lands, and water of drought-affected areas.

Building Resilient Communities

Communities across the country are considering the changing climate not only in the context of disaster preparedness but also as they plan long-term infrastructure and program investments. Interior programs support those efforts in a variety



Upper Colorado Glen Canyon Dam River Outlet Testing.

BOR Photo.

of ways. USGS manages the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, which maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and water level information collected from more than 31,000 sites. The budget includes \$120.3 million for this program. The information from the network is available online to help States, Tribes, natural resource managers, scientists, and emergency managers across the country with monitoring for floods and drought and with forecasting water availability for crops and natural resource management.

As part of the USGS Coastal and Marine Hazards programs, researchers use on-the-ground field work, high-resolution data, and modeling to help communities understand and respond to changes in coastal landscapes. Federal, Tribal, State, and local offices around the country use USGS data to inform coastal management and strategic planning. Some organizations use this science to plan evacuation notices, inform city planning, and construct storm-resistant infrastructure. Others use USGS habitat assessments and decision-support tools to restore

coastal ecosystems, developing infrastructure that can buffer against future storm damage and coastal erosion.

The 2024 budget includes \$48.0 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. Building upon the success of this program, Secretary Haaland recently launched a new Voluntary Community-Driven Relocation program, led by Interior. This new program was made possible with investments from the BIL and the IRA, with additional support for relocation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Denali Commission. This initiative complements the annually funded program by taking the next step in the process of relocating crucial community infrastructure away from imminent threats, thereby assisting Tribal communities severely affected by climate-related environmental threats.

The budget includes \$120.8 million for Assistance to Territories, which supports the Insular Areas through the provision of basic services and 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 to promote renewable energy and grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas. The budget for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) includes \$6.0 million to support the implementation of new authority provided in the IRA, authorizing wind lease sales for areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) offshore U.S. Territories. Standing up this program has the potential to greatly advance energy and economic resilience in those areas.

The 2024 budget for USGS includes \$10.0 million to work with other agencies and partners to develop and maintain a Federal climate portal that consolidates and provides accessible climate information to users to respond to climate risks and improve climate resilience. The online portal would integrate climate-relevant Federal data, tools, and information to help Tribal, State, and local



As part of research to determine migration pathways of monarch butterflies, NPS scientists gently placed waterproof identification stickers on the wings of adult monarchs. The tag, a lightweight adhesive sticker, has the monarch butterfly identification number and an email address for sending information if the monarch is re-sighted or recaptured. The long-term goal is to fortify monarch habitats along identified routes in the parks.

NPS Photo by Juan Pablo Esparza-Limón.

Support across Interior for natural resource conservation, restoration, recovery, and adaptive management is a fundamental part of our mission. The Department estimates the budget includes \$3.2 billion in annual funding for conservation efforts, including critical work for restoration and improvements supporting healthier lands, waters, and ecosystems and their resident species. Within that amount, the budget sustains funding for key conservation and ecosystem management initiatives, including youth corps partnerships. Complementing this annual base investment is targeted funding of \$1.7 billion in the BIL for ecosystem restoration across the country and more than \$5.0 billion in the IRA to address climate change.

governments, communities, and commercial entities understand potential climate-related hazards and guide infrastructure investments. The public will be able to use the data to explore the potential impact of climate hazards on human populations, economies, and natural and built environments free of charge. The tool would support vulnerability and risk assessments and help determine which risks require action, helping ensure new infrastructure and capital improvement projects are climate resilient by allowing for climate impact assessments.

Healthy Public Lands and Waters

Interior manages more than 480 million acres of lands across the United States and is responsible for the protection and recovery of more than 2,375 endangered and threatened species, of which 1,678 are in the United States. This significant stewardship mission requires Interior to be among the leaders as an active partner in ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate climate impacts on natural resources, promote biodiversity, and ensure these valuable assets remain available for the public to experience and enjoy. Interior's conservation and adaptive management work relies heavily on partnerships and interagency collaboration to leverage information and resources.

Interior's leadership role with the National Seed Strategy is an excellent example of the importance and effectiveness of interagency collaboration and private and public partnerships to achieve conservation and biodiversity goals. The National Seed Strategy was developed to increase the diversity and quantity of native seed and other plant materials available for ecosystem restoration projects. The BIL invests \$200.0 million to implement the National Seed Strategy to lay the foundation and funding for the research, development, and partnerships needed to meet the demand of restoring resilient native plant communities with locally adapted native seed.

In 2021, collaborators in the National Seed Strategy effort included 17 Federal agencies, 6 of which are Interior bureaus; 27 Tribes; and 481 non-Federal partners, which collectively invested \$271 million. In the same year, this effort produced 91,208 pounds of native seed, agricultural production of 1,118 native species, and restored 30,446 acres; much of that work brought jobs to rural places and underserved communities. Of the work conducted, 43 percent took place on lands managed by BLM, 19 percent on NPS lands, 11 percent on FWS lands, 4 percent on Tribal lands, and the remainder on other

Federal lands. The 2024 budget for BLM includes \$25.0 million for work related to the National Seed Strategy across BLM programs.

As part of the National Seed Strategy, BLM leads the Seeds of Success program, a national wildland native seed collection partnership project. A recent example of the work supported through this program is an agreement between the FWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and the Southeastern Grasslands Initiative, which established a Seeds of Success Southeast program to grow seed across 10 States, from Virginia and South Carolina to Arkansas and Louisiana.

Youth corps partnership programs remain an important part of Interior's land and resource management mission activities. These programs provide invaluable opportunities for young people to engage in the outdoors, learn more about the environment, science, or possibly a future profession, while gaining the satisfaction that comes from doing work and seeing tangible results. Recently, Secretary Haaland announced program guidelines launching the Indian Youth Service Corps (IYSC)—a new partnership-based program authorized under the John Dingell Act that will provide meaningful education, employment, and training opportunities to Indigenous youth through conservation projects on public and Indian lands, and Hawaiian homelands. To leverage Interior's many youth-focused programs, partnerships, and employment opportunities like the IYSC, Interior's budget includes funding to support a DOI-wide Youth Coordinator, consistent with direction in the Dingell Act, who will work with a team from across the agency to facilitate Interior's participation in youth corps programs; and other youth-focused engagement, volunteer service, and outdoor recreation access programs. The budget also proposes appropriations language to allow cost-sharing waivers to expand the use of youth corps partnerships in resource conservation and restoration work.

Leveraging Partnerships

One of the key contributing efforts to conservation, restoration, and increased access to outdoor recreation is the Administration's America the

Beautiful Initiative, a voluntary partnership effort of Federal and State agencies, Tribes, local communities, and private landowners to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030. America the Beautiful is locally led, guided by science, honors Tribal sovereignty and Federal trust obligations, and supports the voluntary stewardship efforts of private of landowners. Its successful implementation relies on broad public engagement around shared support for resource conservation and restoration, which includes hunters, anglers, and outdoor enthusiasts.

The Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Council

As part of its ongoing efforts to support hunting and conservation, the Department of the Interior established the Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Council last year in partnership with the Department of Agriculture. The 18-member council—made up of hunters, ranchers, farmers, outdoor recreation enthusiasts (including outfitters), and wildlife and habitat managers (including Tribes)—is working with the agencies to expand access to the great outdoors, address climate change, and safeguard the wildlife and health of the natural systems that supply our food, water, and other resources. The council provides insight into how the Federal Government can strengthen wildlife conservation, expand recreational access, and promote rural economic development.

The Federal Advisory Council, chartered in February 2022 and managed by FWS, is a Federal advisory committee of subject matter experts providing recommendations to the Federal Government regarding policies that benefit wildlife and habitat conservation; expand fair-chase hunting, safe recreational shooting sports, and wildlife-associated recreation opportunities; and benefit national and local economies. The first meeting of the council was held in December 2022.

The ability of fish and wildlife to move unimpeded through their habitat is fundamental to their existence, particularly in the face of changing climatic conditions altering our Nation's landscapes. The Department has made wildlife corridors and connectivity a priority, helping to restore free-flowing rivers and key wildlife habitat for big game and beyond. For instance, \$200.0 million in BIL funding will be used to vastly expand fish passage projects across the country, which will improve



Fishing along the Lower Crooked Wild and Scenic River in Oregon.

BLM Photo.

aquatic habitat connectivity, ensure access to habitat for all life stages of migratory fish and other aquatic species, and improve overall fish health.

Interior will continue to support habitat and mapping work covering 11 Western States in support of Secretary's Order (S.O.) 3362, Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors. This S.O. is strongly supported by 11 Western States, a wide diversity of nongovernmental organizations, and western Tribes. Projects completed because of this S.O. are removing barriers to migrating wildlife and improving the habitat conditions on public and private lands. Although much of the FWS 2024 budget supports habitat connectivity overall, \$3.0 million within the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program is targeted specifically to support these migration corridor activities.

For many years, USGS has led development of the co-produced science needed to manage migration corridors, which is critical to ecologically and culturally important species, including elk, deer, and other ungulates that roam across western landscapes. Because of the widely recognized value of this work and the recognition of increasing threats to western landscapes from drought, fire, invasive species, and climate change, the 2024 USGS budget increases support for migration corridor

mapping and management science by \$2.0 million, for a total of \$2.4 million. The BLM 2024 budget includes \$2.5 million to support migration corridor activities.

The FWS budget includes \$18.5 million for the Migratory Bird Joint Ventures program, which includes support for continued collaboration with a multitude of partners to ensure the migratory pathways of our Nation's birds remain connected and provide the necessary requirements for sustainable populations.

Restoring Fish and Wildlife Habitat

The budget includes targeted investments aimed at protecting biodiversity; restoring fish, wildlife, and their habitats; and halting nature loss. This request includes dedicated funding increases to expand natural resource programs in NPS, BLM, and FWS, totaling \$2.5 billion. For example, the NPS budget includes \$377.4 million for its Natural Resource Management programs across the park system, a programmatic increase of \$74.8 million above the 2023 enacted level. This funding will be used to rebuild natural resource management staffing capacity in the parks and project work addressing climate impacts, including fire risk and migration corridors.

The FWS budget includes \$291.0 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management in the National

Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$30.5 million above 2023. The budget also includes increases in species conservation and restoration and recovery, migratory birds, fish and aquatic conservation, and international conservation programs. The 2024 budget includes \$79.7 million to support the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, an increase of \$19.5 million more than the 2023 enacted amount, to further support voluntary conservation on private lands—a key focus of the America the Beautiful initiative. The budget also includes \$20.4 million to support the FWS Coastal program, an increase of \$6.5 million more than the 2023 enacted amount, to support one of the most effective resources for restoring and protecting fish and wildlife habitat on public and privately-owned lands.

Restoring Refuge Ecosystems

Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon was established to reduce the impact of habitat loss from the construction of Bonneville Lock & Dam. Since the dam was established, FWS and the community have restored and conserved Oregon oak woodlands, pastures, and wetland habitats supporting salmonids, wintering geese, ducks, and other wildlife that thrive in tandem with the river. Last year, the refuge achieved another conservation milestone when it completed a nearly 2-year restoration project to decrease flooding, increase salmon and steelhead migration, and create more naturally functioning habitat by restoring the natural flow of water by removing diversion structures and raising levees to the 500-year flood level. This project—funded by FWS, Bonneville Power Administration, the State of Washington, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—reconnected the Gibbons Creek watershed and Steigerwald Lake to the Columbia River.

Climate change can impact the prevalence of invasive species and pose a significant risk to biodiversity. Climate-induced ecosystem changes can drive species to move to new areas where they may become invasive or disruptive. Addressing the growth of invasive species continues to be an important component of Interior’s resource management priorities.

This budget builds on work funded in previous years to increase the early detection of invasive

species. Early detection of invasive species makes it easier to implement an effective rapid response strategy to eradicate or control the invasive species before it spreads or causes significant harm to native resources, agriculture, water quality, and human health. The 2024 budget includes \$2.6 million to establish an aquatic invasive species rapid response initiative in FWS. This initiative, coordinated through the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, and other rapid response efforts are among the most cost-effective and successful ways to address invasive species once they have been detected in the environment.

The budget’s investment in invasive species control is coupled with support for legislation to amend Title 18 of the Lacey Act to return the longstanding authority of FWS to prohibit the interstate transport of injurious species. Recent examples of invasive species contaminating commercial products, such as zebra mussel contamination of aquarium moss balls in retail trade transported to vulnerable areas such as the Columbia River basin, demonstrate the need to restore this authority.

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 totaling \$900.0 million a year for the LWCF. The LWCF provides funding to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to acquire lands to be managed by NPS, FWS, BLM, and USFS. The program also supports several important grant programs to encourage local conservation and recreation investments.

The 2024 budget proposes to allocate \$681.9 million for Interior’s mandatory funded LWCF programs. That amount includes \$306.2 million for Interior land acquisition and \$375.7 million for grant programs. Interior’s land acquisition programs prioritize projects with strong local partner engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and advance the mission of the bureaus. In addition to the mandatory LWCF funding to be



Pronghorn and elk on wintering grounds at the National Elk Refuge in Wyoming.

USFWS Photo.

allocated in 2024, another \$117.9 million in Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) oil and gas revenue is estimated to be available for LWCF State formula grants.

In 2024, the Department proposes \$12.0 million to establish a new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be derived from discretionary LWCF balances. The program will enable Tribes to directly participate in the LWCF for the first time to acquire lands for the purposes of natural and cultural resources conservation and recreation access. It is envisioned this program would provide funds for eligible land acquisition projects submitted by Tribes, although BIA plans to hold formal Tribal consultation on the establishment of the program, including eligibility criteria. This new program, together with the proposed mandatory funding allocation, and anticipated GOMESA revenue, increases Interior's total LWCF funding to \$811.7 million in 2024.

A table of LWCF funding and a detailed list of 2024 proposed LWCF land acquisition projects are provided in the appendixes.

Creating Jobs and Meeting Energy and Environmental Challenges

Interior's programs create jobs and spur economic growth in a variety of areas—energy and minerals, recreation and tourism, irrigation and other water-related activities, grants and payments, and infrastructure investment. Enactment of the GAOA, the BIL, and the IRA have and will continue to significantly expand Interior's contributions to America's economic and job growth. The 2024 budget maintains a consistent strategy to emphasize investment in areas that better position the country to be more competitive in the changing economy and environment.

Accelerating Implementation

Congress has enacted historic investments launching Federal and private-sector infrastructure projects that will strengthen and advance all sectors of the economy, build climate resilience, and create more American jobs. The focus now is on project implementation to put those funds to work as soon as possible. The Administration is coordinating efforts across Federal agencies to streamline processes as appropriate to responsibly get these projects underway. Interior is actively

engaged in those efforts, primarily as they concern statutorily required Endangered Species Act (ESA) permit reviews.

The budget includes \$171.4 million, an increase of \$50.5 million from 2023, to increase environmental permitting capacity in FWS to accelerate and improve environmental reviews supporting responsible development of priority infrastructure projects funded through the BIL and IRA. The budget also proposes a governmentwide legislative provision to expand authority beyond existing reimbursable and Economy Act authorities to enable Federal agencies to transfer funds provided under the BIL to FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service for these purposes. This authority in concert with existing authorities will improve efficiencies and increase capacity for environmental planning and consultation to better support the implementation of infrastructure investments now underway.

In 2024, FWS is advancing electronic permitting efforts that have been underway for several years by proposing to consolidate all ePermitting efforts in the bureau into a single activity to better manage the program's resources and provide visibility to this important effort. FWS implemented ePermits in 2020 as an easy-to-use, modern, secure system that streamlines the end-to-end process for permits processed by FWS. The program helps applicants properly identify and submit complete application packages and supports the agency in performing its duties in the most efficient and effective manner. Although FWS has achieved a secure and modern system that enables permit applicants to apply and pay processing fees for permits online, work remains to be done on ePermits to build and optimize features to better achieve efficiency and streamlining.

Moving Forward With Clean Energy

The 2024 budget includes increases in offshore and onshore renewable energy programs to build upon and continue support for the tremendous growth accomplished by these programs in the past year. For offshore renewable energy, in 2021, Secretary Haaland announced an Offshore Wind Leasing Path Forward for lease sales through 2025, laying



Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Pilot Project.

BOEM Photo.

out a path to help achieve the Administration's goals to deploy 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by 2030, 15 GW of floating wind by 2035, and continued growth thereafter. The Path Forward provides additional transparency and greater certainty about the program by outlining up to seven offshore renewable energy lease sales by 2025. In FY 2022, BOEM approved the South Fork project, initiated Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for two projects, published draft EISs for two projects, and began the environmental review process for the construction and operation of offshore wind projects in the New York Bight.

As of February 2023, BOEM has conducted 11 competitive wind energy lease sales for areas in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, representing more than 2.5 million acres of commercial wind

energy lease areas offshore California, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. Together, leases from these sales have the potential to generate 43.5 GW of offshore wind. BOEM conducted the first renewable energy lease sale ever off the California coast on December 6, 2022, and the agency plans to hold the first renewable energy lease sale in the Gulf of Mexico in FY 2023. The bureau is in the planning stages of identifying additional areas in the Gulf of Maine, offshore the Central Atlantic, Hawaii, and Oregon. BOEM has also received unsolicited lease requests for areas offshore Washington and will continue to assess interest in those areas.

As of February 2023, BOEM has approved two construction and operations plans, and those projects are under construction. BOEM is actively processing 16 additional plans and expects to receive one more plan in 2023. If fully approved, these 19 projects have the potential to produce more than 30 GW of electricity and power 10.6 million homes. The IRA authorized BOEM to conduct offshore wind leasing in the U.S. Territories. In FY 2023, BOEM will move forward with its lease planning process in Puerto Rico, and the 2024 budget includes an increase to continue this planning in the U.S. Territories.

Leading into FY 2024, BOEM plans to initiate programmatic EISs for construction and operation of offshore wind projects offshore northern and central California and in the Gulf of Mexico to streamline environmental reviews and consultations. As early as FY 2024, BOEM anticipates receiving additional construction and operations plans for leases in the New York Bight. In subsequent fiscal years, BOEM anticipates the submittal of construction and operations plans for other areas of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico. In FY 2024, BOEM expects to issue up to eight Records of Decision for projects along the Atlantic coast.

The 2024 budget includes \$64.5 million for BOEM's Renewable Energy program, an increase of \$21.6 million above the 2023 enacted level. This request includes a \$12.0 million increase to support

permitting associated with the current Offshore Wind Leasing Path Forward. The budget includes \$92.8 million for BOEM's Environmental Programs, an increase of \$10.4 million, which includes funding for environmental review associated with renewable energy projects.

The budget for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) includes \$8.4 million to continue to support offshore Renewable Energy deployment. BSEE anticipates receiving more than 40,000 wind engineering, construction, and other technical reports for review through the end of FY 2024. BSEE is working closely with BOEM to develop the necessary framework to ensure offshore renewable energy projects are implemented safely and responsibly.

Interior Finalizes Offshore Wind Safety and Environmental Responsibilities

In January 2023, the Department accomplished one of its key milestones in achieving the Administration's ambitious deployment goal of 30 GW of offshore wind energy by 2030 and 15 GW of floating offshore wind energy by 2035 when it finalized the transfer of worker safety and environmental compliance standards from BOEM to BSEE. This seamless transition of responsibilities will advance regulatory clarity and transparency for the offshore wind industry, while also allowing the bureaus to focus on their specific roles in ensuring all future development is done in a safe and environmentally sound way.

The key authorities transferred to BSEE include evaluating and overseeing design, enforcing operational safety, ensuring environmental compliance, and overseeing decommissioning activities. BOEM is still responsible for determining areas suitable for development, issuing leases and approving modifications, conducting National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and reviewing site assessment plans and construction and operation plans. The transfer of regulations complements BOEM's proposed modernization rule, also published in January 2023, which would modernize regulations, streamline overly complex and burdensome processes, clarify ambiguous provisions, and enhance compliance provisions to decrease costs and uncertainty associated with the deployment of offshore wind facilities.

BLM's onshore renewable program is also making tremendous progress to achieve the Energy Act of



Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Facility in Nevada.

BLM Photo.

2020 goal to permit 25 GW of renewable energy on public lands by 2025. As of December 2022, BLM had permitted more than 126 renewable energy projects, including the following:

- 42 solar projects, with an approved capacity of more than 9,272 megawatts (MW).
- 36 wind projects, with an approved capacity of more than 3,000 MW.
- 48 operating geothermal power plants with Federal interest that have an installed capacity of more than 2,500 MW, with an additional 630 MW approved since 2009 not yet in operation.

As of February 2023, BLM is processing 68 priority utility-scale onshore clean energy projects proposed on public lands in the western United States, including solar, wind, geothermal, and associated interconnect transmission line projects that are vital to grid connection. If approved, these projects would provide more than 35 GW of renewable energy to the western electric grid. In addition to the 68 priority projects currently underway, BLM has over 120 pending applications for solar and wind development for processing when transmission capacity is available. Those additional applications represent potential energy generation of roughly 50 GW. Demand is anticipated to increase because of incentives included in the IRA and State policies requiring a greater shift away from fossil fuel-sourced electric generation.

BLM is taking additional steps to prepare for this increase in demand, including working to revise seven interstate transmission corridors designated under Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This effort involves amending 19 land use plans to remove barriers or conflicts in the currently designated corridor network to improve the siting, permitting, and reviewing of electricity transmission projects.

BLM is also initiating a programmatic environmental impact statement in support of utility-scale solar energy planning. Through this effort, BLM is reviewing its 2012 Western Solar Plan to identify potential additional areas conducive to solar energy development. The 2012 Plan, developed by BLM and the Department of Energy, resulted in a Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (2012 Solar PEIS) for solar energy development in six southwestern States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The 2012 Solar PEIS identified areas with high solar potential and low resource conflicts to guide responsible solar development and provide certainty to developers. In light of improved technology, new transmission, and ambitious clean energy goals, BLM is updating the 2012 Solar PEIS. BLM is considering adding more States, adjusting exclusion criteria and potentially identifying new or expanded areas to prioritize solar development.

The 2024 budget includes \$72.5 million for BLM's Renewable Energy program, an increase

of \$31.6 million from the 2023 enacted level. This funding supports the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and includes increases to build staffing capacity and support planning efforts to accommodate the surge in demand and workload. The request supports proactive programmatic assessments and consultations with FWS under Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA. This work will review ecological regions for appropriate renewable energy deployment scenarios in key areas where substantial renewable energy development interest exists. This approach is an efficient alternative to project-by-project consultation. BLM estimates using the ecological region assessment approach will result in ESA project-consultation reviews completed up to 90 percent faster and deliver substantially improved species conservation outcomes.

BLM's Online Clean Energy Planning Tools

BLM is leveraging technology to provide two renewable energy planning tools available to the public through its website.

The [Mapper](#) is an online mapping tool that allows users to overlay solar energy potential on BLM-administered lands with other natural, social, and cultural resource data. The tool can be used to identify areas with high solar energy potential and low resource conflict that may be appropriate for solar energy development.

The [Wind Mapper](#) is an interactive web-based application that displays wind energy resources and relevant environmental data for the western United States. This tool is part of the West-Wide Wind Mapping Project, which maps wind energy resources on the public lands and identifies existing land-use exclusions and other potential resource sensitivities that may affect wind energy development opportunities. The project has mapped the following areas:

- BLM-administered lands where wind energy development is excluded by law, BLM policy, or existing land-use plan decisions.
- BLM-administered lands with potentially developable wind resources, where environmental concerns or land-use restrictions result in more extensive siting considerations for proposed wind energy projects.
- Other BLM-administered lands with potentially developable wind resources.

Conventional Energy

The budget for BOEM provides \$72.3 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 Five-Year OCS Program), reviewing and administering oil and gas exploration and development plans and geological and geophysical permits, and conducting economic analyses and resource evaluation. The budget also includes \$92.8 million for Environmental Studies, supporting conventional and renewable energy activities.

As directed by the IRA, in 2022, Interior reinstated bids from Lease Sale 257 and on December 30, 2022, held Lease Sale 258 in Cook Inlet offshore Alaska. BOEM is proceeding with congressional direction to prepare two lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico, Lease Sales 259 and 261. The bureau is on track to meet the statutory requirements that Lease Sale 259 be held by March 31, 2023, and Lease Sale 261 by September 30, 2023. Also, BOEM is continuing the development of the next National OCS Leasing Program. As of February 2023, public comments received on the Proposed Program and Draft Programmatic EIS are currently under review.

The 2024 budget for BSEE includes \$217.1 million for conventional energy programs to support OCS permit application reviews, regulation and standard development for offshore activities, verification and enforcement of operator compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, technical reviews of planned operations and emerging technologies to properly identify and mitigate risks, a robust inspection program employing an annual inspection strategy that includes risk-based inspections, and incident investigations. BSEE's budget also includes \$30.0 million to fund the decommissioning of orphaned offshore oil and gas infrastructure. This funding, along with funding from other sources, will be used to address the most immediate and urgent well, pipeline, and platform decommissioning needs to help reduce the risk of pollution.



BSEE inspector approaching Murphy Oil's King's Quay deepwater Gulf of Mexico platform to perform a pre-production inspection.

BSEE Photo.

The 2024 budget includes \$123.5 million for BLM's Oil and Gas Management program, an increase of \$10.6 million from the 2023 enacted amount. The BLM budget also includes \$51.0 million for Oil and Gas Inspection Activities and proposes to offset the cost of this program through the establishment of onshore inspection fees. Additional increases in the 2024 budget support increased program capacity and support to implement requirements in the IRA, which modernized the Mineral Leasing Act and mandates collecting royalties on all extracted methane. In addition to administering oil and gas leasing and ensuring environmentally responsible development, the budget request includes funding to remediate legacy well sites in the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.

The 2024 budget includes funding for onshore and offshore carbon sequestration programs in BLM, BOEM, and BSEE. Incentives included in the IRA are expected to rapidly increase interest in carbon sequestration, and Interior's bureaus are laying the groundwork to help ensure this expansion is implemented responsibly and safely.

Section 40307 of the BIL amends the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to authorize the

Secretary of the Interior to grant a lease, easement, or right-of-way on the OCS for activities that “provide for, support, or are directly related to the injection of a carbon dioxide stream into sub-seabed geologic formations for the purpose of long-term carbon sequestration.” BOEM and BSEE are working together to develop and publish draft carbon sequestration regulations for public comment and final regulations.

While the rule is under development, BOEM and BSEE will continue to develop their carbon sequestration programs to facilitate program implementation upon final rule publication. The 2024 BOEM budget includes \$6.6 million in Conventional Energy and \$2.3 million in Environmental Programs to establish a dedicated team, train existing staff, hire additional specialized experts, and fund environmental studies, scientific research, data collection, and other activities critical to the establishment and implementation of the new program. The 2024 BSEE budget includes \$1.5 million to prepare for regulating and overseeing safe and effective offshore carbon sequestration activities. The budget includes \$3.4 million to start an onshore carbon sequestration program in BLM.

Reclamation Jobs

The BIL invests nearly \$16 billion, mostly for States and Tribes, to reclaim abandoned coal mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells in communities across the country. Those projects are addressing legacy pollution—which harms the environment and often risks the public health of communities—while creating good-paying jobs, advancing long overdue environmental justice, and restoring lands for other uses.

The 2024 budget provides annual ongoing support for other related reclamation activities targeting State and Tribal reclamation needs associated with abandoned hardrock mines, legacy pollution on Interior’s lands, and innovative coal mine reclamation projects directly supporting local economic growth. The budget includes \$30.0 million for the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program authorized in the BIL to support State, Tribal, and Federal efforts to inventory and address legacy sites on their lands. Abandoned hardrock mine sites can often pose significant health and safety risks to surrounding areas and can be found across the country. Many States, Tribes, and Federal land programs do not have good inventories or strong programs to manage those sites. This program targets the need to build capacity and begin to address this long-standing problem.

Interior has also spearheaded an Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting (IWGMRLP) to examine the existing statutory and regulatory framework for hardrock mining to identify and recommend potential improvements to Federal permitting processes while better ensuring new mining activity engages local and Tribal communities and meets strong environmental standards to promote sustainable and responsible domestic production of critical minerals that are vital to achieving a clean energy economy. The IWGMRLP has hosted extensive listening sessions to solicit input from a multitude of stakeholders and will be releasing its report with recommendations in FY 2023. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress in FY 2023 and FY 2024 to implement much needed mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental, and labor standards while making

improvements in the efficiency, transparency, and inclusiveness of the Federal mine permitting system.

On Interior lands, the Department has identified thousands of mines and features that pose safety risks and generate environmental contaminants. Tens of thousands of legacy pollution sites are on BLM lands alone, including more than 50,000 estimated abandoned hardrock mine sites. BLM has the vast majority of abandoned hardrock mines on Federal lands, and many of those sites pose serious threats to the public and the environment. Rural and Tribal communities proximate to historic mining sites feel the physical and environmental impacts of those sites most keenly, but the growing popularity of America’s BLM lands for recreation has placed even more people in harm’s way. The Administration is committed to remediating the physical hazards to repair those lands, improve air and water quality, and at the same time create jobs in rural communities. The budget includes \$62.8 million for BLM’s Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program, an increase of \$5.6 million more than the 2023 enacted amount, which will operate in tandem with the national Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program to increase efforts to inventory and remediate those sites on BLM lands.

Interior’s Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) works with States and Tribes to regulate active coal mines to ensure



Orange water affected by acid mine drainage flows from a culvert.

OSMRE Photo.

environmental problems do not occur and to remediate abandoned coal mines to address health and safety hazards. High-priority abandoned mine land problems can include clogged streams/stream lands, dangerous piles or embankments, dangerous highwalls, and underground mine fires and polluted water, and pose an immediate threat to health, safety, and the general welfare of communities. OSMRE manages the State and Tribal abandoned mine reclamation grant programs authorized by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and the BIL. In 2022, OSMRE invested nearly \$1 billion in coal communities, including nearly \$725 million available to 22 States and the Navajo Nation for reclamation as part of the BIL and \$144.0 million available through the traditional, fee-funded, mandatory AML grant program.

OSMRE also manages the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) grant program, which administers grants to six States and three Tribal Nations to return legacy coal mining sites to productive uses and foster economic and community development. The AMLER program has made more than \$750 million available to America's current and former coal communities to provide economic and community development and achieve

reclamation of historic abandoned mine sites. The 2024 budget includes \$135.0 million to continue support for AMLER grants.

In 2024, the OSMRE budget includes \$2.0 million to provide grants to nongovernmental organizations and local and State government agencies to help operate, maintain, and rehabilitate abandoned mine land passive-treatment systems that were previously constructed to address water pollution from mine drainage. This funding helps local communities protect the investments made in passive-treatment systems installed to address water pollution discharges from abandoned mine lands.

Strengthening Tribal Nations

This Administration has made a steadfast commitment to honor our Nation's Tribal trust responsibilities and strengthen government-to-government relationships with Tribal Nations, and this budget maintains that commitment to support and expand this work. Through initiatives addressing complex and difficult challenges, such as the legacy of the Federal Indian Boarding Schools, Native language revitalization, and coordinating Federal efforts to address Missing and Murdered



Not Invisible Act Commission, February 2023.

DOI Photo.

Indigenous Peoples, this Administration's commitment to respect the sovereignty of Tribal Nations and address long-standing disparities is unprecedented.

Tribal Nations Summit

In late 2022, the Biden Administration held the first in-person Tribal Nations Summit since the Obama Administration. Attended by more than 300 Tribal leaders, the summit was an opportunity for the Administration to work in partnership with Tribes and announce a new series of actions to support tribally led conservation, education, and economic development. The pledges made by Interior include the following:

- A new Office of Strategic Partnerships to assist with building partnerships, leveraging resources, and promoting innovative solutions for Indian Country.
- A new Office of Indigenous Communication and Technology to assist Tribal Nations and Tribal entities in managing, developing, and maintaining broadband infrastructure and new electromagnetic spectrum leasing mechanisms and in providing technical assistance for the establishment of wireless, digital, and technological projects on Tribal lands.
- A new partnership between BIE and the Trust for Public Land to design multipurposed outdoor spaces at BIE schools that infuse physical activity, education, Native languages, and cultural heritage.
- The renewal of The National Fund for Excellence in American Indian Education. Founded in 1999, the congressionally chartered—but long unused—nonprofit organization has a mission to promote educational opportunities for American Indian students attending BIE schools. Through the National Fund, the Department will support tribally led educational initiatives, including its work on Native language revitalization.
- A new Access to Capital in Indian Country initiative was announced to work on an interagency basis to increase economic opportunities for Tribes and Indian businesses. Interior will build on the success of the Indian Loan Guarantee Program to ensure Indian Country has greater awareness, access, and use of Federal financing opportunities.

Honoring Tribal Sovereignty

The 2024 budget makes significant investments in Tribal sovereignty and revitalization, providing

new and expanded funding opportunities and resources for Tribes to manage their lands and waters. The budget includes \$12.0 million for the creation of a new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program. During LWCF listening sessions last year, one of the top priorities that sovereign Tribes identified was having direct access to LWCF funding for conservation and recreation projects without partnering with or applying through States. The additional funding will provide Tribes the opportunity to acquire lands or easements to protect and conserve directly through the Department, for the purposes of protecting and conserving natural resource areas, which may also be of cultural importance to the Tribe or have significant recreational benefits for Tribal communities, consistent with the purposes of LWCF funding. This new program will further enhance the ability of Tribes to address the climate crisis, support Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, and provide another important tool to support Tribal co-stewardship.

The budget also proposes \$30.5 million for Indian Land Consolidation within the BIA budget, an increase of \$22.5 million above the 2023 enacted level. The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations made significant progress in reducing fractionation and achieving Tribal majority interest, but additional funds are needed to sustain the progress of that program, which ended in November 2022, to ensure Tribes can address fractionation to better manage their lands. Proposed funding will support the purchase of fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners to convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction.

The budget also includes \$12.0 million in the Trust Real Estate program to support the acquisition of lands for Tribal purposes, including funding needed to support newly recognized Tribes without established lands.

Interior's efforts to strengthen Tribal sovereignty extend across the agency and with other Federal partners. For example, in response to Tribal recommendations heard in consultation sessions held with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and with the participation of the National



Cultural celebration at the Alaska Native Heritage Center.

DOI Photo.

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the 2024 budget proposes to transfer the functions of the Office of Subsistence Management from FWS to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, along with an increase of \$2.5 million for the program. Subsistence practices are vital to the lifeways of Alaska Native communities and people. Alaska Native people depend heavily on subsistence practices for their nutritional, social, economic, and traditional cultural needs. During Tribal consultations and listening sessions, participants have consistently pointed to the adverse impacts the changing climate is having on Alaska Native subsistence practices and Alaska Native communities alongside the need to expand Tribal co-management partnerships and incorporate indigenous knowledge into subsistence management. The budget includes additional increases in the land management bureaus—FWS, NPS, and BLM—to support resource management associated with Alaska Native subsistence.

Addressing Historic Wrongs

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 troubled legacy of Federal boarding schools. For more than a century, BIA 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 that history. The Department has focused initial efforts of the initiative on Tribal outreach, collection and review of Department documents and records, and compilation of existing data within the Department's jurisdiction. The 2024 budget includes \$7.0 million to continue to move forward with the initiative to implement recommendations in the May 2022 Federal Boarding School Initiative Investigative Report and conduct further outreach,

research, and documentation to locate potential gravesites at former school locations and help to ensure the remains are identified and protected.

During Interior's Boarding School Initiative Listening Sessions, one of the most significant Tribal concerns expressed was the devastating impact that boarding school policies had on the retention of Native languages in their communities. The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$27.5 million to expand BIA grant awards for Tribal Native language revitalization programs that are imperative to restore generational continuity and Tribal culture, which help to strengthen Tribal sovereignty.

Investing in Tribal Communities

The BIA budget contains several significant investments in Tribal communities, including \$78.1 million for the Tiwahe Initiative, an increase of \$33.5 million from 2023 enacted amount. Under Tiwahe, a portion of the funding assists Tribes at selected sites to implement a tribally driven approach to deliver essential services more effectively and efficiently. The initiative facilitates 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 approach to provide service. Since 2015, the Tiwahe Initiative has focused primarily on promoting family stability through several Human Services programs. The Department's 2024 budget further expands Tiwahe in Social Services, Indian Child Welfare Act, Housing, Tribal Justice Support, and Economic Development programs.

An additional \$12.1 million is proposed to address another long-standing Tribal priority to improve road maintenance. Poor road conditions directly affect the quality of life in many Tribal communities, limiting transportation for public safety and emergency response, travel to school, and travel to work. This additional investment brings total road maintenance funding to \$51.3 million, increasing maintenance for an additional 6,000 miles of BIA roads. Funding will also increase bridge maintenance and safety reviews of 1,000 bridges to inform prioritization, project selection, and planning to better implement construction

funding available through the BIL. The estimated deferred maintenance backlog for BIA roads and bridges is more than \$400 million.

BIA's budget includes additional investments in Tribal communities in areas such as Tribal climate resilience, social services, housing, clean energy, environmental quality projects, economic development projects, and funding to raise the Small Tribe Supplement payment to a minimum of \$300,000 for existing eligible Tribes in this program.

The budget includes \$109.1 million to support the Tribal financial functions managed by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA). BTFA was established within the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs in 2020 to house the ongoing financial trust management functions established through trust reforms carried out by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. BTFA currently serves as the financial manager for more than \$8 billion of Indian Trust Funds and provides services for 4,100 Tribal accounts and roughly 408,000 Individual Indian Money accounts. The 2024 budget continues to propose BTFA as a stand-alone bureau with critical independent functions for effective management of Indian assets and service to Indian Country. The Department held listening sessions on the future of BTFA, and the input received showed Tribes did not want to eliminate BTFA or its functions, and some Tribes would like to have expanded services from BTFA. The Department looks forward to working with Congress on ensuring BTFA is fully recognized as a bureau to allow the organization to focus on its mission of serving Indian Country.

Promoting Public Safety and Justice

In meetings with Interior's leadership, Tribal leaders across the country have expressed increased concern for public safety in their communities. Their elevated level of concern is coupled with emerging needs to expand services to address the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision and the needs of 31 Tribes that have been eligible for but have not received BIA public safety and justice funding. Interior's 2024 budget submission includes \$717.1 million for Public Safety and Justice Programs and related construction, an increase of \$85.8 million

above the 2023 enacted level. That amount includes \$316.3 million for Criminal Investigations and Police Services programs, an increase of \$42.2 million above 2023. At the increased 2024 level, all Tribes currently receiving funds would receive an equal share of the increase, including those newly participating Tribes that elect to receive BIA law enforcement services available in 2023. The budget includes \$154.6 million, an increase of \$18.3 million above the 2023 level, to support the operational needs of Indian Country detention and corrections programs encountering growing personnel, equipment, and technology costs. Complementing those operational increases, the budget includes \$75.3 million for construction supporting public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$23.8 million.

Advancing Indian Education

The 2024 budget includes \$1.6 billion for Indian Education programs, an increase of \$209.2 million

above 2023 enacted amount, 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 pandemic. To help address that gap, the budget invests in the day-to-day operations of BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. The budget includes \$508.7 million for 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 resources to operate and maintain BIE-funded schools and fully funds the estimated \$98.7 million requirement for Tribal Grant Support costs to cover the administration costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. The 2024 budget also features specific investments, including an additional \$5.8 million to maintain support for distance learning and enhanced technology at



Secretary Haaland and Assistant Secretary Newland in South Dakota on The Road to Healing tour.

DOI Photo.

BIE schools, and \$7.5 million for Native language immersion programs.

The budget includes \$189.6 million for postsecondary schools and programs, including \$133.5 million for Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and for Tribal colleges, universities, and technical colleges; and \$56.1 million for expanded Tribal scholarships and adult education programs.

Addressing BIE-funded school facilities 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—45 percent of BIE schools are currently identified as in “poor” condition.

The 2024 budget includes \$416.2 million in annual funding for Education Construction, an increase of \$148.3 million over the 2023 enacted level. The budget also includes \$160.1 million for facilities operation and maintenance, which helps maintain the condition of schools. An additional \$95.0 million in mandatory funding for BIE school construction through the GAOA will be available in 2024 to support the replacement of two additional school campuses. The continued emphasis on BIE school infrastructure conditions has produced tangible results, with two new campuses opened to students in 2022.

Leveraging Science Across Interior

Interior actively uses science to inform and enhance delivery of core mission activities. This commitment to science is evident across Interior. It includes the work Interior’s employees do each day to gather and analyze consistent and reliable on-the-ground measurements of land and water conditions, which help to inform the resource management decisions at Interior and a wide range of partners, States, Tribes, and the public. Interior is leveraging these data and understanding to develop new forecasting and modeling tools to inform and improve how we manage challenging conditions, such as water supply and demand or increasingly severe wildland fires. Interior also conducts basic and applied research to help understand and identify solutions



Scientist tests water conditions to monitor changing contaminant loads.

DOI Photo.

to emerging challenges, such as harmful algal blooms, invasive carp, white nose syndrome in bats, and avian influenza.

Interior’s USGS has a long history of delivering science, methods, and tools to provide timely, relevant, and useful information about the Earth and its processes, including our ecosystems and environment. USGS works in partnership with a variety of Federal agencies and State, Tribal, and local entities across the country. It maintains roughly 20,000 groundwater monitoring wells, more than 11,800 stream gages and 3,800 earthquake sensors, and directly monitors 70 volcanoes. The 2024 budget includes \$1.8 billion for USGS programs and operations, an increase of \$288.3 million from the 2023 enacted amount.

The budget includes \$128.0 million for the USGS Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science Program, which provide information, tools, and science applications to meet current and emerging challenges that threaten the sustainability of natural resources and our cities, infrastructure, and rural communities. USGS has nine Regional and one National Climate Adaptation Science Centers across the country, which are affiliated with university partners. The centers work with a wide range of resource managers and other partners to address specific climate-related challenges to natural and cultural resources.

The Land Change Science Program analyzes and synthesizes the effects of changes to the environment, land use, and climate on ecosystems to inform natural resource management policy and decisions—including Interior’s highest priorities, such as wildfires and drought—and collaborate with Tribal partners to assess the impacts on Tribal lands and waters.

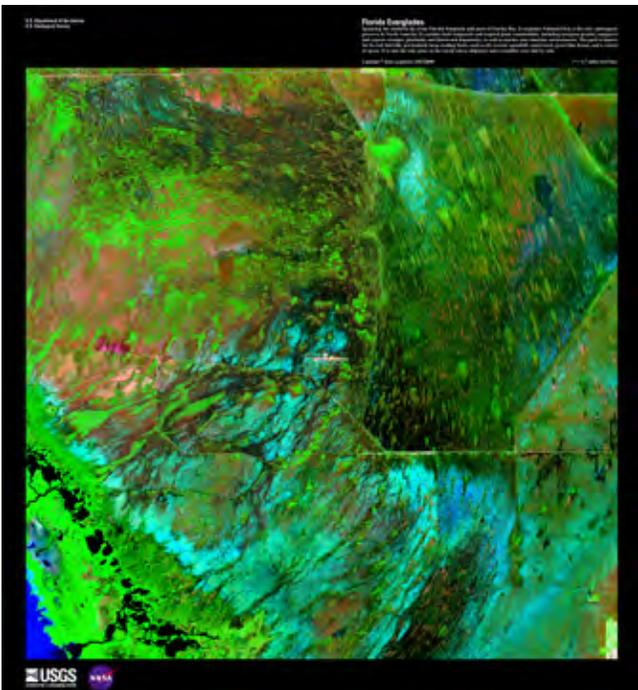
To support and inform collaborative conservation work, the USGS budget includes \$25.5 million for the American Conservation and Stewardship Atlas (Atlas), an integrated suite of mapping and visualization tools to display, prioritize, and track the Nation’s conservation, restoration, and stewardship efforts. The Atlas would provide a comprehensive picture of conservation and restoration work in America—from local on-the-ground practices to National efforts. The Atlas would leverage existing authoritative data to include information from partners, including State and local governments, about their land and resource conservation efforts.

The Department of the Interior continues to work closely with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to develop sustainable land imaging for the upcoming Landsat Next mission. Together with NASA, USGS is planning

a new Landsat Next mission that will launch a constellation of three satellites into orbit at the same time. The Landsat Next mission concept will take advantage of new technologies, such as smaller satellites and improved sensors, to sustain the 50-year Landsat data record while delivering greater capability to meet the ever-increasing demands of the user community. Landsat Next will deliver far more capabilities than Landsats 8 and 9, meeting more user needs with improved spatial resolution and faster revisit times. USGS will also establish a commercial data pilot program to augment data from the Landsat satellites. The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$17.0 million to support these efforts.

The budget for USGS also includes \$30.0 million to leverage breakthroughs in high-performance advanced computing to better serve USGS essential core missions. The USGS Advanced Research Computing Environment would invest in scalable, on-demand, high-performance computing infrastructure and modern artificial intelligence/machine learning architectures that provide timely, accurate Earth systems forecasting for drought, weather, land management, wildland fires, landslides, and volcanos. Expanding advanced research computing within USGS will help transform the delivery of science to natural resource managers across Interior and to States, Tribes, local communities, and other agencies to better deliver actionable data and information relevant to decision makers. The USGS budget includes several additional funding increases targeted specifically to promote the application of USGS science and modeling toward specific natural resource challenges.

For many Interior bureaus, scientific research and applied science are integral to their core missions, and many require specific scientific and technical expertise for their work. A strong example is the work BOEM has been doing to stand up a safe and responsible offshore wind energy program on the OCS. BOEM and the Department of Energy are jointly funding three research projects, which began in 2022 and will last 5 years, studying the impacts of offshore wind on wildlife and how to lessen them.



Landsat image of the Florida Everglades.

USGS/NASA Photo.

Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities

Interior is taking steps across the Department to expand equity, diversity, and inclusion beyond day-to-day management policies to incorporate this concept in the delivery of our missions. This effort is consistent with the Administration's whole-of-government approach to advance equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity. Interior's 2024 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. The Department seeks to ensure that everyone, no matter their background or ZIP Code, can enjoy the benefits of green spaces and the outdoors.

Supporting the Next Generation of Native American Biologists

With the support of the FWS and the Sloan Indigenous Graduate Fellowship Program, the first cohort of Native American graduate students joined a new program at the University of Montana.

Although each student navigated their own path to graduate school, several aspects of their journeys rang true for them all—including the importance of dedicated mentors and hands-on experience. Each student had a mentor who helped guide them from their undergraduate programs into their graduate programs, offering encouragement and advice along the way. The students also spoke about how important hands-on experiences were in getting them to where they are today.

For example, as a young volunteer, one student worked with FWS on fish passage and restoration projects for Rio Grande suckers and received an undergraduate degree in wildlife science. As a graduate student in the Wildlife Biology program at the University of Montana, the student now studies the potential of using acoustic monitoring to assess Mexican spotted owl occupancy and habitat use on the Mescalero Apache reservation. Results from this project will help inform spotted owl conservation and forest management. After graduation, the student would like to work for a State or Federal wildlife agency and hopes to someday return to their community to share knowledge as a wildlife biologist.

Increasing Representation and Tribal Co-Stewardship

Reflecting the Administration's commitment to accessibility and inclusion, the budget includes an additional \$10.0 million as part of an Increasing Representation in Our Public Lands initiative. Funding is included in the budgets of FWS at \$4.0 million; BLM at \$3.0 million; and NPS at \$3.0 million. The initiative will provide support for recent or potential new designations that preserve important places and tell the stories of those that have been historically underrepresented, such as the recent designations of the New Philadelphia and the Blackwell School National Historic Sites. The New Philadelphia National Historic Site in Berry, IL, is the newest unit of the National Park System, authorized in December 2022. It is the first known town planned and legally registered by an African American before the Civil War. The Blackwell School in Marfa, TX, is a newly authorized park unit. The designation helps tell the history of Texas school districts that established separate elementary schools for Mexican American children through the practice of de facto segregation.

The Administration's commitment to strengthen Tribal sovereignty extends across Interior and other Federal agencies. In 2021, Secretary Haaland and Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack signed Joint Secretary's Order 3403 (S.O. 3403) committing to Tribal and Federal co-stewardship of Federal lands, waters, and wildlife, including through collaborative and cooperative agreements with Tribal Nations. Since then, Interior and USDA have implemented several significant and innovative co-stewardship arrangements to provide Tribes a greater role in the management of Federal lands and waters that have cultural and natural resources of significance and value to their respective communities. At the end of 2022, Interior and the USDA Forest Service had signed more than 20 new co-stewardship agreements with Tribes, Alaska Native corporations, and consortiums.

At the 2022 White House Tribal Nations Summit, the Department of Commerce announced its commitment to this effort by signing onto Secretary's Order 3403. This commitment furthers an all-of-government approach to co-stewardship

and ensures that additional agencies—such as NOAA within Commerce—will further the Administration’s co-stewardship goals in their management of waters, fisheries, and other resources of significance and value to Tribes across multiple agencies.

The responsibility for meeting Tribal trust responsibilities and promoting Tribal sovereignty stretches throughout Interior. Interior’s 2024 budget includes targeted increases to expand Tribal co-stewardship across the Department. The NPS budget includes \$7.1 million to directly support Tribal participation in management of Federal lands and waters with cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and their

citizens, including sacred religious sites, burial sites, wildlife, and sources of indigenous foods and medicines.

The budget for FWS includes increases of \$3.5 million to advance improved co-stewardship and engagement with Tribes on Indigenous Knowledge research and conservation planning. Implicit in the Marine Mammal Protection Act is the realization that cooperative management of subsistence harvests between FWS and Alaska Native organizations is more likely to achieve the goals of the Act than management by a Federal agency alone. The budget provides strong support to continue to build these relationships with partners such as the Eskimo Walrus Commission and Alaska

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Bison Range

In 1908, the Federal Government established the National Bison Range in the middle of the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana. The bison herd there descends from a free-ranging reservation herd started by Tribal members in the 1800s, when Plains bison were near extinction. In December 2020, the Montana Water Rights Protection Act restored the bison range’s land to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes and created a 2-year period for transitioning management of the bison range from

FWS to the Tribes. In June 2021, as part of that process, Interior transferred all lands that make up the bison range, approximately 18,800 acres, to BIA to be held in trust for the Tribes. In January 2022, ahead of schedule, the Tribes assumed full management of the bison range. FWS and the Tribes continue to partner to ensure the land and resources are managed at a high level, including prioritizing improvements to address deferred maintenance to enhance safety for the public and wildlife.



The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Bison Range in Montana.

USFWS Photo by Dave Fitzpatrick.

Nannut Co-management Council, which is the FWS co-management partner for polar bears.

Many of Interior's bureaus have dedicated Tribal liaison services to support Tribal engagement. The NPS 2024 budget proposes separate funding for Tribal Heritage Grants within the Historic Preservation Fund to support Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage, in addition to other important ongoing Tribal programs.

The USGS budget includes an increase of \$7.2 million for Tribal climate adaptation science as well as geospatial and geologic research focused on Tribal lands. The Bureau of Reclamation budget includes \$35.5 million for its Native American Affairs Program, which supports a variety of Reclamation activities with Tribes, including technical assistance, the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Settlements Program, and outreach.

Strengthening Interior's Ongoing Commitment to Diversity and Equity

The Department is responsible for protecting and preserving the treasures of this Nation and aims to build a workforce that represents the treasures of this Nation—its people.

In 2022, the Department published its first Equity Action Plan, which outlined efforts to advance equity through all DOI operations, remove barriers to equal opportunity, and deliver resources and benefits equitably to the general public. The Equity Action Plan is a key part of Interior's efforts to implement Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 14091, Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through The Federal Government, which calls on Federal agencies to advance equity by identifying and addressing barriers to equal opportunity that underserved communities may face as a result of some government policies and programs.

Interior's First Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Council

As part of the Biden-Harris Administration's work to prioritize equity and inclusion across the Federal Government, in February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever DEIA Council to incorporate those practices into the Department's work across its many bureaus.

"The Interior Department has a unique responsibility to be a model for diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility. As we celebrate the diversity of our Nation, we are actively seeking ways to create opportunities for traditionally underserved communities to enjoy increased access to and benefits of our public lands and waters. By advancing equity across the Department—from our work to spur a clean energy economy and increase access to outdoor spaces to our contracting and employment efforts—we can create opportunities for the improvement of communities that have been historically underserved, which benefits all Americans."

—Secretary Deb Haaland, February 17, 2022

Establishing the council through Secretary's Order 3406 took a proactive step toward embedding DEIA principles and actions into everything the Interior Department and its bureaus do to fulfill our mission. The DEIA Council includes executive leadership from across the Department to coordinate the development and implementation of specific policies, programs, and initiatives. With representatives from senior leadership in every bureau, the council works to ensure decision-making processes include input from employees at all levels.

The DEIA Council supports the development and use of the best available data, tools, and resources to assess whether underserved communities and their members face systemic barriers to full and equal access to the Department's services, facilities, benefits, contracts and grants, and employment opportunities. The council also works to ensure decision-making processes are informed by input from not only employees but also stakeholder engagement and consultation processes, as appropriate.

In support of the DEIA Action Plan, the 2024 budget includes program increases of \$11.1 million for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution to do the following:

- Provide resources to the Department's first-ever DEIA Council to coordinate, develop, and implement policies and initiatives promoting the integration of DEIA across the agency.

- Conduct barrier and workforce analyses and increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) and DEIA training to employees across the agency.
- Address EEO adjudication resourcing and compliance gaps identified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission resulting from two technical assessments of DOI's EEO program.
- Improve the Department's Public Civil Rights reporting and tracking capabilities.
- Strengthen the Department's Affirmative Employment Programs, including the development of diversity and recruitment flexibilities and assessment of hiring programs to improve recruitment results.
- Expand capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

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 to disadvantaged communities.

Building Agency Capacity

Interior is strengthening the Department's delivery of core programs and services for the American people. Efforts related to improving Interior's workforce and operations and better leveraging technology and information are underway across the Department.

Strengthening Interior's Workforce and Infrastructure

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 FTEs. Despite the pandemic, by the end of 2022, staffing had increased to 61,857 FTEs. When fully enacted, the Department's 2024 budget would support an estimated 68,329 FTEs, an increase of 4,009 FTEs from the estimated 2023 level. As the Department rebuilds its workforce, Interior is working to recruit, hire, and train the



National Park Ranger hat.

NPS Photo.

next generation of talented people who will reflect the diversity and strength of the United States. The budget includes \$438.5 million to fully support anticipated fixed cost increases in 2024, which assumes a 5.2-percent increase in Federal salaries. Full funding for these fixed costs prevents the need to absorb these must-pay costs through hiring freezes or reductions in program funding.

NPS is dependent on staffing to carry out its mission at national park areas across the country. Over time, full-time staffing across the National Park system has eroded due to absorption of fixed costs and other challenges. As part of a multiyear effort, NPS is working to build up its full-time Federal staff across the park system. The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$25.4 million to continue this support to build operational capacity across existing and new park areas, the U.S. Park Police, and NPS Special Agents.

Interior manages an infrastructure portfolio valued at more than \$400 billion, which captures a variety of structures, including dams, storage buildings, and national icons. The Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 115,000 miles of road, and 83,000 structures. Operations, maintenance,

renewal, and modernization of infrastructure are a significant focus of Interior's funding that directly help to create jobs and benefit local economies.

The 2024 budget includes more than \$3.0 billion, an increase of \$40.5 million above the 2023 level, to address the Department's infrastructure operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization needs. Interior's annual request for infrastructure funding is in addition to \$1.6 billion in mandatory funding available to Interior each year through 2025 through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) included in the GAOA. Those funds are available to address the Department's deferred maintenance backlog in NPS, FWS, BLM, and BIE schools. The USFS also receives up to \$285 million in LRF funding each year.

At the end of 2023, Interior's LRF program will have initiated 276 projects touching all 50 States; Washington, DC; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. When completed, those projects are estimated to address \$3.4 billion of Interior's deferred maintenance backlog, create an average of 17,000 jobs each year, and contribute an average of \$1.8 billion each year to the overall gross domestic

product. The 2024 budget proposes to allocate another \$1.6 billion in project funds. A list of 2024 projects is provided in the appendixes.

The request also includes \$53.6 million across multiple bureaus to support a 4-year plan to fully transition the Department's light duty fleet acquisitions to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). As with funding provided to NPS and Reclamation for that purpose in recent years, this funding will be used to conduct fleet planning (including ZEV integration), electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) site evaluations, EVSE installation, and ZEV acquisition. This planning helps to ensure ZEVs are integrated into Interior fleet plans; prioritize facilities for deployment; determine infrastructure needs, such as increased electrical supply and access for EVSE; and coordinate installation to ensure Interior can maximize the use of the charging stations across the bureaus and other Federal agencies. 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 can both save money for American taxpayers and accelerate the Nation's industrial capacity to supply domestically produced



Laurel Dormitory in Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo by Jacob W. Frank.

ZEVs and electric batteries to create new good-paying jobs and address the climate crisis.

Customer Experience

The 2024 budget includes \$4.5 million in the appropriated Working Capital Fund, complemented with \$200,000 in BTFA, to help improve Interior's customer service by better understanding our customers, reducing administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize "time taxes," enhancing transparency, creating greater efficiencies across Interior, and redesigning compliance-oriented processes to improve the customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States. The funding will support the implementation of action plans for the Department's High Impact Service Providers (HISP). Within the Department, four programs have been identified as HISPs:

- BIA probate activities;
- BTFA management of Individual Indian Money accounts and beneficiary services;
- FWS trip planning through fws.gov; and
- NPS digital experience and volunteer services.

Investing in Technology and Information Management

The 2024 budget includes \$10.1 million to enhance data management practices and conduct program evaluations to inform evidence-based decisions. That amount includes \$2.1 million to establish a robust data management program to organize data through an enterprise data inventory to better support analysis and evaluation across the agency. Another \$6.1 million will support evidence and program evaluations of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior to assess how well they are working to achieve the intended goals.

To better support that data-driven work, the 2024 budget includes \$59.7 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$5.3 million from the 2023 enacted amount. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated FBMS system of record. Modernizing Interior's core

business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities.

The 2024 budget includes \$67.8 million to fund cybersecurity efforts, an increase of \$23.4 million. The budget continues to fund extremely high-priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities and provides resources to be directed against emerging threats. The request includes an increase of \$23.4 million to support a Zero Trust (ZT) architecture, which will advance Interior's adaptation of a modern security model founded on a principle requiring all devices and users, regardless of whether they are inside or outside an organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access. Within the \$23.4 million increase is \$5.0 million for a secure access service edge (SASE) solution, which focuses on securing access points to meet the required ZT security and performance standards.

Like many Federal agencies, the Department currently depends on older technologies for remote work, such as virtual private networking (VPN). During the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department spent countless hours ensuring that its VPN system could handle network requirements. In response, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) piloted a SASE solution that met all the security and performance requirements outlined by the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Management and Budget, and Interior.

Also included in the ZT increase is \$18.7 million for a Log Ingestion, Search, and Retention Solution. Recent cyber events, including the SolarWinds incident, underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Every activity in the IT environment, from emails to logins to firewall updates, is considered a security event. All these events should be logged to enable cybersecurity monitoring, prevention, control, and analysis of activities enterprise wide. With a log ingestion, search, and retention solution, the Department will examine the electronic audit log files of



Christiansted National Historical Site, Saint Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands.

DOI Photo.

confidential information for signs of unauthorized activities. In turn, the logs will be analyzed through the Enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system the Department is implementing. The SIEM system can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events. Information from logs on Federal systems has been invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

The 2024 budget proposes appropriations language to establish a nonrecurring expenses fund (NEF), which will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from 2024 and subsequent years, no later than the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year of availability, to the NEF as no-year funds to support specific purposes. The NEF will provide funding for critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments, such as IT modernization projects. Those requirements often do not coincide with the timing of the budget formulation process and are difficult to forecast. In many cases, those costs either cannot

be accommodated within existing funds or are emergency requirements that would otherwise require the Department to reprogram existing funds from other priority projects.

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 to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$21.5 billion in 2022, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. The 2024 budget for ONRR includes an increase of \$5.0 million to address new royalty rates and other changes enacted in the IRA, which are expected to increase the complexity of royalty reporting and audit requirements. The request will fund additional staff and counsel support and strengthen ONRR's audit and compliance activities. The request also expands ONRR's Tribal audit program to include agreements with two additional Tribes.

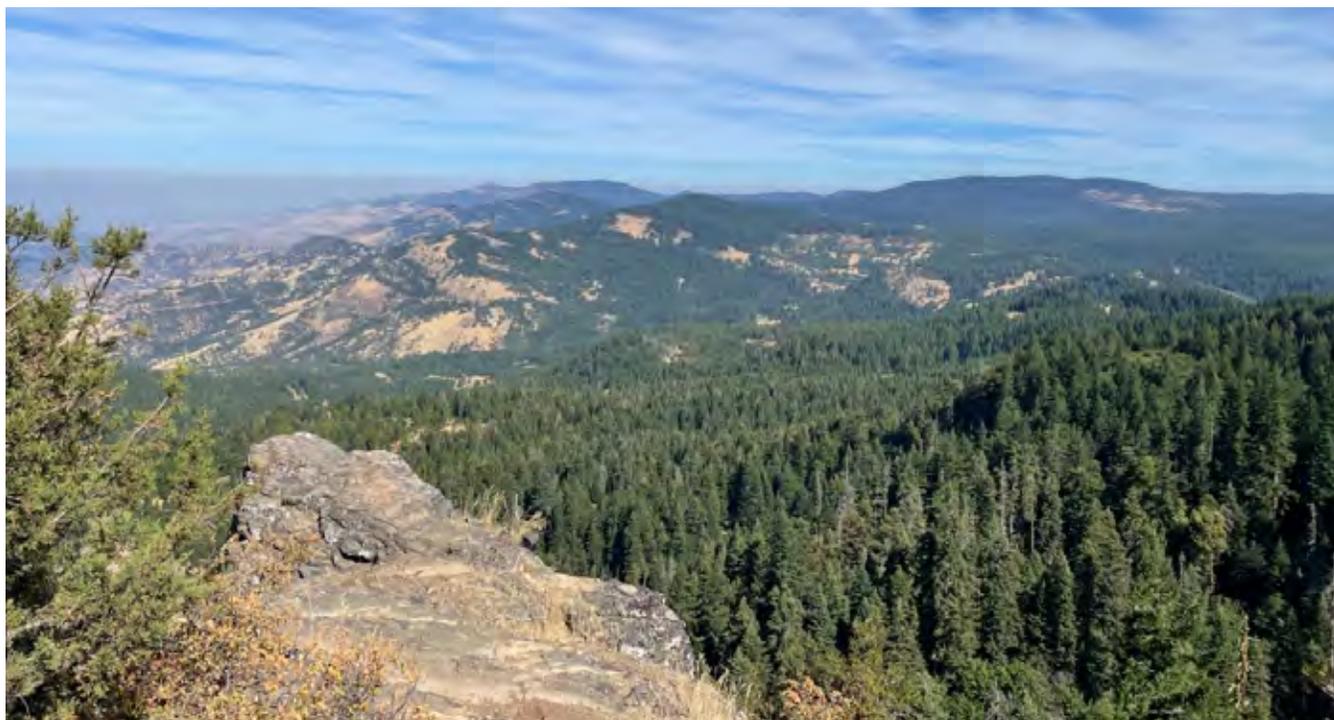
Interior field operations rely heavily on communications. In some places, smartphones

provide that vital link, but across much of the landscape, the Department's legacy land mobile radio (LMR) system, a technology largely unchanged since the 1950s, is the first and often only source of communication—when it works. The 2024 budget includes \$32.2 million for DOI's Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) as part of a multiyear investment strategy. Funding in 2024 is included in the budgets for BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and USGS, as well as a small amount for IT program oversight in the OCIO. This approach will assess and invest in updated technology, where it makes sense, while considering the Department's historical reliance on the traditionally more expensive LMR network in areas of the country where LMR remains the most reliable means of communication. In 2024, DOI will focus on modernization in Alaska, the Southeastern United States, and Hawaii and other Pacific Islands as it leverages deployment of communications networks outside Interior's owned infrastructure, such as FirstNet and other dedicated public safety broadband, as well as improved satellite systems in locations where terrestrial broadband is not feasible.

Field communications modernization will also tie into and enhance other new capabilities being

implemented across DOI communities of practice. From first responder needs—such as electronic records keeping, tracking for asset management accountability, and hazard warning—to resource management data collection and in-field collaboration, this modernization enables last-mile connectivity to those tools in the field, improves safety, increases efficiency, and delivers data for better management decisions.

Across the regions targeted for modernization in 2024, initial planning and design work will identify solutions that are standardized and consistent by leveraging existing systems, such as the FirstNet network. The initial planning will also work to identify potential sites for infrastructure sharing with commercial entities and partners where it would be beneficial to all parties. The assessments will identify where Interior can consolidate or replace LMR sites with lower cost options. As Interior reduces long-term field communication costs and increases capabilities through modernization, the strategy also supports the goal of increasing rural and Tribal broadband, as many sites could also be used by commercial providers alongside public safety systems.



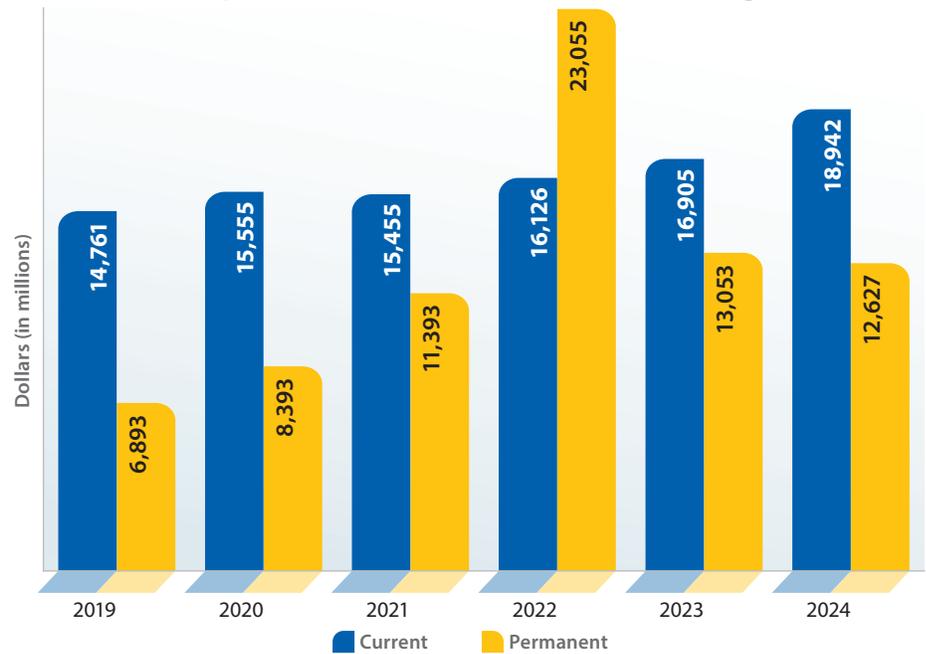
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon.

DOI Photo.

The Numbers

The Department's 2024 budget request totals \$18.9 billion in current authority. Of that amount, \$17.5 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2024 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.5 billion in current appropriations. In 2024, Interior will generate receipts of \$19.6 billion.

Department of the Interior Funding



Budget Authority and Receipts

(dollars in millions)

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations (w/o supplementals and cap adjustment).....	16,126	16,905	18,942	+2,036
Permanent Appropriations (w/o mandatory proposal).....	23,055	13,053	12,627	-425
TOTAL	39,181	29,958	31,569	+1,611
[Net discretionary BA]	[15,985]	[16,762]	[18,276]	[+1,514]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf	11,862	8,372	7,721	-651
Onshore Mineral Leasing.....	8,512	7,920	7,342	-578
Other Offsetting Receipts	3,783	2,303	2,261	-42
Other Receipts	2,145	2,312	2,244	-68
TOTAL	26,302	20,907	19,569	-1,338

Department of the Interior Facts

Land—Interior manages more than 480 million acres, or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States; more than 700 million acres of subsurface minerals; and more than 740 million acres of submerged land in five national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over almost 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 424 units of the national park system, 568 national wildlife refuges, 71 fish hatcheries, 1 historic fish hatchery, 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, the U.S. Territories, and the Freely Associated States.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 160,000 volunteers, who provided more than 5.4 million hours of service in 2022, valued at an estimated \$162 million.

Conservation—More than 776,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through OSMRE's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS acts to protect 2,375 endangered and threatened species, 1,678 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 2023 are \$19.6 billion.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States. Reclamation manages 489 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and 1 of every 5 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 46 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 windpower, 63 percent of geothermal energy, and 6 percent of solar energy.

Visitation—Annually, more than 81 million visits are made to BLM public lands, nearly 312 million visits to national park units, roughly 80 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. 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 BIA-funded corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

Department of the Interior Facts *(continued)*

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. BTFM manages approximately \$8.3 billion of trust funds held in about 4,100 Tribal accounts and about 408,000 open Individual Indian Money 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 11,800 streamgages and more than 3,800 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating three earth observation satellites—the Landsat 7, 8, and 9 missions. USGS has been providing Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2022, USGS distributed more than 150 million remotely sensed data products, with 4 billion data deliveries via the commercial cloud.



The Department of the Interior hosted the 2022 White House Tribal Nations Summit. Over two days, the Summit provided an opportunity for Biden-Harris Administration and Tribal leaders from federally recognized Tribes to meaningfully engage about ways the Federal government can invest in and strengthen Native communities, as well as ensure that progress in Indian Country endures for years to come.

DOI Photo.

Bureau Highlights



Previous page photo:
Lime Wind Energy Project in Oregon.

BLM Photo.

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 2024 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department’s budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

Fiscal Year 2024 Current Appropriations

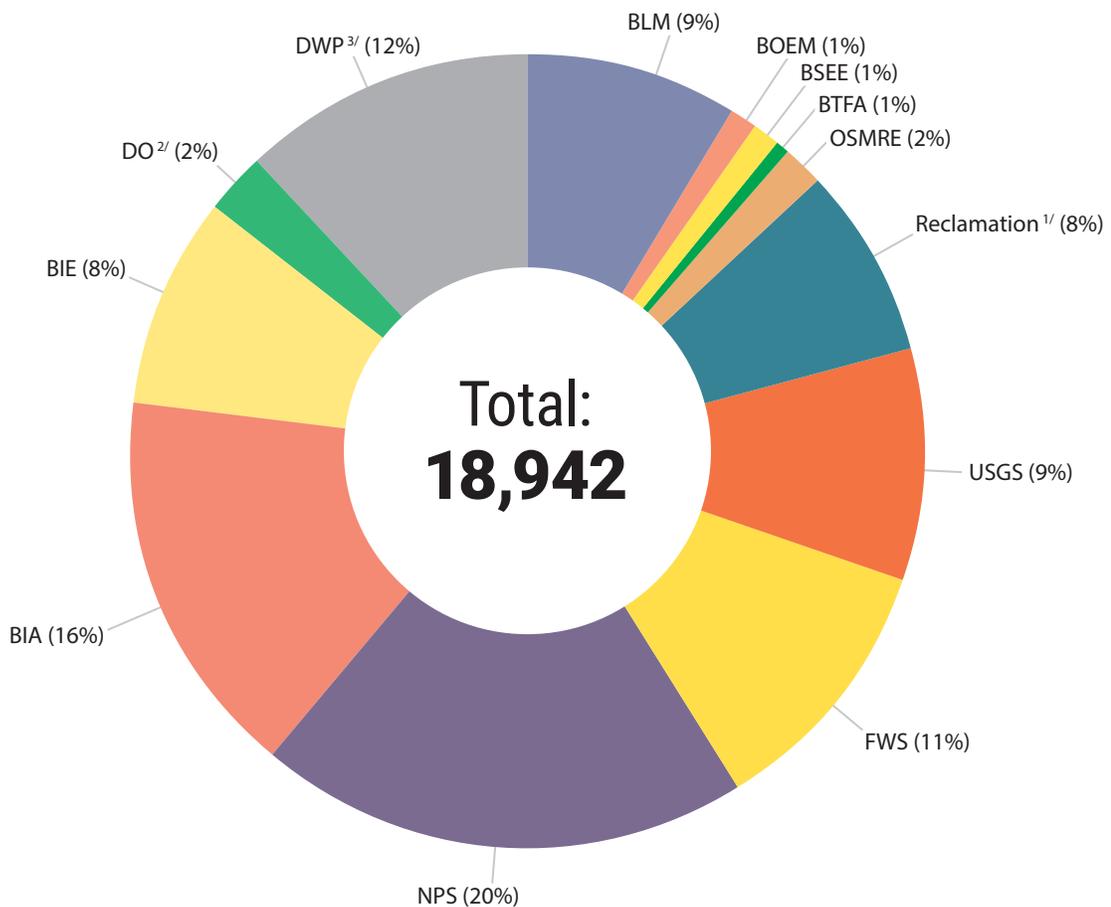
(dollar amounts in millions)

BLM	1,669	Reclamation ^{1/}	1,469	NPS	3,761	BTFA	109
BOEM	211	USGS	1,786	BIA	3,030	DO ^{2/}	477
BSEE	191	FWS	2,088	BIE	1,611	DWP ^{3/}	2,238
OSMRE	302						

^{1/} Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

^{2/} Includes Departmental Management and Offices of Insular Affairs, Solicitor, and Inspector General

^{3/} Includes Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Energy Community Revitalization Program, Wildland Fire Management, Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Working Capital Fund, and National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund



Current Budget Authority by Bureau

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Current Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management	1,431	1,529	1,669	+141
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	164	175	211	+36
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	157	168	191	+23
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	268	290	302	+12
U.S. Geological Survey	1,394	1,497	1,786	+288
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,646	1,773	2,088	+315
National Park Service	3,263	3,472	3,761	+289
Bureau of Indian Affairs ^{1/}	2,301	2,547	3,030	+483
Bureau of Indian Education	1,232	1,401	1,611	+209
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	110	111	109	-2
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary	121	136	159	+23
Office of Insular Affairs	122	129	122	-7
Office of the Solicitor	95	101	112	+11
Office of Inspector General	62	67	84	+17
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	400	433	477	+44
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	550	580	535	-45
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	170	175	185	+10
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program	5	5	30	+25
Wildland Fire Management	1,029	664	1,326	+662
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	8	8	8	0
Working Capital Fund	91	112	143	+31
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i>	1,862	1,554	2,238	+684
Bureau of Reclamation	1,874	1,931	1,449	-482
Central Utah Project Completion Account	23	23	20	-3
Total Current Budget Authority	16,126	16,905	18,942	+2,036
Adjustments for Current Mandatory Accounts ^{1/}	-60	-67	-581	-514
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets	-82	-77	-85	-8
Total Net Discretionary (w/o supplementals and cap adjustment)	15,985	16,762	18,276	+1,514
Wildfire Suppression Operations				
Reserve Fund (<i>cap adjustment</i>)	330	340	350	+10
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	636	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	2,430	0	-2,430
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	18,850	2,318	2,318	0
Total Net Discretionary (w/ supplementals and cap adjustment)	35,801	21,849	20,944	-905

^{1/} The 2024 President's Budget proposes to reclassify BIA's Contract Support Costs (\$431.4 million) and Payments for Tribal Leases (\$82.5 million) accounts from discretionary to current mandatory funding beginning in 2024. These amounts are included in the Current Budget Authority totals for BIA.

Total Budget Authority by Bureau ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Total Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management ^{2/}	2,063	2,093	2,093	0
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	164	175	211	+36
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement ^{2/}	157	168	191	+23
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement ^{3/}	12,390	1,481	1,586	+105
U.S. Geological Survey ^{2/,3/,4/,5/}	1,684	1,608	1,855	+247
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ^{2/,3/,4/,5/}	4,087	4,250	4,170	-80
National Park Service ^{2/,4/,5/}	5,374	6,192	4,961	-1,231
Bureau of Indian Affairs ^{2/,3/,4/,5/}	5,155	2,902	3,586	+684
Bureau of Indian Education ^{4/}	1,233	1,493	1,612	+119
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	1,774	323	323	0
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary ^{3/,5/}	5,501	4,540	4,276	-265
Office of Insular Affairs ^{5/}	662	748	711	-37
Office of the Solicitor	95	101	112	+11
Office of Inspector General ^{5/}	158	70	87	+17
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	6,416	5,459	5,186	-274
National Indian Gaming Commission	21	29	28	-1
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	550	580	535	-45
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	170	175	185	+10
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program ^{3/}	4,653	5	30	+25
Wildland Fire Management ^{2/,3/,4/}	1,532	1,429	1,587	+158
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	330	340	350	+10
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	605	657	659	+2
Working Capital Fund	91	112	143	+31
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	1,527	1,696	1,803	+106
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i>	9,468	5,005	5,303	+298
Bureau of Reclamation ^{2/,3/,5/}	8,924	3,836	3,392	-444
Central Utah Project Completion Account ^{2/,3/}	88	30	23	-7
Total Budget Authority	58,997	35,045	34,521	-524

^{1/} Amounts displayed in this table reflect reductions to permanent accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

^{2/} The 2022 Actual 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.

^{3/} The 2022 Actual, 2023 Enacted, and 2024 Request columns include \$18.9 billion, \$2.3 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.

^{4/} The 2023 Enacted column includes \$2.4 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). More information can be found in Appendix A.

^{5/} The 2022 Actual Column includes \$6.6 billion in permanent funding provided in the Inflation Reduction Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-169). More information can be found in Appendix A.



Bureau of Land Management

Mission

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

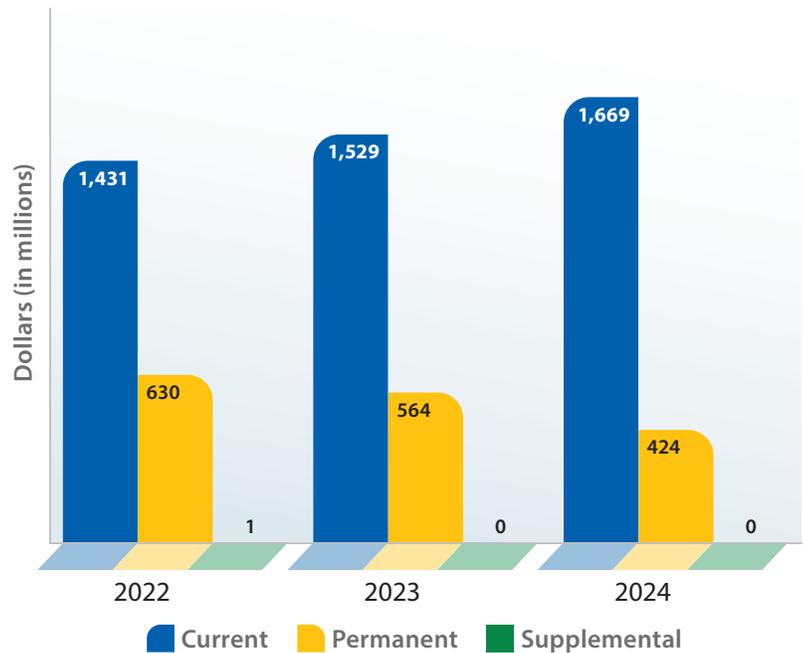
Budget Overview

The 2024 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.7 billion, including \$1.5 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$132.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM’s principal operating accounts. The budget advances the Administration’s commitment to address climate change by improving landscape resilience and adaptation and supporting clean energy development on Federal lands. The request will support an estimated 10,083 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

Management of Land and Resources

The budget proposes increases across several programs to improve the health and resiliency of BLM rangelands, forest lands, and aquatic resources. Those efforts also support the Administration’s America the Beautiful initiative goal to conserve 30 percent of the Nation’s land and water by 2030. To support the work to be done, the budget includes \$12.0 million for youth corps programs, which will enable BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans to improve the public lands, build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to

BLM Funding



good-paying jobs. The budget also includes an increase of \$7.0 million to support the agency’s transition to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs).

In Land Resources, the request for Rangeland Management is \$115.2 million, a \$2.8 million increase over the 2023 enacted level. This request reflects a program reduction of \$2.4 million in recognition of the availability of substantial ecosystem restoration funding provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The request for Public Domain Forestry Management is \$12.3 million, \$1.4 million above the 2023 enacted amount. A program increase of \$353,000 will enhance BLM’s capacity to improve woodland health through forest development and restoration treatments, including managing for carbon sinks, and \$542,000 will enable BLM to use youth corps programs to help implement and monitor thinning and planting projects. The request for Cultural Resources Management is \$22.1 million, \$2.1 million above the 2023 enacted level, including a \$471,000 program increase to strengthen BLM’s capacity to inventory, protect, and restore cultural, historical, and paleontological resources found on

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Facts



- BLM was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.
- The bureau administers more than 244 million surface acres of public land and 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estates—more land than any other Federal agency. The bureau's management adheres to the multiple use and sustained yield obligations under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which includes 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's National Conservation Lands include 28 national monuments, 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 260 wilderness areas.
- In 2022, with approximately 10,280 employees and 21,650 volunteers, BLM worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

BLM-managed public lands. A \$791,000 increase for youth corps programs will also support those activities. The Wild Horse and Burro Management program is funded at \$154.8 million, \$6.9 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$5.6 million will help offset the rising cost of caring for excess wild horses and burros in off-range corrals and pastures, as the overall cost of feed and associated services continues to increase. BLM will continue to aggressively pursue program improvements to more effectively manage the significant program challenges.

In Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources, the budget proposes \$73.4 million for Aquatic Resources, \$15.2 million above the 2023 enacted level. The request includes a program increase of \$9.1 million to restore degraded aquatic resources and increase their resiliency to drought, including by restoring landscape connectivity by removing fish barriers, eradicating invasive species, and working with partners to improve water quality and quantity. Those efforts will also benefit from an increase of \$3.0 million for youth corps programs. The budget request includes an increase of \$1.0 million to support inventory, monitoring, and partnerships to strengthen DOI's Alaska Subsistence Program.

The budget proposes \$162.0 million for Wildlife Habitat Management, \$13.0 million above the

2023 enacted amount. The budget provides a \$5.5 million increase to restore capacity in the Wildlife Conservation component of this program. The additional funds will increase BLM's ability to conduct projects that protect and improve the seasonal habitats and migration corridors for the thousands of important species that depend on healthy, resilient BLM lands. The request for Wildlife Habitat Management also includes an increase of \$2.0 million for BLM to support Tribal co-stewardship of lands and waters that contain cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and an increase of \$2.0 million for youth corps programs.

In Recreation Management, the budget proposes \$25.7 million for Wilderness Management, \$6.5 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$3.6 million will enable BLM to restore areas adversely affected by unauthorized incursions, conduct fuels and weed treatments and native plant restoration projects, and implement measures to improve water quality. An additional increase of \$2.0 million will allow youth corps programs to engage in activities such as conducting inventories and improving the visitor experience. The budget includes \$65.4 million for Recreation Resources Management, \$9.8 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$6.8 million will support investments to expand access; improve protection of recreational and natural resources,

including making them more resilient to climate change; and improve the overall recreational experience. With an increase of \$385,000, BLM will use youth corps programs to help accomplish that work.

In Energy and Minerals Management, the budget reflects the critical role BLM plays in supporting the Administration's goal of transitioning to a clean energy economy. The budget request for Renewable Energy is \$72.5 million, \$31.6 million above the 2023 enacted level. The budget includes a program increase of \$30.7 million to build capacity and take other steps to effectively and expeditiously address the growing demand for renewable energy development and associated transmission infrastructure on public lands. Demand has been on an upward trajectory and is anticipated to surge further as a result of incentives included in the Inflation Reduction Act. The funding increase will allow BLM to build out staffing capacity in its Renewable Energy Coordinating

Offices and undertake additional planning efforts to support expanded development. Those efforts will also benefit from an \$11.0 million increase in the Resource Management Planning program for resource management plan revisions and amendments.

The budget includes \$123.5 million for Oil and Gas Management, \$10.6 million above the 2023 enacted level, which reflects the important work BLM continues to perform managing oil and gas resources on public lands. The budget includes a total program increase of \$4.5 million, of which \$2.5 million is directly tied to ensuring prompt implementation of sections 50262 and 50263 of the Inflation Reduction Act, and \$2.0 million will enhance base program capacity in areas such as processing sundry notices.

The budget request for Oil and Gas Inspection Activities is \$51.0 million, \$618,000 more than the 2023 enacted level. The requested increase will



Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in Idaho.

BLM Photo by Bob Wick.

better ensure production accountability. The budget also proposes to shift the cost of the program from appropriations to inspection fees, allowing for a reduction of \$51.0 million in BLM's discretionary request. The proposal supports Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies that may slow our Nation's transition to greater clean energy development.

The request for Other Mineral Resources is \$17.2 million, \$3.7 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$3.1 million will enable BLM to restore trespass sites and other related disturbances in support of the America the Beautiful goals.

The request for Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management is \$65.2 million, \$7.0 million above the 2023 enacted level. BLM will advance the Administration's climate change goals with a program increase of \$3.4 million to address the current interest and future workloads associated with using BLM-managed lands for carbon sequestration projects. An additional \$1.0 million program increase will enhance realty capacity to address the heavy workload in this program.

The budget proposes \$97.8 million for Resource Management Planning, \$28.7 million above the 2023 enacted level. Program increases include \$11.0 million to update resource management plans, including to facilitate and expand the siting of renewable energy projects on public lands, and \$10.0 million to modernize BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) program. The AIM proposal will include creating modernized analytical planning tools to use quantitative data to inform land-use planning and resource management decision-making processes. An increase of \$6.2 million is for monitoring and data analysis of water resources.

The request for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management program is \$62.8 million, \$5.6 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$4.4 million will enable BLM to further accelerate inventorying and remediating hardrock AML sites on BLM

lands, which will complement the nationwide hardrock AML efforts in DOI's Energy Community Revitalization Program, and an additional increase of \$264,000 will enable youth corps programs to assist in this effort.

The budget proposes \$39.2 million for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, \$7.2 million above the 2023 enacted level. The request includes program increases of \$4.1 million for ZEV charging infrastructure and \$2.7 million for DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) to transition current land mobile radio and other field communications to modern technology.

The budget proposes \$42.7 million for the Mining Law Administration program, an increase of \$3.0 million over the 2023 enacted level. The amount is fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees. The additional funding will support BLM's implementation of the Administration's priorities regarding critical mineral sourcing and supply chains by enhancing BLM's capacity for reviewing and approving mining plans of operation and conducting inspections.

The budget includes \$72.9 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, \$11.3 million above the 2023 enacted level, including program increases of \$5.3 million to enhance management and operational capacity and \$1.1 million for youth corps programs. The request also includes an increase of \$3.0 million for the Increasing Representation in our Public Lands initiative, which will support recent or potential new designations that preserve important places and tell the stories of those who have been historically underrepresented.

The budget includes \$62.1 million for Administrative Support, \$5.8 million above the 2023 enacted level. A program increase of \$2.9 million will support the conversion of BLM's vehicle fleet to ZEVs, including support for a coordinator position to support ZEV planning. The budget also includes an increase of \$833,000 to restore and enhance core capacity. The budget includes \$28.5 million for Information Technology (IT) Management, \$1.6

Orphan Well Sites



In August 2022, BLM awarded two contracts to clean up orphan well sites on BLM lands in Utah and California. One contract will allow BLM to plug 11 wells and restore the surrounding lands in the Book Cliffs region of Grand County, UT; the second contract will plug and restore BLM lands around the Sevier 14-1 well in San Luis Obispo County. The BLM contract is part of the Federal program to plug and remediate orphan well sites on public lands, which is part of a larger \$4.7 billion effort under the BIL to plug wells, create jobs, and improve public safety on Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands. Under the Federal program, BLM has forthcoming contracts to measure methane at the well sites.

BLM Photo.

million above the 2023 enacted amount. A program increase of \$653,000 will support IT modernization, workforce, and critical infrastructure needs related to cybersecurity.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

The 2024 request of \$132.7 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands account reflects a total program increase of \$8.0 million in Western Oregon Resources Management. The program will

support timber sales and 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. The total increase includes \$2.0 million for youth corps programs.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$50.6 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Management of Lands and Resources	5,498	1,368,969	5,699	1,497,069	+201	+128,100
Oregon and California Grant Lands	617	120,334	637	132,741	+20	+12,407
Range Improvements	23	9,430	23	9,430	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (<i>indefinite</i>)	139	34,270	147	37,687	+8	+3,417
Minus SCDF Offset	0	-34,270	0	-37,687	0	-3,417
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>indefinite</i>)	86	30,000	83	30,000	-3	0
Subtotal, Current	6,363	1,528,733	6,589	1,669,240	+226	+140,507
Permanent						
Working Capital Fund	32	0	34	0	+2	0
Land Acquisition	14	69,925	14	73,877	0	+3,952
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	3	63,344	3	52,425	0	-10,919
Permanent Operating Funds						
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	12	4,300	12	4,300	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account	0	234	0	0	0	-234
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	44	17,969	44	16,592	0	-1,377
Lincoln County Land Sales	6	1,065	6	1,196	0	+131
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	0	5	0	5	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	1	850	1	850	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	225	48,823	236	50,758	+11	+1,935
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	101	29,959	101	30,984	0	+1,025
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	41	321,711	41	187,178	0	-134,533
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts	0	19	0	48	0	+29
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	27	4,122	17	4,050	-10	-72
White Pine County Special Account, 85% Federal Share	0	96	0	6	0	-90
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	457	429,153	458	295,967	+1	-133,186
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>indefinite</i>)	4	1,650	0	1,650	-4	0
Helium Fund	10	45,184	10	32,670	0	-12,514
Offsetting Collections	0	-45,184	0	-32,670	0	+12,514
Subtotal, Permanent	520	564,072	519	423,919	-1	-140,153
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	2,371	0	2,607	0	+236	0
Reimbursable	368	0	368	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	2,739	0	2,975	0	+236	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	9,622	2,092,805	10,083	2,093,159	+461	+354

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Rangeland Management.....	108,965	112,340	115,152	+2,812
Public Domain Forest Management.....	10,349	10,814	12,251	+1,437
Cultural Resources Management.....	20,053	20,026	22,101	+2,075
Wild Horse and Burro Management.....	137,093	147,888	154,787	+6,899
Subtotal, Land Resources.....	276,460	291,068	304,291	+13,223
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources				
Aquatic Resources.....	56,922	58,247	73,440	+15,193
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	140,747	148,938	161,983	+13,045
Subtotal, Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources.....	197,669	207,185	235,423	+28,238
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management.....	18,686	19,216	25,701	+6,485
Recreation Resources Management.....	60,242	55,550	65,375	+9,825
Subtotal, Recreation Management.....	78,928	74,766	91,076	+16,310
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management.....	106,135	112,873	123,507	+10,634
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	50,402	50,402	51,020	+618
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program.....	156,537	163,275	174,527	+11,252
Coal Management.....	16,079	16,609	17,190	+581
Other Mineral Resources Management.....	12,936	13,466	17,200	+3,734
Renewable Energy.....	30,983	40,983	72,540	+31,557
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management.....	216,535	234,333	281,457	+47,124
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance.....	26,219	31,654	32,351	+697
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management.....	55,805	58,160	65,201	+7,041
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management.....	82,024	89,814	97,552	+7,738
Communication Site Management				
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
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning.....	67,969	69,029	97,759	+28,730
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.....	28,038	28,568	29,302	+734
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	40,133	57,166	62,798	+5,632
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	136,140	154,763	189,859	+35,096

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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost	44,055	44,180	45,846	+1,666
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	34,980	32,007	39,157	+7,150
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	79,035	76,187	85,003	+8,816
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas				
	49,274	0	0	0
National Conservation Lands				
National Conservation Lands	0	61,599	72,903	+11,304
Subtotal, National Conservation Lands	0	61,599	72,903	+11,304
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Administrative Support	53,330	56,305	62,067	+5,762
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	86,046	92,515	99,940	+7,425
Information Technology Management	26,499	26,934	28,518	+1,584
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	165,875	175,754	190,525	+14,771
Mining Law Administration				
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	42,696	+3,000
<i>Offsetting Collections—Mining Law Administration</i>	-39,696	-39,696	-42,696	-3,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	0	0	0	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Oil & Gas Inspection Fees</i>	0	0	-51,020	-51,020
Congressionally Directed Spending	0	3,500	0	-3,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental)	1,281,940	1,368,969	1,497,069	+128,100
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+1,192	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental)	1,283,132	1,368,969	1,497,069	+128,100

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	340	369	387	+18
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	1,828	1,887	1,989	+102
Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System	788	817	848	+31
Western Oregon Resources Management	103,557	106,138	117,957	+11,819
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	10,770	11,123	11,560	+437
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	117,283	120,334	132,741	+12,407

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,430	9,430	9,430	0

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Adopt-a-Horse Program	1,602	550	550	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	431	290	290	0
Copy Fee Account	0	720	720	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	946	1,000	1,000	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,681	2,900	3,417	+517
Recreation Cost Recovery	4,491	700	3,600	+2,900
Repair of Damaged Lands	9,940	3,910	3,910	0
Rights of Way Processing	23,052	21,100	21,100	0
Timber Contract Expenses	44	100	100	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	2,236	3,000	3,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	44,423	34,270	37,687	+3,417
<i>Offsetting Collections—Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures</i>	-44,423	-34,270	-37,687	-3,417
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc)	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	22,690	30,000	30,000	0



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

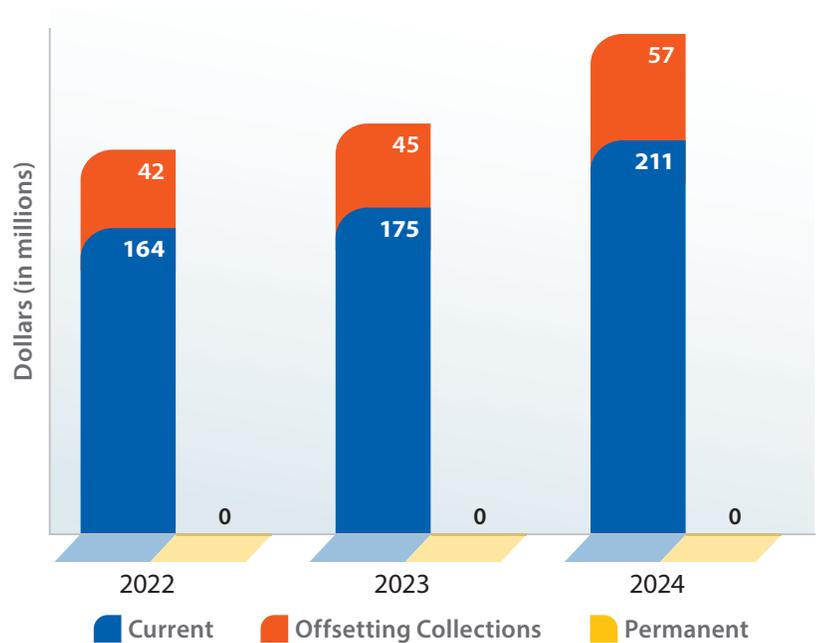
The 2024 budget includes \$268.2 million for BOEM programs, \$48.3 million above the 2023 enacted level, including \$211.2 million in current appropriations and \$57.0 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and other cost recoveries. BOEM estimates staffing will total 728 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

Ocean Energy Management

BOEM’s 2024 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 \$268.2 million for BOEM’s Ocean Energy Management activities, including renewable energy, conventional energy, marine minerals, environmental studies and analysis, and executive direction.

The 2024 budget requests \$64.5 million for renewable energy activities, \$21.6 million above the 2023 enacted level, including permitting for the siting and construction of offshore wind farms and other renewable energy sources, such as wave and current energy, on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

BOEM Funding



These funds support the growing offshore wind industry, 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. Moreover, this funding supports the Administration’s goal of deploying 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by 2030, which could support nearly 80,000 jobs, and 15 GW of floating offshore wind capacity by 2035.

Management of OCS oil and gas resources is primarily governed by the OCS Lands Act, which sets forth procedures for offshore conventional energy leasing, exploration, development, and production. The 2024 budget proposes \$72.3 million for conventional energy development, \$10.8 million above the 2023 enacted level.

- BOEM has conducted 11 renewable energy lease sales since 2013, including FY 2022 sales in the New York Bight that generated more than \$4.3 billion in bonus bids for the U.S. Treasury and offshore the Carolinas that generated \$315 million in high bids.
- In FY 2022, \$6.8 million in rent and \$4.6 billion in bonuses were collected on OCS renewable energy leases.
- In FY 2023 and 2024, BOEM is conducting planning for offshore wind sales in the Gulf of Mexico, the U.S. Central Atlantic, the Gulf of Maine, and offshore Oregon.
- As of February 1, 2023, BOEM manages 2,156 active oil and gas leases on approximately 11.5 million OCS acres. In FY 2022, conventional energy generated \$78.5 million in rent and \$6.3 billion in royalties from production.
- Offshore Federal oil and gas production in 2022 reached approximately 625 million barrels of oil and approximately 775 million cubic feet of gas, almost all of it produced in the Gulf of Mexico.

These funds support the effective management of offshore oil and gas development activities, including—

- overseeing ongoing activities;
- ensuring adequate financial assurances from offshore operators for decommissioning liability and risk management;
- developing and implementing the National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program;
- estimating inventories of oil and gas reserves;
- reviewing and administering oil and gas exploration and development plans and geological and geophysical permitting;
- conducting economic analyses and resource evaluation; and
- identifying and delineating appropriate boundaries and legal descriptions.

To support the Administration’s goal to address the climate crisis and reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, pursuant to Executive Order 14008, BOEM requests a total of \$8.9 million to establish a dedicated offshore carbon sequestration program. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law gave DOI new authority to authorize leases, easements, and rights-of-way on the OCS that support carbon sequestration activities. Of the total amount requested, \$6.6 million would support the initiative within BOEM’s Conventional Energy Program,

which will ensure the effective launch of the program and allow for reviewing new proposals for carbon capture and storage projects. BOEM also proposes \$2.3 million to support necessary related work within the Environmental Program, which will focus on emerging environmental analysis needs to support offshore carbon sequestration.

The 2024 budget proposes \$16.4 million to support BOEM’s marine minerals activities, \$2.0 million above the 2023 enacted level, which helps foster climate change resilience and restoration while supporting conservation partnerships. 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, with potential future needs in the Pacific and Alaska regions.



BOEM's 2024 request includes \$1.7 million to continue development of the National Offshore Sand Inventory. This effort will significantly improve BOEM's 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 reduce Federal disaster recovery timelines and coastal project dredging costs. As of February 2023, BOEM has conveyed the rights to 188 million cubic yards of OCS sediment and executed 66 negotiated agreements for projects in eight States that have restored nearly 449 miles of coastline. BOEM also oversees marine minerals geological and geophysical exploration and research on critical minerals on the OCS.

Foundational to BOEM's offshore energy and mineral resource activities are the Environmental Programs, for which the 2024 budget requests \$92.8 million, \$10.4 million above the 2023 enacted level. Section 20 of the OCS Lands Act requires BOEM to consider the impacts on marine, coastal, and human environments from OCS development. The budget supports environmental studies to enable research, partnerships, and collaborative efforts to advance scientific progress and knowledge for renewable energy, conventional energy, and marine minerals activities and provide information for mission-critical decision making. BOEM also uses the information collected to inform environmental reviews and consultations with Tribes, States, and natural resource agencies. Resources will expand meaningful partnerships with Tribes to better leverage Tribal expertise and Indigenous knowledge and ensure Tribal governments play an integral role in decision making related to the management of DOI lands and resources. In addition, BOEM proposes resources to support the bureau's migration to the National Geodetic Survey's new National Spatial Reference System 2022 horizontal datum.

The 2024 budget requests \$22.3 million for Executive Direction, \$3.4 million above the 2023 enacted level, which supports BOEM-wide leadership, direction, management, coordination,



Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Project.

BOEM Photo.

communications strategies, outreach, and regulatory development. BOEM's budget proposes three FTEs for its Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights. 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. In addition, BOEM requests an increase in funding and FTEs to support the information technology and administrative needs associated with its expanding role and contributions toward the Administration's clean energy, climate change resilience and restoration, and conservation efforts. Finally, BOEM proposes funds to evaluate its existing cost recovery fees, adjust those fees as needed, and determine if additional fees should be developed for other service areas.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$7.2 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management	666	175,318	728	211,242	+62	+35,924
Subtotal, Current	666	175,318	728	211,242	+62	+35,924
Offsetting Collections	0	44,642	0	56,968	0	+12,326
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (w/oc)	666	219,960	728	268,210	+62	+48,250

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation	54,419	55,746	60,960	+5,214
Offsetting Collections	6,068	5,741	11,342	+5,601
Subtotal, Conventional Energy	60,487	61,487	72,302	+10,815
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation	33,349	37,990	57,386	+19,396
Offsetting Collections	3,469	4,828	7,081	+2,253
Subtotal, Renewable Energy	36,818	42,818	64,467	+21,649
Marine Minerals				
Appropriation	10,541	13,069	14,624	+1,555
Offsetting Collections	1,240	1,314	1,747	+433
Subtotal, Marine Minerals	11,781	14,383	16,371	+1,988
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation	51,092	52,668	60,467	+7,799
Offsetting Collections	28,671	29,705	32,288	+2,583
Subtotal, Environmental Programs	79,763	82,373	92,755	+10,382
Executive Direction				
Appropriation	15,050	15,845	17,805	+1,960
Offsetting Collections	2,849	3,054	4,510	+1,456
Subtotal, Executive Direction	17,899	18,899	22,315	+3,416
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	164,451	175,318	211,242	+35,924
<i>Total Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>42,297</i>	<i>44,642</i>	<i>56,968</i>	<i>+12,326</i>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc)	206,748	219,960	268,210	+48,250



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.

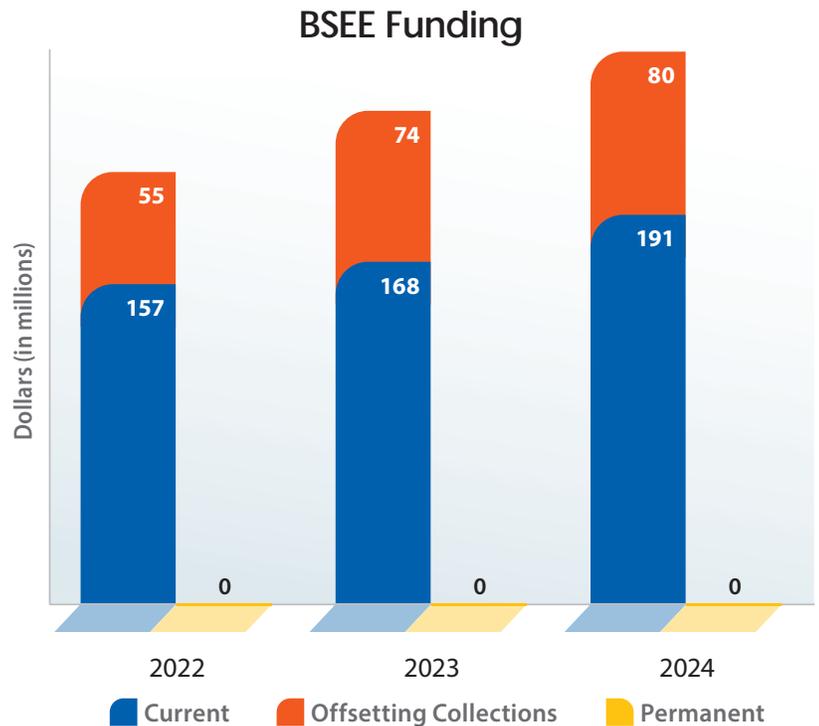
Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request for BSEE is \$270.6 million, \$28.9 million above the 2023 enacted level, including \$190.9 million in current appropriations and \$79.7 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. BSEE estimates staffing will total 938 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024, including 125 FTEs that are fully reimbursed from other accounts to provide Departmentwide shared services.

Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

The 2024 budget request includes \$255.5 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, \$28.9 million above the 2023 enacted level, consisting of \$175.8 million in appropriated funds, \$28.9 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 2024 request enables BSEE to continue strengthening oversight, regulatory, and research capabilities on



the Outer Continental Shelf (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 in 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.

To support the Administration’s efforts to improve Tribal consultation, the 2024 request includes \$800,000 to establish a National Tribal Engagement Program with four dedicated, full-time Tribal liaison positions. With this additional funding, the National Tribal Engagement Program will provide timely coordination and consultation with Tribes and develop



- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) was established on October 1, 2011, as part of a broad reorganization in the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- 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. OCS.
- BSEE conducts more than 18,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of approximately 1,700 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities, and management of more than 20,000 miles of pipelines.
- 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.

precedent-setting policies for early and frequent engagement with Tribes.

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 2024 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 2024 request continues to support 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.

BSEE is partnering with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to develop regulations to implement offshore carbon sequestration authority, as directed by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. BSEE’s 2024 budget request includes \$1.5 million to hire personnel with the necessary technical expertise to establish a programmatic framework for offshore carbon sequestration, develop safety and environmental standards, and establish applied research needs and requirements to inform safe operational execution. The regulations are intended

to facilitate an effective and environmentally protective strategy for managing carbon sequestration on the OCS.

BSEE’s 2024 budget request maintains the \$30.0 million funding level requested in 2023 for decommissioning. In 2023 and continuing into 2024, 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 serious environmental hazards, as they provide potential conduits for fluids to migrate between formations and potentially into offshore waters. Strong winds and hurricanes can topple structures and wells on the OCS, thus posing 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 nor their integrity verified. Proper decommissioning of orphaned pipelines reduces the risk of spills to the environment from any hydrocarbons remaining in those pipelines.

Oil Spill Research

This program supports research on the prevention of 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. Located in Leonardo, NJ, the Ohmsett testing facility is the only one of its kind in North America, providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment. Funds are used to sponsor the testing of new equipment and methods and to support Ohmsett testing and training activities.

The 2024 budget proposes \$15.1 million for Oil Spill Research, equal to the 2023 enacted level. As renewable energy development from offshore wind and marine hydrokinetic energy accelerates, BSEE will continue to meet its oversight and safety responsibilities. The bureau's Oil Spill Preparedness Program will help ensure offshore renewable energy operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The request will also help BSEE to strengthen oil spill response capabilities, particularly in deepwater and Arctic environments.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$8.0 million are fully funded.



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

BSEE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	778	152,914	790	175,846	+12	+22,932
Oil Spill Research	23	15,099	23	15,099	0	0
Subtotal, Current.....	801	168,013	813	190,945	+12	+22,932
Offsetting Collections	0	73,708	0	79,662	0	+5,954
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable.....	125	0	125	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	125	0	125	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (w/oc)	926	241,721	938	270,607	+12	+28,886

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation	2,340	3,690	5,190	+1,500
Offsetting Collections	3,168	2,168	2,168	0
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement	5,508	5,858	7,358	+1,500
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation	121,591	117,738	110,591	-7,147
Offsetting Collections	39,546	61,941	67,895	+5,954
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation ..	161,137	179,679	178,486	-1,193
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation	10,121	11,663	11,592	-71
Offsetting Collections	8,629	7,629	7,629	0
Subtotal, Administrative Operations	18,750	19,292	19,221	-71
Executive Direction				
Appropriation	14,473	16,823	18,473	+1,650
Offsetting Collections	3,970	1,970	1,970	0
Subtotal, Executive Direction	18,443	18,793	20,443	+1,650
Offshore Decommissioning				
Appropriation	3,000	3,000	30,000	+27,000
Subtotal, Offshore Decommissioning	3,000	3,000	30,000	+27,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	151,525	152,914	175,846	+22,932
Total Offsetting Collections	55,313	73,708	79,662	+5,954
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc; w/o rescission and supplemental)	206,838	226,622	255,508	+28,886
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	-10,000	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+223	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc, rescission, and supplemental)	197,061	226,622	255,508	+28,886

APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,099	15,099	15,099	0



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Mission

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to ensure 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 coal mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands (AMLs).

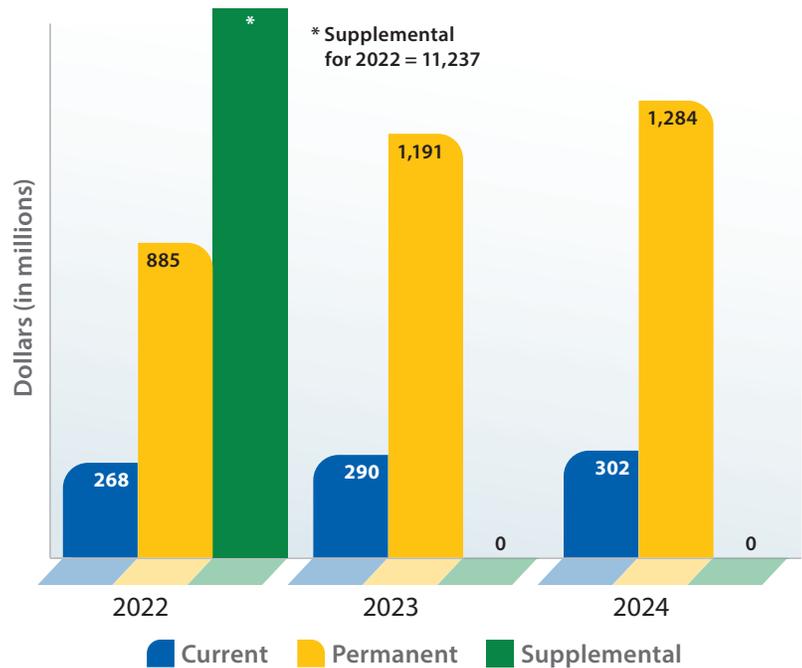
Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request for OSMRE is \$301.9 million in current appropriations, \$11.9 million above the 2023 enacted level, and \$1.3 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which is for grants and payments to States, Tribes, and the United Mine Workers of America health and pension plans. OSMRE estimates staffing will equal 429 full-time equivalents in 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024 budget for the Regulation and Technology Account is \$127.3 million, \$6.3 million above the 2023 enacted level. This account supports the regulatory functions defined by SMCRA

OSMRE Funding



and administered by the States and OSMRE. It also funds 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.

The 2024 budget includes \$90.6 million for Environmental Protection programs, \$1.7 million above 2023 enacted. The request for State and Tribal regulatory grants is \$65.0 million, which fully funds estimated requirements and is equal to 2023 enacted. The 2024 request for regulatory grants provides for the efficient and effective operations of State and Tribal programs at a level consistent with the anticipated obligations and the demand for coal mine permitting and production.

The budget includes \$25.6 million for other functions under Title V of SMCRA, \$1.7 million above 2023 enacted, including State Program Evaluation and Federal Program operations,



- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- Over the past 45 years, the Act has directly contributed to the closure of more than 45,000 abandoned underground mine shafts and openings.
- OSMRE's Applied Science Program is supporting four research projects to develop methods to improve the recovery of rare earth elements from coal mining waste.

which regulate coal mining in States and for Tribes without approved regulatory programs.

The 2024 budget includes \$36.7 million for Technology Development and Transfer, Financial Management, and Executive Direction activities, \$4.6 million above 2023 enacted, which support the overall Regulation and Technology program. Within the Regulation and Technology appropriation, the budget includes a \$2.5 million

increase for essential data center migration, hosting, and cybersecurity enhancements.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

The 2024 budget for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$174.6 million, \$5.7 million above 2023 enacted. This account derives a portion of its funding from a fee levied on coal produced for sale, use, or transfers and supports reclamation program functions carried out by the States, Tribes,



Anthracite Outdoor Adventure Area – Bear Valley Project.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Abandoned Mine Reclamation won the 2022 National Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Award, which recognizes the highest-rated reclamation project. This 88-acre project reclaimed six AML features and constructed 6,600 feet of extreme rock-crawling and more than 9,000 feet of all-terrain vehicle trails.

OSMRE Photo.

Supporting Coal Communities



The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$11.3 billion to accelerate and expand AML cleanup activities throughout the country. These funds will allow States and Tribes to close dangerous mine shafts, reclaim unstable slopes, improve water quality by treating acid mine drainage, and restore water supplies damaged by mining, while supporting vitally needed jobs in coal communities.

Collectively, these funds represent one of the most significant investments in the revitalization of America's coalfield communities since passage of SMCRA in 1977. Since the establishment of the AML Fund, OSMRE has distributed approximately \$6 billion to States and Tribes for AML reclamation activities.

and OSMRE. In November 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law extended the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Land fee through 2034 and reduced the rates by 20 percent. OSMRE published a final rule in August 2022, implementing those changes. This extension ensures continued funding to States and Tribes to reclaim abandoned mines that pose

health, safety, or environmental threats; clean up polluted water supplies; and reduce legacy pollution in coalfield communities.

The budget includes \$155.4 million for Environmental Restoration activities carried out by States and OSMRE, \$3.4 million above 2023

enacted. That amount includes \$20.4 million, \$3.4 million above 2023 enacted, for State reclamation program oversight, expanded water treatment grants to treat acid mine drainage, Federal reclamation operations and projects, and reclamation program development.

The budget for the AML Economic Revitalization program includes \$135.0 million, equal to 2023 enacted. The program provides grants to Appalachian States and qualifying Tribes for investment in reclamation of abandoned mine lands, in conjunction with economic and community development activities on or adjacent to these lands.

Unfunded Costs for Abandoned Mine Land Coal Problems at the end of Fiscal Year 2022*

(dollars in millions)



P1 **Priority 1 Problems** – Hazards that pose **extreme danger** to public health and safety (may include environmental problems).

P2 **Priority 2 Problems** – Hazards that pose **adverse effects** to public health and safety (may include environmental problems).

P3 **Priority 3 Problems** – Hazards that **adversely affect** land or water resources or that have other effects on the environment.

* Unfunded Costs only represent/include direct reclamation costs reported by States and Tribes and are not adjusted for inflation.

These grants can benefit coal communities by reclaiming formerly mined lands for beneficial economic uses and provide local, good-paying union jobs for skilled technicians and operators in some of the hardest hit communities in the Nation. These grants can also address long-standing hazards and environmental degradation near coal communities, such as acid mine drainage.

The budget includes \$19.1 million to support OSMRE’s technology development and transfer, financial management, and executive direction activities that support AML program implementation.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$4.0 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Regulation and Technology.....	312	121,026	314	127,301	+2	+6,275
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	115	168,904	115	174,555	0	+5,651
Subtotal, Current.....	427	289,930	429	301,856	+2	+11,926
Permanent						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	0	442,521	0	535,580	0	+93,059
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts.....	0	31,590	0	28,573	0	-3,017
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Plans.....	0	716,500	0	719,700	0	+3,200
Subtotal, Permanent.....	0	1,190,611	0	1,283,853	0	+93,242
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	427	1,480,541	429	1,585,709	+2	+105,168

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	87,199	88,900	90,597	+1,697
Permit Fees	40	40	40	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees</i>	0	-40	-40	0
Technology, Development and Transfer	15,119	16,061	16,820	+759
Financial Management	518	535	563	+28
Executive Direction and Administration	15,281	15,530	19,321	+3,791
Civil Penalties	759	100	100	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties</i>	-759	-100	-100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	118,157	121,026	127,301	+6,275

APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	134,089	152,088	155,446	+3,358
Technology, Development and Transfer	3,674	4,266	4,436	+170
Financial Management	5,403	6,079	6,392	+313
Executive Direction and Administration	6,814	6,471	8,281	+1,810
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfer)	149,980	168,904	174,555	+5,651
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+11,293,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-56,465	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfer)	11,386,515	168,904	174,555	+5,651



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 2024 budget request is \$1.4 billion in current appropriations, offset by current receipts of \$48.5 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF). Reclamation estimates the budget supports staffing of 5,373 full-time equivalents (FTEs).

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

The American West faces serious water challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. Safe, adequate water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and environmental well-being of communities throughout the West. Intensifying droughts, changing hydrology, and increasing climate

Reclamation Funding



variability increase water shortages, contribute to impaired water quality, and deplete groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including economic development, have increased demand and competition for supplies. Furthermore, maintaining the key features of the Nation's water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time as facilities age and input costs rise.

Water allocations have recently been at historic lows—in areas such as the Colorado River Basin, California's Central Valley, and the Klamath River Basin—creating an urgent need to address 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 the pervasive and pernicious impacts of climate change on American communities, making climate resilience an important area of focus. Reclamation's budget request addresses the unprecedented drought in much of the western United States and combats climate change through the WaterSMART program, support to secure water supplies for wildlife refuges,

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Facts



- 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 489 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 millions of people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.
- The bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 million megawatt-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 for recreation and for fish and wildlife habitats.

and efforts to provide sound climate science, research and development, and clean energy.

The Department of the Interior's WaterSMART program—Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow—directly contributes to Administration priorities for conservation, climate science, adaptation, and resiliency. Through the WaterSMART umbrella of programs, 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, the Aquatic Ecosystem and Restoration Program, the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, the Drought Response 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. These programs serve to address current and future water shortages, including drought, degraded water quality, increased demands

for water and energy from growing populations, and environmental water requirements.

In the 2024 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$62.9 million. The components include the Drought Response program, funded at \$24.0 million; 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 Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration program, funded at \$500,000. Once completed, projects funded through WaterSMART since 2010, including WaterSMART Grants and Title XVI projects, are expected to save more than 1.7 million acre-feet of water each year.

The budget includes additional investments to support drought-affected areas of the West. For example, \$16.8 million is requested for the Lower Colorado River Operations Program to implement drought contingency plans and response actions to conserve storage at Lake Mead. Another \$1.0 million is requested for water infrastructure investments along the Texas border, and \$2.0 million of the request for 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. In addition, the 2024 budget requests an increase of \$15.0 million dedicated to supporting Tribal drought assistance actions throughout the West.

Reclamation supports Administration goals to advance science. Climate change adaptation is a focus of Reclamation’s science efforts; the budget includes \$29.6 million for Research and Development that focuses on the 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 hydropower continues to contribute to the Nation’s renewable energy supplies. Reclamation’s 2024 budget request includes \$3.5 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, of which it operates 53, 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. It is estimated Reclamation’s hydropower program obviates the need for 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 2024 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s principal operating account, is \$1.3 billion. Of that amount, the budget includes \$606.2 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 \$694.9 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes the safe, efficient, economical, and reliable operation of

its facilities. Ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation's employees and facilities and providing adequate funding for those activities continues 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 489 dams throughout the 17 Western States, and the Dam Safety program identified 361 dams as high- and significant-hazard dams. Reclamation evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure risks do not exceed public

protection guidelines; the 2024 budget request includes \$210.2 million for the Dam Safety program.

The proposed budget includes appropriations for specific projects for Extraordinary Maintenance (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. The 2024 budget includes \$105.3 million for XM-related activity; additional XM items are directly funded by revenues, customers, or other Federal agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration). Reclamation's budget request for XM activity implementation is further supported by \$3.2 billion in Aging Infrastructure Account appropriations made available through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58).



Construction at Friant-Kern Canal Phase 1 in Central California.

BOR Photo.

The budget request includes \$1.8 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 2024 budget includes \$35.5 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 while serving to support Tribal drought assistance.

"The Biden-Harris Administration is committed to making communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change—this includes making the Colorado River Basin and the diverse communities that rely on it more resilient to the ongoing drought in the West. We are investing historic resources through the President's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act to provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural and Tribal communities, protect the stability and sustainability of the Colorado River System, and increase water efficiency across the West."

–Secretary Deb Haaland, February 13, 2023

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act

The BIL provided \$8.3 billion to the Bureau of Reclamation for western water infrastructure projects over 5 years to advance drought resilience and expand access to clean water for families, farmers, and wildlife. This investment will repair aging water delivery systems, secure dams, complete rural water projects, and protect aquatic ecosystems. More than \$1.4 billion in BIL funding



Central Valley Project in California's Great Basin.

BOR Photo.

has been allocated to projects as of February 2023. Fourteen BIL-funded or BIL-related funding opportunities have been issued to date. Several new programs have been developed: Small Storage, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, and Environmental Water Resources Projects. Funding highlights include the following:

- February 13, 2023: \$278.0 million for rural water construction efforts in Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Work supports the completion of water treatment plants and intakes, work related to pipeline connections, pump systems, and reservoir construction designed to bring potable water to rural and Tribal underserved communities.
- January 24, 2023: \$80.0 million for water conservation, water management, and restoration projects to promote ecosystem or watershed health.
- December 22, 2022: \$84.7 million to help 36 communities support innovative drought resilience efforts, such as groundwater storage, rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge, water reuse, ion exchange treatment, and other methods to stretch existing water supplies.
- October 17, 2022: \$210.0 million to develop more than 1.7 million acre-feet of additional water storage capacity—enough water to support 6.8 million people for a year.
- August 18, 2022: \$309.8 million in BIL funding (and an additional \$1.0 million in appropriated funding) for the planning, design, and construction of water reuse projects to increase annual storage capacity by about 213,000 acre-feet of water—enough water to support more than 850,000 people a year.
- July 5, 2022: \$26.7 million to restore aquatic habitats and watersheds and support disaster recovery across 27 projects in 12 States and Puerto Rico.
- June 21, 2022: \$25.5 million in WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants to safeguard local water supplies in the face of severe western drought.
- May 9, 2022: \$240.4 million for aging water infrastructure, including significant repairs on canal lining, dam spillways, and water pipeline replacements through 46 projects in 12 States.

More information is available at www.USBR.gov/BIL

The 2024 President's Budget request proposes legislation to provide mandatory funding for Indian Water Rights Settlements to cover the costs of existing and future water rights settlements and to address the ongoing Operation, Maintenance, and Repair requirements associated with four

enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements managed by Reclamation. The proposal would provide \$2.8 billion: \$250.0 million annually over 10 years for existing and future water rights settlements and \$34.0 million a year over 10 years for requirements 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. Funds for those four settlements would be deposited into the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established by the BIL and be available to Reclamation for implementation.

Funding made available by previous authorities, such as those authorized in the Claims Resolution Act, remain available for settlement implementation, and 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 2024 Tribal settlement needs.

Several of Reclamation's Rural Water Projects directly support Tribal Nations through the construction and operation of water systems, including the Mni Wiconi Project, Rocky Boy's/ North Central Montana Rural Water System, Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System, and Garrison Diversion Unit. Funding for the Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System and the Lewis & Clark Rural Water System benefit non-Tribal underserved communities. Reclamation requests \$57.8 million in 2024 to support rural water construction, operations, and maintenance.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

The 2024 budget includes \$48.5 million for the CVPRF, which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). The CVPIA (Public Law 102-575) established the CVPRF to carry out the

habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the CVPIA.

California Bay-Delta Restoration

The 2024 budget includes \$33.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration activities focused on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, a unique ecosystem comprising the San Francisco Bay Estuary and Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta and related watersheds, 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: \$2.6 million for a renewed Federal-State partnership, \$2.3 million for smarter water supply and use, and \$28.1 million for habitat restoration.

Policy and Administration

The 2024 budget includes \$66.8 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 ^{1/}
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Water and Related Resources	2,107	3,447,151	2,150	2,961,012	+43	-486,139
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	18	45,770	18	48,508	0	+2,738
California Bay-Delta Restoration	31	33,000	31	33,000	0	0
Policy and Administration	276	65,079	276	66,794	0	+1,715
Subtotal, Current (w/o offset)	2,432	3,591,000	2,475	3,109,314	+43	-481,686
<i>BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>[-45,770]</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>[-48,508]</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>[-2,738]</i>
Permanent						
Water and Related Resources	0	2,082	0	36,273	0	+34,191
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	0	124,000	0	124,000	0	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	22	13,543	22	13,600	0	+57
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	218	104,872	218	108,177	0	+3,305
Reclamation Trust Funds	1	1,000	1	1,000	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account	0	-486	0	-490	0	-4
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	245,011	360	282,560	0	+37,549
Allocation and Reimbursable						
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
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	5,330	3,836,011	5,373	3,391,874	+43	-444,137

^{1/} 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Aging Infrastructure Program	100	500	500	0
Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act Project	19,433	0	0	0
Animas-La Plata Project, Colorado River Storage Participating Project	5,264	0	0	0
Arbuckle Project	282	335	309	-26
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program	100	5,000	500	-4,500
Balmorhea Project	4	3	2	-1
Boise Area Projects	5,717	6,163	6,219	+56
Cachuma Project	2,316	2,329	2,672	+343
Canadian River Project	124	133	148	+15
Carlsbad Project	9,740	7,011	12,682	+5,671
Collbran Project	2,834	2,894	3,899	+1,005
Colorado River Activities	21,400	21,400	23,620	+2,220
Colorado River Basin Project— Central Arizona Project	21,605	18,988	8,988	-10,000
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project— Title I	17,574	20,274	19,489	-785
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project— Title II—Basinwide Prog.	7,000	6,003	6,003	0
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System	2,303	2,315	2,315	0
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 5 ...	10,633	10,197	10,899	+702
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 8 ...	3,322	3,584	3,459	-125
Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program	740	748	748	0
Colorado-Big Thompson Project	15,357	18,348	16,722	-1,626
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project—excludes Nez Perce	12,419	13,329	13,279	-50
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project—Nez Perce	5,581	0	0	0
Columbia Basin Project (Ephrata)	10,230	12,202	10,646	-1,556
Columbia Basin Project (Grand Coulee)	18,255	8,818	9,890	+1,072
Congressional Add—Environmental Restoration and Compliance	11,000	31,000	0	-31,000
Congressional Add—Facilities OM&R	3,000	4,000	0	-4,000
Congressional Add—Fish Screens	7,000	11,000	0	-11,000
Congressional Add—Rural Water	15,000	50,000	0	-50,000
Congressional Add— Water Conservation Projects	164,300	229,255	0	-229,255
Crooked River Project	813	1,107	981	-126
CVP, American River Division, Folsom Dam Unit/ Mormon Island (SOD)	12,767	13,078	12,318	-760
CVP, Auburn-Folsom South Unit	2,599	2,629	2,479	-150
CVP, Delta Division	30,231	9,366	9,743	+377
CVP, East Side Division	4,062	4,415	4,411	-4
CVP, Environmental Compliance and Ecosystem Development	0	55,994	47,689	-8,305
CVP, Friant Division	5,136	5,964	5,332	-632
CVP, Friant Division (SJRF)— San Joaquin Restoration	20,500	20,500	20,500	0

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs.....	22,064	13,947	14,065	+118
CVP, Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maint. Program.....	29,500	27,481	22,522	-4,959
CVP, Sacramento River Division.....	13,145	9,551	1,777	-7,774
CVP, San Felipe Division.....	196	201	293	+92
CVP, Shasta Division.....	11,684	12,111	11,939	-172
CVP, Trinity River Division.....	15,591	17,406	17,441	+35
CVP, Water and Power Operations.....	13,094	18,242	12,771	-5,471
CVP, West San Joaquin Division, San Luis Unit.....	10,179	11,956	16,985	+5,029
Deschutes Project.....	660	638	1,254	+616
DS: Department of the Interior Dam Safety Program.....	23,284	1,303	1,303	0
DS: Initiate Safety of Dams Corrective Action.....	182,500	182,561	182,561	0
DS: Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams.....	1,300	26,354	26,354	0
Eastern Oregon Projects.....	977	1,034	1,036	+2
Emergency Planning and Disaster Response Program.....	11,200	1,261	1,771	+510
Endangered Species (Platte River Recovery Implementation Program) GP.....	4,950	3,451	3,451	0
Endangered Species Conservation/Recovery Project LC.....	708	712	764	+52
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program-UC.....	5,700	7,655	5,005	-2,650
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-MP.....	1,567	1,569	1,569	0
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-PN.....	300	303	303	0
Environmental Program Administration.....	1,711	1,933	1,803	-130
Examination of Existing Structures.....	12,727	11,334	12,197	+863
Fruitgrowers Dam Project.....	200	259	264	+5
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project.....	8,956	10,463	10,235	-228
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Arkansas Valley Conduit.....	10,050	10,059	10,059	0
General Planning Activities.....	2,195	2,388	8,641	+6,253
Grand Valley Project.....	348	400	405	+5
Grand Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II.....	1,819	1,772	1,819	+47
Hungry Horse Project.....	1,673	761	700	-61
Huntley Project.....	62	73	65	-8
Hyrum Project.....	369	714	441	-273
IWRS: Aamodt Indian Water Rights Settlement.....	10,000	0	0	0
IWRS: Blackfeet.....	40,000	0	0	0
IWRS: Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement.....	12,772	0	0	0
IWRS: Navajo Gallup Water Supply.....	67,342	0	0	0
Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System.....	0	0	10	+10
Kendrick Project.....	3,920	4,156	5,048	+892
Klamath.....	29,069	34,842	46,642	+11,800
Lahontan Basin Project (Humbolt, Newlands, and Washoe Projects).....	11,293	11,313	12,663	+1,350
Lake Mead/Las Vegas Wash Program.....	3,655	6,598	598	-6,000
Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development.....	115	115	115	0
Land Resources Management Program.....	16,190	18,074	26,957	+8,883
Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project.....	24,878	13,891	22,020	+8,129

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Lewiston Orchards Project.....	907	1,395	415	-980
Lower Colorado River Operations Program	45,218	46,804	48,999	+2,195
Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project.....	1,709	2,210	1,000	-1,210
Lower Yellowstone Project.....	927	1,081	1,081	0
Mancos Project	351	352	361	+9
McGee Creek Project.....	924	961	1,032	+71
Mid-Dakota Rural Water Project.....	13	9	9	0
Middle Rio Grande Project.....	30,630	32,719	30,108	-2,611
Milk River Project.....	1,602	3,912	1,925	-1,987
Minidoka Area Projects.....	7,211	8,044	9,847	+1,803
Mirage Flats Project.....	126	135	138	+3
Miscellaneous Flood Control Operations.....	971	958	992	+34
Moon Lake Project.....	178	150	155	+5
Mountain Park Project.....	711	619	764	+145
Native American Affairs Program	20,000	20,042	35,542	+15,500
Negotiation and Administration of Water Marketing	2,219	2,345	2,340	-5
Newton Project.....	188	522	258	-264
Norman Project.....	365	523	1,667	+1,144
North Platte Project.....	2,580	2,897	2,941	+44
Nueces River Project.....	1,062	1,204	1,062	-142
Ogden River Project.....	441	828	554	-274
Operation and Program Management.....	4,100	6,193	5,015	-1,178
Orland Project.....	923	918	728	-190
Paradox Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II.....	3,738	3,007	3,007	0
Pine River Project	488	416	425	+9
Power Program Services.....	3,428	5,012	3,462	-1,550
Preston Bench Project.....	47	51	43	-8
Provo River Project.....	3,868	3,694	2,964	-730
P-SMBP, Ainsworth Unit.....	142	127	109	-18
P-SMBP, Almena Unit.....	1,149	543	1,542	+999
P-SMBP, Angostura Unit	892	951	954	+3
P-SMBP, Armel Unit.....	449	494	493	-1
P-SMBP, Belle Fourche Unit.....	1,637	1,730	1,735	+5
P-SMBP, Bostwick Unit	1,442	1,285	1,303	+18
P-SMBP, Boysen Unit.....	2,313	2,516	2,872	+356
P-SMBP, Buffalo Bill Unit.....	5,950	5,998	6,240	+242
P-SMBP, Canyon Ferry Unit.....	8,200	8,780	11,844	+3,064
P-SMBP, Cedar Bluff Unit	465	520	520	0
P-SMBP, Dickinson Unit.....	838	686	669	-17
P-SMBP, East Bench Unit.....	764	832	820	-12
P-SMBP, Frenchman-Cambridge Unit.....	2,585	2,487	4,910	+2,423
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (non-Rural Water).....	11,312	10,583	10,544	-39
P-SMBP, Glen Elder Unit.....	18,537	8,255	3,182	-5,073
P-SMBP, Heart Butte Unit.....	1,353	1,404	1,714	+310
P-SMBP, Helena Valley Unit.....	252	295	286	-9
P-SMBP, Kansas River Area	100	228	305	+77
P-SMBP, Keyhole Unit.....	776	1,101	1,077	-24
P-SMBP, Kirwin Unit.....	414	442	444	+2

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
P-SMBP, Lower Marias Unit	2,032	1,768	1,762	-6
P-SMBP, Missouri Basin Unit	1,172	1,158	1,266	+108
P-SMBP, Narrows Unit	33	33	40	+7
P-SMBP, North Loup Unit	244	218	404	+186
P-SMBP, North Platte Area Unit	6,908	10,659	8,624	-2,035
P-SMBP, Oahe Unit	90	80	80	0
P-SMBP, Owl Creek Unit	106	126	183	+57
P-SMBP, Rapid Valley Unit	224	281	290	+9
P-SMBP, Riverton Unit	728	783	707	-76
P-SMBP, Shadehill Unit	834	898	1,348	+450
P-SMBP, Webster Unit	5,028	3,066	566	-2,500
P-SMBP, Yellowtail Unit	9,980	10,007	13,088	+3,081
Public Access and Safety Program	816	1,720	1,710	-10
Rapid Valley Project	86	119	118	-1
RD: Desalination and Water Purification Program ..	20,000	17,719	7,018	-10,701
RD: Science and Technology Program	21,500	25,922	22,547	-3,375
Reclamation Law Administration	1,131	1,119	1,119	0
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Program Administration	5,508	5,176	5,615	+439
Rio Grande Project	9,100	11,012	12,702	+1,690
Rio Grande Pueblos	1,050	3,011	6,011	+3,000
Rogue River Basin Project, Talent Division	1,281	1,486	1,883	+397
RW: Eastern New Mexico Water Supply— Ute Reservoir	17,400	4,626	51	-4,575
RW: Fort Peck Reservation / Dry Prairie Rural Water System	17,191	0	0	0
RW: Lewis and Clark Rural Water System	21,914	18,601	6,825	-11,776
RW: Mni Wiconi Project	17,010	20,021	17,524	-2,497
RW: P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (Rural Water)	28,147	23,285	24,448	+1,163
RW: Rocky Boy's/North Central MT Rural Water System	13,504	8,761	8,946	+185
Salt River Project	1,013	1,023	1,023	0
Salton Sea Research Project	2,546	2,002	2,002	0
San Angelo Project	703	642	711	+69
San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act Project	550	0	0	0
San Gabriel Restoration Fund	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
San Luis Valley Project (Closed Basin Division)	3,050	4,070	3,270	-800
San Luis Valley Project (Conejos Division)	30	31	32	+1
Sanpete Project	103	92	92	0
Scofield Project	497	375	440	+65
Shoshone Project	1,327	1,331	1,544	+213
Site Security Activities	27,500	27,350	27,350	0
Solano Project	3,697	4,991	4,873	-118
Strawberry Valley Project	560	864	659	-205
Sun River Project	480	544	557	+13
Tualatin Project	2,238	884	764	-120
Tucumcari Project	20	20	20	0
Umatilla Project	3,667	3,675	4,369	+694
Uncompahgre Project	880	887	944	+57

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
United States/Mexico Border Issues—				
Technical Support.....	80	81	71	-10
Upper Colorado River Operations Program.....	3,250	3,708	2,708	-1,000
Ventura River Project.....	374	1,875	370	-1,505
W.C. Austin Project.....	942	2,085	2,121	+36
Washington Area Projects.....	532	793	1,771	+978
Washita Basin Project.....	1,607	1,354	2,083	+729
Water Conservation Field Service Program.....	2,318	3,389	3,389	0
Weber Basin Project.....	2,215	2,891	2,247	-644
Weber River Project.....	320	980	345	-635
Wichita Project (Cheney Division).....	437	416	437	+21
Wichita Project (Equus Beds Division).....	10	2,010	10	-2,000
WS: Basin Studies.....	13,500	15,017	15,017	0
WS: Cooperative Watershed Management.....	5,000	5,000	2,254	-2,746
WS: Drought Response and Comprehensive				
Drought Plans.....	20,000	38,000	24,009	-13,991
WS: Title XVI Program.....	53,193	60,000	4,006	-55,994
WS: WaterSMART Grants.....	45,500	65,000	13,690	-51,310
Yakima Project.....	8,927	17,989	25,134	+7,145
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.....	26,450	50,254	35,352	-14,902
Yuma Area Projects.....	29,389	23,852	23,788	-64
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals				
 and transfers).....	1,747,101	1,787,151	1,301,012	-486,139
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43).....	+210,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Transfer to Aging Infrastructure Account				
(P.L. 117-58).....	-206,031	0	0	0
Other Transfers.....	-126,401	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals				
 and transfers).....	3,284,669	3,447,151	2,961,012	-486,139

Program Highlights

The 2024 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.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for the 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.

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 the actions required by the Endangered Species Act 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 the 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 Dam Safety Program provides funding for Reclamation to oversee and coordinate dam safety-related activities. 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 the 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 the Pueblo Dam east to cities along the Arkansas River, extending approximately 227 miles of pipe to areas 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 Arkansas River. The LMDT has strong correlations to the Administration's priorities to support conservation and mine reclamation, as Reclamation's current activities focus on eliminating the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that cause environmental damage, harm the community, and risk public and worker safety.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

This program funds the 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 supports efforts to conserve water in Lake Mead and address declining water elevations through implementing the provisions of the Drought Contingency Plan. 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.

Middle Rio Grande Project

Funds are included for the 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; 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. Rural water 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), the Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System (New Mexico), and the 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.

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 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 Water Reclamation and Reuse program, the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration 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 the operations and maintenance of existing facilities and to address water supply shortages. 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.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Yuma Area Projects

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to ensure reliable 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Habitat	19,683	24,736	1,500	-23,236
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Management ...	6,000	17,534	43,508	+25,974
San Joaquin River Restoration Program.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Shasta Division.....	650	0	0	0
Trinity River Division.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	29,833	45,770	48,508	+2,738

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	33,000	33,000	33,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Aging Infrastructure Account

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Water and Related Resources (P.L. 117-58)	206,031	0	0	0
Other Transfer	100	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers)	206,131	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	64,400	65,079	66,794	+1,715

APPROPRIATION: Blackfoot Water Settlement Implementation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+40,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	40,000	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+10,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	10,000	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+5,584	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	5,584	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Upper Colorado River Basin Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+70,717	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	70,717	0	0	0



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

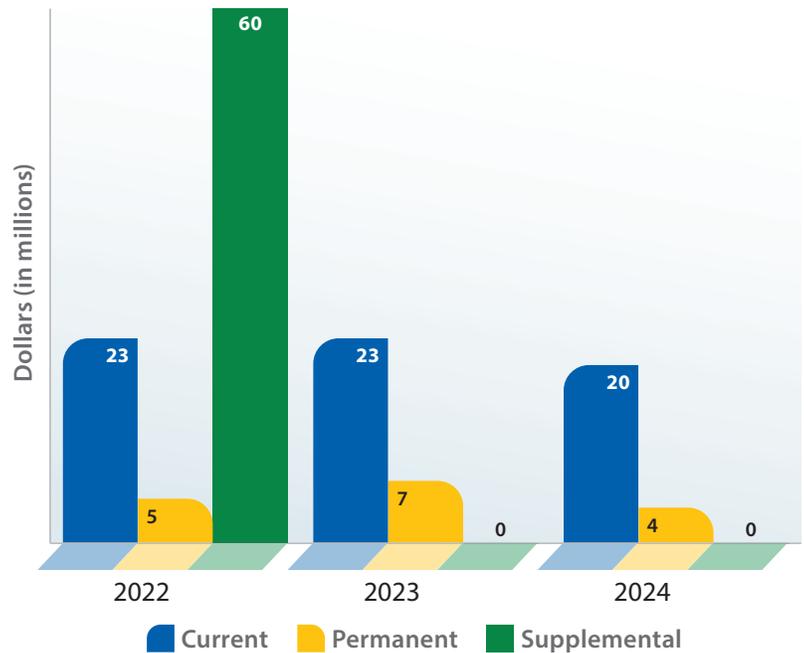
The 2024 budget for CUPCA activities is \$19.6 million. The budget supports continuing construction of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the final component of the Central Utah Project, and provides support for associated fish and wildlife conservation measures.

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.



Students plant willows as part of the BIL-funded Provo River Delta Restoration Project.

CUPCA Funding



The request provides funding for the construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System, for the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and for the implementation of 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, which is under construction, is estimated to be completed in 2025. The Santaquin–Mona Pipeline, the

CUPCA Photo.

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.
- The Act makes 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.
- The Department of the Interior is 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.

next and last pipeline, is estimated to be completed by 2028. The Department's commitments in water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge will continue after the Utah Lake System pipelines are complete.

The 2024 budget includes \$7.0 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction activities; \$2.0 million for water conservation; \$4.1 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the CUPCA program office; and \$1.8 million for program administration. In addition, the budget includes \$4.7 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded

through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

Mitigation Commission account funding in 2024 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.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides \$50.0 million to the Central Utah Project Completion Act for continued implementation of programs and activities. All BIL funds have been fully obligated, and work is rapidly progressing.

BIL funds are being used for continued construction of a Utah Lake System pipeline by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District and the Department of the Interior. BIL funds have accelerated the construction of more than 3 miles of 60-inch steel mortar-coated, mortar-encased pipeline. This work will provide system resiliency and alleviate drought effects of the severe multiyear, ongoing drought being experienced in the area. Once complete, the pipeline will convey 30,000 acre-feet of water to communities in south Utah County for municipal,

industrial, agricultural, and fish and wildlife purposes.

BIL funds are being used for continued construction of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission and the Department of the Interior. The project is key to recovery of the threatened June sucker by providing critical habitat. Completed work includes development of water channels, braided waterways, ponds, and berms and the establishment of wetland plants. As of March 2023, water has been introduced into the delta area—a significant milestone. The delta will provide recreational opportunities, including fishing; bird watching; trails for walking, biking, and horseback riding; and nonmotorized boating.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Central Utah Project Completion Account	0	18,000	0	14,906	0	-3,094
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	12	5,000	12	4,650	0	-350
Subtotal, Current	12	23,000	12	19,556	0	-3,444
Permanent						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	0	7,368	0	3,726	0	-3,642
Subtotal, Permanent	0	7,368	0	3,726	0	-3,642
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT	12	30,368	12	23,282	0	-7,086

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System ..	12,806	12,391	7,046	-5,345
Water Conservation Measures	0	100	2,000	+1,900
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects	8,644	8,909	8,760	-149
Program Administration	1,550	1,600	1,750	+150
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers)	23,000	23,000	19,556	-3,444
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+10,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	0	0	0
Internal Mandated Transfer	-5,000	-5,000	-4,650	+350
Internal Mandated Transfer (P.L. 117-43)	-10,000	0	0	0
Internal Mandated Transfer (P.L. 117-58)	-10,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers)	58,000	18,000	14,906	-3,094

APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Internal Mandated Transfers				
Central Utah Project Completion Account	+5,000	+5,000	+4,650	-350
Central Utah Project Completion Account (P.L. 117-43)	+10,000	0	0	0
Internal Mandated Transfer (P.L. 117-58)	+10,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	25,000	5,000	4,650	-350



U.S. Geological Survey

Mission

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monitors, analyzes, and predicts current and evolving Earth-system interactions and delivers actionable science at scales and time frames relevant to decision makers. USGS provides science about natural hazards, energy and mineral resources, ecosystems and environmental health, and water resources.

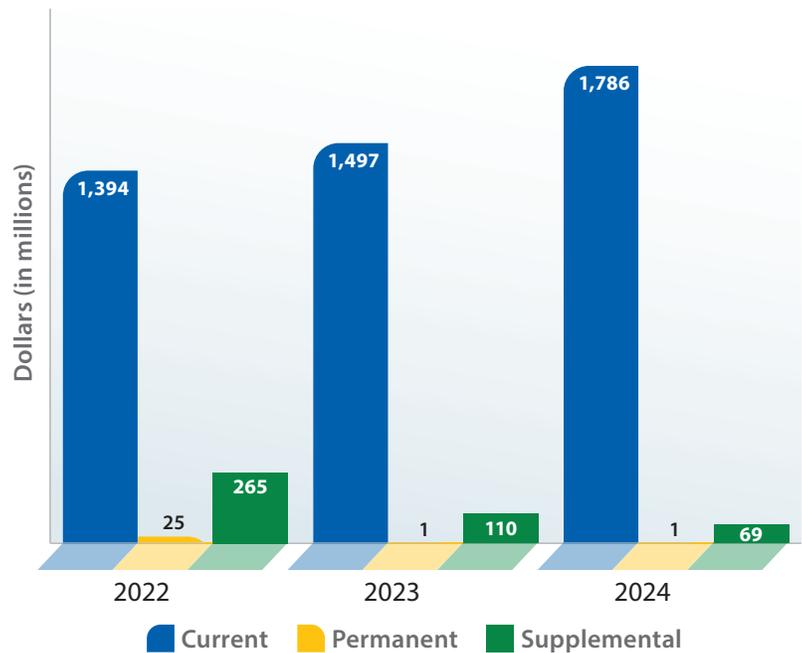
Budget Overview

The 2024 USGS budget is \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$288.3 million above the 2023 enacted level; USGS estimates staffing is 8,401 full-time equivalents. The budget prioritizes science focusing on protection of health and human safety and climate change research to inform balanced decisions regarding resources and ensure the economic growth and well-being of the Nation.

Ecosystems Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$395.0 million for Ecosystems programs, \$87.8 million above the 2023 enacted level. These programs provide the science to help ensure 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.

USGS Funding



Environmental Health is funded at \$31.4 million, \$1.0 million more than the 2023 enacted amount. Species Management Research is funded at \$77.4 million, \$13.5 million over 2023 enacted, with increases for monitoring and forecasting aquatic ecosystem health, decision support tools for clean energy development, and applied science focusing on conservation and adaptation. Land Management Research is funded at \$79.6 million, \$24.7 million over 2023 enacted, with increases supporting research to better understand and quantify ecosystems services, migration corridor mapping, and wildfire research. The Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program is funded at \$49.4 million, an increase of \$2.8 million above the 2023 enacted level, with an emphasis on species' response to multiple stressors, including climate change, wildfire, contaminants, and changing coastal conditions. The Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science programs are funded at \$128.0 million, \$44.8 million above 2023 enacted. The request includes investments in the synthesis of regional research, Tribal climate adaptation science, biologic carbon sequestration research, monitoring of greenhouse gas

- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- 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.
- Since its establishment, USGS has published more than 165,000 scientific documents.
- USGS protects human health and safety by operating more than 3,800 earthquake sensors and by monitoring 70 volcanoes in the United States and more than 11,800 streamgages for advanced flood warnings.
- USGS cooperated with 11 western States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies to produce maps and movement details for 152 herds, including mule deer, elk, and pronghorn.
- The Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites, operated by USGS in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have continuously acquired images of the Earth's land surface for more than 50 years, providing uninterrupted data to help land managers and policymakers make informed decisions about natural resources and the environment.

reduction processes, and other research on climate impacts. Cooperative Research Units are funded at \$29.3 million, \$1.1 million more than the 2023 enacted amount.

Energy and Mineral Resources Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$150.8 million for Energy and Mineral Resources programs, an increase of \$46.5 million over 2023 enacted. USGS conducts 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 components of renewable energy technologies. The Energy Resources program is funded at \$57.4 million, \$24.0 million above the 2023 enacted level, with increases to support assessments of 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 \$93.4 million, an increase of \$22.5 million more than 2023 enacted, with increases to support supply chain research related to critical minerals, mine waste research and assessments that support reclamation and potential mineral recovery, and research and assessments of potential new sources of critical minerals. This work builds on the Bipartisan

Infrastructure Law (BIL) investment in the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative's foundational geoscience data collection, interpretation, and delivery. In 2022, USGS used funding from the BIL to identify rare earth elements in Northern Maine that are important for electronics, defense, and manufacturing applications.

Natural Hazards Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$226.2 million for Natural Hazards programs, \$25.9 million above the 2023 enacted level. 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 \$102.3 million, an increase of \$9.6 million, and continues to fund ShakeAlert expansion and operations and maintenance and research on induced seismicity related to energy development and carbon sequestration. This funding includes increases to support subduction zone science to better understand catastrophic earthquakes and to modernize and harden information technology (IT) infrastructure. The budget for the Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources Program is \$63.0 million, an increase of \$19.9 million, including funding for forecasting coastal change hazards, risk-focused science to improve community resilience,

and research on coastal blue carbon sequestration. The Volcano Hazards Program is funded at \$35.8 million, \$1.7 million below 2023 enacted. Landslide Hazards is funded at \$11.8 million, \$2.7 million less than the 2023 enacted amount. The request includes \$7.4 million for the Global Seismographic Network and \$5.9 million for the Geomagnetism Program.

Water Resources Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$313.4 million for Water Resources, an increase of \$8.9 million over 2023 enacted. These programs work with partners to monitor, assess, conduct targeted research on, and deliver information on a wide range of water resources conditions and issues, including streamflow, groundwater, water quality, and water use and availability. 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. The Water Availability and Use Science Program is funded at \$74.7 million, \$406,000 above the 2023 enacted level, with increases for integrated science to understand drought and wildfire impacts on water availability, deliver national and regional water availability assessments, and develop water use withdrawal models. The Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program is funded at \$120.3 million, \$5.7 million over 2023 enacted, including increases to continue buildout of the Next Generation Water Observing System and expand the Federal Priority Streamgauge Network. The National Water Quality Program is funded

at \$103.3 million, \$3.3 million above 2023 enacted. The request includes funding to improve the capacity to forecast impacts of climate change and land use on water availability and ecosystem health. The Water Resources Research Act Program is funded at \$15.0 million, \$500,000 below the 2023 enacted amount.

Core Science Systems Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$368.6 million for Core Science Systems, an increase of \$84.0 million above 2023 enacted. These programs provide the Nation with access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to improve natural resource management, support infrastructure planning, and prepare for and respond to natural hazards. The Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program is funded at \$85.1 million, \$54.6 million above the 2023 enacted level, including investing \$26.4 million in high-performance computing systems and data storage to provide timely and accurate Earth systems forecasting for drought, weather, land management, wildland fires, landslides, and volcanoes.



Earthquake early warning system monitoring station.

DOI Photo.

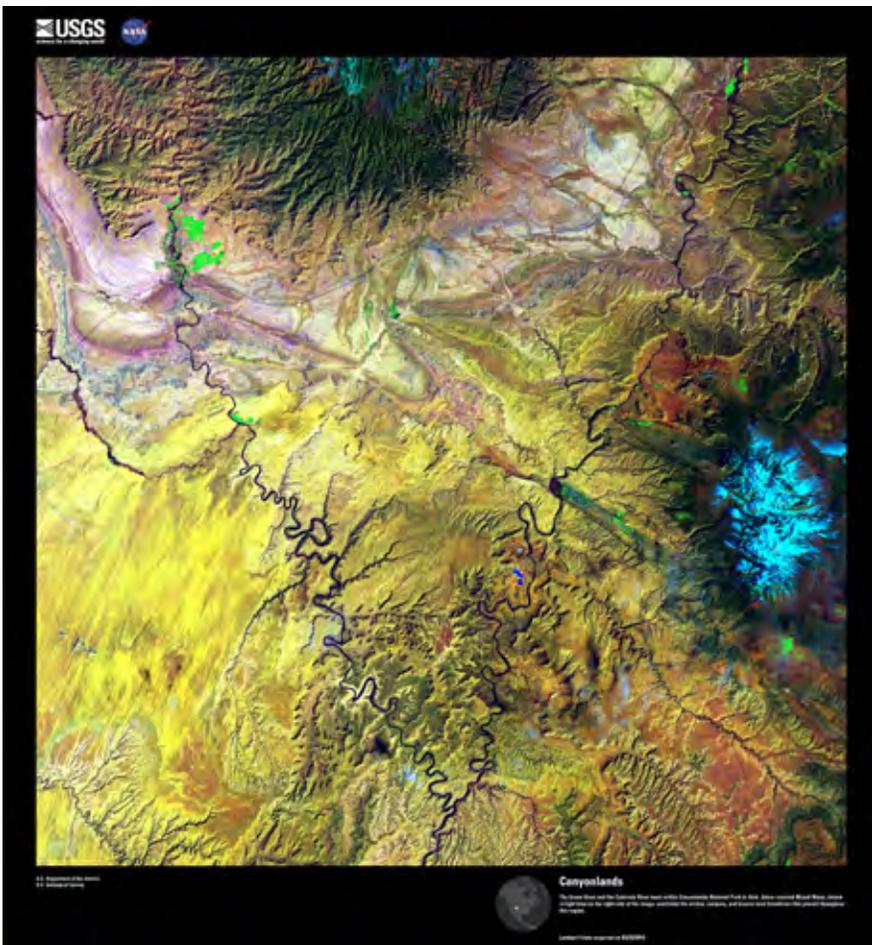
The request includes \$25.5 million to lead the development of the American Conservation and Stewardship Atlas (Atlas) that will be used by the Department and the Nation to support land and water conservation, stewardship, and restoration. The creation of the Atlas will provide scientific data to inform conservation, providing the information needed to achieve the Administration's goal of conserving 30 percent of the Nation's lands and waters by 2030.

The National Land Imaging program is funded at \$143.7 million, \$27.8 million more than the 2023 enacted amount, and includes \$110.3 million in Satellite Operations to support the Landsat 7, 8, and 9 satellite ground and flight operations. Within that amount, the request includes increases for the development of operational capability to

support Landsat Next, which is planned to launch by late 2030, and a pilot project that will augment Landsat data with commercially available satellite data. The request for Research and Investigations is \$24.6 million, \$9.7 million above 2023 enacted, with increases for Land Change Monitoring and Assessments and biologic carbon sequestration studies. The budget for the National Geospatial Program is \$97.5 million, \$3.9 million over 2023 enacted, and includes \$1.0 million to integrate USGS elevation and hydrography data into 3D models for infrastructure and hazard modeling applications. The request also includes funding for a Federal climate data portal to provide 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 \$42.3 million, \$2.2 million less than the 2023 enacted amount, continuing geologic mapping in partnership with State geological surveys.

Science Support Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$134.2 million for Science Support programs, \$27.9 million above 2023 enacted. These programs provide the necessary business services and IT management to operate USGS science programs. The budget includes \$99.4 million in Administration and Management, \$17.2 million over the 2023 enacted level, and strengthens scientific integrity efforts across the Department. The budget also includes \$3.6 million to transition the USGS fleet of vehicles to cleaner, electric vehicles. The request for Information Services is \$34.8 million, an increase of \$10.7 million over 2023 enacted, including funding to support, deliver, and protect USGS science with improved security products



The Green River and the Colorado River meet within Canyonlands National Park in Utah.

Since 1972, the joint National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/USGS Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites 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. USGS and NASA plan to launch Landsat Next in 2030 to enhance satellite monitoring capabilities.

USGS Photo.

and services, high-performance computing and cloud access, and other IT for the data-intensive needs of a modern science organization.

Facilities

The 2024 budget provides \$197.5 million for Facilities, \$9.4 million more than the 2023 enacted amount. Funding includes \$118.4 million for Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance, \$5.2 million over 2023 enacted, and \$79.1 million for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, \$4.2 million above the 2023 enacted level, including increases for priority facility projects and for DOI's 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.

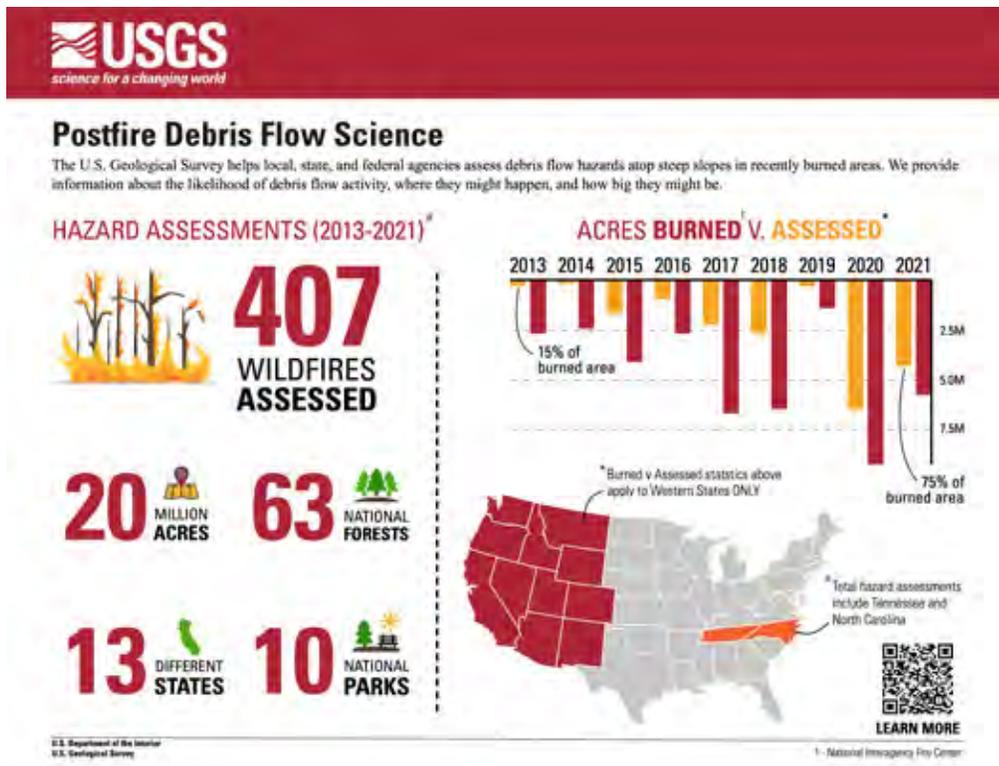
Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$49.2 million are fully funded.

BIL Funds Studies to Identify Critical Minerals in Mine Waste

USGS is applying \$5 million from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to collect data on above-ground waste from hardrock mining. The USGS Earth Mapping Resource Initiative (Earth MRI) will continue to issue grants to State geological surveys to identify critical minerals, including rare earth elements, that are known to occur alongside more commonly mined minerals such as iron or nickel. In February 2023, USGS began accepting grant applications from State geological surveys to contribute data to a national mine-waste inventory, characterize mine waste, and inform Earth MRI data collection.

Earth MRI is a partnership between USGS and State geological surveys to modernize the Nation's fundamental geologic framework and mapping of mineral resources. Earth MRI is providing new geologic maps, geochemical sampling, and geophysical, topographic, and hyperspectral surveys. These datasets and collaborations will inform decisions on reprocessing, reclaiming, and restoring mine waste sites.



SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	4,806	1,606,873	5,198	1,854,164	+392	+247,291
Subtotal, Current	4,806	1,606,873	5,198	1,854,164	+392	+247,291
Permanent						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	0	68	0	68	0	0
Contributed Funds	3	690	3	690	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	3	758	3	758	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	45	0	45	0	0	0
Reimbursable	3,155	0	3,155	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	3,200	0	3,200	0	0	0
TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	8,009	1,607,631	8,401	1,854,922	+392	+247,291

^{1/} 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Ecosystems				
Environmental Health				
Contaminant Biology	11,100	12,528	12,970	+442
Toxic Substances Hydrology	15,389	17,929	18,471	+542
Species Management Research	55,418	63,904	77,378	+13,474
Land Management Research	58,103	54,806	79,552	+24,746
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	40,431	46,622	49,399	+2,777
Cooperative Research Units	26,006	28,206	29,257	+1,051
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science				
Climate Adaptation Science Centers	51,903	63,115	87,343	+24,228
Land Change Science	19,547	20,066	40,618	+20,552
Subtotal, Ecosystems	277,897	307,176	394,988	+87,812
Energy and Mineral Resources				
Energy Resources	31,486	33,365	57,391	+24,026
Mineral Resources	63,737	70,855	93,360	+22,505
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources	95,223	104,220	150,751	+46,531

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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Natural Hazards				
Earthquake Hazards	90,037	92,651	102,292	+9,641
Volcano Hazards	33,282	37,500	35,835	-1,665
Landslide Hazards	8,929	14,432	11,764	-2,668
Global Seismographic Network	7,212	7,273	7,373	+100
Geomagnetism	4,673	5,251	5,870	+619
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	41,865	43,149	63,029	+19,880
Subtotal, Natural Hazards	185,998	200,256	226,163	+25,907
Water Resources				
Water Availability and Use Science Program	64,501	74,296	74,702	+406
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	110,651	114,558	120,307	+5,749
National Water Quality Program	96,742	100,080	103,344	+3,264
Water Resources Research Act Program	14,000	15,500	15,000	-500
Subtotal, Water Resources	285,894	304,434	313,353	+8,919
Core Science Systems				
National Land Imaging Program				
Satellite Operations	84,788	92,184	110,252	+18,068
Research and Investigations	14,632	14,881	24,599	+9,718
Land Cover Monitoring and Assessments	8,072	8,856	8,856	0
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program	26,353	30,480	85,062	+54,582
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	42,431	44,556	42,324	-2,232
National Geospatial Program	87,526	93,650	97,518	+3,868
Subtotal, Core Science Systems	263,802	284,607	368,611	+84,004
Science Support				
Information Services	22,216	24,125	34,784	+10,659
Administration and Management	77,520	82,179	99,388	+17,209
Subtotal, Science Support	99,736	106,304	134,172	+27,868
Facilities				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance	110,146	113,211	118,414	+5,203
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	74,664	74,840	79,057	+4,217
Subtotal, Facilities	184,810	188,051	197,471	+9,420
Special Initiatives (CDS)	1,000	2,130	0	-2,130
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer)				
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	1,394,360	1,497,178	1,785,509	+288,331
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+26,284	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	+41,040	0	-41,040
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	+239,668	+69,000	+69,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,198	-345	-345	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer)	1,659,114	1,606,873	1,854,164	+247,291



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

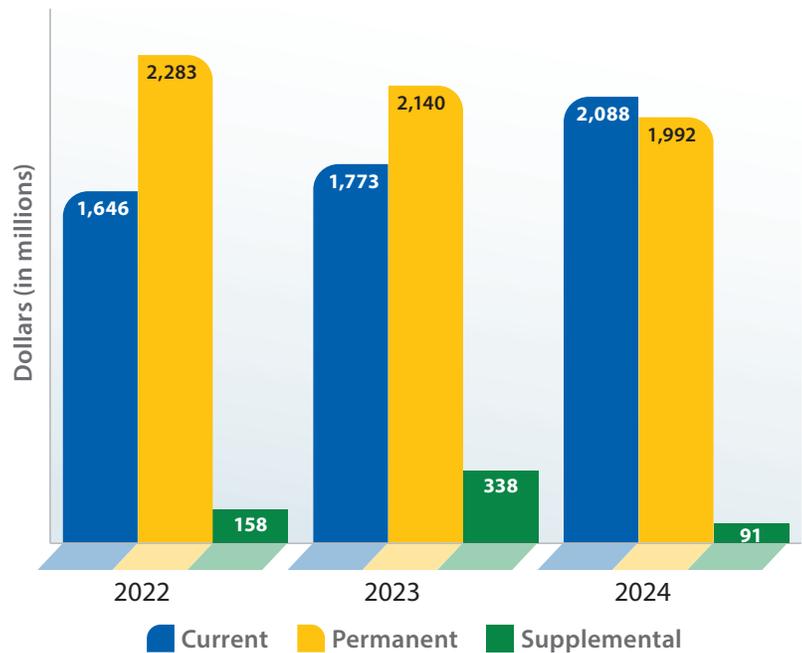
Mission

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 2024 President's Budget for FWS totals \$4.1 billion, \$314.9 million above 2023 enacted, including current appropriations of \$2.1 billion, and \$2.0 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which is provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. In total, FWS estimates the budget request will support 9,407 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The budget for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$299.4 million. The budget proposes to expand authority for Federal agencies to transfer funds provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) to FWS to accelerate and improve environmental reviews in support of responsible development of priority infrastructure projects and energy solutions. The budget also improves customer service through a consolidated, modernized ePermitting program. The 2024 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. In

FWS Funding



addition to those important efforts, the budget proposes to transfer the Office of Subsistence Management to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs to strengthen support for the subsistence way of life for rural Alaskans and provides FWS new resources for co-management of species with Alaska Native Tribes and increased representation in public lands.

Resource Management

For Ecological Services, the budget includes \$384.5 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 \$171.4 million, \$50.5 million more than 2023 enacted, for FWS planning and consultation activities. The request advances proactive, cooperative conservation with investments in programs aimed at preventing the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act and promoting the recovery of imperiled species. The request provides \$52.7 million, \$15.1 million above the 2023 enacted level, to support conservation of at-risk species and

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Facts



- 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 fish populations 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 568 wildlife refuges, 7 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.

their habitats and \$27.1 million, \$3.7 million above 2023 enacted, to accelerate completion of 5-year species status reviews. Within the \$133.3 million provided for recovery, an increase of \$19.2 million from 2023 enacted will support delisting and downlisting efforts and catalyze the conservation of imperiled species.

The 2024 budget for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is \$79.7 million, \$19.5 million more than 2023 enacted, and the Coastal Program request is \$20.4 million, \$6.5 million more than 2023 enacted, in recognition of the importance of cooperative conservation of private lands to habitat adaptation and resilience and a healthy economy. These citizen-centric programs work collaboratively with private landowners and partners through voluntary efforts to restore, enhance, and protect habitat for priority Federal trust species. The projects provide other benefits to the local communities, such as enhancing drought resistance through water conservation projects, creating resilience to wildfire, and supporting habitat connectivity and migration corridors for game and other plants and animals of cultural significance.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a model for conservation around the world. The 2024 budget for the refuge system is \$624.9 million, \$83.3 million above the 2023 enacted level. Funding for operations—including wildlife and habitat management, visitor services, refuge law enforcement, and planning—is \$454.3 million to

support the FWS core mission to increase adaptive management, habitat resilience, and the use of science-driven decision making for conserving America's rich fish and wildlife heritage. The budget for those programs is \$63.0 million more than 2023 enacted, including \$4.0 million to increase representation in public lands, as part of a \$6.1 million increase overall for conservation planning. The effort to increase representation in public lands supports new and recently designated units that preserve and tell the stories of those who have been historically underrepresented. The request for Refuge Maintenance is \$170.5 million, an increase of \$20.3 million from 2023 enacted.

The refuges are a focal point for youth corps programs, which offer work opportunities to improve America's lands, waters, and infrastructure. The FWS budget includes \$8.0 million within Refuge Visitor Services and \$2.0 million in the request for the National Conservation Training Center in General Operations to develop the next generation of conservation leaders and create a new pathway to good-paying jobs.

The budget includes \$78.5 million for Migratory Bird Management, \$24.6 million more than 2023 enacted. Within that amount is funding to modernize the permitting process 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.

The launch of the ePermitting system in 2021 was a major step in improving FWS’s customer service focus. Since the launch, FWS has continued to improve how customers apply for and receive permits, while bringing greater efficiency and consistency to the work FWS does to process those applications. This budget consolidates \$13.5 million, \$6.0 million more than 2023 enacted, for ePermit system operations and enhancements into a single program, supporting the transition of more permit types to fully online, self-service processes that will improve the customer experience.

Law Enforcement programs are funded at \$104.4 million in the budget, an increase of \$12.3 million

from the 2023 enacted level. 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 the 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 resilience efforts. The budget includes \$26.7 million, \$5.1 million more than 2023 enacted, for International Affairs to support expanded conservation capacity for iconic species such



A heron in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

DOI Photo.

as elephants and rhinos and to 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 budget requests \$259.8 million to support the National Fish Hatchery System, aquatic habitat conservation and restoration, and the prevention and control of aquatic invasive species. That amount includes \$79.9 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System and \$49.7 million for National Fish Hatchery maintenance, \$3.6 million and \$23.3 million more than 2023 enacted, respectively. 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 \$130.2 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.

Subsistence practices are vital to Alaskan rural communities, especially Alaska Natives who depend



Manatee mother and calf in the warm waters of Three Sisters Springs, Florida.

USFWS Photo by Gregory Sweeney.

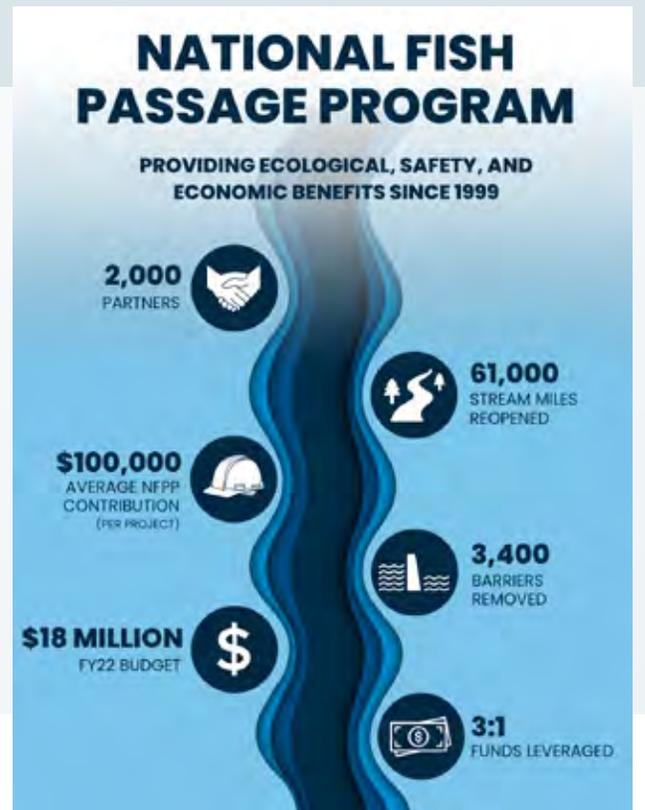
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Fish Passage Improvements

Clean, free-flowing waterways are vital components of functioning ecosystems and improve their resilience to drought and flooding. Across the country, barriers that fragment rivers are blocking fish migration, putting communities at risk, and destroying recreational opportunities. The BIL provides \$200 million to FWS for technical assistance and project funding to restore these passages.

Such projects often are foundational to improving habitat for terrestrial species and birds. In Arizona, the Apache Trout Recovery project will reopen 50 miles of habitat and remove barriers, most of which are on Tribal lands. Across Florida, projects in streams on the Apalachicola, Myakka, and Econlockhatchee Rivers benefit endangered mussels, Gulf sturgeon, and Florida manatees. And in Alaska, the Tyonek Creek Culvert Replacement project will restore access to 10 miles of coho salmon spawning and rearing habitat on one of the largest and most important salmon streams near the village of Tyonek, AK.

heavily on subsistence practices for their nutritional, social, economic, and cultural needs. The 2024 budget proposes to shift the Office of Subsistence Management from FWS to Indian Affairs. The office provides administrative support to the Federal Subsistence Board and the Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils and supports the subsistence regulatory process and the Fisheries Resource Monitoring program. The shift of the office will facilitate expanded Tribal co-management partnerships and the incorporation of indigenous knowledge into subsistence management. Most of the funding associated with this transfer will shift from the Fisheries and Aquatic Conservation activity, with additional funding from the National Wildlife Refuge System, into the Operation of Indian Programs account within Indian Affairs. Separately, additional funding is requested to strengthen FWS resource management activities supporting subsistence management.

The 2024 request for Science Applications is \$55.5 million, \$20.1 million above the 2023 enacted level. The program supports science partnerships with States, Tribes, industry, local communities, and other stakeholders to design and implement conservation and habitat management strategies that support the development of landscape conservation objectives such as biodiversity,



adaptation, and resilience. By weaving together conservation design principles and local conservation blueprints, the collaborations increase coastal resilience, mitigate desertification, control invasive species, and reduce the impacts of wildfires.

The General Operations budget totals \$206.2 million, an increase of \$39.9 million from 2023 enacted, including \$9.0 million to support the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Across multiple programs in FWS, the budget provides \$15.5 million to accelerate the transition to zero-emission vehicles as part of a coordinated effort across DOI.

The budget includes proposed authority for FWS to seek and retain compensation from responsible parties who injure or destroy resources managed by FWS. Like authority of the National Park Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), damages recovered will be used to reimburse assessment costs; prevent or minimize the risk of loss; monitor ongoing effects; and restore, replace, or acquire resources equivalent to those injured or destroyed.

The budget also proposes to enable other agencies to transfer funds provided under the BIL to FWS and NOAA Fisheries. These transfers would improve efficiencies and increase capacity for environmental planning and consultation. Along with existing authorities, this effort will accelerate reviews supporting responsible infrastructure development.

Construction

The 2024 Construction budget totals \$51.0 million, \$21.0 million more than 2023 enacted, including \$42.0 million for line-item construction projects. The budget includes \$9.3 million to modernize critical field communication tools for users in the Southeastern United States, Hawaii and the Pacific Insular Areas, and Alaska.

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. The budget also proposes funding for Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants to States through the permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

The 2024 budget is \$50.0 million, unchanged from 2023 enacted, 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 2024 budget includes \$22.0 million, \$1.0 million more than 2023 enacted, 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 species management and reduce human–animal conflicts.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

The 2024 request includes \$9.9 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, a \$4.8 million increase from 2023 enacted. 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 3:1 by partners throughout the western hemisphere.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

The request for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants is \$76.6 million, \$2.8 million more than 2023 enacted, and includes \$9.0 million for the Tribal Competitive Grants Program. 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 \$58.8 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Resource Management	6,558	1,646,229	7,375	1,945,603	+817	+299,374
Construction	64	276,904	64	50,951	0	-225,953
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	14	24,564	14	23,702	0	-862
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	6	50,000	6	50,000	0	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	5	21,000	5	22,000	0	+1,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	1	5,100	1	9,910	0	+4,810
State Wildlife Grants	16	73,812	16	76,612	0	+2,800
Subtotal, Current	6,664	2,110,837	7,481	2,178,778	+817	+67,941
Permanent						
Resource Management	79	0	108	0	+29	0
Land Acquisition	73	114,017	73	118,952	0	+4,935
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	3	8,055	3	8,000	0	-55
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	50	1,259,333	50	1,091,696	0	-167,637
Sport Fish Restoration	56	517,616	56	535,058	0	+17,442
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	0	133,041	0	134,552	0	+1,511
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	1	1,866	1	141	0	-1,725
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	81	88,818	81	87,000	0	-1,818
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS	25	7,000	25	7,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	1	4,775	1	4,275	0	-500
Contributed Funds	15	5,000	15	5,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	384	2,139,521	413	1,991,674	+29	-147,847
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	627	0	652	0	+25	0
Reimbursable	861	0	861	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	1,488	0	1,513	0	+25	0
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	8,536	4,250,358	9,407	4,170,452	+871	-79,906

^{1/} 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: Resource Management

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Ecological Services				
Listing	21,279	23,398	27,064	+3,666
Planning and Consultation	112,092	120,858	171,374	+50,516
Conservation and Restoration	35,666	37,653	52,744	+15,091
Recovery	108,372	114,124	133,305	+19,181
Subtotal, Ecological Services	277,409	296,033	384,487	+88,454
Habitat Conservation				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	57,715	60,267	79,717	+19,450
Coastal Programs	13,616	13,957	20,422	+6,465
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation	71,331	74,224	100,139	+25,915
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management	249,517	260,529	290,988	+30,459
Visitor Services	77,237	80,859	101,111	+20,252
Refuge Law Enforcement	41,915	46,272	52,399	+6,127
Conservation Planning	2,594	3,684	9,821	+6,137
Refuge Maintenance	147,498	150,211	170,548	+20,337
Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System	518,761	541,555	624,867	+83,312
Conservation and Enforcement				
Migratory Bird Management	49,568	53,860	78,499	+24,639
ePermitting	0	0	13,500	+13,500
Law Enforcement	89,788	92,099	104,444	+12,345
International Affairs	25,365	29,079	26,715	-2,364
Subtotal, Conservation and Enforcement	164,721	175,038	223,158	+48,120
Fish and Aquatic Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery Operations	71,776	76,356	79,946	+3,590
Maintenance and Equipment	26,046	26,314	49,651	+23,337
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	123,004	138,901	130,187	-8,714
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conservation	220,826	241,571	259,784	+18,213
Cooperative Landscape Conservation				
Landscape Conservation Cooperatives	12,802	0	0	0
Subtotal, Cooperative Landscape Conservation	12,802	0	0	0
Science Applications				
Science Partnerships	0	26,400	39,900	+13,500
Adaptive Science	16,400	0	0	0
Service Science	6,833	8,972	15,552	+6,580
Subtotal, Science Applications	23,233	35,372	55,452	+20,080
General Operations				
Central Office Operations	26,766	31,077	37,404	+6,327
Management and Administration	47,484	51,249	74,774	+23,525
Aviation Management	3,255	3,296	3,372	+76

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management *(continued)*

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Servicewide Bill Paying	44,667	46,581	48,727	+2,146
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,032	9,042	+2,010
National Conservation Training Center	26,455	27,015	32,852	+5,837
Subtotal, General Operations	155,649	166,250	206,171	+39,921
Stewardship Priorities	6,813	25,641	0	-25,641
Resource Damage Cost Recovery	0	0	1,000	+1,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supplemental and transfers)</i>	1,451,545	1,555,684	1,855,058	+299,374
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	-455	-455	0
Transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	+2,100	0	0	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	+7,499	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ supplemental and transfers)</i>	1,551,689	1,646,229	1,945,603	+299,374

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Nationwide Engineering Services	5,537	5,821	6,522	+701
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety	2,427	2,427	2,427	0
Line-Item Construction Projects	4,883	21,656	42,002	+20,346
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supplementals and rescission)</i>	12,847	29,904	50,951	+21,047
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+58,227	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+247,000	0	-247,000
Rescission of Prior Year BA	-1,240	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ supplementals and rescission)</i>	69,834	276,904	50,951	-225,953

APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Grants and Administration				
Conservation Grants	13,000	13,500	12,638	-862
HCP Assistance Grants	8,362	8,362	8,362	0
Administration	2,702	2,702	2,702	0
Subtotal, Grants and Administration	24,064	24,564	23,702	-862
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission)	24,064	24,564	23,702	-862
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	-945	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission)	23,119	24,564	23,702	-862

APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	48,500	50,000	50,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation Fund	4,610	4,796	4,996	+200
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	2,800	3,017	3,217	+200
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	6,210	6,388	6,588	+200
Great Ape Conservation Fund	3,600	3,802	4,002	+200
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	2,780	2,997	3,197	+200
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	20,000	21,000	22,000	+1,000

APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,000	5,100	9,910	+4,810

APPROPRIATION: State Wildlife Grants

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	72,612	73,812	76,612	+2,800



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 424 park units, including 138 historical parks or sites, 83 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 Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, National Trails, and Heritage Partnership Programs, including National Heritage Areas. In addition, NPS staff work with communities across the Nation to help preserve local history and create recreational opportunities. Visitation in 2022 rose to nearly 312 million people.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request for NPS is \$3.8 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$289.2 million over 2023 enacted. NPS estimates the budget will support total staffing of 20,797 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024, an increase of 1,369 over 2023 enacted. The budget promotes programs that improve the visitor experience, protect park visitors

NPS Funding



and employees, tackle climate change, advance racial equity, upgrade infrastructure, and promote conservation. Changes in the 2024 budget aid efforts to protect and preserve America’s national treasures and enhance visitor services, adaptively managing resources to increase resilience to the changing climate, using science to inform decisions, expanding inclusion of historically underrepresented communities, and facilitating agreements with Tribes to collaborate in the co-stewardship of NPS lands and waters.

Operation of the National Park System

The 2024 budget requests \$3.2 billion for operation of the national park system, an increase of \$266.3 million over 2023 enacted. The budget includes \$509.6 million for Resource Stewardship, \$300.3 million for Visitor Services, \$457.7 million for Park Protection, \$983.0 million for Facilities Operations and Maintenance, \$697.3 million for Park Support, and \$241.8 million for External Administrative Costs.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Facts



- In 1916, Congress created the National Park Service (NPS).
- The preservation of our most magnificent and meaningful places for the purpose of public appreciation and recreation is a uniquely American idea
- The national park system includes 424 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 2022, NPS employed roughly 21,100 individual full- and part-time employees.
- NPS served nearly 312 million visitors in 2022.
- In 2022, more than 123,000 volunteers worked 3.6 million hours to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofits, and owners of historic property, who share in preserving the Nation's heritage.

To support operational capacity at park areas, the budget includes increases totaling \$25.4 million. These increases will bolster park budgets, allowing for greater capacity at park units across America to meet the core mission objectives of preserving national treasures and making them available for today's and future generations of visitors. The increase supports new and critical responsibilities, such as initiating operations at newly designated parks, increasing security, expanding recreational access, accelerating permitting and compliance activities at parks, and other emerging needs.

The NPS operations account includes increases totaling \$14.7 million to facilitate the visitor experience, support NPS workforce, and improve outreach. The proposal includes funding to plan for visitor services related to the commemoration of the semiquincentennial year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In 2024, NPS will use these funds to develop diverse programming that promotes shared stories and experiences and strengthens common bonds through educational outreach and signature events leading up to July 4, 2026. The budget includes funding to contract psychological screening of law enforcement personnel to be compliant with Departmental policy and Executive Order 14074—Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and

Public Safety. Testing is required for all newly hired law enforcement officers and is a best practice for hiring in public safety positions. Funding also supports the development of new and improved digital tools for the public. The effort will interlink visitor experiences, NPS business services, and NPS data, such as geographic information, maps, and park statistics. New tools would facilitate trip planning, convey up-to-date information about park conditions, organize digital copies of park passes, and provide engaging, short-form content and interpretation. The request provides additional resources to cover the increased cost of printing park brochures, which are a key means of providing park data to visitors, partners, local communities, and classrooms and have remained in high demand even in the digital age. The budget includes funding for a workflow management system, which will be used to identify and address barriers that limit the ability of vendors from underserved communities to fully participate in procurement and financial assistance programs. The budget supports development of an online outreach portal where small businesses can directly access contracting and financial assistance opportunities and directly contact NPS small business specialists and financial assistance liaisons for support. To facilitate visitor services and outreach on the digital platform, the budget includes funding to address the rising costs of information technologies.

The 2024 budget is an important component of the Biden-Harris Administration conservation initiative to address critical challenges stemming from climate change by increasing scientific capacity and improving strategic thinking and resource planning to leave lands and waters preserved for future generations to use and enjoy. The NPS operations account includes funding increases totaling \$86.8 million to improve the capacity of parks and other field offices to engage in a full range of resource management activities in support of Executive Order 14008—Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. Fundamental to this effort is a \$28.5 million increase to operational budgets to improve the capacity of parks and programs to engage in the full range of natural resource management activities. The budget also includes significant investments proposed for youth corps programs, the Inventorying and Monitoring program, Research Learning Centers, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units, and natural resource management teams.

The NPS operations account includes funding increases totaling \$18.8 million to support Executive Order 13985—Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, and Executive Order 14091—Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. NPS is committed to presenting an inclusive and complete story of America in which everyone can see themselves reflected in national parks. Targeted investments will help preserve the stories of the cultures and history across America, engage new audiences, and expand access to America’s national parks and programs. Additional resources include funding for the Increasing Representation in our Public Lands initiative, Park Accessibility for Visitors and Employees program, and Japanese American WWII History National Network. Funding will support Tribal participation in the management of Federal lands and waters with cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and their citizens, new subsistence managers, and implementation of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Ecosystem Restoration Funding at Work in Acadia National Park

Acadia National Park in Maine and its partners are working together to restore the Great Meadow’s Wetland. The wetland is a popular destination for park visitors and is critically important for plants and wildlife. The project uses science-based management approaches and integrates indigenous knowledge to restore this ecologically important and valued wetland. For more information, please visit [Restoring the Great Meadow Wetland](https://www.nps.gov/restoring-the-great-meadow-wetland) (U.S. National Park Service) ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov)).



An NPS ecologist and a Schoodic Institute technician survey wetland vegetation in Great Meadow.

Photo by Catherine Schmitt, Schoodic Institute at Acadia National Park.

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

The 2024 request includes \$95.2 million, an increase of \$2.7 million over 2023 enacted, for programs that provide technical and financial assistance to local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The budget proposes \$3.0 million for the recently established African-American Burial Grounds Preservation Program and includes \$1.0 million in additional resources for NPS administration of grant programs commensurate with recent increases in funding for National Recreation and Preservation grant programs, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation, Japanese American Confinement Sites, American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture, the 9/11 Memorial Act, and multiple Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) programs that provide competitive grants to preserve the stories of civil and equal rights and underrepresented communities.

Historic Preservation Fund

The 2024 budget includes \$177.9 million for HPF programs, a decrease of \$26.6 million from 2023 enacted. HPF programs support the preservation of non-Federal historically and culturally significant sites and entities. For the first time, the budget proposes \$2.5 million in standalone funding for the Tribal Heritage Grants program, which awards competitive grants to support Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage. Funding also supports formula-funded State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and competitive grants to rehabilitate Historically Black Colleges and Universities, historic properties that help foster the economic development of rural communities,



As part of research to determine migration pathways of monarch butterflies, an intern in the NPS Latino Heritage Internship Program participates in an interagency whitewater rafting trip to look for monarch butterflies on river corridors in Colorado River Basin. Habitat along the rivers' edge—the riparian zone—has milkweed and other nectar-rich plants which the monarchs breed and feed on and provide important habitat for the butterflies. The long-term goal is to fortify monarch habitats along identified routes in the parks.

NPS Photo.

and historic sites that tell the stories of the struggle for African-American civil rights and equal rights in America. The funding also facilitates surveys and nominations of properties associated with communities currently underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks. The account also includes Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants and Save America's Treasures Grants.

Construction

The budget requests \$286.6 million, an increase of \$46.8 million over 2023 enacted, in discretionary funding for the NPS Construction program, including \$120.7 million for line-item construction projects to address high-priority needs on mission-critical assets. The request includes increases of \$7.0 million for new construction or rehabilitation of existing employee housing where local market data show limited availability of affordable housing for purchase or rent and \$6.3 million for the Department of the Interior Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM). The construction account supports important funding for NPS natural resource conservation, including \$4.1 million for climate vulnerability assessments to improve park resiliency, \$2.0 million for hazard mitigation at abandoned mineral land sites, and an

increase of \$10.7 million for the deployment of zero-emission vehicles and associated infrastructure. The request also includes \$7.0 million to address transportation barriers from underserved communities to national parks as part of efforts to expand national parks visitation to all communities.

Centennial Challenge

The 2024 budget proposes \$15.0 million, level with 2023 enacted, 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. 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. It is estimated Senior Pass revenues will generate \$7.5 million for the fund in 2024.

Recreation Fees

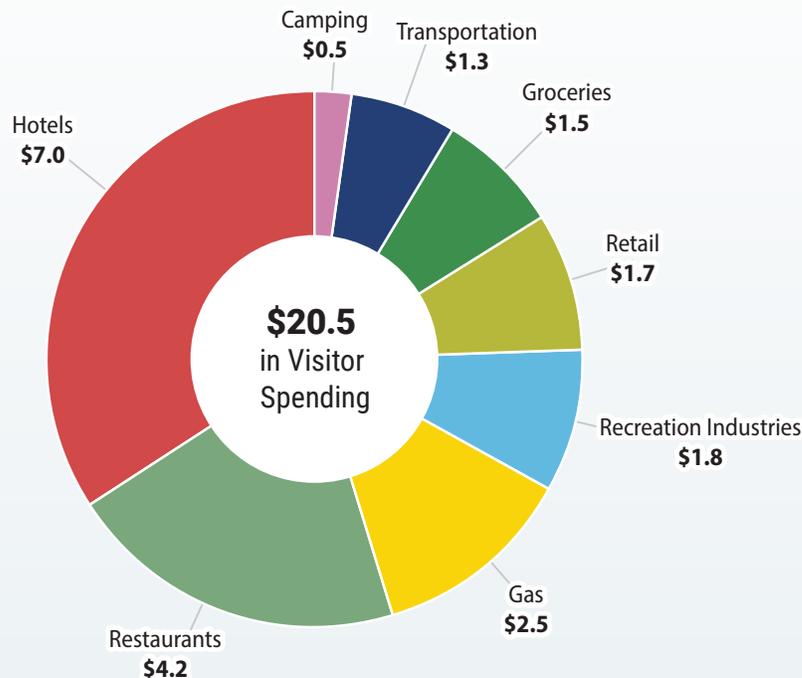
The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) (Public Law 108–447) authorizes recreation fees to be collected, retained, and expended by NPS and other land management agencies to provide benefits and services to the visitor. NPS uses revenue generated by recreation fees to repair, maintain, and 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 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 2024, FLREA revenue at NPS units is estimated at \$355.5 million. The 2024 budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authorization of FLREA through 2025.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$124.9 million are fully funded.

2021 National Park Service Economic Contributions to the National Economy (dollars in billions)

In 2021, 297 million park visitors spent an estimated \$20.5 billion in local gateway regions while visiting National Park Service lands across the country. These expenditures supported a total of 323 thousand jobs, \$14.6 billion in labor income, \$24.3 billion in value added, and \$42.5 billion in economic output in the national economy.



SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of the National Park System	14,460	2,920,124	15,093	3,186,457	+633	+266,333
Centennial Challenge	12	15,000	12	15,000	0	0
National Recreation and Preservation	205	92,512	209	95,217	+4	+2,705
Historic Preservation Fund	7	204,515	7	177,900	0	-26,615
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	303	1,739,803	318	286,625	+15	-1,453,178
Subtotal, Current	14,987	4,971,954	15,639	3,761,199	+652	-1,210,755
Permanent						
Operation of the National Park System	227	0	891	0	+664	0
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	3	0	3	0	0	0
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	116	578,852	116	547,744	0	-31,108
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund	0	12,259	0	6,323	0	-5,936
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	1,803	358,728	1,803	365,728	0	+7,000
Other Permanent Appropriations	397	218,616	397	228,495	0	+9,879
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	243	52,003	243	52,003	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	2,789	1,220,458	3,453	1,200,293	+664	-20,165
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	916	0	969	0	+53	0
Reimbursable	736	0	736	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	1,652	0	1,705	0	+53	0
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	19,428	6,192,412	20,797	4,961,492	+1,369	-1,230,920

^{1/} 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship	364,330	419,717	509,637	+89,920
Visitor Services	260,210	308,487	300,264	-8,223
Park Protection	407,757	429,396	457,737	+28,341
Facility Operations Maintenance	914,790	938,677	983,017	+44,340
Park Support	612,654	609,514	697,313	+87,799
Subtotal, Park Management	2,559,741	2,705,791	2,947,968	+242,177
External Administrative Costs	207,287	217,633	241,789	+24,156
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	2,767,028	2,923,424	3,189,757	+266,333
External Mandated Transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Other Transfers	+1,165	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers)	2,764,893	2,920,124	3,186,457	+266,333

APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,000	15,000	15,000	0

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Natural Programs	16,452	18,579	19,208	+629
Cultural Programs	34,408	39,327	44,187	+4,860
Environmental Compliance and Review	456	465	484	+19
International Park Affairs	1,950	1,990	2,057	+67
Heritage Partnership Programs	27,144	29,232	29,281	+49
Statutory and Contractual Aid	3,500	2,919	0	-2,919
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	83,910	92,512	95,217	+2,705

APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-In-Aid to States and Territories	57,675	62,150	62,150	0
Grants-In-Aid to Indian Tribes	16,000	23,000	23,000	0
Tribal Heritage Grants ^{1/}	[640]	[920]	2,500	+2,500
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	10,000	12,500	12,500	0
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges & Universities	10,000	11,000	11,000	0
Competitive Grants-in-Aid				
African American Civil Rights	21,750	24,000	24,000	0
History of Equal Rights	4,625	5,000	5,000	0
Underrepresented Communities	1,250	1,250	1,250	0
Subtotal, Competitive Grants-in-Aid	27,625	30,250	30,250	0
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid	131,300	148,900	151,400	+2,500
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures	26,500	26,500	26,500	0
Historic Preservation Fund Projects	15,272	29,115	0	-29,115
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	173,072	204,515	177,900	-26,615

^{1/} Previously, the Tribal Heritage Grants program was funded through Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes. The 2024 budget proposes to provide this competitive grant program its own dedicated funding source, separate from formula-funded grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction Projects	136,700	126,700	128,700	+2,000
Special Programs	21,502	45,949	76,918	+30,969
Construction Planning	15,183	15,183	15,183	0
Construction Program				
Management and Operations	39,921	34,891	37,159	+2,268
Management Planning	12,678	17,080	28,665	+11,585
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals)	225,984	239,803	286,625	+46,822
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+229,472	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals)	455,456	1,739,803	286,625	-1,453,178



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 2024 budget for BIA is \$3.0 billion, \$482.8 million above 2023 enacted, in current appropriations. BIA estimates the budget will support staffing of 4,128 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024. The funding total includes \$431.4 million for Contract Support Costs and \$82.5 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. The White House Council on Native American Affairs, in coordination with Indian Affairs bureaus, supports collaboration on this work across Federal agencies. BIA plays a vital role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and in serving Tribes.

Operation of Indian Programs

The 2024 budget includes \$2.3 billion, \$350.6 million above the 2023 enacted level, for the Operation of Indian Programs account. Programs in this account support the stewardship of natural resources and energy resources, deliver community services, support

BIA Funding



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 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 2024 budget provides \$444.4 million for programs supporting Tribal government activities. Within that total, the budget includes \$240.8 million for compact activities for self-governance Tribes. Those 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 \$86.2 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



- 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.

Tribes Supplement program, funded at \$23.0 million—\$16 million above 2023 enacted—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 2024 budget includes \$51.3 million for Road Maintenance, a \$12.1 million increase above the 2023 enacted level, to support pavement and gravel maintenance, remedial work on improved earthen roads, bridge maintenance, and snow and ice control.

The budget includes \$385.9 million, a \$52.7 million increase over 2023 enacted, for critical trust natural resources activities and investing in climate resilience and environmental justice. Of that amount, \$48.0 million is provided for the Tribal Climate Resilience program. This program includes the Tribal Climate Adaptation Grant program, which is funded at \$24.8 million to better assess and meet Tribal climate adaptation needs, and the Climate Relocation Grant program, which is funded at \$15.5 million, \$6 million more than the 2023 enacted amount. The Tribal Climate Resilience program also includes \$7.8 million for Tribal youth corps programs. The Tribal youth corps program is an important jobs initiative to tackle climate change on the ground, ensure a living wage, and provide skills and a pathway to employment. These 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 \$32.9 million to support the Forestry Projects program and \$47.7 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 at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments are delivered to disadvantaged communities.

The 2024 budget proposes to shift the Office of Subsistence Management (OSM) to Indian Affairs from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. OSM provides administrative support to the Federal Subsistence Board and the Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils, in addition to supporting the subsistence regulatory process and the Fisheries Resource Monitoring program. Shifting OSM will maintain important expertise while facilitating expanded Tribal co-management partnerships and the incorporation of indigenous knowledge into subsistence management.

The BIA budget further invests in both climate resilience and environmental justice, such as with \$38.8 million for the Environmental Quality Projects program, an increase of \$10.9 million over

2023 enacted, which includes funding to continue remediation of 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 \$10.0 million in the Construction account to address water safety and sanitation requirements. This 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 2024 budget proposes \$201.2 million for real estate services programs and 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. The budget also proposes to shift funding for the DOI Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) Probate Hearings Division to BIA from the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. This transfer will align OHA's Probate Hearings Division function with BIA's Probate Real Estate function, allowing DOI to more efficiently process probate cases to completion by improving coordination between BIA and OHA.

As part of the governmentwide efforts to strengthen Tribal communities, the budget includes \$205.4 million, an increase of \$38.4 million above 2023 enacted, in Human Services funding to support Indian families. This amount includes \$79.5 million for Social Services, which 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. In addition, the budget includes increases of \$26.7 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 2024 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 continue to implement recommendations laid out in the May 2022 Federal Boarding School Initiative Investigative Report, including continued historical research and documentation, and 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 (OJS) funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. The 2024 budget



Native American intern participates in BIA's Water Resources Technician Training program.
 BIA Photo.

includes \$641.8 million for Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) operations, an increase of \$62.1 million above the 2023 enacted level. Operational funding supports the expanding Tribal needs in policing, detention, and Tribal courts, including those resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision. The budget includes a \$33.5 million program increase to Criminal Investigations and Police Services, specifically targeted to increase the number of officers and investigators on the ground in Indian Country. A program increase of \$2.0 million is also requested to enhance functions within the OJS Professional Standards Directorate, including recruitment and retention initiatives, development and evaluation of law enforcement policies, program reviews, and training.

The 2024 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. As part of a proposed expansion to the Tiwahe Initiative, the budget includes \$1.9 million for the Office of Tribal Justice Support to provide technical assistance to Tribes looking to develop and operate Healing to Wellness courts. These

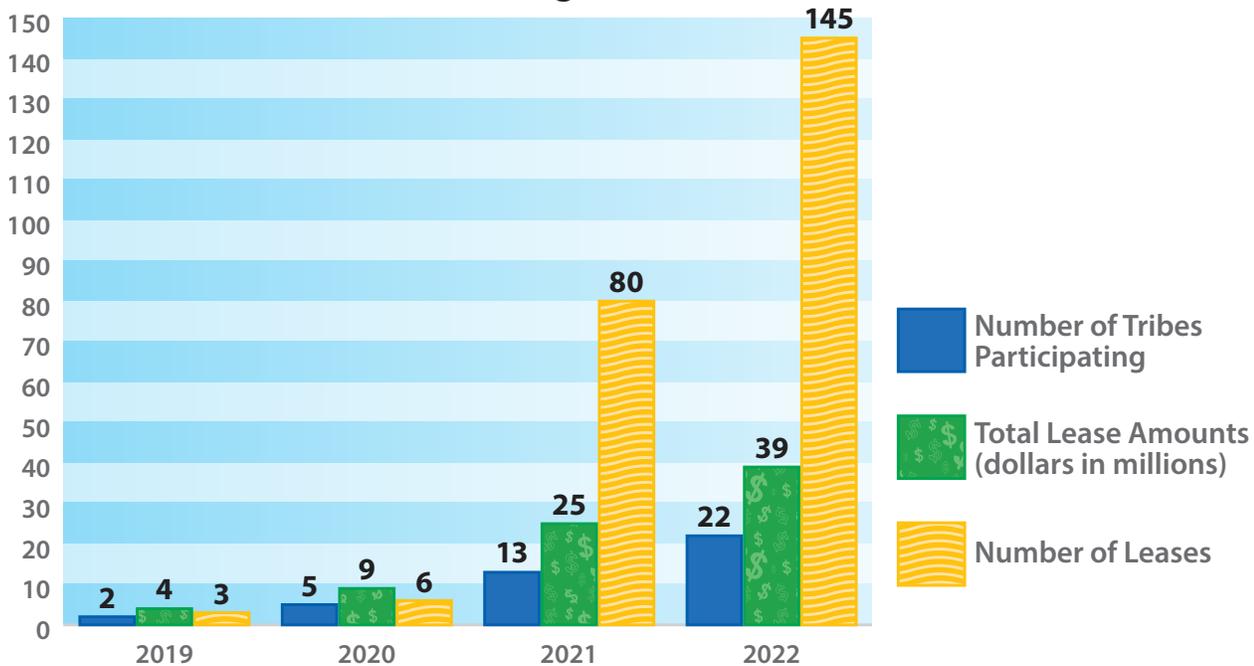
courts serve as alternatives to incarceration and provide a culturally appropriate forum to support those within the criminal justice system by assisting in addressing underlying behavioral health and substance abuse issues.

The 2024 budget funds the Community and Economic Development activity at \$77.6 million, a \$46.4 million increase above 2023 enacted levels, to advance economic opportunities in Indian Country. Job Placement and Training is funded at \$15.8 million and includes an additional \$2.0 million for job training programs focusing on clean energy development. Economic Development projects are funded at \$50.7 million and include a request for an additional \$27.5 million investment in Native language revitalization, which is crucial to preserve endangered languages, promote self-determination, and strengthen Tribal communities. The Economic Development program requests a \$5.0 million increase 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

105(I) Lease Program





An Early Warning Systems site at Menager's Dam in Tohono O'odham Nation provides monitoring data reports of hydrologic conditions at the dam.

BIA Photo.

opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2024 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$945.9 million.

Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases

The President's Budget supports 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 2024. This reclassification will provide Tribes with certainty in meeting these ongoing needs through dedicated funding sources.

Indian Land Consolidation

The 2024 budget includes \$30.5 million, a \$22.5 million increase above 2023 enacted, for the Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP), which purchases fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners and conveys those

interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction. ILCP funding recognizes the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands while also focusing support on Tribes' plans for and adaptation to climate change. This program is especially important since the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP), established as part of the *Cobell* Settlement, ended in November 2022. The ICLP has incorporated lessons learned from the LBBP and the previous ILCP in BIA to ensure effective program implementation.

Construction

The 2024 budget includes \$199.8 million for Construction activities, a \$46.5 million increase from the 2023 enacted level. The funding supports replacement and deferred maintenance projects to address needs at PS&J facilities. It also includes the irrigation rehabilitation program, which 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

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Oglala Dam

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) invests \$466 million in BIA for infrastructure and climate resiliency initiatives, including approximately \$150 million over 5 years to address safety deficiencies at dams in Indian Country. BIA will award additional funding from the 2023 BIL funding for repairs to the Oglala Dam on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. That investment is in addition to the previously allocated \$25 million in 2022 BIL funding for the

project. These investments are necessary to protect downstream communities and improve overall performance of the dams. The reservoir formed by the Oglala Dam was drained in 2019 to protect communities downstream following flood damage that compromised the spillway and outlet works. The project will restore an important local water supply for the Pine Ridge community.

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.

The budget includes \$10.0 million to address water quality issues at BIA-owned water infrastructure, including systems of concern identified by EPA. The BIA budget also includes a \$6.8 million increase 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 2024 budget proposes \$976,000 for the Settlements account. The 2024 funding request covers the continuing implementation of the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act (Public Law 99-264) and Truckee River Operating Agreement (Public Law 101-618).

The Administration is interested in working with Congress to find a solution to meeting Federal commitments to enacted Indian water rights settlements. The 2024 President's Budget proposes legislation to provide mandatory funding for Indian Water Rights Settlements using the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58). The proposal would provide the fund \$2.8

billion: \$250.0 million annually over 10 years for existing and future water rights settlements and \$34.0 million a year over 10 years for requirements associated with Operation, Maintenance, and Repair of 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.

LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition

The budget includes \$12.0 million for the creation of a new Tribal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) land acquisition program. During LWCF listening sessions held in 2022, one of the top priorities Tribes identified was direct access to LWCF funding for conservation and recreation LWCF projects without the existing program requirements to partner with or apply through States. BIA will primarily provide funding to Tribes to acquire lands or easements for the purposes of protecting and conserving natural resource areas that may also be of cultural importance to the Tribe or have significant recreational benefits for Tribal communities, consistent with the purposes of LWCF funding. Although, BIA plans to hold formal Tribal consultation on the establishment and eligibility criteria of the program. This new program will further enhance the ability of Tribes to address the climate crisis, support Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, and provide another important tool to support Tribal co-stewardship.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

The 2024 budget request for this program is \$15.5 million, which will guarantee or insure \$202.3 million in loan principal to support Indian

economic development across Indian Country. The program's purpose is to reduce the 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 \$49.4 million are fully funded.



The Department of the Interior hosted the 2022 White House Tribal Nations Summit.

DOI Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Programs	2,810	1,994,482	3,113	2,300,621	+303	+306,139
Contract Support Costs	0	409,029	0	431,388	0	+22,359
Payments for Tribal Leases	0	55,432	0	82,500	0	+27,068
Construction	39	205,559	51	249,564	+12	+44,005
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	825	0	976	0	+151
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	13,884	0	15,461	0	+1,577
Indian Land Consolidation	3	8,000	25	30,500	+22	+22,500
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition	0	0	0	12,000	0	+12,000
Subtotal, Current	2,852	2,687,211	3,189	3,123,010	+337	+435,799
Permanent						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	2,000	0	0	0	-2,000
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	1,750	0	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	254	115,191	254	115,365	0	+174
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	40	6,173	40	6,211	0	+38
Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund	0	90,000	0	90,000	0	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund	0	0	0	250,000	0	+250,000
Subtotal, Permanent	294	215,114	294	463,326	0	+248,212
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation from Others	555	0	606	0	+51	0
Reimbursable Programs	39	0	39	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	594	0	645	0	+51	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,740	2,902,325	4,128	3,586,336	+388	+684,011

^{1/} 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Tribal Government				
Aid to Tribal Government	27,812	29,037	30,163	+1,126
Consolidated Tribal				
Government Program (TPA)	84,821	82,467	86,176	+3,709
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)	187,813	200,398	240,797	+40,399
New Tribes (TPA)	480	480	0	-480
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)	7,000	7,002	23,002	+16,000
Road Maintenance (TPA)	37,400	39,190	51,278	+12,088
Tribal Government Program Oversight	10,098	10,414	12,965	+2,551
Subtotal, Tribal Government	355,424	368,988	444,381	+75,393
Human Services				
Social Services (TPA)	53,292	54,934	79,506	+24,572
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	78,494	78,494	78,494	0
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	17,313	17,848	25,843	+7,995
Housing Improvement Program (TPA)	11,736	12,219	17,960	+5,741
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)	290	218	222	+4
Human Services Program Oversight	3,185	3,272	3,394	+122
Subtotal, Human Services	164,310	166,985	205,419	+38,434
Trust—Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources (TPA)	14,250	16,903	17,441	+538
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	14,169	15,269	25,462	+10,193
Rights Protection Implementation	45,687	49,200	49,542	+342
Tribal Management/Development Program	14,459	18,544	18,658	+114
Endangered Species	5,219	6,243	6,265	+22
Tribal Climate Resilience	31,971	34,991	48,040	+13,049
Integrated Resource Info Program	2,998	3,077	5,199	+2,122
Agriculture and Range	37,827	39,438	42,045	+2,607
Forestry	60,277	66,017	68,566	+2,549
Water Resources	15,802	18,426	19,625	+1,199
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	20,506	23,699	24,935	+1,236
Energy & Minerals	31,814	33,011	47,652	+14,641
Resource Management Program Oversight	7,948	8,301	12,427	+4,126
Subtotal, Trust—Natural Resources Management	302,927	333,119	385,857	+52,738
Trust—Real Estate Services				
Trust Services (TPA)	9,503	10,218	10,501	+283
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,256	1,303	1,356	+53
Probate (TPA)	13,529	14,140	16,399	+2,259
Office of Hearings and Appeals	0	0	8,664	+8,664
Land Title and Records Offices	15,735	16,425	17,343	+918
Land Acquisitions	0	0	12,000	+12,000
Real Estate Services	39,736	41,133	43,129	+1,996
Land Records Improvement	6,990	7,074	7,240	+166
Environmental Quality	29,677	32,907	43,909	+11,002
Alaskan Native Programs	1,499	1,521	1,560	+39

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs *(continued)*

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Rights Protection	17,361	17,531	17,817	+286
Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight	14,904	16,751	21,312	+4,561
Subtotal, Trust—Real Estate Services	150,190	159,003	201,230	+42,227
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement	501,479	506,290	573,138	+66,848
Tribal Courts (TPA)	43,169	71,770	66,966	-4,804
Fire Protection (TPA)	1,632	1,665	1,680	+15
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice	546,280	579,725	641,784	+62,059
Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	13,401	13,759	15,830	+2,071
Economic Development (TPA)	5,218	5,855	7,942	+2,087
Economic Development Projects	0	0	50,724	+50,724
Community Development Oversight	10,734	11,558	3,093	-8,465
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development	29,353	31,172	77,589	+46,417
Executive Direction and Administrative Services	270,600	263,766	301,377	+37,611
Special Initiatives (CDS)	1,250	4,240	0	-4,240
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers)	1,820,334	1,906,998	2,257,637	+350,639
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+44,500	0	-44,500
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+43,200	+43,200	+43,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-216	-216	-216	0
Other Transfers	+52,235	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers)	1,915,553	1,994,482	2,300,621	+306,139

APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Contract Support (TPA)	232,985	404,029	426,388	+22,359
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	237,985	409,029	431,388	+22,359

APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	24,066	55,432	82,500	+27,068

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Public Safety and Justice Construction	47,811	51,561	75,311	+23,750
Resource Management Construction	74,060	75,213	90,351	+15,138
Other Program Construction	24,898	26,535	34,152	+7,617
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer)	146,769	153,309	199,814	+46,505
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+452	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+2,500	0	-2,500
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-250	-250	-250	0
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TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer)	196,971	205,559	249,564	+44,005

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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Unallocated	1,000	825	976	+151
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,000	825	976	+151

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	11,833	13,884	15,461	+1,577

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	7,000	8,000	30,500	+22,500

APPROPRIATION: LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	12,000	+12,000



Bureau of Indian Education

Mission

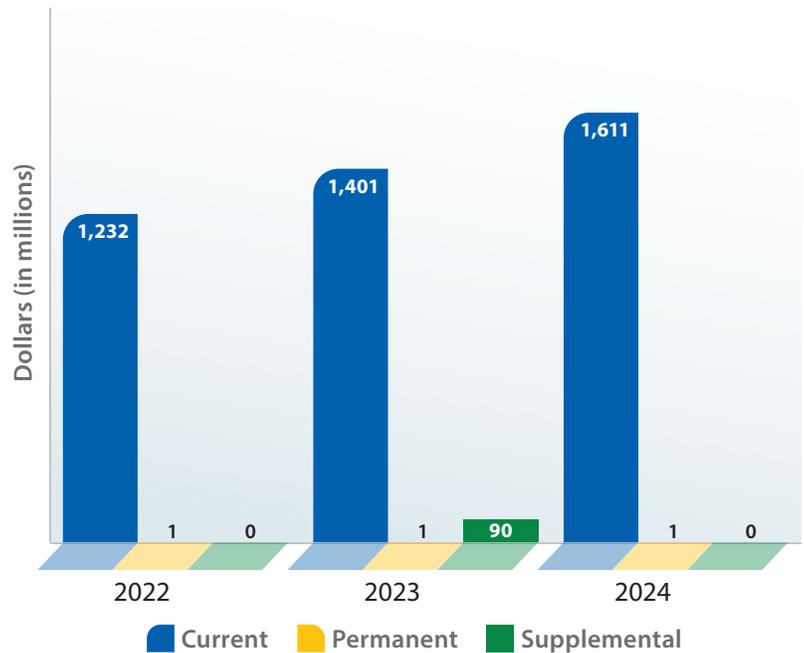
The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is to provide students at BIE-funded schools with a culturally relevant, high-quality education that prepares them with the knowledge and skills to equip them for success in the opportunities of tomorrow, become healthy and prosperous individuals, and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

Budget Overview

The 2024 President’s Budget for BIE is \$1.6 billion in current appropriations, a \$209.2 million increase from the 2023 enacted level. 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 3,264 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

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

BIE Funding



enrichment, gifted and talented programs, behavioral health and wellness services, school safety, security, and education technology investments. In addition, BIE maintains facility operations and maintenance at BIE-funded schools operated by Tribes or the bureau. In some schools—mostly in remote sites—funding also supports residential costs. BIE operates 2 postsecondary institutions, administers grants for 29 tribally controlled colleges and universities, funds 2 Tribal technical colleges, and supports multiple scholarship programs for highly qualified Native American students.

The 2024 budget invests in improved educational opportunities and service delivery for Native American students from their earliest years through college. BIE continues to strengthen itself as an independent bureau and is developing a strategic plan for 2024 and beyond to create a roadmap for the future to support Tribes in educating their youth and to deliver a world-class and culturally appropriate education.



- 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, 128—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 Tribal colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools.

Operation of Indian Education Programs

The 2024 budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$1.2 billion, providing resources for BIE’s core mission to support bureau-operated and tribally controlled schools and administering grants to Tribal institutions of higher education.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

The request includes \$925.5 million, a \$42.8 million increase over the 2023 enacted level, 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 2024 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 \$508.7 million, a \$27.0 million increase over 2023 enacted, for Indian School Equalization Program funds to enhance opportunities and outcomes in the classroom, provide improved instructional services, and support increased teacher quality, recruitment, and retention. The request level of \$22.1 million, including a \$500,000 program increase, 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 \$26.1 million enables BIE to provide preschool opportunities at BIE-funded schools.

Facilities Operations and Maintenance is funded at \$160.1 million, a \$5.6 million increase over the 2023 enacted amount, and 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 \$22.6 million, including a \$2.0 million program increase, for the Johnson-O’Malley program, which is authorized to support the individualized educational needs of eligible Indian students enrolled in public schools and nonsectarian private schools.

The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities and includes \$98.7 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.



Student Powwow at Fond du Lac Ojibwe School.

BIE Photo.

To further support sovereignty, the budget proposes a provision allowing for the expansion of more than one grade at BIE-funded schools with a K-2 or K-4 structure.

Postsecondary Programs

The request includes \$189.6 million for Postsecondary Programs, a \$6.0 million increase over 2023 enacted. The 2024 budget continues recognition of the critical role Tribal postsecondary 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.

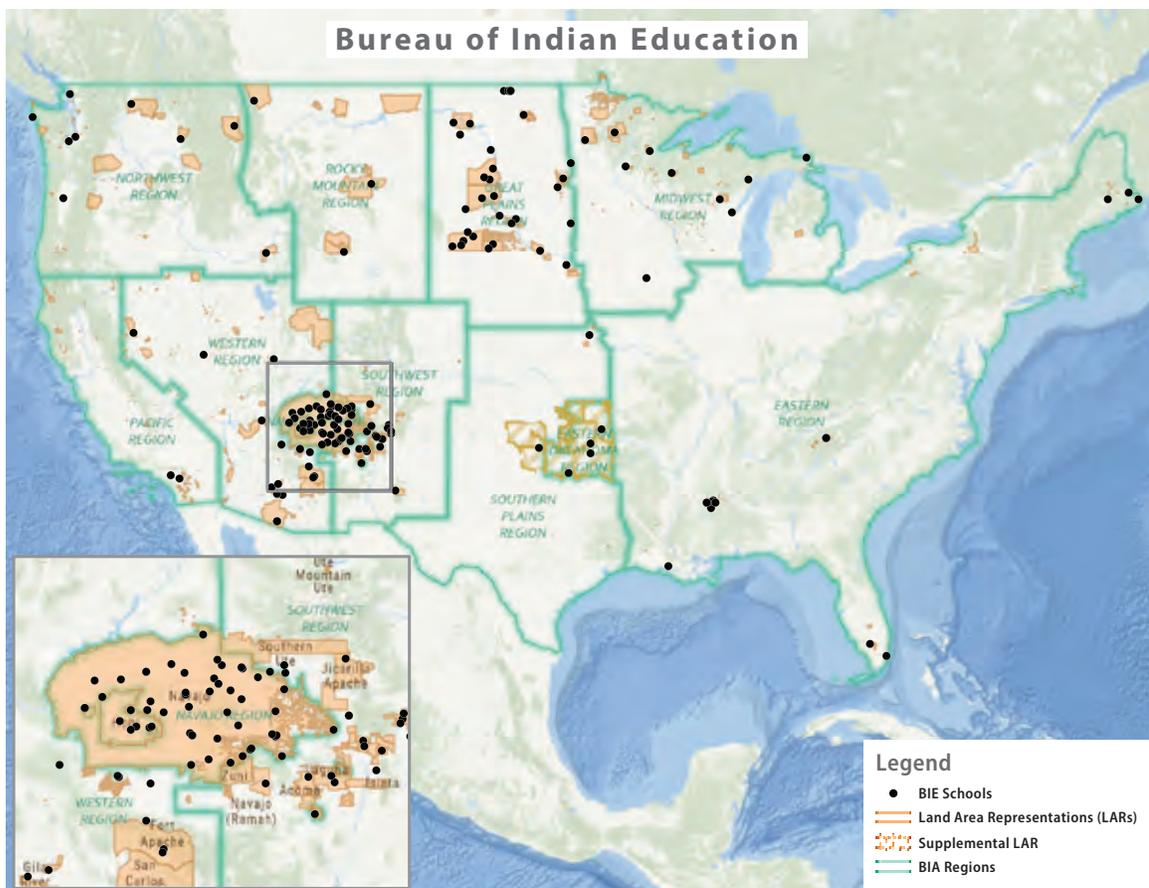
The budget will provide \$34.9 million, including a \$2.0 million program increase, for BIE-operated Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute;

\$87.9 million for grants to 29 Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs); and \$10.7 million, a \$1.5 million increase over the 2023 enacted level, for grants for 2 Tribal Technical Colleges.

Postsecondary Programs fund multiple scholarship programs, including \$43.4 million for the Scholarships and Adult Education program to improve educational opportunities and serve a larger population of qualified Native American students. The program promotes equity through educational grants to Tribal communities, which have been historically underserved and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

Education Management

The budget includes \$79.3 million, an increase of \$12.1 million over 2023 enacted, 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, performance tracking, and technical support to schools in the field. Other management activities include data collection, analysis, and reporting; financial and budget 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.

EPM initiatives in 2024 include the continued implementation 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 to promote environmental justice; and BIE's Social Emotional Learning project to develop a national curriculum to support behavioral health and wellness programs at BIE-funded schools. The funding in 2024 will also allow EPM to calculate and report on methodologies for maximizing the benefits to underserved communities.

The budget proposes \$33.7 million, an increase of \$5.8 million over the 2023 enacted level, 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 ongoing 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 2024 budget 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



Youth stickball at Chickasaw Children's Village.

BIE Photo.

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 leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The 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 2024. This funding reclassification 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 2024 BIE budget includes TPA funding of \$67.3 million.

Education Construction

The 2024 budget includes \$416.2 million, an increase of \$148.3 million over 2023 enacted, in annual funding for Education Construction to replace and repair school facilities and address deferred maintenance needs at campuses across 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 and greenhouse gas emissions and to 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 has developed a long-term facilities plan that is continuously updated and adjusts to changes in education construction

funding and facility evaluation or selection criteria. Replacing or repairing BIE-funded schools is a high priority that has produced tangible results, with two new campuses opened to students in 2022.

The proposed \$252.5 million for Replacement School Construction, a \$136.0 million increase over the 2023 enacted amount, and \$23.9 million for Replacement Facility Construction are 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 in 2024, BIE expects to support planning, design, and construction work at nine BIE schools; final allocations are pending completion of the design phase and refined cost estimates for each school. Appropriate housing is a key element for educational staffing, especially at schools in remote locations. An additional \$139.8 million is included for other housing and facilities repair programs, including a \$9.7 million program increase for facilities improvement and repair.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$25.6 million are fully funded.



Kindergarten promotion ceremony at Baca /Dlo'ay Azhi Community School within the Navajo Nation.

BIE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Education Programs	2,583	1,133,552	2,712	1,194,389	+129	+60,837
Education Construction	11	358,352	14	416,212	+3	+57,860
Subtotal, Current	2,594	1,491,904	2,726	1,610,601	+132	+118,697
Permanent						
Gifts and Donations	7	1,000	7	1,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	7	1,000	7	1,000	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable	531	0	531	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	531	0	531	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	3,132	1,492,904	3,264	1,611,601	+132	+118,697

^{1/} 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 Education Programs

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)				
ISEP Formula Funds	440,784	481,636	508,657	+27,021
ISEP Program Adjustments	5,844	6,539	7,300	+761
Education Program Enhancements	16,513	21,025	22,131	+1,106
Tribal Education Departments	5,003	5,889	5,889	0
Student Transportation	59,616	70,007	74,086	+4,079
Early Childhood and Family Development	21,655	25,267	26,091	+824
Tribal Grant Support Costs	89,450	95,822	98,695	+2,873
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	638,865	706,185	742,849	+36,664
Elementary and Secondary Programs				
Facilities Operations	70,189	80,888	83,518	+2,630
Facilities Maintenance	62,421	73,544	76,543	+2,999
Juvenile Detention Center Education	554	555	0	-555
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	21,198	21,570	22,630	+1,060
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary Programs	154,362	176,557	182,691	+6,134

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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Postsecondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i>				
Haskell and SIPI	28,622	30,325	34,870	+4,545
Tribal Colleges and Universities.....	76,510	87,926	87,926	0
Tribal Technical Colleges	8,151	9,156	10,665	+1,509
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i>	113,283	127,407	133,461	+6,054
Postsecondary Programs				
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements <i>(TPA)</i>	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Scholarships and Adult Education <i>(TPA)</i>	40,541	43,549	43,445	-104
Special Higher Education Scholarships	4,992	4,992	4,992	0
Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund	4,450	6,450	6,450	0
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs.....	51,203	56,211	56,107	-104
Education Management				
Education Program Management.....	36,063	39,291	45,569	+6,278
Education IT	23,825	27,901	33,712	+5,811
Subtotal, Education Management	59,888	67,192	79,281	+12,089
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o transfer)</i>	1,017,601	1,133,552	1,194,389	+60,837
Other Transfer	-50,280	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ transfer)</i>	967,321	1,133,552	1,194,389	+60,837

APPROPRIATION: Education Construction

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Replacement School Construction.....	115,504	116,504	252,504	+136,000
Replacement Facility Construction	23,935	23,935	23,935	0
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,000	1,500	4,000	+2,500
Employee Housing Repair.....	13,589	13,595	13,595	0
Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	95,302	96,353	106,178	+9,825
Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair	15,000	16,000	16,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supplemental)</i>	264,330	267,887	416,212	+148,325
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+90,465	0	-90,465
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ supplemental)</i>	264,330	358,352	416,212	+57,860



Bureau of Trust Funds Administration

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget totals \$109.1 million in current appropriations, \$2.2 million below the 2023 enacted amount due to a functional transfer, to support the execution of the Federal trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, individuals, and communities. BTFA estimates staffing will total 439 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024. The 2024 budget promotes investments in programs to ensure the Department is meeting its financial management trust obligations, with targeted programmatic increases to ensure effective operations and improve beneficiary services. In addition, the 2024 budget proposes to transfer the funding for the Office of Hearings and Appeals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to better facilitate probate functions.

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. The 2024

BTFA Funding



budget continues to propose BTFA as a stand-alone bureau with critical independent functions for effective management of Indian assets and service to Indian Country. In 2021, the Department held listening sessions on the future of BTFA, and the input received showed Tribes do not want BTFA or its functions eliminated, and some Tribes would like to have expanded services from BTFA. The Department looks forward to working with Congress on ensuring BTFA is fully recognized as a bureau to allow the organization to focus on its mission of serving Indian Country.

BTFA is responsible for the financial management of approximately \$8.2 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 4,100 Tribal accounts and about 408,000 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, reconciling, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians

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 \$8.2 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 4,100 Tribal accounts and about 408,000 Individual Indian Money accounts.
- BTFA processes more than 350,000 account maintenance transactions and 4,500 probate orders (monetary estate distributions) and distributions of funds to beneficiaries annually.

and Tribes. In addition, BTFA provides document production support for lawsuits and litigation related to Tribal and IIM trust accounts.

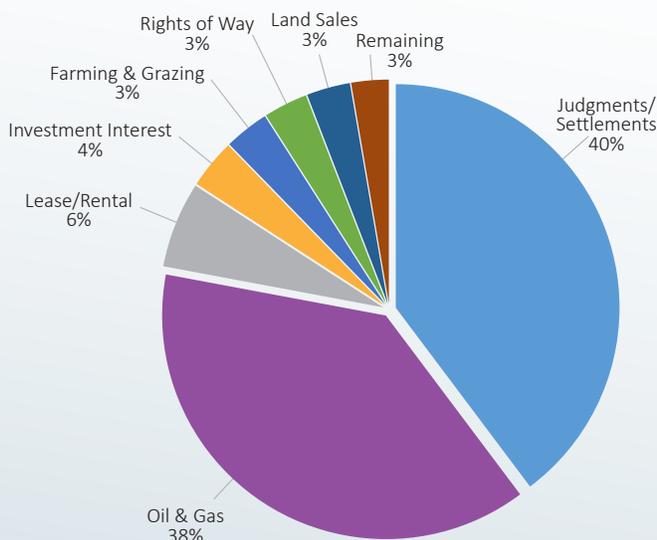
BTFA is responsible for planning and executing the historical accounting of Tribal trust accounts and IIM accounts. That work is accomplished by the Office of Trust Analysis and Research (OTAR), which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in Youpee Escheat accounts and special deposit accounts, as well as to distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

OTAR provides litigation support resulting from Tribal lawsuits in coordination with the DOI

Solicitor’s Office and the Department of Justice. As of October 1, 2022, eighteen trust cases that do or could involve BTFA were pending in various Federal courts regarding the Federal Government’s fiduciary trust duties.

The 2024 budget transfers the \$7.1 million in funding for the DOI Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) Probate Hearings Division from BTFA to BIA. The OHA Probate Hearings Division adjudicates Indian probate cases submitted from the BIA probate program on behalf of the Secretary, independent of BIA. This transfer will align OHA’s Probate Hearings Division function with BIA’s Probate Real Estate function, allowing DOI to more efficiently process probate cases to completion by

Accounting & Financial Management



FY 2022 Revenue Sources

- Judgments/Settlements: \$1,476,090,777
- Oil & Gas: \$1,417,973,300
- Lease/Rental: \$230,746,762
- Investment Interest: \$132,263,906
- Farming & Grazing: \$120,025,754
- Rights of Way: \$118,368,185
- Land Sales: \$117,157,942
- Forestry: \$73,684,618
- Coal: \$9,962,858
- Damages/Fines: \$8,984,385
- Other: \$3,974,217
- Other Minerals: \$3,703,060



Entrance to the National Archives facility in Lenexa, KS.

BTFA Photo.

improving coordination between BIA and OHA and by modifying new tools and research methods for case processing.

Federal Trust Programs

The budget provides \$1.7 million for Executive Direction, including a program increase of \$200,000 for a Deputy Chief Beneficiary Officer, who will lead BTFA's customer experience improvement efforts to continually increase its understanding of its beneficiaries, reduce administrative hurdles, enhance transparency, and create efficiencies to improve beneficiary service delivery and more directly meet the needs of the trust beneficiaries.

The 2024 budget includes \$107.3 million for Trust and Program Operations.

The Trust Operations program comprises BTFA's primary beneficiary-facing services, including field operations, accounting operations, settlement support, trust records, and information resources functions. The budget provides a total of \$84.4 million for Trust Operations, of which \$25.3 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 and existing services, the Field Operations program will promote equitable access for Indian trust beneficiaries by ensuring BTFA services are accessible in historically underserved communities.

The budget provides \$18.3 million, a program increase of \$284,000, 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 \$18.0 million. This funding level will allow OTAR to manage the expected workload for historical accounting for Tribal trust and IIM accounts.

The budget includes \$8.7 million in 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. The \$39,000 program increase will directly support BTFA's unique Information Resources needs, which do not duplicate those elsewhere in the Department, including BIA.

The budget provides \$13.7 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. The budget includes funding for the digitization of trust records to continue ongoing work to meet Federal records retention requirements.

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 with 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 2024 budget requests \$505,000 to establish a Trust Operations Management function within Trust Operations. This amount will fund a Principal Deputy Bureau Director for Trust Operations and dedicated personnel to coordinate efforts among the various Trust Operations programs. The dedicated management will allow for enhanced continuity in delivery of BTFA's unique program and services to Tribes and other BTFA beneficiaries.

Program Operations comprises BTFA's communication, policy, and training functions and its budget, finance, and administration entities. The budget requests \$22.9 million, a \$614,000 program increase for Program Operations. This amount includes \$2.6 million for the DOI Office of the Solicitor for litigation support. The budget provides \$6.8 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.

Within Program Operations, the BTFA budget includes \$614,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity or Sexual Orientation. 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.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$3.3 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Federal Trust Programs	422	111,272	436	109,098	+14	-2,174
Subtotal, Current	422	111,272	436	109,098	+14	-2,174
Permanent						
Tribal Special Fund	0	53,000	0	53,000	0	0
Tribal Trust Fund	0	159,000	0	161,000	0	+2,000
Subtotal, Permanent	0	212,000	0	214,000	0	+2,000
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable	3	0	3	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	3	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION	425	323,272	439	323,098	+14	-174

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Executive Direction	1,501	1,520	1,749	+229
Trust and Program Operations	108,071	109,752	107,349	-2,403
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	109,572	111,272	109,098	-2,174



Office of Insular Affairs

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget includes \$122.3 million in current appropriations. OIA estimates the budget will support staffing equal to 36 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

The 2024 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 2024, the Brown Tree Snake Control and the Coral Reef and Natural Resources Initiative 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 2024 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 promote 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.

OIA Funding



Program Overview

The Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs and OIA carry out the Secretary's responsibilities for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. OIA also administers and oversees Federal assistance under the COFA agreements to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau.

The economies in the Insular Areas 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 2022, OIA assisted in the management and oversight of approximately \$1.5 billion in the Compact Trust Funds for the



- 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 for Insular and International Affairs and OIA.
- The U.S. territories under the responsibility of OIA include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- The Freely Associated States are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

FSM and the RMI and supported a \$5.0 million tax and trade payment to the RMI. OIA also provided \$657.8 million in grant funding and fiscal payments to the Insular Areas, including \$68.4 million in health-related funding and \$93.8 million in education-related funding.

The 2024 budget request achieves the Department's mission to promote well-being, equity, and justice for insular communities through balanced efforts to strengthen economic and health capacities in the territories; fulfill COFA obligations; and address climate resilience, conservation, and clean energy deployment in the Insular Areas.

Assistance to Territories

The 2024 budget includes \$120.8 million for the main account, Assistance to Territories. Within this account, the budget contains \$61.0 million for Territorial Assistance programs, which consists of \$10.8 million for OIA operations, including financial oversight efforts; \$23.3 million for Technical Assistance, an increase of \$1.0 million for Climate Resiliency grants; \$4.4 million for Maintenance Assistance; \$3.5 million for the Coral Reef and Natural Resources Initiative, an increase of \$900,000; \$15.5 million for Energizing Insular Communities; and \$3.5 million for Brown Tree Snake Control. The budget includes \$28.1 million for American Samoa Operations support, and the request for the Capital Improvement Project grant program is \$31.7 million, of which \$27.7 million is current mandatory funding and \$4.0 million is discretionary funding. This is the first time the

budget has included discretionary funding for Capital Improvement Projects, which will further support critical infrastructure projects in the territories.

The Department of the Interior looks forward to working with Congress on a Compact Impact Fairness Act. The Administration supports allowing Compact migrants to become eligible for key Federal social safety net programs while residing in the United States as a long-term solution to the financial impacts of Compact citizens on State and territorial governments. With mandatory



Caneel Bay, Virgin Islands National Park, U.S. Virgin Islands.

OIA Photo.



View of Wedding Cake Mountain on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

OIA Photo.

appropriations for Compact Impact authorized under the 2003 Compacts of Free Association Act expiring after 2023, the 2024 budget for Assistance to Territories also discontinues the smaller discretionary supplement to the mandatory funds for Compact Impact.

Compact of Free Association

The 2024 budget includes \$1.5 million for the COFA account, a reduction of \$7.0 million from the 2023 enacted level, reflecting the completion of payments to the Marshall Islands for Tax and Trade Compensation and payments for certain Federal services to be included in the COFA mandatory proposal. The request includes \$813,000 for Federal Services activities and \$650,000 for Enewetak.

Most of OIA’s annual budget consists of mandatory funding, including \$239.2 million in 2023 to fulfill U.S. obligations under the COFA. Financial assistance under the COFAs is scheduled to end after 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and in 2024 for Palau. Financial assistance to the RMI under the Military Use and Operating Rights Agreement, which is permanently authorized and appropriated, will continue and is estimated to be \$34.3 million in 2024.



Traditional Men's House, Ngarachamayong Cultural Center, Koror, Palau.

OIA Photo.

The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the FSM, the RMI, and Palau. Continuing decisions established in the 2023 budget, the 2024 budget will seek \$6.5 billion in economic assistance over 20 years to be provided through a mandatory appropriation at the Department of State and language calling for continued implementation of the COFAs at the Department of the Interior. The total amount requested as part of a COFA mandatory proposal will also include \$634 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the FAS. Funding for postal services will be requested as a direct payment to the Postal Service Fund. 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 \$539,000 are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Assistance to Territories	36	120,357	36	120,796	0	+439
Compact of Free Association	0	8,463	0	1,463	0	-7,000
Subtotal, Current	36	128,820	36	122,259	0	-6,561
Permanent						
Compact of Free Association ^{1/}	0	239,197	0	208,797	0	-30,400
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	0	380,000	0	380,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	0	619,197	0	588,797	0	-30,400
TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS	36	748,017	36	711,056	0	-36,961

^{1/}Permanent amounts in 2024 reflect baseline construction rules under 2 CFR 937. Compact of Free Association amounts do not reflect ongoing negotiations or amounts due under the 2003 Amended Compacts (P.L. 108-188).

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
American Samoa Operations	27,120	28,120	28,120	0
Capital Improvement Project Grants				
CIP Grants—Mandatory	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
CIP Grants—Discretionary	0	0	4,000	+4,000
Subtotal, CIP Grants	27,720	27,720	31,720	+4,000
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	9,837	10,217	10,756	+539
Technical Assistance	22,300	22,300	23,300	+1,000
Maintenance Assistance Fund	4,375	4,375	4,375	0
Brown Tree Snake Control	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
Coral Reef & Natural Resources Initiative	2,625	2,625	3,525	+900
Energizing Insular Communities	11,000	15,500	15,500	0
Compact Impact—Discretionary	5,000	6,000	0	-6,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	58,637	64,517	60,956	-3,561
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	113,477	120,357	120,796	+439

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Federal Services	7,813	7,813	813	-7,000
Enewetak	650	650	650	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,463	8,463	1,463	-7,000



Departmental Offices

Overview

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: Office of the Secretary (OS), Office of the Solicitor (SOL), and Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Office of the Secretary

Mission

The OS provides the executive-level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the U.S. Department of the Interior’s (DOI) responsibilities. OS performs 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.

OS manages eight programs funded in separate accounts and discussed within the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. Those programs are the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Central Hazardous Materials

Departmental Offices Funding



Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Wildland Fire Management, Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (financed through the Energy Community Revitalization Program account), Working Capital Fund, and Interior Franchise Fund.

The 2024 budget proposes establishing a Non-recurring Expenses Fund (NEF), which will support critical Information Technology (IT) and Infrastructure projects. The NEF will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances within expired discretionary accounts to a no-year account to support non-recurring, high-priority IT and Infrastructure projects rather than canceling the funds in the source account. The NEF will enable DOI to fund critical or emergency requirements, which often do not coincide with the budget formulation process, are difficult to forecast, and would otherwise require the Department to reprogram current funds from other priorities.



Secretary Deb Haaland visiting Everglades National Park, FL in January, 2023.

DOI Photo.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$158.8 million, a net increase of \$22.9 million above the 2023 enacted level, and will support an estimated 885 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 2024 request for OS builds on the high-priority initiatives proposed in the 2023 budget and maintains Departmental core operations, services, and management functions.

Promoting Diversity, Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance, and Youth Engagement—The 2024 budget includes a program increase of \$11.1 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) initiative to conduct a review of the DEIA program across Interior; address gaps, challenges, and best practices; examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance; and improve the Department’s DEIA awareness and culture. The 2024 program increase includes \$3.2 million to address resourcing and compliance gaps identified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

during two technical assessments of DOI’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program. In particular, the EEOC identified additional resources were needed to automate the tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints; improve reporting capabilities to the EEOC; close EEO adjudication gaps; and strengthen DOI’s Affirmative Employment programs. The DEIA program request includes an increase of \$7.0 million for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution. That amount will be used to increase EEO and DEIA training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; develop diversity and recruitment flexibilities; assess hiring programs to improve recruitment results; increase classification and compensation analysis; and increase alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation capacity. The budget increase includes \$885,000 to increase youth employment opportunities through the establishment of a Youth Coordinator, consistent with the direction in the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation

Act. The coordinator will work with a team to facilitate the Department's participation in youth corps programs, the Indian Youth Corps Program under the Dingell Act, and other youth-focused engagement, volunteer service, and outdoor recreation access programs offered throughout the Department. The budget also includes \$20,000 for the Secretary's Intern program, which will increase youth employment within the Office of the Secretary.

Expanding Tribal Consultation and Coordination—The 2024 budget requests \$205,000 to provide a permanent coordinator for the newly established Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee (STAC), which will improve DOI's Tribal consultation and coordination. The STAC will ensure Tribal leaders have direct and consistent contact and communication with Department officials to facilitate robust discussion on intergovernmental responsibilities, exchange views, share information, and provide advice and recommendations on programs and funding across the Department that affect Tribal Nations.

Transitioning to a Zero-Emission Fleet—The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$150,000 to coordinate and support the Department's Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program, transitioning DOI's fleet of light-duty vehicles (sedans, SUVs, and pick-up trucks) to ZEVs by 2027, consistent with Interior's FY 2022 ZEV Strategic Plan. Across Interior, the 2024 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 ZEVs and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This funding will support a staff 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.

Advancing Management Reforms and Agency Capacity—The 2024 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms surrounding audit and internal controls, financial assistance, risk management, energy revenue estimation, and sustainable operations. The budget includes an increase of \$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 budget includes an additional \$730,000 to improve the Department's audit response and internal controls and to assist bureaus in reducing the backlog of open audit recommendations. The budget proposes an additional \$835,000 to fund four FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of its financial assistance programs. Those positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, increase oversight, and improve reporting for the Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs.

The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$495,000 to expand OS capacity for energy revenue estimation and economic modeling and analysis. The budget request also includes \$325,000 to provide technical assistance and data management support for DOI's more than 75 million museum objects in more than 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad through the Interior Museum Program. The budget requests \$410,000 to fund two FTEs to improve DOI's sustainability and environmental compliance to meet goals to reduce single-use plastics by the end of 2032, reduce greenhouse gases in operations, increase the solid waste diversion rate from 50 percent in 2025 to 75 percent in 2030, and improve the Department's Federal sustainability tracking and reporting. The budget includes an increase of \$717,000 to optimize case production and closure rates for the Office of Hearings and Appeals and includes \$285,000 for a DOI Law Enforcement (LE) Mental Health and Wellness (MHW) Coordinator for DOI's law enforcement community, the fourth



Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona.

NPS Photo.

largest Federal law enforcement workforce in the Executive Branch. The DOI LE MHW coordinator will be a dedicated resource to conduct research and analysis of current MHW resources and collaborate with stakeholders to determine the need to help reduce physical and mental illness and suicide within DOI's law enforcement community.

Also included in the 2024 request is an increase of \$500,000 for DOI's Agency Contribution to the Office of Personnel Management to centralize the administration of Federal Executive Boards across the Nation. The budget includes \$315,000 for DOI's Agency Contribution to the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program, reflecting the transition of GSA's FedRAMP program—currently funded by GSA appropriations—to an agency contribution model. The budget proposes an increase of \$250,000 to improve DOI news and media monitoring and analysis. Lastly, the budget includes an increase of \$2.4 million to finance the cost escalation of annual contracts for Finance, Human Resources, and Acquisition services and fund IT enhancements and security costs for OS systems supporting Departmental reporting, analysis, and outreach activities.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$5.6 million are fully funded.

Office of the Solicitor

Mission

The SOL mission is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and 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 implement congressional direction on appropriations and substantive legislation; administer the Department's ethics program and ensure ethical compliance throughout the Department; and provide governance over Interior's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) programs.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget includes \$111.9 million, an increase of \$10.8 million, for SOL to support an estimated direct staffing of 441 FTEs, an increase of 28 FTEs. Department bureaus and offices will fund an additional 166 FTEs, an increase of 15 FTEs, for a total of 607 FTEs and a total increase of 43 FTEs that provide legal, ethics, and FOIA services to the Secretary and the Department agencies.

The budget request proposes a funding level of \$76.9 million for SOL's Legal Services activity to support legal work associated with the Department's mission. Within that amount, an increase of \$3.7 million supports an expansion of capacity to

advise on legal options for administrative decision making, respond to congressional oversight and inquiries, and provide expertise on litigation relating to DOI policies and actions. In addition, the request includes \$2.5 million for Legal Services related specifically to Inflation Reduction Act implementation. The budget eliminates \$3.1 million provided for a one-time cost to relocate an SOL regional office.

The budget includes important funding increases to address critical administrative requirements. The request proposes an additional \$2.4 million to begin a multiyear effort to fully digitize SOL records to meet the requirements of the Federal Records Act, modernize records management, and implement office space optimizations. The budget also includes \$1.0 million to cover the higher cost of a replacement Human Resource servicing agreement, as SOL is required to transition to a new provider after its current provider notified SOL it would no longer furnish those services. The request funds the SOL-administered DOI Ethics Office at \$21.1 million and the SOL-administered DOI FOIA Office at \$4.0 million, level with 2023 funding.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$4.3 million are fully funded.

Office of Inspector General

Mission

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

Budget Overview

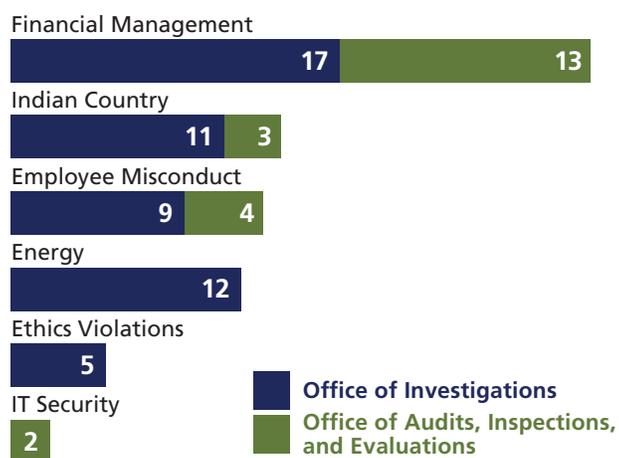
The 2024 budget proposes \$84.0 million, an increase of \$17.0 million in discretionary funding, and 357 FTEs for OIG. Programmatic increases total \$13.0 million to support 64 additional FTEs. The proposal supports capacity to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse and further enable robust oversight and accountability commensurate with the growing portfolio of DOI. The budget request will enable OIG to expand investigative capacity, broaden information technology capabilities across the organization, help strengthen oversight of DOI cybersecurity and governance practices, and maximize results to enhance production of top-quality and timely recommendations to stakeholders.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$3.9 million are fully funded.



Office of Inspector General Reports Top Six Focus Areas FY 2022



SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations	434	277,174	483	300,098	+49	+22,924
Office of the Solicitor	413	101,050	441	111,898	+28	+10,848
Office of Inspector General	280	70,289	341	87,259	+61	+16,970
Subtotal, Current	1,127	448,513	1,265	499,255	+138	+50,742
Permanent						
Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund	80	19,000	80	19,000	0	0
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	3,793,562	0	3,506,584	0	-286,978
Payments to Oklahoma	0	10	0	10	0	0
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	0	104	0	3,949	0	+3,845
National Forest Fund, Payments to States	0	9,710	0	9,338	0	-372
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	0	52,929	0	49,034	0	-3,895
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	0	29,482	0	28,499	0	-983
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties	0	5,222	0	5,349	0	+127
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	0	352,802	0	353,625	0	+823
Salaries and Expenses	2	0	5	0	+3	0
Subtotal, Permanent	82	4,262,846	85	3,975,413	+3	-287,433
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation—Office of the Secretary	50	0	42	0	-8	0
Allocation—Office of the Solicitor	52	0	57	0	+5	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Secretary	280	0	280	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Solicitor	99	0	109	0	+10	0
Reimbursable—Office of Inspector General	11	0	11	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	492	0	499	0	+7	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	1,701	4,711,359	1,849	4,474,668	+148	-236,691
National Indian Gaming Commission	136	29,168	136	28,437	0	-731

^{1/} 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: Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration.....	101,439	110,969	131,908	+20,939
Management Services	21,928	24,915	26,900	+1,985
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers).....	123,367	135,884	158,808	+22,924
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+337,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	-1,685	-710	-710	0
Other Transfer.....	-1,955	0	0	0
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers).....	456,727	277,174	300,098	+22,924

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Legal Services.....	65,086	70,528	76,946	+6,418
General Administration	5,926	6,199	9,889	+3,690
Ethics Office.....	20,198	20,504	21,081	+577
FOIA Office.....	3,788	3,819	3,982	+163
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	94,998	101,050	111,898	+10,848

APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	62,132	67,000	83,970	+16,970
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers).....	62,132	67,000	83,970	+16,970
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58).....	+85,692	+3,289	+3,289	0
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers).....	147,824	70,289	87,259	+16,970



Departmentwide Programs

Overview

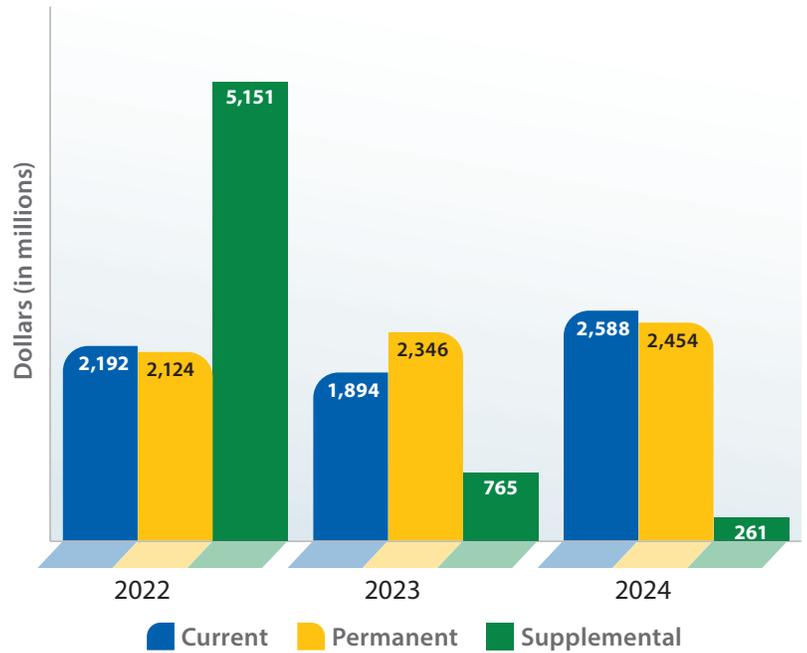
Departmentwide programs support the U.S. Department of the Interior bureaus and offices through the execution of activities broad in scope and effect. These programs complement the Department's many diverse activities and help achieve key strategic goals.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Mission

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts. PILT payments help local governments carry out vital

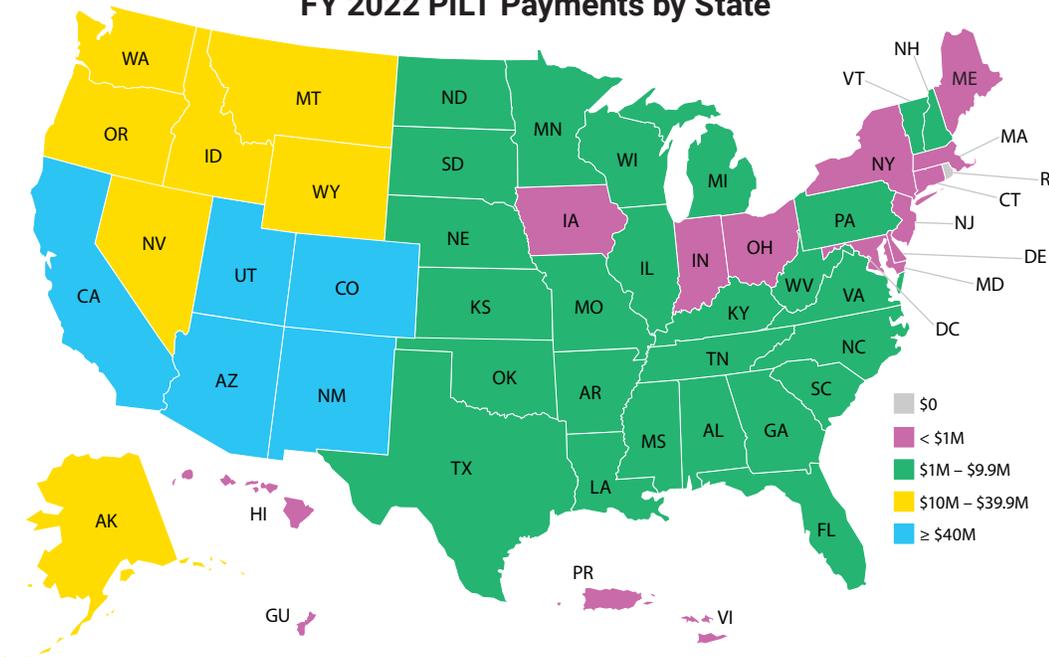
Departmentwide Programs Funding



services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue

operations. In recent years, PILT monies have also been used to fund projects to build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

FY 2022 PILT Payments by State



Budget Overview

The 2024 budget requests \$535.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Mission

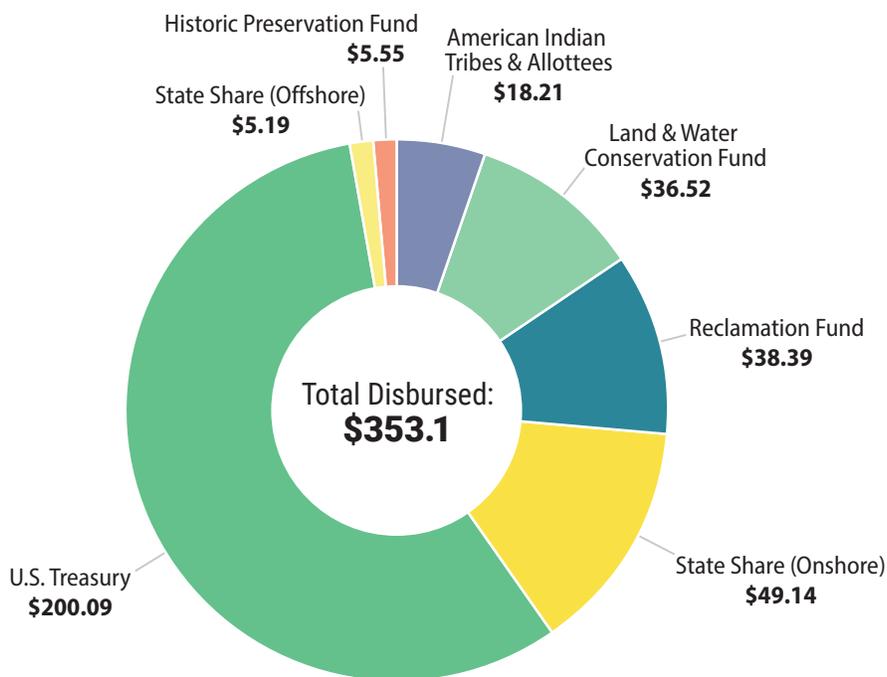
The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$21.5 billion in 2022, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget requests \$185.4 million for ONRR's receipts management programs, an increase of \$10.5 million above the 2023 enacted level. The request maintains ONRR's essential revenue management functions—which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases—and includes funding for ONRR's Information Technology (IT) Modernization initiative.

The budget includes \$5.0 million to address new regulations enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) that increase the complexity of royalty reporting. The request will enable ONRR to fund additional staff and counsel to strengthen ONRR's audit and compliance activities in response to onshore and offshore oil and gas royalty rate

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, FY 1982–2022 (dollars in billions)



increases and other complexities of the IRA, which ONRR generally expects to continue to drive increased workload. The request also expands ONRR's Tribal audit program to include agreements with two additional Tribes. ONRR estimates the budget request will support total staffing of 629 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$5.4 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

Krecji Bump Site, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Brecksville, OH



Central Hazardous Materials Funds in use: The municipal and industrial dump that operated until the 1970s is now a vibrant part of our National Park System. Responsible parties performed the work, and DOI recovered past expenses. Winner of the 2022 EPA Federal Facility Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

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 over \$134.6 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$836.1 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

Budget Overview

The 2022 budget request is \$10.1 million, an increase of \$52,000 over the 2023 enacted level, and supports four FTEs. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, remediation of those sites is so costly and

complex that they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. In 2023, the program anticipates cleanup work at an estimated 37 sites will be funded due in part to higher-than-average cost recoveries. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer. CHF activities include program management and project prioritization, legal support, financial management oversight, technical support, and management of a database used to track potentially contaminated sites.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$52,000 are fully funded.

Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation—Energy Community Revitalization Program

Mission

The mission of the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program is to implement a key component of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and to support Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, and the President's American Jobs Plan. The AHMR includes a State Grants program, a Tribal Grants program, a Federal program, and program management. Through the State Grants and Tribal

Grants programs, the AHMR will provide grants to State and Tribal communities to address hardrock and non-coal mine lands on State and Tribal lands. The program will provide 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 AHMR Federal program will provide funding to Interior bureaus

and other Federal agencies to inventory, assess, and clean up legacy hardrock mines scattered across Federally-managed lands and will focus resources to address the highest-risk environmental and physical safety sites. The program will operate in tandem with BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands program, which will continue to address the relatively high volume of hazards on BLM lands.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request is \$30.0 million, an increase of \$25.0 million from the 2023 enacted level, and will support an estimated 4 FTEs. The AHMR discretionary request invests in the economic revitalization of energy communities. The budget request includes \$13.5 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to States, an increase of \$11.8 million over the 2023 enacted amount, to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hardrock mines and associated infrastructure on State

and private lands. Also included in the request is \$5.5 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements, a \$5.1 million increase over 2023, to Tribal communities to conduct similar work on Tribal lands and support grants management capacity for Tribes. The AHMR Federal program is funded at \$8.5 million to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and other Federal agencies, an increase of \$6.4 million over 2023, to conduct the same type of work on Federal lands. Although all Interior bureaus are eligible to participate in the AHMR Federal program, one key advantage of a centrally managed program will be to facilitate the identification and prioritization of high-priority projects that cross bureau jurisdictional boundaries and to offer assistance to Interior bureaus and offices that do not have an established inventory or remediation program. The budget also includes \$2.5 million for program management and oversight of the State and Tribal grants programs and Federal activities, a \$1.7 million increase over 2023.

Wildland Fire Management

Mission

The goal of Interior'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 collaboration.

funding and \$45.3 million in Preparedness funding, from regular discretionary appropriations to one-time emergency disaster appropriations. The 2024 budget restores base funding for these programs to regular appropriations and proposes significant increases in funding to support firefighter workforce reforms, marking another major step in the Administration's continuing efforts to build a professional, year-round WFM workforce that is better aligned with the challenges of today's wildfire activity.

Budget Overview

The 2024 budget request for the WFM account is \$1.3 billion, \$233.1 million over the comparable 2023 enacted level. The budget supports an estimated 4,080 Federal FTEs, or 370 FTEs above the 2023 enacted level. The budget also includes funding to increase Tribal FTEs by an estimated 55 above the enacted level, to a total of 813 in 2024. The 2023 Omnibus Appropriations Act reflected a significant shift of funding for WFM programs, including \$383.7 million in Suppression Operations

The 2024 budget delivers on the President's commitment to ensure equitable, competitive compensation for Federal wildland firefighters by providing permanent pay levels comparable to those provided in 2022 and 2023 with the pay supplement included in the BIL. The Administration proposes legislation to establish a special base-rate salary table for wildland firefighters, create a new premium pay category that provides some additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and establish



Firefighters use drip torches to ignite vegetation along the control line of the Trout Springs prescribed fire in southwest Idaho.

DOI Photo by Neal Herbert.

a streamlined pay cap that provides waiver authority to the Secretary using specific criteria. The budget includes an increase of \$72.0 million, including \$47.7 million in Preparedness and \$24.3 million in Fuels Management, to cover the costs of the new special base-rate table for Federal firefighters and similar pay increases for Tribal firefighters.

The budget includes an increase of \$45.0 million in Preparedness to increase staffing by an estimated 325 Federal FTEs and 55 Tribal FTEs and continue the workforce transformation, helping ensure the Federal government and Tribal Nations can effectively meet the demands of wildland fire year-round. Increasing workforce capacity will expand opportunities for firefighters to take time off for rest and recuperation and participate in training and other professional development. An additional \$10.0 million is requested in Preparedness to build on progress initiated through the BIL for Interior to implement a comprehensive joint program with the Department of Agriculture to enhance firefighters' physical and mental health and well-being. The

budget also includes a \$22.0 million increase in Facilities Construction and Maintenance to improve the quality and availability of government housing for firefighters. The workforce reforms and increases in capacity will address persistent challenges impacting firefighter recruitment and retention.

The total Preparedness request of \$592.5 million provides additional program increases to improve wildfire response and strengthen overall wildfire management, including \$20.0 million to increase aviation contract and uncrewed aerial systems support and \$18.3 million to increase program management for incident support.

The budget funds Fuels Management at \$293.3 million, \$46.3 million above the 2023 enacted level. In addition to the \$24.3 million increase for compensation reform, the request includes program increases of \$5.0 million to increase Tribal contract support and \$4.0 million to increase Reserved Treaty Rights Lands projects.

The 2024 budget maintains funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation at the 2023 enacted level of \$20.5 million and proposes \$4.0 million for the Joint Fire Science program. The DOI WFM program will also benefit from fire science and delivery performed by the U.S. Geological Survey, whose budget request includes an increase of \$6.5 million for an integrated fire and drought science initiative.

The budget proposes \$350.0 million for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, \$10.0 million above 2023 enacted.

Fixed Costs

The budget fully funds fixed costs totaling \$37.3 million.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

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 injuries to natural resources and the restoration needed to compensate for the public’s loss of those natural resources.

the fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, those receipts can be used by trustees only to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs.

The 2024 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.

Budget Overview

The 2024 request for NRDAR is \$8.4 million, an increase of \$351,000. 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 2024, NRDAR anticipates that \$659 million will flow into

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$329,000 are fully funded.

Working Capital Fund

Mission

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

Modernizing Financial and Business Operations

The 2024 budget includes \$59.7 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$5.3 million from the 2023 enacted level. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department’s integrated financial and business management system of record. Modernizing Interior’s core business system to ensure a strong administrative

Budget Overview

The budget includes \$142.9 million for the appropriated portion of the Department’s Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$30.7 million above the 2023 enacted level.

backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior’s mission activities.

The request for FBMS includes a decrease of \$1.1 million from the completion of the migration to a new modernized cloud environment and an increase of \$1.1 million to complete the implementation of mandatory G-Invoicing/ Intragovernmental Transaction (IGT) requirements. G-Invoicing is a Department of the Treasury-mandated long-term solution for Federal agencies to manage and improve the quality of IGT Buy/Sell transactions. The full implementation of G-Invoicing is a multiyear endeavor that requires substantial changes to FBMS.

The budget includes a \$3.3 million increase to implement technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and execute a Zero Trust strategy for FBMS at the application level. Zero Trust is not a single product, tool, or network; it is a combination of several IT capabilities and pillars that weave together identity protection, devices, networks, applications, and data

to form the Zero Trust model. Those components work together at different levels to establish a secure composite architecture.

The budget request also includes an increase of \$2.0 million to train all 13,000 FBMS users, data consumers, and stakeholders for system and business process changes to ensure DOI successfully implements mandatory Federal initiatives and continues to support DOI’s mission goals with excellence.

Strengthening Interior’s Cybersecurity Posture

The 2024 budget includes \$67.8 million to fund cybersecurity efforts, a net increase of \$23.4 million. The budget continues to fund extremely high-priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities and provides resources to be directed against emerging threats, and it includes contract savings of \$243,000 for the enterprise-level advanced threat protection solution, which fills a critical gap in Interior’s cyber defensive capability.



Aspen trees in Glacier National Park.

NPS photo.

The request includes funding to support a Zero Trust architecture that requires all devices and users, whether inside or outside an organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access. The budget includes \$5.0 million for a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE), which focuses on securing access points to meet the required Zero Trust security and performance standards. Like many Federal agencies, the Department currently depends on older technologies for remote work, such as virtual private network (VPN). DOI recently piloted a SASE solution and determined the solution met all the security and performance requirements outlined by the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Management and Budget, and Interior.

Additional investments for Zero Trust architecture include \$18.7 million for a log ingestion, search, and retention solution. The OMB Memorandum M-21-31, *Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*, requires agencies to plan and implement enhanced data logging. Recent cyber events, including the SolarWinds incident, underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Every activity in the IT environment, from emails to logins to firewall updates, is considered a security event. In turn, the Department is already implementing the enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, which monitors all this activity. The SIEM system can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security to protect against and mitigate cyber events. Information from logs on Federal systems has been invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

The 2024 budget includes \$10.1 million, an increase of \$7.9 million, to improve data management practices, build staff capacity to implement the Evidence Act, and conduct program evaluations which provide evidence-based information the Department can use to improve its programs.

This total includes \$2.1 million, \$1.3 million over 2023, to increase transparency with a robust Open Data Management program to improve how the Department collects, analyzes, makes available, and uses data. Maturing this program will help the Department organize data via an enterprise data inventory so analysts and the public can find, combine, and manage many data sources to inform decisions. The request funds Evidence and Program Evaluation at \$6.1 million, an increase of \$400,000 for an additional program evaluator and an evidence specialist, to provide technical assistance to bureaus and manage the Departmentwide Evidence program, \$350,000 for a statistical official to support evidence-based decisions guided by the best available science and data, and \$4.5 million to establish an independent evaluation fund to conduct independent assessments of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior. The budget also includes \$2.0 million, an increase of \$1.3 million, to coordinate and manage Departmentwide Justice40 efforts to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments to disadvantaged communities.

Customer Experience and Digital Service Delivery

The 2024 budget includes \$4.5 million for the Department to improve its customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States. To do this, the Department will work to reduce administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize "time taxes," enhance transparency, create greater efficiencies across Government, and redesign compliance-oriented processes to improve interaction with citizens and stakeholders. This total includes \$2.0 million to hire staff to establish the Customer Experience (CX) Office and to acquire essential capabilities that will transform the Department's service delivery to a more customer-centric approach. Funding will support a CX Officer and a Chief Tribal Experience Officer who will provide central CX technical support, guidance, and expertise to targeted DOI programs and work to improve the usability and accessibility of the Department's websites. Also included in the request is \$2.5 million to fund

improved digital delivery for the Department's websites, which will focus on the public's most viewed or accessed areas of the websites.

IT Modernization

The 2024 budget includes \$861,000 for IT modernization, a reduction of \$10.4 million below 2023 enacted. The 2024 budget includes an \$11.0 million reduction reflecting the implementation of the Law Enforcement Records Management System and the migration of the Department's law enforcement systems to a unified, modern, secure records management system. Radio Modernization

is funded at \$861,000, with an increase of \$561,000 to coordinate DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) across the bureaus, provide programmatic direction, 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 2024 total \$257.5 million for centralized billing and \$406.2 million for direct-billed activities.

Interior Franchise Fund

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 OMB approved

DOI'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.



Mountain goats in Yellowstone National Park.

NPS photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2024 Request with 2023 Enacted

	2023 Enacted		2024 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Wildland Fire Management	36	1,429,073	41	1,587,173	+5	+158,100
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	340,000	0	350,000	0	+10,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	4	10,064	4	10,116	0	+52
Energy Community Revitalization Program	14	5,000	17	30,000	+3	+25,000
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	[1]	[5,000]	[4]	[30,000]	[+3]	[+25,000]
BIL Orphaned Wells Program	[13]	[0]	[13]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	18	8,037	18	8,388	0	+351
Working Capital Fund	101	112,198	117	142,897	+16	+30,699
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2	580,000	2	535,000	0	-45,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	608	174,934	624	185,403	+16	+10,469
Subtotal, Current	783	2,659,306	823	2,848,977	+40	+189,671
Permanent and Other						
Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	0	649,100	0	651,000	0	+1,900
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	0	1,696,457	0	1,802,700	0	+106,243
Subtotal, Permanent	0	2,345,557	0	2,453,700	0	+108,143
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Working Capital Fund	1,297	0	1,340	0	+43	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	5	0	5	0	0	0
Interior Franchise Fund	109	0	141	0	+32	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable	1,411	0	1,486	0	+75	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS	2,194	5,004,863	2,309	5,302,677	+115	+297,814

^{1/} 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	549,817	580,000	535,000	-45,000

APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	169,640	174,934	185,403	+10,469

APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,036	10,064	10,116	+52

APPROPRIATION: Energy Community Revitalization Program

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation				
State Grants.....	1,700	1,700	13,500	+11,800
Tribal Grants.....	400	400	5,500	+5,100
Federal Program.....	2,100	2,100	8,500	+6,400
Program Management.....	800	800	2,500	+1,700
Total Appropriation	5,000	5,000	30,000	+25,000
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers).....	5,000	5,000	30,000	+25,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+4,677,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	-23,385	0	0	0
Transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58).....	-5,683	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers).....	4,652,932	5,000	30,000	+25,000

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Preparedness	370,543	381,816	592,487	+210,671
Suppression Operations	383,657	0	383,657	+383,657
Fuels Management	227,000	247,000	293,272	+46,272
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation	22,470	20,470	20,470	0
Fire Facilities	18,427	10,000	32,000	+22,000
Joint Fire Science	4,000	4,500	4,000	-500
Subtotal, Other Operations	44,897	34,970	56,470	+21,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers)	1,026,097	663,786	1,325,886	+662,100
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	100,000	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	504,000	0	-504,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	407,600	262,600	262,600	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-2,038	-1,313	-1,313	0
Transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	-2,100	0	0	0
Other Transfer	2,500	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers)	1,532,059	1,429,073	1,587,173	+158,100

APPROPRIATION: Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	330,000	340,000	350,000	+10,000

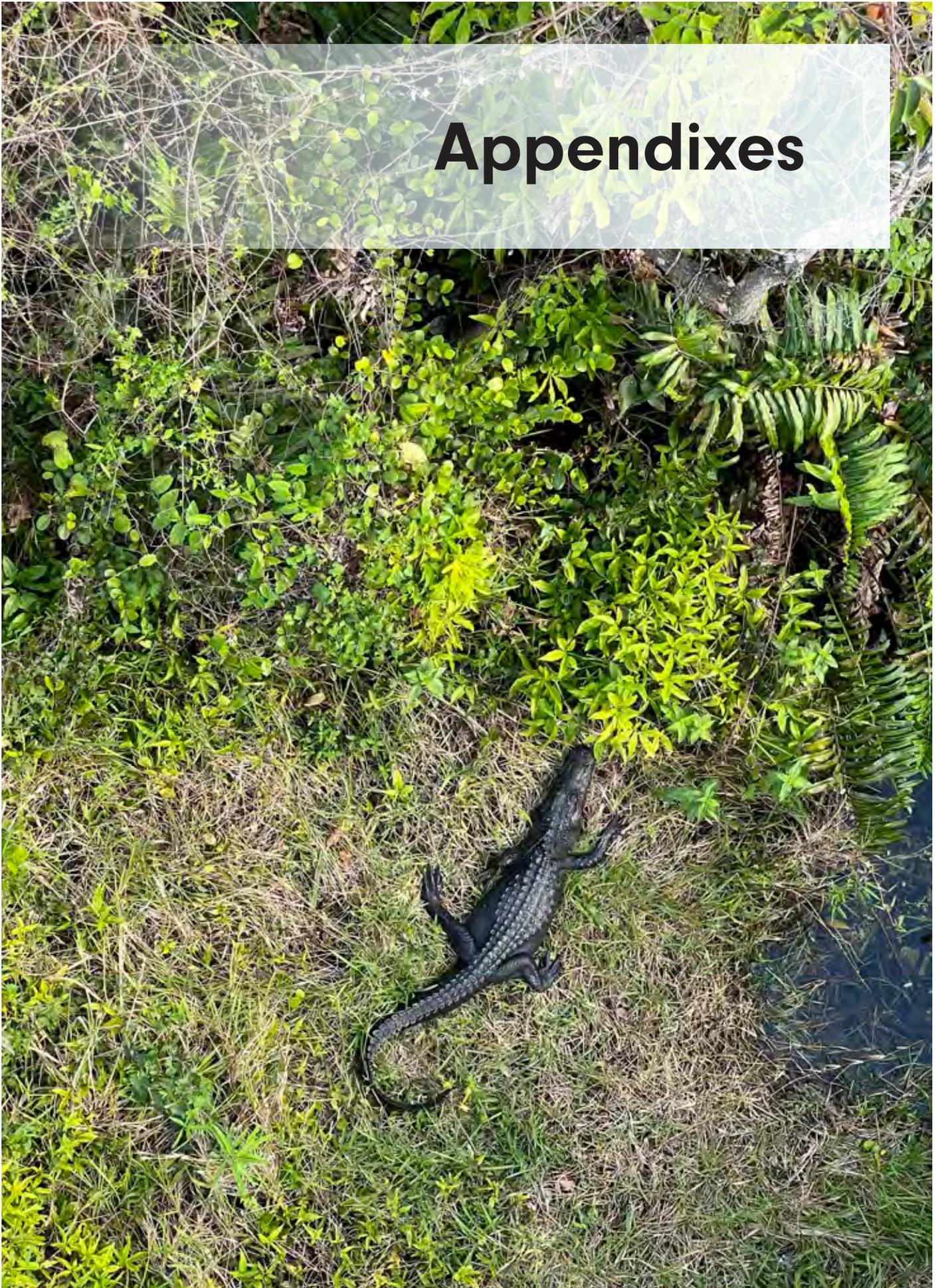
APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	7,933	8,037	8,388	+351

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	91,436	112,198	142,897	+30,699

Appendixes



Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Current Appropriations				
Management of Lands and Resources	1,281,940	1,368,969	1,497,069	+128,100
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+1,192	0	0	0
Account total	1,283,132	1,368,969	1,497,069	+128,100
Oregon and California Grant Lands	117,283	120,334	132,741	+12,407
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	44,423	34,270	37,687	+3,417
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset	-44,423	-34,270	-37,687	-3,417
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	22,690	30,000	30,000	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,432,535	1,528,733	1,669,240	+140,507
Budget authority	[1,431,913]	[1,529,303]	[1,669,810]	[+140,507]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+1,192]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Land Acquisition	67,419	70,077	74,107	+4,030
Sequestration reduction	-3,842	-3,994	-4,224	-230
Previously unavailable BA	0	+3,842	+3,994	+152
Account total	63,577	69,925	73,877	+3,952
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	43,026	67,042	53,822	-13,220
Sequestration reduction	-684	-3,821	-3,069	+752
Previously unavailable BA	+1,501	+123	+1,672	+1,549
Account total	43,843	63,344	52,425	-10,919
Permanent Operating Funds	541,110	422,536	288,273	-134,263
Sequestration reduction	-28,853	-22,236	-14,542	+7,694
Previously unavailable BA	+9,698	+28,853	+22,236	-6,617
Account total	521,955	429,153	295,967	-133,186
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	1,026	1,650	1,650	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	630,401	564,072	423,919	-140,153

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
BLM (continued)				
Total, Bureau of Land Management	2,084,494	2,090,608	2,087,662	-2,946
Sequestration reduction	-33,949	-30,621	-22,405	+8,216
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+1,192	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+11,199	+32,818	+27,902	-4,916
Total, Bureau of Land Management	2,062,936	2,092,805	2,093,159	+354
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT				
Current Appropriations				
Ocean Energy Management	164,451	175,318	211,242	+35,924
Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	164,451	175,318	211,242	+35,924
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT				
Current Appropriations				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	151,525	152,914	175,846	+22,932
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+223	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA	-10,000	0	0	0
Account total	141,748	152,914	175,846	+22,932
Oil Spill Research	15,099	15,099	15,099	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	156,847	168,013	190,945	+22,932
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	166,624	168,013	190,945	+22,932
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+223	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA	-10,000	0	0	0
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	156,847	168,013	190,945	+22,932
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT				
Current Appropriations				
Regulation and Technology	118,157	121,026	127,301	+6,275
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	149,980	168,904	174,555	+5,651
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+11,293,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-56,465	0	0	0
Account total	11,386,515	168,904	174,555	+5,651
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	11,504,672	289,930	301,856	+11,926
Budget authority	[268,137]	[289,930]	[301,856]	[+11,926]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+11,293,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-56,465]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	135,072	448,592	541,400	+92,808
Sequestration reduction	-6,593	-6,071	-5,820	+251
Account total	128,479	442,521	535,580	+93,059

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
OSMRE (continued)				
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	37,437	33,500	30,300	-3,200
Sequestration reduction	-2,134	-1,910	-1,727	+183
Account total	35,303	31,590	28,573	-3,017
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans	721,082	716,500	719,700	+3,200
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	884,864	1,190,611	1,283,853	+93,242
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	1,161,728	1,488,522	1,593,256	+104,734
Sequestration reduction	-8,727	-7,981	-7,547	+434
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+11,293,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-56,465	0	0	0
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	12,389,536	1,480,541	1,585,709	+105,168
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Current Appropriations				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,394,360	1,497,178	1,785,509	+288,331
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+26,284	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+41,040	0	-41,040
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+239,668	+69,000	+69,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,198	-345	-345	0
Account total	1,659,114	1,606,873	1,854,164	+247,291
Permanent Appropriations				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	52	68	68	0
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (P.L. 117-169)	23,500	0	0	0
Contributed Funds	1,670	690	690	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	25,222	758	758	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey	1,419,582	1,497,936	1,786,267	+288,331
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+26,284	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+41,040	0	-41,040
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+239,668	+69,000	+69,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,198	-345	-345	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey	1,684,336	1,607,631	1,854,922	+247,291
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Current Appropriations				
Resource Management	1,451,545	1,555,684	1,855,058	+299,374
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	-455	-455	0
Transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	+2,100	0	0	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	+7,499	0	0	0
Account total	1,551,689	1,646,229	1,945,603	+299,374

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
FWS (continued)				
Construction	12,847	29,904	50,951	+21,047
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+58,227	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+247,000	0	-247,000
Rescission of prior-year BA	-1,240	0	0	0
Account total	69,834	276,904	50,951	-225,953
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	24,064	24,564	23,702	-862
Rescission of prior-year BA	-945	0	0	0
Account total	23,119	24,564	23,702	-862
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	48,500	50,000	50,000	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	20,000	21,000	22,000	+1,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	5,000	5,100	9,910	+4,810
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	72,612	73,812	76,612	+2,800
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,803,982	2,110,837	2,178,778	+67,941
Budget authority	[1,647,796]	[1,773,292]	[2,088,233]	[+314,941]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+58,227]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+247,000]	[0]	[-247,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+91,000]	[+91,000]	[+91,000]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA	[-2,185]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-455]	[-455]	[-455]	[0]
Transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	[+2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Resource Management (P.L. 117-169)	250,000	0	0	0
Land Acquisition	115,276	113,941	119,255	+5,314
Sequestration reduction	-6,571	-6,495	-6,798	-303
Previously unavailable BA	0	+6,571	+6,495	-76
Account total	108,705	114,017	118,952	+4,935
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	8,957	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-511	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA	+383	+511	+456	-55
Account total	8,829	8,055	8,000	-55
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	1,187,456	1,263,678	1,081,300	-182,378
Sequestration reduction	-67,685	-72,030	-61,634	+10,396
Previously unavailable BA	+41,547	+67,685	+72,030	+4,345
Account total	1,161,318	1,259,333	1,091,696	-167,637
Sport Fish Restoration	715,474	752,924	778,298	+25,374
Sequestration reduction	-28,126	-29,587	-30,555	-968

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
FWS (continued)				
Previously unavailable BA	+29,364	+28,126	+29,587	+1,461
Other transfers	-222,056	-233,847	-242,272	-8,425
Account total	494,656	517,616	535,058	+17,442
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	129,171	133,041	134,997	+1,956
Sequestration reduction	-1,870	-1,870	-2,315	-445
Previously unavailable BA	0	+1,870	+1,870	0
Account total	127,301	133,041	134,552	+1,511
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	141	1,979	150	-1,829
Sequestration reduction	-8	-113	-9	+104
Account total	133	1,866	141	-1,725
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	115,152	87,000	87,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-6,777	-4,959	-4,959	0
Previously unavailable BA	+6,777	+6,777	+4,959	-1,818
Account total	115,152	88,818	87,000	-1,818
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS	7,564	7,000	7,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-57	-57	-57	0
Previously unavailable BA	+57	+57	+57	0
Account total	7,564	7,000	7,000	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	6,152	4,775	4,275	-500
Contributed Funds	3,004	5,000	5,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	2,282,814	2,139,521	1,991,674	-147,847
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4,186,143	4,150,630	4,313,508	+162,878
Sequestration reduction	-111,605	-115,567	-106,783	+8,784
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+58,227	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+247,000	0	-247,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Rescission of prior-year BA	-2,185	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	-455	-455	0
Transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	+2,100	0	0	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	+7,499	0	0	0
Other transfers	-222,056	-233,847	-242,272	-8,425
Previously unavailable BA	+78,128	+111,597	+115,454	+3,857
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4,086,796	4,250,358	4,170,452	-79,906
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of the National Park System	2,767,028	2,923,424	3,189,757	+266,333
External mandated transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Other transfers	+1,165	0	0	0
Account total	2,764,893	2,920,124	3,186,457	+266,333

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
NPS (continued)				
Centennial Challenge	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
National Recreation and Preservation	83,910	92,512	95,217	+2,705
Historic Preservation Fund	173,072	204,515	177,900	-26,615
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	225,984	239,803	286,625	+46,822
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+229,472	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
Account total	455,456	1,739,803	286,625	-1,453,178
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	3,492,331	4,971,954	3,761,199	-1,210,755
Budget authority	[3,264,994]	[3,475,254]	[3,764,499]	[+289,245]
External mandated transfer	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+229,472]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+1,500,000]	[0]	[-1,500,000]
Other transfers	[+1,165]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Operation of the National Park System (P.L. 117-169)	700,000	0	0	0
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	536,477	586,804	552,939	-33,865
Sequestration reduction	-30,579	-33,448	-31,518	+1,930
Previously unavailable BA	0	+25,496	+26,323	+827
Account total	505,898	578,852	547,744	-31,108
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund	0	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	0	-741	-337	+404
Previously unavailable BA	0	0	+741	+741
Other transfer	0	+13,000	+5,919	-7,081
Account total	0	12,259	6,323	-5,936
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	348,738	358,728	365,734	+7,006
Sequestration reduction	-2,167	-2,167	-2,173	-6
Previously unavailable BA	+2,167	+2,167	+2,167	0
Account total	348,738	358,728	365,728	+7,000
Other Permanent Appropriations	230,155	231,616	234,426	+2,810
Sequestration reduction	-473	-473	-485	-12
Previously unavailable BA	+473	+473	+473	0
Other transfer	0	-13,000	-5,919	+7,081
Account total	230,155	218,616	228,495	+9,879
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	96,934	52,003	52,003	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,881,725	1,220,458	1,200,293	-20,165
Total, National Park Service	5,177,298	4,704,405	4,969,601	+265,196
Sequestration reduction	-33,219	-36,829	-34,513	+2,316

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
NPS (continued)				
External mandated transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+229,472	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+1,500,000	0	-1,500,000
Other transfers	+1,165	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+2,640	+28,136	+29,704	+1,568
Total, National Park Service	5,374,056	6,192,412	4,961,492	-1,230,920
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Programs	1,820,334	1,906,998	2,257,637	+350,639
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+44,500	0	-44,500
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+43,200	+43,200	+43,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-216	-216	-216	0
Other transfers	+52,235	0	0	0
Account total	1,915,553	1,994,482	2,300,621	+306,139
Contract Support Costs	237,985	409,029	431,388	+22,359
Payments for Tribal Leases	24,066	55,432	82,500	+27,068
Construction	146,769	153,309	199,814	+46,505
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+452	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+2,500	0	-2,500
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-250	-250	-250	0
Account total	196,971	205,559	249,564	+44,005
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous				
Payments to Indians	1,000	825	976	+151
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	11,833	13,884	15,461	+1,577
Indian Land Consolidation	7,000	8,000	30,500	+22,500
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition	0	0	12,000	+12,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	2,394,408	2,687,211	3,123,010	+435,799
Budget authority	[2,248,987]	[2,547,477]	[3,030,276]	[+482,799]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+452]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+47,000]	[0]	[-47,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+93,200]	[+93,200]	[+93,200]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-466]	[-466]	[-466]	[0]
Other transfers	[+52,235]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Programs (P.L. 117-169)	385,000	0	0	0

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
BIA (continued)				
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	0	0	0
Transfer from the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund (IWRSCF) (P.L. 117-58)	+210,569	0	0	0
Account total	210,569	0	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	2,558	2,000	0	-2,000
White Earth Settlement Fund	215	1,750	1,750	0
Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
Transfer from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	+210,425	0	0	0
Account total	210,425	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	116,777	115,694	115,694	0
Sequestration reduction	-2,404	-2,502	-2,446	+56
Previously unavailable BA	+1,718	+1,999	+2,117	+118
Account total	116,091	115,191	115,365	+174
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	6,138	6,204	6,204	0
Sequestration reduction	-288	-319	-312	+7
Previously unavailable BA	+322	+288	+319	+31
Account total	6,172	6,173	6,211	+38
Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund	106,070	90,000	90,000	0
Transfer from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	+1,022,585	0	0	0
Account total	1,128,655	90,000	90,000	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund (P.L. 117-58)	2,500,000	0	0	0
Mandatory proposals	0	0	+284,000	+284,000
Mandatory proposal transfer	0	0	-34,000	-34,000
Transfers to settlement accounts	-1,798,638	0	0	0
Account total	701,362	0	250,000	+250,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	2,761,047	215,114	463,326	+248,212
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	5,365,745	2,763,125	3,243,924	+480,799
Sequestration reduction	-2,692	-2,821	-2,758	+63
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+452	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+47,000	0	-47,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+93,200	+93,200	+93,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-466	-466	-466	0
Settlement account transfers from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	+1,443,579	0	0	0
IWRSCF transfers to settlement accounts (P.L. 117-58)	-1,798,638	0	0	0
Other transfers	+52,235	0	0	0

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
BIA (continued)				
Previously unavailable BA	+2,040	+2,287	+2,436	+149
Mandatory proposals	0	0	+284,000	+284,000
Mandatory proposal transfer	0	0	-34,000	-34,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	5,155,455	2,902,325	3,586,336	+684,011
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,017,601	1,133,552	1,194,389	+60,837
Other transfer	-50,280	0	0	0
Account total	967,321	1,133,552	1,194,389	+60,837
Education Construction	264,330	267,887	416,212	+148,325
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+90,465	0	-90,465
Account total	264,330	358,352	416,212	+57,860
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,231,651	1,491,904	1,610,601	+118,697
Budget authority	[1,281,931]	[1,401,439]	[1,610,601]	[+209,162]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+90,465]	[0]	[-90,465]
Other transfer	[-50,280]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters, Bureau of Indian Education	22	0	0	0
Gifts and Donations	925	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	947	1,000	1,000	0
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,282,878	1,402,439	1,611,601	+209,162
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+90,465	0	-90,465
Other transfer	-50,280	0	0	0
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,232,598	1,492,904	1,611,601	+118,697
BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION				
Current Appropriations				
Federal Trust Programs	109,572	111,272	109,098	-2,174
Permanent Appropriations				
Tribal Special Fund	48,834	53,000	53,000	0
Tribal Trust Fund	1,615,297	159,000	161,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,664,131	212,000	214,000	+2,000
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	1,773,703	323,272	323,098	-174

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Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Current Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	123,367	135,884	158,808	+22,924
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+337,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,685	-710	-710	0
Other transfer	-1,955	0	0	0
Account total	456,727	277,174	300,098	+22,924
Permanent Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses (P.L. 117-169)	675,000	0	0	0
Salaries and Expenses	19,344	19,025	19,025	0
Sequestration reduction	-1,083	-1,083	-1,083	0
Previously unavailable BA	0	+1,083	+1,083	0
Account total	693,261	19,025	19,025	0
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	4,101,119	3,774,984	3,490,371	-284,613
Sequestration reduction	-233,763	-215,174	-198,951	+16,223
Previously unavailable BA	+107,521	+233,762	+215,174	-18,588
Account total	3,974,877	3,793,572	3,506,594	-286,978
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	1,829	0	4,188	+4,188
Sequestration reduction	-104	0	-239	-239
Previously unavailable BA	+470	+104	0	-104
Account total	2,195	104	3,949	+3,845
National Forest Fund, Payments to States	8,582	10,297	9,903	-394
Sequestration reduction	-489	-587	-565	+22
Account total	8,093	9,710	9,338	-372
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	83,830	56,129	51,998	-4,131
Sequestration reduction	-4,778	-3,200	-2,964	+236
Account total	79,052	52,929	49,034	-3,895
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	30,962	31,265	30,222	-1,043
Sequestration reduction	-1,765	-1,783	-1,723	+60
Account total	29,197	29,482	28,499	-983
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties	5,469	5,207	5,358	+151
Sequestration reduction	-312	-297	-306	-9
Previously unavailable BA	+261	+312	+297	-15
Account total	5,418	5,222	5,349	+127

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
OS (continued)				
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	267,511	374,127	375,000	+873
Sequestration reduction	-15,248	-21,325	-21,375	-50
Account total	252,263	352,802	353,625	+823
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	5,044,356	4,262,846	3,975,413	-287,433
Total, Office of the Secretary	5,317,013	4,406,918	4,144,873	-262,045
Sequestration reduction	-257,542	-243,449	-227,206	+16,243
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+337,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,685	-710	-710	0
Other transfer	-1,955	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+108,252	+235,261	+216,554	-18,707
Total, Office of the Secretary	5,501,083	4,540,020	4,275,511	-264,509
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
Current Appropriations				
Assistance to Territories	113,477	120,357	120,796	+439
Compact of Free Association	8,463	8,463	1,463	-7,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	121,940	128,820	122,259	-6,561
Permanent Appropriations				
Assistance to Territories (P.L. 117-169)	15,900	0	0	0
Compact of Free Association	227,294	239,197	208,797	-30,400
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	296,564	380,000	380,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	539,758	619,197	588,797	-30,400
Total, Office of Insular Affairs	661,698	748,017	711,056	-36,961
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
Current Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	94,998	101,050	111,898	+10,848
Total, Office of the Solicitor	94,998	101,050	111,898	+10,848
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL				
Current Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	62,132	67,000	83,970	+16,970
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	+85,692	+3,289	+3,289	0
Account total	147,824	70,289	87,259	+16,970
Permanent Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses (P.L. 117-169)	10,000	0	0	0
Total, Office of Inspector General	72,132	67,000	83,970	+16,970
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	+85,692	+3,289	+3,289	0
Total, Office of Inspector General	157,824	70,289	87,259	+16,970

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Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY				
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	821,489	577,333	621,514	+44,181
Budget authority	[402,437]	[432,754]	[476,935]	[+44,181]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+337,000]	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-1,685]	[-710]	[-710]	[0]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfer	[-1,955]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	5,594,114	4,882,043	4,564,210	-317,833
Budget authority	[5,743,404]	[4,890,231]	[4,574,862]	[-315,369]
Sequestration reduction	[-257,542]	[-243,449]	[-227,206]	[+16,243]
Previously unavailable BA	[+108,252]	[+235,261]	[+216,554]	[-18,707]
Total, Departmental Offices	6,415,603	5,459,376	5,185,724	-273,652
Budget authority	[6,145,841]	[5,322,985]	[5,051,797]	[-271,188]
Sequestration reduction	[-257,542]	[-243,449]	[-227,206]	[+16,243]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+337,000]	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-1,685]	[-710]	[-710]	[0]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfers	[-1,955]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Previously unavailable BA	[+108,252]	[+235,261]	[+216,554]	[-18,707]
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees	21,045	29,659	28,362	-1,297
Sequestration reduction	-1,200	-1,691	-1,616	+75
Previously unavailable BA	+1,145	+1,200	+1,691	+491
Account total	20,990	29,168	28,437	-731
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission	21,045	29,659	28,362	-1,297
Sequestration reduction	-1,200	-1,691	-1,616	+75
Previously unavailable BA	+1,145	+1,200	+1,691	+491
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission	20,990	29,168	28,437	-731
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Wildland Fire Management	1,026,097	663,786	1,325,886	+662,100
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+100,000	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+504,000	0	-504,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+407,600	+262,600	+262,600	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-2,038	-1,313	-1,313	0
Transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	-2,100	0	0	0
Other transfer	+2,500	0	0	0
Account total	1,532,059	1,429,073	1,587,173	+158,100

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(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
DWP (continued)				
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (Cap Adjustment) ..	330,000	340,000	350,000	+10,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,036	10,064	10,116	+52
Energy Community Revitalization Program	5,000	5,000	30,000	+25,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+4,677,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-23,385	0	0	0
Transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58)	-5,683	0	0	0
Account total	4,652,932	5,000	30,000	+25,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	7,933	8,037	8,388	+351
Working Capital Fund	91,436	112,198	142,897	+30,699
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	549,817	580,000	535,000	-45,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	169,640	174,934	185,403	+10,469
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	7,343,853	2,659,306	2,848,977	+189,671
Budget authority	[2,189,959]	[1,894,019]	[2,587,690]	[+693,671]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+100,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+504,000]	[0]	[-504,000]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	[+5,084,600]	[+262,600]	[+262,600]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-25,423]	[-1,313]	[-1,313]	[0]
Transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	[-2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[-5,683]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfer	[+2,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	604,534	657,100	659,000	+1,900
Sequestration reduction	-399	-399	-399	0
Previously unavailable BA	+342	+399	+399	0
Other transfers	-7,225	-8,000	-8,000	0
Account total	597,252	649,100	651,000	+1,900
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	1,903,820	1,982,000	2,100,000	+118,000
Sequestration reduction	-92,055	-92,055	-92,055	0
Previously unavailable BA	0	+92,055	+92,055	0
Other transfer	-285,048	-285,543	-297,300	-11,757
Account total	1,526,717	1,696,457	1,802,700	+106,243
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	2,123,969	2,345,557	2,453,700	+108,143
Total, Departmentwide Programs	4,698,313	4,533,119	5,346,690	+813,571
Sequestration reduction	-92,454	-92,454	-92,454	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43).....	+100,000	0	0	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	0	+504,000	0	-504,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+5,084,600	+262,600	+262,600	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-25,423	-1,313	-1,313	0
Transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	-2,100	0	0	0

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Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
DWP (continued)				
Transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58)	-5,683	0	0	0
Other transfers	-289,773	-293,543	-305,300	-11,757
Previously unavailable BA	+342	+92,454	+92,454	0
Total, Departmentwide Programs	9,467,822	5,004,863	5,302,677	+297,814
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY				
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	50,852,336	31,709,676	31,690,666	-19,010
Transfers	-867,207	-530,690	-584,872	-54,182
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	49,985,129	31,178,986	31,105,794	-73,192
Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations	[14,571,161]	[15,295,249]	[17,826,694]	[+2,531,445]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfer	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+415,850]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+2,429,505]	[0]	[-2,429,505]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+17,138,468]	[+657,800]	[+657,800]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA	[-12,185]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-85,692]	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[0]
OIG Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
OWF transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	[-2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	[+2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
ECRP transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[-5,683]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers	[+3,665]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[32,114,905]	[18,378,684]	[18,480,624]	[+101,940]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, and w/o cap adjustment)	[14,228,771]	[14,951,379]	[17,472,824]	[+2,521,445]
Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[14,228,406]	[14,954,679]	[17,476,124]	[+2,521,445]
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[19,076,684]	[13,354,782]	[12,931,259]	[-423,523]
Sequestration reduction	[-540,818]	[-530,843]	[-494,712]	[+36,131]
Previously unavailable BA	[+203,746]	[+503,753]	[+486,195]	[-17,558]
Settlement account transfers from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,443,579]	[0]	[0]	[0]
IWRSCF transfers to settlement accounts (P.L. 117-58)	[-1,798,638]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Mandatory proposals	[0]	[0]	[+284,000]	[+284,000]
Mandatory proposal transfer	[0]	[0]	[-34,000]	[-34,000]
Other transfers	[-514,329]	[-527,390]	[-547,572]	[-20,182]
Net, Permanent Authority	[17,870,224]	[12,800,302]	[12,625,170]	[-175,132]

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Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
Current Appropriations				
Water and Related Resources	1,747,101	1,787,151	1,301,012	-486,139
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+210,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Transfer to Aging Infrastructure Account (P.L. 117-58)	-206,031	0	0	0
Other transfers	-126,401	0	0	0
Account total	3,284,669	3,447,151	2,961,012	-486,139
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	29,833	45,770	48,508	+2,738
California Bay-Delta Restoration	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Aging Infrastructure Account	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Water and Related Resources (P.L. 117-58)	+206,031	0	0	0
Other transfer	+100	0	0	0
Account total	206,131	0	0	0
Policy and Administration	64,400	65,079	66,794	+1,715
Blackfeet Water Settlement Implementation Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+40,000	0	0	0
Account total	40,000	0	0	0
San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+10,000	0	0	0
Account total	10,000	0	0	0
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+5,584	0	0	0
Account total	5,584	0	0	0
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+70,717	0	0	0
Account total	70,717	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	3,744,334	3,591,000	3,109,314	-481,686
Budget authority	[1,874,334]	[1,931,000]	[1,449,314]	[-481,686]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+210,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[0]
Discretionary offsets	-29,833	-45,770	-48,508	-2,738
Permanent Appropriations				
Water and Related Resources (P.L. 117-169)	4,587,500	0	0	0
Water and Related Resources	1,820	2,132	2,317	+185
Sequestration reduction	-104	-121	-132	-11

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
BOR (continued)				
Previously unavailable BA	+95	+71	+88	+17
Transfer from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58).....	+123,000	0	0	0
Mandatory proposal transfer	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
Account total	4,712,311	2,082	36,273	+34,191
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	123,314	124,000	124,000	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	18,103	13,600	13,600	0
Sequestration reduction	-171	-228	-228	0
Previously unavailable BA	+114	+171	+228	+57
Account total	18,046	13,543	13,600	+57
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	94,287	104,872	108,177	+3,305
Sequestration reduction	-456	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA	+456	+456	+456	0
Other transfer	-609	0	0	0
Account total	93,678	104,872	108,177	+3,305
Blackfeet Water Settlement Implementation Fund	0	0	0	0
Transfer from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58).....	+98,765	0	0	0
Account total	98,765	0	0	0
Reclamation Trust Funds	302	1,000	1,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account	-524	-486	-490	-4
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+113	0	0	0
Account total	113	0	0	0
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund	0	0	0	0
Transfer from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58).....	+133,294	0	0	0
Account total	133,294	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	5,179,299	245,011	282,560	+37,549
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	6,699,136	2,176,118	1,697,918	-478,200
Sequestration reduction	-731	-805	-816	-11
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43).....	+210,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Transfers from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58).....	+355,059	0	0	0
Other transfers	-496	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+665	+698	+772	+74
Mandatory proposal transfer	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	8,923,633	3,836,011	3,391,874	-444,137
Discretionary offsets	-29,833	-45,770	-48,508	-2,738

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT				
Current Appropriations				
Central Utah Project Completion Account	23,000	23,000	19,556	-3,444
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+10,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer	-5,000	-5,000	-4,650	+350
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-43)	-10,000	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-58)	-10,000	0	0	0
Account total	58,000	18,000	14,906	-3,094
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	0	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer	+5,000	+5,000	+4,650	-350
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-43)	+10,000	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer (P.L. 117-58)	+10,000	0	0	0
Account total	25,000	5,000	4,650	-350
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	83,000	23,000	19,556	-3,444
Budget authority	[23,000]	[23,000]	[19,556]	[-3,444]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+10,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+50,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	5,246	7,495	3,500	-3,995
Sequestration reduction	-299	-426	-200	+226
Previously unavailable BA	+523	+299	+426	+127
Account total	5,470	7,368	3,726	-3,642
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	5,470	7,368	3,726	-3,642
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act	28,246	30,495	23,056	-7,439
Sequestration reduction	-299	-426	-200	+226
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	+10,000	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+523	+299	+426	+127
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act	88,470	30,368	23,282	-7,086
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY				
Total, Energy and Water Development	9,012,103	3,866,379	3,415,156	-451,223
Grand Total, Current Authority	[1,897,334]	[1,954,000]	[1,468,870]	[-485,130]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+220,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,710,000]	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[0]
Net, Current Authority	[3,827,334]	[3,614,000]	[3,128,870]	[-485,130]

Appendix A

Comparison of 2022, 2023, and 2024 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY <i>(continued)</i>				
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[4,830,048]	[252,613]	[+252,104]	[-509]
Sequestration reduction	[-1,030]	[-1,231]	[-1,016]	[+215]
Previously unavailable BA	[+1,188]	[+997]	[+1,198]	[+201]
Settlement account transfers from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	[+355,059]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Mandatory proposal transfer	[0]	[0]	[+34,000]	[+34,000]
Other transfers	[-496]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, Permanent Authority	[5,184,769]	[252,379]	[286,286]	[+33,907]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY				
Total, Department of the Interior	59,509,876	35,576,055	35,071,822	-504,233
Transfers	-512,644	-530,690	-550,872	-20,182
Total, Department of the Interior	58,997,232	35,045,365	34,520,950	-524,415
Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations	[16,468,495]	[17,249,249]	[19,295,564]	[+2,046,315]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfers	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43)	[+635,850]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[0]	[+2,429,505]	[0]	[-2,429,505]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+18,848,468]	[+2,317,800]	[+2,317,800]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA	[-12,185]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-85,692]	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[0]
OIG Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+85,692]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
OWF transfer to FWS (P.L. 117-58)	[-2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from OWF (P.L. 117-58)	[+2,100]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
ECRP transfer to USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[-5,683]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers	[+3,665]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, Current Authority <i>(w/ transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)</i>	[35,942,239]	[21,992,684]	[21,609,494]	[-383,190]
Net, Current Authority <i>(w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, and w/o cap adjustment)</i>	[16,126,105]	[16,905,379]	[18,941,694]	[+2,036,315]
Net, Current Authority <i>(w/o transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)</i>	[16,125,740]	[16,908,679]	[18,944,994]	[+2,036,315]
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[23,906,732]	[13,607,395]	[13,183,363]	[-424,032]
Sequestration reduction	[-541,848]	[-532,074]	[-495,728]	[+36,346]
Previously unavailable BA	[+204,934]	[+504,750]	[+487,393]	[-17,357]
Settlement account transfers from IWRSCF (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,798,638]	[0]	[0]	[0]
IWRSCF transfers to settlement accounts (P.L. 117-58)	[-1,798,638]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Mandatory proposals	[0]	[0]	[+284,000]	[+284,000]
Other transfers	[-514,825]	[-527,390]	[-547,572]	[-20,182]
Net, Permanent Authority	[23,054,993]	[13,052,681]	[12,911,456]	[-141,225]
Net, Permanent Authority <i>(w/o mandatory proposals)</i>	[23,054,993]	[13,052,681]	[12,627,456]	[-425,225]

COMPARISON OF 2022, 2023, AND 2024 BUDGET AUTHORITY**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 these differences, the budget totals in the 2024 Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the 2024 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 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, statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts may be displayed or scored differently by the Appropriations Committee than 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, which are included in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. The 2024 President's Budget also proposes to reclassify BIA's Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases accounts as current mandatory beginning in 2024. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for those 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 include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President's Budget Appendix.

Scoring differences may also occur when estimated amounts become actual or are updated in the President's Budget, such as with offsetting collections in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement or estimated requirements for Payments in Lieu of Taxes. As depicted in the table that follows, the difference in scoring approaches in the 2024 budget is \$665.8 million. The Department's 2024 total budget in current authority is \$18.9 billion and \$18.3 billion in net discretionary authority.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

BUDGET FROM CURRENT AUTHORITY TO NET DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request
Total, Current Authority (<i>w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, w/o cap adjustment</i>)	16,126,105	16,905,379	18,941,694
Adjustment for Current Mandatory Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements	-9,430	-9,430	-9,430
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	-22,690	-30,000	-30,000
Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Contract Support Costs/Payments for Tribal Leases	0	0	-513,888
Adjustment for Offsetting Receipts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration	-51,868	-30,825	-36,224
Bureau of Reclamation			
Central Valley Project Restoration Receipts	-29,833	-45,770	-48,508
Total, Net Discretionary	15,984,564	16,761,634	18,275,924

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials occurs because 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. For that reason, small differences may appear between the two due to rounding.

Sequestration

Amounts displayed for 2022, 2023, and 2024 in this document reflect reductions to the 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 BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2022* issued on May 28, 2021, and the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2023* issued on March 28, 2022. Amounts displayed for 2022, 2023, and 2024 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 in which legal determinations conclude previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year are included in the estimate of available authority for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

2022 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, where applicable, to show the appropriated total and the total after subsequent actions, such as transfers and supplemental appropriations. Most accounts have only 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 bills. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line that 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 four continuing resolutions. 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 Water Infrastructure Investments for the Nation 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 the Land and Water Conservation Fund (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
 - **Office of the Secretary 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

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **FWS Construction**—\$58.227 million
- **NPS Construction**—\$229.472 million
- **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), or the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). 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 fiscal year 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 Indian Water Rights Settlement 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

- Provides \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended:
 - Of which \$10,000,000 is for the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.

Bureau of Reclamation

Water and Related Resources

- Provides \$8,300,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- Provides \$1,660,000,000 a year for fiscal years 2022–2026:
 - \$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 groundwater 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 the design, study, and construction of aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection projects.
 - \$100,000,000 for multi-benefit 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 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 fiscal years 2023 through 2026, concurrent with the President’s Budget for those years.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Title VI—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Resource Management

- Provides \$455,000,000, to remain available until expended.
- Provides \$91,000,000 a year for fiscal years 2022–2026.
- Requires one-half of 1 percent of the total available shall be transferred to the DOI’s Office of Inspector General (OIG) for oversight.

U.S. Geological Survey

Surveys, Investigations, and Research

- Provides \$510,668,000, to remain available until expended.
- Provides \$64,000,000 a year for fiscal years 2022–2026 to carry out section 40201 of division D for the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative.
- Provides \$167,000,000 for fiscal year 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 fiscal year 2022, to remain available until September 30, 2024.
 - \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, to remain available until September 30, 2025.
 - \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
 - \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2025, to remain available until September 30, 2027.
- Requires 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

- Provides \$11,293,000,000, to remain 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.
- Requires 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.

Explanatory Notes (continued)**Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Operation of Indian Programs

- Provides \$216,000,000, to remain 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 fiscal years 2022–2026, as follows:
 - \$130,000,000 for community relocation.
 - \$86,000,000 for Tribal climate resilience and adaptation projects.

Construction

- Provides \$250,000,000, to remain 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 fiscal years 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.
- Requires 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

- Provides \$905,000,000, to remain available until expended.
- Provides \$337,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and \$142,000,000 for fiscal years 2023–2026.
- Provides funds to carry out activities authorized in section 40804 of division D for Ecosystem Restoration.
- Allows funds to be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.
- Allows funds to be transferred to the U.S. Forest Service to carry out activities authorized in section 40804(b)(1) of division D regarding stewardship contracting.
- Requires 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.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Wildland Fire Management

- Provides \$1,458,000,000, to remain available until expended.
- Provides \$407,600,000 for fiscal year 2022 and \$262,600,000 for fiscal years 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 post-fire restoration activities, including—
 - \$327,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
 - \$182,000,000 for fiscal years 2023–2026.
 - \$35,600,000 for fiscal years 2022–2026 for fuels management activities (in addition to the amounts above).
 - \$45,000,000 for fiscal years 2022–2026 for burned area rehabilitation.
 - Allows up to \$2,000,000 of funds made available in paragraphs (2) and (3) for fiscal years 2022 through 2026 to be available for implementation of the Tribal Forestry Protection Act.
- Allows funds to be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.
- Allows funds to 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.
- Requires 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)

- Provides \$4,677,000,000, to remain available until expended, for an ECRP to carry out orphaned well site plugging, remediation, and restoration activities, as 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.
 - \$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.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- \$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.
- Requires 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.
- Allows funds to be transferred to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes.

Title VI General Provisions

Sec. 601 requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a detailed spend plan for funds provided to the Department for fiscal year 2022 within 90 days of enactment of this Act. This section also requires detailed spend plans for funds provided to the Department for fiscal years 2023 through 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.

On March 15, 2022, President Biden signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103), providing 2022 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Secure Water Act Ceiling**—The Act increases the Secure Water Act authorization of appropriations from \$610.0 million to \$750.0 million.
- **CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the CALFED Bay-Delta authorization through 2022.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2022.
- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act**—The Act extends authorization for Title I emergency drought response and authorizations of appropriations through 2022.
- **Salton Sea**—The Act increases the authorization of appropriations from \$10.0 million to \$13.0 million.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Division G, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Rescissions**—The Act includes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances:
 - **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$10.0 million
 - **FWS Construction**—\$1.24 million
 - **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**—\$0.945 million
- **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 BSEE to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program.
- **Long Bridge Project**—The Act continues authorization for the Secretary to convey NPS land to the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia for the Long Bridge Project.
- **Interagency Motor Pool**—The Act clarifies Public Law 100–297 Tribally Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration motor pool resources, including school buses.
- **Delaware Water Gap Authority**—The Act extends the Delaware Water Gap Authority through 2022.
- **National Heritage Areas and Corridors**—The Act extends authorizations and increases the appropriations ceiling for certain National Heritage Areas and Corridors.
- **Study for Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail**—The Act authorizes a special resource study and authorizes land acquisition for the benefit of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.
- **Appraiser Pay Authority**—The Act authorizes higher minimum rates of basic pay for appraisers in the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.
- **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 a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in its destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2023.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act continues the prohibition of the use of funds for oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historic Park until the completion of a required cultural resources investigation.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **105(l) Lease Consultation**—The Act directs the Secretaries of the 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.
- **Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund**—The Act extends authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund through 2022.
- **Great American Outdoors Act**—The Act includes a provision directing requirements for the allocation of project funding and submission of project lists related to the GAOA.
- **Transfer Authority to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**—The Act includes a provision allowing agencies funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to transfer amounts to FHWA for transportation projects.
- **Wildland Fire Administrative Funding**—The Act amends the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL; Public Law 117–58) to clarify the 3-percent limitation on administration does not apply to salaries and expenses.

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–169), a historic law that includes transformational investments to address the climate crisis, lower costs for working families, and create good-paying jobs. The Act provides \$6.6 billion in permanent funding for Department of the Interior programs, summarized as follows:

Title IV—Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Subtitle B—Natural Resources

Part 2—Public Lands

Sec. 50221. National Parks and Public Lands Conservation and Resilience.

- \$250.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding to carry out projects for the conservation, protection, and resiliency of lands and resources administered by the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Sec. 50222. National Parks and Public Lands Conservation and Ecosystem Restoration.

- \$250.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding to carry out conservation, ecosystem, and habitat restoration projects on lands administered by the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Sec. 50223. National Park Service Employees.

- \$500.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2030.
- Funding to hire new employees to serve in the units of the National Park System or National Historic or National Scenic Trails administered by the National Park Service.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Sec. 50224. National Park System Deferred Maintenance.

- \$200.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding to carry out priority deferred maintenance projects within the boundaries of the National Park System.

Part 3—Drought Response and Preparedness

Sec. 50231. Bureau of Reclamation Domestic Water Supply Projects.

- \$550.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding for grants, contracts, or financial assistance agreements for disadvantaged communities for the cost of planning, design, or construction of water projects to provide domestic water supplies to communities or households that do not have reliable access to such water supplies.

Sec. 50323. Canal Improvement Projects.

- \$25.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding for the design, study, and implementation of projects to cover water conveyance facilities with solar panels to general renewable energy in a manner that increases water efficiency and assists in implementation of clean energy goals.

Sec. 50233. Drought Mitigation in the Reclamation States.

- \$4.0 billion, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding for grants, contracts, or financial assistance agreements with public entities and Indian Tribes to mitigate the impacts of drought in the Reclamation States.

Part 4—Insular Affairs

Sec. 50241. Office of Insular Affairs Climate Change Technical Assistance.

- \$15.9 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding to provide technical assistance for climate change planning, mitigation, adaptation, and resilience in United States Insular Areas.
- Funding of \$900,000 for administrative expenses.

Part 7—United States Geological Survey

Sec. 50271. United States Geological Survey 3D Elevation Program.

- \$23.5 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding to produce, collect, disseminate, and use 3D elevation data.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Part 8—Other Natural Resources Matters

Sec. 50281. Department of the Interior Oversight.

- \$10.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding for Office of Inspector General oversight of the Department of the Interior activities funded in Subtitle B.

Subtitle C—Environmental Reviews

Sec. 50303. Department of the Interior.

- \$150.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding to facilitate timely and efficient reviews and authorizations by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Title VI—Committee on Environment and Public Works

Subtitle C—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Sec. 60301. Endangered Species Act Recovery Plans.

- \$125.0 million, to remain available until expended.
- Funding to develop and implement recovery plans under the Endangered Species Act.

Sec. 60302. Funding for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to Address Climate-Induced Weather Events.

- \$125.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding to rebuild and restore units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and State wildlife management areas.
- Funding of \$3.75 million for administrative expenses.

Title VII—Committee on Indian Affairs

Sec. 80001. Tribal Climate Resilience.

- \$235.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
 - \$220.0 million for Tribal climate resilience and adaptation programs.
 - \$10.0 million for fish hatchery operations and maintenance programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
 - \$5.0 million for administrative costs.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

Sec. 80002. Native Hawaiian Climate Resilience.

- \$25.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding to carry out climate resilience and adaptation activities that serve the Native Hawaiian Community.
- Funding of \$1.5 million for administrative expenses.

Sec. 80003. Tribal Electrification Program.

- \$150.0 million, to remain available until September 30, 2031.
- Funding for the provision of electricity to unelectrified Tribal homes through zero-emissions energy systems, transitioning electrified Tribal homes to zero-emissions energy systems, and performing the associated home repairs necessary to install zero-emissions energy systems.
- Funding of \$4.5 million for administrative expenses.

Sec. 80004. Emergency Drought Relief for Tribes.

- \$12.5 million, to remain available until September 30, 2026.
- Funding for near-term drought relief actions to mitigate drought impacts for Indian Tribes that are affected by the operation of a Bureau of Reclamation water project.

Other legislation and transfers affecting Interior budget authority for 2022 include—

- The NPS Operation of the National Park System account received a transfer of \$130,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions.
- As mandated in the 2022 appropriation, the NPS transferred \$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 \$609,716.
- The FWS Resource Management account received BIL funding transfers from Wildland Fire Management (\$2.1 million) and the U.S. Forest Service (\$7.5 million) to carry out Section 7 consultations under the Endangered Species Act.
- The Energy Community Revitalization Program transferred \$5.7 million in BIL funding to the U.S. Forest Service to carry out orphaned well site plugging, remediation, and restoration.
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred \$1,798,638,000 from the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to the follow accounts:
 - Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (BIA)—\$210,569,000
 - Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund (BIA)—\$210,425,000
 - Selis-Qlipse Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund (BIA)—\$1,022,585,000

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- Water and Related Resources (Reclamation)—\$123,000,000
- Blackfeet Water Settlement Implementation Fund (Reclamation)—\$98,765,000
- Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund (Reclamation)—\$133,294,000

2023 ENACTED

Continuing Resolution—Before passage of the full-year Interior and Environment appropriation, the Department operated under three continuing resolutions. On September 30, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-180), providing continuing appropriations through December 16, 2022. The Act included the following provisions for the Department:

- **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) during the period of the CR.
- **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, 2022.
- **Working Capital Fund**—The Act allows DOI's Working Capital Fund appropriations to be apportioned up to the rate of operations necessary to implement enterprise cybersecurity safeguards.

On December 16, 2022, President Biden signed the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-229), providing continuing appropriations through December 23, 2022.

On December 23, 2022, President Biden signed the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-264), providing continuing appropriations through December 30, 2022.

On December 29, 2022, President Biden signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328), providing 2023 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, includes the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Secure Water Act Ceiling**—The Act increases the Secure Water Act authorization of appropriations from \$750.0 million to \$820.0 million.
- **CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the CALFED Bay-Delta authorization through 2023 and increases the authorization of appropriations from \$25.0 million to \$30.0 million.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2023.
- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act**—The Act extends authorization for Title I emergency drought response and authorizations of appropriations through 2023 and increases the authorization of appropriations from \$120.0 million to \$130.0 million.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **Lake Mead/Las Vegas Wash**—The Act increases the authorization of appropriations from \$30.0 million to \$40.0 million.

Division G, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, includes 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 and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program.
- **Long Bridge Project**—The Act continues authorization for the Secretary to convey NPS land to the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia for the Long Bridge Project.
- **Interagency Motor Pool**—The Act clarifies Public Law 100-297 Tribally Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration motor pool resources, including school buses.
- **National Heritage Areas and Corridors**—The Act extends authorizations and increases the appropriations ceiling for certain National Heritage Areas and Corridors.
- **Appraiser Pay Authority**—The Act continues authorization for higher minimum rates of basic pay for appraisers in the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.
- **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.
- **State Conservation Grants**—The Act allows NPS to retain up to 7 percent of the State Land and Water Conservation Fund grant apportionments to support the State's grant administrative responsibilities.
- **Lowell National Historic Park**—The Act permanently lifts the authorization of appropriations for land acquisition for the Lowell National Historic Park.
- **Visitor Experience Improvements Authority**—The Act extends the Visitor Experience Improvements Authority for 2 years.
- **Delaware Water Gap Authority**—The Act extends the Delaware Water Gap Authority through 2023.
- **Wild Horse and Burro**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in its destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2024.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act continues the prohibition of the use of funds for oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historic Park until the completion of a required cultural resources investigation.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **105(l) Lease Consultation**—The Act directs the Secretaries of the 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.
- **Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund**—The Act extends authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund through 2023.
- **GAOA**—The Act includes a provision directing requirements for the allocation of project funding and submission of project lists related to GAOA.
- **Transfer Authority to FHWA**—The Act includes a provision allowing agencies funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to transfer amounts to FHWA for transportation projects.
- **Road Construction**—The Act amends Good Neighbor Authority (16 U.S.C. 2113a) to allow construction, reconstruction, repair, or restoration of roads managed by BLM.
- **Firefighter Pay Cap**—The Act provides for wildland firefighter pay cap waivers.
- **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**—The Act allows easement or right-of-way permits over certain Federal lands.

Division N, the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023, includes the following supplemental appropriations to Interior bureaus for disaster remediation:

- **FWS Construction**—\$247.0 million
- **NPS Construction**—\$1.5 billion
- **USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research**—\$41.04 million
- **BIA Operation of Indian Programs**—\$44.5 million
- **BIA Construction**—\$2.5 million
- **BIE Construction**—\$90.465 million
- **Wildland Fire Management**—\$504.0 million

Maintaining America's Heritage ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
MAINTENANCE				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources	79,035	76,187	85,003	+8,816
Oregon and California Grant Lands	10,770	11,123	11,560	+437
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	89,805	87,310	96,563	+9,253
Bureau of Reclamation				
Water and Related Resources ^{2/}	623,475	661,464	386,976	-274,488
Central Utah Project Completion Act				
Central Utah Project Completion Act	12,806	12,491	9,046	-3,445
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	110,989	113,470	118,792	+5,322
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management	179,979	182,973	229,474	+46,501
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System	914,790	938,677	983,017	+44,340
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs	51,959	54,227	67,408	+13,181
Operation of Indian Education Programs	132,610	154,432	160,061	+5,629
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	184,569	208,659	227,469	+18,810
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management	18,427	10,000	32,000	+22,000
Subtotal, Maintenance	2,134,840	2,215,044	2,083,337	-131,707
CONSTRUCTION				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	12,847	29,904	50,951	+21,047
National Park Service	225,984	239,803	286,625	+46,822
Indian Affairs				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	146,769	153,309	199,814	+46,505
Bureau of Indian Education	264,330	267,887	416,212	+148,325
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	411,099	421,196	616,026	+194,830
Subtotal, Construction	649,930	690,903	953,602	+262,699
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	2,784,770	2,905,947	3,036,939	+130,992

Appendix B

Maintaining America's Heritage

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
TOTALS BY BUREAU				
Bureau of Land Management	89,805	87,310	96,563	+9,253
Bureau of Reclamation	623,475	661,464	386,976	-274,488
Central Utah Project Completion Act	12,806	12,491	9,046	-3,445
U.S. Geological Survey	110,989	113,470	118,792	+5,322
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	192,826	212,877	280,425	+67,548
National Park Service	1,140,774	1,178,480	1,269,642	+91,162
Bureau of Indian Affairs	198,728	207,536	267,222	+59,686
Bureau of Indian Education	396,940	422,319	576,273	+153,954
Departmentwide Programs, Wildland Fire Management	18,427	10,000	32,000	+22,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	2,784,770	2,905,947	3,036,939	+130,992

^{1/} Table excludes all mandatory and supplemental appropriations.

^{2/} Includes extraordinary maintenance, dam safety construction, and other project construction.

Construction Program

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
AK	Tiglax Rehabilitate R/V Tiglax	3,000
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitate flood protection levee, phase 5 of 5	2,939
MN	Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Office and visitor center construction, phase 1 of 2	919
MT	Western Montana National Wildlife Refuge Complex Replace infrastructure to support field stations currently supported at the National Bison Range, phase 3 of 3	6,268
NJ	Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge Replace administrative addition	745
	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge Replace colocated field office building	5,326
SC	Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery Replace and relocate laboratory, phase 2 of 2	1,404
Multiple	Dam Safety Evaluations Perform seismic safety investigations, phase 1 of 5	350
	Seismic Safety Program Perform seismic safety investigations and mitigation, phase 5 of 5	200
	Radio Towers Perform radio tower safety investigations, phase 5 of 5	250
	Energy Management Program	255
	Zero-Emission Vehicle Infrastructure	11,047
	DOI Field Communication Modernization	9,299
	Dam and Bridge Seismic Safety	2,427
	Nationwide Engineering Services	6,522
	TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	50,951

Appendix C

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
CO	Mesa Verde National Park Rehabilitate eight residences and museum at Chapin Mesa	11,500
DC	White House Upgrade utilities project F and project G	28,100
HI	Kalaupapa National Historical Park Install fuel tanks	9,700
NM	Chaco Culture National Historical Park Construct multiplex housing units, improve utilities, and demolish existing units and trailer	9,200
OR	Crater Lake National Park Rehabilitate Cleetwood Trail and Marina	49,300
PA	Independence National Historical Park Address deficiencies at Graff House site	4,700
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park Repair and rehabilitate Cades Cove water and wastewater systems	8,200
Multiple	Abandoned Mineral Lands Projects	4,000
	Demolition and Disposal	4,000
	Special Programs	76,918
	Construction Planning	15,183
	Construction Program Management and Operations	37,159
	Management Planning	28,665
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	286,625

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Public Safety and Justice

	Facilities Replacement and New Construction	48,500
AZ	Truxton Canyon Agency (Supai Jail)	
ND	Standing Rock Detention Center	
SD	Cheyenne River Adult Detention Center	

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
BIA (continued)		
Multiple	Employee Housing Program	7,494
	Facilities Improvement and Repair	15,872
	Fire Safety Coordination	171
	Fire Protection	3,274
	<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>	75,311
Resources Management Construction		
NM	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	3,436
	Irrigation Projects and Power Systems	29,865
AZ	San Carlos Irrigation Project	
	Rehabilitate power system	
ID	Fort Hall Irrigation Project	
	Rehabilitate Bannock pumping plant	
	Fort Hall Irrigation Project	
	Rehabilitate reservation canal	
UT	Uintah Irrigation Project	
	Design and construct Grey Mountain canal flume and canal lining	
WA	Wapato Irrigation Project	
	Rehabilitate and modernize Wapato Diversion Dam	
	Wapato Indian Irrigation Project	
	Rehabilitate screening system and pump	
	Safety of Dams	34,908
	Construction	
WI	Neopit Dam	
	Design	
AZ	Tufa Stone Dam	
	Dam Maintenance	17,631
	Construction	
SD	Ghost Hawk Dam	
WI	Neopit Dam	
	Design	
WA	Owhi Dam	
Multiple	Engineering and Supervision	2,815
	Survey and Design	1,016
	Federal Power Compliance	680
	<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>	90,351

Appendix C

Construction Program INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
BIA (continued)		
Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair		
	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	2,419
	Facilities/quarters Improvement and Repair	11,382
	Construction Program Management	10,351
	Water Safety and Sanitation	10,000
	<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>	34,152
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	199,814
.....		
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION		
	Replacement School Construction.....	252,504
AZ	Cottonwood Day School	
	Cove Day School	
	T'iis Nazbas Community School Construction Phase Services	
SD	Cheyenne Eagle Butte K-12	
	Little Wound Day School	
	Replacement Facility Construction	23,935
NM	San Ildefonso Day School	
WA	Wa He Lut Indian School	
Multiple	Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	4,000
	Employee Housing Repair	13,595
	Facilities Improvement and Repair	106,178
	Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair	16,000
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	416,212

Construction Program

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION		
AZ	Central Arizona Project	
	Native fish protection	2,482
	Tucson Reliability Division	990
AZ, CA	Colorado River Front Work and Levee System	2,315
CA	B.F. Sisk Dam, Central Valley Project	
	Safety of dams modification	50,000
	Folsom Dam, Central Valley Project	
	Safety of dams modification	1,500
	San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Implementation	6,928
	San Luis Drainage Service	1,000
CO	Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Arkansas Valley Conduit	10,059
KS	Wichita Project, Equus Beds Division	10
MT	Fresno Dam, Milk River Project	
	Safety of dams modification	5,000
	Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System	8,946
NM	Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System	51
	El Vado Dam, Middle Rio Grande Project	
	Safety of dams modification	80,000
	Navajo Dam, Colorado River Storage Project	
	Safety of dams modification	5,000
ND	Heart Butte Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	
	Safety of dams modification	3,000
	Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin, Garrison Diversion Unit	
	Non-rural water system	1,100
	Rural water system	15,224
OK	Altus Dam, W.C. Austin Project	
	Safety of dams modification	1,000

Appendix C

Construction Program
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
Reclamation (continued)		
OR	Ochoco Dam, Crooked River Project	
	Safety of dams modification	2,800
	Scoggins Dam, Tualatin Project	
	Safety of dams modification	7,000
SD	Lewis and Clark Rural Water System	6,825
TX	Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project	1,000
UT	Hyrum Dam, Hyrum Project	
	Safety of dams modification	3,000
WA	Conconully Dam, Okanogan Project	
	Safety of dams modification	4,000
	Kachess Dam, Yakima Project	
	Safety of dams modification	12,600
	Yakima River Basin Enhancement Project	27,498
WY	Bull Lake Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	
	Safety of dams modification	5,000
Multiple	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control, Title II	6,003
	Platte River Endangered Species Recovery Implementation	3,451
	Upper Colorado River and San Juan River Endangered Species Recovery Implementation	5,005
	Pre-construction and Ongoing Construction	2,661
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	281,448
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #000;"/>		
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT		
UT	Central Utah Project	
	Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System	7,046
	Water conservation	2,000
	TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT	9,046

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

FISCAL YEAR 2024 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
AK	Anchorage District	
	Campbell Creek Science Center Access Repairs–Phase II	2,100
	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation–Phase II	2,200
AZ	Gila District	
	Haekel Road Rehabilitation Chip Seal–Phases IV, V, and VI	3,500
CA	Northern California District	
	California Demolition	70
	Northern California District, Central California District, and California Desert District	
	California Combined Recreation Repair and Maintenance	5,000
CO	Northwest District	
	Little Snake Fire Operations Building Replacement and Upgrades	5,610
ID	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office	
	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	7,820
	National Interagency Fire Center	
	415-Duane Graves Building Replacement	7,000
MT	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, and Western Montana District	
	Montana FY 2024 Recreation, Roads, and Dams Repair Project	6,000
NM	Farmington District	
	Taos Field Office Recreation Sites	7,330
OR	Northwest Oregon District	
	Northwest Oregon District Recreation Site Improvements	3,200
	Northwest Oregon District Wildfire Damaged Recreation Site Repairs	11,000
OR, WA	Coos Bay, Lakeview, Northwest Oregon, Prineville, Roseburg, Spokane, and Vale Districts	
	Oregon and Washington Recreational Facilities	9,700
UT	Color Country District	
	Color Country Administration Facility Replacements and Repairs	7,000
WY	High Desert District	
	Rawlins Barracks Replacement	5,600
	High Desert District and Wind River-Bighorn Basin District	
	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance–Phase III	4,000

Appendix D

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund FISCAL YEAR 2024 PROJECT LIST (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
BLM (continued)		
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	5,020
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS*	95,000
*Total amount is net of 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").		
.....		
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
AK	Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	
	Replacement & Rehabilitation of Refuge Buildings	7,000
CA	Sacramento NWR Complex	
	Repair Water Management Capabilities & Infrastructure—Phase I	8,400
CO	San Luis Valley NWR Complex	
	Rehabilitation of Water Management Infrastructure & Bunkhouse Replacement	15,400
FL	Crystal River NWR	
	Replacement of the Three Sisters Spring Bulkhead & Boardwalk	8,060
KS	Quivira NWR	
	Rehabilitation of the Great Plains Nature Center & Deferred Maintenance Retirement at Quivira NWR	11,450
MN	Sherburne NWR	
	Replacement of the Headquarters & Visitor Center Building	3,720
MO	Swan Lake NWR	
	Replacement of Office & Retirement of Deferred Maintenance Backlog	8,607
NJ	Great Swamp NWR	
	Replacement of the Great Swamp & Great Meadows Headquarters Buildings	3,600
OK	Wichita Mountains WR	
	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access—Phase III	2,961
WA	Ridgefield NWR	
	Replace River S Pump and Infrastructure	5,500
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	
	National Maintenance Action Team—Year 4	8,000
	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce—Year 3	2,000

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

FISCAL YEAR 2024 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
FWS (continued)		
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	7,452
	TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROJECTS*	95,000
*Total amount is net of 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").		
.....		
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
AK	Katmai National Park & Preserve	
	Replace Water Filtration System at King Salmon	7,938
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	
	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems	180,642
CA	Death Valley National Park	
	Rehabilitate Water and Wastewater Systems at Furnace Creek and Cow Creek	62,533
	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	
	Rehabilitate Grant Grove Historic Cabins and Shower House and Lodgepole Market	21,590
	Rehabilitate Water Utility Infrastructure and Upgrade Access to Campgrounds	35,344
	Yosemite National Park	
	Rehabilitate El Portal Wastewater Treatment Facility and Administrative Camp	179,661
CO	Curecanti National Recreation Area	
	Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Elk Creek and Lake Fork	13,055
	Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve	
	Rehabilitate Park Housing	12,027
DC	National Capital Parks–East	
	Rehabilitate Urban Recreation Areas	11,800
	National Mall and Memorial Parks	
	Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape–Phase II	38,634
HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	
	Rehabilitate Water Treatment System	33,599
MA	Boston National Historical Park	
	Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building–Phase II	59,392
MD	Hampton National Historic Site	
	Preserve Historic Structures	15,375

Appendix D

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund FISCAL YEAR 2024 PROJECT LIST (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
NPS (continued)		
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Rehabilitate Facilities on Manitou Islands	31,860
MN	Voyageurs National Park Replace Power Distribution Line Connecting Kettle Falls Hotel	13,856
MO	Gateway Arch National Park Preserve Features and Systems of the Old Courthouse	17,110
NH	Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park Replace Electrical, HVAC, and Alarm Systems, and Rehabilitate Four Historic Structures	14,434
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area Rehabilitate Hangars 3 and 4 at Floyd Bennett Field	25,625
OK	Chickasaw National Recreation Area Address Critical Repairs in the Platt and Buckhorn Developed Areas	38,564
PR	San Juan National Historic Site Repair Historic Walls of Park Fortifications	41,662
SC	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park Repair or Replace Docks at Fort Moultrie and Liberty Square	38,409
UT	Bryce Canyon National Park Rehabilitate the Main Water System	15,326
VI	Virgin Islands National Park Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Cinnamon and Trunk Bays	21,300
WI	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Rehabilitate Waterfront at Little Sand Bay and Devils Island, and Reconstruct Boathouse	17,200
WV	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings—Phase II, and Address Deficient Utilities, Historic Structures, and Visitor Facilities	36,169
Multiple	Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks Maintenance Action Teams	25,000
	FY 2025+ Project Planning and Compliance	145,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	19,950
	Project Management	35,000

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund
FISCAL YEAR 2024 PROJECT LIST
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2024 Request
NPS (continued)		
	Contingency Fund	121,945
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS*	1,330,000

*Total amount is net of 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	
	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair	27,364
NM	Kinteel Residential Campus	
	New School Construction	49,300
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	15,486
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROJECTS*	95,000

*Total amount is net of 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").

**National Parks and Public Land
Legacy Restoration Fund**
FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT LIST MODIFICATIONS
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2021 Project Change
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
CA	Yosemite National Park	
	Critical Repair and Replacement of 70KV Transmission Line From Parkline to Hwy 140 Powerhouse	-2,897
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks	
	Complete Jefferson Memorial Exterior Marble Restoration	-204
	Contingency Fund	+3,101

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Displayed in Net Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2022 Actual ^{1/}	2023 Enacted ^{1/}	2024 Request ^{1/}	Change
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	63,577	69,925	73,877	+3,952
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	99,275	104,017	108,952	+4,935
National Park Service (NPS)	91,750	105,293	104,325	-968
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	17,917	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	272,519	298,235	306,154	+7,919
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	121,958	124,717	123,885	-832
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	394,477	422,952	430,039	+7,087
STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	30,930	32,800	40,162	+7,362
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	9,430	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}	311,190	335,684	305,544	-30,140
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	18,860	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	370,410	398,484	375,706	-22,778
Department of Agriculture				
USFS Forest Legacy	83,813	78,564	94,255	+15,691
Total, State and Local Grants	454,223	477,048	469,961	-7,087
TOTAL, PERMANENT LWCF WITHOUT GOMESA	848,700	900,000	900,000	0
Total, Department of the Interior (Permanent)	642,929	696,719	681,860	-14,859
Total, Department of Agriculture (Permanent)	205,771	203,281	218,140	+14,859
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}	84,098	117,875	117,875	0
TOTAL, LWCF PERMANENT FUNDING	932,798	1,017,875	1,017,875	0
LWCF CURRENT FUNDING				
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition	0	0	12,000	+12,000
TOTAL, LWCF (PERMANENT AND CURRENT)	932,798	1,017,875	1,029,875	+12,000

^{1/} Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. Due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted, 2021 funding was not subject to sequester. Beginning in 2022, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent across all programs. Amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("pop-up") in subsequent years.

^{2/} NPS State Assistance Grants includes Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Program Administration. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) authorizes deposit of revenues generated by certain leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2024, Interior anticipates GOMESA receipts of \$125.0 million (before sequestration) will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

New Budget Authority (BA), Sequester Adjustments, and Net BA

(amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
Current Appropriations				
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition	0	0	12,000,000	+12,000,000
Total, LWCF Current Appropriations	0	0	12,000,000	+12,000,000
Permanent Appropriations				
Appraisal and Valuation Services— Federal Lands (New BA)	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-1,083,000	-1,083,000	-1,083,000	0
Previously unavailable BA	0	1,083,000	1,083,000	0
Account total (Net BA)	17,917,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	0
BLM—Land Acquisition (New BA)	67,419,406	70,077,000	74,106,692	+4,029,692
Sequestration reduction	-3,842,906	-3,994,389	-4,224,081	-229,692
Previously unavailable BA	0	3,842,906	3,994,389	+151,483
Account total (Net BA)	63,576,500	69,925,517	73,877,000	+3,951,483
FWS—Land Acquisition (New BA)	115,275,711	113,941,000	119,254,892	+5,313,892
Sequestration reduction	-6,570,716	-6,494,637	-6,797,529	-302,892
Previously unavailable BA	0	6,570,716	6,494,637	-76,079
Account total (Net BA)	108,704,995	114,017,079	118,952,000	+4,934,921
FWS—LWCF Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (New BA)	32,800,000	32,800,000	40,606,999	+7,806,999
Sequestration reduction	-1,869,600	-1,869,600	-2,314,599	-444,999
Previously unavailable BA	0	1,869,600	1,869,600	0
Account total (Net BA)	30,930,400	32,800,000	40,162,000	+7,362,000
NPS—Land Acquisition and State Assistance (New BA)	447,295,864	461,804,000	427,938,677	-33,865,323
Sequestration reduction	-25,495,864	-26,322,828	-24,392,505	+1,930,323
Previously unavailable BA	0	25,495,864	26,322,828	+826,964
Account total (Net BA)	421,800,000	460,977,036	429,869,000	-31,108,036
USFS—Land Acquisition (New BA)	129,330,064	124,438,000	123,851,574	-586,426
Sequestration reduction	-7,371,814	-7,092,966	-7,059,540	+33,426
Previously unavailable BA	0	7,371,814	7,092,966	-278,848
Account total (Net BA)	121,958,250	124,716,848	123,885,000	-831,848
USFS—Forest Legacy (New BA)	88,878,955	77,940,000	95,241,166	+17,301,166
Sequestration reduction	-5,066,100	-4,442,580	-5,428,746	-986,166
Previously unavailable BA	0	5,066,100	4,442,580	-623,520
Account total (Net BA)	83,812,855	78,563,520	94,255,000	+15,691,480
Total LWCF Permanent, without GOMESA (New BA)	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-51,300,000	-51,300,000	-51,300,000	0
Previously unavailable BA	0	51,300,000	51,300,000	0
Total, LWCF Permanent Appropriations (Net BA)	848,700,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	0

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

(amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	Change
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants (New BA)	89,181,070	125,000,000	125,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-5,083,321	-7,125,000	-7,125,000	0
Previously unavailable BA ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Total, GOMESA (Net BA)	84,097,749	117,875,000	117,875,000	0
Subtotal, LWCF Permanent with GOMESA (Net BA)	932,797,749	1,017,875,000	1,017,875,000	0
TOTAL, LWCF (NEW BA)	989,181,070	1,025,000,000	1,037,000,000	+12,000,000
Sequestration reduction	-56,383,321	-58,425,000	-58,425,000	0
Previously unavailable BA	0	51,300,000	51,300,000	0
TOTAL, LWCF (NET BA)	932,797,749	1,017,875,000	1,029,875,000	+12,000,000

^{1/} Sequestered Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funds are not eligible for obligation ("pop-up"). The underlying statute for the GOMESA account does not provide the necessary affirmative language for sequestered funds to become available in the subsequent years.

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

Displayed in Net Budget Authority

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2024 Request ^{1/}
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
AZ	Lower Gila Terraces and Historic Trails Area of Critical Environmental Concern.....	590	2,500,000
CA	California Coastal National Monument	1,150	10,500,000
	California Wilderness	3,383	4,000,000
CO	South San Juan Project Area	3,750	4,500,000
ID	Henry's Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Island Park.....	4,020	7,450,000
	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	3,352	2,600,000
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed	2,200	2,200,000
UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	33	2,100,000
	Subtotal, Line-item Projects		35,850,000
	Sportsmen/Recreational Access		20,500,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships		9,000,000
	Acquisition Management		8,527,000
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		73,877,000
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
AK	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge.....	12,000	2,200,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge.....	140	500,000
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.....	81	4,690,000
	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area.....	150	1,000,000
	Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge.....	157	3,000,000
	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	480	1,000,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area	2,500	10,000,000
	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	355	1,000,000
IL	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	400	500,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge.....	650	2,000,000
KS	Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area	830	500,000
KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge.....	125	1,000,000
ME	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge.....	50	1,500,000

Appendix F

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2024 Request ^{1/}
OR	Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge.....	4	500,000
	Willamette Valley Conservation Area.....	525	3,500,000
PA	Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge.....	200	1,000,000
TX	Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge.....	346	4,500,000
	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge.....	122	2,000,000
	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge.....	240	2,000,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge.....	83	500,000
WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,929	6,000,000
WY	Wyoming Toad Conservation Area.....	938	1,500,000
Multiple	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI).....	220	1,000,000
	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	100	500,000
	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IA/IL/MN/WI).....	125	500,000
	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN).....	180	500,000
	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/MT/UT).....	3,665	950,000
	Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO).....	350	500,000
	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD).....	6,000	6,000,000
	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD).....	2,000	2,000,000
	Subtotal, Line-item Projects		62,340,000
	Sportsmen and Recreational Access		15,500,000
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships		11,000,000	
Exchanges		1,591,000	
Land Protection Planning		493,000	
Acquisition Management		18,028,000	
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		108,952,000	

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AK	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.....	20,226	8,044,000
	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.....	1,458	2,050,000
AR	Hot Springs National Park.....	17	785,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park.....	35,901	7,500,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2024 Request ^{1/}
CA	Death Valley National Park	1,387	500,000
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park.....	31	6,230,000
FL	Big Cypress National Preserve	3	270,000
	Big Cypress National Preserve	6,795	1,195,000
	Biscayne National Park	231	2,200,000
HI	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	36	3,800,000
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve	85	390,000
MA	Minute Man National Historical Park	2	1,860,000
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.....	70	1,365,000
MN	Voyageurs National Park	33	1,500,000
MO	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	368	975,000
	Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park.....	1	430,000
NM	Valles Caldera National Preserve.....	8	2,500,000
SC	Congaree National Park.....	46	250,000
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	58	320,000
TX	San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	26	1,221,000
UT	Zion National Park	675	2,600,000
WA	San Juan Island National Historical Park.....	26	905,000
WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area.....	227	920,000
	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve	310	655,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park	35	7,875,000
Multiple	Battlefield Protection (Various).....	N/A	2,680,000
	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area (KY/TN)	600	950,000
	Missouri National Recreation River (NE/SD).....	500	1,855,000
	Subtotal, Line-Item Projects		61,825,000
	Recreation Access		12,000,000
	Emergencies, Hardship, and Relocations		5,000,000
	Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges		11,000,000
	Acquisition Management		14,500,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		104,325,000

^{1/} The projects total to the proposed budget authority after sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding needed to complete all projects.

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Change
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS				
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas	61,354	94,557	103,392	+8,835
Renewable Energy	13,498	15,498	17,498	+2,000
Coal	6,206	3,584	3,585	+1
Geothermal	4,021	1,709	1,709	0
Oil Shale	2	0	0	0
All Other	409	7,718	7,717	-1
Adjustments ^{1/}	-3,748	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas	8,113,514	7,156,489	6,630,693	-525,796
Coal	376,584	573,579	510,552	-63,027
Geothermal	17,958	14,063	14,518	+455
All Other	28,408	52,486	52,487	+1
Adjustments ^{1/}	-106,551	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Leasing	8,511,655	7,919,683	7,342,151	-577,532
Grazing Fees	16,940	19,111	19,267	+156
Timber Fees	93,505	83,428	83,458	+30
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees	388,342	397,212	405,217	+8,005
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees	256,387	227,844	238,291	+10,447
Rent of Land and Structures	126,448	128,711	129,211	+500
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.	588,407	453,998	284,753	-169,245
Offsetting Earnings on Investments	76,018	202,804	337,309	+134,505
All Other Offsetting Receipts ^{2/}	2,254,620	790,049	763,773	-26,276
Adjustments ^{1/}	-17,563	0	0	0
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	12,294,759	10,222,840	9,603,430	-619,410
UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS				
OCS Energy Leasing Receipts				
Rents and Bonuses	4,712,724	1,005,606	847,116	-158,490
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	[202,072]	[259,194]	[385,370]	[+126,176]
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	[4,510,652]	[746,412]	[461,746]	[-284,666]
Royalties	7,114,849	7,291,585	6,805,394	-486,191
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing Receipts	11,827,573	8,297,191	7,652,510	-644,681
Escrow Payout Interest	34,766	74,765	68,473	-6,292
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts	11,862,339	8,371,956	7,720,983	-650,973
NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS				
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	101,074	94,582	81,516	-13,066
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts	1,929,234	1,724,150	1,733,150	+9,000
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts	2,030,308	1,818,732	1,814,666	-4,066

Appendix G

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Change
UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS				
Non-Offsetting Interest	114,244	493,477	429,488	-63,989
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	26,301,650	20,907,005	19,568,567	-1,338,438

^{1/} 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 2023 and 2024 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

^{2/} The 2022 amounts include \$1.55 billion in one-time Tribal Settlement transfers from the BIL-funded Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to the Tribal Trust Fund.

Energy Revenue Payments to States ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Alabama.....	4,189	3,986	3,686
Alaska.....	43,345	39,260	40,160
Arkansas.....	1,197	1,139	1,054
California.....	49,382	46,989	43,455
Colorado.....	142,599	135,689	125,485
Florida.....	10	10	9
Idaho.....	4,986	4,745	4,388
Illinois.....	112	106	98
Kansas.....	871	828	766
Kentucky.....	78	74	68
Louisiana.....	3,186	3,032	2,804
Michigan.....	134	127	118
Minnesota.....	4	4	3
Mississippi.....	483	459	425
Missouri.....	2,448	2,329	2,154
Montana.....	35,067	33,367	30,858
Nebraska.....	25	24	22
Nevada.....	6,718	6,392	5,911
New Mexico.....	2,738,643	2,605,927	2,409,946
North Dakota.....	163,646	155,716	144,005
Ohio.....	968	921	852
Oklahoma.....	4,806	4,573	4,229
Oregon.....	24	23	21
South Carolina.....	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	469	447	413
Texas.....	7,211	6,862	6,346
Utah.....	89,184	84,862	78,480
Virginia.....	52	50	46
Washington.....	1	1	1
West Virginia.....	215	205	189
Wyoming.....	785,727	747,650	691,422
TOTAL.....	4,085,781	3,885,798	3,597,415

^{1/} 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 (P.L. 115-97, Sec. 20001) and activity in the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska set out in 42 U.S.C. § 6508. 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; Bureau of Land Management Rights of Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Staffing^{1/}

(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2022 Usage	2023 Estimated Usage	2024 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	9,488	9,622	10,083	+461
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	591	666	728	+62
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	795	926	938	+12
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	354	427	429	+2
Bureau of Reclamation.....	5,085	5,330	5,373	+43
U.S. Geological Survey	7,792	8,009	8,401	+392
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	8,420	8,536	9,407	+871
National Park Service.....	18,660	19,428	20,797	+1,369
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,698	3,740	4,128	+388
Bureau of Indian Education.....	2,762	3,132	3,264	+132
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	419	425	439	+14
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary.....	763	844	885	+41
Office of Insular Affairs.....	30	36	36	0
Office of the Solicitor.....	539	564	607	+43
Office of Inspector General.....	271	293	357	+64
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	34	36	41	+5
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	1	2	2	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	573	613	629	+16
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	4	4	4	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	1	14	17	+3
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program.....	16	18	18	0
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund.....	1,443	1,507	1,598	+91
National Indian Gaming Commission	107	136	136	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	61,846	64,308	68,317	+4,009
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	11	12	12	0
COMBINED TOTAL.....	61,857	64,320	68,329	+4,009

^{1/} All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTEs.

Back Cover photos:

Top Row Left: Manatee mother and calf in the warm waters of Three Sisters Springs, Florida.

USFWS Photo by Gregory Sweeney.

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

BSEE Photo.

Top Row Right: Cultural celebration at the Alaska Native Heritage Center.

DOI Photo.

Middle Row Left: BLM Fire Crew conducting controlled burn in Oregon.

DOI Photo.

Middle Row Center: Traditional Men's House, Ngarachamayong Cultural Center, Koror, Palau.

OIA Photo.

Bottom: Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Project.

BOEM Photo.



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