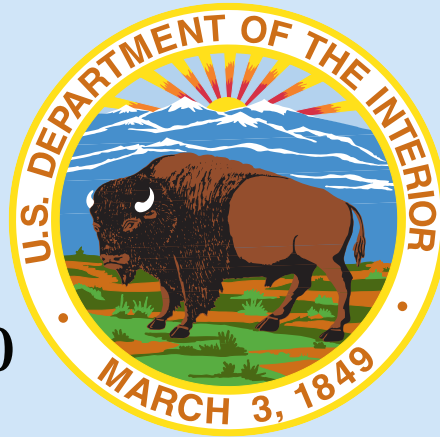


Fiscal Year 2021 The Interior Budget in Brief

February 2020



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FOREWORD

Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2021 President's budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major Department-wide 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 2020-2021 budgetary resource estimates with brief descriptions of programmatic changes. The **APPENDICES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Department-wide table, presenting the 2021 request with prior year amounts. Other appendices contain summaries of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs including maintenance and construction; 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.

References to **2020 Estimate**, **2020 Appropriations**, or **2020 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2020 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2020 issued on March 18, 2019.

References to **2019 Actual**, **2019 Appropriations**, or **2019 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-244) for the Energy and Water Development Appropriations and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations. The 2019 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2019 issued on February 12, 2018.

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). Additional information on the basis for the amounts used in this document is provided in the note following Appendix A.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

BA	Budget Authority	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	OIG	Office of Inspector General
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	OS	Office of the Secretary
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	OTAR	Office of Trust Analysis and Research
CR	Continuing Resolution	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	SIPI	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
DO	Departmental Offices	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
DWP	Department-wide Programs	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	UPARR	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan	USBM	U.S. Bureau of Mines
IBC	Interior Business Center	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
LBBP	Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund	WCF	Working Capital Fund
NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission		
NPS	National Park Service		
NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration		

A scenic landscape photograph of a mountain range. In the foreground, several tall, dark evergreen trees stand on a rocky outcrop. A calm, blue lake is nestled in the middle ground, surrounded by a dense forest of evergreens. The background features a series of rolling mountain peaks, with the furthest ones appearing hazy and blue. The sky is a clear, light blue. A black rectangular box is superimposed over the upper portion of the image, containing the text 'DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS' in white, serif, all-caps font.

DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction



Kontrashibuna Lake, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska

The Department of the Interior is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands; manages the Nation's public lands and minerals including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable and conventional energy; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas.

Interior's budget request covers a broad spectrum of activities to protect the Nation's resources and to ensure equity in their use. These activities include operation of the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; land management responsibilities of the Bureau of Land Management; delivery of quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; OCS management responsibilities of the Bureaus of Ocean Energy Management and Safety and Environmental Enforcement; research, data collection, and scientific activities of the U.S. Geological Survey; water management projects of the Bureau of Reclamation; regulatory responsibilities and reclamation activities of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; and support for U.S. Territories and other insular areas.

Departmental Overview



“As we look ahead to the year 2021, we will continue to advance the President’s priorities for the Department and for the American people, as we work to build our conservation stewardship legacy.”

Secretary David Bernhardt
February 10, 2020

The Department of the Interior (DOI)’s mission directly affects Americans across the country. Interior plays an integral role in conserving America’s natural resources and heritage, honoring the self-determination of Tribal communities, supplying energy to power the Nation, and delivering water in the West. Interior is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation’s lands, managing national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands and assisting States, Tribes, and other stakeholders in managing natural and cultural resources.

Delivering Interior’s mission creates economic benefits for the Nation through both direct investment and facilitating private-sector activities and contributions. According to the Department of the Interior’s current Economic Report, in 2018, Interior’s lands generated roughly \$315 billion in total economic output across the country. Interior also grants access to public lands and offshore areas for conventional and renewable energy development. In FY 2018, DOI lands and waters produced nearly one-fifth of the Nation’s energy, generating roughly \$150 billion in economic output, which included \$7.9 billion in direct energy revenue disbursements to States and the Treasury.

President Trump has been clear in his direction and priorities, setting ambitious goals challenging Federal agencies—through governmentwide Executive Orders (EOs) and Presidential memoranda—to deliver better results. Interior has worked consistently to implement the President’s agenda for

the Department. Investments outlined in the President’s 2021 budget will allow Interior to advance the objectives articulated in Presidential directives.

The 2021 budget advances key Presidential priorities, including DOI’s Plan to Transform the Fire-fighting Workforce, investments in active forest and rangeland management to better protect communities from fire, increased access to broadband in rural areas, advancement of critical minerals exploration and development, and provision of law enforcement needs in Tribal communities. While investing in key areas, this budget also supports the Administration’s broader fiscal objectives through targeted reforms and program reductions.

In 2021, Interior will continue to make important operational reforms—revisiting outdated and redundant processes and regulations, strengthening Interior’s ethical culture, and transforming internal administrative operations to deliver better service to customers and employees.

The 2021 Budget

The 2021 budget for the Department of the Interior totals \$12.8 billion in current authority. Interior continues to have access to an additional \$310 million in the event of a severe wildland fire season. The Department estimates there will be an additional \$7.5 billion in permanent authority available—including grants and payments—for specific activities that do not require annual appropriation.

Implementing President Trump's Agenda

EO 13766	Expediting Environmental Reviews and Approvals for High Priority Infrastructure Projects	EO 13821	Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America
EO 13771	Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs	EO 13833	Enhancing the Effectiveness of Agency Chief Information Officers
EO 13777	Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda	EO 13834	Efficient Federal Operations
EO 13781	Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch	EO 13840	Ocean Policy to Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interests of the United States
EO 13783	Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth	EO 13855	Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk
EO 13784	Establishing the President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis	EO 13865	Coordinating National Resilience to Electromagnetic Pulses
EO 13792	Review of Designations Under the Antiquities Act	EO 13868	Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth
EO 13795	Implementing an America-First Offshore Energy Strategy	October 19, 2018	The Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West
EO 13800	Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure	EO 13870	America's Cybersecurity Workforce
EO 13807	Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects	EO 13898	Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives
EO 13817	A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals		

The 2021 budget continues to prioritize taking care of the lands and resources Interior oversees, expanding access to those areas for public recreation and enjoyment, and investing to improve the visitor experience at our sites. Funding focuses on delivering Interior's direct mission activities.

In 2021, Interior proposes several targeted investments to advance specific objectives and deliver tangible results, which are described in more detail throughout the Budget in Brief. Those investments include the following:

- Bolstering Interior's capability to address the wildfire seasons
- Investing in proactive forest and fuels management activities to reduce wildfire risk
- Supporting a broadband access initiative to expand coverage in rural and Tribal areas
- Proposing a more sustainable Wild Horse and Burro management strategy

- Investing in U.S. energy and critical minerals independence
- Expanding public access to Interior's lands for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation
- Addressing the problem of missing and murdered indigenous people in Indian Country
- Promoting conservation stewardship focused on recovery and promoting collaborative partnerships
- Being a good neighbor by continuing support for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, which are relied upon by communities across the country
- Implementing important internal reforms in regulation and processes, ethics, workplace culture, Freedom of Information Act programs, and innovation through administrative shared services

The President's 2021 budget carries forward two significant legislative proposals related to Interior:

a package of legislative reforms to improve forest management and reduce wildfire risk; and legislation to establish a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund to address infrastructure needs on our public lands and at Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools.

The budget also proposes new appropriations language in 2021. The 2021 budget establishes a new indefinite appropriation account to be used to fund lease agreements established under the authority of Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The account would be available to fund Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BIE 105(l) lease agreements. The 2021 budget proposes additional legislative language to improve the management of these leases through the establishment of standardized procedures for receiving and processing lease requests.

The 2021 budget also proposes to amend Section 419 of Division D of the 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act regarding the humane transfer and treatment of animals managed through the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) Wild Horse and Burro program. Proposed changes would clarify the bureau's authority regarding the sterilization of animals as part of a comprehensive strategy to address the current, unsustainable program.

Protecting Our People and Our Borders

Protection of public safety, Tribal communities, and America's natural and cultural resources is a key element of Interior's natural resource and trust mission. This responsibility encompasses a wide range of activities, including emergency response and rescue at our national parks, refuges, and public lands; cooperation with Federal drug intervention efforts; earthquake, flood, drought, and volcano monitoring; and fighting and mitigating the threat of wildland fires affecting communities and natural resources.

Investing in a Stronger Fire Program—Preventing and combating wildfires is vitally important to protect people, communities, and the natural environment. The period of actively burning wildfires has increased by 60 days, from 5 months to 7 months. Wildfires are also becoming larger. From 2000 to 2019, the average number of acres burned by

decade was double the number from 1980 to 1999.

The risk from wildfire has increased as more people move into communities that are threatened by wildfires—areas referred to as the wildland urban interface (WUI). Since 1990, the WUI acreage has grown by 40 percent, and now 43 million homes are in the WUI, an extraordinary increase in risk to the public and in the potential for injury and loss of life as wildfires encroach on communities.

One of the primary factors driving wildfires is more accumulated vegetation fueling catastrophic wildfire. To address this threat, in 2018, President Trump issued EO 13855, directing active management of America's forests and rangelands as a comprehensive strategy to reduce wildfire risk. The EO includes specific targets to reduce accumulated vegetation and manage a healthy timber management program.

Earlier this year, the Department announced Interior's wildland fire achievements in the land management bureaus exceeded all of the FY 2019 targets set by President Trump. That tremendous success is due to the strategic implementation plan carried out by the Department's Wildland Fire Management program and the hard work and dedication of Interior's wildland fire employees.

The 2021 budget proposes to strengthen DOI's wildland fire and active management capacity, including DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce to build a more stable and permanent wildland fire workforce better aligned with the challenges of the prolonged period of wildfire activity and the need to more aggressively implement active vegetation management.

In recent years, Interior's wildland fire management program has grown increasingly dependent on temporary personnel and contract firefighters, a workforce structure that limits the program's ability to quickly and effectively respond to the extended threat of wildfire. To address those limitations, the budget includes substantial investments in Fire Preparedness and Fuels Management to build long-term strength in Interior's fire programs.

The additional funds will enable Interior to shift toward hiring more full-time professionals and

What Is Fuels Management and Why Is It Important?

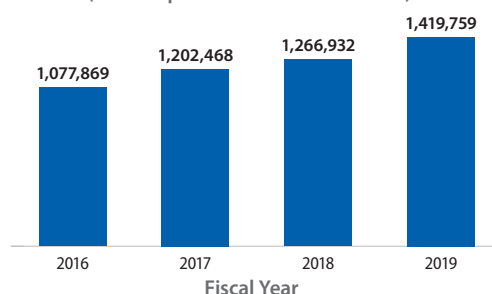
Fuels Management proactively helps to reduce wildland fire risk by strategically removing grasses, shrubs, and trees to—

- restore and maintain ecosystems,
- reduce the chance lives or property will be lost to wildfire, and
- improve the efficiency and safety of wildfire suppression.

During a wildland fire, plant material, including grasses, shrubs, trees, dead leaves, and fallen pine needles, can act as fuel. As these burnable materials pile up, so do the chances of catastrophic wildland fire. In the right conditions, excess fuel allows fires to burn hotter, larger, longer, and faster, making them more difficult and dangerous to manage.

Interior's Wildland Fire Management program plans fuels management treatments across the country using several interagency planning tools. The Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools Project (known as LANDFIRE) provides detailed maps and data about vegetation types (or types of fuel) for the entire country to identify where work needs to be done. The Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision

Reducing Wildfire Risk
(acres of proactive fuels treatments)



Support System helps to plan and model the effects of a project by studying the effectiveness of past treatments and estimating future risk reduction. The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System helps the program track work across public and Tribal lands.

Interior is working hard to implement the active forest management objectives for fuels management treatments set out in Executive Order 13855. In 2019, Interior treated 1.4 million acres of public lands to reduce fuel loads, far exceeding the President's 750,000-acre directive.

career seasonals, which will strengthen Interior's ability to maintain its initial-attack success rate, provide effective wildfire response throughout the fire year, and accelerate proactive wildfire risk reduction through increased active vegetation management. In the short term, this increased capacity will enable Interior to have more firefighting resources mobilized and available year-round to respond quickly whenever and wherever wildfires strike. In the long term, this increased capacity will address current challenges in recruitment, retention, and succession planning to build the next generation of wildland fire management professionals for the Nation.

The 2021 budget proposes a total of \$368.1 million for Preparedness and \$227.9 million for Fuels Management. This is a combined program increase of \$58.9 million from the 2020 enacted level for these two programs. This includes \$50.0 million for DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce as well as support for high-priority fuels treatments on roughly 1.4 million acres of Interior and Tribal lands. Together these two investments

will put Interior's fire program on a more aggressive footing to not only battle wildfires as they occur but to help prevent fires from taking hold, growing in severity, and threatening people and communities. The 2021 budget also includes \$20.5 million in Burned Area Rehabilitation to address the long-term restoration of landscapes damaged by wildfire that are unlikely to recover naturally.

The Wildland Fire Management program request includes \$383.7 million for wildfire suppression, pursuant to the requirements under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. The program will have access to additional fire suppression resources via the wildfire suppression cap adjustment in the event of a severe fire season. In further support of the Administration's active forest management strategy, the 2021 BLM budget includes \$123.1 million for forest and timber management activities, and the BIA budget includes \$54.1 million for Tribal Forestry programs.

In addition, DOI and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have agreed to improve coordination of vegetation management activities. The budget

also includes proposed legislation to provide the Department with the tools necessary to expedite timber salvage operations in response to wildfires, insect and disease infestations, and other disturbances. The proposed legislation would provide categorical exclusions on Interior lands for active forest management, including the ability to harvest dead, dying, or damaged trees and proactive fuels management, including the use of fuel breaks. Currently, the Department has a limited availability of necessary categorical exclusions for fuels management work. The availability of broader legislative categorical exclusions could help reduce National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) investment requirements by an estimated 50 percent, resulting in expedited and more efficient land treatments that will help reduce wildfire risk.

Law Enforcement—The Department of the Interior is home to approximately 4,000 Federal law enforcement officers, with duties as varied as the bureaus' missions. They patrol the border, protect our communities, make BIE schools safe places to learn, and protect our parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands. Interior has highly specialized units in three major cities; drug enforcement teams in Indian Country; urban search-and-rescue units, which also support disaster response; and back-country units that operate in the wilderness for days at a time. Our law enforcement officers have removed millions of dollars' worth of opioids and other drugs from our communities, locked up drug dealers and criminals, helped protect the border, and saved lives.

The 2021 budget includes \$930.6 million for Interior's law enforcement activities to continue priority border and drug enforcement operations on Interior lands and Tribal areas and to provide safety and emergency response on Interior-managed lands. The 2021 budget also funds a \$3.0 million program to address the epidemic of violence and missing persons in Indian Country.

In 2019, the Department continued a heightened law enforcement presence on Interior lands along the United States–Mexico border, in close cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Interior's law enforcement officers help to

secure more than 12.5 million acres under Interior jurisdiction within 50 miles of the United States–Mexico border. Interior law enforcement officers are vested partners in the Administration's border security efforts. In support of President Trump's commitment to secure the southern border, Interior piloted an increase in the number of law enforcement officers on Interior lands at the border. This surge of Interior's law enforcement resulted in a significant increase in arrests from previous years. Since the beginning of the surge effort in 2018, Interior law enforcement recorded 23,824 arrests, 746 illegal immigrations deterred, and 3,701 pounds of illegal drugs and 21 conveyances seized.



Secretary Bernhardt with an officer and dog of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service K-9 unit

In 2019, DHS and Interior's bureaus came together to plan and support execution of border barrier construction along 244 miles of the southern border adjacent to public land. This effective collaboration provides an avenue for Interior land management interests to be considered in ongoing organizational border security efforts with DHS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One outcome was the transfer of jurisdiction over five segments of Interior land to the Department of the Army through an emergency withdrawal to build

Interior Actions to Prevent Wildlife Trafficking

Wildlife trafficking is estimated to net between \$7 billion and \$23 billion per year, making it the fourth most lucrative global crime. The impacts of the illicit trade are far-reaching, as it is often closely linked to countless other kinds of organized crime, such as human trafficking and terrorism.

- In April 2019, Secretary Bernhardt signed a memorandum of understanding with General To Lam, Minister of Public Security in Vietnam, to enhance and strengthen cooperation between the countries to combat wildlife trafficking.
- In May 2019, Interior's International Technical Assistance Program facilitated the first-ever joint U.S.–Central America operation to counter wildlife trafficking in El Salvador. The El Salvador government led and paid for the operation, which included on-the-ground technical advice and assistance from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agents.
- FWS worked to improve U.S. wildlife counter-trafficking capacity by establishing five new attaché positions at U.S. embassies in vulnerable partner nations. FWS currently has eight attachés stationed in Brazil, China, Gabon, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Tanzania, and Thailand.
- The environmental provisions in the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA) have been hailed as the strongest, most advanced, and most comprehensive of any U.S. trade agreement. One of the provisions promotes conservation and combats trafficking in wild animals and plants by setting penalties for transnational environmental crimes and enhancing the effectiveness of customs and border inspections of shipments. This will augment the work that Interior is doing to combat wildlife trafficking, which centers primarily on law enforcement and other types of economic support.

The 2021 budget for FWS includes \$11.5 million to combat wildlife trafficking.

roughly 70 miles of border barriers to secure the southwest border.

Fulfilling President Trump's commitment to end the opioid crisis in America is a top priority of the Department. This budget request includes funding to continue support for the fight against opioids in Indian Country. The BIA drug enforcement agents are part of the Federal Opioid Reduction Task Force (Task Force), which supports interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug-related crime and helps communities in Indian Country battle the opioid crisis. Native Americans suffer from the opioid crisis at much higher rates than other populations, and Tribes often lack the resources to stage intensive operations to take dealers and drugs out of their communities.

In its first year of operation, the Task Force conducted eight undercover operations, leading to more than 180 arrests and seizure of more than 1,000 pounds of narcotics worth more than \$9 million that were intended for sale in Indian Country. Over the past year, the Task Force seized more than 3,200 pounds of illegal narcotics, with an estimated value of \$9.8 million. In 2019, BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) successfully led 14 task force

operations throughout Indian Country, resulting in 313 arrests. Interior law enforcement programs also continue to emphasize eradicating marijuana cultivation on Federal lands. The budget proposes to realign management oversight of OJS from BIA to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. This change will enhance the ability of OJS to collaborate with Federal, State, and Tribal stakeholders to increase public safety in Indian Country.

In 2021, the BLM budget invests \$4.8 million to address an Administration objective to improve national emergency response communications for all bureaus. This funding will expand and expedite efforts to modernize Interior's radio infrastructure in the Southwest and deploy FirstNet radio communications capabilities to develop, build, and operate a nationwide broadband network to support first responders. This investment supports the Administration's objective to expand rural broadband access by upgrading Interior's radio tower infrastructure to enable its use for FirstNet and, as feasible, commercial broadband services supporting rural communities. BLM is taking other actions to support rural broadband, such as streamlined permitting for cellular tower rights-of-way, which can also create lower-cost deployment

opportunities for Land Mobile Radios or FirstNet base stations that will strengthen Interior’s communications networks.

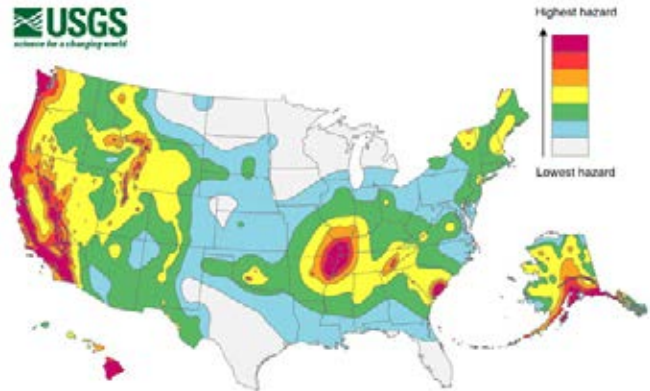
Natural Hazards—In addition to the law enforcement and emergency response support Interior provides communities after natural disasters, the Department also plays an important role preparing for and addressing the aftermath of natural hazard events. For instance, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) produces earthquake-monitoring information indicating the severity of events and data helpful in assessing the potential of further risks. USGS’s scientific information is used by emergency responders, policymakers, and the public to address the risk of loss from a wide range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, geomagnetic storms, and drought. For example, USGS recently updated its National Seismic Hazard Model for the lower 48 States, which will inform community planning and building code standards. The 2021 budget includes \$138.0 million for the USGS Natural Hazards programs. This funding maintains important nationwide monitoring networks and technical assistance that provides vital scientific information to emergency managers around the world.



USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory geochemist measures gases released from the Kilauea Volcano.

The 2021 budget also includes \$109.0 million for the USGS Water Observing Systems program, including streamgages. This program maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and water-level

information for more than 8,400 sites. The data are available online—most in near-real time—to meet the needs of natural resource managers, scientists, and community emergency managers.



USGS map showing the chance of minor damaging earthquake shaking in the next 100 years

Expanding Recreation and Access on Public Lands

Expanding recreation and access on public lands helps strengthen the connection of Americans to these special places and brings economic opportunity to neighboring gateway communities. The millions of Americans visiting Interior’s Federal lands seeking peace and recreation are also helping to grow the booming outdoor recreation industry. Interior’s Economic Report for FY 2018 indicates an estimated 486 million visits to Interior lands in FY 2018 supported roughly \$58.1 billion in total economic output.

Over the past 3 years, this Administration has opened access to millions of acres of previously unavailable or restricted Federal lands for all types of public recreation. Most recently, Interior finalized the 2019–2020 Hunt-Fish Rule, a historic accomplishment that adds new or expanded hunting and fishing opportunities at 77 national wildlife refuges and 15 national fish hatcheries on more than 1.4 million acres across the country. Increasing opportunities for the American public to enjoy their lands is a high priority across Interior.

For example, in 2019, Secretary Bernhardt signed Secretary’s Order 3373 to ensure recreational public access is an important consideration when making land management decisions to enable people to

continue the ability to hunt, fish, camp, and recreate on Federal lands. This emphasis means Interior is adding new trails for motorized and nonmotorized recreation, restoring and expanding access to miles of rivers and streams that provide recreation and fish habitat, and adding historical and cultural sites that tell the American story.

In 2019, Interior launched a Recreation web portal that provides the public easy access to hundreds of recreation opportunities. Also in 2019, Interior created clear and consistent guidance across the Department regarding the use of low-speed electric bikes, or e-bikes, on Interior public lands where traditional biking occurs. BLM also released interactive online maps designed to promote climbing and other recreational opportunities on BLM-managed lands.

Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary's Order 3374 in 2019 to prioritize implementation of P.L. 116-9, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. This important public lands bill enjoys the broad support of the entire recreation industry, and Interior has established a task force to ensure timely and coordinated implementation of the Act. The 2021 budget reflects support for the Act and its emphasis on increased public access for recreation.

The 2021 budget redirects available land acquisition project funding from prior years to invest \$10.0 million in BLM, the National Park Service (NPS), and FWS to acquire land or easements to enable the public to access previously unavailable areas for recreation. The 2021 budget does not request funding for line-item land acquisition projects, which will allow DOI to focus resources on managing existing lands and assets. In 2019, BLM used Sportsmen's Access funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to provide access to an additional 2,000 acres of previously unavailable public lands along northeast Oregon's John Day Wild and Scenic River. BLM also acquired 7,268 acres of land along Montana's Lower Blackfoot River, which is the first of several additions in the watershed planned in the coming years to expand public access, helping stitch together what had been a patchwork of interspersed public and

private land. The limited and targeted investment provided by Sportsmen Access funding leverages small but key acquisitions to connect areas and expand access for Americans to enjoy existing Federal lands. The 2021 budget also invests \$10.0 million for NPS Battlefield Acquisition grants.

The 2021 budget continues to support permanent funding for the NPS State LWCF grants program and thus does not request additional discretionary funding for this program. These grants encourage outdoor recreation and land conservation at the State and local levels. The 2021 budget estimates approximately \$117 million will be available for State LWCF grants through revenue from offshore oil and gas sales in certain areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

Every Kid Outdoors

Fourth-grade students can get a free annual pass to visit more than 2,000 Federal recreation areas with their families, classmates, and friends. The Every Kid Outdoors Program is an interagency collaboration between the Department of the Interior, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Forest Service that provides fourth-graders with free access to explore, learn, and recreate in spectacular settings, including national parks, wildlife refuges, marine sanctuaries, and forests. Four Interior bureaus are participating in the program: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation.

The bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, which was signed into law by President Trump on March 12, 2019, authorized funding for Every Kid Outdoors for the next 7 years.

The program focuses on children 10 years of age—the age of most fourth-graders—based on research that indicates children ages 9–11 are at a unique developmental stage in their learning, in which they begin to understand how the world around them works in more concrete ways, and they are more receptive to engaging with nature and the environment. By focusing on this age group year after year, the program aims to ensure all children in the United States can visit their Federal lands and waters by the time they are 11 years old, thereby establishing a lifelong connection to enjoy and protect our American outdoor heritage.

Visit the Every Kid Outdoors site at <https://everykidoutdoors.gov/index.htm>.

Discovering Hidden Chapters of History

America's history is broad and diverse. Sometimes in the telling of our national history, some events and people are overlooked. Interior is committed to telling a more complete story of who we are as a people and how we got where we are. The African American Civil Rights Network Act of 2017 was signed into law by President Donald J. Trump in January 2018, authorizing the National Park Service to commemorate, honor, and interpret "the history of the African American Civil Rights movement; the significance of the civil rights movement as a crucial element in the evolution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and the relevance of the African American Civil Rights movement in fostering the spirit of social justice and national reconciliation."

Since its establishment, 28 sites and programs have been designated as part of the African American Civil Rights Network, including 22 sites and programs announced by the National Park Service in October 2019. Some of the designated sites may be familiar, such as the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, TN, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. Others shed light on a lesser known figure or event, such as Mitchell Jamieson's mural at Interior's headquarters building in Washington, D.C., depicting civil rights icon and singer Marian Anderson's 1939 performance at the Lincoln Memorial.



Aurelia Skipwith in St. Louis, MO, for the dedication of Shelley House

Just as critical as increasing recreational access to Interior lands and historical areas is ensuring visitors have a positive experience during their stay—an important part of Interior's stewardship

responsibilities. In 2021, the budget includes \$5.0 billion for land management operations, a healthy 39 percent of the entire 2021 request. This total includes funding for annual maintenance



Secretary Bernhardt at the USS Arizona Memorial, December 7, 2019

and repairs, management of natural and cultural resources, law enforcement, and visitor services, including interpretative displays and materials, volunteer programs, and concession management. Of that amount, the 2021 budget includes \$453.3 million for visitor services and recreation programs. An important component of the visitor experience is the condition of our facilities—their safety, state of repair, cleanliness, and appearance.

Interior manages an infrastructure asset portfolio valued at more than \$300 billion, ranging from large dams and canals in the West to iconic national landmarks. In total, the Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 80,000 structures. Operations, maintenance, recapitalization, and modernization of infrastructure are a significant part of Interior's annual cost requirements.

Infrastructure repair and enhancement continues to be a priority in the 2021 budget, which includes \$1.5 billion for infrastructure maintenance and construction across the Department, including water project construction, maintenance, and dam safety.

At the end of FY 2019, Interior reported \$17.3 billion in deferred maintenance and repair needs. Interior is taking action to address the agency's long-term construction and maintenance issues and refocus attention toward appropriate asset management and fiscal accountability.

Stewarding Conservation

Interior's mission requires balanced stewardship of natural resources to meet both the Nation's economic needs and our responsibility to protect and conserve the wildlife, habitat, and natural vistas

of Interior's lands. Nearly all of Interior's bureaus have dedicated conservation, natural resource, or wildlife habitat management components.

FWS works to conserve wildlife and habitat under specific statutory authorities, including the Endangered Species Act and Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and manages a network of national wildlife refuges, including some near or in urban areas. FWS biologists actively monitor species populations and their habitat, and the bureau works with sportsmen and sportswomen, States, Tribes, and other partners to restore and enhance tens of thousands of acres of habitat, supporting healthy populations of migratory birds, aquatic life, and many other species. The 2021 budget emphasizes species recovery programs and proactive conservation partnerships to prevent the need to list species as endangered or threatened. The budget includes \$98.4 million for species recovery, \$28.6 million for a range of species and habitat-specific Conservation and Restoration programs to help prevent the need for listing, and \$57.2 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, which supports local, non-Federal efforts to leverage the Federal investment.

The 2021 budget includes \$249.5 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management programs across the 568 units that make up the National Wildlife Refuge

System. More than 70 national fish hatcheries also contribute to the FWS mission to conserve, restore, and enhance aquatic species. The FWS budget includes \$156.1 million for Fish and Aquatic Conservation programs, with \$82.1 million to operate and maintain the national hatcheries and \$18.3 million to fight aquatic invasive species, such as Asian carp and zebra mussels, that threaten recreational fisheries, infrastructure, and native fish and wildlife.

The Department's conservation efforts would not be possible if not for the millions of sportsmen and sportswomen in America who make up the backbone of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. In 2019, Interior increased hunting and fishing access by more than 1.4 million acres nationwide. Increased access to hunting and fishing on public lands supports conservation of those lands. Sportsmen and sportswomen also help to leverage, roughly two-to-one, the Federal contribution for Interior's North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants. The 2021 budget includes \$40.0 million for those grants, which support projects to improve the health of wetlands, migratory birds, and nearby water quality. The 2021 budget also includes \$31.3 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants supporting State and Tribal projects that benefit local wildlife and their habitats through planning and restoration.

Being a Good Neighbor

The Department of the Interior's Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program makes Federal payments to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes because of nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. Local governments across the country rely on these payments to carry out vital services, including firefighting and police protection; construction of public schools and roads; and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are an important way the Federal Government can meet its role of being a good neighbor to local communities.

The program was first authorized in 1976 in P.L. 94-565, and has since been rewritten, amended, and extended to continue today. The law directs annual PILT payments to compensate for tax-exempt Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service

and for Federal water projects and some military installations. Payments are calculated according to a formula in the PILT Act and are based on population, revenue-sharing payments, and the amount of Federal land within an affected county. PILT payments are made in addition to other Federal payments to States, such as oil and gas leasing, livestock grazing, and timber harvesting.

Since these payments began in 1977, the Department has distributed approximately \$9.2 billion in PILT payments to 49 States (all but Rhode Island), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 2021 budget includes \$442.0 million to continue support for this important program.

Additional information about the PILT program can be found at <https://www.doi.gov/pilt>.

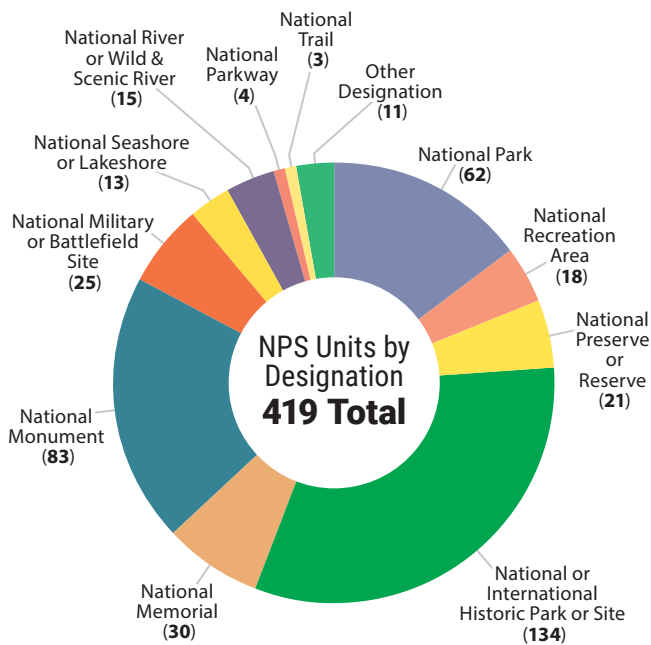
Focused on Recovery

After 60 years of effective collaborative conservation efforts among Federal, State, local, and nonprofit partners, the Hawaiian Goose, or nēnē, is one step closer to recovery. In December 2019, Secretary Bernhardt announced the downlisting of Hawaii's State bird, the nēnē, at Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge.

An intensive captive breeding program, rigorous habitat restoration, and active management strategies have led to the nēnē's return from the brink of extinction. By the mid-20th century, fewer than 30 nēnēs remained in the wild on the island of Hawai'i,

with another 13 birds in captivity. The nēnē was listed as an endangered species in 1967, and in the following decades, nearly 3,000 captive-bred birds were released at more than 20 sites throughout the main Hawaiian Islands. The release of captive-bred nēnēs on national wildlife refuges, national parks, and State and private lands has saved the species from imminent extinction.

Today, more than 2,800 birds compose stable or increasing populations on Kaua'i, Maui, the island of Hawai'i, and Moloka'i.



The 2021 budget for NPS includes \$326.9 million for natural and cultural resource stewardship programs to ensure the national park system of natural, historical, and cultural units remains protected and accessible to all. NPS works to balance the need to protect and conserve the natural resources in its care with the desire to make them available for the enjoyment of the visiting public. NPS actively manages wildlife, habitat, invasive species encroachment, and wildfire risk reduction through active land and forest management for the protection of the resources and the visiting public.

BLM has a multiple-use mission: to ensure conservation of wildlife and their habitats, unique

landscapes, and cultural resources on the public lands, while also managing active resource development and land use, such as for grazing or transmission lines. The 2021 budget includes \$493.0 million for land resources, habitat management, resource protection and maintenance, and management of the National Conservation Areas. BLM manages more wildlife habitat acreage than any other Federal agency, supporting conservation efforts for 3,000 species and preserving and restoring essential habitat for 430 threatened or endangered species. Management activities benefit native prairie life, wildlife, and livestock and help stabilize soils, maintain and improve water quality, reduce surface runoff and control flooding, improve ecological site conditions, and enhance overall environmental well-being.

The 2021 budget for BLM takes steps to address the current untenable state of the Wild Horse and Burro program (WH&B). Wild horse and burro populations on the range have exploded, far exceeding what is healthy for the land and the animals, degrading ecosystem function, and limiting the water and forage available for domestic and wildlife species. The number of animals in off-range facilities and off-range pastures has also exploded, driving up the cost for BLM to care for those animals and consuming most of the program's resources.

The 2021 BLM budget requests \$116.8 million for the WH&B program, an additional investment of \$15.3 million. This significant increase, following on the heels of a major boost in funding provided in 2020, will help slow the growth rate of the wild

horse and burro populations on the range and could lay the groundwork for implementation of a long-term strategy to reduce the on-range population and achieve appropriate management levels. The 2021 proposal is consistent with congressional direction to pursue a nonlethal management strategy. BLM will continue to emphasize gathers and removals of animals and the increased use of all fertility control measures. The bureau will continue efforts to promote more adoptions, including expanding the use of adoption incentive payments. The budget also proposes language to expand BLM's existing authority to transfer animals to other agencies for work purposes.



Wild horses at a wild horse and burro event at Deerwood Ranch in Wyoming

Balancing habitat conservation and responsible development of resources ensures the best outcome for the people and wildlife that rely on our Federal lands. In 2018, Interior initiated an effort to work with States and other partners to improve the habitat quality, winter range, and migration corridors for antelope, elk, and mule deer. Those migration corridors demonstrate that resource development can occur while maintaining important habitat for game species in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Working with the Interior bureaus and Western States,

USGS is mapping how large game animals migrate seasonally across the landscape. In 2019, Interior announced the award of \$2.1 million in grants to State and local partners for conservation activities in migration corridors. The grants are expected to leverage more than \$8.6 million in matching contributions for habitat conservation.

As the largest wholesaler of water in the country and operator of 53 hydroelectric power plants accounting for 15 percent of the U.S. hydropower generation, Reclamation works to balance the competing uses of water resources at its projects, including through its support for measures that will help to conserve water. The competing water uses in the West include Tribal, municipal, industrial, agricultural, ecological, power-generation, and recreational uses of water.

Reclaiming Lands

Interior's resource stewardship mission includes the environmental restoration work of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). OSMRE works with States to reclaim and restore abandoned mine lands. Eliminating hazards and environmental degradation clears the way for productive use of the lands, such as agriculture, wildlife habitat, or development. Mine site reclamation improves the environment, safeguards people and property, and helps to revitalize communities and local economies.

In 2019, OSMRE reclaimed or mitigated the equivalent of 15,400 acres of land with natural resource degradation associated with past mining. In 2021, OSMRE plans to remediate 14,000 acres of abandoned coal mine lands to address health, safety, and environmental concerns.

OSMRE estimates that in 2021, 90 percent of active coal mining sites will be free of offsite impacts, and 44 percent of past mining sites will be reclaimed to post-mining beneficial use.

In response to the challenges now facing water management in the West, in 2018 President Trump issued a Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West. The Memorandum directs Interior and the Department of Commerce to work together to minimize unnecessary regulatory burdens to address water infrastructure challenges in the West. Implementing this Presidential Memorandum will increase the supply of water to homes, communities, and farms—which annually produce billions of dollars of agricultural products—while protecting wildlife and refugees. Reclamation and FWS continue to meet these objectives, with efforts focused on encouraging collaboration—to create efficiencies and coordination and to more effectively deliver water and services to customers.

In 2019, Department officials signed the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan—a multi-year effort among Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and the Republic of Mexico to encourage water conservation and reduce water use. Secretary Bernhardt recently announced Interior will begin to work on a new report analyzing the effectiveness of current Colorado River operational rules to ensure continued reliable water and power resources across the Southwest—a year ahead of when the current rules require the report. The 2021 budget advances implementation of the USGS Next Generation Water Observing System in the Upper Colorado River, the source of water for more than 40 million people and irrigation for 5.5 million acres of farmland. Leveraging the latest technologies, the expansion of this system into the Upper Colorado will deliver real-time water quality and quantity for this snowmelt-dominated basin in the Mountain West, which is facing long-term drought conditions.

The 2021 budget includes \$1.1 billion for Reclamation activities. This request includes investments in water infrastructure in the Western States to meet competing water supply demands. Reclamation is moving forward with projects authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) to increase water supplies, storage, and reliability of supplies to help address the need.

Reclamation also manages financial assistance awards, such as grants and cooperative agreements through its WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America’s Resources for Tomorrow) programs. These programs support innovative water savings and water reuse projects and forecasting analysis of basinwide water supply and demand to support resource planning. In 2019, Reclamation awarded Title XVI program funding expected to deliver more than 411,000 acre-feet of recycled or reclaimed water. Cumulatively, Reclamation’s WaterSMART- and Title XVI-funded projects from 2010 to 2019 are expected to result in water savings of 1,352,679 acre-feet. One acre-foot, or 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for 1 year.



Secretary Bernhardt inspects the water and power facility at Hoover Dam.

To address water supply reliability to customers, the 2021 budget includes more than \$103.2 million to address extraordinary maintenance needs at Reclamation facilities and \$76.3 million for Reclamation research and development to leverage technology to address water supply challenges.

Striking a Regulatory Balance

Since taking office, the Administration has stimulated an unprecedented economic boom. One key to this success is the Administration's commitment to lower the regulatory burden on Americans. Through EOs 13771 and 13777, President Trump directed agencies to reform regulations that are ineffective, duplicative, and obsolete. Interior responded by reforming and standardizing our outdated internal NEPA reviews and by streamlining program permitting and review processes to deliver better service. By 2019, that effort generated an estimated \$3.7 billion in regulatory relief for Americans. For the past 3 years, Interior has ranked at the top of all Government agencies in deregulatory actions. Through common-sense improvements to our review and permitting processes, balanced with the need to protect the environment, the Department is making doing business with Interior easier.

The NEPA streamlining effort has been a notable accomplishment. The changes allow project work to begin sooner, saving government and industry time and money by shortening the environmental review process. Through changes in the administrative processes, Interior has been able to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing science, quality, or legal sufficiency. Interior's Office of the Solicitor is involved from day one, and bureaus review each Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) concurrently rather than consecutively. Since implementing the NEPA reforms in 2017 in BLM, the average time to complete an EIS has dropped from 4 years to 1.25 years from start to finish. Since 2018, BLM's Environmental Assessments have decreased in length by 36 percent, and completion time has dropped from an average of 1 year to 3 months.

The 2021 budget continues to invest in process improvements to deliver better service in grazing, onshore oil, gas, coal, and other mineral leasing programs and in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation Enforcement's permitting of coal operations and mine plan review processes. The BLM onshore oil and gas program's Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) process is a good example of

the success of these efforts. Before 2017, completing an APD took BLM an average of 257 days; in 2019, it took the program 108 days—a drop of 58 percent. This progress occurred despite the number of APDs nearly tripling over the same time—from 1,692 in FY 2016 to 5,071 in FY 2019.

In 2019, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) finalized the improved Blowout Preventer Systems and Well Control regulations. The new regulations will remove unnecessary regulatory burdens to responsible offshore development while maintaining safety and environmental protection.

In 2019, Interior updated regulations to simplify the process for Tribes to enter into Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERAs) with the Department so Tribes can better take control of developing energy resources on their land. Although TERAs have been available since 2008, no Tribe has requested one because of the burdensome requirements. The final regulations were developed with input from Tribes during consultation and a public comment period and allow Tribes to seek preapplication consultation and submit formal applications for a TERA. Complementing those improvements, in response to Tribal concerns, Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary's Order 3377 to help clarify energy-related functions that Tribes may contract to perform under the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2017 as part of a TERA. Those actions clear hurdles that have hindered Tribes from exercising their sovereign right to develop energy on their lands.

Facilitating Responsible Energy Resource Management

Interior manages the Nation's great wealth of energy and mineral resources on Federal lands and on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Managing the development of those resources helps strengthen America's energy security and independence. With the rise of technology, our economy is increasingly reliant on critical minerals needed to produce products such as batteries and electronics. Interior also helps to reduce the United States' dependence on foreign imports for those materials.

Interior plays a unique role in meeting our Nation’s domestic energy needs. As the steward of Federal energy resources—including oil, gas, coal, hydro-power, and renewable energy resources—Interior balances energy production with its other land management missions. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Nation’s energy.

Those activities generate revenue that directly benefits taxpayers. In 2019, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue disbursed \$11.7 billion—nearly twice the FY 2016 total—in energy and mineral revenue from energy activities on Federal lands and waters and on Native American lands. Of that amount, \$8.1 billion went directly to the General Treasury and other Treasury special funds, \$2.4 billion was shared with States and local governments, and \$1.1 billion was paid to Native American mineral owners.



Oil production facility in Alaska

Under President Trump’s America First Energy Plan, the United States is a global leader in oil and gas production. By advancing policies that embrace domestic energy development, the Trump Administration is putting the Nation on a path toward greater energy security and prosperity. American families and businesses are seeing the associated benefits of job growth and low energy prices.

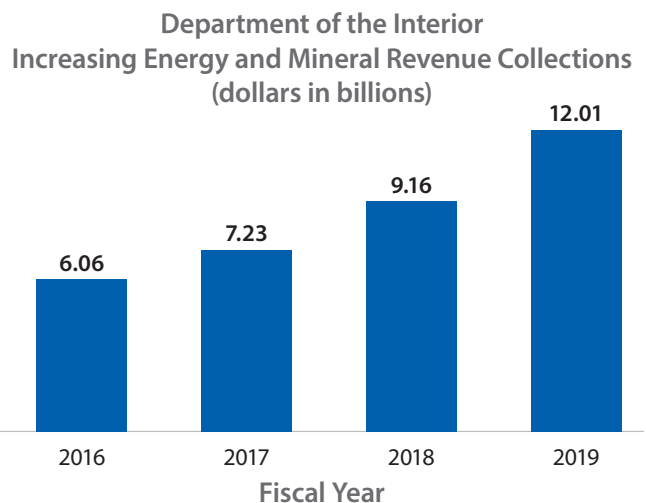
Under the Trump Administration, crude oil and natural gas production has hit all-time highs, with

Federal leases generating \$10.9 billion in revenue in 2019. Energy and mineral development revenues have nearly doubled since 2016. In 2019, Interior collected more than \$12.0 billion from energy and mineral extraction from Federal lands and waters and Native American lands—a 31-percent increase over 2018 for the same timeframe. U.S. net energy imports have fallen to their lowest levels since 1982, and the United States became a net exporter of natural gas in 2017. The Energy Information Administration’s Annual Energy Outlook 2019 expects the United States to become a net exporter of energy overall, including petroleum and other liquids, in 2020.

The 2021 budget includes \$796.1 million to encourage the safe development of oil and gas, coal, other minerals, and renewable energy and the strong management of associated revenue on behalf of taxpayers.

A large portion of Interior’s energy development activities occur on the OCS. The 2021 request includes \$392.8 million to support the responsible exploration, development, and inspection of America’s offshore energy resources. Within this request is \$188.8 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to manage development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

BOEM plays a key role in achieving the Nation’s energy strategy by promoting energy security,



environmental protection, and economic development through responsible, science-informed management of offshore conventional and renewable energy and mineral resources. BOEM also oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals, making available sand and gravel resources to Federal, State, and local agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. BOEM carries out its responsibilities while balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments.

In 2021, BSEE will continue to ensure safe and environmentally sound offshore energy development. BSEE is committed to operating its inspection program at the highest level of effectiveness, while continuously exploring ways to increase the overall efficiency of the program. BSEE is enhancing its inspection program through an annual inspection strategy that includes risk-based inspections—refining permitting strategies based on risk to optimize safety. In FY 2019, BSEE conducted 21,353 inspections, an increase of more than 1,600 compared with the number performed in FY 2016. The budget includes \$204.0 million for BSEE activities to strengthen the Federal offshore oil and gas inspection program.

Onshore, BLM manages oil and gas activities. The 2021 budget includes \$195.5 million in current and permanent funding for BLM’s oil and gas activities, of which \$139.2 million is requested in direct appropriations. Funding will expand areas available for leasing, expedite permitting, and improve program management. In 2021, BLM will continue work to streamline leasing processes and speed the review of Applications for Permits to Drill and efforts to expand development on the Alaska North Slope. The budget will also help to expedite the processing of rights-of-way permits needed to move energy to consumers and job-creating industry.

BLM’s Federal coal leasing program covers roughly 570 million acres and supplies more than 40 percent of the coal produced in the United States. The 2021 budget acknowledges the Nation’s continued reliance on Federal coal resources for a significant

DOI Energy Management	
BIA	Oversees leasing of Tribal and Indian land for energy development
BLM	Administers onshore energy and subsurface minerals on certain public lands
BOEM	Oversees offshore oil, gas, and wind development
BOR	Is the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States
BSEE	Charged with improving safety and ensuring environmental protection offshore
ONRR	Collects revenue from energy production and development
OSMRE	Works with States and Tribes to oversee coal mining operations

share of its energy needs. Federal coal production increased by nearly 2 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2018. The 2021 budget includes \$18.9 million for the BLM coal management program, focused on reducing permit processing times, simplifying the lease application process, strengthening inspection and enforcement capacity, and improving the timeliness to complete lease sale fair market value determinations. BLM will continue to pursue improvements to its coal management activities to facilitate access to this abundant resource, including expediting the processing of lease applications and providing more timely inspection and enforcement actions.

BLM also manages onshore renewable energy activities on public lands. The 2021 budget includes \$29.5 million to support the review and siting of geothermal resources, wind and solar energy projects on public lands, and rights-of-way applications to connect these projects to transmission lines. As part of that process, BLM conducts environmental reviews under NEPA for all renewable energy projects proposed on BLM-administered lands.

In BIA, the 2021 budget requests \$25.7 million for energy and mineral development programs in support of Tribal communities. The budget also proposes to realign the Minerals and Mining Resources program to improve coordination with the Office of Trust Services programs, such as the

Ensuring a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals

In November 2019, Interior announced steps to strengthen the partnership between the United States and Australia to develop both nations' critical mineral assets. Critical minerals are used in nearly all economic sectors for a range of products, including mobile phones, electronics, batteries, fiber optics, steel, military gear, and medical equipment. The new activities focus on the following:

- jointly mapping critical mineral potential and performing quantitative mineral assessments,
- determining geological controls on critical mineral distribution, and
- developing data analytics capability to understand supply and demand to support critical minerals trade between the two countries.

These research priorities and international cooperation are both significant aspects of Executive Order 13817, Federal Strategy to Ensure a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals. Among other things, the strategy directs Interior to locate domestic supplies of those minerals, ensure access to information necessary for the study and production of minerals, and expedite permitting for minerals projects. The strategy also directs the U.S. Geological Survey to explore international partnerships with close allies and partners to learn more about how those countries study their critical minerals and what lessons the United States could take from them.

Indian Energy Service Center. Income from energy and mineral production is the largest source of revenue from natural resources on Indian trust lands. In 2019, \$1.1 billion in revenue from oil, gas, and mineral activities was disbursed to Tribes and individual Indian mineral rights owners. Tribes use this revenue to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs.

The 2021 budget includes \$91.2 million for USGS work to conduct domestic energy and mineral resource assessments, providing essential information to policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public. These assessments inform domestic development and further reduce America's dependence on foreign energy and critical minerals. In 2019, USGS provided updated assessments that identified an estimated 214 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered, technically recoverable natural gas resources in the Marcellus and Point Pleasant-Utica Shale formations. Undertaken as part of a nationwide project assessing domestic petroleum basins by using standardized methodology, this information will guide energy resource development for this generation, while USGS continues to look toward the future of American energy. USGS and an international research consortium have taken another leap forward in evaluating gas hydrates as a potential future energy source. In 2019, USGS reported that drilling in the far north of Alaska,

near the giant Prudhoe Bay oil field, confirmed the existence of two high-quality reservoirs fully saturated with gas hydrate.

For decades, public and national policymakers have used minerals and materials flow information collected and cataloged by USGS to forecast supply and demand, develop national policies, formulate plans to deal with shortages and interruptions in supply, and maintain a competitive position in the global economy. Of the mineral commodities tracked by USGS, 35 are now classified as "critical" to the Nation's economic and national security, meaning those minerals lack viable substitutes and are at risk of potential supply disruption. In 2019, the Administration released a Federal Strategy to Ensure a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals, in response to President Trump's EO 13817 to strengthen domestic availability of critical minerals.

The 2021 President's budget includes \$60.7 million to support USGS mineral resources science, including \$31.4 million to further identify U.S. critical mineral resource supplies. The budget continues the Trump Administration's support for the national-scale information needed to identify domestic critical mineral resources and improve the understanding of them. Built around a partnership between USGS and State Geological Surveys, four regional working groups (Eastern, Central, and Western United States plus Alaska) are initially

focused on rare-earth element deposits that are necessary for the modern mobile devices, vehicles, and defense systems that drive the American economy and ensure America's military supremacy.

Upholding Commitments to Indian Country and Insular Areas

DOI fosters government-to-government relationships with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. With the recent recognition of the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the number of federally recognized Tribes now stands at 574. The Department also oversees relations with U.S. Territories and insular areas. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and has oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. OIA also has jurisdiction over "excluded areas" of Palmyra Atoll and "residual administration" of Wake Island.

These relationships with Tribal and insular communities help to promote good governance and support nation building and self-determination. The 2021 budget supports the Administration's commitment to fulfill the Nation's trust and insular responsibilities to bolster infrastructure, strengthen economic prosperity, fulfill obligations, and preserve and foster cultural heritage.

Indian Affairs

The Department is committed to Tribal prosperity and self-determination and works with Tribes to support opportunities in economic development, education, and law enforcement and to strengthen communities. The Federal policy of Indian self-determination allows Tribes to choose between having the U.S. government provide direct services or operating federally funded programs themselves. The 2021 budget includes \$2.8 billion for Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education programs, including \$369.1 million to fully fund estimated Contract and Tribal Support Costs. This funding covers the costs of services provided by Tribes that choose to administer



Expedition Yellowstone group playing the Assiniboine game "Sticks"

Landmark National Tribal Broadband Summit

As part of the Trump Administration's effort to facilitate broadband development in rural America and Indian Country, Interior, in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Institute of Museum and Library Services, held a 2-day National Tribal Broadband Summit in September 2019.

High-speed connectivity enables Tribal leaders to grow their economy, improve government services, advance skills training, and nurture cultural preservation and learning. It empowers individuals to access the global marketplace and quality health care, use online educational tools, and prepare the next generation for an increasingly tech-focused job market. Broadband helps Tribal libraries, museums, cultural centers, and community organizations serve as stewards of the unique knowledge, traditions, skills, and languages of the people they serve every day.

Currently, broadband access in other rural parts of the country outpaces development on rural Tribal lands. A large proportion of Tribal areas are located on rough terrain in rural locations. Like most rural locations, populations are more sparse than in urban areas. These factors drive up the costs for businesses to serve Tribal areas, creating a barrier

to broadband deployment on Tribal lands. Rural broadband deployment is achievable—73.3% of rural non-Tribal locations have at least one broadband provider; however, only 46.6% of rural Tribal locations have coverage.

Tribal leaders and representatives of Tribal organizations; representatives of schools and school districts serving underconnected Native students; Tribal libraries, museums, and cultural centers; Federal program managers and policymakers; and the private sector participated in 30 panel discussions and heard from more than 80 speakers. Discussions focused on laying a foundation for building capacity among Tribal communities to support broadband deployment and to identify new opportunities for private-sector investment in broadband.

Interior will continue working with Tribal and industry stakeholders to extend connectivity for Tribal nations and build upon digital infrastructure to achieve the shared goal of strengthening Native American communities now and for the future. The 2021 budgets for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education propose \$13.5 million to expand broadband access in Indian Country.

contracted Federal activities. The budget maintains the separation of funding for BIA and BIE, as enacted in 2020.

The budget includes \$1.9 billion for BIA programs. Proposed program levels reflect priorities identified through the Tribal-Interior Budget Council and focus resources where BIA uniquely serves Tribal needs. This funding advances self-governance and self-determination, fosters stronger economies and self-sufficiency, supports safe Indian communities through a wide range of activities, and provides stewardship of trust resources. BIA programs deliver community services, restore Tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, and support law enforcement, courts, and public safety on Tribal lands.

In 2019, Indian Affairs hosted the first National Tribal Broadband Summit, bringing in more than 250 people from industry and Indian Country to share information and discuss how Federal agencies can assist Tribes. Building on that momentum,

BIA's 2021 budget includes \$8.5 million to help expand broadband access to Tribal communities in areas with little or no connectivity. This effort supports President Trump's Executive Order to encourage increased access to broadband in rural and remote areas.

The 2021 budget includes \$423.7 million for BIA Public Safety and Justice activities, of which \$390.4 million directly supports 191 law enforcement programs and 96 corrections programs run both by Tribes and by BIA as direct services. The 2021 budget continues to address the opioid and illegal narcotics crisis, which has been particularly devastating in Indian Country. This funding will expand BIA capacity to address the increase in drug-related activities through interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug-related crime. The initiative supports Indian Affairs' participation in Federal initiatives targeting opioid and substance abuse prevention efforts to better leverage expertise and resources to combat the opioid crisis, which remains an Administration priority.

The budget includes \$3.0 million to support the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American

Indians and Alaska Natives, also known as Operation Lady Justice, established in November 2019 by President Trump. The objective of the Task Force is to improve response, address investigative challenges, and collect and manage data across jurisdictions. The Task Force will tackle the complex issues that have impeded progress in solving these cases. The Task Force—in coordination and consultation with American Indians and Alaska Natives—will establish multijurisdictional cold case teams to develop protocols for approaching new and unsolved cases. As of the end of 2019, the Task Force had already met with survivors and Tribal leaders in Alaska, Arizona, South Dakota, and Washington State to include their voices in its recommendations.

The 2021 budget includes \$209.7 million for BIA Natural Resources stewardship programs supporting resource conservation, economic use, recreation, and protection of Tribal resource rights. Within that amount is \$54.1 million for Tribal forestry programs in support of the Administration’s active forest management reforms. The budget also includes \$11.2 million for the Tribal Management/Development Program supporting Tribal management of fish and game programs on

Indian reservations. These programs ensure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and significantly contribute to the economic development of Tribal communities and the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism.

The budget maintains a strong commitment to meet Tribal settlement agreements and includes \$43.9 million for BIA Water Rights Settlements. At this funding level, BIA remains on track to meet current water settlement commitments within the legislated timeframes.

In July 2019, Indian Affairs executed the Department’s first Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) section 105(l) lease agreement. In response to increased Tribal interest in using the 105(l) agreements, the 2021 budget proposes to establish indefinite current appropriation accounts to support these leases in both the Indian Health Service and Interior. These accounts are consistent with the budgeting for Contract Support Costs, as both requirements have unique legal authority, and actual costs are difficult to predict far enough in advance for budget formulation. The budget proposes one account, Payments for Tribal



Grand Canyon, seen from atop Desert View Watchtower

Leases, which would be used to administer both BIA and BIE 105(l) leases. The budget includes \$21.6 million for the estimated need for 105(l) leases in 2021.

The 2021 budget requests \$944.5 million for BIE programs. Funding continues core Indian education programs, including formula funding and operations and maintenance funding for elementary and secondary schools and support for postsecondary programs. The budget prioritizes programs needed to support direct BIE school operations and services focusing resources to improve the quality and efficiency of BIE schools. The budget continues support to advance BIE management reform efforts to deliver better services to schools. Those efforts include building capacity in acquisition, school safety and repairs, performance tracking, and technical support to the field. The budget includes \$68.9 million to support facility construction, repairs, deferred maintenance, and capital improvements.

The BIE budget includes a specific investment of \$5.0 million to expand and upgrade broadband access at BIE schools to provide a 21st-century

learning environment. Broadband internet connections enable educators and students in remote BIE-funded schools to access innovative resources, comply with online standardized testing requirements, and access knowledge and expertise worldwide. Funds will be used to upgrade connectivity at BIE schools that have insufficient broadband access to accommodate online standardized testing. The funds will also support installation of the last mile of fiber needed to provide broadband access to the remaining BIE-funded schools without access—those in the most remote and hard-to-access areas. BIE will also continue to leverage the Federal Communications Commission’s E-Rate program, which helps schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband with up to a 90-percent discount of eligible costs.

The 2021 budget proposes to create the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) to report directly to the Assistant Secretary–Indian Affairs. The proposal positions Interior for the eventual termination of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) in accordance with the American Indian Trust Funds Management Reform

Operation Lady Justice

Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives

In November 2019, President Trump signed Executive Order 13898, establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Task Force, in coordination and consultation with American Indians and Alaska Natives, will develop protocols for new and unsolved cases and establish multijurisdictional cold case teams. The objective of the Task Force is to improve the response to investigative challenges and collect and manage data across jurisdictions.

The Task Force will facilitate better coordination and collaboration between Tribal and adjacent communities; Federal, State, and local government agencies; and the public. It will support long-term strategies and provide greater clarity on the roles, authorities, and jurisdiction for those involved. On the Task Force are top officials from the Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, and Department of Health and Human Services.

The Task Force was established following months of listening sessions and roundtables from Alaska to Washington, D.C. Soon after, Attorney General

Barr announced the Justice Department’s national strategy to address missing and murdered Native Americans. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative places coordinators in 11 U.S. Attorney’s offices who will develop protocols for a more coordinated law enforcement response to missing person cases. The plan also calls for the deployment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s most advanced response capabilities when needed, improved data collection and analysis, and training to support local response efforts.

American Indian and Alaska Native people suffer from disproportionately high levels of violence, which can have lasting impacts on families and communities. Native American women face particularly high rates of violence, with at least one-half suffering sexual or intimate-partner violence in their lifetime. Many Tribal families have experienced the loss of loved ones who went missing or were murdered. The Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives will work to strengthen the Federal, State, and Tribal law enforcement response to these continuing problems.



President Donald J. Trump met with President Hilda Heine of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, President David Panuelo of the Federated States of Micronesia, and President Thomas Remengesau, Jr. of the Republic of Palau at the White House, May 21, 2019.

Act of 1994, reflecting the Department’s successful trust reform efforts. The budget includes \$108.4 million for BTFA, which will become the new home for the ongoing essential functions currently performed by OST. The budget also proposes to consolidate and rename certain OST offices to gain efficiencies and reflect functional changes or operational emphasis under BTFA.

Insular Affairs

The Office of Insular Affairs strengthens economic and health capacities in the U.S. Territories and fulfills obligations to the freely associated states under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association. An example of this is OIA’s work in 2019 to leverage the expertise of Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation to assist utilities in each of the freely associated states to improve the management of hydropower in Pohnpei, Federated State of Micronesia; enhance the operating efficiency of the utility system in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands; and

make the Republic of Palau more drought resilient through smart water management.

In 2021, OIA will continue to implement activities to bolster healthcare capacity, strengthen island economies, and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts. OIA will also participate in foreign policy and defense matters concerning the U.S. Territories and the freely associated states. The 2021 budget includes \$89.2 million in current appropriations, and an additional \$530.0 million is available through permanent appropriations. The 2021 budget also proposes \$5.0 million for compensation to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, authorized by P.L. 108-188.

Improving Government Services

President Trump issued EO 13781 to modernize and reform the executive branch, and Interior is leading the way, developing and executing strategies to streamline processes and better serve the

President Trump's Management Agenda Modernizing Government for the 21st Century

The President's Management Agenda (PMA) sets a long-term vision to build more effective and modern government capabilities that work on behalf of the American people and focus on the Federal Government's mission, service, and stewardship.

To modernize government for the 21st century, the PMA challenges Federal agencies to deliver results along Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) goals to achieve transformation in Data, Accountability, and Transparency; IT Modernization; and the Workforce of the Future.

The following are the nine PMA CAP goals that are the framework for Interior's management agenda:

1. Modernize IT to Increase Productivity and Security
2. Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset
3. Developing a Workforce for the 21st Century
4. Improving Customer Experience with Federal Services
5. Sharing Quality Services
6. Shifting from Low-Value to High-Value Work
7. Category Management—Leveraging Common Contracts and Best Practices to Drive Savings and Efficiencies
8. Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants
9. Getting Payments Right

Through comprehensive efforts, including the DOI Reorganization and Efficiency 2020, Interior is leveraging technology to improve our operational efficiency, service delivery to the public, oversight and accountability for government resources, and investment in the long-term strength of our workforce.

American people. Interior has made significant progress to support the principal management objectives for Federal agencies outlined in the President's Management Agenda.

Delivering Better Customer Service—Interior achieved significant progress in 2019 in delivering better service and improving Interior operations and customer service. The Department launched a three-pronged reorganization effort: common regions, operations closer to customers, and increased use of shared services to improve

operations. Each of those objectives focuses on a stronger Interior to better meet the challenges of the next 100 years.

Interior consolidated 49 regions across the Department into 12 new Interior regions, establishing the same regional structure across all Interior bureaus except the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee. To implement this new structure, Interior established Field Special Assistants in each of the new regions. The Field Special Assistants are on the ground coordinating regional efforts, encouraging bureau collaboration, and leveraging the new regional structure to innovate administrative processes and encourage expansion of shared services across regions.

To improve programmatic responsiveness and overall customer service, in 2019, Interior launched the comprehensive reorganization of the Bureau of Land Management, shifting bureau resources closer to the majority of BLM's customers, who are out West. Interior moved many of the headquarters functions of the Bureau of Land Management to Grand Junction, CO—closer to BLM's program operations and customers—and shifted more program operations and positions to BLM's State and Field Offices. The reorganization and relocation of BLM will be completed in 2020. Fully implemented, the reorganization will transform BLM into a more field-focused organization—in step with regional land management concerns and more responsive to its customers—and establish centers of excellence throughout the West.

At the same time, Interior completed third-party comprehensive evaluations of three key, Department-wide administrative functions—Information Technology, Procurement, and Human Capital Services—to identify opportunities to improve and increase the use of shared services across the Department. Armed with insight from the evaluations and with feedback from those implementing the new Interior regions, Interior piloted an IT interoperability initiative in the Alaska Region. The pilot successfully enabled Interior employees to easily connect to Interior's network, bureau resources, and local printers at any Interior location,

while keeping internal networks secure from non-Interior-managed devices. The pilot demonstrated a solution that addressed a significant barrier to collaboration across Interior organizations in the regions—for example, making it easier for Interior firefighting operations to coordinate work in the field.

The 2021 budget assumes the successful completion of the DOI reorganization in 2020 with ongoing support for reforms incorporated directly into bureau budgets. The 2021 budget includes \$1.5 million in the Office of the Secretary to support Field Special Assistants in the Interior regions and continues to implement shared services and Department-wide efficiencies as part of Efficiency 2020.

Modernizing, Implementing Innovation, and Leveraging Shared Services—The use of shared services is taking hold across the Federal Government because it makes economic and managerial sense for large operations to adopt common solutions for standard enterprise functions.

Administrative shared services will continue to be a vital component of DOI’s modernization efforts in 2021. Interior is collaborating with other Federal agencies and working across Interior to improve operations and meet mission needs.

As an example, the 2021 budget continues agency-wide efforts to provide transparency, reduce duplicative grants, and streamline grants management processes. In 2019, Interior established the Office of Grants Management to provide leadership, guidance, and consultation services to strengthen management of grants, cooperative agreements, and financial assistance. The Office works to ensure consistent policies and operations across the Department, which in turn will ensure the responsible use of the roughly \$6.0 billion awarded annually by Interior and increase accountability and transparency. Interior also published the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) to strengthen grants management, including requirements that address conflict of interest and data disclosure, and established a DOI Financial Assistance



White River, Mount Rainier National Park, WA

Certification and Appointment Program to standardize and professionalize the financial assistance occupational series.

As part of this effort, Interior is deploying GrantSolutions, a shared service managed by the Department of Health and Human Services. GrantSolutions is an end-to-end grants management system, which will improve processing and tracking of grants and cooperative agreements. The 2021 budget includes \$6.1 million to cover operating costs of the GrantSolutions enterprise system, budgeted directly in the bureau budgets based on an algorithm of use factors.

Interior is taking an aggressive, enterprisewide approach to modernize IT systems, enhance IT security, and improve technology business management. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is implementing GSA's Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions agencywide to improve the Department's network infrastructure and provide a modern platform for our IT services and cloud email and collaboration. This investment lays the technology foundation needed to improve communication and collaboration across Interior bureaus and with our customers.

In 2021, Interior will also continue efforts to improve data management across the Department. Interior is implementing a strategy to leverage data across the agency to enable evidence-based policymaking and better accomplish administrative and program missions. In 2020, the Department will continue to create a searchable comprehensive data inventory identifying assets by mission and also by category, such as records, and privacy or controlled unclassified information. This work enables Interior to align data governance with program mission priorities—to improve data interoperability across Interior in areas such as energy development, production, and revenue—and with recreation opportunities.

Implementing Efficiency 2020—Interior is continuing efforts begun in 2019 to improve delivery of administrative operations to benefit employees and customers through Efficiency 2020. The Department is leveraging resources to modernize and transform Interior's administrative services to

achieve long-term cost avoidance, which benefits Interior's mission programs. Simpler, smarter, and faster operations will produce meaningful and lasting change that stands the test of time.

Reform efforts focus on three areas: human capital, procurement, and information technology. The 2021 budget includes \$13.7 million within appropriated Working Capital Fund programs to implement efficiencies such as these, which were initiated in 2019 and 2020:

- Reduce the number of human resource policies across Interior bureaus to eliminate redundancy and reduce confusion about the applicability of policies. A new Human Resources Review Board reduced the number of human resource policy documents across Interior bureaus by 52 percent in 2019.
- Increase the use of standardized position descriptions across the Department to reduce the time to initiate hiring actions and share them across bureaus. In 2019, Interior developed standardized position descriptions for 60 fire positions across the agency.
- Implement a single, enterprisewide talent acquisition system, USA Staffing, a shared service offered by the Office of Personnel Management. Once in place, Interior's human resource managers will more efficiently recruit, evaluate, assess, certify, select, and onboard employees, with common libraries for position descriptions and metrics dashboards to manage and track workload progress.
- Create an electronic storefront where Interior employees can request the IT equipment and other products they need, while the Department leverages savings and efficiencies through the use of enterprisewide procurements.
- Establish scalable and consistent end-user IT support services to support a single seamless help-desk ticketing system for shared network resources.
- Incorporate robotic process automation to reduce processing times and errors in



Yellowstone Bird Program wildlife biologist releases a spotted towhee

repetitive work, starting with contract close-out processes.

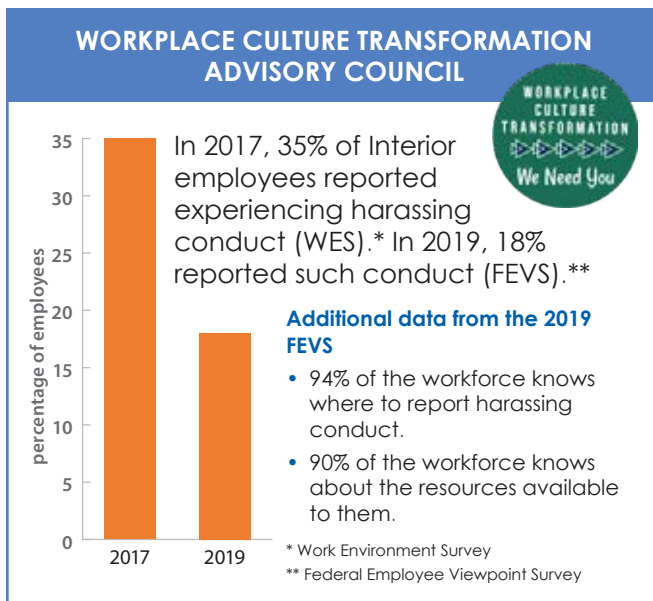
- Implement an agencywide account for routine online purchases to increase transparency and save money on purchase card transactions.
- Create a single, enterprisewide electronic library of common templates and resources used in the acquisition process to help improve the efficiency of procurement processing.

Reforming Workplace Culture—Promoting and maintaining a culture of ethics is key to employee morale, productivity, and trust. In a 2018 report, the U.S. Government Accountability Office outlined the indirect costs that agencies incur when employee misconduct goes unaddressed—including corrosive effects on other employees’ morale, higher employee turnover, reduced productivity, and lower employee commitment to their work

or agency. The Merit Systems Protection Board has also noted in its reporting on sexual harassment that “there is no corner of the Government wherein the Nation can afford to tolerate conduct that diminishes productivity [and] erodes morale.”

Interior is working to change our workplace culture. The Department has taken steps to address sexual harassment and provide a safe work environment by conducting surveys, issuing policy, conducting investigations into sexual harassment allegations, requiring training, establishing an advisory hotline, and developing a tracking system. Building on the comprehensive antiharassment program issued in the 2018 Prevention and Elimination of Harassing Conduct personnel bulletin, in 2019, the Department created a Workplace Culture Transformation Advisory Council to advance comprehensive culture change. The council’s work focuses on addressing issues raised in the annual Federal

Employee Viewpoint Survey administered across the agency—including antiharassment efforts, building positive work relationships, and building career paths across bureaus. In 2020, the Council is sponsoring 72 in-person training sessions and developing online training focused on preventing harassment and increasing respect, sensitivity, and inclusion in the workplace.



In 2020, DOI University will deploy a customized onboarding course designed to acclimate individuals who are newly hired or transferred from within to new positions. The course will focus on creating a culture of acceptance, introduce DOI values, and ensure new employees have the tools and information needed to become effective contributors to the Department.

Interior is implementing comprehensive change across the previously largely independent bureau ethics programs. Secretary Bernhardt has made it clear he is committed to transforming Interior’s ethics program, noting comments in Inspector General investigations over the years highlighting a culture “that did not embrace necessary ethical standards, which erodes the public’s faith in our work.”

Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary’s Order 3375 in 2019 to significantly improve Interior’s ethics program by restructuring and realigning ethics personnel and clarifying roles and responsibilities.

The order streamlines the reporting structure for ethics personnel, establishes the Departmental Ethics Office, and clarifies roles and responsibilities for the Department’s employees. As of August 2019, the Department had increased the number of full-time career ethics professionals to 55, more than double the 21 dedicated ethics staff members in 2017.

The 2021 budget fully implements the Secretary’s Order by proposing to consolidate ethics staffing and funds from across Interior to the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor budget. The 2021 budget shifts \$14.9 million from bureaus and offices to the Office of the Solicitor to fully support the Departmental Ethics Office.

The 2021 budget also fully supports Secretary’s Order 3378, Improving the Department of the Interior Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program. The budget includes \$1.9 million to support a FOIA Office in the Office of the Solicitor to provide greater coordination, tracking, training, and support related to FOIA requests and litigation across Interior.

Information Technology Security—Interior relies on complex, interconnected IT systems to carry out its daily operations. In 2019, The Department spent \$1.2 billion on IT systems to support bureau operations and programs. Interior continued the successful implementation of the Federal Information Technology and Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and addressed statutory requirements to strengthen the centralized role of the Chief Information Officer to include review of all proposed IT budget matters. These actions are helping to implement an aggressive enterprisewide approach to support IT modernization, IT security enhancement, and technology business management. The 2021 budget includes \$18.0 million for Department-wide cybersecurity activities through the appropriated Working Capital Fund. This investment will accelerate Interior’s compliance with Department of Homeland Security-directed Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) cybersecurity requirements.

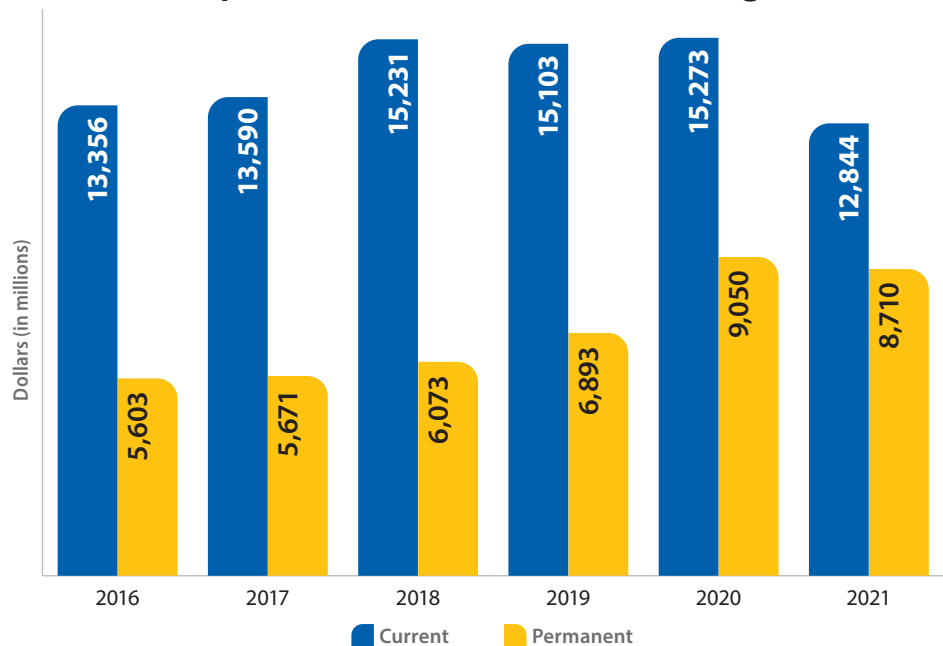
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS (dollars in millions)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations.....	15,103	15,273	12,844	-2,429
Permanent Appropriations (w/mandatory proposals).....	6,893	9,050	8,710	-340
TOTAL (w/o cap adjustment).....	21,997	24,323	21,555	-2,768
[Net discretionary BA].....	[14,951]	[15,160]	[12,699]	[-2,461]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf.....	6,262	4,419	4,870	+450
Onshore Mineral Leasing.....	4,610	4,673	4,046	-626
Other Offsetting Receipts.....	1,815	1,756	1,572	-184
Other Receipts.....	559	1,847	1,862	+15
TOTAL.....	13,246	12,695	12,350	-345

THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2021 budget request totals \$12.8 billion in current authority. Of this, \$11.7 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2021 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations. In 2021, Interior will generate receipts of \$12.3 billion.

Department of the Interior Funding



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, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land at five marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 419 units of the national park system, 568 national wildlife refuges, 70 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, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 345,000 volunteers, who provide more than 9 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$233 million per year.

Conservation—More than 519,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through OSMRE's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS acts to protect more than 2,300 endangered and threatened species, 1,661 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 2021 are \$12.3 billion.

Economic Benefit—Interior contributes an estimated \$315 billion in economic output benefiting the U.S. economy and supports 1.8 million jobs a year, according to Interior's most recent economic report.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 491 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

Energy—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Nation's energy in 2019, including 12 percent of natural gas, 24 percent of oil, and 43 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, 2 percent of windpower, 52 percent of geothermal energy, and 13 percent of solar energy.

Visitation—Annually, more than 70 million visits are made to BLM public lands, more than 318 million visits to national park units, more than 59 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 45 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians—The Department maintains relationships with 574 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of nearly 2 million people. BIE provides education services to 46,000 students in 23 States, attending

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

(continued)

169 elementary and secondary schools, 14 dormitories, and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools. BIA funds 96 corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

American Indian Trust—Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of sub-surface mineral estates. On those lands, Interior manages nearly 131,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration manages approximately \$5.5 billion of trust funds, held in about 3,600 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes, and about 406,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

Science—Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 8,000 streamgages and 3,000 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating two earth observation satellites—the Landsat 7 and 8 missions. USGS has provided Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2019, more than 33 million scenes were downloaded.



Ranger at the Canyon Visitor Education Center in Yellowstone National Park

Legislative Proposals



The 2021 budget request includes the following legislative proposals to request new authorities and reauthorize expiring legislation.

Forest Management—Dense undergrowth has grown profusely across much of the public lands, providing fuel for catastrophic wildfires and worsening insect infestation, invasive species, and disease. These conditions adversely affect the Nation’s forests, rangelands, and watersheds and contribute to increased wildfire risk to surrounding communities. Active management of timber and rangeland vegetation is necessary to combat these threats, save lives, and protect property. The Administration proposes a package of forest management legislative reforms coupled with significant active management investments in the 2021 budget to help mitigate the serious risks of catastrophic wildfire. The proposed legislation would provide categorical exclusions on Interior lands for active forest management, including the ability to harvest dead, dying, or damaged trees and proactive fuels management, including the use of fuel breaks. Those changes are critical to help reduce fire risk, improve forest health, minimize post-fire impacts, prevent re-burn of fire-damaged areas, and improve safety for wildland firefighters.

Public Lands Infrastructure Fund—Interior and Agriculture manage an infrastructure asset portfolio with more than \$18 billion in deferred maintenance, recapitalization, and other needs. The portfolio includes structures, trails, roads, utility systems, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. To address those needs, the budget includes \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The fund will support infrastructure improvements through an allocation of 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, 5 percent for BIE schools, and 5 percent for lands managed

by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all Federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2021–2025 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. Interior and Agriculture would prioritize projects, monitor implementation, and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America’s most visible, visited, and treasured places.

Recreation Fee Program—The budget proposes to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA), which expires on October 1, 2021. As a precaution, the budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a 2-year extension of FLREA through September 2023. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees—\$344.9 million in 2019—are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

Cancel Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Account Balances—The budget proposes to cancel \$230.0 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) program. SNPLMA, enacted in 1998, authorizes BLM to sell specified

public lands around Las Vegas, NV, and retain the proceeds for capital improvements and various conservation, restoration, and recreational purposes in Nevada. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination; the proposal will only reduce a portion of the more than \$800 million in remaining balances and will not affect any projects currently approved for support.

EPA Act Geothermal Payments to Counties—

The budget proposes to restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the his-

torical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the U.S. Treasury by repealing Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. That section changed the distribution to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to the Federal government. The 25-percent share for county payments is inconsistent with longstanding revenue-sharing practices and reduces the return to Federal taxpayers from geothermal leases on Federal lands. The proposal is estimated to result in savings of \$40 million over 10 years.

A scenic mountain landscape featuring a gopher in the foreground. The gopher is standing on a grassy slope, looking towards the right. The background shows a wide valley with a river or stream, surrounded by green hills and mountains. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A black rectangular box is overlaid on the image, containing the text "BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS" in white, serif, all-caps font.

BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2021 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department’s budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

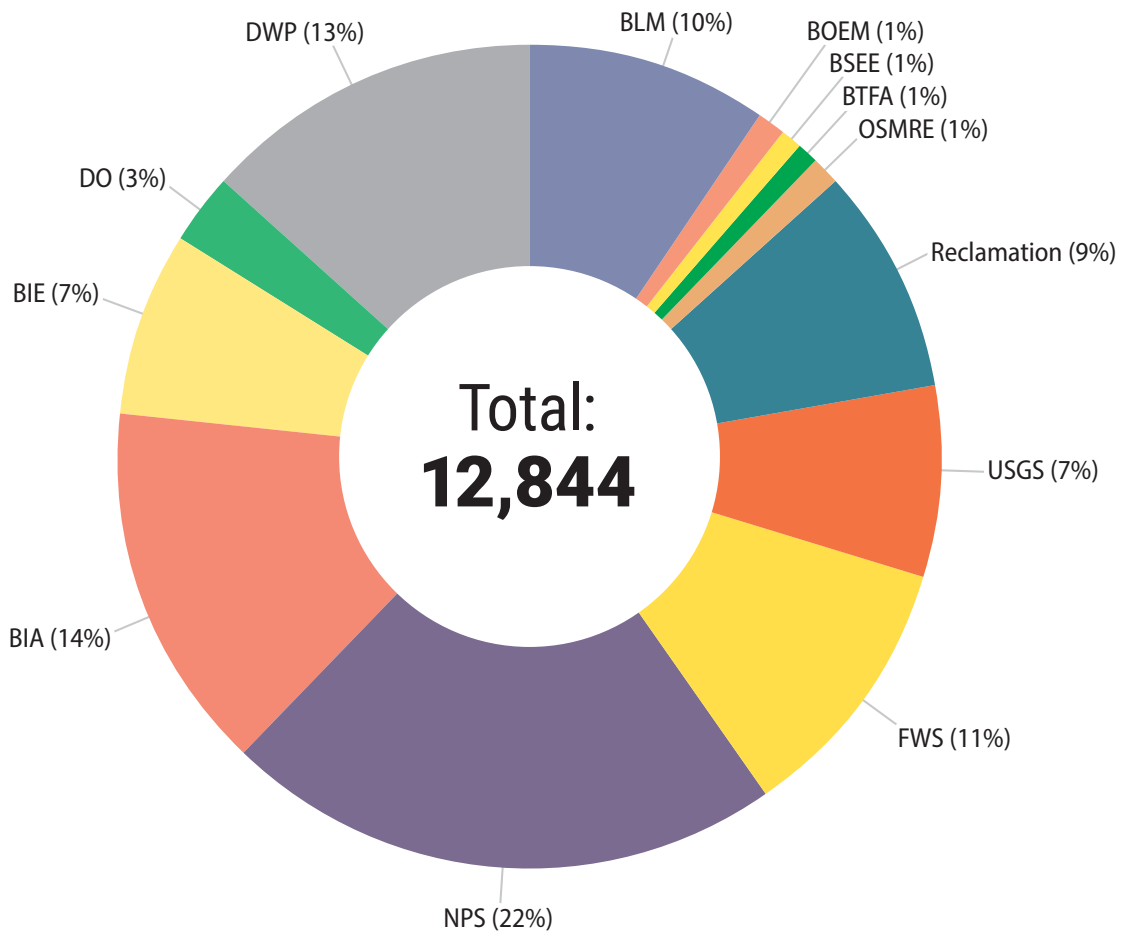
FISCAL YEAR 2021 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in millions)

BLM	1,240	Reclamation ^{1/}	1,138	NPS	2,793	BTFA	108
BOEM	126	USGS	971	BIA	1,858	DO ^{2/}	363
BSEE	129	FWS	1,379	BIE	945	DWP	1,679
OSMRE	116						

^{1/} Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

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



CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Current Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,364	1,384	1,240	-144
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	130	132	126	-6
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	136	133	129	-4
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	256	257	116	-141
U.S. Geological Survey ^{1/}	1,259	1,271	971	-300
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ^{1,2/}	1,675	1,644	1,379	-265
National Park Service ^{1/}	3,350	3,374	2,793	-581
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	3,153	2,047	1,858	-189
Bureau of Indian Education.....	0	1,191	945	-247
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	0	0	108	+108
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary.....	125	132	128	-4
Office of Insular Affairs ^{1/}	106	111	89	-22
Office of the Solicitor.....	66	67	87	+20
Office of Inspector General ^{1/}	55	56	59	+3
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	112	109	0	-109
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	463	475	363	-111
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	516	500	442	-58
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	138	147	148	+1
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10	22	2	-20
Wildland Fire Management.....	989	952	1,003	+51
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration.....	8	8	5	-3
Working Capital Fund.....	56	56	79	+23
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs</i>	1,716	1,685	1,679	-7
Bureau of Reclamation ^{1/}	1,587	1,660	1,128	-532
Central Utah Project Completion Act ^{1/}	15	20	10	-10
Total Current Budget Authority	15,103	15,273	12,844	-2,429
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts.....	-60	-57	-58	-1
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets.....	-92	-77	-88	-11
Adjustments for Discretionary Transfer of Offsetting Collections.....	0	+21	0	-21
Total Net Discretionary	14,951	15,160	12,699	-2,461

^{1/} The 2019 Actual column includes \$327.8 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) for USGS, FWS, NPS, OIA, OIG, BOR, and CUPCA. Further information is provided in Appendix A.

^{2/} The 2019 Actual column does not include a \$15.0 million rescission for the FWS Coastal Impact Assistance program. The rescission was enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) as a Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP), which achieved savings for the 2019 appropriations bill. The rescission was executed as a reduction in permanent budget authority, and the rescission is included in permanent funding totals.

TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Total Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,617	1,683	1,342	-340
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	130	132	126	-6
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	136	133	129	-4
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	826	2,391	1,034	-1,357
U.S. Geological Survey ^{1/}	1,260	1,272	972	-300
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ^{1/, 2/}	3,037	2,932	2,847	-86
National Park Service ^{1/}	4,085	4,115	3,541	-574
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	3,287	2,206	1,985	-222
Bureau of Indian Education.....	0	1,191	945	-247
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	0	0	255	+255
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary.....	2,559	2,806	3,901	+1,095
Office of Insular Affairs ^{1/}	658	638	619	-19
Office of the Solicitor.....	66	67	87	+20
Office of Inspector General ^{1/}	55	56	59	+3
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	258	256	0	-256
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	3,596	3,823	4,667	+844
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	19	20	25	+5
Department-wide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	516	500	442	-58
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	138	147	148	+1
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10	22	2	-20
Wildland Fire Management.....	989	952	1,003	+51
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration.....	575	626	623	-3
Working Capital Fund.....	56	56	79	+23
<i>Subtotal, Department-wide Programs</i>	2,283	2,303	2,297	-7
Bureau of Reclamation ^{1/}	1,698	2,091	1,369	-722
Central Utah Project Completion Act ^{1/}	22	31	21	-10
Total Budget Authority	21,997	24,323	21,555	-2,768

^{1/} The 2019 Actual column includes \$327.8 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) for USGS, FWS, NPS, OIA, OIG, BOR, and CUPCA. Further information is provided in Appendix A.

^{2/} The 2020 Enacted level does not include \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations provided to the Resource Management account in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113), signed by President Trump on January 29, 2020. Additional information can be found in the Explanatory Notes section of Appendix A.

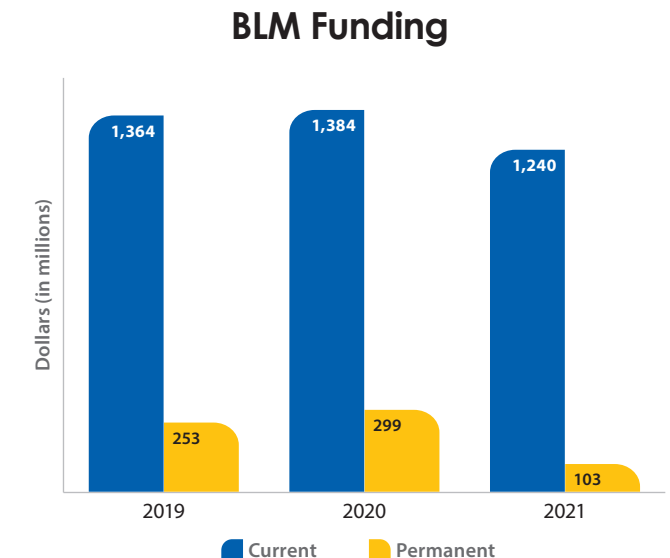


BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget for current appropriations is \$1.2 billion. The budget proposes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$112.8 million for the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation—the two accounts that fund BLM operations. BLM estimates the budget will support staffing of 9,847 full-time equivalents in 2021.

The BLM budget advances Presidential priorities related to economic growth, job creation, and domestic energy production. The 2021 budget promotes an all-of-the-above domestic energy strategy to secure America’s energy strength and generate revenues for Federal and State treasuries and local economies. The budget advances the Administration’s active forest management reforms, which include legislation that supports efficient land management decisionmaking to help reduce fire risk and important investments to support timber production on public lands vital to local economies such as in western Oregon. Recent wildfire seasons, which are now year-long, have highlighted the importance of active forest and rangeland management to improve the health of those landscapes, reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire, protect local communities, and better support multiple use of public lands. At the same time, the BLM budget includes resources to maintain land stewardship commitments. It proposes substantial resources to address wild horse and burro herds on public



lands and clear direction to mitigate the unsustainable growth rate. The budget promotes public lands and water conservation, expands access to outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands, fulfills trust responsibilities, ensures safety and security on public lands, reduces unnecessary regulatory burdens, and streamlines BLM operations to better serve the American public. Consistent with Secretary’s Order 3374, the 2021 BLM budget supports implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Dingell Act).

Management of Lands and Resources—The 2021 budget implements the Administration’s commitment to achieve American energy independence and boost economic growth. The budget includes \$199.3 million for Energy and Minerals Management. That amount includes a request of \$139.2 million for Oil and Gas Management and Inspection and Enforcement programs to maintain



- **The Bureau of Land Management was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.**
- **BLM administers more land than any other Federal agency, managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on 245 million surface acres of public land; those uses include energy and mineral development of conventional and renewable resources; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; rights-of-way; fish and wildlife conservation; and conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.**
- **The bureau is responsible for onshore subsurface mineral estate development on 700 million acres.**
- **It manages the National Conservation Lands, including 28 national monuments, 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 260 wilderness areas.**
- **In 2019, with approximately 10,000 employees and nearly 27,000 volunteers, BLM worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on the public lands and provide recreational and interpretive opportunities and programs.**

and strengthen overall program capacity, improve management, and expedite permitting to facilitate energy development. BLM will continue to ensure our Nation's oil and gas resources are developed in an environmentally responsible manner, consistent with Federal law, that maximizes production while minimizing waste and ensuring the payment of rents and royalties through accurate production data. BLM plans to conduct two lease sales in the 1002 Area of the Alaska North Slope, pursuant to the statutory requirement in P.L. 115-97. BLM is working to increase environmentally sound development in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Those efforts include the publication on November 22, 2019, of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on a new Integrated Activity Plan for the area.

Under the Trump Administration, BLM has initiated efforts to improve the Coal and Other Mineral Resources Management programs. The 2021 budget includes \$18.9 million for Coal Management and \$11.8 million for Other Mineral Resources Management to streamline program activities, expedite processing of applications, and facilitate more timely inspection and enforcement actions.

The Administration's commitment to an all-of-the-above energy strategy is further demonstrated by a \$29.5 million request for BLM's Renewable Energy program. The request continues BLM's timely processing of leasing and development applications

for geothermal energy and rights-of-way (ROW) and leasing applications for wind and solar energy and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related projects.

The BLM budget supports the Administration's commitments and legislative proposals on active forest and rangeland health management reforms, consistent with Executive Order 13855, Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangeland, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk. The 2021 budget for the Oregon and California Grant Lands programs totals \$112.8 million, with \$102.0 million for forest management and timber activities. BLM will continue to plan for offering up to 500 million board feet of timber in 2021, pursuant to its obligation under the O&C Act. The budget also includes \$10.3 million for the Public Domain Forest Management program. In 2021, the program will prioritize activities that support active forest management—including forest thinning and range management to increase resilience to wildfire, insects, disease, and drought—and support timber harvests and biomass use.

The budget request provides \$94.6 million for the Rangeland Management program. To better leverage resources and focus funding on more complex grazing permit-processing requirements, BLM will continue to use the authority provided under

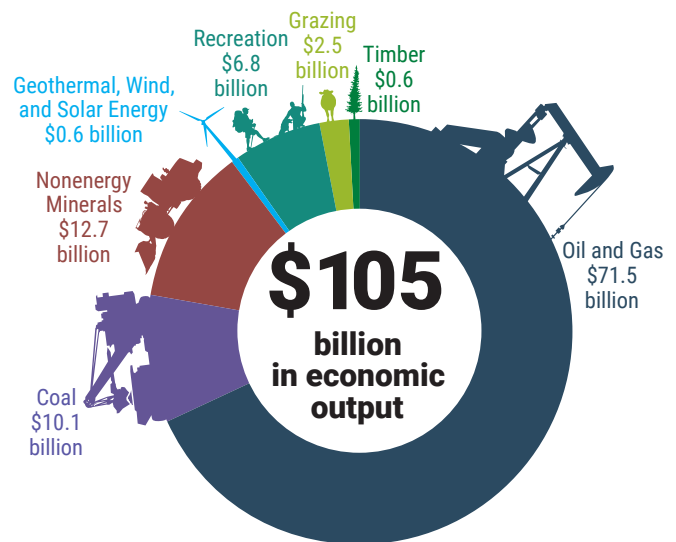
section 402(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which allows expiring permits to be renewed more efficiently. BLM will also continue efforts to improve and streamline grazing permit processing to achieve greater efficiencies and service to permittees while striving to meet land condition objectives. BLM plans to expand the use of Outcome-Based Grazing Authorizations and will continue to invest in vegetation management projects to improve rangeland habitats.

The Wild Horse and Burro (WH&B) Management program is funded at \$116.8 million in the 2021 budget. The 2021 budget provides \$15.3 million in additional investments to address immediate program needs, with an emphasis on gathers and removals, and supports an aggressive, nonlethal management approach (consistent with Congressional direction) that is focused on effective sterilization and fertility control measures. The Administration looks forward to working constructively with the Congress and stakeholders to ensure the long-term viability of wild horse and burro herds while meeting BLM's land management obligations.

Within the Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management activity, the budget includes \$83.5 million for the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity. The funds will focus on the highest priority wildlife habitat conservation and restoration efforts, habitat and wildlife population inventories and monitoring, and projects supporting wildlife management, such as wildlife corridors, and public outreach and collaboration with State agencies. The budget includes \$31.7 million for the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity to support the highest priority assessment activities and habitat restoration projects.

In the Recreation Management and the National Conservation Lands activities, BLM will prioritize implementing the relevant provisions of the Dingell Act, consistent with Secretary's Order 3374. The budget proposes \$16.6 million for Wilderness Management to support the protection and conservation of wilderness areas through monitoring, public use oversight, and invasive weed management in those

2018 Economic Contributions from America's Public Lands



Note: Installed capabilities on BLM land as of November 2018 would produce approximately 37.7 terawatt hours (TWh) over the year (assuming median capacity factors for each technology as reported by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory). Assuming the same contributions per TWh as for Reclamation hydropower, 37.7 TWh of renewable generation would support \$2.9 billion in total economic output and about 11,000 jobs.

areas. BLM will support opportunities to maintain and increase public access to those areas for grazing and recreation, including access to hunting and fishing areas.

The budget proposes \$59.0 million for Recreation Resources Management to continue to meet public demand for access to a wide array of interest in recreational opportunities on BLM land, particularly the need for better visitor services at the sites with the highest visitation. The request will enable BLM to invest in geospatial tools to identify, track, and support public access needs; improve trails and public access; and increase opportunities for recreational shooting.

The budget includes \$37.6 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas programs to protect presidentially designated historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and paleontological and other objects of historical or scientific interest on the public lands. These protected lands support outstanding recreational

opportunities and public access for hunting, fishing, and other uses.

The budget includes \$15.3 million for Cultural Resources Management to support the inventory, protection, and stabilization of BLM’s cultural sites and the provision of heritage education and recreation opportunities in partnership with Tribes and local communities. The program will provide support and guidance on consultation with Indian Tribes and to other BLM programs.

The budget proposes \$22.5 million for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands program to focus on priority surveys and land transfers. BLM will also prioritize implementation of the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment section of the Dingell Act.

The budget proposes \$55.1 million for the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program to perform cadastral surveys, manage ROWs, and

support land exchanges, among other activities. In 2021, BLM will continue efforts to streamline ROW processing by administering national ROW applications more efficiently. BLM will emphasize ROW actions and cadastral services advancing energy activities and economic development. As part of this effort, BLM will continue to play an important role in planning for energy corridors and siting transmission facilities. BLM will focus increased funding to facilitate and promote broadband infrastructure on public lands—for example, through inventory and development of geographic information system (GIS) tools, training, industry outreach, and development of streamlining measures.

Within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity, the budget proposes \$48.1 million for the Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring program. The program will emphasize new resource management plans that support Administration priorities, including active land management and creating hazardous fuels breaks;



Desert bighorn sheep populations across southeastern Arizona have greatly increased thanks to an ongoing partnership between BLM, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society.

energy and infrastructure development; evaluating land use plan effectiveness; and streamlining planning and National Environmental Policy Act processes. The request includes \$27.2 million for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement. BLM will continue to work closely with State and local law enforcement officers to coordinate efforts and maximize program effectiveness. BLM law enforcement will also continue partnerships with Federal, State, and county agencies to combat illegal drug trafficking, address the destruction of natural resources on public lands, and protect public lands along the southern border. The budget includes \$27.8 million for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management subactivity to continue remediating and securing the highest priority AML sites, inventory and monitoring activities, compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations related to hazardous material and waste sites, and maintenance and promotion of sustainable organizational practices.

The budget proposes \$85.6 million for the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program to address maintenance and infrastructure needs to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments. The request includes \$45.5 million to address Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements and \$40.1 million to meet Annual Maintenance and Operations Costs. In 2021, BLM will address its priority facility and infrastructure maintenance backlog, including recreation-related projects that will directly expand access to recreation activities and facilitate greater access to BLM lands.

The budget proposes \$170.8 million for Workforce and Organizational Support, including \$51.9 million for Administrative Support and \$94.5 million for Bureauwide Fixed Costs. BLM will continue efforts to increase efficiencies in managing operational costs, including reducing its building

footprint of current lease obligations. The request also includes \$24.4 million for Information Technology Management.

Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands—

The budget includes \$112.8 million for Oregon and California Grant Lands activities. That amount includes \$102.0 million for the Western Oregon Resources Management budget activity, \$9.7 million for the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance budget activity, \$335,000 for the Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition budget activity, and \$785,000 for the Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System budget activity. BLM currently estimates it will offer approximately 270 million board feet of timber in 2021.

Land Acquisition—The 2021 budget requests \$3.0 million for limited recreational access land acquisition projects. The budget also proposes to cancel \$8.0 million in prior-year balances.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$3.1 million and 10 FTEs associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$16.2 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Management of Lands and Resources ^{1/}	5,208	1,218,015	5,214	1,101,853	+6	-116,162
Construction ^{2/}	0	-5,400	0	0	0	+5,400
Land Acquisition ^{3/}	6	29,933	0	-5,000	-6	-34,933
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	690	112,094	690	112,809	0	+715
Range Improvements.....	20	9,410	20	10,000	0	+590
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (<i>Indefinite</i>)..	135	27,470	135	27,470	0	0
Minus SCDF Offset.....	0	-27,470	0	-27,470	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>Indefinite</i>)	89	19,890	89	19,890	0	0
Subtotal, Current	6,148	1,383,942	6,148	1,239,552	0	-144,390
Permanent and Trust						
Working Capital Fund.....	28	0	28	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	0	46,774	0	28,061	0	-18,713
Permanent Operating Funds						
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	8	3,170	8	3,170	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account ^{4/}	0	9,668	0	2,000	0	-7,668
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund ^{4/}	63	6,857	63	9,406	0	+2,549
Lincoln County Land Sales	4	631	4	671	0	+40
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	0	5	0	5	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	3	750	3	750	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing						
Improvement Fund.....	279	53,908	279	56,269	0	+2,361
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	149	27,006	149	28,118	0	+1,112
Southern Nevada Public Land Management ^{5/}	39	145,947	39	-29,726	0	-175,673
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts	0	48	0	103	0	+55
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	26	1,479	26	2,042	0	+563
Washington County, Utah Land						
Acquisition Account.....	0	361	0	23	0	-338
White Pine County Special Account,						
85% Federal Share.....	0	408	0	26	0	-382
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	571	250,238	571	72,857	0	-177,381
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>indefinite</i>)	0	1,650	0	1,650	0	0
Helium Fund.....	51	49,655	51	56,890	0	+7,235
Offsetting Collections.....	0	-49,655	0	-56,890	0	-7,235
Subtotal, Permanent	650	298,662	650	102,568	0	-196,094
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	2,343	0	2,635	0	+292	0
Reimbursable	414	0	414	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	2,757	0	3,049	0	+292	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	9,555	1,682,604	9,847	1,342,120	+292	-340,484

^{1/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$19.0 million in prior-year balances.

^{2/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$5.4 million in prior-year balances.

^{3/} The 2021 request reflects an \$8.0 million cancellation in prior-year balances.

^{4/} The 2021 estimate differs from the 2021 President's Budget Appendix.

^{5/} The 2021 estimate reflects a proposed cancellation of \$83 million in prior-year balances.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Rangeland Management	103,921	105,921	94,648	-11,273
Public Domain Forest Management	10,135	10,135	10,280	+145
Cultural Resources Management.....	17,131	18,631	15,304	-3,327
Wild Horse and Burro Management	80,555	101,555	116,810	+15,255
Subtotal, Land Resources	211,742	236,242	237,042	+800
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management				
Aquatic Habitat Management	55,656	55,656	31,695	-23,961
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	126,848	130,848	83,469	-47,379
Subtotal, Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.....	182,504	186,504	115,164	-71,340
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management.....	18,264	18,264	16,639	-1,625
Recreation Resources Management.....	55,465	57,465	59,037	+1,572
Subtotal, Recreation Management	73,729	75,729	75,676	-53
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management	88,947	90,947	89,560	-1,387
Oil and Gas Permit Processing	5,737	0	0	0
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	48,385	48,925	49,613	+688
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program.....	143,069	139,872	139,173	-699
Coal Management	14,868	15,868	18,895	+3,027
Other Mineral Resources Management ...	12,167	12,303	11,771	-532
Renewable Energy	24,320	29,061	29,471	+410
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management.....	194,424	197,104	199,310	+2,206
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance	22,000	22,797	22,464	-333
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management	48,290	51,328	55,050	+3,722
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	70,290	74,125	77,514	+3,389
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	63,125	67,125	48,129	-18,996
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.....	27,616	27,616	27,200	-416
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	38,500	38,500	27,812	-10,688
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	129,241	133,241	103,141	-30,100

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources (continued)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost	40,000	40,000	40,056	+56
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	75,000	75,000	45,494	-29,506
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	115,000	115,000	85,550	-29,450
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	39,819	43,819	37,634	-6,185
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Administrative Support	58,694	58,694	51,875	-6,819
Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	96,480	90,480	94,503	+4,023
Information Technology Management.....	26,077	26,077	24,444	-1,633
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	181,251	175,251	170,822	-4,429
Mining Law Administration				
Mining Law Administration.....	39,696	40,196	39,696	-500
Offsetting Collections – Mining Law Administration	-39,696	-40,196	-39,696	+500
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration ...	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	1,198,000	1,237,015	1,101,853	-135,162
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-19,000	0	+19,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	1,198,000	1,218,015	1,101,853	-116,162

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-116,162	Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-27,400
Land Resources	+800	T&E Species – Continue High-Priority Preemptive Actions	-10,470
Rangeland Management	-11,273	Fixed Costs	+1,150
Prioritize Activities such as Permit Processing	-12,570	Aquatic Habitat Management	-23,961
Fixed Costs	+1,297	Focus on High-Priority Work with Partners.....	-24,477
Public Domain Forest Management	+145	Fixed Costs	+516
Fixed Costs	+145	Recreation Management	-53
Cultural Resources Management.....	-3,327	Wilderness Management.....	-1,625
Focus on Highest Priorities, such as Inventories and Protection	-3,546	Focus Activities on Highest Priorities ...	-1,863
Fixed Costs	+219	Fixed Costs	+238
Wild Horse and Burro Management	+15,255	Recreation Resources Management.....	+1,572
Increase Field Operations.....	+14,190	Increase Public Access to Recreation	+799
Fixed Costs	+1,065	Fixed Costs	+773
Wildlife and Aquatic		Energy and Minerals Management	+2,206
Habitat Management	-71,340	Oil and Gas Management	-1,387
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	-47,379	Focus on Highest Priorities, such as Leasing and Permitting.....	-2,622
Focus Activities on High-Priority Habitat Projects	-10,659	Fixed Costs	+1,235

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	+688	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance..	-29,450
Fixed Costs	+688	Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	-29,506
Coal Management	+3,027	Focus on Highest Priority Projects.....	-30,262
Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity	+2,749	Fixed Costs	+756
Fixed Costs	+278	Annual Maintenance and Operations	+56
Other Mineral Resources Management	-532	Focus on Highest Priorities	-500
Focus on Highest Priorities, such as Permitting and Production Verification.....	-706	Fixed Costs	+556
Fixed Costs	+174	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	-6,185
Renewable Energy.....	+410	Focus on Highest Visitation Areas.....	-6,707
Fixed Costs	+410	Fixed Costs	+522
Realty and Ownership Management	+3,389	Workforce and Organizational Support	-4,429
Alaska Conveyance	-333	Administrative Support	-6,819
Focus on Highest Priorities, such as Surveys	-645	Departmental Reorganization	-5,900
Fixed Costs	+312	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-3,128
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management	+3,722	Bureau Program Activities	+1,360
Linear Rights-of Way (Broadband)	+3,000	Fixed Costs	+849
Fixed Costs	+722	Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	+4,023
Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	-30,100	GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+436
Resource Management Planning	-18,996	Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments.....	+2,245
Focus on Highest Priority Resource Management Plans	-19,730	Fixed Costs	+1,342
Fixed Costs	+734	Information Technology Management.....	-1,633
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	-416	Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements	-2,000
Focus on High-Visitation Areas.....	-1,000	Fixed Costs	+367
Fixed Costs	+584	Mining Law Administration.....	0
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management	-10,688	Focus on Highest Priorities.....	-500
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities ...	-11,130	Focus on Highest Priorities (<i>offsetting collections</i>).....	+500
Fixed Costs	+442	Elimination of Rescission	+19,000
		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs	[+15,374]

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-5,400	0	+5,400
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	0	-5,400	0	+5,400

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	2,000	2,500	0	-2,500
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	1,616	3,500	0	-3,500
Land Acquisition.....	15,700	13,300	0	-13,300
Recreational Access.....	9,000	13,000	3,000	-10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission)	28,316	32,300	3,000	-29,300
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	0	0	-8,000	-8,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	-1,800	-2,367	0	+2,367
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission)	26,516	29,933	-5,000	-34,933

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission)	-34,933
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission)	-29,300
Land Acquisition.....	-13,300
Emergencies and Hardships.....	-3,500
Recreational Access.....	-10,000
Acquisition Management.....	-2,500
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	-5,633

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition.....	335	335	335	0
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems.....	1,798	1,798	0	-1,798
Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System	779	779	785	+6
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	94,445	98,540	101,977	+3,437
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	9,628	10,642	9,712	-930
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	106,985	112,094	112,809	+715

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+715	Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	-930
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	+3,437	Focus on Highest Priorities.....	-1,000
Timber Management.....	+2,689	Fixed Costs	+70
Fixed Costs	+748	Western Oregon National Conservation Lands.....	+6
Western Oregon Information and Resources Data Systems	-1,798	Fixed Costs	+6
Delegate Program Responsibilities to Other O&C Programs	-1,798	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs	[+824]

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,380	9,410	10,000	+590

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Adopt-a-Horse Program	709	550	550	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	251	290	290	0
Copy Fee Account	2,387	720	720	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases.....	1,165	1,000	1,000	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	3,199	3,000	3,000	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	617	3,800	3,800	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	5,158	3,910	3,910	0
Rights-of-Way Processing	17,322	11,100	11,100	0
Timber Purchaser Expenses.....	212	100	100	0
Trans-Alaska Pipeline	3,512	3,000	3,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc).....	34,532	27,470	27,470	0
<i>Offsetting Collections – Service Charges,</i>				
<i>Deposits, and Forfeitures</i>	-34,532	-27,470	-27,470	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc)	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	23,150	19,890	19,890	0



BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

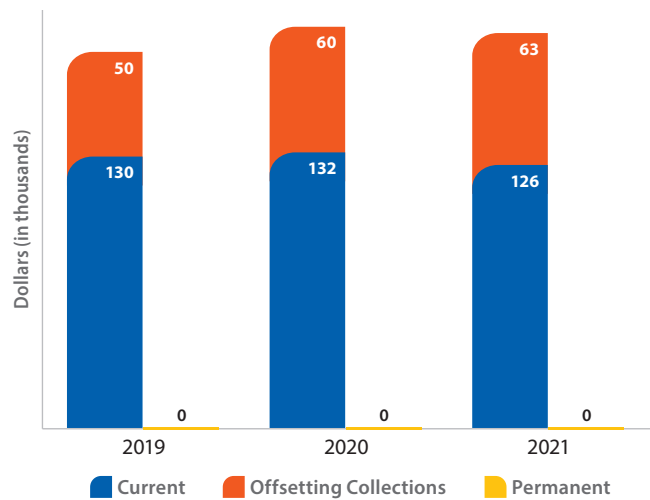
Mission—The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) manages development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget includes \$188.8 million for BOEM programs, including \$125.8 million in current appropriations and \$63.1 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and other cost recoveries. BOEM estimates staffing will total 610 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Program Overview—BOEM manages development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources. The bureau conducts offshore leasing, inventories of oil and gas reserves, resource and economic evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, geological and geophysical permitting, risk management and financial assurance, conveyance of sand and gravel resources, renewable energy development, National Environmental Policy Act analysis, and environmental studies. BOEM plays a key role in achieving the Nation’s energy strategy (Executive Order 13795 and Secretary’s Order 3350) by promoting energy security, environmental protection, and economic development through responsible, science-informed management of offshore conventional and renewable energy and mineral resources.

BOEM carries out those responsibilities while ensuring U.S. taxpayers receive fair market value for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lease activity and by balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments.

BOEM Funding



Ocean Energy Management—The budget includes \$188.8 million for BOEM’s ocean energy management activities, including conventional energy, renewable energy, marine minerals, and environmental studies and analysis. This represents BOEM’s entire program for the leasing and management of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources.

Conventional Energy—The 2021 budget proposes \$60.5 million for conventional energy development. These funds support high-priority offshore oil and gas development activities, including OCS leasing, inventories of oil and gas reserves, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, geological and geophysical permitting, economic analyses, resource evaluation, and risk management and financial assurance.

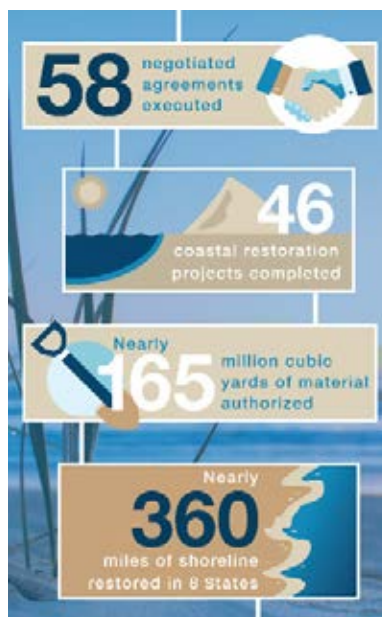
Renewable Energy—The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Department to issue leases,

- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management plays an important role in advancing the Administration’s comprehensive approach to expand environmentally and fiscally responsible development of domestic energy resources as part of a broad effort to advance energy security, create high-paying jobs, support economic prosperity, and ensure the reliability and affordability of domestic energy.
- As of January 1, 2020, BOEM manages about 2,680 active oil and gas leases on more than 14.2 million OCS acres. In FY 2019, BOEM’s conventional energy activities generated revenues of \$103 million in rent, \$407 million in bonuses, and \$5 billion in royalties from production.
- Offshore Federal production in FY 2019 reached approximately 683 million barrels of oil (a record high) and 1.03 trillion cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of Mexico. That accounted for about 16 percent of all domestic oil production and 3 percent of domestic natural gas production.
- In FY 2019, \$5.9 million in rent and \$405 million in bonuses were collected on OCS renewable energy leases. In total, BOEM generated more than \$473 million in bonus bids from the renewable energy lease sales it conducted through the competitive leasing process.
- As part of its mandate to manage offshore resources, BOEM oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals, including sand and other sediment, to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or other construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government.

easements, and rights-of-way for activities on the OCS that produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from renewable sources. The 2021 budget requests \$26.5 million for renewable energy activities, including permitting for the siting and construction of offshore wind farms on the OCS and other renewable energy sources, such as wave and current energy. These funds support renewable energy development and implementation activities, including identification of wind energy areas; environmental and compliance work; competitive and noncompetitive leasing actions; review of site assessment plans and construction and operations plans; and consultation with State and local governments, Tribes, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders.

BOEM facilitates the responsible development of renewable energy resources on the OCS through conscientious planning, stakeholder

engagement, comprehensive environmental analysis, and sound technical review. In recognition of the role renewable energy can play in securing U.S. energy independence and supporting national economic growth, the 2021 budget invests \$2.9 million in funding valuable environmental research and stakeholder outreach to support the growing demand for renewable energy activity.



Key BOEM Marine Mineral Statistics as of January 2020

Marine Minerals—The OCS Lands Act authorizes BOEM to convey, on a noncompetitive basis, the rights to OCS sediment resources to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. Sand and gravel resources on the OCS are critical for the long-term success and cost effectiveness of many shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration projects



The Hess Stampede, located in the Gulf of Mexico, south of Houma, LA

along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, with an emerging interest in the Pacific and Alaska regions.

BOEM built, manages, and uses the Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS) as a central repository of marine minerals data. BOEM populates the MMIS with data from the National Offshore Sand Inventory activities. The 2021 budget emphasizes the importance of BOEM's work in this area by including \$3.0 million to further understand these finite resources through the continued development of BOEM's National Offshore Sand Inventory. As of January 1, 2020, BOEM has conveyed the rights to almost 165 million cubic yards of OCS sediment by executing 58 negotiated agreements for projects in 8 States that have restored almost 360 miles of coastline. BOEM continues to partner with other Federal agencies to develop an Offshore Critical Mineral Inventory to assess the Nation's supply of critical minerals and potentially reduce the Nation's vulnerability to economic disruption and national security impacts of a lapse in imports.

Environmental Programs—Foundational to BOEM's renewable and conventional energy efforts are

its Environmental Programs, for which the 2021 budget requests \$75.9 million. Section 20 of the OCS Lands Act requires BOEM to consider the impacts from OCS development on the marine, coastal, and human environments. Requested funding will support environmental studies to enable research and leveraging of funds through partnerships and collaborative efforts to advance scientific progress on conventional energy, renewable energy, and marine minerals and to 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. This focus on environmental science ensures the transparent and accessible integration of applied science with BOEM's environmental analyses in support of programmatic decisions. This program supports the Administration's desire for environmentally and economically responsible development of domestic energy and mineral resources.

Executive Direction—The budget also includes \$17.2 million for Executive Direction to provide bureauwide leadership, direction, management,

coordination, communications strategies, outreach, and regulatory development for BOEM's programs.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department

proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$208,000 and 1 FTE associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.0 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted^{1/}

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management.....	609	131,611	610	125,760	+1	-5,851
Subtotal, Current	609	131,611	610	125,760	+1	-5,851
Offsetting Collections	0	60,000	0	63,055	0	+3,055
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (w/offsetting collections)	609	191,611	610	188,815	+1	-2,796

^{1/} Offsetting collections in the 2020 enacted column reflect CBO scoring and match the amounts included in the enacted appropriations language. The 2021 President's Budget Appendix differs slightly due to scoring differences between OMB and CBO. Total budget authority for this account (appropriations and offsetting collections) matches both the appropriation and the President's Budget Appendix. A more detailed explanation of scoring differences can be found in Appendix A of the Department's 2021 Budget in Brief.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation.....	52,524	48,896	45,011	-3,885
Offsetting Collections	9,275	14,065	15,476	+1,411
Subtotal, Conventional Energy.....	61,799	62,961	60,487	-2,474
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation.....	16,179	17,384	20,211	+2,827
Offsetting Collections	4,541	5,941	6,254	+313
Subtotal, Renewable Energy	20,720	23,325	26,465	+3,140
Marine Minerals				
Appropriation.....	0	3,879	6,829	+2,950
Offsetting Collections	0	1,850	1,952	+102
Subtotal, Marine Minerals.....	0	5,729	8,781	+3,052
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation.....	48,256	49,258	41,889	-7,369
Offsetting Collections	31,518	33,199	33,986	+787
Subtotal, Environmental Programs.....	79,774	82,457	75,875	-6,582
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	12,728	12,194	11,820	-374
Offsetting Collections	4,245	4,945	5,387	+442
Subtotal, Executive Direction.....	16,973	17,139	17,207	+68
Total Appropriation (w/o oc)	129,687	131,611	125,760	-5,851
Total Offsetting Collections	49,579	60,000	63,055	+3,055
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc)	179,266	191,611	188,815	-2,796

^{1/} Offsetting collections in the 2020 enacted column reflect CBO scoring and match the amounts included in the enacted appropriations language. The 2021 President's Budget Appendix differs slightly due to scoring differences between OMB and CBO. Total budget authority for this account (appropriations and offsetting collections) matches both the appropriation and the President's Budget Appendix. A more detailed explanation of scoring differences can be found in Appendix A of the Department's 2021 Budget in Brief.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-2,796		
Conventional Energy	-2,474	Marine Minerals	+3,052
National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program	-3,500	National Offshore Sand Inventory.....	+2,988
GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+23	GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+1
Fixed Costs	+1,003	Fixed Costs	+63
Renewable Energy	+3,140	Environmental Programs.....	-6,582
Renewable Energy Research & Stakeholder Engagement.....	+2,944	National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program	-9,000
GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+5	Environmental Studies Program.....	+1,925
Fixed Costs	+191	GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+11
		Fixed Costs	+482

APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management *(continued)*

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
Executive Direction.....	+68
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-208
GrantSolutions Enterprise System.....	+6
Fixed Costs	+270
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
GrantSolutions Enterprise System.....	[+46]
Fixed Costs	[+2,009]



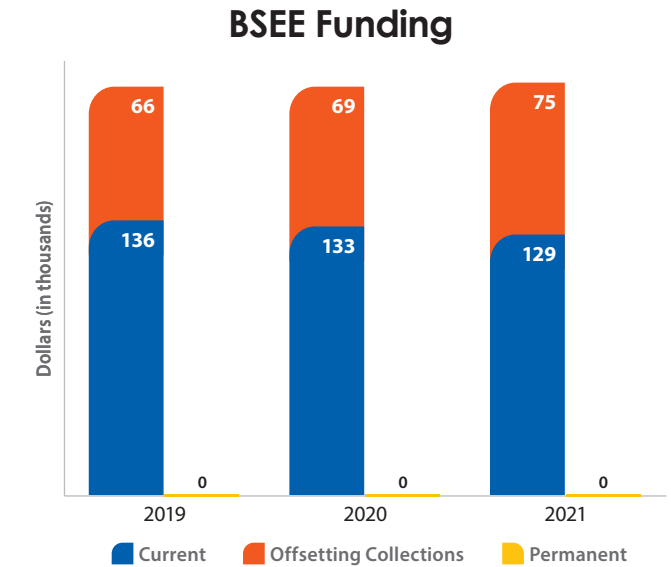
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request for BSEE is \$204.0 million, including \$129.3 million in current appropriations and \$74.6 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. Total funding assumes the cancellation of \$5.0 million in prior-year balances. BSEE estimates staffing will total 881 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2021, including 125 FTEs that are fully reimbursed from other accounts to provide Department-wide shared services.

Program Overview—The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) is a vital national resource. As outlined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), this resource should be available for development, with all developmental activities conducted in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

BSEE is focused on encouraging robust, safe, and environmentally sustainable energy production that upholds the requirements of the OCSLA. BSEE pursues this objective by continuously improving mission delivery affecting the OCS operational environment, which is achieved through efficient permitting, setting of appropriate standards and regulations, effective compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, inspections, and incident investigations. As a steward of the Nation’s OCS oil, gas, and mineral resources, the bureau also protects Federal royalty interests by



ensuring oil and gas production methods maximize recovery from underground reservoirs. BSEE works to mitigate oil spill risks through a focused prevention program and emphasizes the private sector must be prepared with the best plans, equipment, and training to respond to oil spills associated with their facilities if such spills occur. In addition, BSEE places great emphasis on enhancing and supporting safe and streamlined processes throughout the oil, gas, and mineral resources industry.

BSEE’s ability to recognize, assess, manage, and ensure appropriate mitigation of operating risks throughout all offshore activities is critical to maintaining a predictable environment for the long-term investments required to support OCS energy development. These capabilities also allow BSEE to efficiently and effectively target the use of its resources.



- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement was established on October 1, 2011.
- The bureau conducts more than 21,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of approximately 1,800 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities and 25,000 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.
- The bureau conducts studies to continuously improve operational safety and pollution prevention related to offshore oil and natural gas exploration and development and renewable energy facilities.
- BSEE promotes safe, environmentally sustainable, and robust production from the OCS through efficient permitting, appropriate standards and regulations, compliance monitoring and enforcement, technology assessments, response planning, and incident investigations.

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

Consistent with its 2019–2022 Strategic Plan, BSEE is implementing key management tools focused on strong and smart programs and processes moving forward. BSEE is working to improve and streamline processes; ensure the efficient use of resources within BSEE; enhance development opportunities for the workforce; and integrate effective stakeholder engagement.



In FY 2019, BSEE launched the BSEE!Safe program to bring critical safety information directly to offshore workers on the Outer Continental Shelf through the use of text messaging notification technology.

Specifically, BSEE is incorporating a risk-based inspection protocol in its inspection strategy; evaluating the permitting processes and timeframes to ensure the efficient use of resources and permitting functions that are attuned to program needs; addressing recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Inspector General,

and other outside organizations; and developing a human capital operating plan to advance the bureau’s workforce.

BSEE’s 2021 budget request fully supports the development of the Nation’s vast offshore energy resources in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner. Funds will be used to recruit, train, and retain expert engineers, geoscientists, and inspectors; oil spill planning, prevention, and response specialists; and employees from other disciplines to support implementation of BSEE’s regulatory oversight responsibilities.

Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement—The 2021 budget request supports a total program of \$196.3 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, consisting of \$121.6 million in appropriated funds, \$30.6 million in offsetting rental receipt and cost recovery collections, and \$44.0 million in inspection fee collections. Total appropriated funding is partially offset by the cancellation of \$5.0 million in prior-year balances.

BSEE funding primarily supports work related to conventional energy development facilities. BSEE will continue to work collaboratively with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to establish appropriate permitting and oversight processes for offshore renewable energy projects that promote safe operations.

The 2021 request enables BSEE to continue to enhance oversight, regulatory, and research capabilities on the OCS by building and sustaining staff capacity. Outreach and dialogue with stakeholders from academia, industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other governmental agencies enhances the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, appropriate regulatory application, real-time monitoring capabilities, and risk-based decision making for safety and environmental enforcement.

In 2021, BSEE will continue to refine its current permitting and inspection strategies to better reflect the actual risks and phases of development of the OCS, thereby reducing any unintended impediments to the development of America's offshore energy strategy (Executive Order 13795 and Secretary's Order 3350). BSEE is committed to ensuring its inspection program operates at the highest level of effectiveness while continuously exploring ways to increase the overall efficiency of the program. In 2021, BSEE will evaluate the results of the completed inspection strategy review and, if needed, adjust course to ensure that it continues to be a good steward of taxpayer-provided resources. Permitting processes are also being regularly reviewed to support timely development and to accurately reflect the risks and phases of development of the OCS.

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



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

The 2021 budget proposes \$12.7 million for Oil Spill Research. The request will address key knowledge and technology gaps in oil spill responses, focusing on deepwater and Arctic environments.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$232,000 and 1 FTE associated with current bureau ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.7 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted^{1/}

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement ^{2/}	734	118,545	734	116,649	0	-1,896
Oil Spill Research	22	14,899	22	12,700	0	-2,199
Subtotal, Current	756	133,444	756	129,349	0	-4,095
Offsetting Collections	0	69,479	0	74,637	0	+5,158
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)	881	202,923	881	203,986	0	+1,063

^{1/} Offsetting collections in the 2020 enacted column reflect CBO scoring and match the amounts included in the enacted appropriations language. The 2021 President's Budget Appendix differs slightly due to scoring differences between OMB and CBO. Total budget authority for this account (appropriations and offsetting collections) matches both the appropriation and the President's Budget Appendix. A more detailed explanation of scoring differences can be found in Appendix A of the Department's 2021 Budget in Brief.

^{2/} The 2021 request for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account reflects a cancellation of \$5.0 million in prior-year balances.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation.....	2,179	2,070	1,967	-103
Offsetting Collections	2,495	2,688	3,168	+480
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement...	4,674	4,758	5,135	+377
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation.....	92,365	95,709	95,206	-503
Offsetting Collections	53,975	56,102	58,870	+2,768
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	146,340	151,811	154,076	+2,265
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation.....	11,337	10,829	9,909	-920
Offsetting Collections	6,792	7,321	8,629	+1,308
Subtotal, Administrative Operations.....	18,129	18,150	18,538	+388
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	14,972	14,725	14,567	-158
Offsetting Collections	3,125	3,368	3,970	+602
Subtotal, Executive Direction.....	18,097	18,093	18,537	+444
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc).....	120,853	123,333	121,649	-1,684
Total Offsetting Collections	66,387	69,479	74,637	+5,158
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc, w/o cancellation and rescission)	187,240	192,812	196,286	+3,474
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	0	0	-5,000	-5,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-4,788	0	+4,788
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc, cancellation, and rescission)	187,240	188,024	191,286	+3,262

^{1/} Offsetting collections in the 2020 enacted column reflect CBO scoring and match the amounts included in the enacted appropriations language. The 2021 President's Budget Appendix differs slightly due to scoring differences between OMB and CBO. Total budget authority for this account (appropriations and offsetting collections) matches both the appropriation and the President's Budget Appendix. A more detailed explanation of scoring differences can be found in Appendix A of the Department's 2021 Budget in Brief.

APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement *(continued)*

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+3,262		
Environmental Enforcement	+377	Executive Direction.....	+444
General Program Activities.....	+27	General Program Activities.....	+94
Fixed Costs	+350	Fixed Costs	+350
Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	+2,265	Rescission/Cancellation of Prior-Year BA.....	-212
General Program Activities.....	+678	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs	+1,587	General Program Activities.....	[+1,019]
Administrative Operations	+388	Fixed Costs	[+2,687]
General Program Activities.....	+220		
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-232		
Fixed Costs	+400		

APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	14,899	14,899	12,700	-2,199

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-2,199
Research.....	-2,199



OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

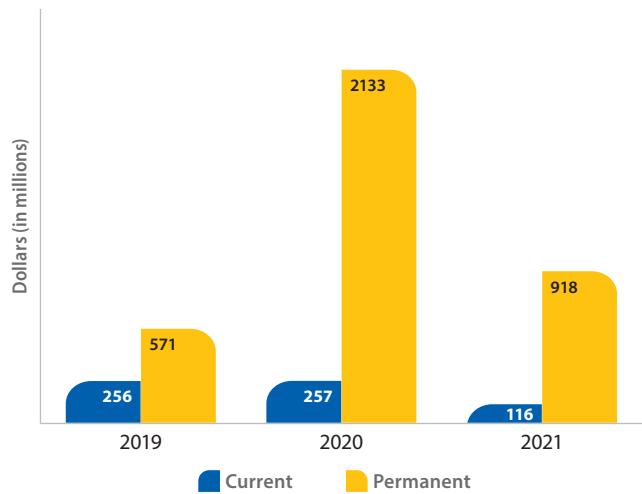
Mission—The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to ensure—through a nationwide regulatory program, in cooperation with the States and Tribes—that coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, ensures land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and mitigates the effects of past mining through the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request for OSMRE is \$116.2 million. The 2021 budget delivers OSMRE’s core mission requirements for oversight and supports State and Tribal programs to ensure effective, consistent, and high-quality regulatory and reclamation programs across the Nation. OSMRE estimates staffing will total 398 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Regulation and Technology—The 2021 budget request for Regulation and Technology, Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) is \$93.1 million. The budget includes \$66.3 million for Environmental Protection programs. Within that, the 2021 budget includes \$43.1 million for State and Tribal regulatory grants. Other program funding supports State Program Evaluation and Federal Program operations, which regulate coal mining in States and for Tribes that do not have approved regulatory programs that fulfill OSMRE’s Title V obligations. The budget includes \$23.2 million to maintain and support those State, Federal, and Indian lands programs.

OSMRE’s statutory role is to promote and assist its partner States and Tribes in establishing a

OSMRE Funding



stable regulatory environment for coal mining. The proposed level of regulatory grant funding provides for the efficient and effective operations of programs—at a level consistent with the anticipated obligations of State and Tribal regulatory programs—to account for the Nation’s demand for coal mine permitting and production.

The 2021 budget request includes \$13.3 million to support mission-focused Technology Development and Transfer activities. As mining and engineering information and technology continue to improve, OSMRE continues to provide States and Tribes with the most up-to-date information, technical training, technical assistance, and technology transfer. These programs help States and Tribes fulfill SMCRA’s requirements in the operation of their regulatory and reclamation programs and support advancements, such as electronic permitting and applied science solutions, specific to coal-mined



- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was created in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- OSMRE ensures coal mining operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.
- The office requires land to be adequately reclaimed and restored to beneficial use—during and following the mining process—through regulation.
- OSMRE institutes nationwide programs to protect society and the environment from the potential adverse effects of surface coal mining operations.
- The office trains hundreds of State and Tribal professionals in a broad range of reclamation skills, such as reestablishing wildlife habitat.
- OSMRE planted or assisted in planting nearly 320,000 trees covering 380 acres in 2019. OSMRE has planted 2.7 million trees over the past 10 years.

sites. The request includes \$13.5 million for Financial Management and general program support to OSMRE operations.

As in prior years, the budget proposes to recover the cost of reviewing, administering, and enforcing permits for surface coal mining and reclamation in Federal programs and on Indian lands where OSMRE is the regulatory authority and encourages States to further pursue cost-recovery options. OSMRE expects to recover \$40,000 in permitting fees in 2021.

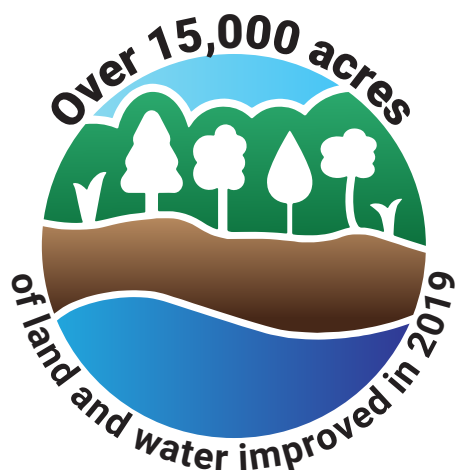
Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Reclamation— Under Title IV of SMCRA, effective State, Tribal, and Federal abandoned mine land programs help to ensure the expeditious return of lands mined before the enactment of SMCRA in 1977 to effective

post-mining land uses. OSMRE’s proposed budget fulfills that statutory requirement.

The 2021 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$23.1 million. That amount includes \$8.2 million for Environmental Restoration activities that focus on State and Federal programs, \$3.6 million for Technology Development and Transfer programs, and \$11.3 million to support Financial Management and general OSMRE program operations to fulfill OSMRE’s Title IV obligations in the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$194,000 and 1 FTE associated with current office ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$924,000 are fully funded in the request.



Number of land and water acres improved by AML reclamation during FY 2019



Students join the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, BLM, and OSMRE to plant sagebrush seedlings as part of the AML Native Plants Project.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Regulation and Technology	298	117,768	298	93,102	0	-24,666
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	100	139,713	100	23,064	0	-116,649
Subtotal, Current	398	257,481	398	116,166	0	-141,315
Permanent						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	0	165,732	0	168,178	0	+2,446
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts.....	0	42,260	0	45,200	0	+2,940
Supplemental Payments to United Mine Workers of America Health Plans	0	1,925,493	0	704,800	0	-1,220,693
Subtotal, Permanent	0	2,133,485	0	918,178	0	-1,215,307
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	398	2,390,966	398	1,034,344	0	-1,356,622

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	88,562	88,562	66,319	-22,243
Permit Fees	40	40	40	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees.....</i>	0	-40	-40	0
Technology, Development and Transfer	12,801	14,765	13,288	-1,477
Financial Management	505	505	502	-3
Executive Direction and Administration.....	13,936	13,936	12,993	-943
Civil Penalties	20	100	100	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties</i>	-20	-100	-100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	115,844	117,768	93,102	-24,666

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-24,666	Training.....	+56
Regulation and Technology	-24,666	Fixed Costs.....	+56
Environmental Protection	-22,243	Technology Transfer.....	-1,327
State and Tribal Funding.....	-25,487	Applied Science Projects.....	-470
Regulatory Grant Funding.....	-25,487	GeoMine/AMDTreat	-889
State Program Evaluation.....	+238	Fixed Costs.....	+32
Fixed Costs.....	+238	Financial Management	-3
Federal Programs.....	+1,464	Revenue Management	-6
Improve Mine Plan Review		Operational Efficiencies.....	-12
Processes.....	+1,373	Fixed Costs.....	+6
Fixed Costs.....	+91	Grants Financial Management.....	+3
Federal Lands.....	+29	Fixed Costs.....	+3
Fixed Costs.....	+29	Executive Direction and Administration ..	-943
Indian Lands	+493	Executive Direction	-84
Improve Mine Plan Review		Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor ..	-128
Processes.....	+449	Fixed Costs.....	+44
Fixed Costs.....	+44	Administrative Support.....	+88
Program Development and		Fixed Costs.....	+88
Maintenance	+1,020	General Services.....	-947
GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+144	General Program Activities	-781
Improve Mine Plan Review		Fixed Costs.....	-166
Processes.....	+773		
Fixed Costs.....	+103	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple	
Technology, Development and Transfer...	-1,477	Subactivities	
Technical Assistance.....	-206	Fixed Costs	[+709]
Coal Information Management		Improve Mine Plan Review Processes.....	[+2,595]
System.....	-347		
Fixed Costs.....	+141		

APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	124,480	124,480	8,181	-116,299
Technology, Development and Transfer	3,544	3,576	3,608	+32
Financial Management	5,182	5,191	5,277	+86
Executive Direction and Administration.....	6,466	6,466	5,998	-468
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	139,672	139,713	23,064	-116,649

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-116,649	Training.....	+20
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	-116,649	Fixed Costs.....	+20
Environmental Restoration.....	-116,299	Technology Transfer.....	+3
State Program Evaluation.....	+45	Fixed Costs.....	+3
Fixed Costs.....	+45	Financial Management	+86
Federal Reclamation Programs—		Fee Compliance.....	+83
Projects	-1,548	Fixed Costs.....	+83
Watershed Cooperative Agreement		Grants Financial Management.....	+3
Program.....	-1,548	Fixed Costs.....	+3
Federal Reclamation Programs—		Executive Direction and Administration ..	-468
Operations	+15	Executive Direction	-45
Fixed Costs.....	+15	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-66
Program Development and		Fixed Costs.....	+21
Maintenance	+189	Administrative Support.....	+42
GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+144	Fixed Costs.....	+42
Fixed Costs.....	+45	General Services.....	-465
AML Economic Development Grants ...	-115,000	General Program Activities.....	-383
AML Economic Development		Fixed Costs.....	-82
Grants	-115,000		
Technology, Development and Transfer...	+32	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple	
Technical Assistance.....	+9	Subactivities	
Coal Information Management		Fixed Costs	[+215]
System.....	-11		
Fixed Costs.....	+20		



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.

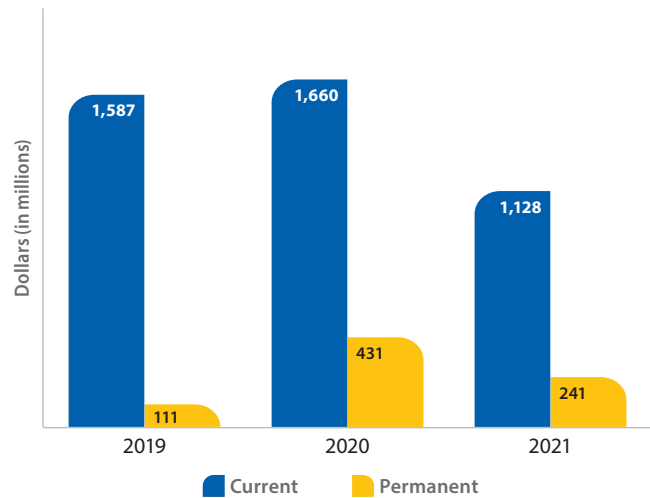
Budget Overview—Reclamation’s 2021 budget request is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations. The request is offset by current receipts of \$55.9 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF). Permanent appropriations in 2021 total \$241.1 million, including \$106.5 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund, \$7.9 million for the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund, and \$124.0 million for the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund. Reclamation estimates the budget supports staffing of 5,280 full-time equivalents.

Reclamation uses objective, performance-based criteria to allocate funds most effectively to its projects and programs. The 2021 budget emphasizes the following principles:

- **Shared Responsibility**—Securing non-Federal cost-share partners to meet project or program funding needs and leveraging funding through these collaborative partnerships.
- **Merit-Based Funding**—Using competitive processes to award grants, contracts, or other services on the basis of published criteria that reflect Interior’s priorities. Awards selection is guided by high-quality, evidence-based analysis and performance measurement.

Water and Related Resources—The 2021 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s

Reclamation Funding



principal operating account, is \$979.0 million. Of that amount, the 2021 budget includes \$437.3 million for construction, planning, and management of water and energy projects and programs. Funding for these activities supports water supply and reliability projects, drought preparedness and response, and land management and recreation and addresses the effects of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides \$541.7 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes 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. Providing adequate funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation’s highest priorities.



- **The Bureau of 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 491 dams and 338 reservoirs.**
- **Reclamation delivers water to one in every five western farmers for more than 10 million acres of irrigated land and provides water to more than 31 million people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.**
- **The bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 billion kilowatt-hours of energy per year.**
- **Reclamation partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.**
- **The bureau provides substantial benefits to recreation and to fish and wildlife habitats.**

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure—Reclamation's dams, water conveyances, and power-generating facilities are part of 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 these 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 the state-of-the-art design and construction practices currently used were implemented. Reclamation manages 491 dams throughout the 17 western States. The Dam Safety program has identified 364 of them as high- and significant-hazard dams. The bureau evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure risks do not exceed current public protection guidelines. The 2021 budget requests \$107.1 million for the Dam Safety program, as Reclamation strives to ensure the safety of its dams, which store and divert water and generate hydropower.

The 2021 budget also requests appropriations for extraordinary maintenance (XM) activities to improve the efficiency of Reclamation projects and funding to combat and prevent the spread of invasive mussel species. The request includes \$103.2 million for XM activities that support major,

nonrecurring repairs, replacements, or renovations at Reclamation-owned projects, including water storage facilities. The 2021 budget includes \$5.6 million for the prevention, early detection and monitoring, containment, and control of invasive mussels at Reclamation facilities, in conjunction with other Federal and State partners. Quagga and zebra mussel infestations are highly destructive to water and power infrastructure and directly affect operating costs and costs to water and power consumers, and they also impair recreational opportunities.

Conserving Land and Water—Reclamation plays a key role in the West, ensuring healthy watersheds and reliable, secure water supplies. As the Nation's largest wholesaler of water, Reclamation has a leading role—in coordination with other Federal agencies, Tribes, State officials, local water users, and interested stakeholders—in developing strategies to help ensure water supplies for future generations. The funding proposed in the 2021 budget supports Reclamation's collaboration with non-Federal partners to address emerging water challenges, such as water shortage issues in the West. For example, the budget includes \$18.2 million to continue the WaterSMART programs, including water conservation grants and Title XVI water-recycling-and-reuse research grants

that support investments in local innovation efforts to stretch water supplies. The budget helps advance new storage opportunities to promote improved water management and conservation and actions to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of Reclamation projects. Virtually all Reclamation’s programs and projects address water conservation.

Supporting American Energy Security and Economic Development—Interior plays a significant role in securing the Nation’s self-reliant energy future. Through early planning, strategic investments, and the application of sound science, Reclamation supports renewable hydropower as an integral part of the Nation’s energy strategy. Reclamation’s 2021 request includes \$1.0 million to support hydropower research, allowing Reclamation to derive additional value from its existing public power infrastructure. Revenues derived from incremental hydropower production are invested in the underlying Federal infrastructure to ensure continued, reliable operations and benefits.

Reclamation owns 78 power plants and operates and maintains 53 of those plants. Those 53 hydroelectric power plants account for 15 percent of the renewable hydroelectric generation in the United States. On average, Reclamation has generated more than 40 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity each year for the past 10 years, enough to supply more than 3.6 million U.S. households.

Fulfilling Our Trust Responsibilities—Reclamation’s projects and programs help to fulfill trust responsibilities to Tribes. The budget includes \$112.1 million to meet Indian water rights settlement commitments enacted by Congress. This includes funding of \$43.6 million for the Navajo-Gallup

Economic Contributions for Water-Related Infrastructure

As a result of decades of Federal investment, the Bureau of Reclamation manages a robust portfolio of water-related infrastructure, which represents a diverse and vast inventory of mission-critical, legacy and strategically-developed assets for the benefit of the American people. This enormous physical infrastructure is one of our Nation’s most valuable assets, providing ongoing power generation, water supply, flood risk reduction, recreation, and other benefits. The importance, extent and impacts of water-related infrastructure managed and maintained by Reclamation are large and broad, impacting the Nation’s economy daily.



Water Supply Project, \$12.8 million for the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement, \$4.0 million for the Aamodt Litigation Settlement, and \$25.9 million for the Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement. In addition to the current funding request, these settlements will also draw on available permanent funding to support settlement implementation activities. This includes approximately \$120 million provided annually, from FY 2020–FY 2029, out of the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund.

The budget also includes \$25.9 million to support Tribal water settlements within a number of projects, including \$5.6 million in the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project for the Nez Perce Settlement, \$1.6 million for the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act, \$15.3 million for the Ak-Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act,

and \$3.4 million for the Colorado Ute Settlement Act within the Animas La Plata Project.

The 2021 budget includes \$11.7 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. This funding will also help to strengthen Department-wide capabilities to achieve an integrated and systematic approach to Indian water rights negotiations to consider the full range of economic, legal, and technical attributes of proposed settlements.

A number of Reclamation's Rural Water Projects directly support Tribal nations through the construction and operation of water systems, including the Mni Wiconi Project, Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System, Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System, and the Garrison Diversion Unit.

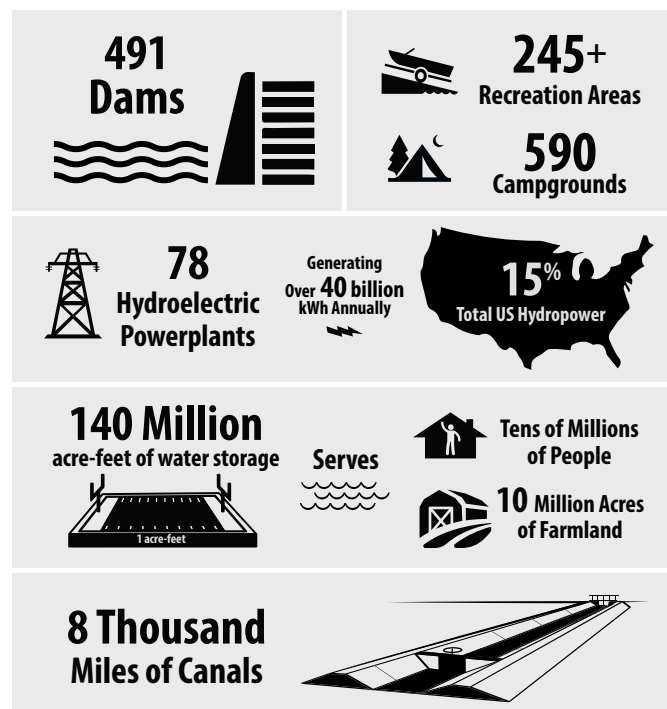
Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access—Reclamation plays a significant role in providing water-based outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities in the West. Recreation areas developed as a result of Reclamation water projects are among the Nation's most popular locations for water-based outdoor recreation. Reclamation projects include approximately 7.8 million acres of land and water and more than 245 recreation and wildlife areas administered by Reclamation, 590 campgrounds, and more than 1,000 miles of hiking trails available to the public. Reclamation sites receive approximately 45 million day-visits annually. An additional 85 recreation areas on Reclamation lands are managed by other Federal agencies, including 12 designated National Recreation Areas managed by the National Park Service or U.S. Forest Service.

Reclamation's outdoor recreation opportunities include camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, photography, wildlife viewing, boating and water sports, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources, and they provide unique educational and interpretive visitor experiences. Some of Reclamation's

projects support national wildlife refuges or State wildlife management areas that offer valuable fish and wildlife habitats, along with hunting and fishing opportunities. In addition, Reclamation projects have created a variety of recreation opportunities on the rivers downstream from its dams, including world-class white-water rafting and fishing.

Protecting Our People and the Border—The Department places a high priority on safety, security, and preparedness for employees and the visiting public. Reclamation upholds its responsibilities to protect lives, resources, and property through law enforcement, health and safety, security, and emergency management. Those duties include the protection of Reclamation's dams, reservoirs, and power plants from criminal activity. Reclamation has developed a law enforcement staffing model that determines security guard capabilities and staffing levels needed on the basis of each facility's current missions and objectives, security risks, and public safety needs. The 2021 budget includes \$27.3 million in Site Security to support those efforts.

Water-Related Infrastructure Benefiting the American People



Management and Efficiencies—The Bureau of Reclamation actively manages operations to bring forward the most promising ideas to improve management. Reclamation’s funding is composed of Federal appropriations, customer-funded dollars from both Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, and offsetting collections. In 2021, Reclamation is anticipating more than \$900 million in other Federal and non-Federal funds that would be available for use in Reclamation programs.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$1.4 million and 2 FTEs associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

The 2021 budget reflects completion of activities to stand up the Interior regions in 2020. Funding to maintain support for regional coordination across bureaus and implementation of shared services is budgeted centrally within the Office of the Secretary and the Appropriated Working Capital Fund.

The Administration is working to better facilitate title transfer of Reclamation facilities to non-Federal entities when such transfers are beneficial. Although Reclamation has engaged in similar efforts on a case-by-case basis, this broader initiative supported by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9) will go further to facilitate greater local control of water infrastructure to those who benefit directly from the projects and who operate them on a day-to-day basis. The 2021 budget includes \$250,000 within Land Resources Management to

improve Reclamation’s capacity to develop successful title transfer agreements.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund—The 2021 budget includes \$55.9 million for the CVPRF, which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. By law, the request each year for current funding is determined on the basis of a 3-year rolling average not to exceed the equivalent of \$30.0 million per year, measured at 1992 price levels.

California Bay-Delta Restoration—The 2021 budget includes \$33.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration activities focused on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and on improved water management and supplies. The budget supports the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability under the following program activities: \$1.7 million for a Renewed Federal State Partnership, \$2.3 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use, and \$29.0 million for Habitat Restoration.

Policy and Administration—The 2021 budget includes \$60.0 million in Policy and Administration to support Reclamation’s central and regional management. Policy and Administration funds are used to develop, evaluate, and directly implement Reclamation-wide policy, rules, and regulations and to manage and perform functions that are not properly chargeable to specific projects or program activities covered by separate funding authorities.

Working Capital Fund—The Bureau of 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
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Water and Related Resources	2,057	1,512,151	2,057	979,000	0	-533,151
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF)	18	54,849	18	55,875	0	+1,026
California Bay-Delta Restoration	31	33,000	31	33,000	0	0
Policy and Administration	276	60,000	276	60,000	0	0
Subtotal, Current (<i>w/o offsetting collections</i>)	2,382	1,660,000	2,382	1,127,875	0	-532,125
<i>BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts</i>	0	[-54,849]	0	[-55,875]	0	[-1,026]
<i>Upper Colorado River Basin Fund Offsetting Collection Transfer</i>	0	[+21,400]	0	[0]	0	[-21,400]
Permanent						
Water and Related Resources	0	1,331	0	1,421	0	+90
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	0	124,000	0	124,000	0	0
San Joaquin River Restoration Fund	22	207,238	22	7,868	0	-199,370
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project ..	218	96,441	218	106,492	0	+10,051
Reclamation Trust Funds	1	2,000	1	2,000	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account	0	-761	0	-717	0	+44
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account	0	252	0	0	0	-252
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	430,501	360	241,064	0	-189,437
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	5,280	2,090,501	5,280	1,368,939	0	-721,562

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Central Arizona Project	16,120	6,392	6,953	+561
Central Valley Project	195,882	144,330	141,535	-2,795
Colorado-Big Thompson Project.....	14,175	13,609	18,278	+4,669
Colorado River Activities.....	21,400	0	21,400	+21,400
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project	23,453	24,739	22,239	-2,500
Colorado River Storage Project	14,682	13,079	13,621	+542
Columbia Basin Project	21,259	20,663	25,996	+5,333
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project	20,300	16,000	16,000	0
Dam Safety Program.....	92,584	92,771	107,084	+14,313
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program.....	20,652	9,350	11,302	+1,952
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit	0	0	8,000	+8,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements				
Aamodt Litigation Settlement Act	8,301	8,301	4,000	-4,301
Blackfeet Indian Water Rights Settlement Act	18,000	10,000	25,882	+15,882
Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act..	12,772	12,772	12,772	0
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply	69,603	69,182	43,601	-25,581
Subtotal, Indian Water Rights Settlements	108,676	100,255	86,255	-14,000
Klamath Project	22,500	16,119	19,419	+3,300
Lower Colorado River Operations Program.....	43,176	31,299	37,639	+6,340
Middle Rio Grande Project	28,350	22,582	25,087	+2,505
Native American Affairs Program.....	11,685	11,685	11,685	0
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	55,141	69,561	72,237	+2,676
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (non-Rural Water).....	[9,840]	[9,717]	[9,863]	[+146]
Rural Water Supply Projects				
Eastern New Mexico Water System.....	4,347	0	50	+50
Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System.....	30,200	2,431	2,431	0
Lewis and Clark Rural Water System.....	15,000	100	100	0
Mni Wiconi Project.....	13,475	13,101	14,491	+1,390
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (Rural Water).....	39,673	10,148	11,222	+1,074
Rocky Boys/North Central MT Rural Water System.....	30,000	1,984	1,984	0
Subtotal, Rural Water Supply Projects	132,695	27,764	30,278	+2,514
Research and Development.....	36,317	37,500	13,917	-23,583
Site Security Activities.....	26,220	36,359	27,296	-9,063

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
WaterSMART Program				
Basin Studies Program.....	5,200	5,200	2,000	-3,200
Cooperative Watershed Management.....	2,250	2,250	250	-2,000
Drought Response.....	9,000	4,000	2,901	-1,099
Title XVI Water Reclamation	58,617	63,617	3,000	-60,617
WaterSMART Grants	34,000	55,000	7,861	-47,139
Water Conservation Field Service Program	4,179	4,179	2,140	-2,039
Subtotal, WaterSMART Program.....	113,246	134,246	18,152	-116,094
Yakima Project	6,827	7,312	10,941	+3,629
Yakima River Basin				
Water Enhancement Project	23,776	10,760	14,410	+3,650
Yuma Area Projects.....	24,761	23,914	27,864	+3,950
Other Projects/Programs	339,015	641,862	191,412	-450,450
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
<i>(w/o supplemental)</i>	1,431,392	1,512,151	979,000	-533,151
Supplemental	15,500	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/supplemental)</i> ...	1,428,892	1,512,151	979,000	-533,151

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

Program Highlights

The 2021 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued activities to include fulfilling native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects; construction design; cost estimates; National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses; construction of recharge and recovery facilities; and monitoring, liaison, and maintenance responsibilities to the Tohono O'odham Nation's San Xavier and Schuk Toak Districts.

Central Valley Project

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 that also receive funding in the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta appropriation. 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. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and for a basinwide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options based on 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 the 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 the costs of 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, through a memorandum of agreement, directly funds power operations and maintenance costs of the Grand Coulee project. In addition, BPA directly funds, through sub-agreements, major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is still 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. Those actions are undertaken to ensure that operation of the Federal Columbia River Power System by the agencies is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or to adversely modify or destroy their designated critical habitat. Reclamation responsibilities include modifications to hydro system operations and specific actions to improve tributary habitat and hatcheries for salmon and steelhead.

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 Department of the Interior 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 safety of dam modifications and includes project formulation, approval, preconstruction, and construction

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

activities for Reclamation's dams that have identified safety issues. The Department's Dam Safety Program provides funding for Reclamation to oversee and coordinate dam safety-related activities for all DOI agency Dam Safety programs. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high- and significant-hazard dams, including efforts at Altus Dam, OK; B.F. Sisk Dam, CA; Boca Dam, CA; Bull Lake Dam, WY; El Vado Dam, NM; Folsom Dam, CA; Fresno Dam, MT; Heart Butte Dam, ND; Hyrum Dam, UT; Kachess Dam, WA; Scoggins Dam, OR; and Steinaker Dam, UT.

Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation Program

To increase water supply reliability, 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. 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 Central Valley Project.

Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit

Funds are provided for the planning, design, and construction of the Arkansas-Valley Conduit. This project will transport, treat, and store water from Pueblo Dam east to cities along the Arkansas River, extending approximately 227 miles of pipe to near Lamar, CO, 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 and groundwater supplies and continue improvements in fish passage and habitat, actions to improve water quality, and development of a basinwide species recovery plan.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

This program funds work necessary 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. This program also funds activities to examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. Funding includes implementing provisions of the recently signed 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. In accordance with the Treaty, Reclamation delivers 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually to Mexico and operates the system to meet salinity requirements.

Middle Rio Grande Project

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and Pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property. The increase reflects additional work on construction projects related to the new biological opinion, such as silvery minnow propagation and population management, habitat restoration, species and habitat monitoring, and water quality studies supportive of the listed species recovery plans in furtherance of implementing a recovery implementation program.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program

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

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

Funds will continue to support 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 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

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

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-shared basis.

Site Security

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

WaterSMART Program

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements water management strategies to expand and stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water from growing populations, recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought. In 2021, the WaterSMART program continues funding for Reclamation's Basin Study program, Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program, the Water Conservation Field Services program, WaterSMART Grants, the Cooperative Watershed Management program, and the Drought Response program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive cost-shared financial assistance for water efficiency improvements and other activities to enhance water management.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

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

Yuma Area Projects

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to ensure uninterrupted water delivery to both 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 also includes funds to carry out the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 western States through numerous smaller projects and programs. Although each of these projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, together they provide critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Fish and Wildlife				
Resources – Habitat.....	34,858	34,427	43,775	+9,348
Fish and Wildlife				
Resources – Management.....	11,200	7,700	7,950	+250
San Joaquin Division	11,800	8,572	0	-8,572
San Joaquin River Restoration Program	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Shasta Division	650	650	650	0
Trinity River Division.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	62,008	54,849	55,875	+1,026

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	35,000	33,000	33,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	61,000	60,000	60,000	0

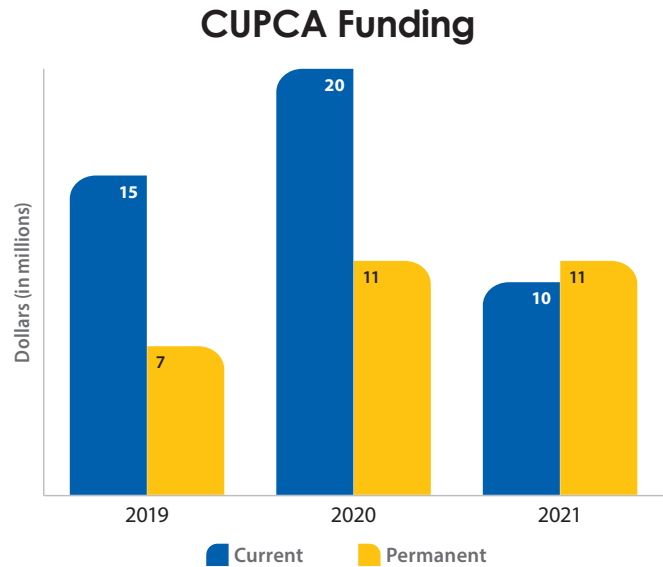


CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

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 2021 budget for CUPCA activities is \$10.0 million. The request provides funding for construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System; supports the recovery of endangered species; and implements fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and water conservation projects. Funding also supports activities of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, which includes implementation of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project for the recovery of the June sucker fish, a critical element of endangered species recovery efforts.

The 2021 budget includes \$3.6 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction activities; \$3.1 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the CUPCA program office; and



\$1.5 million for program administration. In addition, the budget includes \$1.8 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

In 2021, the Mitigation Commission anticipates \$10.3 million in interest will be realized from the

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT Facts



- The Central Utah Project Completion Act was enacted in 1992.
- CUPCA distributes responsibility for completion of the Central Utah Project among its stakeholders.
- The program makes construction of the remainder of the Central Utah Project the responsibility of the local Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- CUPCA assigns responsibility for mitigating the environmental effects of the Central Utah Project to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.
- CUPCA holds the Department of the Interior responsible for oversight of the project.
- The program provides 62,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation of more than 30,000 acres and 104,750 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes, meeting the needs of nearly 400,000 people.



Olmsted Power Plant in Provo, UT

Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Permanent Account, established by Title IV of the Central Utah Project Completion Act. Those funds will be used as follows: \$200,000 for the Diamond Fork ecosystem restoration and maintenance; \$6.6 million for the Provo River/Utah Lake Fish and Wildlife program for the recovery of the endangered June sucker; \$1.0 million for the Duchesne/Strawberry Rivers Fish and Wildlife program for mitigation of impacts from the Central Utah

Project on riparian and wetland habitats and on trust resources of the Ute Indian Tribe; and \$2.5 million to continue operations, management, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities.

Management Reforms—The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the project.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	4	18,200	4	8,200	0	-10,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	10	1,800	10	1,800	0	0
Subtotal, Current	14	20,000	14	10,000	0	-10,000
Permanent						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	0	10,617	0	10,937	0	+320
Subtotal, Permanent.....	0	10,617	0	10,937	0	+320
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT.....						
	14	30,617	14	20,937	0	-9,680

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System.....	10,404	13,747	3,556	-10,191
Fish and Wildlife Conservation	2,299	2,953	3,144	+191
Program Administration.....	1,399	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	14,102	18,200	8,200	-10,000

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-10,000
Central Utah Project Completion Account...	-10,000
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, Reduction to Construction.....	-10,191
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects, Conservation Requirements.....	+191

APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o supplemental)</i>	898	1,800	1,800	0
Supplemental	350	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/supplemental)...	1,245	1,800	1,800	0



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

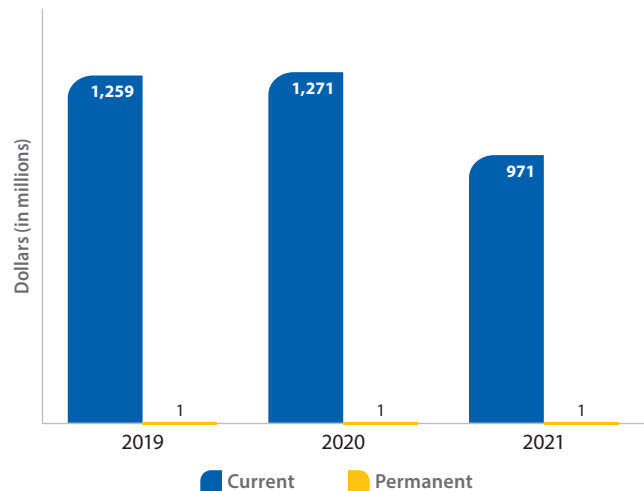
Mission—The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) serves the Nation by providing scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect quality of life.

Budget Overview—The 2021 current budget is \$971.2 million. The budget supports energy security, critical mineral independence, natural hazard monitoring, and research to inform resource management. The budget supports nationwide networks of more than 8,400 streamgages and more than 3,000 earthquake sensors. It also supports the ground systems development for the launch of Landsat 9 in 2021. USGS estimates the budget will support staffing of 6,779 full-time equivalents.

Program Overview—USGS delivers information to identify hazards and predict damage from those hazards, guide transportation planning, and inform natural resource management. Research on energy resources, global mineral commodities, and water supports national security and provides information to manage resources. USGS helps to inform stewardship of the Nation’s lands and provides digital land-surface images for research, monitoring, and management of lands and water, agricultural production, and benchmarking for commercial geospatial products and services. USGS characterizes the Nation’s water resources, develops tools for water management, and provides information to minimize loss from hazards.

Budget Structure Changes—The budget proposes structure changes to better address stakeholder priorities.

USGS Funding



Within the Ecosystems activity, the restructure consolidates research spread across five existing programs into three, aligns similar disciplines of research, and focuses on the most pressing resource management issues of Interior and partners. Research from two Land Resources programs is consolidated into the Climate Adaptation Science Center. Species Management Research consolidates science on the recovery of threatened and endangered species, trust species, and species of management concern. Land Management Research consolidates place-based research to support land management decisions. Biological Threats Research consolidates research to combat invasive species, fish diseases, and wildlife diseases that threaten the Nation’s economy and biodiversity.

Within the Water Resources activity, the restructure aligns resources to integrate observation, understanding, prediction, and delivery of water science and information. The Water Resources Availability

- **The U.S. Geological Survey was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.**
- **It is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency.**
- **USGS employs more than 8,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff working in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.**
- **USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information available to the public, providing data about ecosystem science, energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, water use and availability, and updated maps and images for the Earth's features.**
- **The USGS archives provide free, direct access to air photos dating to 1939 and more than 100 other satellite, cartographic, and topographic datasets characterizing the Earth's surface.**

program will conduct water availability assessments, measure and estimate water budgets, develop models, and conduct interpretive studies related to water quality and availability. The Water Observing Systems program will include ground-water and streamflow monitoring to monitor water quantity and observational networks to monitor sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants that affect water quality.

The budget proposes to shift National Land Imaging, including Landsat satellites and ground systems, to Core Science Systems. It moves land cover monitoring and assessment activities from Land Change Science into the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Subactivity within Core Science Systems.

Ecosystems—The 2021 budget includes \$127.3 million for programs focused on invasive species and wildlife disease, conservation and recovery of species, and biological resource management. The request includes \$40.0 million for Species Management Research to inform Flyway Council harvest allocations; for conflict reduction between wildlife and energy development; and for science supporting species recovery. It provides \$28.5 million for Biological Threats Research, which includes \$5.6 million for Asian carp research. It also includes \$37.9 million for Land Management Research that helps Interior and other land managers better understand habitat management. The budget includes \$20.9 million for the Climate Adaptation Science Center for research with application to

natural resource management, community safety, and economic development. The budget does not request funding for projects that have provided sufficient scientific information to meet Interior's land and species management responsibilities.

Energy and Mineral Resources—The 2021 budget includes \$91.2 million for Energy and Mineral Resources research and assessments. The budget provides \$60.7 million to collect data and conduct research on non-fuel mineral resources, including critical minerals important to economic stability and national security. Critical mineral commodities have important uses in manufacturing and technology, are primarily developed outside the United States, and have no viable substitutes, leaving the Nation vulnerable to disruptions in supplies. The budget supports topographic, geologic, and geophysical data collection to locate critical mineral resources in the United States and inform management of private-sector domestic development. This funding includes \$10.6 million to continue national-scale data acquisition needed to identify critical mineral resources. The budget also includes \$30.5 million to provide assessments of undiscovered, technically recoverable domestic and international energy resources and to understand the potential to diversify the national energy portfolio. This includes work to update assessments of Alaska North Slope oil and gas resource potential.

Natural Hazards—The 2021 budget includes \$138.0 million for scientific information and tools to



USGS assessments locate domestic supplies of critical minerals.

understand and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, and landslides to ultimately reduce potential fatalities, injuries, and property damage. The Earthquake Hazards program is funded at \$60.3 million and prioritizes robust earthquake monitoring and reporting capabilities, including \$8.4 million for operations and maintenance of the existing ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning system, in conjunction with State and local partners. The Volcano Hazards program is funded at \$27.6 million to monitor the Nation's volcanoes, provide information about eruptions, and support decisions about evacuations and aircraft diversions due to volcanic ash. It includes \$4.1 million to enhance understanding of the Earth's magnetic field and the effects of electromagnetic pulses and to continue a magnetotelluric survey to provide useful information for energy and mineral development, groundwater management, and electrical grid resiliency. In addition, the budget includes \$5.4 million to operate and maintain the Global Seismographic Network and \$3.6 million

for the Landslide Hazards program, which supports debris-flow hazard assessments, research, and early warning capabilities. The budget also includes \$36.9 million to improve assessments of coastal and marine hazards and resources and potential impacts on offshore operations, coastal communities, and infrastructure.

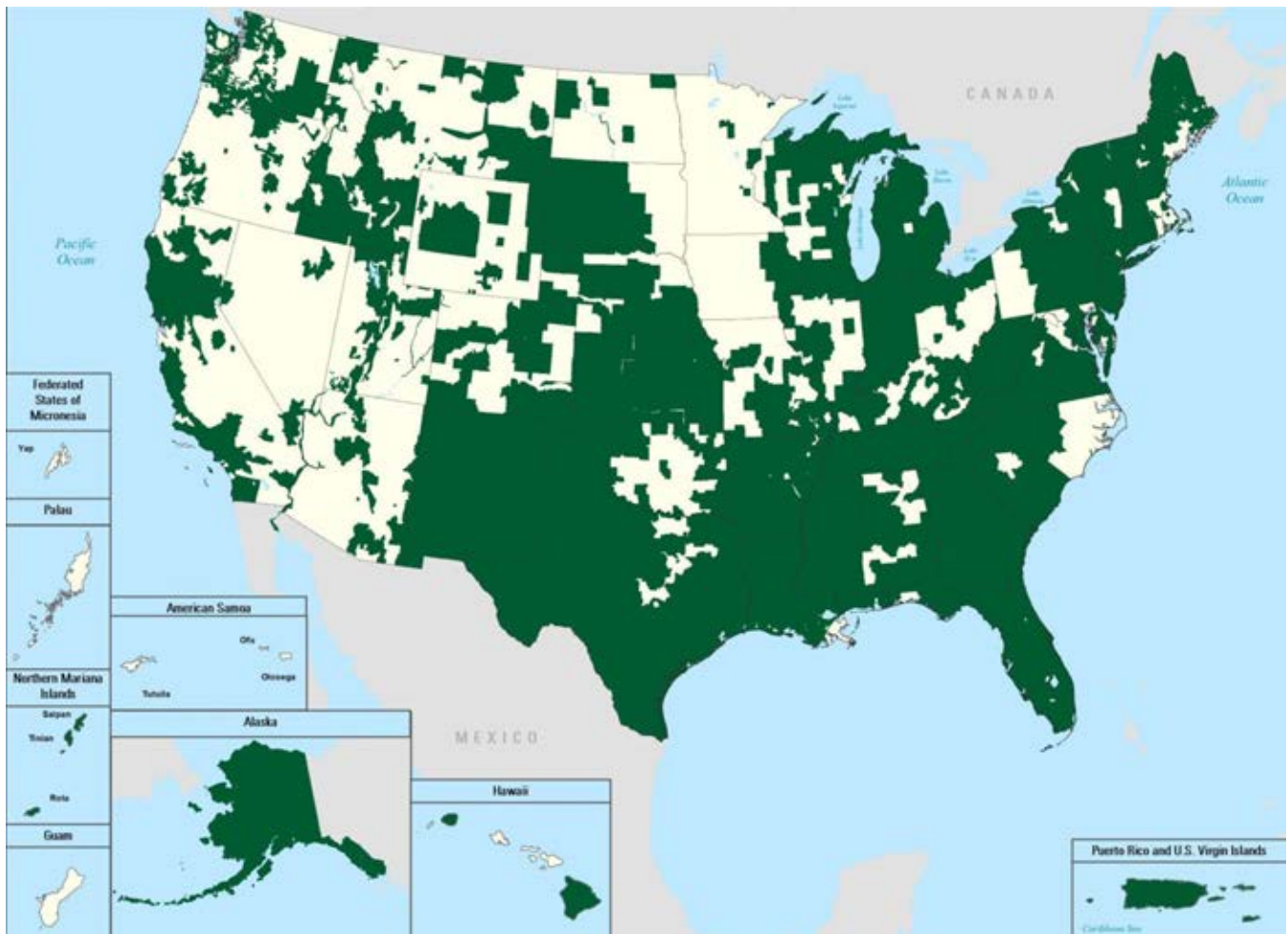
Water Resources—The 2021 budget includes \$180.8 million to collect and deliver hydrologic data, model hydrologic systems, and identify new methods to gather water data. The Water Observing Systems program is funded at \$109.0 million to monitor and analyze water quality samples from the Nation's streams and rivers, maintain the National Stream-gage Network, and develop and improve data and tools. Included in this amount is \$5.5 million for Next Generation Water Observing Systems to provide real-time data on water quantity and quality in ways not currently possible with existing monitoring networks. The budget includes \$71.9 million for the Water Resources Availability program to

assess water availability and use, develop models, and examine how water quality affects water availability. That amount includes \$3.6 million to conduct research addressing Harmful Algal Blooms that affect water supply and recreation opportunities. Within both programs, the budget provides \$58.2 million in cooperative matching funds.

Core Science Systems—The 2021 budget provides \$212.0 million for Core Science Systems, including \$85.9 million for National Land Imaging. That amount includes \$73.4 million for satellite operations, of which \$32.0 million is for development of the Landsat 9 ground system and follow-on satellite activities in collaboration with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Landsat 9 continues a multidecade mission to provide continuous land imaging to support natural resource management and other important uses. The budget includes \$80.1 million for the National

Geospatial Program for high-resolution topographic and hydrographic data needed to manage energy resources, plan transportation and energy infrastructure projects, and improve flood prediction, emergency response, and hazard mitigation. The request continues the collection of high-resolution elevation and hydrography data, including modernization of maps for Alaska and achieving national high-resolution elevation data coverage by 2025. The budget includes \$21.8 million for geologic mapping, in partnership with States, which is needed to support infrastructure development, resource management, and hazard mitigation; and \$24.3 million to support other scientific activities, including land cover monitoring and assessments, high-performance computing, libraries, and analytics.

Science Support—The 2021 budget request includes \$94.2 million for Science Support activities. This



Green reflects areas where high-resolution elevation data were developed through FY 2019.

funding supports the USGS executive, managerial, and accounting activities; information management and technology; and support services. Funding includes \$69.6 million for administration and management and \$24.6 million for information services. Within information services, the budget includes \$2.5 million for modern video teleconferencing to improve the ability of USGS to collaborate across science centers and to work with partners.

Facilities—The 2021 budget includes \$127.6 million to support rent requirements; continue relocating activities at the Menlo Park, CA, campus to Moffett Field, CA; and relocate certain laboratories and personnel in Lakewood, CO, to the Colorado School of Mines campus. These relocations facilitate collaboration with partners, provide access to modern research facilities, and, in the case of Moffett Field, avoid future rent increases.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$1.1 million and 7 FTEs associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$14.3 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	4,581	1,270,957	3,754	971,185	-827	-299,772
Subtotal, Current	4,581	1,270,957	3,754	971,185	-827	-299,772
Permanent						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	0	47	0	47	0	0
Contributed Funds	2	1,097	2	1,097	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	2	1,144	2	1,144	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	20	0	20	0	0	0
Reimbursable	3,003	0	3,003	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other.....	3,023	0	3,023	0	0	0
TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	7,606	1,272,101	6,779	972,329	-827	-299,772

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>Ecosystems (new structure)</i>				
Species Management Research.....	[74,409]	[77,209]	39,993	+39,993
Land Management Research	[60,473]	[56,681]	37,937	+37,937
Biological Threats Research	[31,449]	[36,149]	28,541	+28,541
Climate Adaptation Science Center	[44,488]	[57,488]	20,866	+20,866
Subtotal, Ecosystems.....	[210,819]	[227,527]	127,337	+127,337
<i>Ecosystems (old structure)</i>				
Status and Trends.....	18,373	16,706	0	-16,706
Fisheries Program.....	19,136	22,136	0	-22,136
Wildlife Program.....	45,257	45,957	0	-45,957
Environments Program	36,415	38,415	0	-38,415
Invasive Species Program	19,330	23,330	0	-23,330
Cooperative Research Units.....	18,371	24,000	0	-24,000
Subtotal, Ecosystems.....	156,882	170,544	0	-170,544
<i>Land Resources (old structure)</i>				
National Land Imaging Program.....	98,894	98,894	0	-98,894
Land Change Science	34,070	29,045	0	-29,045
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	25,335	38,335	0	-38,335
Subtotal, Land Resources	158,299	166,274	0	-166,274
<i>Mineral and Energy Resources (new structure)</i>				
Mineral Resources	[58,969]	[59,869]	60,664	+60,664
Energy Resources	[29,972]	[30,172]	30,517	+30,517
Subtotal, Mineral and Energy Resources	[88,941]	[90,041]	91,181	+91,181
<i>Energy and Mineral Resources and Environmental Health (old structure)</i>				
Mineral and Energy Resources				
Mineral Resources	58,969	59,869	0	-59,869
Energy Resources	29,972	30,172	0	-30,172
Environmental Health				
Contaminant Biology	10,197	10,397	0	-10,397
Toxic Substances Hydrology	12,598	13,098	0	-13,098
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources and Environmental Health.....	111,736	113,536	0	-113,536
<i>Natural Hazards</i>				
Earthquake Hazards	83,403	84,903	60,310	-24,593
Volcano Hazards	30,266	30,266	27,611	-2,655
Landslide Hazards	3,538	4,038	3,607	-431
Global Seismographic Network	6,653	7,153	5,397	-1,756
Geomagnetism.....	1,888	4,000	4,139	+139
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	40,510	40,510	36,935	-3,575
Subtotal, Natural Hazards	166,258	170,870	137,999	-32,871

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>Water Resources (new structure)</i>				
Water Resources Availability Program	[98,763]	[102,792]	71,857	+71,857
Water Observing Systems Program.....	[121,045]	[121,328]	108,952	+108,952
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	[219,808]	[224,120]	180,809	+180,809
<i>Water Resources (old structure)</i>				
Water Availability and Use Science Program	45,487	47,487	0	-47,487
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	82,673	84,173	0	-84,173
National Water Quality Program.....	91,648	92,460	0	-92,460
Water Resources Research Act Program...	6,500	10,000	0	-10,000
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	226,308	234,120	0	-234,120
<i>Core Science Systems (new structure)</i>				
National Land Imaging Program.....	[106,865]	[106,865]	85,913	+85,913
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program.....	[25,972]	[25,972]	24,264	+24,264
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	[24,397]	[34,397]	21,757	+21,757
National Geospatial Program.....	[69,454]	[79,454]	80,115	+80,115
Subtotal, Core Science Systems	[226,688]	[246,688]	212,049	+212,049
<i>Core Science Systems (old structure)</i>				
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program	24,051	24,051	0	-24,051
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	24,397	34,397	0	-34,397
National Geospatial Program.....	69,454	79,454	0	-79,454
Subtotal, Core Science Systems	117,902	137,902	0	-137,902
<i>Science Support</i>				
Information Services	21,947	21,947	24,617	+2,670
Administration and Management	80,881	74,881	69,556	-5,325
Subtotal, Science Support.....	102,828	96,828	94,173	-2,655
<i>Facilities</i>				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance	105,219	104,719	116,062	+11,343
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	15,164	76,164	11,575	-64,589
Subtotal, Facilities.....	120,383	180,883	127,637	-53,246
Supplemental.....	98,500	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,259,096	1,270,957	971,185	-299,772

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-299,772	Biological Threats Research	+28,541
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	-299,772	Transfers	
Ecosystems (new structure).....	+127,337	from Ecosystems (old structure),	
Species Management Research.....	+39,993	Fisheries.....	+3,346
Transfers		from Ecosystems (old structure),	
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Wildlife	+9,473
Status and Trends.....	+11,090	from Ecosystems (old structure),	
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Invasive Species.....	+23,330
Fisheries.....	+13,250	Asian Carp	-5,000
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Chronic Wasting Disease	-1,000
Wildlife	+24,208	Coral Disease	-400
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Greater Everglades Invasive Species..	-821
Environments.....	+5,166	White Nose Syndrome	-904
from Environmental Health		Fixed Costs.....	+517
(old structure).....	+23,495	Climate Adaptation Science Center	+20,866
Arctic.....	-3,600	Transfers	
Environmental Health Programs	-23,295	from Land Resources (old structure),	
Great Lakes		Land Change Science Program ...	+19,153
Assessment Tools		from Land Resources (old structure),	
and Technology	-3,000	National & Regional Climate	
Deepwater Monitoring.....	-2,200	Adaptation Science Centers.....	+38,335
Harmful Algal Blooms	+500	Arctic.....	-528
Integrated Sensor Grants	-250	Climate Research and Development..	-6,125
Museum Collections.....	-500	Landscape Science	-2,213
Species-Specific Projects	-5,886	Midwest Climate Science Center	-4,000
Fixed Costs.....	+1,015	Realign Climate Adaptation Science	
Land Management Research.....	+37,937	Centers.....	-23,806
Transfers		Tribal Climate Adaptation Science....	-500
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Fixed Costs.....	+550
Status and Trends.....	+5,616	Ecosystems (old structure)	-170,544
from Ecosystems (old structure),		Status and Trends	-16,706
Fisheries.....	+5,540	Transfers	
from Ecosystems (old structure),		to Ecosystems (new structure), Land	
Wildlife	+12,276	Management Research	-5,616
from Ecosystems (old structure),		to Ecosystems (new structure),	
Environments.....	+33,249	Species Management Research ...	-11,090
California Bay-Delta	-1,679	Fisheries	-22,136
Chesapeake Bay	-5,700	Transfers	
Colorado Plateau.....	-406	to Ecosystems (new structure),	
Contaminants	-1,316	Biological Threats Research.....	-3,346
Everglades.....	-5,850	to Ecosystems (new structure), Land	
Habitat Projects	-1,329	Management Research	-5,540
Land and Water Management		to Ecosystems (new structure),	
Projects.....	-1,695	Species Management Research ...	-13,250
Platte River.....	-199	Wildlife.....	-45,957
Wyoming Landscape Conservation		Transfers	
Initiative.....	-1,297	to Ecosystems (new structure),	
Fixed Costs.....	+727	Biological Threats Research	-9,473
		to Ecosystems (new structure), Land	
		Management Research	-12,276

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
to Ecosystems (new structure), Species Management Research ...	-24,208	Mineral Resources	-59,869
Environments	-38,415	Transfer to Mineral and Energy Resources (new structure), Mineral Resources	-59,869
Transfers		Energy Resources	-30,172
to Ecosystems (new structure), Land Management Research	-33,249	Transfer to Mineral and Energy Resources (new structure), Energy Resources	-30,172
to Ecosystems (new structure), Species Management Research ...	-5,166	Environmental Health	-23,495
Invasive Species	-23,330	Transfer to Ecosystems (new structure), Species Management Research	-23,495
Transfer to Ecosystems (new structure), Biological Threats Research	-23,330	Natural Hazards	-32,871
Cooperative Research Units	-24,000	Earthquake Hazards	-24,593
Land Resources (old structure)	-166,274	Advanced National Seismic System	
National Land Imaging	-98,894	Deferred Maintenance	-2,000
Transfer to Core Science Systems (new structure), National Land Imaging	-98,894	Staffing	-1,200
Land Change Science	-29,045	Earthscope Stations	-3,000
Transfers		Seismic Networks	-1,800
to Core Science Systems (new structure), National Land Imaging	-7,971	ShakeAlert	-17,229
to Core Science Systems (new structure), Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research	-1,921	Fixed Costs	+636
to Ecosystems (new structure), Climate Adaptation Science Center	-19,153	Volcano Hazards	-2,655
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	-38,335	Cooperative Agreement Awards	-476
Transfer to Ecosystems (new structure), Climate Adaptation Science Center	-38,335	Next Generation Lahar Detection System	-2,145
Mineral and Energy Resources (new structure)	+91,181	Volcanic Ash Models	-463
Mineral Resources	+60,664	Fixed Costs	+429
Transfer from Energy and Mineral Resources and Environmental Health (old structure), Mineral Resources	+59,869	Landslide Hazards	-431
Fixed Costs	+795	Hazards Assessment	-484
Energy Resources	+30,517	Fixed Costs	+53
Transfer from Energy and Mineral Resources and Environmental Health (old structure), Energy Resources	+30,172	Global Seismographic Network	-1,756
Fixed Costs	+345	Station Upgrades	-1,792
Energy and Mineral Resources and Environmental Health (old structure)	-113,536	Fixed Costs	+36
		Geomagnetism	+139
		Observatory Operations	+114
		Fixed Costs	+25
		Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	-3,575
		Characterizing Marine Hazards and Resources	-1,967
		Data Delivery	-490
		Ecosystem Health and Sustainability Assessment	-1,657
		Fixed Costs	+539
		Water Resources (new structure)	+180,809
		Water Resources Availability Program (new structure)	+71,857
		Transfers	

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>		2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>
from Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>), Groundwater and Streamflow Information	+1,500	Water Science Research and Development	-2,102
from Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>), National Water Quality Program.....	+53,805	Fixed Costs.....	+1,532
from Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>), Water Availability and Use Science.....	+47,487	Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>)	-234,120
Aquifer Assessments		Water Availability and Use Science.....	-47,487
Mississippi Alluvial Plain	-6,000	Transfer to Water Resources (<i>new structure</i>), Water Resources Availability Program	-47,487
U.S.-Mexico Transboundary.....	-1,000	Groundwater and Streamflow Information.....	-84,173
Cooperative Matching Funds		Transfers	
Base Awards	-606	to Water Resources (<i>new structure</i>), Water Observing Systems Program	-82,673
Water Use Research	-1,000	to Water Resources (<i>new structure</i>), Water Resources Availability Program	-1,500
Harmful Algal Blooms	-1,348	National Water Quality Program	-92,460
National Park Service Water-Quality Partnership.....	-1,743	Transfers	
Regional Groundwater Evaluations...	-303	to Water Resources (<i>new structure</i>), Water Observing Systems Program	-38,655
Regional Water Quality Assessments.....	-4,100	to Water Resources (<i>new structure</i>), Water Resources Availability Program	-53,805
Shallow and Fractured Bedrock Groundwater Research.....	-300	Water Resources Research Act Program.....	-10,000
Transboundary Rivers Water Quality Assessment.....	-1,500	Core Science Systems (<i>new structure</i>)	+212,049
Water Quality Trends.....	-458	National Land Imaging	+85,913
Water Science Research and Development	-12,368	Transfers	
Water Use Data and Research.....	-1,500	from Land Resources (<i>old structure</i>), Land Change Science.....	+7,971
Fixed Costs.....	+1,291	from Land Resources (<i>old structure</i>), National Land Imaging	+98,894
Water Observing Systems Program.....	+108,952	Land Cover Monitoring Assessment Projects.....	-1,629
Transfers		Remote Sensing State Grants	-1,215
from Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>), Groundwater and Streamflow Information	+82,673	Research and Investigations.....	-7,556
from Water Resources (<i>old structure</i>), National Water Quality Program	+38,655	Satellite Operations	-10,905
Cooperative Matching Funds.....	-2,365	Fixed Costs.....	+353
Groundwater Quality Monitoring Networks.....	-930	Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research	+24,264
High Plains Aquifer Assessment	-80	Transfers	
National Atmospheric Deposition Program	-1,576	from Core Science Systems (<i>old structure</i>), Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research.....	+24,051
National Groundwater Monitoring Network.....	-2,395	from Land Resources (<i>old structure</i>), Land Change Science.....	+1,921
Next Generation Water Observing System.....	-2,960	USGS Library.....	-1,930
U.S.-Canada Transboundary Streamgages.....	-1,500	Fixed Costs.....	+222

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>		2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping.....	+21,757	Science Support	-2,655
Transfer from Core Science Systems (old structure), National Cooperative Geologic Mapping	+34,397	Information Services	+2,670
Projects	-2,928	Virtual Telecommunications Modernization	+2,500
Phase 3 of National Geologic Map Database	-10,000	Fixed Costs.....	+170
Fixed Costs.....	+288	Administration and Management.....	-5,325
National Geospatial Program	+80,115	Program Operations	-5,572
Transfer from Core Science Systems (old structure), National Geospatial Program.....	+79,454	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-1,094
Fixed Costs.....	+661	Fixed Costs.....	+1,341
Core Science Systems (old structure).....	-137,902	Facilities	-53,246
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research	-24,051	Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance.....	+11,343
Transfer to Core Science Systems (new structure), Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research	-24,051	Rent Costs	+8,602
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	-34,397	Fixed Costs.....	+2,741
Transfer to Core Science Systems (old structure), National Cooperative Geologic Mapping	-34,397	Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	-64,589
National Geospatial Program	-79,454	Facilities Modernization and Recapitalization	-64,500
Transfer to Core Science Systems (new structure), National Geospatial Program.....	-79,454	Projects	-3,689
		Space Consolidation and Modernization at the Colorado School of Mines	+3,600
		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs	[+14,266]



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

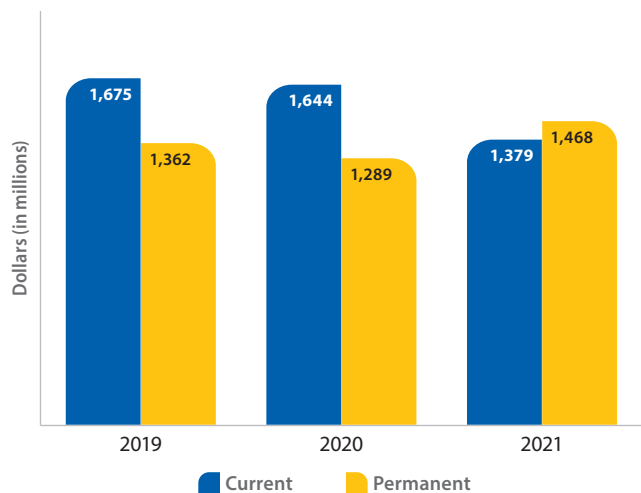
Mission—The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Budget Overview—The 2021 President’s budget for FWS totals \$2.8 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.4 billion. The budget also includes \$1.5 billion in permanent appropriations, most of which is provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. The 2021 budget prioritizes recovering species listed under the Endangered Species Act and conserving at-risk species to prevent the need to add to the threatened and endangered species list. The budget request includes funds to increase access to outdoor recreational opportunities on FWS-managed lands, as directed under Secretary’s Order 3366, and to modernize infrastructure to improve the visitor experience. FWS estimates the budget will support staffing of 8,269 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Program Overview—FWS’s major responsibilities are to protect and conserve migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and interjurisdictional fish while operating 568 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. To accomplish its mission, FWS seeks opportunities to partner with farmers and other private landowners, State and local governments, other Federal agencies, Tribes, citizen volunteers, corporations, and conservation groups.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is among the world’s most significant land and water systems managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife.

FWS Funding



National wildlife refuges provide stepping stones of habitat for many species of migratory birds and other wildlife, sanctuary for hundreds of threatened and endangered species, and secure spawning areas for healthy fisheries. Since 1903, the National Wildlife Refuge System has provided habitat to benefit wildlife and unparalleled outdoor experiences for all Americans and has conserved natural resources.

Today, most major metropolitan areas have at least one wildlife refuge within an hour’s drive. Wildlife refuges provide recreational opportunities for hiking, fishing, hunting, photography, and education programs for more than 59 million visitors annually. In 2019, FWS added new hunting and fishing opportunities on more than 1.4 million acres of FWS-managed lands nationwide. The public can now access hunting at 381 wildlife refuges and fishing at 316 refuge areas. To further increase public access, FWS removed or revised



- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service originated in 1871 to study and recommend solutions to a decline in food fish.
- FWS manages more than 95 million acres of land and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land in the National Wildlife Refuge System, composed of 568 national wildlife refuges, seven national monuments, and thousands of small wetlands.
- FWS has removed 13 species from the list of threatened and endangered species since 2017, which reduced regulatory burdens on our communities and the economy.
- FWS distributed more than \$1.3 billion in 2019, mostly to States and Tribes for the conservation of wildlife and habitat so Americans can enjoy the outdoors.

5,000 regulations in 2019 to more closely match State hunting and fishing regulations. Eliminating those inconsistencies makes enjoying these traditional outdoor recreation opportunities easier.

The FWS Fisheries program helps safeguard inter-jurisdictional fisheries worth billions of dollars; rescues troubled aquatic species on the brink of extinction; and provides recreational opportunities for the public. The program’s Fish Passage activities remove barriers to fish migration and movement to better support healthy fish populations for recreational fishing. In 2019, 64 national fish hatcheries produced and distributed more than 126 million fish, including walleye, American shad, salmon, and trout.

FWS strives to prevent the extinction and promote the recovery of imperiled species, using the best available science as a basis for its decisions. In administering the Endangered Species Act, FWS works to help boost the recovery of imperiled species and avoid the need for listing and regulatory requirements. FWS performs periodic species status assessments to identify recovered species eligible for removal from the threatened and endangered species list. The service has delisted 13 species since 2017. FWS partners with States, private landowners, industry, and other stakeholders to conserve at-risk species using proactive habitat management and conservation incentives.

FWS also plays a major role in the conservation of international wildlife resources as the lead agency implementing U.S. treaty commitments

for migratory birds, endangered species, wildlife trade, Arctic species, wetlands, some marine mammal species, and the biological resources of the Western Hemisphere.

Resource Management—The 2021 budget for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.3 billion.

Ecological Services—The budget includes \$244.1 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. This includes \$28.6 million for Conservation and Restoration activities, including the proactive conservation of at-risk species. The budget continues to prioritize funding for Planning and Consultation in the amount of \$107.8 million to conserve listed species while supporting economic development and \$98.4 million for Recovery activities focused on recovering listed species, such as updating species status reviews and recovery plans. The budget proposes \$9.4 million for the listing of species.

Habitat Conservation—The budget includes \$70.2 million for Habitat Conservation programs, with \$57.2 million to support voluntary, citizen, and community-based conservation on private lands through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program. The request includes \$12.9 million for Coastal Programs to promote voluntary habitat conservation on public and private lands along the coasts of the United States.

National Wildlife Refuge System—The budget includes \$525.3 million to operate and maintain the

568 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. This funding provides high-quality opportunities for all Americans to enjoy wildlife-dependent recreation, including wildlife photography, hunting, and fishing.

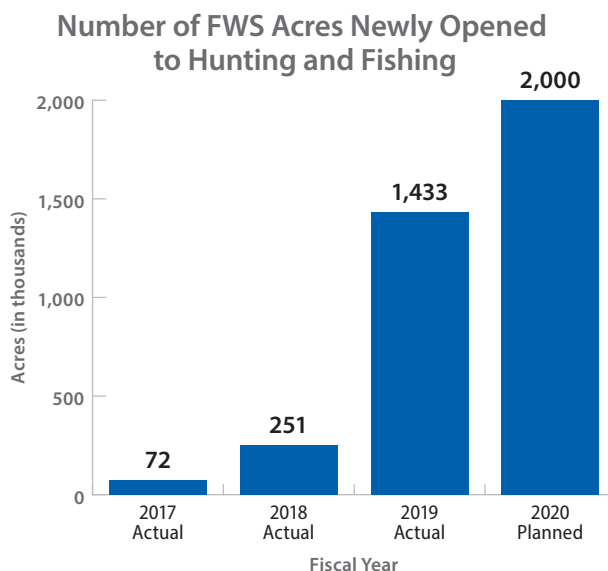
The request includes \$249.5 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management in refuge areas for resource management aimed at ensuring a balanced conservation approach to benefit wildlife and people. This funding supports a full range of habitat types—wetlands, prairies, coastal and marine areas, temperate, tundra, and boreal forests. Managing those habitats is complex and includes controlling or eradicating invasive species, using fire in a prescribed manner, and ensuring adequate water resources. The 2021 request includes \$5.0 million to expand the use of proven Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) invasive species control techniques through additional strike teams. FWS will continue to pilot an intergovernmental partnership with the State of Alaska and other Federal agencies to control invasive species in that State. The budget includes \$6.0 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management to evaluate potential refuge areas that can support new and expanded outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing.

The budget includes \$86.8 million for Visitor Services in refuges. The refuge system offers a variety of wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities to more than 59 million people each year and recently improved accessibility by allowing the use of electric bikes, as required by Secretary’s Order 3376. The budget continues support for hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching, among other wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities that benefit local communities. Hunters and anglers are a driving force behind many of our

Nation’s conservation efforts. Each year, spending by hunters and anglers generates more than \$1 billion to support programs that help maintain fish and wildlife populations and their habitats. Hunters, birdwatchers, anglers, and others also contribute to local economies when they travel to wildlife refuges. According to the 2018 DOI Economic Report, FWS supported more than 39,000 jobs and generated \$3.2 billion in added economic value in and around those communities. The budget includes \$44.1 million for Refuge Law Enforcement activities to ensure visitors enjoy safe outdoor experiences and protect natural resources at the refuges.

The request includes \$145.0 million for refuge maintenance facilities and equipment, prioritizing maintenance of FWS-owned facilities and infrastructure, such as visitor centers, water control structures, and resource management facilities. Addressing health and human safety deficiencies at existing facilities is the highest priority for maintenance funding.

Migratory Bird Management—FWS is responsible for conserving migratory bird populations through protection, restoration, and management. Bird management includes population and habitat conservation, which generally benefits a variety of species. FWS works with bird conservation partnerships of Federal and State agencies, Tribes, nongovernmental organizations, universities, corporations, individuals with expertise in bird conservation, and private landowners. The budget includes \$49.0 million for migratory bird management to support population monitoring, cooperation with States on migratory bird management, and environmental reviews required for development projects. This amount includes \$13.3 million for the North American Waterfowl Management





Kids celebrate their catch.

Plan to support regional partnerships—known as joint ventures—of government agencies, nonprofit organizations, corporations, Tribes, and individuals working to conserve habitat for migratory birds across North America. Collectively, these cooperative management activities support more than 2.4 million migratory bird hunters that enjoy more than 15.6 million days afield and generate \$2.3 billion in economic activity annually.

Law Enforcement—The budget provides \$77.5 million for law enforcement activities investigating wildlife crimes and enforcing wildlife laws. FWS continues to cooperate with the Department of State, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to disrupt transportation routes connected to the illegal wildlife trafficking supply chain. FWS will enforce wildlife laws and continue to combat wildlife trafficking; halt the destruction of some of the world’s most iconic species, such as elephants and rhinos, by stopping illicit trade; ensure sustainable legal trade; and reduce demand for illegal products. FWS also enforces domestic wildlife laws, such as the Lacey Act, which prohibits trade in injurious wildlife and plants.

International Affairs—The budget includes \$18.9 million for technical and financial assistance to international partners for innovative projects that address wildlife poaching and trafficking and support resource conservation. The International Affairs program coordinates domestic and international efforts to conserve, restore, and enhance the world’s diverse wildlife and its habitats with a focus on species of international concern. The budget also reflects intensified efforts to avoid the risk of grantees being implicated in human rights abuses in foreign countries. FWS has international responsibilities under roughly 40 treaties and domestic laws. The request includes funding to implement grant programs sup-

porting human and institutional capacity building and conservation research, provide technical assistance to wildlife managers in other countries, support conservation of species at risk through the regulation of international trade, and work with States and Tribes to help ensure conservation of domestic species in international trade.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation—The budget request for Fish and Aquatic Conservation is \$156.1 million to improve aquatic habitats, combat invasive species, and support access to recreational fishing, among other activities. The request includes \$82.1 million for the operation and maintenance of the National Fish Hatchery System. Within that amount is \$56.0 million for fish hatchery operations, which not only produce millions of fish for species conservation and recreational fishing but also contribute to aquaculture innovations to help restore populations of threatened and endangered fish, freshwater mussels, and aquatic plants.

Maintenance funding totalling \$26.1 million will support the modernization of hatchery infrastructure and facilities. FWS will continue to cooperate

with Federal agency partners to ensure hatchery activities mitigate impacts of Federal water projects via reimbursable service agreements.

The budget proposes \$74.0 million for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation, including \$14.0 million for the Fish Passage program, which improves the ability of fish and other aquatic species to thrive by reconnecting habitat that has been fragmented by barriers. Working with State and local governments, Tribes, and other partners, the program removes or reengineers barriers—including culverts, dams, sediment, and temperature variations—to better support healthy waterways where aquatic species can thrive.

Within the request for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation is \$18.3 million to control or eradicate established aquatic invasive species that threaten ecosystems, recreation, and economic values and to prevent the introduction of new aquatic invasive species. As Asian carp continue to threaten the Great Lakes, FWS works to prevent further movement by cooperating with other public and private organizations to deploy new tools and techniques. The budget includes \$9.8 million to manage Asian carp populations, including the use of contract fishing.

General Operations—The General Operations budget totals \$140.1 million. This includes \$21.9 million for the operation and maintenance of the National Conservation Training Center, \$5.0 million for conservation partnerships with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and \$35.7 million for FWS-wide expenses. The request also includes \$77.5 million for Aviation Management and headquarters and regional operations, including consolidating administrative support services such as human resources and contracting—an effort that has already saved more than \$8.0 million.

Construction—The 2021 budget for Construction is \$13.3 million, of which \$5.4 million is for line-item construction projects.

Land Acquisition—The 2021 budget proposes \$10.9 million for FWS land acquisition activities, which

includes \$12.9 million in new budget authority and an offset of \$2.0 million in a proposed cancellation of prior-year balances. The request features \$3.0 million for strategic acquisitions that will increase access to otherwise inaccessible public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. The budget continues to support enacted acquisition projects and includes funds to acquire inholdings that enhance operational efficiency. The budget does not request funding for line-item land acquisition projects.

National Wildlife Refuge Fund—Given the availability of permanent funding, the budget does not request funding for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund—The budget includes \$40.0 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund to continue cost-shared partnership projects for wetlands and waterfowl conservation, supporting conservation and outdoor recreation.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund—The 2021 budget does not request funding for planning and land acquisition grants, allowing FWS to focus on inherently Federal functions. The budget also proposes to cancel \$8.0 million in prior-year funds related to land acquisition grants that are inactive and for which funding is no longer needed.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund—The 2021 budget includes \$6.0 million for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. Funding leverages support from partners to protect African and Asian elephants, rhinos, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles from threats, including those linked to illegal wildlife trafficking.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund—The 2021 request includes \$3.9 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, providing matching grants for neotropical migratory bird conservation projects throughout the Western Hemisphere.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants—The budget includes \$31.3 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. Within the total is \$2.0 million for competitive grants for projects that help to protect key migration corridors for iconic western species, including elk, mule deer, and pronghorn antelope.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement

across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$2.3 million and 11 FTE associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$18.1 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Resource Management ^{1/}	6,585	1,364,289	6,521	1,281,217	-64	-83,072
Construction.....	48	29,704	48	13,292	0	-16,412
Land Acquisition ^{2/}	67	67,087	32	10,936	-35	-56,151
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund ^{3/}	10	35,731	0	-8,000	-10	-43,731
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	5	46,000	5	40,000	0	-6,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	3	15,000	2	6,000	-1	-9,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	1	4,910	1	3,900	0	-1,010
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	14	67,571	7	31,286	-7	-36,285
Subtotal, Current	6,733	1,643,520	6,616	1,378,631	-117	-264,889
Permanent						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	4	8,007	4	8,472	0	+465
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	51	665,007	51	810,881	0	+145,874
Sport Fish Restoration	58	458,332	58	480,486	0	+22,154
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	0	66,170	0	72,910	0	+6,740
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	1	170	1	100	0	-70
Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	67	75,412	67	79,425	0	+4,013
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS.....	30	6,503	30	6,559	0	+56
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4	4,275	4	4,350	0	+75
Contributed Funds.....	18	5,000	18	5,000	0	0
Coastal Impact Assistance.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	234	1,288,876	234	1,468,183	0	+179,307
Allocation	484	0	561	0	+77	0
Reimbursable	858	0	858	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,342	0	1,419	0	+77	0
TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	8,309	2,932,396	8,269	2,846,814	-40	-85,582

^{1/} The FY 2020 enacted level does not include \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations provided to the Resource Management account in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113), signed by President Trump on January 29, 2020. Additional information can be found in the Explanatory Notes section of Appendix A.

^{2/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$3.6 million in prior-year balances, and the 2021 request reflects a cancellation of \$2.0 million.

^{3/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$15.8 million in prior-year balances, and the 2021 request reflects a cancellation of \$8.0 million.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Ecological Services				
Listing	18,318	20,318	9,375	-10,943
Planning and Consultation	106,079	109,016	107,818	-1,198
Conservation and Restoration.....	32,396	33,696	28,586	-5,110
Recovery	95,032	102,982	98,368	-4,614
Subtotal, Ecological Services.....	251,825	266,012	244,147	-21,865
Habitat Conservation				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife.....	51,633	56,951	57,241	+290
Coastal Programs	13,375	13,375	12,913	-462
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation	65,008	70,326	70,154	-172
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management	234,467	238,612	249,465	+10,853
Visitor Services	73,319	74,227	86,819	+12,592
Refuge Law Enforcement.....	38,054	41,000	44,067	+3,067
Conservation Planning	2,523	2,523	0	-2,523
Refuge Maintenance	139,888	146,042	144,970	-1,072
Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System	488,251	502,404	525,321	+22,917
Conservation and Enforcement				
Migratory Bird Management.....	46,421	47,457	48,993	+1,536
Law Enforcement ^{1/}	79,053	82,053	77,478	-4,575
International Affairs.....	15,816	18,826	18,893	+67
Subtotal, Conservation and Enforcement.....	141,290	148,336	145,364	-2,972
Fish and Aquatic Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery Operations.....	59,822	64,272	55,989	-8,283
Maintenance and Equipment	22,920	25,846	26,111	+265
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	84,485	115,359	74,014	-41,345
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conservation.....	167,227	205,477	156,114	-49,363
Cooperative Landscape Conservation	12,500	12,500	0	-12,500
Science Support				
Adaptive Science	10,517	10,517	0	-10,517
Service Science	6,750	6,750	0	-6,750
Subtotal, Science Support	17,267	17,267	0	-17,267

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management (continued)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
General Operations ^{2/}				
Central Office Operations	43,049	20,758	28,280	+7,522
Management and Administration.....	32,860	49,166	45,989	-3,177
Aviation Management	3,237	3,237	3,240	+3
Servicewide Bill Paying.....	36,528	35,770	35,748	-22
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,022	5,000	-2,022
National Conservation Training Center....	26,014	26,014	21,860	-4,154
Subtotal, General Operations.....	148,710	141,967	140,117	-1,850
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,292,078	1,364,289	1,281,217	-83,072

^{1/} Funding tables do not include \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations provided to the Resource Management account in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113), signed by President Trump on January 29, 2020. Additional information can be found in the Explanatory Notes section of Appendix A.

^{2/} For reference, the table includes 2019 amounts in the budget structure enacted in 2020. Funds prior to 2020 were allocated to subactivities in existence before FWS implemented a shared administrative services model.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-83,072	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-201
Ecological Services	-21,865	Fixed Costs	+1,377
Listing	-10,943	Habitat Conservation.....	-172
Listing Activities.....	-11,162	Partners for Fish and Wildlife.....	+290
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-51	Chesapeake Bay Nutria Eradication.....	-713
Fixed Costs	+270	Environment Data Quality and Access (WA Salmon Recovery)	-643
Planning and Consultation	-1,198	General Program Activities.....	+7,526
General Program Activities.....	+3,618	Klamath River Habitat Restoration.....	-5,132
NEPA Permitting	-3,500	Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups.....	-1,285
Gulf Coast Restoration.....	-3,002	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-92
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-265	Fixed Costs	+629
Fixed Costs	+1,951	Coastal Programs	-462
Conservation and Restoration.....	-5,110	General Program Activities.....	-253
At-Risk Species Initiative	+2,000	Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group.....	-184
Environmental Contaminants	-1,785	Long Live the Kings	-184
Candidate Conservation.....	-4,284	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-15
Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem.....	-1,506	Fixed Costs	+174
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-79	National Wildlife Refuge System.....	+22,917
Fixed Costs	+544	Wildlife and Habitat Management	+10,853
Recovery	-4,614	Chesapeake Bay Nutria Eradication.....	-1,675
Ecosystem Restoration— Bay Delta.....	-500	General Program Activities.....	+7,179
De-Listing & Down Listing.....	-1,393	Invasive Species	+2,500
Recovery Challenge.....	-7,000	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-544
State of the Birds Activities	-3,250	Fixed Costs	+3,393
White Nose Syndrome.....	-2,000	Visitor Services	+12,592
Prescott Grant Program.....	-1,200	General Program Activities.....	+12,423
Wolf Livestock Demonstration.....	-1,000		
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	-100		
General Program Activities.....	+10,653		

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
Urban Wildlife		International Affairs.....	+67
Conservation Program.....	-1,000	International Conservation	-2,990
Volunteer Partnerships.....	+2,092	General Program Activities.....	-922
Youth and Careers in Nature.....	-2,000	Arctic Council Support	-550
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-194	Wildlife Trafficking	-89
Fixed Costs	+1,271	T. Roosevelt Genius Prize	-1,000
Refuge Law Enforcement.....	+3,067	Internal Transfer: E-Permitting.....	-500
General Program Activities.....	+2,442	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-16
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-93	Fixed Costs.....	+87
Fixed Costs	+718	International Wildlife Trade	+3,057
Conservation Planning	-2,523	General Program Activities	+132
Refuge Maintenance	-1,072	Wildlife Trafficking	-200
Annual Maintenance.....	-1,500	Permitting Modernization.....	+2,000
Deferred Maintenance	+4,287	Internal Transfer: Permitting	
Equipment and Vehicle Management ..	-4,463	Modernization	+1,000
Maintenance Support.....	+366	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-18
Youth Conservation Corps.....	-649	Fixed Costs.....	+143
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-220		
Fixed Costs	+1,107	Fish and Aquatic Conservation.....	-49,363
Conservation and Enforcement	-2,972	National Fish Hatchery Operations.....	-8,283
Migratory Bird Management.....	+1,536	General Program Activities.....	+1,394
Conservation and Monitoring	+2,518	Aquatic Animal Drug Approval	
General Program Activities.....	+907	Program.....	-400
Monitoring.....	+988	Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	-4,700
Bird-Livestock Conflicts	+250	Washington State Mass Marking.....	-1,475
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-53	Klamath Restoration	-3,750
Fixed Costs	+426	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-115
Permits	+339	Fixed Costs	+763
Permitting	+295	Maintenance and Equipment	+265
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-13	Annual Maintenance.....	+2,046
Fixed Costs	+57	Deferred Maintenance	-1,888
Federal Duck Stamp.....	+22	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-24
Federal Duck Stamp Activities	+11	Fixed Costs	+131
Fixed Costs	+11	Aquatic Habitat and Species	
North American Waterfowl Management		Conservation	-41,345
Plan—Joint Ventures	-1,343	Habitat Assessment and Restoration.....	-16,667
General Program Activities.....	-1,456	General Program Activities.....	-1,130
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-18	Chehalis Fisheries Restoration.....	-268
Fixed Costs	+131	DE River Basin Conservation Act.....	-9,700
Law Enforcement	-4,575	Fish Passage.....	-4,600
General Program Activities.....	-1,450	Klamath Basin Restoration	
Indian Arts and Crafts Board.....	-3,500	Agreement.....	-1,140
Wildlife Trafficking	-14	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-36
Internal Transfer: E-Permitting.....	-500	Fixed Costs.....	+207
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-193	Population Assessment and Cooperative	
Fixed Costs	+1,082	Management.....	-2,477
		General Program Activities.....	-1,255
		Great Lakes Consent Decree	-332

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife		General Operations.....	-1,850
Restoration.....	-332	Central Office Operations.....	+7,522
Lake Champlain Sea Lamprey.....	-818	Office Operations.....	+1,406
Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	-150	Internal Transfer: Regional Office	
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-48	Support.....	+5,000
Fixed Costs.....	+458	Fixed Costs.....	+1,116
Aquatic Invasive Species.....	-22,201	Management and Administration.....	-3,177
Asian Carp.....	-15,166	Joint Administrative Operations.....	+447
Lake Tahoe Watercraft Inspections.....	-4,088	Internal Transfer: Regional Office	
National Invasive Species Act State/ Interstate Plans.....	-1,834	Support.....	-5,000
Prevention.....	+93	Fixed Costs.....	+1,376
Quagga and Zebra Mussels.....	-1,000	Servicewide Bill Paying.....	-22
Sea Lamprey Administration.....	-300	Working Capital Fund (less realty appraisal).....	-356
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-23	Workers' Compensation.....	+514
Fixed Costs.....	+117	Unemployment Compensation.....	-180
Cooperative Landscape Conservation.....	-12,500	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation....	-2,022
Ecosystem Restoration—Gulf Coast.....	-1,000	Aviation Management.....	+3
General Program Activities.....	-11,500	Management.....	+1
Science Support.....	-17,267	Fixed Costs.....	+2
Adaptive Science.....	-10,517	National Conservation Training Center....	-4,154
Ecosystem Restoration—Gulf Coast.....	-931	Youth and Careers in Nature.....	-3,913
General Program Activities.....	-9,586	General Program Activities.....	+2,038
Service Science.....	-6,750	Annual Maintenance.....	-2,602
General Program Activities.....	-3,250	Fixed Costs.....	+323
White Nose Syndrome.....	-3,500	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-2,311
		Fixed Costs.....	+17,842

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Nationwide Engineering Services.....	5,475	5,368	5,467	+99
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety.....	1,972	1,232	2,427	+1,195
Line-Item Construction Projects.....	48,166	23,104	5,398	-17,706
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and rescission).....	55,613	29,704	13,292	-16,412
Rescission of Prior-Year BA.....	-1,500	0	0	0
Supplemental.....	82,400	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/supplemental and rescission).....	136,513	29,704	13,292	-16,412

APPROPRIATION: Construction (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-16,412	Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety	+1,195
Construction	+99	Bridge Safety Inspections	+418
Environmental Compliance.....	-46	Dam Safety Inspections	+777
Fixed Costs	145	Line-Item Construction Projects	-17,706

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Land Acquisition Management.....	12,773	13,000	9,598	-3,402
Land Protection Planning	465	465	0	-465
Acquisitions	22,600	31,250	0	-31,250
Exchanges.....	1,500	1,500	0	-1,500
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	5,351	6,500	338	-6,162
Highlands Conservation Act	20,000	10,000	0	-10,000
Sportsmen and Recreational Access.....	2,500	8,000	3,000	-5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission)	65,189	70,715	12,936	-57,779
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	0	0	-2,000	-2,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-3,628	0	+3,628
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission)	65,189	67,087	10,936	-56,151

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission)	-56,151	Highlands Conservation Act	-10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission)	-57,779	Sportsmen and Recreational Access.....	-5,000
Land Acquisition.....	-42,897	Fixed Costs	+118
Land Acquisition Management.....	-3,520	Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	+1,628
Land Protection Planning.....	-465		
Acquisitions.....	-31,250		
Exchanges	-1,500		
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships..	-6,162		

APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-13,228
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	-13,228

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Grants and Administration				
Conservation Grants	12,508	13,000	0	-13,000
Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)				
Assistance Grants	7,485	8,000	0	-8,000
Administration	2,702	2,702	0	-2,702
Subtotal, Grants and Administration	22,695	23,702	0	-23,702
Land Acquisition				
Species Recovery Land Acquisition.....	11,162	11,162	0	-11,162
HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States....	19,638	19,638	0	-19,638
Subtotal, Land Acquisition.....	30,800	30,800	0	-30,800
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (<i>w/o cancellation and rescission</i>)	53,495	54,502	0	-54,502
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA ^{1/}	0	0	-8,000	-8,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	-7,500	-18,771	0	+18,771
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (<i>w/cancellation and rescission</i>)	45,995	35,731	-8,000	-43,731

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (<i>w/cancellation and rescission</i>)	-43,731	HCP Assistance Grants	-8,000
		Administration	-2,702
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (<i>w/o cancellation and rescission</i>)	-54,502	Species Recovery Land Acquisition.....	-11,162
		HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States.....	-19,638
Conservation Grants to States	-13,000	Cancellation of Prior-Year BA ^{1/}	+10,771

^{1/} The 2021 request proposes an \$8 million cancellation of prior-year balances derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	42,000	46,000	40,000	-6,000

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-6,000
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	-6,000

APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation Fund	2,682	3,450	1,401	-2,049
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	1,657	2,110	845	-1,265
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund....	3,540	4,650	1,865	-2,785
Great Ape Conservation Fund	2,075	2,700	1,071	-1,629
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	1,607	2,090	818	-1,272
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	11,561	15,000	6,000	-9,000

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-9,000
African Elephant Conservation Fund	-2,049
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	-1,265
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund....	-2,785
Great Ape Conservation Fund	-1,629
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	-1,272

APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	3,910	4,910	3,900	-1,010

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-1,010
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Grants.....	-1,010

APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	64,571	67,571	31,286	-36,285

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-36,285
State Wildlife Grants—Formula.....	-25,714
State Wildlife Grants—Competitive.....	-5,362
Tribal Wildlife Grants—Competitive.....	-5,209



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

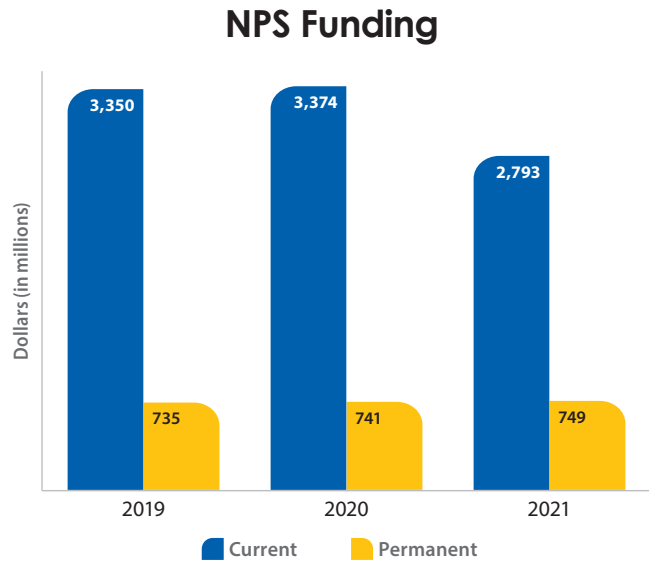
Mission—The Organic Act of 1916 created the National Park Service (NPS) “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request for NPS is \$2.8 billion. NPS estimates the budget will support total staffing of 17,615 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Program Overview—The national park system covers 85 million acres at 419 park units, including 134 historical parks or sites, 83 national monuments, 62 national parks, 30 national memorials, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 85 otherwise designated national park units. NPS also helps administer dozens of affiliated sites, the National Register of Historic Places, National Heritage Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, and National Trails. In addition, NPS staff work with communities across the Nation to help preserve local history and create recreational opportunities.

Operation of the National Park System—The 2021 budget requests \$2.5 billion for operations of the national park system. In 2018, NPS served more than 318 million visitors from across America and around the world.

The budget includes \$228.5 million for natural resource programs. In support of the Administration’s strategy to reduce wildfire risk, the budget includes \$4.0 million to support projects that create



defensible space around NPS infrastructure and assets. This proactive mitigation work increases the safety of firefighters and the public and minimizes the impacts to park operations, visitor experiences, and gateway communities. These activities will be coordinated with fuel treatment projects funded through the Office of Wildland Fire. The NPS budget includes \$1.3 million to support the Veteran Fire Crew to conduct active forest management work at park units, including fuels reduction, fire effects monitoring, educational outreach, pre-fire preparation of burn units, and participation in prescribed fires in the western and southern United States. Fire crews engaging in active forest management help protect our Nation’s forests, parks, grasslands, and neighboring communities and ensure recreational access is either preserved or restored as the impacts of fire are mitigated.

Effective stewardship of NPS and our Nation’s



- In 1916, Congress created the National Park Service, also known as “America’s Best Idea.”
- The national park system includes 419 park units, which encompass 85 million acres in all 50 States and 4 Territories.
- In 2018, more than 318 million people visited the units of the national park system.
- In 2019, roughly 21,000 individual full- and part-time employees and more than 279,000 volunteers worked to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- The NPS mission requires a diverse workforce, including archeologists, biologists, curators, engineers, historians, hydrologists, landscape architects, law enforcement officers, and many other disciplines.
- NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofits, and historic property owners who share in preserving the Nation’s shared heritage.

resources requires working collaboratively to identify common interests, concerns, and opportunities across connected landscapes. National parks are critical settings for the conservation of natural resources and play a unique role as places to apply adaptive management strategies. The budget includes \$11.0 million for collaborative activities with States, gateway communities, and adjacent lands. Funding will support projects in parks that advance the protection and restoration of migratory routes and winter range habitat, enhance wildlife-related recreation, support research priorities and/or protection or restoration of priority corridors identified in State Action Plans, and provide technical assistance to parks that support collaborative conservation outcomes. Projects may include habitat restoration, to include removing invasive species, planting native species in parks, monitoring species movements, identifying multispecies wildlife corridors in western parks, and reestablishing ecosystem connectivity.

The budget includes \$88.8 million for cultural resource programs. NPS preserves and protects cultural resources, including archeological resources, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, historical artifacts, historic and prehistoric structures, and museum collections. Overall, the national park system contains more than 26,000 historic and prehistoric structures; 4,200 statues, monuments, and memorials; 82,000 archeological sites; and 185 million museum objects and archival

documents. NPS also conducts associated applied research informing its stewardship of the extensive and varied cultural resources contained within the national park system.

Funding also includes \$9.6 million for restoration, conservation, and protection efforts in the Everglades. The Everglades Restoration and Research program is critical to the restoration, conservation, and protection of Federal interest lands in south Florida. The program focuses applied science projects on data and syntheses needed to inform decisions regarding the design and function of the current and future restoration projects, the effects of infrastructure and operations on threatened and endangered species, the effects of large-scale disturbances, and the effects of environmental impacts and invasive species on NPS resources. NPS is a major partner in the combined State and Federal effort to restore the Everglades ecosystem. The south Florida park units are among the collaborating entities implementing major water resource projects.

The budget proposes \$243.2 million to support the visitor experience at national park areas. Visitor services are central to the National Park Service mission and foster an understanding and appreciation of NPS places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance. These interpretation, education, and management programs ensure America’s natural, cultural, and recreational

treasures are provided in context and available to park audiences formally and informally. To help showcase and care for these treasures, NPS enlists the help of a strong volunteer force organized with the help of partnerships and visitor services. The request also supports NPS management of the thousands of concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and operating leases that enhance the visitor experience and protect resources.

Interior plays a major role in providing access to outdoor recreation. Outdoor recreation opportunities enable all of us to be healthier, more fully enjoy the wonderful features of Federal lands, and take advantage of hunting, fishing, and other pursuits that are part of the American conservation ethic. The budget includes \$44.2 million to improve recreational and public access to park lands in ways that benefit park visitors and neighboring gateway communities. Funding supports fishing programs for youth and other novice anglers and improves recreation-related infrastructure and resources, outreach to and involvement of veterans, investments in information technology to facilitate the visitor experience, and coordination with State, local, business, and nonprofit stakeholders to facilitate access to outdoor recreation opportunities.

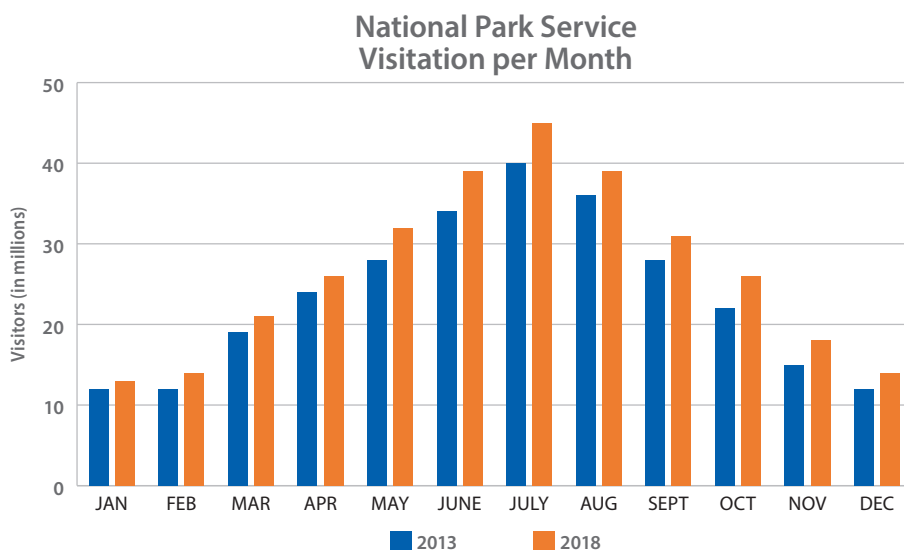
To ensure public safety and the protection of resources in the parks, the budget includes \$366.2 million for law enforcement and health and safety programs. NPS law enforcement programs—including the U.S. Park Police at the Washington,

DC; New York City; and San Francisco area NPS sites—enforce Federal laws and regulations within all park units. Park protection activities are important to stewardship of the parks. They help keep NPS natural and cultural resources unimpaired for future generations, provide the public the opportunity to enjoy the national park units in a safe manner, and ensure NPS employees have a safe work environment. The 2021 budget includes \$4.2 million for 1-year funding to support visitor orientation and safety services during the 2021 Presidential inauguration. The budget proposes \$2.0 million be appropriated from the Medical Services Fund established in P.L. 116-9, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The Medical Services Fund is capitalized with fees collected for medical services provided at 10 NPS park units. The NPS ability to access the funds is subject to appropriations.

NPS manages thousands of assets, working to sustain their condition befitting their status as America’s treasures while making them available for public enjoyment. The 2021 budget prioritizes NPS infrastructure needs. The Facility Operations and Maintenance program provides expertise to manage these resources appropriately by protecting, restoring, rehabilitating, and maintaining natural and cultural resources, visitor and employee facilities, and other infrastructure. The budget provides \$844.2 million for park facility operations and maintenance across the national park system, including \$121.1 million for repair and rehabilita-

tion projects and \$188.2 million for cyclic maintenance projects to address routine maintenance needs. Performing cyclic maintenance on schedule prevents deferred maintenance from accumulating and helps fulfill the full life expectancy of park assets.

The budget proposes \$539.1 million for Park Support to administer, manage, and support park operations throughout the United States. This funding also





Salem Maritime National Historical Park: After more than 3 years of renovations, the Friendship returned to port in Salem, MA this summer.

supports internal administration needs, such as personnel, finance, procurement, data processing and communications, and other support services. The budget includes \$4.6 million, as authorized in the NPS Centennial Act, to support National Park Foundation efforts to promote public-private partnerships that leverage private funding.

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

National Recreation and Preservation—The 2021 budget includes \$33.9 million to support

local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. Natural resources programs funded in this account support collaborative and community-driven efforts and outcome-focused investments to preserve and enhance rural landscapes, urban parks and rivers, important ecosystems, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. NPS cultural programs support public participation in preservation of the Nation's cultural heritage through National Register Programs and research and training in historic preservation and conservation. This budget activity also supports cooperation with other nations on park and heritage resource management issues and local management of National Heritage Areas.

Historic Preservation—The Historic Preservation Fund supports preservation of non-Federal historically and culturally significant sites and entities. The 2021 budget includes \$40.7 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, including \$26.9 million for

States and Territories and \$5.7 million for Tribes to operate historic preservation offices that administer grants-in-aid. The budget also includes \$8.0 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Grants provide resources to meet preservation responsibilities, including infrastructure permitting, required by the National Historic Preservation Act to protect and preserve historic resources in accordance with local needs and priorities.

Land Acquisition and State Assistance—The budget requests \$8.6 million for the Land Acquisition and State Assistance appropriation, which includes \$22.6 million in new budget authority and the proposed cancellation of \$14.0 million in prior-year balances. The request includes \$10.0 million for grants to acquire land to protect American Battlefields, \$4.0 million for land acquisition that supports expanded recreational access within park unit boundaries, and \$8.6 million to administer the NPS Federal land acquisition program.

The 2021 budget proposes to shift funding for NPS State Conservation grants from current to permanent funding. Accordingly, no discretionary funds are requested in 2021. Starting in 2009, the current Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations for the State Conservation Grants program have been augmented by revenues from oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico, as authorized by Section 105 of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA). GOMESA receipts increased significantly in 2017 and are projected to generate revenue over \$100 million for the foreseeable future. In 2021, the amount of GOMESA revenue estimated to be available to NPS for State grants is \$117.2 million.

Construction—The budget requests \$192.6 million for the NPS Construction Program. The budget includes \$127.8 million for line-item construction projects to address the highest priority needs on mission-critical assets. It funds \$4.0 million for demolition or disposal of surplus or otherwise unneeded assets and \$4.8 million for dam safety,

employee housing, and equipment replacement programs. The budget includes \$15.2 million for construction project planning, \$35.2 million for construction program management and operations, and \$5.7 million for park planning and environmental compliance.

Centennial Challenge—The National Park Service 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, commonly known as Senior Passes, are deposited into the fund to be used for projects and programs that receive non-Federal matching donations on at least a 50–50 basis. The budget estimates the fund will receive \$4.0 million in 2021.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$3.4 million and 15 FTEs associated with current bureau ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and management of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

The 2021 budget reflects completion of activities to stand up the Interior regions in 2020. Funding to maintain support for regional coordination across bureaus and implementation of shared services is budgeted centrally within the Office of the Secretary and the appropriated Working Capital Fund.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$36.3 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of the National Park System	14,145	2,573,692	13,203	2,516,690	-942	-57,002
Centennial Challenge.....	21	15,000	0	0	-21	-15,000
National Recreation and Preservation	204	71,166	179	33,924	-25	-37,242
Historic Preservation Fund.....	3	118,660	1	40,672	-2	-77,988
Construction (and Major Maintenance).....	293	389,345	222	192,649	-71	-196,696
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	98	206,121	54	8,626	-44	-197,495
Subtotal, Current	14,764	3,373,984	13,659	2,792,561	-1,105	-581,423
Permanent						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance ^{1/2/}	0	117,625	0	117,171	0	-454
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund.....	0	12,703	0	9,897	0	-2,806
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	1,661	344,598	1,661	348,319	0	+3,721
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	428	214,128	428	221,212	0	+7,084
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	225	52,003	225	52,003	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	2,314	741,057	2,314	748,602	0	+7,545
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	676	0	829	0	+153	0
Reimbursable	813	0	813	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,489	0	1,642	0	+153	0
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	18,567	4,115,041	17,615	3,541,163	-952	-573,878

^{1/} Pursuant to the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) requirements.

^{2/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$2.3 million in prior-year balances, and the 2021 request reflects a cancellation of \$14.0 million.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship	333,399	342,033	326,889	-15,144
Visitor Services	246,762	257,645	243,174	-14,471
Park Protection.....	375,336	372,370	366,188	-6,182
Facility Operations Maintenance	830,735	859,175	844,151	-15,024
Park Support	531,554	552,182	539,123	-13,059
Subtotal, Park Management.....	2,317,786	2,383,405	2,319,525	-63,880
External Administrative Costs	184,925	193,587	197,165	+3,578
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	2,502,711	2,576,992	2,516,690	-60,302
Mandated Transfer.....	-500	-3,300	0	+3,300
Other Transfer.....	+127	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfers).....	2,502,338	2,573,692	2,516,690	-57,002

APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-57,002	Recreational Access	+14,000
Park Management	-63,880	Challenge Cost Share	-386
Resource Stewardship	-15,144	DC Water and Sewer	-2,399
New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	+825	Cyclic Maintenance Projects	+34,609
Mitigate Fire Risk to NPS Infrastructure	+3,000	Repair and Rehabilitation Projects	-14,863
Collaborative Conservation	+11,000	Emergency Management and Damage Program	-878
Cultural Resource Projects	-12,635	Environmental Management Program ..	-1,980
Cultural Resource Compliance	+501	Park and Program Operations	-53,597
Natural Resource Projects	-2,104	Transfer of Centers Funding from Park Support ^{1/}	+900
Park and Program Operations	-20,980	Fixed Costs	+7,538
Fixed Costs	+5,249	Park Support	-13,059
Visitor Services	-14,471	New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	+1,564
New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	+1,192	Recreational Access	+21,109
Recreational and Public Access	+7,806	Monitor UPARR ^{2/} -Funded Projects	+155
2021 Presidential Inauguration	+1,800	Connecting Trails to Parks	-299
Indian Youth Service Corps	+500	Global Positioning System	-2,000
Interpretation and Education Projects ..	-937	Semiquincentennial Commission	-3,300
Volunteers in Parks Program	-4,886	400 Years African-American Commission	-3,300
Youth Partnership Program	-6,218	Departmental Reorganization	-900
National Capital Area Performing Arts	-2,227	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor	-3,364
Park and Program Operations	-15,739	Park and Program Operations	-29,767
Fixed Costs	+4,238	Transfer of Centers' Funding to Facility Operations Maintenance ^{1/}	-900
Park Protection	-6,182	Fixed Costs	+7,943
New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	+1,450	External Administrative Costs	+3,578
Recreational Access—Veteran Fire Crew	+1,300	GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+1,202
2021 Presidential Inauguration	+2,400	Fixed Costs	+2,376
Medical Services Fund	+2,000	2020 Mandated Directed Transfer	+3,300
ProRanger	+500		
Southern Arizona Office	+350	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
U.S. Park Police Security Detail	+1,337	New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	[+7,063]
Park and Program Operations	-22,934	Recreational Access	[+44,215]
Fixed Costs	+7,415	Park and Program Operations	[-143,017]
Facility Operations Maintenance	-15,024	2021 Presidential Inauguration	[+4,200]
New Responsibilities at Existing Park Areas	+2,032	Fixed Costs	[+34,759]

^{1/} Includes the Historic Presidential Training Center and the Western Center for Historic Preservation.

^{2/} UPARR = Urban Park Recreation Recovery Program.

APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	20,000	15,000	0	-15,000

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-15,000
Centennial Challenge Projects.....	-15,000

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Natural Programs.....	14,170	15,757	11,478	-4,279
Cultural Programs	25,562	31,127	20,648	-10,479
Environmental Compliance and Review.....	433	435	400	-35
Grants Administration	2,004	0	0	0
International Park Affairs	1,648	1,903	1,000	-903
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants.....	19,339	20,962	0	-20,962
Administrative Support	982	982	398	-584
Subtotal, Heritage Partnerships.....	20,321	21,944	398	-21,546
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	64,138	71,166	33,924	-37,242

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-37,242	American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	-1,198
Natural Programs.....	-4,279	American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture Grants.....	-1,500
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	-1,399	9/11 Memorial Act Grants	-2,000
National Natural Landmarks	-86	Fixed Costs	+311
Chesapeake Gateways and Trails	-3,000	Environmental Compliance and Review.....	-35
Fixed Costs	+206	Environmental Compliance and Review..	-43
Cultural Programs	-10,479	Fixed Costs	+8
National Register Programs.....	-815	International Park Affairs	-903
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	-215	Office of International Affairs including Transfer of SWBRPP ^{1/}	-248
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants	-1,907	Transfer SWBRPP ^{1/} to Office of International Affairs.....	-676
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants	-3,155	Fixed Costs	+21

^{1/}SWBRPP = Southwest Border Resource Protection Program.

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation *(continued)*

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>		2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>
Heritage Partnership Programs	-21,546	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple	
Commissions and Grants	-20,962	Subactivities	
Administrative Support	-603	Fixed Costs	[+565]
Fixed Costs	+19		

APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	49,675	52,675	26,934	-25,741
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes.....	11,735	13,735	5,738	-7,997
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization				
Grants	5,000	7,500	0	-7,500
Grants-in-Aid to Historically				
Black Colleges and Universities	8,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Competitive Grants-in-Aid	15,250	18,750	0	-18,750
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid	89,660	102,660	40,672	-61,988
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures...	13,000	16,000	0	-16,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
<i>(w/o supplemental)</i>	102,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988
Supplemental	50,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/supplemental)</i> ...	152,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from <u>2020 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-77,988
Grants-in-Aid.....	-61,988
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories	-25,741
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes.....	-7,997
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization	
Grants	-7,500
Grants to Historically	
Black Colleges and Universities	-2,000
Competitive Grants-in-Aid	-18,750
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures...	-16,000

APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction Projects	259,275	282,956	131,788	-151,168
Special Programs.....	20,769	21,491	4,839	-16,652
Construction Planning.....	29,453	29,453	15,183	-14,270
Construction Program Management and Operations.....	45,002	45,180	35,157	-10,023
Management Planning	10,205	10,265	5,682	-4,583
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/o supplemental)	364,704	389,345	192,649	-196,696
Supplemental	78,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/supplemental)...	442,704	389,345	192,649	-196,696

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-196,696	Harpers Ferry Center Operations	-2,759
Line-Item Construction Projects	-151,168	Regional Facility Project Support.....	-3,441
Special Programs.....	-16,652	Fixed Costs	+649
Emergencies and Unscheduled Projects ...	-3,848	Management Planning	-4,583
Housing Improvement Program.....	-2,519	Unit Management Plans	-2,302
Dam Safety and Security Program	-1,000	Special Resource Studies	-492
Equipment Replacement Program.....	-9,290	Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance	-1,927
Fixed Costs	+5	Fixed Costs	+138
Construction Planning.....	-14,270		
Construction Program Management and Operations	-10,023	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Construction Program Management.....	-1,333	Fixed Costs	[+792]
Denver Service Center Operations	-3,139		

APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition and State Assistance

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	9,679	10,500	8,626	-1,874
Federal Land Acquisition				
Projects.....	13,903	28,400	0	-28,400
Recreational Access.....	2,000	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Relocations.....	3,928	4,000	0	-4,000
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	4,928	5,500	0	-5,500
American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants ^{1/}	10,000	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition	34,759	57,900	14,000	-43,900
State Conservation Grants				
State Conservation Grants—Formula.....	100,000	110,000	0	-110,000
State Conservation Grants—Competitive.....	20,000	25,000	0	-25,000
Subtotal, State Conservation Grants.....	120,000	135,000	0	-135,000
State Conservation Grants Administration...	4,006	5,000	0	-5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission).....	168,444	208,400	22,626	-185,774
Cancellation of Prior-Year BA ^{1/}	0	0	-14,000	-14,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-2,279	0	+2,279
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission).....	168,444	206,121	8,626	-197,495

^{1/} Amounts in the 2021 request for NPS Federal Land Acquisition and the proposed cancellation of prior-year balances differ from those shown in the FY 2021 President's Budget Appendix. The information included here assumes approval and transmittal of an amendment to the Appendix.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/cancellation and rescission).....	-197,495	Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	-5,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o cancellation and rescission).....	-185,774	American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants.....	-3,000
Acquisition Management.....	-1,874	State Conservation Grants	-135,000
Acquisition Management Activities	-2,062	State Conservation Grants—Formula	-110,000
Fixed Costs	+188	State Conservation Grants—Competitive.....	-25,000
Federal Land Acquisition.....	-43,900	State Conservation Grants Administration...	-5,000
Federal Land Acquisition Projects	-28,400	Cancellation of Prior-Year BA	-11,721
Recreational Access Projects	-3,000	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Emergencies, Hardships, and Relocations.....	-4,000	Fixed Costs	[+188]



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

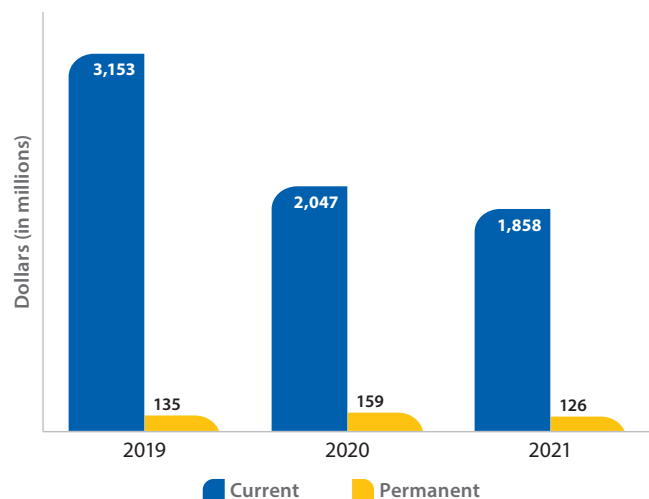
Mission—The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out Federal responsibilities to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs is \$1.9 billion in current appropriations. The budget prioritizes operations and program assistance to American Indian and Alaska Native service populations. BIA estimates the budget will support staffing of 3,988 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Throughout Interior’s bureaus and offices, the 2021 budget supports the Administration’s commitment to empower Tribal communities, improve quality of life, create economic opportunities, promote efficient and effective governance, preserve and foster cultural heritage, and steward natural resources. Interior’s programs maintain strong and productive government-to-government relationships with Tribes, helping to promote Tribal nation building and self-determination.

BIA plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities serving 574 federally recognized Tribes with a service population of nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and native communities nationwide. BIA programs deliver community services, restore Tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, and create economic opportunity.

BIA Funding



The 2021 budget supports continuing efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, fosters stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and supports safe Indian communities through a wide range of activities. BIA maintains programs for Tribal government; social services; law enforcement; infrastructure; and stewardship of land, water, and other natural resources in Indian Country.

Organizational Structure Change—In 2021, the budget proposes to realign management oversight of the Office of Justice Services (OJS) from BIA to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. Programs under OJS include Criminal Investigations and Police Services, Detentions and Corrections, the Law Enforcement Special Initiatives program, and the Indian Police Academy. This change would enhance the ability of OJS to increase collaboration with high-level Federal, State, and Tribal counterparts to develop and implement strategies



- The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.
- BIA provides services to nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 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.

that increase public safety in Indian Country and support Executive Order 13898 Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The change requires legislation and would not affect the current budget structure. The following elements currently within OJS would remain with BIA: Emergency Management, the Office of Tribal Justice Support, Tribal Courts, and the Fire Protection Program.

Budget Structure Change—The 2021 budget also proposes to move the Division of Energy and Mineral Development (DEMD) from the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to the Office of Trust Services (OTS), located under BIA. The move would allow closer coordination between DEMD activities and OTS programs, such as the Indian Energy Service Center. A successful realignment would improve communication and coordination, reduce any redundancies, streamline processes, offer cross-staffing opportunities, and lead to increased performance and delivery of energy-related services to Indian Country.

Operation of Indian Programs—The 2021 budget includes \$1.4 billion for the Operation of Indian Programs account and prioritizes base program funding.

Promote Tribal Self-Determination—The Department supports Tribal sovereignty. The BIA Tribal Government activity supports 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), P.L. 93-638, contracting and self-governance compacting process.

The 2021 budget provides \$337.4 million for programs that support Tribal government activities. Within that amount, the budget includes \$178.2 million for compact activities for self-governance Tribes. These funds enable Tribes to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens, according to priorities established by their own Tribal governments. The budget includes \$81.7 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 budget includes \$1.5 million to support New Tribes, including funding for the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, which was federally recognized by an act of Congress in December 2019. This funding supports the Tribe as they carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of establishing and operating a Tribal government.

BIA has responsibility for more than 29,000 miles of paved, gravel, and earth-surface roads and more than 1,000 bridges. The 2021 budget includes \$35.2 million for Road Maintenance to support pavement and gravel maintenance, remedial work on improved earth roads, bridge maintenance, and snow and ice control.

Protect Indian Country—BIA's Office of Justice Services OJS funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. These programs safeguard life and property, enforce laws, maintain justice and order, and ensure detained American Indian offenders are held in safe, secure, and humane environments. BIA implements training courses in areas of law enforcement, including drug training, social services, victim services, and courts and makes those courses available to both

direct-service and tribally run programs. OJS also provides technical assistance to Tribes to amend Tribal legal codes, consistent with the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The budget includes \$22.3 million for Tribal Justice Support programs, which include VAWA training and implementation strategies critical to the protection of women in Indian communities.

The 2021 budget includes \$423.7 million for Public Safety and Justice activities, of which \$390.4 million directly supports 191 law enforcement programs and 96 corrections programs run both by Tribes and as direct services. The budget proposes to expend \$20.0 million for drug enforcement efforts, strengthening the response to an observed increase in drug activity on Indian Lands. Drug-related activity is a major contributor to violent crime and imposes serious health and economic difficulties in Indian communities. Funding continues to support BIA drug enforcement agents and interdiction programs to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime. BIA will also continue to partner with Tribes, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to address drug-related activities, enabling BIA to better align, leverage, and coordinate with other



BIA-OJS Officer and his K-9 with seized heroin

Federal efforts and resources to combat the opioid and other drug crises.

The 2021 budget proposes to invest \$3.0 million for Law Enforcement Special Initiatives to better support the goals of the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives established by President Trump through Executive Order 13898 in November 2019. The task force is part of the Operation Lady Justice initiative for Indian Affairs to bring together multiple agency stakeholders and dedicate resources to stand up efforts to address missing and murdered Indigenous people, violence against women, drug trafficking, and other violent crime occurring in Indian Country. BIA will develop and implement new investigative teams to focus specifically on cold cases and missing persons in Indian Country.

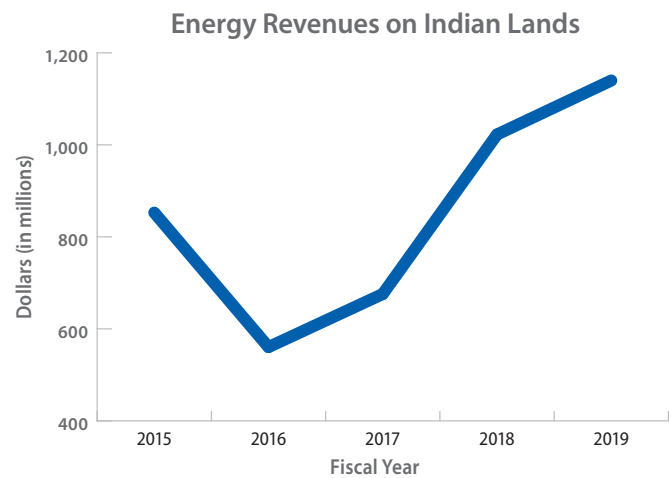
Manage Trust Resources, Lands, and Energy Development—BIA's Trust-Natural Resources Management activity supports the stewardship and development of energy resources on trust lands in Indian Country. Natural resource programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs enable

Tribal trust landowners to optimize use and conservation of resources, providing benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources.

The 2021 budget proposes \$209.7 million for natural resource management programs, which include agriculture; forestry; water resources; fish, wildlife, and parks; and mineral and mining activities. The budget includes \$54.1 million for BIA Forestry programs, supporting the Administration's active forest management reforms on Indian forest lands managed by 300 Tribes across 18.7 million acres. The funding supports the development, maintenance, and enhancement of forest resources in accordance with sustained yield principles included in forest management plans. The budget also includes \$14.4 million for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks to support Tribal activities in fisheries operations and maintenance, outdoor recreation, public access, and conservation enforcement and \$10.7 million for Water Resources management activities. The budget includes \$14.1 million for the Irrigation Operation and Maintenance program to support operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of Indian irrigation project infrastructure, including the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, payments required by established legal directives, reimbursement to the Bureau of Reclamation for water storage costs, and continued delivery of water by and to irrigation systems.

The 2021 budget funds Minerals and Mining activities at \$25.7 million, which support the Administration's priority for domestic energy abundance and economic development, including management and development of energy resources on Tribal lands. Income from energy and mineral production is the largest source of revenue generated from natural resources on trust lands, with energy and mineral revenue of more than \$1.1 billion paid to Tribal governments and individual mineral rights owners in 2019. In 2019, Secretary Bernhardt demonstrated Interior's commitment to Tribal energy development by signing Secretary's Order 3377, to strengthen self-determination and simplify and improve the energy development process on Indian lands.

Through the Mineral and Mining activity, the 2021 budget continues the commitment to the Indian Energy Service Center, which coordinates Indian energy development activities across Interior's bureaus. The Center works to improve communication and coordination to enhance BIA's ability to process leases, the Bureau of Land Management's responsibility for Applications for Permit to Drill approval and monitoring, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's responsibilities for revenue accounting. Working with the Department of Energy's Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, the Center provides a full suite of energy development-related services to Tribes nationwide.



Maintain Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities—The Trust-Real Estate Services activity implements strategies to advance Indian trust ownership and improve Indian trust-related information. The 2021 budget proposes \$124.2 million for real estate services programs. The budget supports the processing of Indian trust-related documents, such as land title and records and geospatial data, to support land and water resources use, energy development, and protection and restoration of ecosystems and important lands. The budget includes \$13.0 million for probate services to determine ownership of Indian trust assets essential to economic development and accurate payments to beneficiaries.

Support Indian Communities—Sustaining families is critical to fostering thriving Indian communities. The BIA Office of Indian Services supports

a community-based approach to child welfare, family stability, and strengthening Tribal communities as a whole. The budget includes \$87.5 million for the Human Services activity for programs providing social services, welfare assistance, and Indian Child Welfare Act protections. Welfare Assistance is funded at \$16.9 million.

Support Economic Opportunities—The 2021 budget assumes the transfer of the Mineral and Mining activities to Trust Services and funds the Community and Economic Development activity at \$27.5 million. Economic Development is funded at \$10.3 million and includes an investment of \$8.5 million to promote broadband deployment in Indian Country. Most of the funding will constitute direct funding opportunities for Tribes but will also enable Indian Affairs to provide expert technical assistance to Tribes for broadband development. Job Placement and Training is funded at \$12.5

million to assist individuals in securing jobs at livable wages.

Tribal Priority Allocations—Tribal Priority Allocations give tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2021 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$625.3 million.

Contract Support Costs—The President’s budget maintains the Administration’s support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by fully funding Contract Support Costs. Contract Support Costs enable Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The 2021 budget for the Contract Support Costs



BIA-managed Ganado Dam—Navajo Nation

account is \$285.5 million, which fully supports estimated needs, assuming BIA program funding at the 2021 request. The 2021 budget continues to request funding for Contract Support Costs in a separate, indefinite current account to ensure full funding for this priority.

Payments for Tribal Leases—The budget proposes \$21.6 million to fully fund costs for signed lease agreements under section 105(l) of ISDEAA. It also proposes to establish new indefinite current appropriations accounts to support payments for these leases in both the Indian Health Service and Interior. The budget proposes one account, Payments for Tribal Leases, within the Indian Affairs budget structure, which would be used to administer both BIA and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) section 105(l) leases. The budget also proposes legislative language to improve the management of these leases, such as through the establishment of standardized procedures for receiving and processing lease requests.

Construction—The Indian Affairs 2021 budget proposes \$59.8 million for Construction activities, including funding for deferred maintenance projects for public safety and justice facilities, resource management infrastructure such as irrigation projects and dams, and regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country.

The 2021 budget provides \$36.2 million for the rehabilitation of dams, irrigation projects, and irrigation systems that deliver and store water to aid Tribal economic development. The budget proposes \$19.9 million for Safety of Dams projects and \$13.1 million for irrigation projects. The Safety of Dams program is currently responsible for 139 high- or significant-hazard dams on 41 Indian reservations. The irrigation rehabilitation program addresses critical deferred maintenance and construction work on BIA-owned and operated irrigation facilities, including 17 irrigation projects, with a focus on health and safety concerns.

The request includes \$13.1 million for other construction-related programs. That amount

includes \$2.9 million for facilities improvement and repair at regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country, \$1.1 million for telecommunication projects, and \$5.8 million for construction program management. The budget also includes \$3.3 million for operations and maintenance of completed sections of the Ft. Peck Water System, as required by law.

Land and Water Claims Settlements—The 2021 budget proposes \$43.9 million to meet Indian Settlement commitments. Settlements resolve Tribal land and water rights claims and ensure Tribes have access to land and water to meet domestic, economic, and cultural needs. Many of the infrastructure projects supported by these agreements improve the health and well-being of Tribal members, preserve existing communities, and, over the long-term, bring the potential for jobs and economic development.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program—The 2021 budget request of \$931,000 will provide oversight and administrative support for the existing loan portfolio. No funds are requested for new loan guarantees, as this program largely duplicates other existing loan programs serving Indian Country.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$1.9 million and 2 FTEs associated with current BIA and BIE ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$18.5 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Programs	2,851	1,577,110	2,801	1,446,694	-50	-130,416
Contract Support Costs	0	285,857	0	285,529	0	-328
Payments for Tribal Leases	0	0	0	21,593	0	+21,593
Construction ^{1/}	49	126,591	45	59,759	-4	-66,832
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	0	45,644	0	43,904	0	-1,740
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	11,779	0	931	0	-10,848
Subtotal, Current	2,900	2,046,981	2,846	1,858,410	-54	-188,571
Permanent						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	0	35,000	0	0	0	-35,000
Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account.....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Indian Direct Loan Financing Account.....	0	33	0	33	0	0
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	1,560	0	1,560	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	281	116,235	281	117,871	0	+1,636
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	41	5,553	41	5,721	0	+168
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	322	159,386	322	126,190	0	-33,196
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation from Others.....	612	0	690	0	+78	0
Reimbursable Programs ^{2/}	576	0	130	0	-446	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,188	0	820	0	-368	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	4,410	2,206,367	3,988	1,984,600	-422	-221,767

^{1/} The 2020 enacted level reflects a rescission of \$2.0 million in prior-year balances.

^{2/} As BIE transitions to a separate budget structure, BIE staff paid with Department of Education funding will shift from the Bureau of Indian Affairs account, as funding agreements are renewed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Tribal Government				
Aid to Tribal Government.....	28,902	27,441	27,101	-340
Consolidated Tribal				
Government Program (TPA)	75,839	75,681	81,686	+6,005
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)	166,225	180,065	178,229	-1,836
New Tribes (TPA)	1,120	1,281	1,464	+183
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA).....	4,448	5,000	4,900	-100
Road Maintenance (TPA).....	35,823	36,063	35,226	-837
Tribal Government Program Oversight....	8,616	8,648	8,745	+97
Subtotal, Tribal Government	320,973	334,179	337,351	+3,172
Human Services				
Social Services (TPA)	53,084	51,474	51,375	-99
Welfare Assistance (TPA).....	76,000	74,734	16,862	-57,872
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA).....	19,154	14,431	15,837	+1,406
Housing Improvement Program (TPA).....	9,708	11,708	0	-11,708
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA).....	270	273	290	+17
Human Services Program Oversight.....	3,200	3,065	3,126	+61
Subtotal, Human Services	161,416	155,685	87,490	-68,195
Trust—Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources (TPA)	6,419	9,241	4,607	-4,634
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance....	14,023	14,031	14,087	+56
Rights Protection Implementation.....	40,273	41,743	40,311	-1,432
Tribal Management/				
Development Program.....	11,681	13,146	11,187	-1,959
Endangered Species	2,697	3,698	1,008	-2,690
Tribal Climate Resilience.....	9,956	14,956	0	-14,956
Integrated Resource Info Program.....	2,974	2,976	1,983	-993
Agriculture and Range	31,251	35,314	25,420	-9,894
Forestry	55,591	55,473	54,076	-1,397
Water Resources	10,614	12,625	10,694	-1,931
Fish, Wildlife and Parks.....	15,287	16,490	14,440	-2,050
Minerals and Mining	0	0	25,706	+25,706
Resource Management				
Program Oversight.....	6,104	7,126	6,207	-919
Subtotal, Trust—Natural Resources Management.....	206,870	226,819	209,726	-17,093
Trust—Real Estate Services				
Trust Services (TPA)	8,526	9,196	8,479	-717
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,194	1,201	1,222	+21
Probate (TPA)	12,724	12,802	13,034	+232
Land Title and Records Offices	14,906	14,935	15,189	+254
Real Estate Services.....	38,059	38,096	38,516	+420
Land Records Improvement.....	6,949	6,952	6,966	+14
Environmental Quality	19,067	22,595	13,585	-9,010
Alaskan Native Programs	1,470	1,471	746	-725

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs (continued)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Rights Protection	13,461	16,478	11,877	-4,601
Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight	14,324	14,371	14,576	+205
Subtotal, Trust—Real Estate Services	130,680	138,097	124,190	-13,907
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement	377,683	395,228	390,383	-4,845
Tribal Courts (TPA)	32,244	37,507	31,730	-5,777
Fire Protection (TPA)	1,590	1,591	1,609	+18
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice	411,517	434,326	423,722	-10,604
Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	12,577	13,525	12,515	-1,010
Economic Development (TPA)	1,838	2,791	10,266	+7,475
Minerals and Mining	26,498	26,542	0	-26,542
Community Development Oversight	6,666	9,671	4,691	-4,980
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development	47,579	52,529	27,472	-25,057
Executive Direction and Administrative Services	230,985	235,475	236,743	+1,268
Bureau of Indian Education				
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	582,580	0	0	0
Elementary/Secondary Programs	143,972	0	0	0
Postsecondary Programs (forward funded)	100,992	0	0	0
Postsecondary Programs	41,658	0	0	0
Education Management	35,355	0	0	0
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Education	904,557	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2,414,577	1,577,110	1,446,694	-130,416

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-130,416	Welfare Assistance (TPA)	-59,138
Tribal Government	+3,172	Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	-1,070
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	+800	Housing Program (TPA)	-11,708
Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)	-140	Fixed Costs	+812
Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA)	-410	Trust—Natural Resources Management	-17,093
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)	-1,150	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	-1,924
New Tribes (TPA)	+320	Transfer of Mineral and Mining Program	+26,542
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)	-100	Natural Resources (TPA)	-4,500
Road Maintenance (TPA)	-1,070	Rights Protection Implementation	-1,500
Tribal Government Program Oversight	-150	Tribal Management/Development Program	-2,000
Fixed Costs	+5,072	Endangered Species	-2,700
Human Services	-68,195	Tribal Climate Resilience	-14,956
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	+2,729	Integrated Resource Info Program	-1,000
Social Services (TPA)	+180	Agriculture Program (TPA)	-5,800

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs (continued)

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
Invasive Species	-4,300		
Forestry Program (TPA)	-560	Community and Economic Development	-25,057
Water Management, Planning, & Predevelopment	-2,000	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	-116
Wildlife & Parks Program (TPA)	-2,000	Transfer Minerals and Mining to Trust Natural Resources	-26,542
Minerals & Mining Projects	-1,000	Job Placement & Training (TPA)	-1,000
Resource Management Program Oversight	-1,000	Economic Development (TPA)	+7,500
Fixed Costs	+1,605	Broadband Initiative	+8,471
		General Program Activities	-971
Trust—Real Estate Services	-13,907	Community Development Oversight	-5,000
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	-430	Fixed Costs	+101
Trust Services (TPA)	-750	Executive Direction and Administrative Services	+1,268
EQ Program (TPA)	-2,000	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	+129
EQ Projects	-7,100	Assistant Secretary Support	+150
Alaskan Native Programs (TPA)	-750	Executive Direction (Central and Regional)	+400
Rights Protection (TPA)	-2,000	Administrative Services (Central)	+200
Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation	-1,000	Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor	-1,870
Litigation Support/Attorney Fees	-1,500	General Program Activities	+1,732
Other Indian Rights Protection	-173	GrantSolutions Enterprise System	+338
Fixed Costs	+1,796	Administrative Services (Regional)	+250
Public Safety and Justice	-10,604	Information Resources Technology	-2,500
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net	-877	Intra-Governmental Payments	-1,200
Law Enforcement	-9,480	Fixed Costs	+3,839
Criminal Investigations & Police Services	-2,200	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Detention/Corrections	-2,100	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net from BIE	[+311]
Missing and Murdered Task Force	+3,020	Fixed Costs	[+18,228]
Indian Police Academy	-250		
Tribal Justice Support	-3,500		
Facilities Operations & Maintenance	-4,450		
Tribal Courts (TPA)	-5,250		
Fixed Costs	+5,003		

APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Contract Support.....	313,582	280,857	280,529	-328
Indian Self-Determination Fund.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	318,582	285,857	285,529	-328

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-328
Estimated Contract Support Costs Need.....	-328

APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Payments for Tribal Leases.....	0	0	21,593	+21,593
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	21,593	+21,593

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+21,593
Payments for Tribal Leases.....	+21,593
Transfer from BIE for Existing Lease Agreements	+8,000
Payments for Current and Anticipated Tribal Leases.....	+13,593

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Education Construction	238,250	0	0	0
Public Safety and Justice Construction	35,310	42,811	10,441	-32,370
Resource Management Construction	71,231	71,258	36,219	-35,039
Other Program Construction.....	13,928	14,522	13,099	-1,423
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	358,719	128,591	59,759	-68,832
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-2,000	0	+2,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	358,719	126,591	59,759	-66,832

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	-66,832	Safety of Dams Projects	-16,700
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	-68,832	Dam Maintenance	-1,800
Public Safety and Justice Construction	-32,370	Fixed Costs	+150
Replacement Detention Facility Construction	-25,500	Other Program Construction.....	-1,423
Employee Housing.....	-1,400	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	-300
Facilities Improvement and Repair	-5,300	Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	-1,000
Fire Protection.....	-170	Construction Program Management.....	-200
Resource Management Construction	-35,039	Fixed Costs	+77
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	-170	Elimination of Rescission	+2,000
Irrigation Projects-Rehabilitation.....	-15,450	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Engineering and Supervision	-619	Fixed Costs	[+227]
Survey and Design	-450		

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Administration)	625	TBD	TBD	TBD
Subtotal, Land Settlements.....	625	TBD	TBD	TBD
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement	142	0	0	0
Navajo Water Resources				
Development Trust Fund	4,011	0	0	0
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project	TBD	0	0	0
Pechanga Water Rights Settlement	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Subtotal, Water Settlements	4,153	TBD	TBD	TBD
Undistributed	45,279	45,644	43,904	-1,740
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	50,057	45,644	43,904	-1,740

^{1/} The funding allocations for enacted settlements are dependent on the allocations of the 2019 and 2020 appropriations.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-1,740
Undistributed Net Change	-1,740

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,779	11,779	931	-10,848

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-10,848
Loan Subsidies.....	-10,189
Program Management.....	-677
Fixed Costs	+18



BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

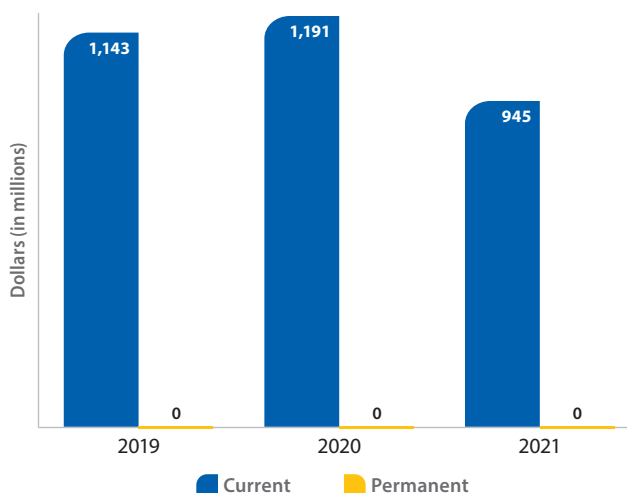
Mission—The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life, in accordance with a Tribe’s needs for cultural and economic well-being and in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities.

Budget Overview—The 2021 President’s budget for BIE is \$944.5 million in current appropriations. The budget prioritizes programs serving the broadest number of students and proposes reductions in more narrowly focused activities. BIE estimates the budget supports staffing of 2,894 full-time equivalents in 2021.

The United States has a trust and treaty responsibility to provide eligible Indian students with a quality education. BIE serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in delivering culturally appropriate education with high academic standards to allow students across Indian Country to achieve success. BIE funding supports classroom instruction, student transportation, native language development programs, cultural enrichment, gifted and talented programs, facility operations, and maintenance. In some schools, mostly in remote sites, funding also supports residential costs. BIE operates 2 postsecondary schools, administers grants for 29 Tribally controlled colleges and universities, and funds 2 Tribal technical colleges.

BIE continues to strengthen as an independent bureau with a separate budget structure and ongoing reforms to improve learning and student outcomes at BIE schools. A key aspect of this effort

BIE Funding



is decoupling overlapping functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BIE to better deliver services to schools, maximize efficiency, and build capacity within BIE. BIE retains existing programs and is gradually assuming direct responsibility for acquisition, safety, and facilities management. Aligning resources with management responsibilities addresses recommendations of the Government Accountability Office and will provide BIE the autonomy and accountability needed to improve service delivery to—and by—BIE-funded schools.

Operation of Indian Education Programs—The 2021 budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$875.7 million. The core mission of BIE is to support the BIE school system and administer grants to Tribal institutions of higher education. In the 2021 request, priority is given to programs that directly support classroom operations at BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools and postsecondary Tribal colleges and

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION Facts

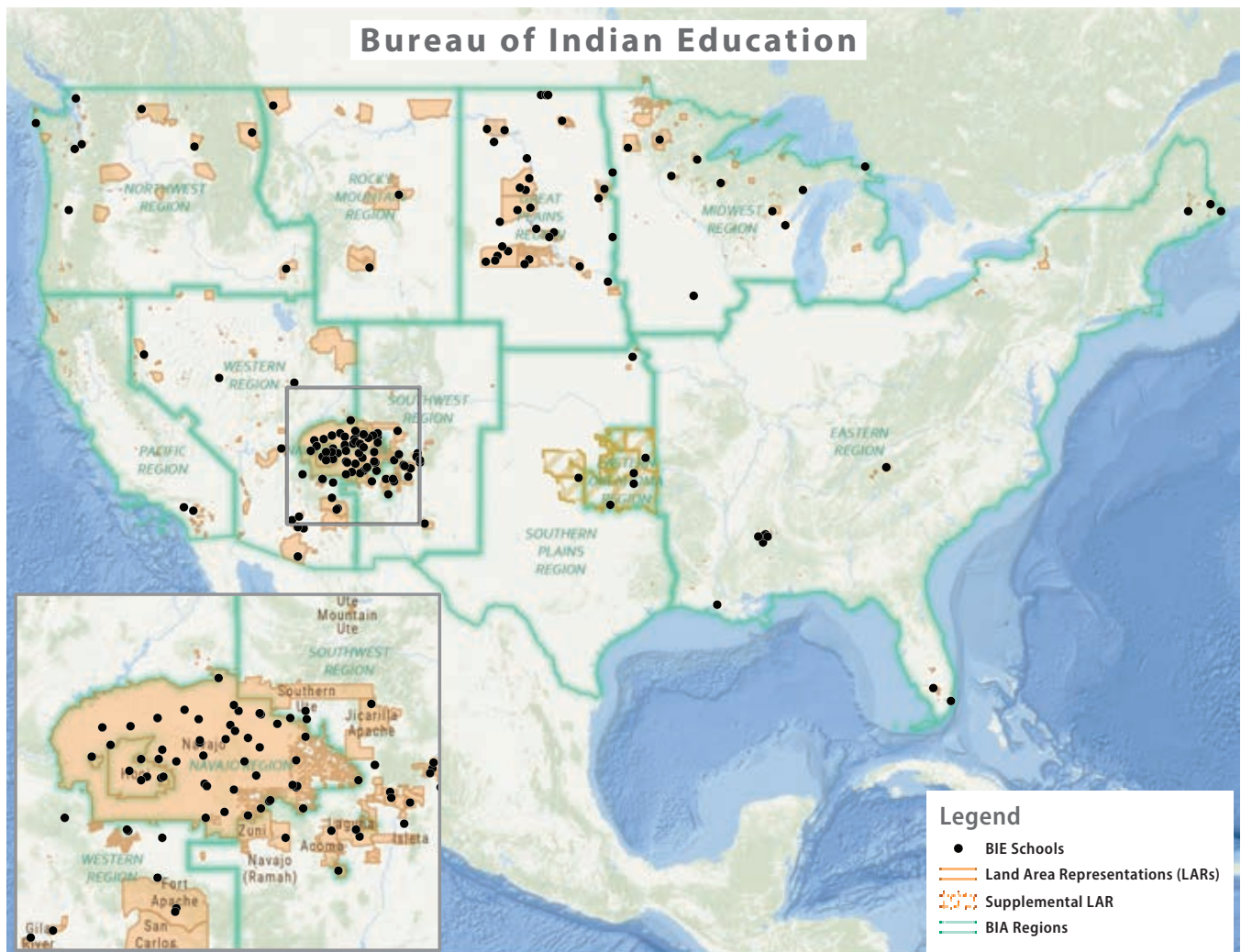


- The Bureau of Indian Education provides education services to 46,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of 41,000 students in 23 States, 169 elementary and secondary schools, and 14 dormitories.
- Currently, 130—or 71 percent—of BIE-funded elementary schools, secondary schools, and dormitories are Tribally controlled and operate under the direction of individual Tribal governments.
- BIE also provides funding to 33 colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools.

universities. Activities that do not directly support BIE school programs or facilities are a lower priority.

The budget supports the BIE Strategic Direction, a 5-year plan first released in August 2018, that continues implementation of BIE reforms to improve services to Indian students. The plan

was developed through a yearlong process that included consultation with Tribes and key stakeholders. The Strategic Direction includes clear milestones and actions to identify successful programs and approaches from preschool through postsecondary education and fosters tailored solutions at the individual school level. At the core of this plan is a commitment to work collaboratively



with Tribes, school boards, employees, and other stakeholders throughout the development, implementation, and refinement of the Strategic Direction.

Elementary and Secondary Programs—The request includes \$728.7 million to provide base funding for the operation of the entire BIE elementary and secondary school system of 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to approximately 46,000 individual students in 23 States. Funds support the basic and supplemental education programs at BIE-funded schools, student transportation, facility operations, and maintenance. The budget proposes \$19.3 million for Early Child and Family Development. Education Program Enhancements is funded at \$10.1 million and supports continued school improvement activities and native language immersion programs in BIE-funded schools. The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities and includes \$83.6 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. The budget also includes \$14.6 million for the Johnson-O'Malley program, which is authorized to support the education of eligible Indian students enrolled in public schools and previously private schools.

Postsecondary Programs—The request includes \$97.9 million for Postsecondary Programs to operate 2 postsecondary institutions, administer grants to 29 Tribally operated colleges, and funds 2 Tribal technical colleges. These programs provide Tribal communities with the necessary resources and facilities to teach Indian students the skills they need for career success. Postsecondary education



Ahfachkee Graduating Class of 2019

of Tribal members is also an important component in the economic development of many Tribes. The request preserves funding for classroom instruction and other core services.

Education Management—The request includes \$49.0 million for education management and information technology to optimize learning opportunities for students of all ages. Funding includes \$33.7 million for Education Program Management, which will enable BIE to build much needed capacity in such areas as acquisition, school safety and repairs, performance tracking, and technical support to the field. Other management activities include data collection, analysis and reporting, financial and accounting functions, oversight and coordination of major facility repairs, and management of grant applications. BIE information technology includes the Native American Student Information System, wide area network infrastructure, and general support systems used by BIE-funded schools.

The budget includes an increase of \$5.0 million to expand and upgrade broadband access at BIE schools to provide a 21st-century learning environment. Broadband internet connections make it possible for educators and students in remotely located

BIE-funded schools to access innovative resources, comply with online testing requirements and access knowledge and expertise worldwide. Funds will support high-cost special fiber construction efforts and increased monthly circuit costs for the remaining schools without access—those in the most remote and hard-to-access areas. Remaining funding will be used to begin upgrading all schools to recommended educational standards to provide appropriate internet connectivity and keep pace with public schools. As school upgrades are completed, corresponding data circuits and gateway hardware in the BIE network will also need upgrades to ensure appropriate response time. The Department will continue to leverage the Federal Communication Commission's E-Rate program, which helps schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband with up to a 90-percent discount of eligible costs.

The 2021 budget fully funds costs for signed lease agreements under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and proposes to establish new indefinite discretionary appropriations accounts to support payments for these leases in both the Indian Health Service and Interior. The budget proposes one account, Payments for Tribal Leases, within the Indian Affairs budget structure, which would be used to administer both BIA and BIE section 105(l) leases.

Tribal Priority Allocations—Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2021 budget

includes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$14.6 million.

Education Construction—In addition to support through the Administration's Public Lands Infrastructure Fund legislative proposal, the 2021 budget includes \$68.9 million in annual funding for Education Construction. The budget includes \$62.8 million for facility improvement and repair at existing schools to provide an environment conducive to educational achievement. Available funding from prior years will continue design/build construction for schools on the 2016 school replacement list. The budget includes \$5.1 million for BIE employee housing repair and new funding of \$1.0 million for employee housing replacement. In 2021, BIE will continue to manage new construction activities through a reimbursable agreement with BIA. BIE will work with BIA to implement changes in the facility improvement and repair activities to improve validation at the school level upon completion of needed repairs.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. The Indian Affairs budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$10.4 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted ^{1/}

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Education Programs	2,421	943,077	2,411	875,659	-10	-67,418
Education Construction.....	6	248,257	6	68,885	0	-179,372
Subtotal, Current	2,427	1,191,334	2,417	944,544	-10	-246,790
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable	31	0	477	0	+446	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	31	0	477	0	+446	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	2,458	1,191,334	2,894	944,544	+436	-246,790

^{1/} As BIE transitions to a separate budget structure, BIE staff paid with Department of Education funding will shift from the Bureau of Indian Affairs account, as funding agreements are renewed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs ^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)</i>				
ISEP Formula Funds	[404,165]	415,351	409,589	-5,762
ISEP Program Adjustments	[5,479]	5,489	5,585	+96
Education Program Enhancements	[12,278]	14,303	10,101	-4,202
Tribal Education Departments	[2,500]	2,500	0	-2,500
Student Transportation	[56,413]	56,991	57,113	+122
Early Childhood and Family Development	[18,810]	18,852	19,254	+402
Tribal Grant Support Costs	[82,935]	83,407	83,567	+160
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary <i>(forward funded)</i>	[582,580]	596,893	585,209	-11,684
<i>Elementary/Secondary Programs</i>				
Facilities Operations	[68,795]	74,897	67,585	-7,312
Facilities Maintenance	[59,774]	60,906	60,749	-157
Juvenile Detention Center Education	[500]	500	503	+3
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants <i>(TPA)</i>	[14,903]	20,335	14,640	-5,695
Subtotal, Elementary/Secondary Programs	[143,972]	156,638	143,477	-13,161
<i>Postsecondary Programs (forward funded)</i>				
Haskell and SIPI	[22,694]	23,748	20,647	-3,101
Tribal Colleges and Universities	[70,793]	74,282	69,782	-4,500
Tribal Technical Colleges	[7,505]	7,914	7,514	-400
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i>	[100,992]	105,944	97,943	-8,001
<i>Postsecondary Programs</i>				
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements <i>(TPA)</i>	[1,220]	1,220	0	-1,220
Scholarships and Adult Education <i>(TPA)</i> ..	[34,996]	34,333	0	-34,333
Special Higher Education Scholarships	[2,992]	2,992	0	-2,992
Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund	[2,450]	2,450	0	-2,450
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs	[41,658]	40,995	0	-40,995
<i>Education Management</i>				
Education Program Management	[25,053]	32,300	33,686	+1,386
Education IT	[10,302]	10,307	15,344	+5,037
Subtotal, Education Management	[35,355]	42,607	49,030	+6,423
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	[904,557]	943,077	875,659	-67,418

^{1/} For reference, the table includes 2019 amounts in the budget structure enacted in 2020. Funds prior to 2020 were funded in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Operations of Indian Programs account.

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

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-67,418		
Elementary and Secondary <i>(forward funded)</i>	-11,684	Postsecondary Programs.....	-40,995
ISEP Formula Funds	-11,249	Tribal Colleges and Universities	
Education Program Enhancements	-4,350	Supplements <i>(TPA)</i>	-1,220
Tribal Education Departments	-2,500	Scholarships and Adult Education <i>(TPA)</i> ...	-34,333
Student Transportation	-530	Special Higher Education Scholarships ...	-2,992
Early Childhood and Family		Science Postgraduate	
Development	+70	Scholarship Fund.....	-2,450
Tribal Grant Support Costs—Funds 100		Education Management	+6,423
Percent of Need.....	+160	Education Program Management.....	+730
Fixed Costs	+6,715	Education IT (Broadband).....	+5,000
Elementary and Secondary	-13,161	Tribal Transfer—Education Program	
Facilities Operations	-200	Management.....	-22
Facilities Maintenance	-1,250	Fixed Costs	+715
Internal Transfer—Shift 105(l) Lease		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple	
Funding to New Account	-8,000	Subactivities	
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants		Internal and Tribal Transfers, Net	[-8,311]
<i>(TPA)</i>	-5,500	Fixed Costs	[+10,407]
Tribal Transfer—Johnson O'Malley			
Grants <i>(TPA)</i>	-289		
Fixed Costs	+2,078		
Postsecondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i>	-8,001		
Haskell and SIPI	-4,000		
Tribal Colleges and Universities	-4,500		
Tribal Technical Colleges	-400		
Fixed Costs	+899		

APPROPRIATION: Education Construction ^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Replacement School Construction.....	[105,504]	115,504	0	-115,504
Replacement Facility Construction	[23,935]	23,935	0	-23,935
Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	[0]	0	1,000	+1,000
Employee Housing Repair.....	[13,576]	13,578	5,066	-8,512
Facilities Improvement and Repair	[95,235]	95,240	62,819	-32,421
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	[238,250]	248,257	68,885	-179,372

^{1/} For reference, the table includes 2019 amounts in the budget structure enacted in 2020. Funds prior to 2020 were funded in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction account.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-179,372
Replacement School Construction.....	-115,504
Replacement Facility Construction	-23,935
Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	+1,000
Employee Housing Repair.....	-8,515
Facilities Improvement and Repair	-32,438
Fixed Costs	+20



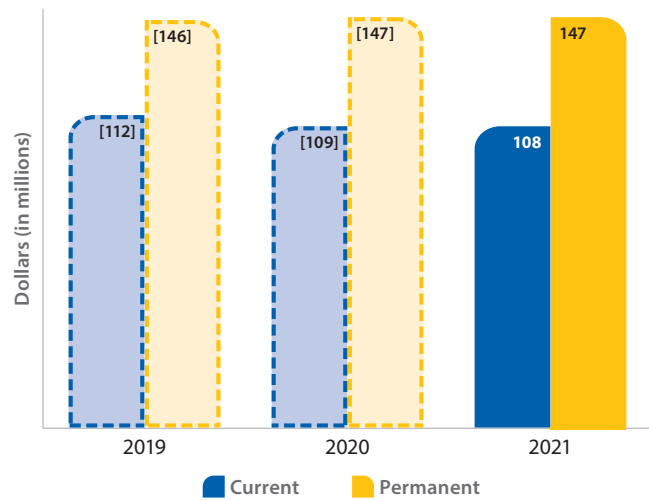
BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

Mission—The mission of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) is to honor America’s trust responsibilities by incorporating a beneficiary focus and participation while providing superior stewardship of trust assets. BTFA provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal Trust and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts and oversees and coordinates efforts to establish consistent policies, procedures, systems, and practices throughout the Department of the Interior for the Indian Trust Administration System.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget includes \$108.4 million in current appropriations. BTFA estimates staffing will total 433 full-time equivalents in 2021, including staff in the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP). The budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration within the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs and moves functions of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) into BTFA. Budget activities previously in the OST budget are also restructured—as further detailed in BTFA’s budget justification—reflecting Interior’s successful trust reform efforts and the eventual termination of OST in accordance with the American Indian Trust Funds Management Reform Act of 1994. BTFA will become the new home for the ongoing essential functions currently performed by OST.

BTFA is responsible for the financial management of Indian trust funds, including receipt, investment, disbursement, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. BTFA manages approximately \$5.5 billion, held in roughly 3,600 trust accounts for more than

BTFA Funding



Note: Table displays FY 2019 and FY 2020 funding for similar Office of Special Trustee for American Indians programs.

250 Indian Tribes and about 406,000 open IIM accounts. In addition, BTFA provides litigation and document production support for lawsuits related to those accounts.

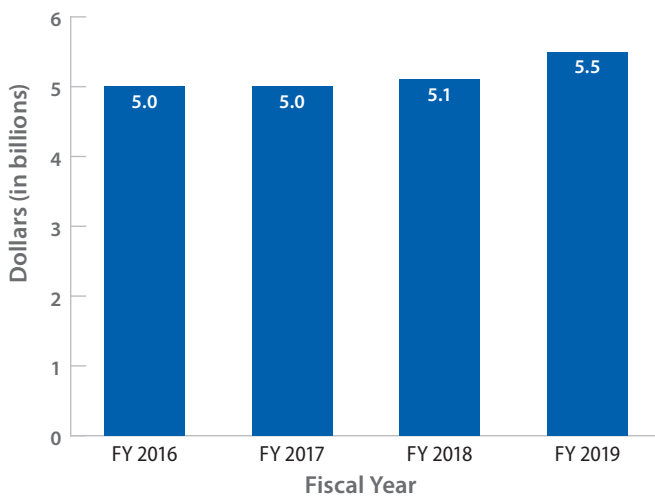
BTFA manages trust funds, which include payments from judgment awards, settlements of claims, land use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. BTFA has the responsibility to plan and execute the historical accounting 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 and to distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION Facts



- The 2021 budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration as a new bureau transitioning from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, which was established in 1994 by the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act.
- BTFA will continue to meet Interior's core responsibilities for sound financial trust management on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes.
- The bureau will provide services to nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- BTFA will continue to manage approximately \$5.5 billion of trust funds, held in roughly 3,600 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes and about 406,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts.

BTFA Managed Trust Fund Balances



OTAR provides litigation support resulting from the settlement of *Cobell v. Salazar* and other Tribal lawsuits, in coordination with the Department of Justice. As of January 2020, approximately 18 pending cases are filed in various Federal courts by Indian Tribes or individual Indians regarding the Federal government's fiduciary trust duties.

The LBBP is responsible for the expenditure of the \$1.9 billion Trust Land Consolidation Fund authorized by the settlement agreement in *Cobell v. Salazar*, confirmed by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The LBBP will work to reduce land ownership fractionation in 2021 by continuing implementation efforts at scheduled locations while effectively managing administrative costs.

Trust and Program Operations—The 2021 budget includes \$106.6 million for Trust and Program Operations, of which \$19.5 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.

The budget provides \$17.9 million for Accounting Operations, which conducts all fiduciary accounting activities, including receipt, disbursement, reconciliation, and financial reporting related to the trust funds managed by the Department. To manage the expected workload for historical accounting of Tribal Trust and IIM accounts, the budget includes \$17.9 million for Settlement Support, which funds OTAR.

The request includes \$8.4 million for Information Resources to fund critical IT investments to migrate the existing BTFA hardware infrastructure to a Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP)-certified, Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) moderate cloud-computing environment. It also funds operation of the trust information technology architecture. BTFA anticipates the more robust IT infrastructure will provide options for more cost-effective delivery of services within Trust Operations—Field and Accounting Operations.

The budget provides \$15.1 million for Trust Records. This program operates the American

Indian Records Repository and provides records management training and services to BTFA, Tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. Included in the requested amount are funds to accelerate the digitization of trust records, which will help BTFA meet new Federal records retention requirements.



American Indian Records Repository in Lenexa, KS

The budget requests \$22.9 million for Business Management, which includes BTFA’s communication, policy, and training functions and its budget, finance, and administration entities. This amount also includes \$9.7 million in passthrough funding for the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of the Solicitor for litigation support. The budget provides \$4.8 million for the Office of Trust Risk, Evaluation and Compliance, which oversees and evaluates the Indian fiduciary trust programs and manages a comprehensive system of internal controls of BTFA operations.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management

reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the bureau. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$203,000 and 1 FTE associated with current bureau ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$1.7 million are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted^{1/}

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Federal Trust Programs.....	[417]	[108,540]	404	108,399	+404	+108,399
Subtotal, Current	0	0	404	108,399	+404	+108,399
Permanent and Other						
Tribal Special Fund	0	[107,000]	0	107,000	0	+107,000
Tribal Trust Fund	0	[40,000]	0	40,000	0	+40,000
Trust Land Consolidation Fund.....	[18]	0	29	0	+29	0
Subtotal, Permanent	0	[147,000]	29	147,000	+29	+147,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION.....	[435]	[255,540]	433	255,399	+433	+255,399

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Executive Direction.....	[1,697]	[1,697]	1,766	+1,766
Trust and Program Operations	[109,843]	[109,843]	106,633	+106,633
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	[111,540]	[111,540]	108,399	+108,399
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	[0]	[-3,000]	0	[+3,000]
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	[111,540]	[108,540]	108,399	+108,399

^{1/} Tables display FY 2019 and FY 2020 funding for similar Office of Special Trustee programs in non-add brackets for comparison purposes.



OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mission—The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) strengthens economic and health capacities in the U.S. territories and fulfills the U.S. Compact obligations to the freely associated states.

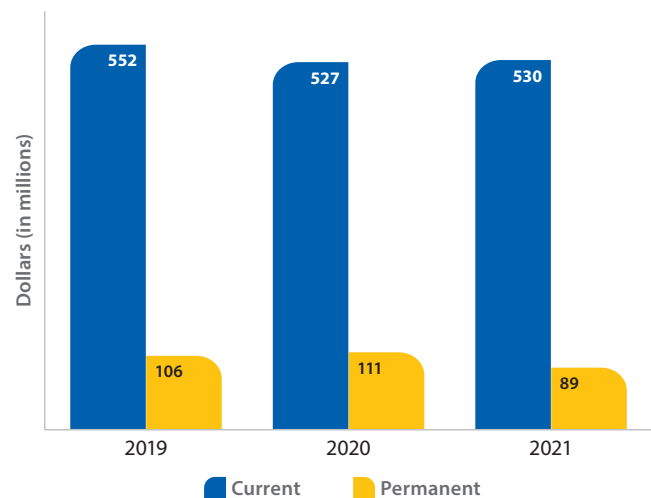
Budget Overview—The 2021 budget includes \$89.2 million in current appropriations. OIA estimates the budget will support staffing equal to 36 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Program Overview—The Assistant Secretary Insular and International Affairs and OIA carry out the Secretary’s responsibilities for the U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). OIA administers and oversees Federal assistance under the Compacts of Free Association to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau.

The insular economies are small, isolated, and dependent on one or two main sources of income. In most areas, Federal programs and grants represent a major source of government revenues. Federal funds, including rum cover-over, were 37 percent of government revenues in the USVI in 2017, 29 percent in Guam, 24 percent in the CNMI, and 61 percent in American Samoa. OIA strengthens insular economies through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, and technical assistance, which attracts private-sector investment.

In 2019, OIA managed \$1.2 billion in Trust Funds for the FSM and the RMI and supported a \$5.0 million tax and trade payment to the RMI. OIA also provided \$690.7 million in grant funding and fiscal

OIA Funding



payments to the insular areas, including \$65.5 million in health-related funding and \$92.3 million in education-related funding.

The 2021 budget request achieves the Department’s mission of Fulfilling our Trust and Insular Responsibilities through balancing efforts to strengthen economic and health capacities in the territories and fulfill Compact obligations.

Assistance to Territories—The 2021 budget includes \$81.1 million for the main operating account, Assistance to Territories. Within this account, the budget contains \$31.8 million for Territorial Assistance programs, which consists of \$9.6 million for OIA operations, including financial oversight efforts; \$14.7 million for Technical Assistance; \$1.0 million for Maintenance Assistance; \$946,000 for Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources activities; \$2.8 million for Energizing



- Executive Order No. 6726 (May 29, 1934) established in the Department of the Interior the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which was renamed the Office of Insular Affairs 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.
- These responsibilities for the Insular Areas are executed through the Assistant Secretary—Insular and International Affairs and the Office of Insular Affairs.
- The U.S. territories under the responsibility of the Office of Insular Affairs include American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- The freely associated States are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.
- The Office of Insular Affairs manages more than \$600 million a year in financial assistance and payments to the insular areas.

Insular Communities; and \$2.8 million for Brown Tree Snake Control. The 2021 budget relies on permanent funding for Compact Impact assistance activities. The budget includes \$21.5 million for American Samoa Operations support. The request for current mandatory Capital Improvement Project grant funding is \$27.7 million.

Compact of Free Association—The 2021 budget provides \$8.1 million for the Compact of Free Association account, which includes \$5.0 million for Marshall Islands Tax and Trade Compensation, \$2.6 million for Federal Services, and \$473,000 for Enewetak.

Most of OIA’s annual budget consists of mandatory funding, including an estimated \$228.0 million for 2021 to fulfill U.S. obligations under the Compacts of Free Association. Financial assistance under the Compacts of Free Association is scheduled to end after 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and in 2024 for Palau. On August 5, 2019, U.S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo made a historic visit to Pohnpei, FSM,

to meet with the leaders of the freely associated states. During his visit, Secretary of State Pompeo announced the United States’ intent to begin negotiations on expiring provisions of the Compact of Free Association with FSM, the RMI, and Palau, underscoring the importance of the bilateral relationships and opportunities for greater cooperation on a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement



Insular Areas



Fagaitua High School, American Samoa

across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$16,000 associated with current office ethics activities. The budget

also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$166,000 are fully funded.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Assistance to Territories	36	102,881	36	81,090	0	-21,791
Compact of Free Association	0	8,463	0	8,109	0	-354
Subtotal, Current	36	111,344	36	89,199	0	-22,145
Permanent and Other						
Compact of Free Association	0	224,908	0	228,029	0	+3,121
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	0	302,000	0	302,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other	0	526,908	0	530,029	0	+3,121
TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.....	36	638,252	36	619,228	0	-19,024

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
American Samoa Operations.....	23,720	24,120	21,529	-2,591
Capital Improvement Project Grants (CM) ..	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,448	9,491	9,553	+62
Technical Assistance.....	20,800	20,800	14,671	-6,129
Maintenance Assistance Fund.....	4,000	4,375	1,023	-3,352
Brown Tree Snake Control.....	3,500	3,500	2,837	-663
Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources	2,500	2,625	946	-1,679
Energizing Insular Communities.....	5,000	6,250	2,811	-3,439
Compact Impact—Discretionary	4,000	4,000	0	-4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	49,248	51,041	31,841	-19,200
<hr/>				
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/o supplemental)	100,688	102,881	81,090	-21,791
Supplemental	2,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/supplemental).....	102,688	102,881	81,090	-21,791

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-21,791	Maintenance Assistance Fund	-3,352
Assistance to Territories	-21,791	Brown Tree Snake Control	-663
American Samoa Operations.....	-2,591	Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources	-1,679
Territorial Assistance	-19,200	Energizing Insular Communities	-3,439
Office of Insular Affairs	+62	Compact Impact—Discretionary.....	-4,000
Professional Services	-88		
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor..	-16	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs.....	+166	Fixed Costs	[+166]
Technical Assistance.....	-6,129		

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Federal Services ^{1/}	2,813	7,813	2,636	-5,177
Enewetak	600	650	473	-177
Marshall Islands Tax and Trade.....	0	[5,000]	5,000	+5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	3,413	8,463	8,109	-354

^{1/} The 2020 enacted appropriation included \$5.0 million within the Federal Services budget activity for Marshall Islands Tax and Trade Compensation. The FY 2021 budget requests \$5.0 million for this program in a separate budget activity within the Compact of Free Association account.

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-354
Compact of Free Association (Current)	-354
Federal Services	-5,177
Transfer Marshall Islands Tax and Trade to Separate Activity	-5,000
Reduce Subsidy to U.S. Postal Service for Delivery to Freely Associated States.....	-177
Enewetak	-177
Marshall Islands Tax and Trade	+5,000



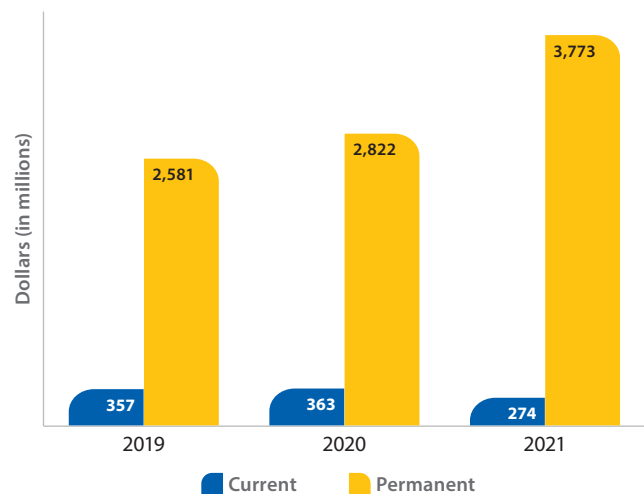
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

Overview—The Department of the Interior conserves and manages the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information to address natural resource and natural hazard challenges, and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior’s bureaus and offices; and operate unique cross-cutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The Office of the Secretary (OS) provides executive leadership for the Department through the development of policy, legislation, and the annual budget. OS also provides administrative services, such as finance, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. OS manages Interior’s administrative appeals functions through the Office of Hearings and Appeals and appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO).

The following programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations. The Office of the Solicitor provides legal services to the bureaus and offices on behalf of the Secretary. The Office of Inspector General reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA; formerly the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians [OST]) are now presented in separate chapters.

Departmental Offices Funding



OS also manages five programs funded in separate accounts, which are discussed within the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue collects, disburses, and verifies Federal and Indian energy and other natural resource revenues on behalf of all Americans. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to local governments with Federal lands within their boundaries. The Central Hazardous Materials Fund provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites affected by hazardous substances. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all the Department’s restoration efforts for resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on public lands. Working collaboratively with participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within the Department of the Interior and with the

Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service. OS also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, Interior Franchise Fund, and agencywide Financial and Business Management System.

Office of the Secretary

Mission—The Office of the Secretary provides the executive-level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the Department of the Interior's responsibilities.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$127.9 million in current appropriations. The 2021 request for OS supports priority Departmental operations, services, and management functions and includes administrative savings realized from efforts to shrink the OS footprint within the Main Interior Building. The 2021 request includes \$1.5 million to support Field Special Assistants in the Interior Regions who serve as conveners and coordinators for the Department.

The 2021 budget maintains the Department's commitment to provide effective valuation services to Indian Country through the consolidated AVSO. The budget adjusts the request for Federal land acquisition-related activities of AVSO, reflecting the priority to maintain Interior's existing assets rather than acquire new areas.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$619,000 associated with current office ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$3.7 million are fully funded.



Secretary Bernhardt at the USS Arizona Memorial, December 7, 2019

Office of the Solicitor

Mission—The Office of the Solicitor’s mission is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and to the Department of the Interior’s offices and bureaus, administer the Department’s ethics program, help resolve legal issues among bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties, and manage Interior’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) programs.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget includes \$86.8 million for the Office of the Solicitor. The budget is estimated to support total staffing of 505 full-time equivalents in 2021. The budget provides \$59.8 million for Legal Services to effectively manage the legal work associated with the Department’s mission activities. Included in the request is \$5.7 million for General Administration to provide and coordinate all management and administrative services.

The 2021 budget proposes to consolidate all Interior ethics functions and resources within the Office of the Solicitor. The budget includes \$19.5 million for the consolidated Departmental Ethics Office to address program deficiencies and risks in the areas of financial disclosure and ethics training and education across Interior. The 2021 budget assumes a transfer of \$14.9 million and 51 FTE associated with current bureau and office ethics activities.

The 2021 budget also proposes \$1.9 million to establish a new FOIA Office activity. The Departmental FOIA Office will oversee the Department’s FOIA offices and ensure the Department properly tracks and processes FOIA requests.

Management Reforms—The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.4 million are fully funded.

Office of Inspector General

Mission—The Office of Inspector General’s mission is to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within the programs, operations, and management of the Department of the Interior and its resources.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget includes \$59.3 million for the Office of Inspector General. The Inspector General estimates staffing will total 274 full-time equivalents in 2021. The budget request reflects anticipated workload requirements in Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations and in the Office of Investigations. The request also provides funding for Mission Support activities, including information technology.

Management Reforms—The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$1.1 million are fully funded.



Building on Our Track Record

\$3.1 MILLION	\$4.0 MILLION	OIG will focus on increasing the audits and investigations we do, with potential financial return to the U.S. Treasury.
For Each Contract and Grant Audit	For Each Financial Crime Investigation	

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations.....	474	131,832	468	127,938	-6	-3,894
Office of the Solicitor.....	304	66,816	381	86,813	+77	+19,997
Office of Inspector General.....	251	55,986	261	59,342	+10	+3,356
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians ^{1/2/}	417	108,540	0	0	-417	-108,540
Subtotal, Current.....	1,446	363,174	1,110	274,093	-336	-89,081
Permanent and Other						
Indian Arts and Crafts Fund.....	0	20	0	20	0	0
Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests.....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Public Lands Infrastructure Fund.....	0	0	0	1,300,000	0	+1,300,000
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	0	1,772,553	0	1,809,303	0	+36,750
Payments to Oklahoma.....	0	11	0	11	0	0
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.....	0	473,377	0	250,736	0	-222,641
National Forest Fund, Payments to States.....	0	12,094	0	12,848	0	+754
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	0	29,530	0	31,625	0	+2,095
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska.....	0	13,761	0	17,314	0	+3,553
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties ...	0	3,860	0	0	0	-3,860
States' Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases.....	0	369,408	0	351,513	0	-17,895
Tribal Special Fund ^{1/}	0	107,000	0	0	0	-107,000
Tribal Trust Fund ^{1/}	0	40,000	0	0	0	-40,000
Trust Land Consolidation Fund ^{1/}	18	0	0	0	-18	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other.....	18	2,821,619	0	3,773,375	-18	+951,756
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocated—Office of the Secretary.....	60	0	60	0	0	0
Allocated—Office of the Solicitor.....	30	0	42	0	+12	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Secretary.....	280	0	280	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Solicitor.....	150	0	82	0	-68	0
Reimbursable—Office of Inspector General.....	13	0	13	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	533	0	477	0	-56	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	1,997	3,184,793	1,587	4,047,468	-410	+862,675
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	135	19,989	135	25,079	0	+5,090

^{1/} The 2021 budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) and transition ongoing essential functions currently performed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) to the BTFA. Programmatic information on OST functions transitioning to BTFA is presented in the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration chapter.

^{2/} The 2020 enacted level for Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians reflects a rescission of \$3.0 million in prior-year balances.

Note: The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) budget is presented in the Interior Budget in Brief under a separate chapter entitled Office of Insular Affairs. Information on OIA accounts can be found in the President's Budget Appendix under the Departmental Offices Heading.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary— Departmental Operations

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration.....	97,398	102,356	99,473	-2,883
Management Services.....	27,275	29,476	28,465	-1,011
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	124,673	131,832	127,938	-3,894

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-3,894	LWCF Land Acquisition Project	
		Valuations	-1,810
Salaries and Expenses.....	-3,894	Indian Country Appraisals	-229
Leadership and Administration.....	-2,883	U.S. Bureau of Mines Workers’	
FOIA Workload/Backlog.....	-1,000	Compensation	-41
Field Special Assistants.....	+1,500	Indian Arts and Crafts Board Activities	+80
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-619	Fixed Costs	+628
Rent and Administrative Savings	-5,788		
Fixed Costs	+3,024	Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Management Services.....	-1,011	Fixed Costs	[+3,652]
Hearings and Appeals—			
Administrative Law Judges.....	+361		

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Legal Services	58,996	59,240	59,765	+525
General Administration	4,940	5,029	5,713	+684
Ethics Office	1,738	2,547	19,475	+16,928
FOIA Office	0	0	1,860	+1,860
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	65,674	66,816	86,813	+19,997

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+19,997	Ethics Office	+16,928
		Ethics Office Modernization	+16,864
Legal Services	+525	Fixed Costs	+64
Workforce Planning	-1,120	FOIA Office— Establish FOIA Office.....	+1,860
Fixed Costs	+1,645		
General Administration—Fixed Costs.....	+684	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
		Fixed Costs	[+2,393]

APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations	18,761	20,344	22,000	+1,656
Investigations.....	20,761	22,261	23,000	+739
Mission Support	12,964	13,381	14,342	+961
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental & transfers)	52,486	55,986	59,342	+3,356
Supplemental	1,000	0	0	0
Transfers	+1,200	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/supplemental & transfers)	54,686	55,986	59,342	+3,356

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+3,356		
		Mission Support	+961
Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations	+1,656	Mission Support	+349
Indian Country	+700	Fixed Costs	+612
Cybersecurity	+717		
Fixed Costs	+239	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Investigations.....	+739	Fixed Costs	[+1,090]
Investigations.....	+500		
Fixed Costs	+239		

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians^{1/}

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Executive Direction.....	1,697	1,697	0	-1,697
Program Operations and Support	109,843	109,843	0	-109,843
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	111,540	111,540	0	-111,540
Rescission of Prior-Year BA	0	-3,000	0	+3,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission)	111,540	108,540	0	-108,540

^{1/} The 2021 budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) and transition ongoing essential functions currently performed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) to the BTFA. Programmatic information on OST functions transitioning to BTFA is presented in the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration chapter.



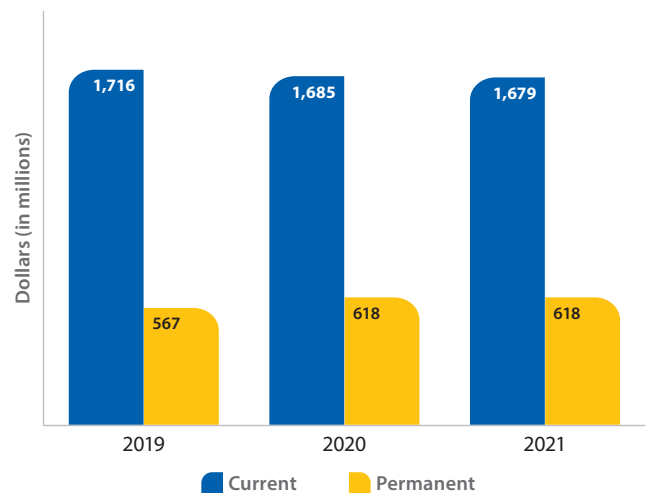
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Overview—Department-wide 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 many diverse activities of the Department and help to achieve key strategic goals.

For the benefit of all Americans, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, Tribes, individual American Indian beneficiaries, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. ONRR effectively and accurately collects and disburses revenue to recipients, including 35 States, 32 Tribes, some 37,000 individual Indian mineral owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. ONRR strives to improve the management and oversight of royalty and other revenue collection and disbursement activities.

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program supports the activities and functions of Interior's land management bureaus by funding payments to local governments with Federal lands within their boundaries. These payments help local jurisdictions offset costs associated with maintaining infrastructure that supports Federal lands within their boundaries. Through the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF), the Department remediates hazardous substances on Interior lands, working collaboratively with bureaus and offices to approach those activities in a consistent and coordinated fashion. The Department's Wildland Fire Management program funds fire preparedness, fire suppression, fuels management, and rehabilitation activities the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs perform. The Natural

Department-wide Programs Funding



Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates the Department's restoration efforts for resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases where Interior-managed lands, endangered species, migratory birds, or Tribal resources are affected.

The Department of the Interior's Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances centralized administrative and business services in lieu of operating duplicative systems and processes in each bureau and office. The Working Capital Fund also provides the mechanism to collect funds for shared services provided to Interior and other Federal agencies in business areas such as payroll, acquisition, and accounting. The Department's budget also includes appropriated funding for a separate Working Capital Fund account supporting Department-wide activities. The Department's Franchise Fund provides reimbursable acquisition services to Interior customers and other Federal agencies.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Mission—The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program makes 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. PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have been used to fund projects to build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

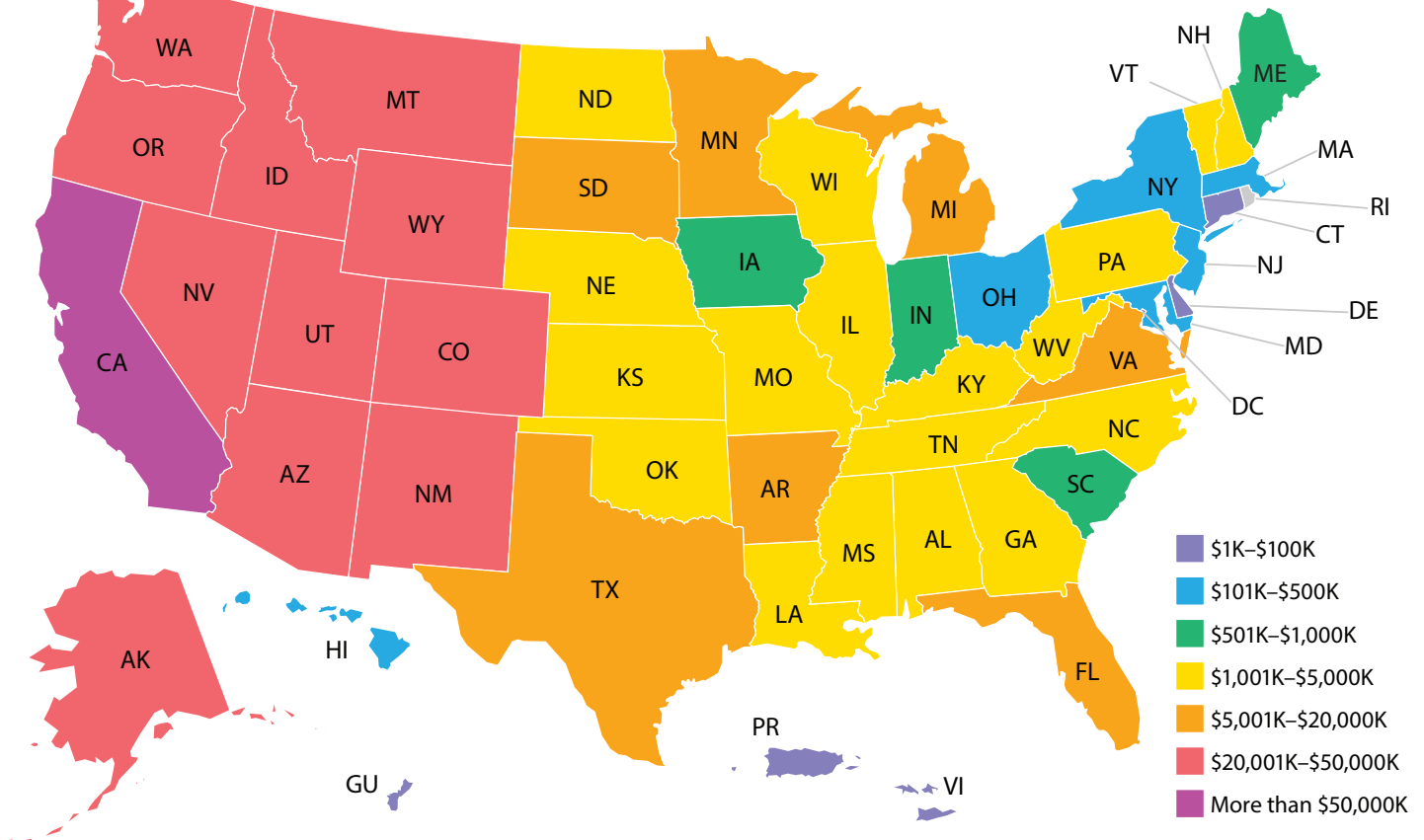
Budget Overview—The 2021 budget proposes \$442.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Mission—The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), under CFR Title 30—Mineral Resources, 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 \$11.7 billion in 2019, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

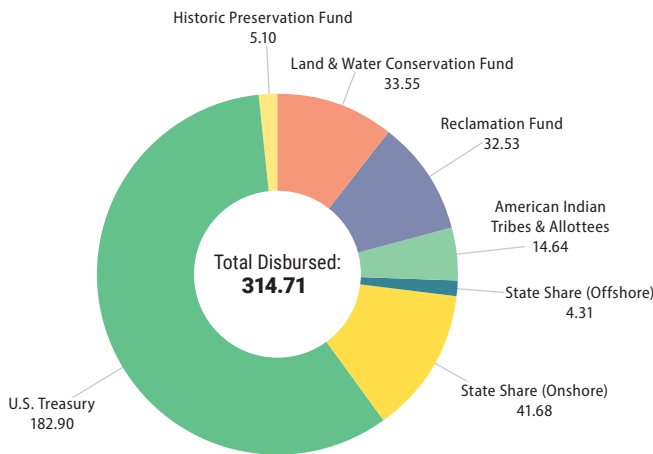
Budget Overview—The 2021 budget requests \$148.5 million for ONRR’s receipts management programs. The request maintains ONRR’s essential revenue management functions, which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases. The 2021 budget continues ONRR’s multiyear effort to modernize its core system, the Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS). The

FY 2019 PILT Payments by State



modernization effort will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to deploy new technologies as they become available and will allow ONRR to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs. The budget includes funding for ONRR to support Osage Trust Accounting activities pending a final rulemaking. ONRR estimates the budget will support total staffing of 624 full-time equivalents in 2021.

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement (FY 1982–2019) (dollars in billions)



Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$260,000 associated with current office ethics activities. The budget also supports operations and maintenance of an enterprisewide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.2 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, known as the Superfund statute. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and recoveries from Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain, and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$116.0 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$755.2 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.



Remediation of radioactive waste on DOI lands

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request is \$1.9 million to support CHF program management and legal staff. CHF estimates the budget will support staffing of 4 full-time equivalents. Recoveries from PRPs will fund remediation projects. CHF will fund the highest priority remediation projects based on the availability of recoveries and focus resources on remediation projects with viable PRPs. During the transition from appropriated funds to a greater reliance on funds recovered from PRPs, the program office will continue to conduct internal

control reviews, prioritization of projects, financial management activities, and technical support.

The 2021 request reflects an adjustment for completion of a one-time competitive grant program to fund decontamination and remediation of facilities at land-grant universities subjected to radium contamination by actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines. The 2021 budget does not request additional funding.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration’s priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget assumes a transfer of \$2,000 associated with current office ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$18,000 are fully funded.

Wildland Fire Management

Mission—The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to achieve a coordinated response to manage wildfire through an integrated, cost-efficient, and operationally effective wildland fire management program that meets resource and safety objectives. The guiding program principles and priorities are to create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and safely and effectively respond to wildfires through direct program activities and strong Federal, Tribal, State, and local collaboration.

Budget Overview—The 2021 budget request for the Wildland Fire Management program reflects a major investment of resources in a key Administration priority: active forest and vegetative management. The 2021 budget includes funding for DOI’s Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce to better meet the demands of today’s longer, larger,

and more complex wildfires. This includes substantial investments in the Administration’s priority to more aggressively implement active fuels management to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires. The budget supports base staff within the Office of Wildland Fire, and program funding supports additional allocated FTEs for work conducted by the bureaus.

The budget proposes \$368.1 million for Preparedness—which includes a \$28.0 million investment in DOI’s Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce—to expand the capacity of the wildland fire workforce and response capabilities. The additional funds will enable DOI to hire more full-time professionals. The budget will also enable Interior to extend the duration of temporary hires and career seasonals as the program seeks administrative authority to extend the duration of temporary hires. Interior’s ability to recruit and train full-time fire personnel has steadily declined, leaving the program excessively dependent on temporary personnel and contractors, a workforce model incompatible with a fire season that has now become a fire year, with larger, costlier, and more complex fires. The requested funding will strengthen DOI’s ability to maintain its initial-attack success rate and provide effective wildfire response throughout the fire year. In the short term, this increased capacity will enable DOI to have more firefighting resources mobilized and available year-round to respond quickly whenever and wherever wildfires strike. In the long term, this increased capacity will address challenges in recruitment, retention, and succession planning to build the next generation of wildland fire management professionals and will put DOI’s wildland fire management program more in line with other wildland fire agencies.

The 2021 budget makes a significant investment in the Fuels Management program to strengthen the workforce and enhance the capacity of the program to actively reduce and manage the vegetation that fuels wildfires, especially in the wildland urban interface. The budget proposes \$227.9 million for Fuels Management, which is a total program increase of \$30.9 million more than the FY 2020 enacted level. This includes a \$22.0 million



A firefighter uses a drip torch to ignite slash piles on BLM's Trout Springs Prescribed Fire in southwest Idaho.

investment in DOI's Plan to Transform the Fire-fighting Workforce and funds to increase the strategic placement of fuels treatments to reduce the intensity, severity, and negative impacts of wildfire and to better support a safe and effective response. The budget maintains funding for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program of \$20.5 million. The Administration is unequivocal about the need to accelerate active vegetation management to reduce wildland fire risk. The budget continues to support the 2019 interagency package of vegetation management reform legislation, providing needed authority for Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to better manage critical landscapes and protect people and neighboring communities. The budget includes \$3.0 million for the Joint Fire Science program.

In accordance with Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), the budget funds Suppression Operations at \$383.7 million and assumes the availability of \$310.0 million as

the Department's share of the Wildfire Cap Adjustment established under Division O. The combination of the Suppression Operations funding and the cap adjustment will better ensure sufficient firefighting funds are available in even the most severe wildfire years.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget assumes a transfer of \$10,000 associated with current office ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$10.2 million are fully funded.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

Mission—The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. Damage assessments, conducted in partnership with other affected State, Tribal, and Federal co-trustees, provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address impairment or loss of these resources and the services provided to the public.

Budget Overview—The 2021 request for NRDAR is \$4.7 million. The budget includes funding for damage assessments and restoration activities. NRDAR estimates the budget will support staffing of 11 full-time equivalents in 2021.

The NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment and restoration planning and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustees. In 2021, \$618.0 million is anticipated to flow into the Fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, receipts such as these can only be used by trustees to restore lands and resources or to reimburse past assessment costs.

The budget request includes \$1.5 million for Damage Assessments. The requested funding, along with assessment funds recovered from previously settled cases, will support new damage assessment cases and defray the costs of ongoing assessments. The request for Restoration Support is \$1.9 million. The budget includes \$200,000 for Inland Oil Spill Preparedness and \$1.1 million for Program Management in 2021. Receipts and discretionary appropriations will enable the NRDAR program to prioritize restoration of lands and resources.

Management Reforms—The 2021 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget supports the Administration's

priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high-performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget therefore assumes a transfer of \$5,000 associated with current office ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$136,000 are fully funded.

Working Capital Fund

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

Budget Overview—The budget includes \$78.5 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Maintaining Financial and Business Operations—The 2021 budget includes \$46.8 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System. The request includes funding required for steady-state operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated financial system of record.

Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity Posture—The 2021 budget includes \$18.0 million to continue the Department's remediation of its cybersecurity systems and processes. The Department is focused on its capability to quickly address significant cybersecurity requirements. The request supports Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation investments to identify, isolate, and quantify cyber threats. The budget includes funding to accelerate the implementation of the Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This investment will allow the Department to address an Interior Office of Inspector General recommendation to accelerate SIEM implementation and to comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), which stipulates that agency leadership must take

remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats.

Shared Services—The 2021 budget proposes \$13.7 million for Shared Services projects to optimize business practices for a shared environment, support operational decision making through reporting, enable regionwide security, and train users. The 2021 budget request proposes to invest in projects focused on streamlining business processes (such as Human Resources, Acquisition, and Information Technology), increasing the use of shared services, enhancing technology solutions, and implementing Category Management principles for DOI's business functions.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund—Estimated collections for 2021 total \$208.6 million for centralized billing and \$369.9 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 creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2021 Request with 2020 Enacted

	2020 Enacted		2021 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Wildland Fire Management.....	28	952,338	28	1,003,090	0	+50,752
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	4	22,010	4	1,874	0	-20,136
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund.....	17	7,767	11	4,709	-6	-3,058
Working Capital Fund.....	90	55,735	90	78,513	0	+22,778
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	2	500,000	2	441,976	0	-58,024
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	622	147,330	619	148,474	-3	+1,144
Subtotal, Current.....	763	1,685,180	754	1,678,636	-9	-6,544
Permanent and Other						
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund.....	0	618,000	0	618,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Other.....	0	618,000	0	618,000	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund.....	1,283	0	1,284	0	+1	0
Interior Franchise Fund.....	130	0	130	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,418	0	1,419	0	+1	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS.....	2,181	2,303,180	2,173	2,296,636	-8	-6,544

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	516,130	500,000	441,976	-58,024

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-58,024
PILT Payments.....	-58,024

APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	137,505	147,330	148,474	+1,144

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+1,144
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	+1,144
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-260
GrantSolutions Enterprise System.....	+67
Osage Trust Accounting.....	-881
Fixed Costs	+2,218

APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,010	22,010	1,874	-20,136

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-20,136
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	-20,136
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-2
One-Time Competitive Grant Program	-12,000
Transition to Use of Recoveries Funds.....	-8,152
Fixed Costs	+18

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Preparedness.....	322,179	332,784	368,068	+35,284
Suppression Operations.....	388,135	383,657	383,657	0
Fuels Management.....	189,000	194,000	227,895	+33,895
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation	20,470	20,470	20,470	0
Fire Facilities	18,427	18,427	0	-18,427
Joint Fire Science.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	0
Subtotal, Other Operations	41,897	41,897	23,470	-18,427
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	941,211	952,338	1,003,090	+50,752
U.S. Forest Service Transfers	+47,849	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfers)	989,060	952,338	1,003,090	+50,752
Cap Adjustment.....	[0]	[300,000]	[310,000]	[+10,000]

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted		2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+50,752	Fuels Treatment Capacity.....	+8,934
Wildland Fire Management.....	+50,752	Fixed Costs	+2,961
Preparedness.....	+35,284	Other Operations.....	-18,427
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-10	Fire Facilities.....	-18,427
DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce	+28,010	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs	+7,284	DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce	[+50,010]
Fuels Management	+33,895	Fixed Costs	[+10,245]
DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce	+22,000		

APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
Damage Assessments	2,000	2,000	1,500	-500
Restoration Support.....	2,667	2,667	1,920	-747
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	1,000	200	-800
Program Management.....	2,100	2,100	1,089	-1,011
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	7,767	7,767	4,709	-3,058

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	-3,058
Damage Assessments	-500
Restoration Support.....	-747
Restoration Support Activities	-812
Fixed Costs	+65
Inland Oil Spill Preparedness.....	-800
Program Management.....	-1,011
Program Management Activities	-1,077
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor.....	-5
Fixed Costs	+71
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs	[+136]

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	55,735	55,735	78,513	+22,778

Detail of Budget Changes

	2021 Change from 2020 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+22,778
Working Capital Fund.....	+22,778
Financial and Business Management System—Migration Activities.....	+1,000
Shared Services—New Initiatives.....	+13,715
Cybersecurity—Enterprise SIEM Implementation.....	+8,063

APPENDICES



COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Management of Lands and Resources	1,198,000	1,237,015	1,101,853	-135,162
Rescission	0	-19,000	0	+19,000
Account total.....	1,198,000	1,218,015	1,101,853	-116,162
Construction	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	-5,400	0	+5,400
Account total.....	0	-5,400	0	+5,400
Land Acquisition	28,316	32,300	3,000	-29,300
Cancellation	0	0	-8,000	-8,000
Rescissions	-1,800	-2,367	0	+2,367
Account total.....	26,516	29,933	-5,000	-34,933
Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	112,094	112,809	+715
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-620	-590	0	+590
Account total.....	9,380	9,410	10,000	+590
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	34,532	27,470	27,470	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset.....	-34,532	-27,470	-27,470	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	23,150	19,890	19,890	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,364,031	1,383,942	1,239,552	-144,390
Budget authority	[1,366,451]	[1,411,299]	[1,247,552]	[-163,747]
Sequestration reduction	[-620]	[-590]	[0]	[+590]
Cancellation	[0]	[0]	[-8,000]	[-8,000]
Rescissions	[-1,800]	[-26,767]	[0]	[+26,767]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	42,273	49,638	27,998	-21,640
Sequestration reduction	-754	-2,929	0	+2,929
Previously unavailable BA	+69	+65	+63	-2
Account total.....	41,588	46,774	28,061	-18,713
Permanent Operating Funds	201,825	252,719	143,258	-109,461
Sequestration reduction	-10,724	-13,205	0	+13,205
Previously unavailable BA	+14,868	+10,724	+12,599	+1,875

Appendix A

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BLM (continued)				
Mandatory proposal.....	0	0	-83,000	-83,000
Other transfer	+340	0	0	0
Account total.....	206,309	250,238	72,857	-177,381
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund.....	4,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	-248	0	0	0
Account total.....	3,752	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	1,174	1,650	1,650	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	252,823	298,662	102,568	-196,094
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	1,615,723	1,715,306	1,420,458	-294,848
Sequestration reduction	-12,346	-16,724	0	+16,724
Cancellation	0	0	-8,000	-8,000
Rescissions	-1,800	-26,767	0	+26,767
Other transfer	+340	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+14,937	+10,789	+12,662	+1,873
Mandatory proposal.....	0	0	-83,000	-83,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	1,616,854	1,682,604	1,342,120	-340,484
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Ocean Energy Management	129,687	131,611	125,760	-5,851
Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	129,687	131,611	125,760	-5,851
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	120,853	123,333	121,649	-1,684
Cancellation	0	0	-5,000	-5,000
Rescission.....	0	-4,788	0	+4,788
Account total.....	120,853	118,545	116,649	-1,896
Oil Spill Research	14,899	14,899	12,700	-2,199
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	135,752	133,444	129,349	-4,095
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	135,752	138,232	134,349	-3,883
Cancellation.....	0	0	-5,000	-5,000
Rescission.....	0	-4,788	0	+4,788
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	135,752	133,444	129,349	-4,095

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Regulation and Technology	115,844	117,768	93,102	-24,666
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	139,672	139,713	23,064	-116,649
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	255,516	257,481	116,166	-141,315
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	255,070	173,795	168,178	-5,617
Sequestration reduction	-12,447	-8,063	0	+8,063
Account total.....	242,623	165,732	168,178	+2,446
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	109,802	44,910	45,200	+290
Sequestration reduction	-6,808	-2,650	0	+2,650
Account total.....	102,994	42,260	45,200	+2,940
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans.....	225,076	1,925,493	704,800	-1,220,693
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	570,693	2,133,485	918,178	-1,215,307
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	845,464	2,401,679	1,034,344	-1,367,335
Sequestration reduction	-19,255	-10,713	0	+10,713
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	826,209	2,390,966	1,034,344	-1,356,622
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	1,160,596	1,270,957	971,185	-299,772
Supplemental.....	+98,500	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,259,096	1,270,957	971,185	-299,772
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	49	47	47	0
Contributed Funds.....	1,325	1,097	1,097	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	1,374	1,144	1,144	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey.....	1,161,970	1,272,101	972,329	-299,772
Supplemental.....	+98,500	0	0	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey.....	1,260,470	1,272,101	972,329	-299,772

Appendix A

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Resource Management	1,292,078	1,364,289	1,281,217	-83,072
Construction	55,613	29,704	13,292	-16,412
Supplemental.....	+82,400	0	0	0
Rescission.....	-1,500	0	0	0
Account total.....	136,513	29,704	13,292	-16,412
Land Acquisition.....	65,189	70,715	12,936	-57,779
Cancellation.....	0	0	-2,000	-2,000
Rescission.....	0	-3,628	0	+3,628
Account total.....	65,189	67,087	10,936	-56,151
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	53,495	54,502	0	-54,502
Cancellation.....	0	0	-8,000	-8,000
Rescissions	-7,500	-18,771	0	+18,771
Account total.....	45,995	35,731	-8,000	-43,731
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	42,000	46,000	40,000	-6,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	11,561	15,000	6,000	-9,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	3,910	4,910	3,900	-1,010
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	64,571	67,571	31,286	-36,285
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,675,045	1,643,520	1,378,631	-264,889
Budget authority	[1,601,645]	[1,665,919]	[1,388,631]	[-277,288]
Supplemental.....	[+82,400]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellations	[0]	[0]	[-10,000]	[-10,000]
Rescissions	[-9,000]	[-22,399]	[0]	[+22,399]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	7,733	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-479	-472	0	+472
Previously unavailable BA	+628	+479	+472	-7
Account total.....	7,882	8,007	8,472	+465
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	723,839	659,010	772,000	+112,990
Sequestration reduction.....	-44,878	-38,881	0	+38,881
Previously unavailable BA	+54,721	+44,878	+38,881	-5,997
Account total.....	733,682	665,007	810,881	+145,874
Sport Fish Restoration	649,358	659,760	654,205	-5,555
Sequestration reduction.....	-27,913	-26,986	0	+26,986

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
FWS (continued)				
Previously unavailable BA	+28,916	+27,913	+26,986	-927
Other transfers.....	-199,156	-202,355	-200,705	+1,650
Account total.....	451,205	458,332	480,486	+22,154
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	69,654	66,170	72,910	+6,740
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	16,299	181	100	-81
Sequestration reduction	-1,011	-11	0	+11
Account total.....	15,288	170	100	-70
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	78,028	75,000	75,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-4,837	-4,425	0	+4,425
Previously unavailable BA	+5,341	+4,837	+4,425	-412
Account total.....	78,532	75,412	79,425	+4,013
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS.....	7,486	6,500	6,500	0
Sequestration reduction	-62	-59	0	+59
Previously unavailable BA	+66	+62	+59	-3
Other transfer	+208	0	0	0
Account total.....	7,698	6,503	6,559	+56
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4,398	4,275	4,350	+75
Contributed Funds.....	8,508	5,000	5,000	0
Coastal Impact Assistance	0	0	0	0
Rescission	-15,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	-15,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	1,361,847	1,288,876	1,468,183	+179,307
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	3,166,948	3,149,815	2,986,696	-163,119
Sequestration reduction	-79,180	-70,834	0	+70,834
Supplemental.....	+82,400	0	0	0
Cancellations	0	0	-10,000	-10,000
Rescissions	-24,000	-22,399	0	+22,399
Other transfers.....	-198,948	-202,355	-200,705	+1,650
Previously unavailable BA	+89,672	+78,169	+70,823	-7,346
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	3,036,892	2,932,396	2,846,814	-85,582

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COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of the National Park System	2,502,711	2,576,992	2,516,690	-60,302
External mandated transfers	-500	-3,300	0	+3,300
Other transfer	+127	0	0	0
Account total.....	2,502,338	2,573,692	2,516,690	-57,002
Centennial Challenge	20,000	15,000	0	-15,000
National Recreation and Preservation	64,138	71,166	33,924	-37,242
Historic Preservation Fund.....	102,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988
Supplemental.....	+50,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	152,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988
Construction (and Major Maintenance).....	364,704	389,345	192,649	-196,696
Supplemental.....	+78,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	442,704	389,345	192,649	-196,696
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	168,444	208,400	22,626	-185,774
Cancellation	0	0	-14,000	-14,000
Rescission	0	-2,279	0	+2,279
Account total.....	168,444	206,121	8,626	-197,495
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	3,350,284	3,373,984	2,792,561	-581,423
Budget authority	[3,222,657]	[3,379,563]	[2,806,561]	[-573,002]
External mandated transfers	[-500]	[-3,300]	[0]	[+3,300]
Supplemental.....	[+128,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellation	[0]	[0]	[-14,000]	[-14,000]
Rescission	[0]	[-2,279]	[0]	[+2,279]
Other transfer	[+127]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Construction (and Major Maintenance).....	30,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	-1,860	0	0	0
Account total.....	28,140	0	0	0
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	76,358	125,000	117,171	-7,829
Sequestration reduction	-4,734	-7,375	0	+7,375
Account total.....	71,624	117,625	117,171	-454
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund.....	0	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	0	-797	0	+797
Previously unavailable BA	0	0	+797	+797
Other transfers.....	0	+13,500	+9,100	-4,400
Account total.....	0	12,703	9,897	-2,806

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>NPS (continued)</i>				
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	335,497	344,579	346,105	+1,526
Sequestration reduction	-2,233	-2,214	0	+2,214
Previously unavailable BA	+2,377	+2,233	+2,214	-19
Other transfers.....	-2,219	0	0	0
Account total.....	333,422	344,598	348,319	+3,721
Land and Water Conservation Fund Contract Authority	30,000	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	-1,860	0	0	0
Account total.....	28,140	0	0	0
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	221,534	227,604	229,840	+2,236
Sequestration reduction	-496	-472	0	+472
Previously unavailable BA	+527	+496	+472	-24
Other transfers.....	0	-13,500	-9,100	+4,400
Account total.....	221,565	214,128	221,212	+7,084
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	52,240	52,003	52,003	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	735,131	741,057	748,602	+7,545
Total, National Park Service	3,968,286	4,128,749	3,551,680	-577,069
Sequestration reduction	-11,183	-10,858	0	+10,858
External mandated transfers	-500	-3,300	0	+3,300
Supplemental.....	+128,000	0	0	0
Cancellation	0	0	-14,000	-14,000
Rescission	0	-2,279	0	+2,279
Other transfers.....	-2,092	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+2,904	+2,729	+3,483	+754
Total, National Park Service	4,085,415	4,115,041	3,541,163	-573,878
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of Indian Programs	2,414,577	1,577,110	1,446,694	-130,416
Contract Support Costs	318,582	285,857	285,529	-328
Payments for Tribal Leases	0	0	21,593	+21,593
Construction	358,719	128,591	59,759	-68,832
Rescission	0	-2,000	0	+2,000
Account total.....	358,719	126,591	59,759	-66,832
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	50,057	45,644	43,904	-1,740
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	10,779	11,779	931	-10,848
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	3,152,714	2,046,981	1,858,410	-188,571

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COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BIA (continued)				
Budget authority	[3,152,714]	[2,048,981]	[1,858,410]	[-190,571]
Rescission	[0]	[-2,000]	[0]	[+2,000]
Permanent Appropriations				
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	17,673	35,000	0	-35,000
Revolving Fund for Loans Liquidating Account.....	0	5	5	0
Indian Direct Loan Financing Account.....	0	33	33	0
White Earth Settlement Fund.....	438	1,560	1,560	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	109,891	116,850	116,850	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,123	-1,316	0	+1,316
Previously unavailable BA	+746	+701	+1,021	+320
Account total.....	109,514	116,235	117,871	+1,636
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	5,775	5,544	5,544	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-186	-177	0	+177
Previously unavailable BA	+198	+186	+177	-9
Account total.....	5,787	5,553	5,721	+168
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,111	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	134,523	159,386	126,190	-33,196
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,287,602	2,208,973	1,983,402	-225,571
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,309	-1,493	0	+1,493
Rescission.....	0	-2,000	0	+2,000
Previously unavailable BA	+944	+887	+1,198	+311
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,287,237	2,206,367	1,984,600	-221,767
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Education Programs	0	943,077	875,659	-67,418
Education Construction	0	248,257	68,885	-179,372
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	0	1,191,334	944,544	-246,790
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	0	1,191,334	944,544	-246,790

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs.....	0	0	108,399	+108,399
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Tribal Special Fund.....	0	0	107,000	+107,000
Tribal Trust Fund.....	0	0	40,000	+40,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations.....	0	0	147,000	+147,000
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	0	0	255,399	+255,399
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses.....	124,673	131,832	127,938	-3,894
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses.....	46	25	25	0
Public Lands Infrastructure Fund.....	0	0	0	0
Mandatory proposal.....	0	0	+1,300,000	+1,300,000
Account total.....	0	0	1,300,000	+1,300,000
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	2,186,927	1,739,611	1,706,677	-32,934
Sequestration reduction.....	-135,590	-102,637	0	+102,637
Previously unavailable BA.....	+100,391	+135,590	+102,637	-32,953
Account total.....	2,151,728	1,772,564	1,809,314	+36,750
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.....	0	503,057	221,056	-282,001
Sequestration reduction.....	0	-29,680	0	+29,680
Previously unavailable BA.....	0	0	+29,680	+29,680
Account total.....	0	473,377	250,736	-222,641
National Forest Fund, Payments to States.....	4,685	12,852	12,848	-4
Sequestration reduction.....	-290	-758	0	+758
Account total.....	4,395	12,094	12,848	+754
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	46,529	31,381	31,625	+244
Sequestration reduction.....	-2,885	-1,851	0	+1,851
Account total.....	43,644	29,530	31,625	+2,095
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska.....	16,461	14,624	17,314	+2,690
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,021	-863	0	+863
Account total.....	15,440	13,761	17,314	+3,553

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COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>OS (continued)</i>				
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties.....	4,328	3,817	3,884	+67
Sequestration reduction.....	-268	-225	0	+225
Previously unavailable BA.....	+240	+268	+225	-43
Mandatory proposal.....	0	0	-4,109	-4,109
Account total.....	4,300	3,860	0	-3,860
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases.....	229,146	392,570	351,513	-41,057
Sequestration reduction.....	-14,207	-23,162	0	+23,162
Account total.....	214,939	369,408	351,513	-17,895
Subtotal, permanent appropriations.....	2,434,492	2,674,619	3,773,375	+1,098,756
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	2,612,795	2,829,769	2,472,880	-356,889
Sequestration reduction.....	-154,261	-159,176	0	+159,176
Previously unavailable BA.....	+100,631	+135,858	+132,542	-3,316
Mandatory proposals.....	0	0	+1,295,891	+1,295,891
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	2,559,165	2,806,451	3,901,313	+1,094,862
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Assistance to Territories.....	100,688	102,881	81,090	-21,791
Supplemental.....	+2,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	102,688	102,881	81,090	-21,791
Compact of Free Association.....	3,413	8,463	8,109	-354
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	106,101	111,344	89,199	-22,145
Budget authority.....	[104,101]	[111,344]	[89,199]	[-22,145]
Supplemental.....	[+2,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Compact of Free Association.....	221,523	224,908	228,029	+3,121
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	330,533	302,000	302,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations.....	552,056	526,908	530,029	+3,121
Total, Office of Insular Affairs.....	656,157	638,252	619,228	-19,024
Supplemental.....	+2,000	0	0	0
Total, Office of Insular Affairs.....	658,157	638,252	619,228	-19,024

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Solicitor—Salaries and Expenses	65,674	66,816	86,813	+19,997
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,674	66,816	86,813	+19,997
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of Inspector General—Salaries and Expenses	52,486	55,986	59,342	+3,356
External mandated transfers	+1,200	0	0	0
Supplemental.....	+1,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	54,686	55,986	59,342	+3,356
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	52,486	55,986	59,342	+3,356
External mandated transfers	+1,200	0	0	0
Supplemental.....	+1,000	0	0	0
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	54,686	55,986	59,342	+3,356
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs.....	111,540	111,540	0	-111,540
Rescission	0	-3,000	0	+3,000
Account total.....	111,540	108,540	0	-108,540
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Tribal Special Fund	103,569	107,000	0	-107,000
Tribal Trust Fund	42,767	40,000	0	-40,000
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	146,336	147,000	0	-147,000
Total, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	257,876	258,540	0	-258,540
Rescission	0	-3,000	0	+3,000
Total, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	257,876	255,540	0	-255,540
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY				
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	462,674	474,518	363,292	-111,226
Budget authority	[458,474]	[477,518]	[363,292]	[-114,226]
External mandated transfers	[+1,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Supplemental.....	[+3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission	[0]	[-3,000]	[0]	[+3,000]
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	3,132,884	3,348,527	4,303,404	+954,877
Budget authority	[3,186,514]	[3,371,845]	[2,874,971]	[-496,874]
Sequestration reduction	[-154,261]	[-159,176]	[0]	[+159,176]
Previously unavailable BA	[+100,631]	[+135,858]	[+132,542]	[-3,316]

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COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
DO (continued)				
Mandatory proposals.....	[0]	[0]	[+1,295,891]	[+1,295,891]
Total, Departmental Offices	3,595,558	3,823,045	4,666,696	+843,651
Budget authority	[3,644,988]	[3,849,363]	[3,238,263]	[-611,100]
Sequestration reduction	[-154,261]	[-159,176]	[0]	[+159,176]
External mandated transfers.....	[+1,200]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Supplemental.....	[+3,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission.....	[0]	[-3,000]	[0]	[+3,000]
Previously unavailable BA	[+100,631]	[+135,858]	[+132,542]	[-3,316]
Mandatory proposals.....	[0]	[0]	[+1,295,891]	[+1,295,891]
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees...	19,041	19,987	23,900	+3,913
Sequestration reduction	-1,181	-1,179	0	+1,179
Previously unavailable BA	+1,280	+1,181	+1,179	-2
Account total.....	19,140	19,989	25,079	+5,090
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	19,140	19,989	25,079	+5,090
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....	19,041	19,987	23,900	+3,913
Sequestration reduction	-1,181	-1,179	0	+1,179
Previously unavailable BA	+1,280	+1,181	+1,179	-2
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....	19,140	19,989	25,079	+5,090
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Wildland Fire Management.....	941,211	952,338	1,003,090	+50,752
Other transfers.....	+47,849	0	0	0
Account total.....	989,060	952,338	1,003,090	+50,752
Cap Adjustment	[0]	[300,000]	[310,000]	[+10,000]
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10,010	22,010	1,874	-20,136
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	7,767	7,767	4,709	-3,058
Working Capital Fund.....	55,735	55,735	78,513	+22,778
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	516,130	500,000	441,976	-58,024
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	137,505	147,330	148,474	+1,144
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,716,207	1,685,180	1,678,636	-6,544
Budget authority	[1,668,358]	[1,685,180]	[1,678,636]	[-6,544]
Other transfers.....	[+47,849]	[0]	[0]	[0]

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
<i>DWP (continued)</i>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	570,573	626,976	626,528	-448
Sequestration reduction.....	-496	-472	0	+472
Previously unavailable BA.....	+387	+496	+472	-24
Other transfers.....	-3,591	-9,000	-9,000	0
Account total.....	566,873	618,000	618,000	0
Subtotal, permanent appropriations.....	566,873	618,000	618,000	0
Total, Department-wide Programs.....	2,238,931	2,312,156	2,305,164	-6,992
Sequestration reduction.....	-496	-472	0	+472
Other transfers.....	+44,258	-9,000	-9,000	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+387	+496	+472	-24
Total, Department-wide Programs.....	2,283,080	2,303,180	2,296,636	-6,544
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY				
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.....	20,432,036	22,416,733	20,374,538	-2,042,195
Other transfers.....	-155,742	-214,655	-209,705	+4,950
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.....	20,276,294	22,202,078	20,164,833	-2,037,245
Grand total, current authority, regular appropriations.....	[13,151,850]	[13,658,075]	[11,743,485]	[-1,914,590]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-620]	[-590]	[0]	[+590]
External mandated transfers.....	[+700]	[-3,300]	[0]	[+3,300]
Supplemental.....	[+311,900]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellations.....	[0]	[0]	[-37,000]	[-37,000]
Rescissions.....	[-10,800]	[-61,233]	[0]	[+61,233]
Other transfers.....	[+47,976]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, current authority (w/ transfers).....	[13,501,006]	[13,592,952]	[11,706,485]	[-1,886,467]
Net, current authority (w/o transfers).....	[13,452,330]	[13,596,252]	[11,706,485]	[-1,889,767]
Grand total, permanent authority.....	[7,062,542]	[8,861,231]	[7,232,803]	[-1,628,428]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-278,591]	[-270,859]	[0]	[+270,859]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+210,755]	[+230,109]	[+222,359]	[-7,750]
Mandatory proposals.....	[0]	[0]	[+1,212,891]	[+1,212,891]
Rescission.....	[-15,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers.....	[-204,418]	[-211,355]	[-209,705]	[+1,650]
Net, permanent authority.....	[6,775,288]	[8,609,126]	[8,458,348]	[-150,778]

Appendix A

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources	1,413,392	1,512,151	979,000	-533,151
Supplemental.....	+15,500	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,428,892	1,512,151	979,000	-533,151
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	62,008	54,849	55,875	+1,026
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	35,000	33,000	33,000	0
Policy and Administration.....	61,000	60,000	60,000	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	1,586,900	1,660,000	1,127,875	-532,125
Budget authority	[1,571,400]	[1,660,000]	[1,127,875]	[-532,125]
Supplemental.....	[+15,500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Discretionary offsets</i>	-62,008	-54,849	-55,875	-1,026
<i>Discretionary Transfer of Offsetting Collections</i>	0	+21,400	0	-21,400
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources	17,546	1,349	1,374	+25
Sequestration reduction	-1,086	-79	0	+79
Previously unavailable BA	+59	+61	+47	-14
Account total.....	16,519	1,331	1,421	+90
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	2,431	124,000	124,000	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund.....	0	207,356	7,750	-199,606
Sequestration reduction	0	-118	0	+118
Previously unavailable BA	0	0	+118	+118
Account total.....	0	207,238	7,868	-199,370
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	93,398	96,417	106,020	+9,603
Sequestration reduction	-496	-472	0	+472
Previously unavailable BA	+528	+496	+472	-24
Other transfer	-557	0	0	0
Account total.....	92,873	96,441	106,492	+10,051
Reclamation Trust Funds	273	2,000	2,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	-910	-761	-717	+44
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account.....	60	252	0	-252
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	111,246	430,501	241,064	-189,437

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BOR (continued)				
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	1,684,198	2,090,613	1,368,302	-722,311
Sequestration reduction	-1,582	-669	0	+669
Supplemental.....	+15,500	0	0	0
Other transfer	-557	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+587	+557	+637	+80
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	1,698,146	2,090,501	1,368,939	-721,562
<i>Discretionary offsets</i>	-62,008	-54,849	-55,875	-1,026
<i>Discretionary Transfer of Offsetting Collections.....</i>	0	+21,400	0	-21,400
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	15,000	20,000	10,000	-10,000
Mandated transfers.....	-1,248	-1,800	-1,800	0
Supplemental.....	+350	0	0	0
Account total.....	14,102	18,200	8,200	-10,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	0	0	0	0
Mandated transfers.....	+1,248	+1,800	+1,800	0
Account total.....	1,248	1,800	1,800	0
Subtotal, current appropriations.....	15,350	20,000	10,000	-10,000
Budget authority	[15,000]	[20,000]	[10,000]	[-10,000]
Supplemental.....	[+350]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	7,333	10,800	10,300	-500
Sequestration reduction	-454	-637	0	+637
Previously unavailable BA	+8	+454	+637	+183
Account total.....	6,887	10,617	10,937	+320
Subtotal, permanent appropriations	6,887	10,617	10,937	+320
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....	22,333	30,800	20,300	-10,500
Sequestration reduction	-454	-637	0	+637
Supplemental.....	+350	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+8	+454	+637	+183
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....	22,237	30,617	20,937	-9,680

Appendix A

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY				
Total, Energy and Water Development.....	1,720,383	2,121,118	1,389,876	-731,242
Grand total, current authority.....	[1,586,400]	[1,680,000]	[1,137,875]	[-542,125]
Supplemental.....	[+15,850]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, current authority.....	[1,602,250]	[1,680,000]	[1,137,875]	[-542,125]
Grand total, permanent authority.....	[120,131]	[441,413]	[250,727]	[-190,686]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-2,036]	[-1,306]	[0]	[+1,306]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+595]	[+1,011]	[+1,274]	[+263]
Other transfer.....	[-557]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, permanent authority.....	[118,133]	[441,118]	[252,001]	[-189,117]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY				
Total, Department of the Interior.....	22,152,976	24,537,851	21,764,414	-2,773,437
Other transfers.....	-156,299	-214,655	-209,705	+4,950
Total, Department of the Interior.....	21,996,677	24,323,196	21,554,709	-2,768,487
Grand total, current authority, regular appropriations.....	[14,738,250]	[15,338,075]	[12,881,360]	[-2,456,715]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-620]	[-590]	[0]	[+590]
External mandated transfers.....	[+700]	[-3,300]	[0]	[+3,300]
Supplemental.....	[+327,750]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Cancellations.....	[0]	[0]	[-37,000]	[-37,000]
Rescissions.....	[-10,800]	[-61,233]	[0]	[+61,233]
Other transfers.....	[+47,976]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, current authority (w/ transfers).....	[15,103,256]	[15,272,952]	[12,844,360]	[-2,428,592]
Net, current authority (w/o transfers).....	[15,054,580]	[15,276,252]	[12,844,360]	[-2,431,892]
Grand total, permanent authority.....	[7,182,673]	[9,302,644]	[7,483,530]	[-1,819,114]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-280,627]	[-272,165]	[0]	[+272,165]
Previously unavailable BA.....	[+211,350]	[+231,120]	[+223,633]	[-7,487]
Mandatory proposals.....	[0]	[0]	[+1,212,891]	[+1,212,891]
Rescissions.....	[-15,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers.....	[-204,975]	[-211,355]	[-209,705]	[+1,650]
Net, permanent authority.....	[6,893,421]	[9,050,244]	[8,710,349]	[-339,895]
Permanent Authority (w/o mandatory proposals).....	[6,893,421]	[9,050,244]	[7,497,458]	[-1,552,786]

COMPARISON OF 2019, 2020, AND 2021 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 2021 Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the 2021 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, including funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act, which are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Net discretionary amounts also exclude mandatory funding but, unlike current authority, are reduced by offsetting receipts. In addition, statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts may be displayed or scored by the Appropriations Committee differently than they are in the President’s budget.

The difference in scoring affects the budgets of BLM, Reclamation, and OIA. Both BLM and OIA have current authority and portions of appropriated funding classified as mandatory, which are included in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President’s Budget Appendix. In addition, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. BLM’s Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM’s Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation’s Central Valley Project Restoration Fund include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President’s Budget Appendix. Also, funding provided to Reclamation through a mandated offsetting collections transfer is included in the 2020 net discretionary total for the Department.

As depicted in the table that follows, the difference in scoring approaches in the 2021 budget is \$145.7 million. The Department’s 2021 total budget is \$12.8 billion in current authority and \$12.7 billion in net discretionary authority.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

BUDGET FROM CURRENT AUTHORITY TO NET DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request
Total, Current Authority ^{1/, 2/, 3/}	15,103,256	15,272,952	12,844,360
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements	-9,380	-9,410	-10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	-23,150	-19,890	-19,890
Office of Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Adjustment for Offsets			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration	-29,934	-22,500	-32,195
Bureau of Reclamation			
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund Receipts	-62,008	-54,849	-55,875
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund Offsetting Collection Transfer ^{4/}	0	21,400	0
Total, Net Discretionary	14,951,064	15,159,983	12,698,680

^{1/} The 2019 Actual column includes \$327.8 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20) for BOR, CUPCA, FWS, NPS, OIA, OIG, and USGS.

^{2/} The 2019 Actual column does not include a \$15.0 million rescission in the FWS Coastal Impact Assistance program. The rescission was enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6) as a Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP), which achieved savings for the 2019 appropriations bill. The rescission was executed as a reduction in permanent budget authority, and the rescission is included in permanent funding totals.

^{3/} The FY 2020 enacted level does not include \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations provided to the FWS Resource Management account in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113), signed by President Trump on January 29, 2020.

^{4/} The Further Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) provided a transfer of offsetting collections from the Department of Energy to the Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) scored the 2020 Enacted BOEM and BSEE offsetting collections differently. Current amounts in the Budget in Brief reflect the CBO score. Total budget authority for the two bureaus (appropriations and offsetting collections) match both the appropriation and the President's Budget Appendix. The table that follows provides a comparison of the CBO and OMB scores.

2020 SCORING DIFFERENCES IN OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS

	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management		Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	
	<u>OMB</u>	<u>CBO</u>	<u>OMB</u>	<u>CBO</u>
Appropriated	135,114	131,611	132,323	133,444
Offsetting Collections	56,497	60,000	27,121	26,000
Inspection Fees	0	0	43,479	43,479
Total Budget Authority	191,611	191,611	202,923	202,923

Appendix A includes amounts for the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) in the Departmental Offices Subtotal. OIA is presented as a separate chapter in the 2021 Budget in Brief and is not included in totals within the Departmental Offices chapter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is that OMB presents the President’s budget to the Congress in “millions of dollars,” and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in “thousands of dollars,” the level at which Congress appropriates. Small differences may appear between the two due to rounding.

Sequestration—Amounts displayed for 2019 and 2020 in this document reflect reductions to permanent and mandatory accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as presented in the OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2019, issued on February 12, 2018, and the OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2020, issued on March 18, 2019. Amounts displayed for 2019 reflect sequestration reductions of 6.2 percent, and 2020 amounts reflect sequestration reductions of 5.9 percent, as required in the sequestration report.

Consistent with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts—for example, Trust and Special Funds—may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. Permanent and mandatory accounts for which legal determinations conclude previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year are included in the estimate of available authority for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

2019 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, which includes one-time rescissions of prior-year balances, supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other committees, and nondirected 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.

2019 Enacted Appropriations—On September 21, 2018, President Trump signed the Energy and Water, the Legislative Branch, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-244), which provided 2019 appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project Completion Act.

Continuing Resolutions (CRs)—Before passage of the full-year Interior and Environment appropriations, the Department operated under three continuing resolutions. On September 28, 2018, President Trump signed the Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245), providing continuing appropriations through December 7, 2018. The Act included the following provisions for the Department:

- **Republic of Palau**—Removed funding for the Palau Compact extension provided in the 2018 appropriations bill.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—Continued the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program in 2019 as a term and condition of the CR, estimated at \$500 million.

On December 7, 2018, President Trump signed the Joint Resolution, making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019 and for other purposes (P.L. 115-298), providing continuing appropriations through December 21, 2018. On January 25, 2019, President Trump signed the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-5), providing continuing appropriations through February 15, 2019.

On February 15, 2019, President Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), providing 2019 appropriations to Interior agencies previously operating under a continuing resolution.

Division E, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Inspection Fees**—The Act continued the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity. Collections from inspection fees were \$42.3 million in 2019.
- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continued authority for BOEM and BSEE to utilize certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of bureau programs. Collections from rental receipts and cost recoveries totaled \$49.6 million for BOEM and \$24.1 million for BSEE.
- **Rescissions**—The Act included the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances:
 - **BLM Land Acquisition**—\$1.8 million
 - **FWS Construction**—\$1.5 million
 - **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Fund**—\$7.5 million
 - **FWS Coastal Impact Assistance (CHIMP)**—\$15.0 million
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provided a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, estimated at \$500 million for scoring purposes. In FY 2019, total funding for the program was \$516.1 million.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act included a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **Midway Island**—The Act included a provision prohibiting the use of funds to destroy buildings or structures on Midway Island, which the U.S. Navy recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extended the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through September 30, 2020.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

On March 12, 2019, President Trump signed the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9). This landmark authorization bill included a number of provisions affecting the Department of the Interior, including the following:

- **Land and Water Conservation Fund**—The Act permanently reauthorized deposit of \$900 million annually into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- **NPS Medical Services Fund**—The Act authorized the National Park Service to collect fees for medical services provided by NPS personnel and established a fund to collect those fees, subject to appropriation.
- **National Heritage Area Designations**—The Act designated the following sites as National Heritage Areas:
 - Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area
 - Maritime Washington National Heritage Area
 - Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area
 - Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area
 - Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area
 - Susquehanna National Heritage Area
- **National Heritage Area Amendments**—The Act increased or extended the authority for the following National Heritage Areas:
 - Augusta Canal National Heritage Area
 - Blue Ride National Heritage Area
 - Essex National Heritage Area
 - Motorcities National Heritage Area
 - Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway
 - Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
 - South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
 - Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area
 - Wheeling National Heritage Area
- **National Park System Additions**—The Act revised the boundaries of the following National Park units:
 - Death Valley National Park
 - Joshua Tree National Park
 - Mojave National Preserve

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

- **New Units of the National Park System**—The Act established the following National Monuments:
 - Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument
 - Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument
 - Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument
- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities**—The Act reauthorized the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation program through 2025.
- **WaterSMART Grants Expansion**—The Act expanded the WaterSMART grant program to include Alaska and Hawaii.

On June 6, 2019, President Trump signed the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-20). This Act provided supplemental appropriations for the calendar year 2018 natural disasters for the Department as follows:

- CUPCA Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation—\$350,000
- FWS Construction—\$82.4 million
- NPS Construction—\$78.0 million
- NPS Historic Preservation Fund—\$50.0 million
- Office of Inspector General (OIG)—\$1.0 million
- Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)—\$2.0 million
- Reclamation Water and Related Resources—\$15.5 million
- USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research—\$98.5 million

Other legislation and transfers affecting Interior budget authority for 2019 include the following:

- OSMRE collected \$20,000 in civil penalties in the Regulation and Technology account in 2019.
- The NPS Operation of the National Park System account received a transfer of \$102,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions.
- OIG received a transfer of \$200,000 from the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.
- NPS transferred \$784,200 in prior-year unobligated balances from Interagency Recreation Pass sales to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). NPS also transferred current-year balances from the program, totaling \$2,218,644, to BLM (\$340,273), BOR (\$114,791), FWS (\$207,636), U.S. Forest Service (\$1,162,617), and USACE (\$393,327).
- FWS received \$27.2 million in prior-year unobligated balances from the Department of State.
- The Reclamation Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project completed a capital transfer to the General Fund of \$557,482.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

2020 ENACTED

Continuing Resolution (CR)—Before passage of the full-year Interior and Environment appropriations, the Department operated under two continuing resolutions. On September 27, 2019, President Trump signed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-59), providing continuing appropriations through November 21, 2019. The Act included the following provision for the Department:

- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the authority for the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization for the period of the CR.

On November 21, 2019, President Trump signed the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-69), providing continuing appropriations through December 20, 2019. The Act included the following provision for the Department:

- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides administrative funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program for the period of the CR.

On December 20, 2019, President Trump signed the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), providing 2020 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division C, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **WaterSMART**—The Act increases the ceiling limitation for WaterSMART activities from \$480 million to \$530 million.
- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the authority for the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2020.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2020.
- **Upper Colorado River Basin Fund**—The Act provides for a transfer of \$21.4 million in offsetting collections from the Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration account to Reclamation's Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.
- **WIIN Act**—The Act makes funds available as authorized by the WIIN Act for 16 of the 17 projects identified by Interior in an FY 2018 list.

Division D, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **OCS Inspection Fees**—The Act continues the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continues authority for BOEM and BSEE to utilize certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of bureau programs.
 - **Note:** Offsetting collections in the 2020 Enacted column of the Budget in Brief reflect CBO scoring and match the amounts included in the enacted appropriations language. The 2021 President’s Budget Appendix differs slightly due to scoring differences between OMB and CBO.
- **Rescissions**—The Act includes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances:
 - **BLM Management of Lands and Resources**—\$19.0 million
 - **BLM Construction**—\$5.4 million
 - **BLM Land Acquisition**—\$2.4 million
 - **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$4.8 million
 - **FWS Land Acquisition**—\$3.6 million
 - **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Fund**—\$18.8 million
 - **NPS Land Acquisition**—\$2.3 million
 - **BIA Construction**—\$2.0 million
 - **OST Federal Trust Programs**—\$3.0 million
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, estimated at \$500 million for scoring purposes.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **Wild Horse and Burros**—The Act includes language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in its destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2021.
- **National Heritage Areas**—The Act extends the authority for the following National Heritage Areas through 2022.
 - National Aviation Heritage Area
 - Oil Region National Heritage Area

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

- **National Heritage Corridors**—The Act increases the funding authorization for the following National Heritage Corridors:
 - Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
 - Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor
 - South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
- **Reprogramming Authority**—The Act incorporates reprogramming guidelines as statutory by reference and removes the specific 30-day review period.
- **Land Acquisition Projects**—The Act requires Interior to submit land acquisition lists for projects totaling 150 percent of the prior-year enacted amount.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act prohibits the use of oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historical Park until completion of the required cultural resources investigation.

On January 29, 2020, President Trump signed the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113). The Act includes \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for FWS to participate as a member of a new Interagency Committee for Monitoring and Enforcement. The Committee is tasked with various responsibilities, including coordinating U.S. efforts to monitor and enforce environmental obligations. Funding tables in the Department's Budget in Brief do not include this additional funding for 2020.

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
MAINTENANCE				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources	115,000	115,000	85,550	-29,450
Oregon and California Grant Lands	9,628	10,642	9,712	-930
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	124,628	125,642	95,262	-30,380
Bureau of Reclamation				
Water and Related Resources ^{2/}	295,959	232,446	249,017	+16,571
Central Utah Project Completion Act				
Central Utah Project Completion Act	10,404	13,747	3,556	-10,191
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	52,466	118,041	55,575	-62,466
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management	169,234	178,314	174,911	-3,403
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System	492,404	432,924	438,805	+5,881
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs ^{3/}	45,884	50,467	46,420	-4,047
Bureau of Indian Education				
Operation of Indian Education Programs ^{3/}	128,569	135,803	128,334	-7,469
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management	18,427	18,427	0	-18,427
Subtotal, Maintenance	1,337,975	1,305,811	1,191,880	-113,931
CONSTRUCTION				
Bureau of Land Management	0	-5,400	0	+5,400
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	54,113	29,704	13,292	-16,412
National Park Service	364,704	389,345	192,649	-196,696
Bureau of Indian Affairs ^{3/}	120,469	126,591	59,759	-66,832
Bureau of Indian Education ^{3/}	238,250	248,257	68,885	-179,372
Subtotal, Construction	777,536	788,497	334,585	-453,912
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	2,115,511	2,094,308	1,526,465	-567,843

Appendix B

MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE

Bureau/Account	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
TOTALS BY BUREAU				
Bureau of Land Management	124,628	120,242	95,262	-24,980
Bureau of Reclamation.....	295,959	232,446	249,017	+16,571
Central Utah Project Completion Act.....	10,404	13,747	3,556	-10,191
U.S. Geological Survey.....	52,466	118,041	55,575	-62,466
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	223,347	208,018	188,203	-19,815
National Park Service.....	857,108	822,269	631,454	-190,815
Bureau of Indian Affairs ^{3/}	166,353	177,058	106,179	-70,879
Bureau of Indian Education ^{3/}	366,819	384,060	197,219	-186,841
Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire.....	18,427	18,427	0	-18,427
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	2,115,511	2,094,308	1,526,465	-567,843

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

^{2/} Includes extraordinary maintenance, dam safety construction, and other project construction. Amount for 2020 does not include additional funding appropriated but unallocated to a project at the time of printing.

^{3/} Table shows 2019 amounts in the budget structure enacted in 2020.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
AK	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Remediate and remove infrastructure, phase 2 of 6.....	13,000	400	380
AZ	Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery Demolish unneeded residence.....	60	0	60
SC	Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery Replace and relocate laboratory	1,464	0	1,000
TX	Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge Repair Umbarger Dam.....	2,100	300	1,800
WA	Makah National Fish Hatchery Replace diversion dam and fish barrier, phase 2 of 4.....	5,208	1,687	1,000
WY	Saratoga National Fish Hatchery Rehabilitate water treatment facilities	1,102	644	458
Multiple	Dam Safety Evaluations Evaluate newly acquired dams, phase 5 of 5.....	1,250	1,000	250
	Perform seismic safety investigations, phase 2 of 5.....	1,000	200	200
Multiple	Radio Towers Perform radio tower safety investigations, phase 4 of 5	1,250	750	250
Multiple	Dam and Bridge Seismic Safety			2,427
Multiple	Nationwide Engineering Services			5,467
TOTAL, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			13,292	

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AK	Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park & Preserve Replace visitor center and headquarters water treatment system	4,727	450	4,277
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area Rehabilitate primary electrical system at Fort Mason.....	21,596	2,190	19,406

Appendix C

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park Replace entrance station at Fall River entrance.....	6,388	660	5,728
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks Rehabilitate elevator and install walkways at Jefferson Memorial ... President's Park Repair Lafayette Park and White House fountains	5,240 6,393	740 619	4,500 5,774
DE	First State National Historical Park Rehabilitate historic sheriff's house in New Castle	10,211	2,340	7,871
HI	Pearl Harbor National Memorial Replace shoreside dock at visitor center	6,597	950	5,647
	Kalaupapa National Historical Park Rehabilitate electrical system	17,686	1,656	16,030
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Repair canal inlet lock 1 and lift locks 1, 2, and 5	12,822	1,760	11,062
MT	Glacier National Park Replace utilities along Lake McDonald.....	17,624	750	16,874
NJ	Gateway National Recreation Area Replace Officers Row seawall at Sandy Hook.....	18,126	2,310	15,816
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park Rehabilitate Sugarlands water and wastewater systems	9,714	1,100	8,614
WA	North Cascades National Park Expand utility infrastructure for Stehekin wildland fire facility and dormitory	7,099	910	6,189
Multiple	Demolition and Disposal Projects.....			4,000
Multiple	Special Programs.....			4,839
Multiple	Construction Planning.....			15,183
Multiple	Construction Program Management and Operations			35,157
Multiple	Management Planning			5,682
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			192,649

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
<i>Public Safety and Justice</i>				
	Employee Housing Program			3,094
NM	Mescalero Detention Center			
ND	Turtle Mountain Detention Center			
Multiple	Facilities Improvement and Repair			4,072
Multiple	Fire Safety Coordination			171
Multiple	Fire Protection.....			3,104
	<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>			10,441
<i>Resources Management Construction</i>				
NM	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project			3,240
	Irrigation Projects—Rehabilitation			9,846
AZ	Colorado River Irrigation Project			
	Install handrails and walkways			
CO	Pine River Irrigation Project			
	Dr. Morrison Canal diversion			
MT	Flathead Indian Irrigation Project			
	Jocko K Canal Rehabilitation			
WA	Wapato Indian Irrigation Project			
	Satus feeder canal headgates and operators.			
	Fort Hall Irrigation Project			
	Reservation canal headworks			
	Safety of Dams.....			17,917
	Construction			
AZ	Davis Dam			
WA	Owhi Dam			
	Design			
NM	Pappaws Dam			
SD	White Clay Dam			
SD	Antelope Dam			
SD	Parmelee Dam			
Multiple	Other Safety of Dam Programs			
Multiple	Engineering and Supervision			2,040
Multiple	Survey and Design.....			566

Appendix C

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
Multiple	Federal Power Compliance.....			656
Multiple	Dam Maintenance			1,954
	<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>			36,219
<i>Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>				
Multiple	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair			1,119
Multiple	Facilities Improvement and Repair			2,919
Multiple	Program Management.....			9,061
	Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair			13,099
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.....			59,759

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

	Replacement/New Employee Housing.....			1,000
	Employee Housing Repair.....			5,066
	Major Facilities Improvement and Repair.....			20,303
AZ	Rock Point Community School Replace heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems in two buildings			
	Theodore Roosevelt School Replace heating/ventilation/air conditioning system, renovate bathrooms and renovate rooms			
NM	Navajo Preparatory School Install heating/ventilation/air conditioning systems in 3 dormitory buildings			
	Tse'ii Ahi (Standing Rock) Community School Provide 3-Phase electrical power to the site			
	T'iists Oozi Biolta (Crownpoint) Community School Replace domestic water and sewer systems and resurface roadway			

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
Multiple	Various Locations Complete projects over \$250,000 and under \$1 million			
Multiple	Minor Facilities Improvement and Repair			18,000
Multiple	Other Programs			18,602
Multiple	Program Management.....			5,914
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION			68,885

^{1/} Amounts through 2020 do not include additional funding appropriated, but unallocated, at the time of printing.

Appendix C

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT (in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION ^{2/}				
AZ	Central Arizona Project			
	Tucson Reliability Division	16,561	7,680	1,040
	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project - Title I			
	242 Wellfield expansion project	30,172	25,195	1,500
	San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act			
	San Carlos Apache Tribe Central Arizona Project water delivery system.....	143,206	4,738	1,500
AZ/CA	Colorado River Front Work & Levee System			
	Colorado River wash fan control structures.....	6,034	1,836	269
CA	B.F. Sisk Dam, Central Valley Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	1,067,895	31,174	44,000
	Boca Dam, Truckee Storage Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	27,800	29,565	500
	Folsom Dam, Central Valley Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	338,500	328,903	4,000
CO	Fryingpan-Arkansas Valley Project			
	Arkansas Valley Conduit.....	600,000	0	8,000
MT	Fresno Dam, Milk River Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	60,000	3,208	2,000
NM	El Vado Dam, Middle Rio Grande Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	75,000	17,715	15,000
	Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project	1,388,400	1,023,768	38,300
	Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System			
	Aamodt litigation settlement	230,793	131,059	4,000
ND	Heart Butte Dam, Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Program			
	Safety of dams modification.....	22,000	3,590	2,000
OK	Altus Dam, W. C. Austin Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	38,500	20,828	6,000
OR	Scoggins Dam, Tualatin Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	690,000	12,670	2,500
UT	Hyrum Dam, Hyrum Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	100,000	15,533	2,000
	Steinaker Dam, Centrak Utah Project, Vernal Unit			
	Safety of dams modification.....	40,000	26,600	500

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Estimated Cost	Through 2020 ^{1/}	2021 Request
WA	Cle Elum Dam, Yakima Project			
	Fish passage facility	100,000	56,386	5,210
	Conconully Dam, Okanogan Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	80,000	2,066	1,500
	Kachess Dam, Yakima Project			
	Safety of dams modification.....	23,000	1,839	1,000
WY	Bull Lake Dam, Pick Sloan Missouri Basin Program			
	Safety of dams modification.....	69,000	60,887	5,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				145,819

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

UT	Utah Lake Drainage Basin	872,788	582,423	3,556
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT...				3,556

^{1/} Amounts through 2020 do not include additional funding appropriated, but unallocated, at the time of printing.

^{2/} Excludes major extraordinary maintenance activities, which are not considered construction.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management	26,516	29,933	-5,000	-34,933
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	65,189	67,087	10,936	-56,151
National Park Service.....	44,438	66,121	8,626	-57,495
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office ^{1/}	9,000	10,000	8,190	-1,810
Subtotal, Department of the Interior ^{2/}	145,143	173,141	22,752	-150,389
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service	72,564	76,898	0	-76,898
TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	217,707	250,039	22,752	-227,287
OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS				
Department of the Interior				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Cooperative Endangered Species				
Conservation Fund ^{3/}	30,800	30,800	-8,000	-38,800
National Park Service				
State Assistance Grants	124,006	140,000	0	-140,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior.....	154,806	170,800	-8,000	-178,800
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service				
Forest Legacy	62,487	63,990	0	-63,990
TOTAL, OTHER CONSERVATION GRANTS	217,293	234,790	-8,000	-242,790
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND	435,000	484,829	14,752	-470,077
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	299,949	343,941	14,752	-329,189
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.....	135,051	140,888	0	-140,888
PERMANENT NPS STATE ASSISTANCE GRANTS ^{4/}	71,624	117,625	117,171	-454
TOTAL, INTERIOR DISCRETIONARY AND PERMANENT LWCF	371,573	461,566	131,923	-329,643

^{1/} This table includes only the portion of Appraisal and Valuation Services Office funding from the LWCF. In 2021, an additional \$11.2 million is requested from General Treasury Funds for Indian Appraisal activities.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

^{2/} The 2021 Interior request for Federal land acquisition is a net total of \$22.8 million comprised of \$46.8 million in new budget authority offset by a \$24.0 million cancellation of prior year balances. The bureau totals include new budget authority and cancellations of prior year balances as follows:

BLM: Net total of -\$5.0 million: \$3.0 million of new budget authority offset by an \$8.0 million cancellation of balances.

FWS: Net total of \$10.9 million: \$12.9 million of new budget authority offset by a \$2.0 million cancellation of balances.

NPS: Net total of \$8.6 million: \$22.6 million in new budget authority offset by a \$14.0 million cancellation of balances.

AVSO: Total of \$8.2 million in new budget authority.

^{3/} In 2019, an additional \$15.2 million was provided for CESCFC from the CESCFC Treasury Fund for a net total of \$46.0 million. In 2020, an additional \$4.9 million was provided for CESCFC from the CESCFC Treasury Fund for a net total of \$35.7 million. The 2021 request is a net total of -\$8.0 million. No new budget authority is requested, and an \$8.0 million cancellation of prior year balances is proposed.

^{4/} NPS State Assistance Grants includes Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Administration. The permanent appropriation is from revenues generated by leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf, authorized by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) for LWCF State Assistance Grants. In 2021, Interior projects GOMESA receipts of \$117.2 million will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	41,588	46,774	28,061	-18,713
Payments to States and Counties from Shared Receipts, including Payments from Nevada Land Sales.....	41,588	46,774	28,061	-18,713
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	371,892	312,190	179,903	-132,287
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Economic Development Grants.....	115,000	115,000	0	-115,000
Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Grants.....	188,302	128,600	136,800	+8,200
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants.....	68,590	68,590	43,103	-25,487
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	92,617	118,617	10,861	-107,756
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program.....	58,617	63,617	3,000	-60,617
WaterSMART Grants.....	34,000	55,000	7,861	-47,139
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,436,874	1,357,555	1,419,728	+62,173
Boating Infrastructure Improvement Grants.....	12,599	12,798	13,408	+610
Clean Vessel Act Grants.....	12,599	12,798	13,407	+609
Coastal Wetlands Conservation.....	17,644	17,923	18,777	+854
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Current Funds.....	45,995	35,731	-8,000	-43,731
Permanent Funds.....	69,654	66,170	72,910	+6,740
Subtotal, CESCOF.....	115,649	101,901	64,910	-36,991
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Payments to States.....	722,638	653,974	799,233	+145,259
Fish Commission and Boating Council.....	1,205	1,203	1,271	+68
Hunter Education and Safety Grant Program.....	8,032	8,024	8,472	+448
Multi-State Conservation Grant Program.....	6,024	6,018	6,354	+336
Multinational Species Conservation Fund ^{1/}	11,561	15,000	6,000	-9,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	5,000	-2,022
National Outreach Program.....	12,599	12,798	13,407	+609
National Wildlife Refuge Fund (<i>current and permanent</i>).....	21,110	21,235	8,472	-12,763
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation ^{1/}	3,910	4,910	3,900	-1,010
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund (<i>current and permanent</i>).....	57,288	46,170	40,100	-6,070
Sport Fish Restoration, Apportionment to States.....	362,424	368,210	385,731	+17,521
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	64,571	67,571	31,286	-36,285
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	382,403	418,007	167,843	-250,164
American Battlefield Program Matching Grants LWCF ^{2/}	10,000	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Non-LWCF.....	1,198	1,198	0	-1,198
Subtotal, American Battlefield Program Matching Grants.....	11,198	14,198	10,000	-4,198

Appendix E

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS (dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
National Recreation & Preservation				
Chesapeake Bay Gateway and Trails Grants.....	2,020	3,000	0	-3,000
Native American Graves Protection Act Grants	1,657	1,907	0	-1,907
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants	2,905	3,155	0	-3,155
American Indian & Native Hawaiian				
Art & Culture Grants	1,000	1,500	0	-1,500
9/11 Memorial Act Grants.....	0	2,000	0	-2,000
Heritage Partnership Program.....	19,339	20,962	0	-20,962
Subtotal, National Recreation & Preservation.....	26,921	32,524	0	-32,524
Historic Preservation Grants				
Indian Tribes.....	11,735	13,735	5,738	-7,997
States and Territories.....	49,675	52,675	26,934	-25,741
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	5,000	7,500	0	-7,500
Competitive Grants	15,250	18,750	0	-18,750
Historically Black Colleges and Universities.....	8,000	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Save America's Treasures	13,000	16,000	0	-16,000
Subtotal, Historic Preservation Fund Grants (w/o supp)	102,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988
Supplemental Funding.....	50,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Historic Preservation Fund Grants (w/supp)	152,660	118,660	40,672	-77,988
LWCF State Conservation Grants				
Current Funds	120,000	135,000	0	-135,000
Permanent Funds, Oil Lease Revenues ^{1/}	71,624	117,625	117,171	-454
Subtotal, LWCF State Conservation Grants.....	191,624	252,625	117,171	-135,454
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
American Samoa	23,720	24,120	21,529	-2,591
Brown Tree Snake	3,500	3,500	2,837	-663
Compact Impact (current).....	4,000	4,000	0	-4,000
Compact of Free Association (current).....	3,413	8,463	8,109	-354
Compact of Free Association (permanent).....	221,523	224,908	228,029	+3,121
Compact Impact (permanent).....	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	0
Coral Reef Initiative	2,500	2,625	946	-1,679
Covenant Grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Energizing Insular Communities.....	5,000	6,250	2,811	-3,439
General Technical Assistance (w/o supp).....	20,800	20,800	14,671	-6,129
Supplemental Funding.....	2,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, General Technical Assistance (w/supp)	22,800	20,800	14,671	-6,129
Maintenance Assistance Fund.....	4,000	4,375	1,023	-3,352
Return Federal Taxes to Guam and U.S. Virgin Islands.....	330,533	302,000	302,000	0

GRANTS AND PAYMENTS
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	2,956,045	3,662,431	3,181,462	-480,969
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (<i>current and permanent</i>).....	515,730	499,600	441,576	-58,024
Office of Natural Resources Revenue				
Cooperative and Delegated Audits of Oil and Gas Operations	14,100	14,900	15,800	+900
Geothermal Payments to Counties.....	4,300	3,860	0	-3,860
Mineral Revenue Payments to States ^{3/}	2,206,976	2,301,326	2,121,837	-179,489
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.....	0	473,337	250,736	-222,601
Qualified OCS Revenue Payments to Gulf of Mexico States.....	214,939	369,408	351,513	-17,895
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	5,955,326	6,569,931	5,624,348	-945,583

^{1/} Amounts shown include administrative costs.

^{2/} The amount in the 2021 request column differs from the 2021 President's Budget Appendix. The information included here assumes approval and transmittal of an amendment to the Appendix.

^{3/} 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). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, BLM Rights-of-Way Payments, Geothermal Revenue-Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and any effects of 2021 Budget Proposals.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS				
Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas.....	758,203	1,602,130	970,942	-631,188
Coal	8,729	14,171	18,239	+4,068
Geothermal.....	1,259	874	889	+15
All Other.....	14,693	5,623	5,623	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas.....	3,258,551	2,526,400	2,550,498	+24,098
Coal	460,638	451,855	428,293	-23,562
Geothermal.....	15,966	10,543	10,730	+187
All Other.....	22,556	60,991	60,991	0
Adjustments ^{1/}	69,174	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing.....	4,609,769	4,672,587	4,046,205	-626,382
Noncompetitive Filing Fees	15	90	90	0
Grazing Fees	33,121	17,625	21,134	+3,509
Timber Fees.....	50,679	53,337	38,030	-15,307
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees.....	370,670	378,606	381,133	+2,527
Park Concession Special Accounts & Other Fees.....	214,176	211,005	215,786	+4,781
Rent of Land and Structures	120,085	155,179	138,544	-16,635
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.....	350,476	332,419	212,246	-120,173
Offsetting Earnings on Investments.....	146,659	158,042	98,968	-59,074
All Other Offsetting Receipts.....	529,185	449,756	465,863	+16,107
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	6,424,835	6,428,646	5,617,999	-810,647
UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS				
OCS Mineral Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses.....	934,088	393,489	825,606	+432,117
Royalties.....	5,291,392	4,002,767	4,021,619	+18,852
Subtotal, OCS Mineral Leasing Receipts.....	6,225,480	4,396,256	4,847,225	+450,969
Escrow Payout Interest	36,574	23,169	22,380	-789
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts.....	6,262,054	4,419,425	4,869,605	+450,180
NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS				
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	147,291	141,625	137,641	-3,984
All Other Non-offsetting Receipts.....	1,315,698	1,587,549	1,606,575	+19,026
Subtotal, Non-offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	1,462,989	1,729,174	1,744,216	+15,042
UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS				
Non-offsetting Interest.....	-904,000	118,000	118,000	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	13,245,878	12,695,245	12,349,820	-345,425

^{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 2020 and 2021 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

ENERGY REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Alabama.....	2,668	2,209	2,262
Alaska	24,409	493,594	271,431
Arizona	8	6	6
Arkansas.....	854	707	724
California.....	43,890	36,353	37,211
Colorado.....	108,038	89,483	91,596
Florida.....	611	506	518
Idaho	3,652	3,025	3,096
Illinois	75	62	63
Kansas.....	666	552	565
Kentucky	339	282	288
Louisiana	2,863	2,371	2,427
Michigan.....	45	37	38
Minnesota.....	106	88	90
Mississippi.....	614	509	520
Missouri.....	1,760	1,458	1,492
Montana.....	29,992	24,841	25,427
Nebraska.....	23	20	20
Nevada.....	4,950	4,100	4,196
New Mexico.....	1,165,937	965,697	988,495
North Dakota	93,654	77,570	79,401
Ohio.....	285	236	242
Oklahoma	3,432	2,842	2,910
Oregon	30	25	26
Pennsylvania	17	14	15
South Carolina.....	1	1	1
South Dakota	479	397	406
Texas.....	4,793	3,970	4,063
Utah.....	71,529	59,245	60,643
Virginia.....	49	41	42
Washington.....	5	4	4
West Virginia	93	77	79
Wyoming.....	641,109	531,004	543,540
TOTAL.....	2,206,976	2,301,326	2,121,837

^{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). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, BLM Rights-of-Way Payments, Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and any effects of 2021 Budget Proposals.

STAFFING^{1/}
(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2019 Usage	2020 Estimated Usage	2021 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	9,488	9,555	9,847	+292
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	553	609	610	+1
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	776	881	881	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	376	398	398	0
Bureau of Reclamation	5,351	5,280	5,280	0
U.S. Geological Survey	7,556	7,606	6,779	-827
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	8,058	8,309	8,269	-40
National Park Service	18,544	18,567	17,615	-952
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	6,690	4,410	3,988	-422
Bureau of Indian Education.....	0	2,458	2,894	+436
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	0	0	433	+433
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary	783	814	808	-6
Central Utah Project Completion Account	4	4	4	0
Office of Insular Affairs	31	36	36	0
Office of the Solicitor.....	411	484	505	+21
Office of Inspector General.....	251	264	274	+10
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.....	453	435	0	-435
Department-wide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management	27	28	28	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2	2	2	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	610	627	624	-3
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	3	4	4	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Restoration	15	17	11	-6
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund.....	1,488	1,503	1,504	+1
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	113	135	135	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	61,583	62,426	60,929	-1,497
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	10	10	10	0
COMBINED TOTAL	61,593	62,436	60,939	-1,497

^{1/} All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTE.



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