



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2023

**OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY**

**DEPARTMENTWIDE
PROGRAMS**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS**

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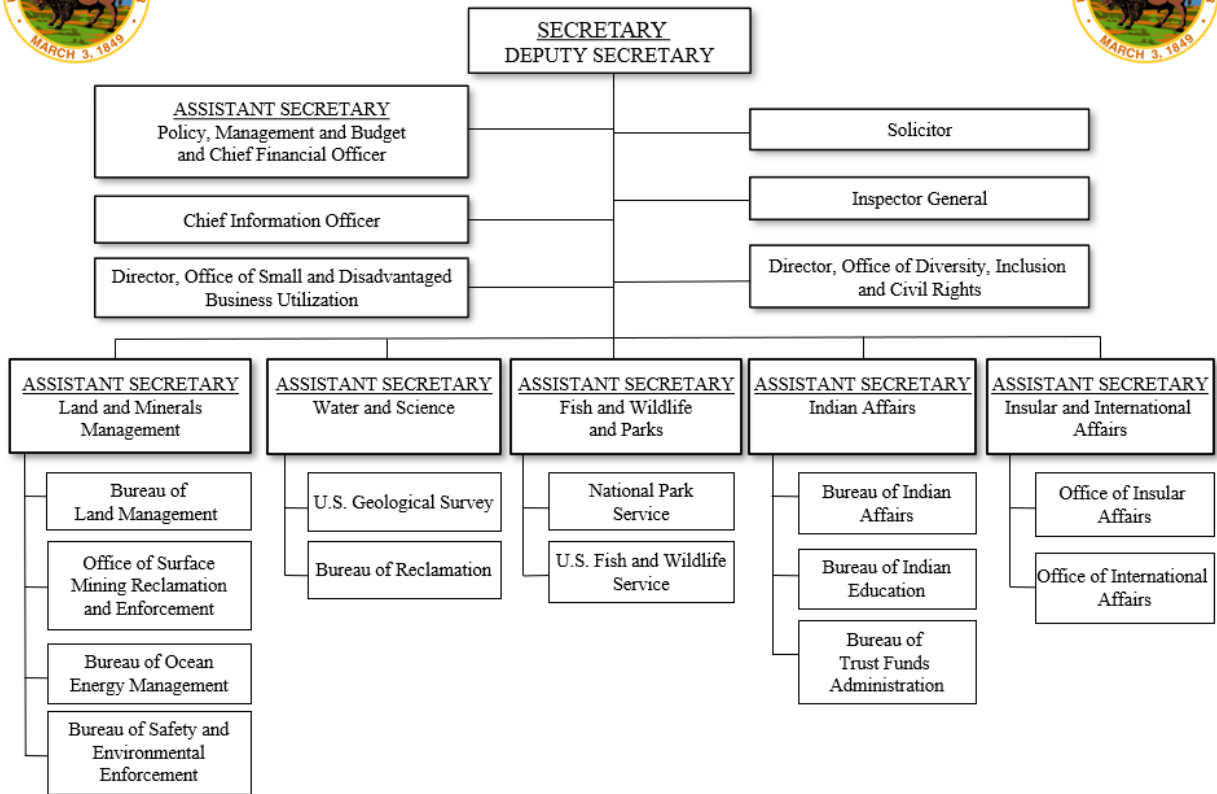
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Overview

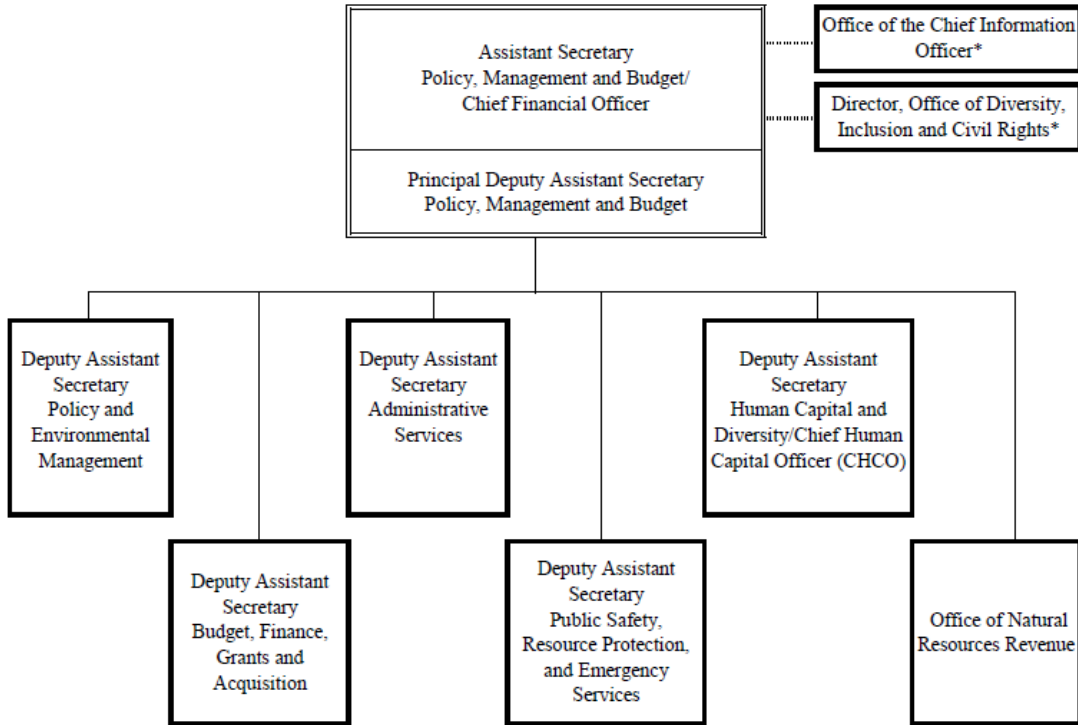


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR





Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget



* Reports to the Secretary of the Interior and receives administrative support and guidance from the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget.

Overview

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

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

The 2023 Budget

The Department's 2023 budget totals \$18.1 billion in current authority (\$17.5 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$2.9 billion, or 19 percent, from the 2022 Continuing Resolution. An additional \$340.0 million is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also provides an estimated \$10.9 billion in permanent funding in 2023. Within the increase for 2023, \$269.0 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments needed to maintain Interior's core operations carried out by more than 70,000 people living and working in every corner of the country.

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

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

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

DOI Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding

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

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

Addressing Climate Challenges and Building Resilience

Interior has unique responsibilities on behalf of our country to steward many of our lands, waters, and natural resources; provide essential scientific information about these resources; and uphold the Nation's commitments to American Indians and Alaska Natives. As such, Interior's programs inherently include a focus on the climate crisis. Similar to farmers, ranchers, community planners, and disaster preparedness professionals across the country, Interior land and resource managers are seeing climate-related changes on the ground and are working to address them. Worsening drought, increased weather risks, more extreme wildfires, profound threats to wildlife habitats, warming water temperatures, and new threats from invasive species are among the tangible challenges land and resource managers face right now.

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

Collaborative Conservation Task Force

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

The America the Beautiful Initiative

Interior plays a critical role in helping the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative meet the President's ambitious goal to work with States, Tribes, territories, private landowners, local communities, and other partners to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030 to help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature. This initiative will help strengthen the economy, address the interconnected climate and biodiversity crises, and advance environmental justice and people's access to nature.

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

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

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The investments made through the Land and Water Conservation Fund directly support the objectives of the Administration's America the Beautiful Initiative by encouraging conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities in cities and towns across the country. The Great American Outdoors Act established permanent, mandatory funding totaling \$900.0 million a year for the LWCF. The LWCF provides funding to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to acquire lands to be managed by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. The program also supports several important grant programs to encourage local conservation and recreation investments.

The 2023 budget proposes to allocate \$681.9 million for Interior's LWCF programs. This includes \$294.8 million for Interior land acquisition, and \$387.0 million for grant programs. Interior's land

acquisition programs prioritize projects with strong local partnership engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and advance the mission of the bureaus. Funding for LWCF grants features \$326.9 million for State LWCF grants, with an estimated \$125.2 million in additional funding anticipated from revenue derived from certain offshore oil and gas sales in the Gulf of Mexico. The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office is funded at \$19.0 million to provide valuation services for the LWCF bureau programs and support their ability to conduct realty actions. A detailed list of 2022 LWCF land acquisition projects is provided in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Creating Jobs to Meet Environmental and Energy Challenges

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

Interior's 2023 budget continues these core activities and includes additional investments which complement funding made available through the Great American Outdoors Act and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law targeted to boost economic and job growth. The President's Budget proposes growth in areas that better position the country to be more competitive in the changing economy and environment.

Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities

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

The 2023 budget includes related, but not duplicative, funding to address reclamation needs not addressed through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The budget includes \$65.0 million in the Energy Community Revitalization Program for abandoned hardrock or non-coal mine reclamation, which was authorized but not funded in the BIL. States and the Interstate Mining Compact Commission have indicated abandoned hardrock mines can be found across the country and many States do not have good inventories or strong programs to manage these sites. Interior has identified thousands of mines and features on its lands which pose safety risks and generate environmental contaminants. The 2023 program will include \$33.0 million for assistance and support to States, \$10.0 million for reclamation work on Tribal lands, and \$17.0 million to address reclamation and restoration on Interior lands.

Advancing a Clean Energy Future Through Federal Purchasing Power

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

Interior's fleet includes approximately 30,800 vehicles located across the country. Interior owns 70 percent of the vehicles, 80 percent of which are light- to medium-duty trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles. Across Interior, the request for eight bureaus and offices (BIA, BLM, Reclamation, FWS, NPS,

BSEE, USGS, and OSMRE) includes funding to convert approximately 30 percent of Interior's sedan fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. The 2023 Office of the Secretary budget includes \$150,000 for the Department's Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) management integrator. The ZEV integrator will facilitate the planning, coordination, and integration of ZEV fleet management across bureaus to optimize fleet conversion and charging station planning across DOI bureaus. This position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices, and will close the gap between ZEV fleet management, ZEV infrastructure investment, ZEV charging station planning, interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel. The budget request also includes \$200,000 for the Department to plan and implement infrastructure upgrades required for the Main Interior Building to support ZEVs.

Infrastructure

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

The 2023 budget includes more than \$2.8 billion to address the Department's infrastructure operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization needs. Interior's annual request for infrastructure funding is in addition to \$1.6 billion in mandatory funding available to Interior each year through FY 2025 through the National Park and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund included in the Great American Outdoors Act. These funds are available to address the Department's deferred maintenance backlog in the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Education schools. The U.S. Forest Service also receives up to \$285 million in LRF funding each year.

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

Strengthening Tribal Nations

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

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

appraisal services to non-Tribal Indian land appraisals. The budget also includes \$300,000 to improve AVSO surge capacity and appraisal completion in Indian Country.

The OS budget includes an additional \$255,000 and 3 FTE for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to improve IACB personnel and museum security and accessibility for the public. IACB museums directly support President Biden's Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. The IACB's museum operations support the President's Plan for Tribal Nations, which underscores that "arts and crafts are a big economic driver for Indian Country," and the commitment to safeguard cultural resources, expand economic opportunity and community development in Native Communities, and invest in education and youth engagement.

Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities

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

In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA) Council to prioritize equity and inclusion and incorporate best practices into the Department's work across its many bureaus, programs, and services.

For far too long, environmental policy decisions have failed to adequately account for environmental injustice, including the disproportionate, disparate, and cumulative impacts pollution and climate change have on low-income communities and communities of color. To address these inequities, the Administration is working to implement the Justice40 Initiative to ensure 40 percent of overall benefits of certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy are directed to disadvantaged communities. Interior bureaus and offices have been working as part of governmentwide efforts to refine the criteria and metrics needed to implement this important initiative. The 2023 OS budget includes \$2.0 million for dedicated staff and technical support to provide programmatic expertise, coordination, and outreach support across the Department. These additional resources will enable the Department to implement the Justice40 Initiative while quantifying the benefits and positive impacts of Justice40 covered programs on disadvantaged communities across the country.

Strengthening Interior's Commitment to Diversity and Equity

The 2023 OS budget includes \$9.7 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. Funding will be used to increase staffing capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, Office of Human Capital, and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution to address the following:

- Improve Interior's Equal Employment Opportunity adjudication, investigations, and processing of final agency decisions and increase EEO training across the Department;
- Expand capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation;

- Assess hiring programs to eliminate barriers to effective and inclusive recruitment; and
- Increase classification and compensation analysis capacity to ensure consistent and equal pay for equal work.

Building Agency Capacity

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

Workforce and Operational Improvements

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

As the Department rebuilds its workforce, Interior is working to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talent that reflects the diversity and strength of the United States. Complementing our diverse workforce, the Department is committed to providing the tools critical for success across Interior. Interior will regularly conduct equity assessments and pursue more meaningful engagement with underserved communities to make sure they are visible and considered during hiring and outreach efforts. The OS budget includes \$2.1 million for Human Capital initiatives which include the use of Talent Teams to strengthen recruitment and improve outreach to diverse candidates.

The 2023 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget includes an additional \$930,000 to improve the Department's audit response and internal controls, as well as assist bureaus in reducing the backlog of open audit recommendations. The budget proposes to fund four FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of Acquisition and Grants programs. These positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, and increase oversight and reporting for the Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs. Also included in the request is \$495,000 to increase OS capacity in economic modeling and energy revenue estimation and \$250,000 to improve DOI review and synopsis of energy, water, land management, and Native American related news and media contact management. The budget includes \$230,000 to further support staffing in the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization ensuring that the Department complies with the Small Business Act (15 U.S. Code § 644(k)) and \$200,000 to fully fund the Office of Hearings and Appeals judicial staff.

Leveraging Technology and Information

As part of a government-wide initiative, the Department is working to incorporate stronger analysis through evidence-based program evaluations which rely on data. To improve data management practices, the budget invests \$2.3 million to increase transparency by establishing a robust data management program, organizing data through an enterprise data registry. The budget also includes \$4.3 million for an independent evaluation fund to support bureau efforts to conduct independent evaluations of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior. Interior will also develop and implement a Departmentwide

Enterprise Risk Management program to better identify and address systemic risks across the agency. The 2023 budget includes an additional \$700,000 to support evidence-based evaluations and risk management work across the Department.

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

In 2023, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue is investing \$17.5 million for the next phase of its ongoing IT Modernization effort, focusing on the design, development, and implementation of the new system, and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy financial system. ONRR ensures that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.8 billion in 2021, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. IT Modernization will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs and will strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure.

In the area of law enforcement, the 2023 budget includes \$11.0 million to implement a unified Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS). With LERMS, Interior will be able to centralize law enforcement activities including criminal investigations, jail management, and citation tracking, and securely transmit law enforcement records across Interior and other law enforcement agencies and courts. Currently, data sharing between the two legacy law enforcement systems is limited, and systems are inaccessible in rural areas such as national parks that do not have cell service or the internet and require officers to reenter handwritten paper ticket and report information at a computing device when a connection becomes available. The current systems do not have the capability to electronically transfer ticket information to the U.S. Courts or report mandatory data to the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. By transitioning to a unified LERMS, the realized efficiencies and increased capabilities will allow DOI law enforcement officers to spend more time actually protecting people and resources and will promote accountability.

Interior bureaus and offices use field communications to carry out critical operations – law enforcement, wildland firefighting, land and resource management, scientific studies, and emergency management. The 2023 request includes \$28.6 million across BIA, NPS, FWS, USGS, and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to modernize field communications. This DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) investment is part of a strategy to address needed upgrades in Interior's field communications systems to ensure more efficient and reliable voice communication and remote broadband connectivity to provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions. In many locations, this deployment will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain. Operations and maintenance costs may be significantly reduced while communications capabilities will likely

increase by assessing current capabilities and needs, leveraging current technological solutions and seeking to deliver more cost-effective cellular and satellite services.

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

The 2023 budget includes \$369,000 for the operations and maintenance of an e-filing capability and Case Docket Management system for the Office of Hearings and Appeals. The e-filing system replaces the antiquated system of mailing hard copies of case-related documents, which is time-intensive requiring significant resources to be spent processing and mailing incoming and outgoing filings, supplies, postage, and physical space for file storage. Managing hard copy files necessitates a physical presence in an office environment and interaction with mail or mailing services not only by OHA employees, but also by the parties, including the Departmental bureaus, external entities, and affected members of the public. The impact of COVID-19 and the exponential increase in telework has made the need of a comprehensive adjudicatory E-filing and Case Docket Management System essential to the continuity of efficient and effective operations for OHA and the public.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report—The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

The Department of the Interior leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers our external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General, valued partners in not only improving the Department's management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in recommendation implementation decisions. The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Departmental Operations

Total 2023 Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	2023 Request
Current	\$ 101,268	\$ 120,608	\$ 146,530
Supplemental	\$ 0	\$ 335,315	\$ 141,290
Total Current	\$ 101,268	\$ 455,923	\$ 287,820
Permanent	\$ 2,198,022	\$ 2,931,148	\$ 2,890,666
Total Current and Permanent	\$ 2,299,290	\$ 3,387,071	\$ 3,178,486
<i>Direct FTEs</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>545</i>

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 about natural resources and natural hazards to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities or special 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 centrally appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO).

The 2023 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$146.5 million in current appropriations. The 2023 request for OS builds on the high-priority initiatives proposed in the FY 2022 budget and maintains Departmental operations, services, and management functions. The 2023 budget continues to propose the transfer of \$1.9 million to the Office of the Solicitor Departmental Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office (DFO) to continue efforts to improve the Department's FOIA processing quality and capacity and to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production.

Promoting Equity and Diversity—The 2023 budget includes \$9.7 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and

best practices and examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. Funding will be used to increase staffing capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, Office of Human Capital, and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution; increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; automate tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints and reporting consistent with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines; address EEO adjudication gaps and strengthen Affirmative Employment program management; develop diversity and recruitment flexibilities; increase classification and compensation analysis capacity; assess hiring programs to improve recruitment results; and increase capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

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

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

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

Building Agency Capacity and Management Commitments—The 2023 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget includes \$921,000 to fund increases to DOI’s agency contribution for Federal Government Priority Goals (CAP Goals) and Government-wide Councils.

These contributions have supported numerous cross-agency management reforms and efficiencies for more than a decade, as well as efforts to improve coordination and reduce duplication. The increase reflects the establishment of a new governance and funding structure to re-invigorate the roles and responsibilities of Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) to advance the Administration's objectives to strengthen the Federal workforce. The budget includes an additional \$930,000 to improve the Department's audit response and internal controls, as well as assist bureaus in reducing the backlog of open audit recommendations. The budget also proposes to fund four FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of Acquisition and Grants programs. These positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, and increase oversight and reporting for the Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs. An increase of \$230,000 supports staffing in the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization to ensure that the Department complies with the Small Business Act (15 U.S. Code § 644(k)).

Also included in the request is \$495,000 to increase OS capacity in economic modeling and energy revenue estimation and \$250,000 to improve the review and synopsis of DOI related news and media contact management. The budget includes \$369,000 to fund the operation and maintenance of an e-filing and case docket management system for the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). The electronic system replaces the antiquated and time-intensive hard-copy submission method, allowing OHA to process case-related documents in a more efficient and secure environment. The budget request for OHA also includes \$200,000 to fully fund judicial staff. The budget includes an increase of \$255,000 for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board regional museums to improve security and accessibility to the public. Finally, the 2023 budget request includes an increase of \$4.4 million to fund OS centralized administrative operations costs.

The 2023 budget includes permanent funding derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides \$19.0 million to support AVSO's Federal land acquisition-related activities. This funding level is consistent with increased valuations workload associated with LWCF land acquisition projects.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$4.7 million are fully funded.

Departmentwide Programs

The Office of the Secretary manages six Departmentwide programs.

- The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.8 billion in 2021, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.
- The Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances.
- The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) funds the reclamation of abandoned mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells on both Federal and non-Federal lands. The program includes funding for grants and cooperative agreements with States and Tribes to assist communities affected by energy production activity.
- The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all the Department's restoration efforts for affected resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment.
- The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on Federal lands. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within Interior and with the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service.

The Office of the Secretary also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, the Interior Franchise Fund, and the agencywide Financial and Business Management System. The budgets for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program and the Wildland Fire Management Program are presented in separate individual Congressional Justifications.

Departmentwide programs support bureaus and offices through the execution of activities that are broad in scope and impact. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department and help to achieve key strategic goals.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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. The 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 also been used to help build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

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

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), under CFR Title 30 – Mineral Resources, is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and timely disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.8 billion in 2021, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

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

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

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

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

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

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and

recoveries from potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain, and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$127.7 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$835.6 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

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

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

Energy Community Revitalization Program

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

The 2023 budget request for ECRP is \$65.0 million. The request proposes to support key components of the Energy Community Revitalization Program through annual discretionary appropriations. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL, Public Law 117-58) established ECRP and provided \$16 billion to address orphaned wells and abandoned coal mine needs over multiple years. Given the availability of these BIL funds, the Department proposes that the 2023 Interior appropriation focus on support for hardrock Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation work. An AML is a former mine or mill site that no longer has a viable operator to remediate or reclaim the site. Some of these sites are in or near watersheds, where tailings left behind are leaching toxic metals or minerals. Many AMLs have mining features left behind that pose physical safety issues that include shafts, adits, high wall pits, and mining equipment. The program will provide grants to State and Tribal communities affected by abandoned hardrock mines and priority Federal sites, complementing the Bureau of Land Management's ongoing hardrock mine reclamation efforts on Federal lands. The ECRP will provide resources to bureaus, States, and Tribes to inventory, assess, and address the sites where the companies that created them have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The budget proposes to repair the damage from legacy activities and, in doing so, improve the environment, restore water quality, and make the community safer. In

addition, the ECRP will provide critical funding to the Department to address the legacy of abandoned hardrock mines scattered across Interior-managed lands. The Federal program will assist Interior bureaus with inventorying, assessing, and prioritizing these sites for cleanup. The ECRP request provides an investment in the economic revitalization of energy communities.

Working Capital Fund

Direct Appropriation

Working Capital Fund – Appropriated Fund Request

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

Financial and Business Operations

The 2023 budget includes \$54.3 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). Modernizing Interior's core business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities. Within this total, funding is included to strengthen FMBS cybersecurity, leverage automation, and improve data quality. Funding is requested in 2023 to purchase software and contract support to implement technologies that automate data analysis to identify data errors and duplications to avoid processing and reporting errors. Also included in the funding is support for the mandatory migration to 4HANA to improve field operations, regional offices, and headquarters by modernizing Interior's business operations. Funds are also provided to modernize the FBMS cloud-hosting environment and leverage robotics process automation technology. This funding will move FBMS to a new cloud-hosting service provider with a modern, secure delivery model suitable for the 4HANA platform.

Cybersecurity

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

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

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

Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

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

IT Modernization

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

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund

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

Fixed Costs—There are no fixed costs associated with the Working Capital Fund.

Interior Franchise Fund

The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to Federal agencies on a competitive basis

at customer discretion.

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.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Department of the Interior Strategic Plan

The Department is finalizing the FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan for release in 2022. The Department's Strategic Plan emphasizes key mission areas and goals that are most critical across the Department, including a set of agency priority goals that relate to the Secretary's top priorities for management attention. Similarly, the Plan employs key performance measures that capture the results of efforts to implement those strategies across bureaus that will lead to the achievement of an integrated set of goals. This information informs the Department's ability to manage, providing insights that guide planning for programs, infrastructure, human capital, information technology, acquisition, and funding. The Strategic Plan's goals and strategies filter down to the individual level, providing a connection of individual achievement to that of the organization. The Department's accompanying Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Annual Performance Report (APR) provide insight into the next level of information to implement the goals reflected in the Strategic Plan, along with corresponding funding estimates, performance targets, strategic actions, and performance results. This information also provides a more readily understandable assessment of performance across the Department, thereby increasing transparency and accountability to the American public. The Office of the Secretary budget continues to improve performance by:

- Utilizing common goals, strategies, performance measures, and related management processes to make it easier for bureaus and offices to work together to achieve shared missions.
- Improving human resources management and processes to help provide a capable workforce to achieve the Department's missions.
- Linking goals to budget and financial resources, thus improving efficiency and providing more comprehensive data to support decision-making and organizational effectiveness.
- Implementing and maintaining a Departmentwide inventory of Interior facilities and their condition, to ensure funds are prioritized to meet the most essential maintenance and rehabilitation needs.
- Achieving economies of scale in information technology purchases by adopting modern Departmentwide systems and focusing resulting savings towards on-the-ground mission delivery.
- Improving the security of our IT systems to ensure Interior's mission and service to the public are not impacted by security breaches.
- Continually seeking methods to achieve economies through process improvement, strategic sourcing, and enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the use of partners' capabilities.

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Departmental Operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Sheet

Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$146,530,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$14,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration "Federal Trust Programs" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2023, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

(Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior

43 U.S.C. 1451, 1457

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950; 64 Stat. 1262, as amended, 66 Stat. 121.

43 U.S.C. 1451 provides that: “There shall be at the seat of government an executive Department to be known as the Department of the Interior, and a Secretary of the Interior, who shall be the head thereof.”

43 U.S.C. 1457 Duties of the Secretary – The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business concerning:

1. Alaska Railroad.
2. Alaska Road Commission.
3. Bounty Lands.
4. Bureau of Land Management.
5. Bureau of Reclamation.
6. Division of Territories and Island Possessions.
7. Fish and Wildlife Service.
8. Geological Survey.
9. Indians.
10. National Park Service.
11. Petroleum Conservation.
12. Public Lands, including mines.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 states that: (a) “Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, there are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department...” (b) “This section shall not apply to the functions vested by the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) [now covered by sections 551 et seq. and 701 et seq. of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees] in hearing examiners employed by the Department of the Interior, nor to the functions of the Virgin Islands Corporation or of its Board of Directors or officers.”

All functions of all other officers of the Department of the Interior and all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department were, with the two exceptions, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, with power vested in the Secretary to authorize their performance or the performance of any of the

Secretary's functions by any of such offices, agencies and employees. Under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, the Secretary is empowered to effect transfers of functions and responsibilities, with certain exceptions, and delegate authorities within the Department or its agencies to address changing requirements in the overall organization of the Department.

2. and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law,

This language provides authority to support ONRR's minerals revenue collection and management functions including the State and Tribal Audit Program. This language provides grants and cooperative agreement authority to the Office of the Secretary in support of the Department's bureaus and offices.

3. to remain available until September 30, 2024;

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2024.

4. of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses;

The Secretary, as a member of the President's Cabinet, is called upon from time to time to hold official receptions for foreign dignitaries and other high-ranking officials. The above language both authorizes and limits the amount of funds used for this purpose.

5. and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines;

The Department proposes to continue funding workers' and unemployment compensation benefit payments associated with former employees of the Bureau of Mines.

6. and of which \$14,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$14,295,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account to fund Indian land appraisals. The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) is responsible for all land and mineral valuations including Indian lands to provide independent and impartial estimates of value for specific types of real property interests held or owned in trust or restricted status for Indian Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives.

7. Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration "Federal Trust Programs" account:

The Department proposes authorization to transfer funds to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration to support the administration of contracts and grants authorized by 25 U.S.C 5301 et seq.

8. Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2023, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq. authorizes funds obligated for tribal contracts to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Sheet

Administrative Provisions

For fiscal year 2023, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

(Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Administrative Provisions**

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For fiscal year 2023, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program:

This provision authorizes the use of funds appropriated to the PILT program for administrative expenses. This clause provides authority to use no more than \$400,000 of the appropriation for the PILT program for administration and oversight of the program, which is consistent with prior year authority.

2. Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code:

This clause clarifies the amount of payments issued under the program be restricted to the amount of funding appropriated.

3. Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally:

This clause clarifies that in the event the amount provided for the program is less than the full statutory calculation, the amounts provided to each local government will be prorated equally to the amount of available funding.

4. Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments:

This clause provides authority to adjust an authorized 2023 payment to correct for the under- or over-payment to a unit of local government in a prior year.

5. Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

This clause eliminates the requirement to make Payments in Lieu of Taxes payments to eligible local government units if the amount of such payment is less than \$100.

Office of the Secretary – Departmental Operations
Budget At a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Departmental Operations	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Leadership and Administration	100,333	100,333	+3,954	-1,860	+19,313	121,740
Executive Direction	25,319	25,319	+762	-1,860	+900	25,121
Transfer of Departmental FOIA Office to Solicitor				[-1,860]		
Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management					[+250]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+650]	
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,985	7,985	+293	+0	+314	8,592
Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis					[+65]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+249]	
Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Mgmt	17,991	17,991	+669	+0	+3,633	22,293
Improve Audit and Internal Controls and Reduce Audit Backlog					[+930]	
Renewable Energy Revenue Estimation and Program Formulation Capacity					[+430]	
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator					[+150]	
Improve Acquisition Management Capacity					[+233]	
Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight					[+473]	
Evidence Act Implementation					[+500]	
Improve Enterprise Risk Management					[+200]	
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization					[+230]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+487]	
Human Capital and Strategic Development	7,279	7,279	+415	+0	+8,601	16,295
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiatives					[+7,205]	
Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication					[+1,170]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+226]	
Public Safety and Emergency Services	3,996	3,996	+109	+0	+93	4,198
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+93]	
Technology and Business Services	3,903	3,903	+164	+0	+1,201	5,268
Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity					[+1,103]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+98]	
Central Services	33,860	33,860	+1,542	+0	+4,571	39,973
Improve Acquisition and Grants Management Capacity					[-496]	
Govt-Wide Councils, CAP Goals, and Federal Executive Board Contributions					[+921]	
Increases to OS Administrative Operations Costs					[+4,414]	
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations for MIB					[+200]	
DEIA - Diversity Coordination					[+200]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[-668]	
Management Services	20,275	20,275	+738	+0	+3,777	24,790
Office of Hearings and Appeals	7,480	7,480	+259	+0	+789	8,528
E-Filing and Case Docket Management System O&M					[+369]	
Fully Fund OHA's Judicial Positions					[+200]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+220]	
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office - Indian Country	11,204	11,204	+404	+0	+2,687	14,295
Tribal Shares Contract Support Costs					[+2,000]	
Improve Surge Capacity and Indian Appraisal Completion					[+300]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+387]	
USBM Worker's Compensation	286	286	+0	+0	+0	286
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,305	1,305	+75	+0	+301	1,681
Improve Security and Coverage to IACB Museums					[+255]	
Agency Baseline Capacity					[+46]	
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	120,608	120,608	+4,692	-1,860	+23,090	146,530
<i>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	<i>-17,398</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Other Transfers</i>	<i>-1,942</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	101,268	120,608	+4,692	-1,860	+23,090	146,530
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	337,000	+0	+0	-195,000	142,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	0	-1,685	+0	+0	+975	-710
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	101,268	455,923	+4,692	-1,860	-170,935	287,820

Summary of Requirements for Office of the Secretary
(Dollars in Thousands)

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
Leadership and Administration											
Executive Direction	25,319	112	25,319	112	+762	-1,860	+900	25,121	112	-198	+0
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,985	41	7,985	43	+293	+0	+314	8,592	43	+607	+0
Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition Management	17,991	87	17,991	84	+669	+0	+3,633	22,293	98	+4,302	+14
Human Capital and Strategic Development	7,279	44	7,279	39	+415	+0	+8,601	16,295	62	+9,016	+23
Public Safety, Resource Protection, and Emergency Services	3,996	16	3,996	16	+109	+0	+93	4,198	16	+202	+0
Technology and Business Services	3,903	22	3,903	17	+164	+0	+1,201	5,268	24	+1,365	+7
Central Services	33,860	0	33,860	0	+1,542	+0	+4,571	39,973	0	+6,113	+0
Total, Leadership and Administration	100,333	322	100,333	311	+3,954	-1,860	+19,313	121,740	355	+21,407	+44
Management Services											
Office of Hearings and Appeals	7,480	33	7,480	38	+259	+0	+789	8,528	38	+1,048	+0
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office - Indian Country	11,204	47	11,204	59	+404	+0	+2,687	14,295	59	+3,091	+0
U.S. Bureau of Mines Worker's Compensation	286	0	286	0	+0	+0	+0	286	0	+0	+0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,305	9	1,305	8	+75	+0	+301	1,681	11	+376	+3
Total, Management Services	20,275	89	20,275	105	+738	+0	+3,777	24,790	108	+4,515	+3
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	120,608	411	120,608	416	+4,692	-1,860	+23,090	146,530	463	+25,922	+47
<i>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	-17,398	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0	+0
<i>Other Transfers</i>	-1,942	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0	+0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	101,268	411	120,608	416	+4,692	-1,860	+23,090	146,530	463	+25,922	+47
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	0	337,000	1	+0	+0	-195,000	142,000	2	-195,000	+1
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	0	0	-1,685	0	+0	+0	+975	-710	0	+975	+0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	101,268	411	455,923	417	+4,692	-1,860	-170,935	287,820	465	-168,103	+48

Departmental Operations

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-326	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the 2022 and 2023: 2023 is one day less than 2022.
Pay Raise	+1,723	+3,393	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+608	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase to the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+1,050	+89	The change reflects the final FY 2023 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	-58	-6	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+48	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	-1,583	+1,542	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, INTERIOR BUSINESS CENTER
AND DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS**

Employee Count By Grade

	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Executive Level I.....	1	1	1
Executive Level II.....	1	1	1
Executive Level IV.....	3	6	6
subtotal.....	5	8	8
SES.....	76	76	77
AL-2-3 *.....	5	11	11
SL-0 **.....	22	28	28
subtotal.....	27	39	39
GS-15.....	290	298	313
GS-14.....	605	617	659
GS-13.....	660	722	742
GS-12.....	531	535	535
GS-11.....	208	240	248
GS-10.....	9	9	9
GS-9.....	126	140	145
GS-8.....	31	39	39
GS-7.....	101	124	128
GS-6.....	59	37	37
GS-5.....	37	57	59
GS-4.....	8	13	13
GS-3.....	0	1	2
GS-2.....	0	1	0
GS-1.....	1	0	0
subtotal.....	2,666	2,833	2,929
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	9	9	9
Total employment (actual / projected) at end of fiscal year.....	2,783	2,965	3,062

* AL - Administrative Law Judge

** SL - Administrative Judge & Senior Level

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Executive Direction

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	25,319	25,319	+762	-1,860	+900	25,121	-198
FTE	112	112	+0	+0	+0	112	0

Summary of Program Changes

Internal Realignment	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer of Freedom of Information Act Funding to Solicitor	-\$1,860	-0-
Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$650	-0-
Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management	+\$250	-0-

The 2023 budget request for Executive Direction is \$25,121,000 and 112 FTE, a program change of +\$900,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR.

Justification of Internal Realignment

Transfer of Freedom of Information Act Funding to Solicitor (-\$1,860,000 / 0 FTE) – The Budget Request continues the proposal to transfer \$1,860,000 from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Solicitor’s Departmental FOIA Office to continue efforts to reduce FOIA backlog and ensure compliance with statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production. Please see the Office of the Solicitor’s budget justification for more information.

Justification of Program Changes

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$650,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$650,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management (\$250,000 / 0 FTE) – The Budget Request includes an increase of \$250,000 to fund a comprehensive media monitoring and analysis service to provide succinct, categorized, in-depth daily news analysis of national and local media coverage to DOI leadership and staff. It is essential the Office of Communications and various senior officials keep

abreast of national news events and issues related to the Department. Experience shows this is best accomplished by outsourcing the creation of a series of expert-edited summary briefings that weave together only the most important elements of relevant news stories, highlighting reporting that Department officials themselves would have identified as important. This is a very time-consuming endeavor and requires significant manpower outside of normal business hours when most news stories are published, as well as editorial discretion that individuals who are experienced in collecting and analyzing news media and familiar with the briefing needs of senior U.S. government officials are best situated to provide. The budget request will allow the Office of Communications to provide a dedicated resource to develop succinct, categorized, in-depth daily news analysis of national and local media (print publications, broadcast news and other electronic sources, including the Internet) coverage to DOI leadership and staff of the Department and its agencies.

Program Overview

The Executive Direction Program Element consists of the Secretary of the Interior's Immediate Office, the Secretary's staff offices, and Assistant Secretary Offices described below.

The Secretary of the Interior is the Administration's leading policy maker and spokesperson for the conservation and management of our Nation's public natural and cultural resources; the provision of scientific and other information about resources; the development of energy production on Federal lands and waters to support energy security; and honoring special responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island communities.

The Department has a significant presence on the land and in the stewardship of the public's natural and cultural resources. Interior's bureaus and offices manage more than 480 million surface acres, 700 million subsurface acres, 760 million acres of submerged land in seven national monuments and has jurisdiction over more than 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 17 percent of the Nation's energy; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States; and provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally-recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. Interior operates and manages 423 national park units, 567 national wildlife refuges, and 71 national fish hatcheries. Department programs operate from 2,400 locations with nearly 70,000 employees and more than 130,000 volunteers.

The Secretary's Immediate Office consists of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and a staff of experienced senior officials who provide overall policy direction and coordination for the Department's major initiatives. This staff is responsible for coordination of major multi-bureau and multi-agency program issues such as upholding our trust responsibility to Tribes, conservation, climate resilience, energy development, infrastructure, land and water stewardship, recreation, and other high-profile initiatives.

Senior staff members in the Office of the Secretary are responsible for coordination and communication with the Congress, governors, Tribal organizations, county commissioners, and local elected officials. They work closely with organizations to find ways to resolve issues through cooperation and partnerships. In addition, the office maintains working relationships with external constituent and non-governmental groups nationwide.

The Office of the Secretary also manages information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the President and the Congress. Through staff offices, described below, the Secretary guides the legislative, budget, and policy agenda for the Department; sets the policies and practices for coordination and communication with States, local entities, and external partners; provides the priorities and strategies for operation of the ten bureaus and multiple offices in the Department; and provides the direction and leadership for ethical conduct, program effectiveness, and efficiency.

Secretary of the Interior's Staff Offices:

The Office of Executive Secretariat and Regulatory Affairs serves as the Department of the Interior's principal office that oversees and manages 1) executive correspondence, 2) regulatory affairs, 3) Departmental directives, 4) committee management, 5) document production management, and 6) the Freedom of Information Act. The Office has varied responsibilities in each of these areas.

The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs discharges the duties of the Secretary of the Interior with the authority and direct responsibility for the congressional and legislative policies, programs, and activities of the Department. The Office serves as the Department of the Interior's primary liaison with Congressional Committees and individual Members of Congress, the White House, and other agencies within the Administration, communicating the views of the Department and the Secretary on congressional and legislative matters and providing for an effective interchange of information. The Office coordinates meetings with and briefings for Members of Congress and congressional staff and works with other offices to provide responses to congressional inquiries and requests for information. The Office is responsible for the preparation and confirmation of Departmental nominees, for the development of Administration legislation, and for the review and analysis of all legislative matters affecting Interior and its bureaus. This includes the development of the Department's views on proposed legislation; testimony; reports; correspondence on legislation; responses to post-hearing questions; and any other written statement expressing views on legislative or oversight matters.

The Office of Communications (OCO) serves as the trusted voice of the Department of the Interior — delivering timely, accurate, and vital information to the American people, Interior employees, members of the news media, and a variety of stakeholders. OCO oversees all public-facing communications for the Department, including press engagement and digital media (web, video production, email, and social media), as well as internal communications from the Office of the Secretary to Interior employees. The office provides strategic guidance and coordination for all major announcements from the Department, bureaus, and offices to ensure transparency and promote open government. OCO is modernizing the Department's digital services to provide the public with information in plain language, in user friendly formats, and ensure content is accessible. OCO works to ensure employees receive timely and accurate news clips to stay current with important news related to our work and is re-establishing an intranet to strengthen morale and create a stronger and more supportive Interior community. OCO brings together communicators from across the Department to synchronize messages and share resources, saving taxpayers time and money. The office serves as the keystone in telling the Interior story — highlighting important programs and the work being done for the benefit of all Americans.

The Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs (OIEA) strengthens relationships between State and local partners and external stakeholders with the Office of the Secretary. The Office also serves as liaison

for governmental and non-governmental partners in communicating with Interior's offices and the bureaus.

Assistant Secretary Offices:

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management (AS-LMM) oversees the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). The AS-LMM develops policies concerning public land management, resource use, and regulatory oversight and enforcement, and promotes their effective implementation by BLM, BOEM, BSEE, and OSMRE. Major objectives include:

- Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the land and minerals management bureaus as they work to conserve 30% of our lands and waters by the year 2030.
- Serving as the primary Interior Department focal point for policy and regulatory development and coordination for national onshore and offshore minerals management activities, renewable and conventional resource development, public lands management, the responsible regulation and oversight of coal mining, the restoration of mined areas and abandoned mine lands—all with a focus on centering equity and environmental justice.
- Promoting the establishment of and adherence to appropriate program goals for assigned functions by making investments and program adjustments to support the Administration's goal of creating millions of good-paying union jobs to tackle the challenges of the changing climate.
- Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal nations and fostering appropriate consultation and coordination with all affected parties on assigned programs.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science (AS-WS) implements Interior policy and provides oversight for the projects and programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Central Utah Project Completion Act Office (CUPCA), ensuring the management of reliable water supplies, generation of hydropower, and provision of sound science. Major objectives include:

- Coordinating and providing leadership on water resources management and delivery.
- Serving as the Interior Department's focal point for national policy on water, hydropower, and science issues.
- Providing leadership on water supply conflicts and increasing sustainable water supplies.
- Coordinating science support for natural resource managers and decision-makers.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the bureaus.
- Ensuring program goals are identified and results are measured against the Interior objectives they support.

- Ensuring appropriate and meaningful consultation, communication, and coordination with all affected parties in program and policy development and implementation.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks (AS-FWP) provides overall policy direction to the National Park Service (NPS) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the development and implementation of complex priorities. The objective is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of natural, cultural, and biological resources while balancing public needs and recognizing key partners, including States, Tribes, and other stakeholders. The AS-FWP has the lead responsibility within the Federal government for ensuring the protection and stewardship of lands and waters within the national park and wildlife refuge systems; preservation of cultural resources; and conservation of Federal trust species of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats, including those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. This responsibility entails a careful balancing of differing needs and viewpoints. The AS-FWP's decisions are guided by Administration policy, the National Park Service Organic Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Refuge Administration Act, among others.

The AS-FWP is responsible for developing and implementing policies to ensure the protection and accessibility of the many natural, cultural, and biological resources throughout the Nation. Major objectives include:

- Promoting the visitor experience at parks and refuges by providing quality facilities and recreational and educational opportunities.
- Expanding public access, including fishing and hunting, to Federal lands for all to enjoy, experience and utilize.
- Enhancing conservation and recovery of fish and wildlife and their habitats and working cooperatively with others to promote and manage healthy ecosystems on non-Federal lands.
- Sustaining fish and wildlife populations, including endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and certain marine mammals.
- Prioritizing private and public sector partnerships and cooperative efforts with State, local, and Tribal governments; private landowners; and non-government organizations to achieve conservation objectives.
- Providing innovative mechanisms and incentives to conserve endangered species and enhance the effectiveness of conservation measures.
- Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural park resources.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA) promotes the policy of Tribal self-determination, maintains the Federal trust obligation to Indians, and ensures the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) including the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations, are effective and accountable for results. Within the parameters established by Congress and the Executive Branch, the primary responsibilities of the AS-IA are to advise the Secretary on American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) policy issues, communicate policy, and oversee the programs of BIA, BIE, and BTFA. Major objectives include:

- Advising the Secretary on AIAN policy issues.

- Providing leadership in consultations with Tribes and serving as the Departmental official for intra- and inter-departmental coordination and liaison within the Executive branch on AIAN matters.
- Oversight of policy and economic development programs, including the Office of Self Governance, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, and Office of Federal Acknowledgment.
- Directing centralized administration, information resources, asset management, and other organizational support services.
- Providing centralized services to BIA and BIE which enable managers responsible for managing Indian trust assets, providing Tribal services, and educating Indian children to focus on program and service delivery to Tribal communities.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary - Insular and International Affairs (AS-IIA) carries out the Department's responsibilities regarding the U.S. territories; the freely associated states (FAS); international technical engagement; and the coordination of ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities. The AS-IIA oversees the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Office of International Affairs (INT), and the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC); promotes the economic, social, and political development of the U.S.-affiliated insular areas; and coordinates engagement on the Department's responsibilities that extend beyond the borders of the United States. The AS-IIA discharges the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to U.S.-affiliated insular areas, as well as all related financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress.

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA): The AS-IIA, through OIA, carries out the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to the U.S. territories and the FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The AS-IIA, through OIA, works to improve quality of life in the aforementioned insular areas. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIA's purview include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. Additionally, the AS-IIA administers and oversees Federal assistance to the FAS: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau (Palau). Information on the Office of Insular Affairs is presented in a stand-alone Congressional Justification.

The Office of International Affairs (INT): The AS-IIA, through INT, supports the Secretary and other senior Interior officials on international relations of strategic importance, in coordination with the Department of State and the White House. INT coordinates with international counterparts on management and protection of resources, wildlife, watersheds, and landscapes; preparation for and response to natural disasters; scientific research; and addressing the international priorities of Indigenous peoples. Major objectives and activities include:

- Representing Interior in interagency deliberations on international issues impacting natural and cultural resource management and Indigenous matters and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.
- Supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives complementary to Interior's mission, including fulfillment of Congressional mandates and U.S. treaty obligations related to resource conservation, energy resource development and indigenous peoples.
- Maintaining long-term direct relationships with foreign counterparts in Ministries managing Environment, Energy, Water, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Culture, Tourism, and Indigenous Affairs programs.
- Providing valuable institutional knowledge and subject matter expertise for Department of State and USAID officials who rotate every two to three years from one posting to the next.
- Advancing international cooperation in conflict zones and sensitive areas where biologists, geologists, dam safety engineers, and resource managers work well together on technical matters despite geopolitical differences.
- Approval and oversight of foreign travel for all Interior employees and processing of official passport and visa transactions in coordination with the Department of State and foreign embassies.
- Management of the International Technical Assistance Program, utilizing reimbursable funding from other U.S. agencies or international organizations, to field multi-bureau teams in the full range of DOI expertise for government-to-government technical exchanges with foreign countries and collaboration with on the ground partners.

Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC): The AS-IIA, through OGLC, coordinates the Department's ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities and portfolio, which provides tremendous economic, cultural, recreational, and biological value to the Nation, including over 35,000 miles of coastline, 268 coastal and island National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges, and billions of acres of mineral and renewable energy resources on the outer continental shelf. Major objectives include:

- Upholding DOI's stewardship responsibilities and responding to ever growing threats and complex changes to the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal resources through increased understanding, conservation, responsible use, and collaborative science-based management.
- Coordinating and collaborating with DOI's offices and bureaus to carry out the Department's stewardship role.
- Leading and coordinating interagency efforts to develop and implement national ocean policy goals and objectives.
- Leading efforts to develop policy, program implementation, and collaboration among bureaus to support interagency initiatives and mandates, including the activities of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF).
- Implementing the new 5-year strategic plan for the USCRTF.
- Supporting Administration guidance on implementation of a national ocean policy through participation and leadership on the Ocean Policy Committee and various subcommittees.

- Developing, editing, and publishing four NEWSWAVE Newsletters.
- Planning and hosting two USCRTF meetings per calendar year, one of which is to be held in a coral reef jurisdiction.
- Participating in opportunities for external engagement, including working with the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation to plan the annual Capitol Hill Ocean Week.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB) is responsible for providing overall policy direction, leadership, guidance, and assistance on a broad range of management and operational issues that directly affect the Interior Department’s ability to fulfill its mission. The AS-PMB is designated as a successor, following the Deputy Secretary and the Solicitor, to perform the duties of the Secretary. The AS-PMB serves in a number of statutorily designated positions and is the agency’s Chief Financial Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, and Chief Performance Officer. The AS-PMB provides direction and oversight of the Department’s information resources management and information technology programs and has responsibility for major operational components that support Interior-wide functions, including the Interior Business Center, Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, Office of Aviation Services, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Great American Outdoors Act Program Management Office, and the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The AS- PMB also provides direction and oversight for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights with the responsibility to assure a more diverse, inclusive, and equitable workplace. The AS-PMB coordinates Emergency Response Management including the COVID-19 response efforts across the Department. The AS-PMB hosts the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) – Secretariat on behalf of the Secretaries and Administrators of the 13 Departments and Agencies that comprise the NISC. The AS-PMB oversees the Wildland Fire program in coordination with the three land management bureaus (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, AS-PMB oversees the Office of Natural Resources Revenue collection and disbursement of energy and mineral revenues from State, Tribal and Federal lands. The AS-PMB plays a pivotal role in the stewardship of Interior’s fiscal resources, leading budget formulation and execution as well as financial reporting and annual audit activities and is a service provider for the Interior Department for several administrative-oriented functions. Major objectives include:

- Promulgating policies, processes, and tools to implement priorities, leading the development of long-term strategies to optimize mission and administrative services.
- Empowering and supporting bureau-level, regional and field-based reforms to improve service delivery.
- Providing cross cutting policy development and analysis to guide programs requiring Departmental attention due to their national concern, budgetary significance, legislative requirements, precedent-setting nature, or issues crossing bureau or office lines.
- Coordinating information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the Secretary, Office of Management and Budget, and Appropriations Committees.

- Coordinating the development of the strategic plan, agency priority goals, annual performance plans, and quarterly performance reviews, and expanding the use of performance-based information for effective decision-making.
- Advancing management reforms among Interior bureaus and offices to ensure standardization and cohesion across the Department and maximize resource sharing. Ensuring Departmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements related to annual appropriations bills and Interior-wide functions such as performance, finance, environmental compliance, acquisition, financial assistance, property management, budget, human resources, information technology, general management, administration, and civil rights, diversity, and inclusion.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues to focus on addressing the Nation's challenges, the changing demographics of a population that is more urban and diverse and technologically advanced, and management challenges and conflicts that impact land, water, wildlife, and Tribal communities. The Executive Direction program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Administration and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions. In addition, the program element will provide policy direction to support the following Department goals:

- Provide strategic leadership to effectively implement the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law which will invest \$30.6 billion to address longstanding needs in Interior programs and the Nation's infrastructure.
- Continue to rebuild core functions and capacities within Interior.
- Advance science across the Department and better incorporate scientific information into programmatic decisions.
- Strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships. Practice science-driven conservation and land stewardship, working together with private landowners and local communities to conserve and restore 30 percent of the Nation's lands and water by 2030.
- Manage DOI water storage and delivery to resolve conflicts and expand capacity.
- Foster partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship and use of public lands.
- Inform land use planning processes especially for public access.
- Ensure energy and economic security for America, access to mineral resources, ensure the public receives fair market value for resources, and recover costs where appropriate.
- Focus timber programs on the "healthy forests" lifecycle and manage grazing resources.
- Expand hunting, fishing, and other recreation on DOI lands and waters, and enhance public satisfaction at DOI sites.
- Invest in jobs and the environmental quality of energy communities across the country.

- Promote racial justice and equity in underserved communities.
- Support Tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty, and fulfill fiduciary trust; strengthen economic and health capacities in the U.S. territories and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association to the freely associated states.
- Ensure emergency preparedness and DOI law enforcement staffing addresses public safety risks, support the security of our southern border, manage wildland fire to reduce risk and improve ecosystem and community resilience, and provide science to safeguard communities against natural hazards.
- Align DOI organizational structure and workforce to improve partnership engagement and mission delivery, reduce administrative and regulatory burden, prioritize DOI infrastructure needs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.
- Promote shared services across the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a wide variety of shared services.

Examples of Executive Direction supporting DOI's goals include:

- Promote wellbeing and improve quality of life in the insular areas through the application of financial assistance, including collaborative investments in healthcare facilities and services, and economic development.
- Establish and Co-lead, in partnership with the Attorney General of the United States, the Joint Commission on the Not Invisible Act to reduce violent crime against American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Co-Chair the White House Council on Native American Affairs as it advances work on key issues such as climate change, Tribal homelands and treaties, economic development, energy and infrastructure, health, education, public safety and justice, and international Indigenous issues.
- Participate in the 20th Urban Waters Federal Partnership (UWFP), a coalition of fifteen Federal agencies working cooperatively to support river restoration, recreation, and economic development in mostly underserved communities in locations across the country.
- Support efforts to enhance sustainable renewable hydropower generation at existing Federal facilities and to develop new environmentally sustainable, low impact hydropower generation capability.
- Continue to support collaborative programs working towards habitat restoration and improvements for endangered, threatened, and critical species.
- Lead cross cutting science efforts within the Department to assure integration of science support with resource management decisions, such as planning for climate and extreme weather resiliency. Continue to support improved understanding and management of climate change impacts by providing data and research related to climate change.
- Support the Civilian Climate Corps, which draws on America's strength to work together to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, communities, and create jobs.

- Support the transition to zero emissions vehicles and prioritize environmental reviews on clean energy projects.
- Launch Interior working groups to share information and build awareness of the linkage between natural habitats, wildlife and zoonotic diseases impacting human health.
- Partner with State and USAID to conduct technical exchanges with foreign counterparts to build capacity on climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts, particularly with Indigenous and island communities.
- Assist Tribes, upon request, to repatriate cultural heritage from foreign countries, exchange best practices with foreign counterparts, and work with other Federal agencies to explore options for improving U.S. government capabilities to support international repatriation.
- Facilitate collaboration across Federal agencies to make coordinated science-based policy and management decisions to ensure sustainable use and balanced stewardship of the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal areas of the U.S.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Policy Analysis and Compliance

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,985	7,985	+293	+0	+314	8,592	+607
FTE	41	43	+0	+0	+0	43	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis	+\$65	-0-
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$249	-0-

The 2023 budget request for Policy Analysis and Compliance is \$8,592,000 and 43 FTE, a program change of +\$314,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis (\$65,000 / 0 FTE) – The Budget Request includes an increase of \$65,000 for economic modeling software needed to estimate economic impacts of DOI activities. The software licenses allow the Department to estimate the impacts of the Great American Outdoors Act, renewable energy development, recreation, other activities and is a key tool for preparing DOI’s annual Economic Contributions report. New legal and Administration directives require agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions. The effective use of data is transforming society, business, and the economy. The budget request will allow the Department to procure additional licenses as well as access more national data to support a broadening scope of economic activities. This investment supports efforts to implement the Evidence Act, conduct effective program evaluations and improve DOI’s data management capacity.

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$249,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$249,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Policy Analysis and Compliance Program Element includes AS-PMB offices which provide leadership and management of Departmentwide programs that support environmental compliance as well as the response, clean up, assessment, and restoration of lands and trust resources damaged by hazardous substance releases and oil spills.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Policy Analysis and Compliance mission area:

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) develops and reviews policy to ensure Department compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), executive orders, and regulations, and reviews environmental and natural resource aspects of non-Interior projects. OEPC issues guidance, establishes reporting requirements and conducts audits to ensure Departmentwide environmental stewardship, sustainability, and compliance. OEPC manages the Department's resource planning, response and recovery from oil and hazardous material spills; and serves as the National coordinator to protect and recover natural and cultural resources and historic properties from natural disasters. The Office also manages the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) to clean up contaminated sites on Interior lands and the Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) to address orphaned oil and gas wells and abandoned hardrock mine lands on Federal, State and Tribal lands. Information on the CHF and ECRP can be found in the Departmentwide Programs section of this budget justification. The Office's work is accomplished by its staff in Washington, DC, and eight offices located in Albuquerque, NM; Anchorage, AK; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Denver, CO; Sacramento, CA; Philadelphia, PA; and Portland, OR.

The OEPC coordinates a unified Departmental voice on environmental issues that involve multiple bureaus, agencies, departments and governments; provides environmental technical assistance to bureaus and Departmental senior leadership; and facilitates integration of policy and management of environmental requirements and initiatives that affect Interior lands, resources, and programs.

Workload Indicators for Departmental and Inter-Bureau Coordination

	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Interior Environmental Impact Statements milestone documentation reviewed	37	20	20
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	574	650	700
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	8	5	5
IT Environmental Management Systems managed	2	2	2

	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed	15	15	15
Natural Resources Conservation Achievement Awards selected	12	10	10
Oil spill and hazardous substance release notifications and reports received and reviewed	10,000+	10,000+	10,000+

Office activities include:

- Leading the Department's NEPA initiatives, developing policies and guidance to implement the Administration and Department's NEPA priorities, including Executive Order 13990 and infrastructure project, and permitting initiatives.
- Leading the Department's Environmental Justice (EJ) initiative to center EJ perspectives in the Department's decisions and policies.
- OEPC leads, tracks, and reports the Department's progress on sustainability and sustainability compliance through the Department's environmental management system (EMS), the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and on the OMB Sustainability/Energy Scorecard. The Office promotes institutional changes at Interior to advance sustainable practices for new and existing buildings, electronics stewardship, and EMSs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize solid waste, and institutionalize reporting and accounting practices.
- OEPC monitors the environmental compliance status with the DOI bureaus. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies compliance issues in facilities, OEPC works with the bureau seeking ways to bring the facility into compliance.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 (Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties) to ESF# 11 coordinating agency USDA, OEPC provides support to States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource impacts leading up to and immediately following Emergency Declarations and/or Presidential Disaster Declarations. In 2021, OEPC coordinated DOI support, information and staffing resource assistance to Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.
- Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF), directing the integration of Federal assets and capabilities to help State, Tribal, Territorial, Local governments, and non-profit communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic disaster incidents. In 2021, OEPC oversaw the activation and/or deployment of inter-agency personnel to support recovery operations in California, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, and U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Representing the Department and participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) activities of 1) the National Response Team (NRT), 2) the

thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and 3) the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada Joint Response Teams (JRTs).

- Training staff from DOI, other Federal and State agencies, as well as Tribes in inland oil spill and hazardous substance release preparedness and response through the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness Program (IOSPP), which OEPC leads along with the Office of Damage Assessment.

Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)

The PPA provides policy and economic analysis across the Department of the Interior bureaus and offices, and with other Federal agency partners on issues and programs related to Interior's responsibilities. The Office performs analyses of environmental, natural resource, and economic issues such as those involving public lands management, climate change impacts, economic development on Tribal lands, energy production, mineral leasing, water resources policy, and invasive species management. The Office reviews program plans, legislation, regulations, and testimony, and contributes to policy development and program coordination. PPA also supports reviews of the Department's organization and management. A substantial part of PPA work analyzes the effects of natural and cultural resource policies and regulations, and the relationship between the economy, environment, resource use, Indian trust responsibilities, regulations, and management – especially issues that cross bureau mission responsibilities and have interagency or intergovernmental implications.

PPA supports quantitative and qualitative analysis related to key Administration and Department priorities, including tackling the climate crisis and addressing racial inequity. Office activities include:

- Climate Change Coordination – Coordinating climate change activities with the Department's bureaus and offices.
 - DOI Climate Change Action Plan – Coordinating the development and implementation of the Department's Climate Action Plan (CAP) as required by Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. The Department's CAP describes efforts to expand climate adaptation and ecosystem resilience among all the Department's land management agencies.
 - Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases – Providing economic analysis to support Department efforts to incorporate a revised estimate of the social cost of greenhouse gases into analysis, including efforts to implement Secretarial Order 3399.
- DOI Economic Report – Leading the preparation of the Department's annual Economic Report on the employment and economic contributions of Interior's activities including a companion Data Visualization website to provide interactive visualizations of Interior's impact on the national economy. PPA organizes the annual DOI Economics Training Workshop, to bring together the DOI Economics Community of Practice to discuss Interior's current economics needs, and approaches to meet those needs.
- Wildland Fire – Assisting the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) in developing metrics related to fuels treatment activities.

- Regulatory Matters – Assisting bureaus with economic analysis associated with regulations. Assisting the Department on matters related to Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.
- Recreation – Leading the preparation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Report to Congress. The report provides financial, economic, and visitation statistics on the program and discusses projects completed using those funds for the previous three years. PPA conducts research and analysis with recreation managers in Interior bureaus and other agencies (e.g., USDA Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and NOAA). PPA works with the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Program Management Office to develop metrics for selecting and reporting on projects completed using GAOA funding.
- Natural Resources Damages – Providing economic analysis to case teams assessing injury to natural resources and planning restoration projects, along with policy and economic analysis in support of the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment.
- Technology Transfer – Leading the development of the Annual Report on Technology Transfer to Congress. PPA coordinates the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer to coordinate technology transfer activities and provide training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer, as well as maintain the Department’s technology transfer website.
- Invasive Species – Coordinating implementation of the Department of the Interior 2021-2025 Invasive Species Strategic Plan, developed pursuant to the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act. This includes promoting climate adaptation strategies and engagement with Tribes and Indigenous communities and advancing strategies for collaboration, prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and eradication, and data management.

Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (NHR)

The NHR advances the Secretary of the Interior’s initiatives administering the United States’ relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC). The NHC is one of the Nation’s largest Native American communities, and the United States’ special political and trust relationship with the NHC is largely administered by Interior. The NHR also discharges the Secretary’s responsibilities designated under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA), State of Hawai’i Admission Act, and the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (HHLRA), and many other Department matters related to the NHC. In 1921, the United States enacted the HHCA to set aside approximately 200,000 acres of former crown lands for homesteading by members of the Native Hawaiian Community. The United States intended the designated Trust lands would promote Native Hawaiians returning to their lands to facilitate self-sufficiency and cultural preservation. In 1995, Congress passed the HHLRA, which clarifies the Department’s role in administering the Federal laws governing the Trust. Beneficiaries of the HHCA continue to seek the Department’s oversight to ensure a healthy Hawaiian Home Lands Trust. The Department supports the NHC’s exercise of self-determination to address its significant challenges in economic development, educational achievement, health, home ownership and safe and adequate housing, climate adaptation, and overcoming social and political dislocation.

Office activities include:

- Administration of the NATIVE Act Grant – For fiscal year 2022, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Indian Economic Development (OIED) has partnered with NHR to provide funding to implement the NATIVE Act Grant Program to empower Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) to showcase the heritage, places, foods, traditions, history and continuing vitality of the NHC; identify and enhance or maintain traditions and cultural features that are important to sustain the distinctiveness of the Native Hawaiian Community; and provide for authentic and respectful visitor experiences in Hawai‘i. These grants and subsequent actions by NHOs are also expected to facilitate job creation, stimulate economic activity, and contribute to elevating living standards within the NHC. In fiscal year 2021, NHR similarly partnered with OIED to provide \$600,000 in NATIVE Act funding to NHOs in Hawai‘i through cooperative agreements with the National Park Service for historic preservation and increasing traditional knowledge to support visitor interpretation and education.
- Administration of the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC) International Traditional Knowledge Project (Project) – This Project promotes the sharing among the NHC and other indigenous communities in the Pacific of traditional knowledge, indigenous ingenuity, and contemporary approaches to stewardship, resilience, and adaptation of their respective lands, waters, and natural and cultural resources and practices in the face of climate change and the expanding threat of invasive species.
- Land Boundary Survey of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust – During the Trust’s 100 year history records confirm the misappropriation of its lands. In 1995, Congress required the Secretary of the Interior to survey the approximately 200,000-acre trust to allow for proper management and protection of these lands. In 2018, NHR began its initial pre-survey stage. To date, the Office completed ten Standards for Boundary Evidence (SBE) Reviews and produced corresponding Land Survey Reports for properties on the islands of O‘ahu and Hawai‘i. Based upon this experience, the NHR began engaging in the full boundary survey of parcels in two Trust land areas and creating a Trust Land Information System (TLIS) to provide a centralized location for all Trust land boundary surveys, title of origin and other historical documents. The TLIS will provide a powerful land management tool for current and future Trust land transactions and development.
- Oversight of Land Exchanges Involving Trust Lands – The Secretary is required to approve or disapprove all land exchanges involving Trust lands. Currently, NHR is processing a land exchange involving a Trust land parcel on O‘ahu sought by the City and County of Honolulu for their light rail system maintenance facility.
- Implementing the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act Settlement – NHR leads the Department’s efforts in overseeing the settlement of claims against the United States for its taking and continued use of approximately 1,400 acres of Trust lands. In 2021, the Secretary approved the transfer of the former NOAA Pacific Tsunami Warning Center property on O‘ahu to the Trust. The transfer of these lands has the potential to provide housing to between 200-400 of the 28,000+ applicants awaiting a Hawaiian homestead lease award, the majority of whom live in households earning less than 80% of their respective area median incomes as established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Promoting and Maintaining the Department’s Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA) Lists – These lists assist Federal agencies to

obtain input from the NHC when required under Federal law and provide a powerful tool for creating and implementing policies that address the responsibilities of the United States and the needs of the NHC. The Department, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies use the Department's NHO and HBA lists as their standard for beginning their consultations with the Native Hawaiian Community.

- Integrating the Principle and Practice of Consultation with the NHC – Leading the Department's efforts in promoting the principle and best practices of consulting with the NHC when required under current Federal law as well as when decision making significantly affects NHC resources, rights, or lands, NHR developed and published its Standard Operating Procedures for Consultation with the NHC.
- Informing and Empowering Historic Preservation – As part of its mission to preserve NHC natural and cultural resources the Office, in partnership with the National Park Service and the Historic Hawaii Foundation in 2020-2021, conducted a 5-part series of web-based seminars on various aspects of historic preservation in Hawai'i. These included: an introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; consultation with the NHC; identification of historic properties; treatment of historic properties; and Hawaiian burial protection. These virtual seminars were well attended, totaling more than 1,000 participants from Hawai'i, the continental U.S., and several countries in the Pacific. In partnership with the ACHP, NHR also developed an online training program for NHOs and the NHC to better inform them about Section 106 and how to meaningfully engage in consultation to preserve historic properties during Federal undertakings in Hawai'i.
- Providing Guidance to Federal Agencies on International Repatriation – NHR contributed to intra- and inter-departmental efforts to define parameters for the United States' involvement in the repatriation of NHC cultural items from foreign entities where no previous guidance existed. The purpose of the Reference Guide for International Repatriation of Native American Cultural Items, of which NHR was one of the main authors, is to provide guidance to U.S. Government Officials when they receive a request from an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization (Native American Community) official to assist in the recovery of a Native American cultural item from a foreign government, private institution, or individual located outside of the United States. The Guide helps the responsible agency frame its repatriation effort by defining the laws applicable to that specific effort. The first use of the Guide assisted in convincing the University of Cambridge in England to repatriate the remains of 19 members of the Native Hawaiian Community. This is the first time in the University's 600-year history that they agreed to repatriate Native American remains back to their Native Community.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Departmentwide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Policy Analysis and Compliance program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service;

facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will contribute to the reduction of administrative and regulatory burden by:

- Evaluating and improving the net benefits of regulatory reform initiatives and policies, and identifying regulations for repeal, replacement, or modification.
- Improving the transparency and timeliness of the infrastructure permitting process.
- Continuing efforts to streamline NEPA processes.

The program element will foster partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship and use of public lands including:

- Developing analyses to address invasive plant, animal, and pathogen threats to the Nation's health, economy, and biodiversity.
- Providing coordination and support to DOI bureaus and Federal-on-Scene Coordinators for oil spill responses.

The program element will support Departmental emergency preparedness by managing the Department's ESF-11 commitment to support States, Tribes, and territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource damage following a disaster, including managing Federal Emergency Management Agency mission assignments for the Department.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	17,991	17,991	+669	+0	+3,633	22,293	+4,302
FTE	87	84	+0	+0	+14	98	+14

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Audit and Internal Controls and Reduce Audit Backlog	+\$930	+3
Renewable Energy Revenue Estimation and Program Formulation Capacity	+\$430	+2
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator	+\$150	+1
Improve Acquisition Management Capacity	+\$233	+1
Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight	+\$473	+3
Evidence Act Implementation	+\$500	+2
Strengthen Enterprise Risk Management	+\$200	+1
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	+\$230	+1
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$487	-0-

The 2023 budget request for Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition is \$22,293,000 and 98 FTE, a program change of +\$3,633,000 and +14 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve DOI's Audit and Internal Controls Management and Coordination (+\$930,000 / +3 FTE)

– The budget request includes \$930,000 and three FTE for the Office of Financial Management to address internal control concerns identified in the FY 2020 Financial Statement Auditor's Notice of Finding and Recommendation 202-07 Monitoring and Risk Assessment. The request provides funding for executive oversight and additional capacity for providing guidance and audit follow-up to the Audit Management (AM) and Internal Control and Evaluation (ICE) divisions. The new positions will address the Departmental level risks and visibility associated with the Inspector General Audits (IGs), the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations, and the CFO Vision Act requirements. These new requirements will necessitate that DOI take a closer look at the internal control processes and address these concerns. One position will be dedicated to increasing data analytics capacity associated with audit and financial reporting. The request also includes funding to address the backlog of open audit recommendations.

Renewable Energy Revenue Estimation and Program Formulation Capacity (+\$430,000 / +2 FTE)

– The 2023 budget request includes \$430,000 and two FTE to allow the Office of Budget to expand workforce capacity on renewable energy estimation and reporting, as well as provide budget formulation and program development for programs in the Department supporting diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; support for indigenous peoples; climate; energy; environmental justice; reclamation jobs; and others.

Currently, renewable energy estimates are not centrally consolidated in one place in the Department's budget materials. One position will focus on renewable receipts and coordinate bureau budget justification materials and produce out-year projections of receipt revenues and develop separate, stand-alone comprehensive reporting for renewable energy receipts for the Department that will be reported in the Department's Budget-in Brief and the Office of the Secretary Congressional Justification, similar to the current reporting model for oil and gas receipts.

The Department is reviewing programs, developing new programs and expanding existing programs to implement Administration priorities. The Office of Budget must identify requirements, develop data-based analysis, create budget estimates, develop new programs and expand existing programs to implement Administration priorities. The second position will provide independent recommendations, data analysis, planning, and analysis to develop and advocate for programs and resources. This position's work will be cross-cutting and provide dedicated budget formulation support and reporting to develop programs, on behalf of leadership and in partnership with affected bureaus and offices.

Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator (+\$150,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget includes funding for the Department's Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) management integrator. Across Interior, the request for eight bureaus and offices (BIA, BLM, Reclamation, FWS, NPS, BSEE, USGS, and OSMRE) includes funding to convert approximately 30 percent of Interior's sedan fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices, as well as coordinating the Interior-wide implementation, including working across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The ZEV integrator will facilitate the planning, coordination, and integration of ZEV fleet management across bureaus to optimize fleet conversion and charging station planning across DOI bureaus. The ZEV integrator will plan the near, mid, and long-term requirements for conversion of the DOI fleet to clean and zero emission vehicles. This integration function will close the gap between ZEV fleet management, ZEV infrastructure investment, ZEV charging station planning, interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel.

The Department's ZEV strategy supports President Biden's Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, Section 205, *Federal Clean Electricity and Vehicle Procurement Strategy* through three core elements:

- *Replacing Hydrocarbon Powered Vehicles with ZEVs* - The DOI ZEV investment will convert approximately one-third of the Department's sedan fleet to ZEVs. Conversion of light to medium duty vehicles will become possible over the next 2-5 years as they become commercially viable.

- *Investing in ZEV Charging Infrastructure* - An investment in electric charging stations is needed to support the conversion of the DOI fleet to EVs. This includes power infrastructure upgrades, charging equipment and installation, and upgrades to electrical distribution systems required to support additional ZEV charging infrastructure.
- *Integrating ZEV Fleet and Infrastructure Management* – ZEV Integrators located in bureaus and offices are responsible for planning and identifying optimal locations for EV charging stations and coordinating across bureaus to reduce the overall need for charging stations in areas where multiple bureaus operate. EV integrators will plan the near, mid, and long-term requirements of a DOI EV fleet. This integration function would close the gap between EV fleet management, EV infrastructure investment, EV charging station planning and interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel.

Improve Acquisition Management Capacity (+\$233,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes the realignment of \$233,000 from central services to increase the Office of Acquisition and Property Management staffing by one FTE to increase the capacity to support the Administration’s acquisition priorities, including Made in America requirements, sustainable acquisition practices, climate change, strengthening infrastructure, jobs creation, and increasing access to underserved communities. This position will:

- Coordinate Department-wide partnerships and working groups and develop agency implementation policies, guidance, and criteria to assess compliance with statutes, regulations, and Executive Order requirements for key Administration priorities.
- Work with internal and external stakeholders, including the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the General Services Administration, the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council, and the DOI Acquisition Manager's Partnership, to develop, communicate, and implement updated laws, policies, and regulations.
- Participate in the development of agency-specific standards, policies, and guidance for sustainable acquisition, climate change, infrastructure, jobs creation, racial equity, and other priorities to ensure that these critical programs are considered in DOI procurement decisions, and use data and analytics to ensure fact-based reporting and decision-making.
- Work on programs, systems, and process improvements to ensure that Administration priorities are implemented consistently across all bureaus and offices.

Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight (+\$473,000 / +3 FTE) – The budget request includes a realignment of \$263,000 from central services to partially finance the addition of three FTEs to the Office of Grants Management to improve the Department’s grants management oversight activities. The Office of Grants Management provides Department-level policy and oversight for Financial Assistance and Grants Management. The Department administers approximately three hundred (300) grants and direct payment programs. Two FTE will advance the goals of Executive Order 13576, Delivering an Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government. The additional FTE will enable DOI to expand its ability to provide oversight of grants management functions within the Department and provide analysis and assessment of data regarding the impact of financial assistance funding for Climate Change activities in accordance with Executive Order 14008 - Sec. 203, National Climate Task Force. The third FTE will conduct statistical analysis; system user support; training for bureaus; assist with the enrollment of DOI staff in several governmentwide systems in accordance with Title 2 (Grants) of the Code of

Federal Regulations; and monitor the compliance of competitive and non-competitive solicitations for grants and cooperative agreements. The additional FTE will also conduct statistical analysis of financial assistance data to assist in monitoring the compliance of competitive and non-competitive solicitations for grants and cooperative agreements, recipient compliance with financial and performance reporting, and DOI bureau compliance with internal control reporting and audit follow-up.

Evidence Act Implementation (+\$500,000 / +2 FTE) – The budget request includes \$500,000 and two FTE to implement the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) to include general evidence building support across the Department and bureaus. The positions will support the development of the Departmentwide quadrennial learning agenda and annual evidence development plans and reports, conduct evidence gathering with varied analyses on policy and performance, support foundational fact-finding, as well as support for bureau and Departmental offices in planning and designing program evaluations. Funding will also be used to develop requirements for contracted evaluation or other required support including contract selection, oversight, and monitoring as required for project/initiative(s) under consideration. Evidence gathered from learning activities will be shared and disseminated to policy and decision makers across the Department for evidence-based and science informed decisions to support more effective and efficient program and service delivery.

Strengthen Enterprise Risk Management (+\$200,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 to accelerate development and implementation of the Departmentwide ERM program and implement a system-wide tool for risk identification, measurement, documenting treatments, assessing internal programmatic risk controls, and enabling cross-DOI analysis and reporting. The funding will help the Department to create a unified ERM effort and management system across the Department that allows leaders and program managers to track and assess risk and related activities at both the individual DOI unit (bureau/office) and whole-DOI level, facilitate complex analyses, better identify and treat multi-stakeholder risk, and identify and resolve unintended impacts. This will also support ERM teams across the Department with training, support, and consultation.

Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization (+\$230,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes \$230,000 and 1 FTE to increase capacity and ensure the Department complies with the Small Business Act [15 U.S. Code § 644(k)] which requires the Department to have an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) with a Director who is a Senior Executive, who carries out exclusively the duties outlined in the Small Business Act while not holding any other title, position, or responsibility. OSDBU is critical to supporting and advancing Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and ensuring DOI has the leadership, visibility and capabilities to capitalize on established small business networks, develop new partnerships, conduct state-of-the-art procurement data analytics, and strategize and execute new targeted outreach to small and disadvantaged businesses and communities. The OSDBU is also critical to expanding opportunities for underserved communities through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), historic legislation that provides the Department up to \$1.6 billion annually to address critical deferred maintenance projects and permanently funded the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Working closely with the GAOA stakeholders, the OSDBU Director will advance the development of procurement and outreach strategies that include opportunities for small businesses, disadvantaged businesses, and Indian Economic Enterprises.

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$487,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$487,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance in the Department’s budget, finance, acquisition, financial assistance, performance, grants, and small business development programs.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition mission area:

Office of Budget (POB)

The POB manages the Interior Department’s budgetary resources directing the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the budget. The Office ensures the development and implementation of effective programs, from a budgetary perspective, and ensures Interior’s budget is consistent with the laws governing Interior’s programs, the Federal budget, and with Administration policies. The Office serves as the Department’s liaison to the Appropriations Committees and the Office of Management and Budget.

The POB performs the following functions:

- **Budget Formulation** — The Office directs and manages the process of assessing resource needs for the budget year considering program performance goals and accomplishments, Administration and Secretarial priorities, policy guidance, legislative direction and requirements, and overall spending targets and limitations for mandatory and discretionary portions of the Federal budget.
- **Budget Presentation** — The Office presents the Secretary’s annual budget request to OMB and guides the completion of bureau submissions, defends the budget request by responding to OMB requests for additional information and conducting detailed briefings, and coordinates the Secretary’s response to OMB decisions provided in passback through the appeals process and during negotiations of final budget decisions.
- **Budget Justification** — The Office justifies Interior’s portion of the President’s annual budget request to the Appropriations Subcommittees and other Congressional offices and external groups. The Office publishes a budget highlights book, *The Interior Budget in Brief*, to assist the Appropriations Committees and the public in understanding the details of the President’s budget request for the Department’s programs.
- **Budget Execution** — The Office directs the apportionment and allocation of funding provided to bureaus and activities. The Office monitors the execution of the budget by the bureaus in accordance with Congressional direction and legal mandates, OMB guidance, and Secretarial

policies. The Office provides expert guidance to the Secretary, senior officials, and bureaus in development of supplemental budget requests, reprogramming actions and reorganizations, deferrals, rescissions, and in the review of major programmatic and policy documents originating both internally and externally to Interior.

- **Departmental Operations** — The Office formulates, presents, and executes budgets for the Office of the Secretary, evaluates budgetary needs, and allocates funds to offices and activities. The Office manages the Department’s Working Capital Fund, a revolving business fund, which finances centralized services and programs for the Department’s components, and the Interior Franchise Fund.

Office activities include:

- Provided expert guidance, support and analysis in the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the 2021 and 2022 budgets, and responded to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.
- Completed the Department’s 2022 President’s Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of Congressional Justifications. Supported the Secretary, Department Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President’s budget and the hurricane supplemental. Coordinated responses to questions for the record, capability, and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyzed Congressional action.
- Supported the Department-wide Chief Information Officer and Budget Officer Joint Certification Process to address the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) legislation providing the CIO with a significant role in the budget formulation process.
- Continued refinement of an enhanced minerals revenue modeling and reporting tool.
- Managed a Federal shared service budget formulation system across the Department, executing the Department’s end-to-end budget cycle using the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM). BFEM serves as the Departmental system of record for budget and performance data. As an integrated system, BFEM enables consistency between funding in the Department’s budget submissions with funding in the Annual Performance Plan & Report (APP&R) and further facilitates the use of performance data to inform the budget formulation process.
- Supported the development and improvement of the capital planning and investment control process designed to improve the management of IT and capital investments for 2021 and 2022, prioritized 2023 budget formulation, and monitored current IT systems.
- Led the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Working Capital Fund. The Office continued one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices to review 2022 and 2023 central and direct bills, and made improvements with the WCF Consortium, improving overall communication, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- Continued documentation of new and established business processes supporting funds control and management and established internal controls to support knowledge management and institutional transfer.
- Managed the PILT program; in 2021, the Office calculated annual payments and issued \$529.3 million to more than 1,900 counties and local governments.

Office of Financial Management (PFM)

The PFM provides leadership for the Department of the Interior in improving financial management, internal controls, and improved reporting capability. The PFM provides direction, planning, and coordination for financial policy, procedures, reporting, systems, analysis, and audit follow-up. The PFM provides the necessary leadership to continue to improve the effective and efficient use of DOI's resources, provides timely and accurate information for stakeholders and program managers, and responds to citizens' needs.

The PFM performs the following functions:

- **Financial Reporting** – The PFM is the lead on preparing and submitting interim financial statements by ensuring Departmental compliance with the laws and regulations related to the preparation of Departmental financial information, which includes the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS), the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA), the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL), the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) as well as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins and Circulars. The Office delivers the annual financial statement closing package through the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) Government-wide Financial Reporting System (GFRS), as required by the CFO Act and GPRA. The Office works with DOI bureaus, Treasury, and other external partner agencies to resolve inter-governmental differences.
- **Internal Control and Audit Follow** – The PFM is responsible for providing guidance, governance, and quality control regarding risk assessment, internal control, and audit follow-up. The Office helps to ensure compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) as implemented by OMB Circular No. A-123 regarding internal control over financial reporting. The Office also fulfills the Department's audit follow-up responsibilities by providing oversight and guidance over bureau and office efforts to address Government Accountability Office and Office of Inspector General recommendations, and the independent audit under the CFO Act of 1990. The PFM is also responsible for ensuring the Department's compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA), and the Improper Payment Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012.
- **Departmental Offices Finance** – The PFM is responsible for providing accounting guidance, expertise, reporting, and oversight functions to Department Offices components to ensure financial data and subsequent financial statement reporting are accurate, timely, and in compliance with applicable Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, OMB, Treasury, and GAO standards. The Office performs data validations, reviews, analysis, and reconciliations, provides CFO audit support, and actively participates in support of the Department's consolidated internal control and financial reporting processes.
- **Financial Policy and Operations** - PFM is responsible for leading the preparation of the Department's Agency Financial Report (AFR) as well as coordinating and maintaining financial

policy, and other operational policy throughout the agency. This includes reviewing and updating policy from the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), OMB, Department of the Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision-making and management, as well as participating in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed. The PFM also manages and coordinates Travel and Relocation Data for DOI and is responsible for asset and debt management policy functions; maximizing the use of electronic media for communicating policies, processing receipts and disbursements; and developing and prescribing financial policies, including but not limited to procedures related to cash management and accountability, pay administration and Treasury collections. The PFM manages and coordinates the travel and relocation program for Departmental offices, as well as the entire policy for the Agency and the Department's Partnership and Donation programs.

- **Financial Systems and Data Analytics** – The PFM is responsible for coordinating and maintaining a master set of definitions of financial data and related codes necessary for reporting to OMB, Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision making and management. PFM participates in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed and enforced. Included in the PFM realm of responsibility is the collection of financial performance data and data analysis. PFM is responsible for audit support; facilitating alternative and interactive reporting (i.e., visualizations, automation); participating in DOI reporting strategy groups; agile project management; and the development of visualizations that identify risk areas in DOI.

Office activities include:

- The Department received its 25th consecutive unmodified audit opinion.
- Promoted a strong internal control environment by working with the bureaus and offices to test internal controls over financial reporting and operations to ensure accurate reporting and the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. This work ensures compliance with the requirements of the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act.
- Produced data visualizations that improve access to information for decision making by leveraging the Financial and Business Management System and analysis of FBMS data.
- Improved processes by automating data to reduce manual time spent and the risk of error.
- Completed the FY 2021 Agency Financial Report on schedule.
- Ensured compliance with Executive Order 13250, *Reducing Improper Payments and Eliminating Waste in Federal Programs*, and Appendix C to OMB Circular No. A-123, *Requirements for Effective Estimation and Remediation of Improper Payments*, by working with OMB on the Departmental Sampling and Estimation Methodology and Treasury on implementing Do Not Pay requirements.
- Managed the FY 2021 Governmentwide Financial Reporting System reporting process period for DOI used by Treasury to compile the Governmentwide financial statement before the due date.
- Continued to improve the reconciliation of intra-Department and intra-government activity to ensure accurate DOI and Government-wide reporting and to reduce material differences.

- Coordinated with the Department's bureaus and offices to close 202 (87%) of OIG and GAO audit recommendations.
- Distributed 26 single audit reports to grantor bureaus and monitored timeliness of management decisions.
- Implemented the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) Control Plan as required in the revised Appendix A to OMB Circular No. A-123 and continued implementation of the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act.
- Coordinated annual updates of OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement for 10 DOI grant programs.

Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM)

The PAM coordinates Department-wide implementation of Federal policy for procurement and provides executive leadership to Interior's acquisition workforce. It also oversees and directs implementation of policies on governance and accountability for real property and personal property, including fleet and museum property management. The Office directs activities in other essential areas including space and housing management, energy efficiency, water conservation, renewable energy programs, capital planning for real and personal property assets, and motor vehicle fleet management. Other activities include promoting the use of electronic commerce and automated systems for all business functions under its purview.

The PAM performs the following functions:

- **Acquisition** – The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for a volume of over 60,000 procurement transactions totaling over \$4.8 billion, excluding purchase card activity. The Office develops Purchase, Travel and Fleet Card Program policies and oversees over 1.9 million charge card transactions, totaling over \$608 million annually.
- **Facility and Property Management** – The Office develops and implements the Department's policies to assure accountability for Government-owned real and personal property (including fleet and museum property) and compliance with the asset management and energy reduction set in law and White House directives. Museum property management includes oversight of the Department of the Interior Museum, funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB). Additional information on the IACB is presented in the Management Services section of this Congressional Justification.
- **Automated Systems** – The Office plans, develops, implements, and operates Departmentwide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions.

Office activities include:

- Continued development of strategies to streamline Interior's procurement processes through improved technology; implemented best practices to simplify the acquisition process for

customers, improve outcomes and promote volume purchasing; established a Department-wide approach for recruiting, training and succession planning for Interior's acquisition workforce; enhanced governance between DOI acquisition leadership and bureaus; and advanced category management principles to promote more strategic approaches to acquire goods and services across the Department.

- Advanced the Department's successful suspension and debarment program and assumed leadership of the interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee, which has earned Interior recognition as a civilian leader in the debarment field. Developed virtual training for DOI award officials to include fraud awareness, ethics, supply chain risks, and administrative remedies. Promoted the use of innovative contracting methods to reduce the administrative burden associated with contract management.
- Streamlined and standardized acquisition systems, including the legacy Interior Museum Collections Management Systems and second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Interior-wide asset management systems. Expanded the Interior Museum's digital presence to balance preservation and access to cultural resource artifacts.
- Continued progress to "right size" Interior's fleet, increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuels. Advanced Administration priorities to address climate change through modernization of the DOI fleet; and continued commitment to provide cost savings through increased efficiency of the fleet management program.
- Maintained the use of enterprise tools, metrics, procedures, and processes to improve real property program implementation, real property program management data collection, and reporting systems and processes, e.g., the Financial and Business Management System and Federal Real Property Profile. Promoted the use of modern technology to leverage portfolio data and employ the use of visualization tools to inform investment decisions.
- Produced a visual, interactive mapping of DOI real property assets, which reduced risk to DOI's \$400 billion portfolio of assets and improved response activities for natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, wildland fire, and seismic activity through engagement of inter- and intra-agency workgroups.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)

The OSDBU oversees and implements all policies, regulations, and procedures affecting the Department of the Interior's small and disadvantaged business programs in accordance with the Department's identified priorities. These programs focus on small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses. The OSDBU leadership framework and responsibilities are governed by the Small Business Act, as amended in 1978, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Specific economic development efforts mandated by Congress and supported by the President form the basis of the Office's activities, including providing assistance and guidance to small businesses. Consistent with Departmental goals, the Office raises awareness within the small business community of available contracting opportunities and services.

The OSDBU performs the following functions:

- **Small Business Program Policy and Counseling** – The OSDBU develops and implements Departmental policy, managing programs and initiatives that are related to Section 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act and other Small Business Programs. This includes appointment of small business specialists, overseeing the Annual Acquisition Forecast, advising and supporting Bureau contract planning, reviewing planned acquisitions for small business participation and providing executive linkages across DOI, Government and Small Business Industries.
- **Small Business Advocacy and Education** – The OSDBU fosters use of small and disadvantaged businesses as Federal contractors and increases small business community awareness of DOI contracting opportunities. This includes hosting industry days, matchmaking events and educational seminars, attending small business events to promote DOI opportunities, counseling small businesses on doing business with DOI, and interfacing with Federal partners and councils including the Small Business Administration, the OSDBU Director’s Council and the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council (SBPAC).
- **Small Business Performance** – The OSDBU ensures a fair portion of total DOI purchases and contracts are awarded to small businesses, working with the Small Business Administration to establish annual DOI small business contracting performance goals, monitoring and reporting small business utilization throughout the year to Departmental leadership, and meeting reporting requirements set forth by law, regulations and policy.

Office activities include:

- Provided leadership on behalf of the Department for small business concerns and ensured small business goals were promoted and achieved. The Department exceeded all prime contracting goals for small businesses, small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses in 2021, awarding more than 60% of its contract award dollars in 2021 to small businesses totaling more than \$2 billion and exceeding the DOI goal of 50%.
- Provided leadership, advice and counseling to bureau and office leadership and procurement staff to ensure that socio-economic goals are promoted and achieved. Promoted innovative contracting approaches to engage small and disadvantaged firms.
- Reviewed more than \$49.9 billion in solicitations in 2021 ensuring DOI’s continued commitment to the small business program.
- Published the 2022 Small Business Annual Acquisition Forecast, a compilation of more than 4400 projected 2022 contracting opportunities that small and disadvantaged firms may be able to perform, as required by the Small Business Act.
- Conducted development, implemented, and participated in outreach programs aimed at heightening the awareness of the small business community to the contracting opportunities available within DOI and provided in-house training on small business concerns per requirements of the Small Business Act.
- Conducted data tracking and monitoring of small business subcontracting participation and performance through the use of the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS).

Office of Grants Management (PGM)

The PGM was established in 2019 to elevate focus and attention within the Department to revolutionize the effective administration of financial assistance with improvements in efficiency, transparency, and taxpayer accountability. The PGM is responsible for all non-acquisition policy aspects of Department-wide functions related to grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and direct payments; and supports government-wide grants initiatives and related automated systems. The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for 300 different financial assistance programs, which totaled more than \$3 billion in 2021. In 2021, the DOI made over 6,000 financial assistance awards; published more than 600 Notice of Funding Opportunities on Grants.gov; and submitted more than 4,000 applications in Grant.gov. The PGM provides executive level leadership and direction, program evaluation and oversight, and coordinates the development and implementation of Departmental policy and guidance. The PGM also provides advocacy and support for bureau programs and operations.

The PGM performs the following functions:

- Develops and implements regulations, policy, and technical guidance related to the Department's financial assistance programs, and coordinates Departmentwide implementation of Government-wide initiatives in the financial assistance areas.
- Serves as Interior's liaison for all financial assistance-related matters with the Office of Management and Budget and inter-agency forums to establish and coordinate Governmentwide policies and procedures in the Office's functional area.
- Administers the Department of the Interior Certification for Financial Assistance Program, certifying that all financial assistance professionals throughout the Department possess the proper training and experience requirements to effectively conduct the financial assistance business of the Department.
- Establishes and implements performance measures and internal controls.
- Manages Departmentwide access and input into Government-wide data collection systems.

Office activities include:

- In 2021, PGM implemented an end-to-end grants management platform, called GrantSolutions to greatly enhance efficiencies and transparency in business processes and reporting. GrantSolutions continues to assist with streamlining many current financial assistance management tasks through automation, standardization, and transparency. GrantSolutions creates a single system where funding applicants, Federal staff, and award recipients can perform and monitor the status of their respective financial assistance management activities.
- In 2022, PGM is supporting the Department's implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, providing expert financial assistance advice and assisting BIL programs to develop assistance strategies which support effective execution of BIL goals and activities.

Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP)

The PPP provides leadership, guidance, and consulting services throughout the Department of the Interior on strategic planning, performance assessment and reporting, risk management, program evaluations, evidence policy/procedures, and organizational processes. Its goals are to increase programmatic effectiveness and efficiency, inform and enable future planning, decision making and budget formulation, and ensure transparency and accountability.

The PPP contains the functions of Deputy Performance Improvement Officer; established under Executive Order 13450; Chief Evaluation Officer, established by the Foundation for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act); Chief Risk Officer, in compliance with OMB Circular A-123; and Deputy Program Management Improvement Officer, established under the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA).

The PPP performs the following functions:

- Leading the development of Interior's integrated Strategic Plan and associated Annual Performance Plan & Report. It facilitates the use of Agency Priority Goals and conducts Quarterly Status Reviews and annual Strategic Reviews. All of these activities ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRMA).
- Development of the Quadrennial Learning Agenda, Capacity Assessment and Annual Evaluation Plans as required by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act. In this role, the Office works collaboratively across the Department to identify and develop evidence collection to support Secretarial and Administration priorities. The Office facilitates collection, dissemination and use of evidence and evaluation through an integrated planning and learning cycle in which Learning Agenda development is aligned with the Agency Strategic Planning process, and Annual Evaluation Plans are incorporated into the Annual Performance Plan and Report.
- Establishing and implementing all aspects of OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Internal Control, dated July 15, 2016, in creating a Department-wide risk profile, and collaborating with bureaus/offices to ensure their internal controls support the risk profile. The Office is also responsible for ensuring that risk and internal controls are discussed in the Department's Strategic Plan.
- Conducts business process improvement activities to support Department improvement goals and priorities. The Office deploys strategic and tactical process improvement capabilities to assist with identifying and eliminating waste in Departmental processes. The goal is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of government programs and services.
- Implements PMIAA across the Department to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of program and project management. Develops a DOI program inventory and identifies program managers for each program. Develops Program Management policy and a Playbook to elevate the management of programs across the Department.

Office activities include:

- Coordinated the updates of the Departmentwide FY 2021 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2022-2023 Annual Performance Plan which presents the goals and strategies across the

Department and includes performance measures to track and demonstrate progress on achieving Administration priorities and Departmental goals.

- Established the Departmental Program/Project Management Community of Practice for knowledge sharing and communication to leverage tools and resources and to engage with other program and project managers for the effective accomplishment of their duties and improvement. Initiated the development of a program review and audit framework as well as a Departmentwide program inventory.
- Coordinated Agency Priority Goal plans, provided quarterly status updates and briefings with senior leadership, and reported quarter/annual results.
- Established the Enterprise Risk Management Community of Practice and workshop to support and share information across the Department, bureaus, and offices to create their own risk management framework, risk profile, and ability to better support OMB circular A-123.
- Supported bureaus/offices to identify and report on performance risks in their strategic plans and reports.
- Coordinated Evidence Act implementation across the Department and established Learning Agenda priorities, evidence-building plans, and assessed the Department's capacity for conducting evidence-building and evaluations.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Departmentwide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals by ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will help prioritize DOI Infrastructure needs and reduce deferred maintenance backlog by working with bureaus to:

- Improve the percentage of priority assets in acceptable condition to 84.5%.
- Maintain DOI's inventory of historic structures in good condition at 57%.
- Maintain critical DOI infrastructure and facilities to ensure effective operations and service delivery.

The program element will support the alignment of the organizational structure and workforce to improve partnership engagement and mission delivery by:

- Developing and delivering an executable budget which supports Administration and Secretarial priorities.
- Partnering with OCIO to improve and automate reporting of IT investments.

- Effectively managing the Department’s Annual Financial Report, maintaining DOI’s achievement of clean audit opinions.
- Supporting Departmental compliance with DATA Act and budget execution reporting.
- Monitoring Departmental response and completion of audit recommendations and findings which will result in improved service delivery. Ensuring responses to GAO reports are accurate and submitted timely.
- Developing financial reporting package metrics that identify strengths and weaknesses in existing process and proposed solutions.
- Coordinating the publication of the Department’s Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R) and Annual Evaluation Plan.
- Improving the management of the Department’s Financial Assistance Program through development of tools, internal control measures, focused training and utilization of GrantSolutions, a Departmentwide grants management system.
- Streamlining the contracting process across all bureaus and offices to ensure better mission outcomes and avoid redundant costs.
- Implementing a standard, DOI-wide portal for purchasing products through a single market provider to reduce DOI costs, increase transparency into what DOI is buying, and improve internal controls.
- Implementing the use of Robotic Process Automation to improve the efficiency of contract administration processes.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Human Capital and Strategic Development

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,279	7,279	+415	+0	+8,601	16,295	+9,016
FTE	44	39	+0	+0	+23	62	+23

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiatives (DEIA)	+\$7,205	+17
Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication	+\$1,170	+6
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$226	-0-

The 2023 budget request for Human Capital and Strategic Development is \$16,295,000 and 62 FTE, a program change of +\$8,601,000 and +23 FTE from the Annualized 2022 CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Initiative (+\$7,205,000 / +17 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$7.2 million and 17 FTE for the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative to address high-priority needs. In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever DEIA Council to prioritize equity and inclusion and incorporate best practices into the Department’s work across its many bureaus, programs, and services. The program increase will allow the Department to fund and staff critical programmatic requirements to implement the Department’s DEIA program consistent with applicable law, executive orders, and administrative guidelines aligned with the DOI’s DEIA Strategic Plan which is under development. As part of this initiative, the Department, its bureaus, and offices will coordinate a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. This initiative is complemented by program change requests in DOI bureau budgets. The following activities make up the DEIA Initiative funded within Human Capital and Strategic Development.

Strengthen Departmental Diversity, Inclusion, and Compliance Activities [\$2,107,000 / 10 FTE]

The Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights (ODICR) is responsible for designing, developing, and recommending Departmentwide equity, diversity, inclusion strategies, policies and programs that align with and contribute directly to the DOI’s mission and strategic goals and ensure compliance with all

Federal laws, regulations, and orders. The Office is responsible for establishing the direction and priorities of the DOI's Civil Rights and Diversity and Inclusion programs, recommending actions to achieve the best results throughout the Department. As the Departmental civil rights, diversity, and inclusion office, ODICR provides advisory recommendations including DOI-wide goals and objectives, and action plans designed to eliminate the underlying causes of problems. The Office works collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to address systemic equal employment opportunity problems and advance equity, diversity, and inclusion as core values of the DOI and its strategic human capital objectives.

The program increase will allow ODICR to fund and staff critical programmatic requirements to implement the Department's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) program consistent with applicable law, executive orders, and administrative guidelines aligned with the DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan which is under development. The increase funds positions which enable ODICR to operate as a valued business partner to equip organizational leaders and other key personnel at all levels of the Department to effectively manage a multi-cultural, multi-generational workforce. Additionally, the program increase supports DOI efforts to identify and provide timely and effective reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities and religious needs. The program increase will expand ODICR's capacity from administrative reporting to proactive efforts. ODICR will implement proactive tools to help managers and employees improve diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the workplace across the Department.

The ODICR will develop a DEIA structure to support effective and efficient performance of deliverables and other long-term operational efficiencies in support of the applicable laws, executive orders, and administrative guidelines in concert with the DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan. The program increase will be used for the following activities:

Establish Diversity and Inclusion Governance and Oversight: The ODICR is leading the coordination of implementing Executive Order 13985 and related orders in consultation with bureaus and offices across the Department. The Office carries out the DOI's responsibilities regarding the Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Program and is working to stand-up new governance structures to support the Secretary's DEIA goals and support the equity assessment process, including, but not limited to, the creation of a Justice, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Assistance Council to oversee equity and environmental justice policy development and coordination and the establishment of a DEIA Executive Council as a forum to support the implementation of the DEIA strategic plan and executive actions.

Enhance Departmental Special Emphasis Programs (SEP): The ODICR will establish and coordinate regulatorily required Departmental Special Emphasis Programs to address the unique concerns of members of the following underrepresented groups in achieving diversity, inclusion, equal opportunity and accessibility in employment activities: People with disabilities; Women; Hispanics; Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; Black/African Americans; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ+) individuals; and Veterans.

Barrier Analysis and Equity Assessments [\$1,500,000]: The ODICR will create a Department-wide barrier analysis team to conduct a barrier analysis and program review to address issues such as workforce analyses and the operational status and level of institutional resources available to offices or

divisions in the DOI that are responsible for advancing civil rights or whose mandates specifically include serving underrepresented or disadvantaged communities.

Improve EEO/DEIA Training [\$750,000]: The ODICR will improve the management of DEIA and EEO training offerings through development of education materials, internal control measures, and focused training for bureau and office EEO and DEIA communities. The program increase supports the EEOC Management Directive 715 (MD-715) which describes the six essential elements of a model EEO Program, including Element II: Integration of EEO into the Agency's Strategic Mission which states agencies must successfully implement certain activities (including but not limited to) the following: provide all employees and supervisors with training on the EEO program, including retaliation, harassment, religious accommodations, disability accommodations, the EEO complaint process, and ADR; publish and distribute EEO materials; and establish and maintain training and education programs designed to provide maximum opportunity for all employees to advance.

Improve EEO Reporting and Tracking Systems [\$750,000]: Funding will be used to improve DOI's automated tracking for EEO Complaints and Public Civil Rights Complaints as well as develop automated reporting capabilities to comply with EEOC MD-715 reporting requirements. Additionally, ODICR is responsible for maintaining accurate data collection and analysis systems involving EEO complaints, workforce demographics, and applicant flow data. The Office is taking an aggressive approach to automate tracking and minimize redundancies by seamlessly interfacing with the Office of Human Capital's I-Mart system for tracking harassment and reasonable accommodations. This investment lays the technology foundation needed to obtain a 100% paperless process, whereby counselees and complainants can log into a portal and exchange documents (notices, complaint files, etc.) with the EEO Office in a secure manner. Our goal is to enhance customer service while incorporating business outputs for Final Agency Decisions, EEO case processing, and EEO training, in addition to lowering costs for the Department.

Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities, Talent Teams, and Related Human Capital Portfolio Activities
(*\$2,098,000 / +7 FTE*)

In conjunction with the efforts of the ODICR, the Office of Human Capital (OHC) will expand DOI's recruitment flexibilities, training, outreach, and management tools to improve diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility across the Department.

Expand Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities and Talent Teams [\$1,175,000 / 4 FTE]: The OHC will develop and expand policies related to recruitment flexibilities for the Department to include Veterans Preference, Military Spouse Hiring, Partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Direct Hire Authorities, Schedule A Hiring Authority, Persons with Disabilities, Excepted Service Hiring Authorities, Fellowships, Pathways (Internships), Indian Preference, and Other Hiring Authorities. The Office will develop recruitment strategies, diversity recruitment flexibilities, provide analysis, and reporting as well as improve DOI's use of the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP) and the Agency Disabled Veterans Affirmative Action Program (DVAAP) as well as coordinate consolidated annual FEORP and DVAAP reporting. The Office will also work with bureaus and offices to develop their annual recruitment plans and consolidate the annual plan to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. OHC and ODICR will partner to identify,

analyze, and reduce barriers to recruitment of veterans, persons with disabilities, and persons from communities that are currently underrepresented at DOI.

Improve Training and Compliance with EEOC MD-715 Guidelines: The OHC will improve compliance with EEOC MD-715 by providing training to DOI's EEO and Human Capital communities to expand utilization of joint recruitment and the approximately three dozen hiring authorities available to the Department. The Office will participate in recruitment and outreach events to educate prospective applicants on navigating the hiring process, paths to employment with DOI, and career opportunities available at DOI. In partnership with ODICR, OHC will also develop employee entry and exit surveys and expand the use of DOI's employee and labor relations case tracking tool (I-MART) to include anti-harassment complaints. This will improve consistency among bureaus in tracking and reporting harassing conduct complaints and investigations, increase DOI Leadership awareness of the numbers and types of harassing conduct complaints and corrective action use to resolve such complaints, provide the ability to analyze commonalities among bureaus/offices, and improve employee engagement and foster trust among the workforce.

The OHC will also participate on the OPM/OMB Talent Teams, Effective Assessments, and Internship Improvements initiative to form talent teams, develop tools to improve hiring assessment processes, and improve internship and Pathways Programs. The program increase will allow the OHC to provide additional subject matter expertise to assist bureaus with the development, implementation, and refinement of improved assessment tools and practices across the Department. These positions will assist and advise bureaus on the development and validation of assessment tools, execute assessment pilot projects, interpret data on the effectiveness of various assessment strategies, evaluate user experiences of applicants during the hiring process, and work with bureaus to identify and eliminate barriers to effective recruitment practices to ensure talented and diverse applicant and candidate pools for vacancies.

Develop and Implement DEIA Strategic Plan (EO 14035)[\$488,000 / 1 FTE]: Executive Order 14035, *Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce*, requires agencies to provide resources to strengthen the ability to recruit, hire, develop, promote, and retain our Nation's talent and remove barriers to equal opportunity. The budget request proposes to provide resources for OHC to support the development of DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan including the development and implementation of a performance management assessment plan. The program change will support agency DEIA implementation, goal setting, and progress reporting.

Improve Classification and Compensation Analysis [\$380,000 / 2 FTE]: The budget includes funding to OHC to expand oversight and guidance on compensation and classification policy, provide consultation with bureau HR offices on classification and compensation matters, review and finalize Department-wide standardized position descriptions, and audit the classification practices of Interior's servicing human resources offices. The increase will provide the Office of Human Capital the capacity to address emerging compensation issues, such as the application of premium pay, the request and implementation of special salary tables, and general compensation consultation with bureau HR offices. This program change will create a more sustainable workload with more clearly defined roles in this program area, allow for knowledge transfer, improved ability for succession planning, and mitigate conflicts of interest (i.e., the same person drafting and enforcing policy). In tandem, improvements in execution and

oversight in classification and compensation practices ensure the Department is consistent and equitable in providing equal pay for equal work.

Implement Virtual Accountability, Compliance, and Evaluation (VACE) Portal [\$55,000 / 0 FTE]: The budget includes \$55,000 for the OHC to provide Departmental bureau human resources programs the tool to conduct regulatory audits from any geographic location through a web-based platform. The implementation of the VACE portal will transform the Department's Accountability program to the future state of having the capacity to establish an electronic tracking platform that creates uniformed audit processes and reporting. The utilization of VACE will reduce the amount of time it takes to conduct audit reviews to approximately 30 days which would result in significant program efficiencies.

Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication (+\$1,170,000 / +6 FTE) – The budget request includes \$1,170,000 and 6 FTE to address OS EEO adjudication and affirmative employment requirements within the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights (ODICR). Hiring both the OS EEO Director and the AEP Program Manager will bring OS in compliance with EEOC resource requirements identified in a January 2021 program evaluation and simultaneously support the development of a DEIA culture in the OS. Additionally, the budget includes funding for ODICR to improve DOI's administration of EEO Investigations and Final Agency Decisions (FADs) by adding 4 FTE to bring OS in compliance with EEOC resource requirements, to significantly improve the Department's merit FAD timeliness, and stand up a conflict case unit to address EEOC recommendations and findings.

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$226,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$226,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Human Capital and Strategic Development Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for the coordination of Department-wide human capital, employee training and development, employee health and safety, equal employment opportunity, federally assisted and conducted special emphasis, and affirmative employment activities and programs.

The following offices, described below, support the Human Capital and Strategic Development mission area:

Office of Human Capital (OHC)

The OHC is the corporate human capital office and partner leading the Department's enterprise – wide Human Resource strategic planning efforts by providing policies, solutions, oversight, and guidance to further the Department's overall mission. The Office has Departmentwide responsibility for implementation of directives from Congress, the President, Federal Judiciary, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Management and Budget, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office

of Special Counsel, and the Federal Labor Relations Authority, among others. The OHC is also the liaison with these organizations and other agencies concerning human resources management and coordinates closely with the Chief Human Capital Officers' Council. The OHC interprets laws, executive orders, rules, and regulations, and provides technical and professional assistance, advice, and guidance to the Secretary and the bureaus. The OHC also provides critical assistance to the bureau Human Capital Officers and HR Directors to assist them in operationalizing human capital planning and HR operations throughout the Department.

In close collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor and ODICR, OHC ensures hiring practices are fair and free from unlawful discrimination and adhere to the Merit System Principles to attract highly skilled and diverse applicants. The OHC also provides managers with the tools for creating inclusive workplaces that are best places to work for all employees by improving employee accountability and engagement, and to ensure the Department recruits, retains, and rewards a high performing and diverse workforce.

Office activities include:

- Provided critical narratives and workforce data analytics to inform the Department's Strategic Plan and strategies to maximize employee performance.
- Drafted the Department's Human Capital Operations Plan which demonstrates how human capital actions and initiatives support the Department's strategic goals and program return on investment.
- Supported and implemented policies and training curriculum to address anti-harassment efforts and to improve civil treatment for all employees while increasing accountability expectations for supervisors to properly implement policy directives in a timely and professional manner.
- Continued working with the Human Capital offices to improve the performance management process, leverage the use of DOI Talent, and developing performance management assessment tools.
- Promoted and innovated our talent management strategies across the employee lifecycle to better meet the Department's strategic goals, Federal government management agendas and initiatives, and transitioned societal demographics, enabling the Department to better compete for, attract, hire and retain our Nation's best diverse talent in order to build a highly skilled, 21st century workforce capable of meeting the Department's mission.
- Implemented statistical workforce analytics to evaluate impacts of human capital programs and efforts to close skills gaps and identify technologies to design DOI career paths to make them more employee friendly and intuitive to use.
- Continued to partner with the ODICR, Office of Occupational Health, and Office of the Chief Information Officer, to assist in reducing costs associated with workers' compensation and accommodation complaints through the promotion of accessible and safe work environments for all employees.
- Monitored and tracked to close skills gaps in mission critical science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations engaged in oil and gas activities.

- Enhanced employee engagement impact and communication through the synthesis of the Federal Employee Viewpoint survey data and are building internal webpages to communicate to employees how leaders have used the data toward workplace improvements.
- Addressing the Department's challenges in workplace culture and harassment.
- Conducted various employee accountability workshops, including combining resources with the Office of Solicitor to train employment attorneys and HR professionals on a range of employment law matters, including how to implement and adhere to the requirements of workforce reform executive orders.
- Implemented a Department-level communication strategy to enhance employee engagement, provided human capital information to decision-makers, branded DOI to highly skilled candidates, and shared knowledge across the employee lifecycle.
- Expanded Career Pathing to leverage and make publicly available data to enable users to understand career progression opportunities within and across career paths, giving them a sense of what they need to acquire in order to advance their careers via our public website.

Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights (ODICR)

The Departmental ODICR has primary responsibilities, to include, but not limited to, leading the administration of the Department towards becoming a model workplace by implementation of and adherence to its regulatory required affirmative employment, equal employment opportunity and public civil rights programs. The Office is responsible for designing, developing, and recommending DOI-wide equity, diversity, inclusion strategies, policies and programs that align with and contribute directly to the DOI's mission and strategic goals and ensures compliance with all Federal laws, regulations, and orders. The ODICR is responsible for establishing the direction and priorities of the DOI's Civil Rights and Diversity and Inclusion programs to achieve maximum results, and in deciding and recommending actions to achieve the best results throughout DOI. As the Departmental civil rights, diversity, and inclusion office, ODICR provides advisory recommendations including DOI-wide goals and objectives, and action plans designed to eliminate the underlying causes of problems. The Office works collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to address systemic equal employment opportunity problems and advance equity, diversity, and inclusion as core values of the DOI and its strategic human capital objectives.

ODICR accomplishes this by:

- Partnering with Departmental internal and external stakeholders to promote external civil rights compliance – i.e., anti-discrimination in institutions that receive Federally-assisted funding from the DOI and accessibility to the DOI's public lands and parks.
- Providing leadership and partnering with Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to promote Equal Employment Opportunity, assuring employees and applicants are protected from discrimination, including harassment and retaliation, and have equitable access to all terms, benefits, and conditions of employment.

- Providing consultation and technical assistance to Departmental offices on equity, diversity, and inclusion, including, but not limited to training; coordination of education and cultural/sensitivity awareness programs and solutions to enhance workplace relationships and resolve conflict.
- Providing leadership and partnering with Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to support equity, diversity, and inclusion, which helps the DOI recruit, empower, engage, and retain the best talent.
- Providing data and analytics to assess the organizational health of the DOI through evaluation of its personnel policies, practices, and procedures to inform solutions to continue to establish and maintain the DOI as a model agency for equal employment opportunity.

Division portfolio areas include: Office of the Secretary informal and formal complaints processing; issuance of Departmental final agency decisions; legal sufficiency reviews of procedural dismissal; policy development; consulting and advisory services; affirmative employment and special emphasis programs; workforce training and awareness; and public civil rights.

ODICR is organized into three Divisions:

Embrace - Affirmative Employment Programs/Proactive Prevention and Outreach Division (AEP): AEP enhances employment opportunities for all employees and applicants for employment. Strategic priorities include: 1) assisting DOI leadership in developing blueprints and strategies designed to improve employment and advancement opportunities for all employees; 2) providing DOI leadership with a comprehensive suite of statistical and analytical data that can be used to drive informed decision making and allow for adaptive goal setting; 3) leading national barrier analysis teams through comprehensive organizational assessments on an annual basis; and 4) providing recommendations to effectively remove barriers to equal employment opportunity, diversity, and inclusion.

Adjudication, Compliance and Equity Division (ACE): ACE provides oversight over the Bureau EEO complaints programs and adjudicates employment discrimination complaints filed against DOI by current DOI employees, former DOI employees, and applicants pursuant to the Federal laws prohibiting discrimination enforced by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the EEOC's regulations, guidance and management directives. Strategic priorities include: 1) providing technical assistance and policy guidance to DOI bureaus on all legal, administrative, and procedural matters concerning employment discrimination complaints; 2) drafting and timely issuing final decisions and ensuring agency compliance with final decisions and orders; 3) providing training to DOI employees, managers, and supervisors on their rights and responsibilities under applicable Federal sector equal employment opportunity laws; and 4) ensuring that DOI meets its reporting and training requirements under the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002 and the Annual Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Statistical Report of Discrimination Complaints (EEOC Form 462).

Public Civil Rights Division (PCR): PCR ensures the Department; its bureaus and recipients of DOI's Federal financial assistance programs and activities comply with their public civil rights obligations. PCR provides guidance and direction on all matters concerning public civil rights, and ensures effectiveness and consistency by the Department and its bureaus and offices in processing discrimination complaints and conducting compliance reviews governed by Federal public civil rights laws and

regulations against discrimination in programs, activities, and services that are federally conducted, receive Federal financial assistance, or are covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Strategic priorities include 1) timely processing of complaints from members of the public; 2) conducting PCR compliance reviews of bureaus and recipients of Federal financial assistance; and 3) providing guidance, training, and technical assistance on PCR matters.

The ODICR optimizes the Department's mission success by developing collaborative partnerships with bureaus and offices to ensure the workplace is safe, fair, and open; reflective of the Nation at all levels and all occupations; accepting of individual voices and differences; and that all employees are treated with dignity and respect and feel valued, motivated and empowered to maximize their potential. The ODICR includes the Office of the Secretary, Equal Opportunity Office, which provides the full range of EEO Services, including EEO Counseling, complaints processing, training, and outreach for employees of the Office of the Secretary, to include the Assistant Secretaries, Office of Inspector General, Office of the Solicitor, Interior Business Center, and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

Office activities include:

- Reviewed, evaluated, and monitored the performance of the Department's bureaus and offices in carrying out their responsibilities under the laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and Departmental directives pertaining to affirmative employment, civil rights, equal opportunity, and equal access.
- Custodian of all official EEO complaint records, managed the EEO complaints processing and reporting system and public civil rights complaints processing system, ensured that files are maintained and disposed of consistent with EEOC regulations and guidelines, the Privacy Act, and Federal regulations for records retention.
- Provided Departmentwide certification training to all EEO complaint processing staff (to include permanent and collateral staff) to ensure uniform and consistent training, messaging, and dissemination of EEO-related materials.
- Updated the ODICR website to support more transparent dissemination of EEO-related information and to develop ease of electronic complaint filing.
- Provided proactive consultation services with Departmental offices and bureaus to highlight updates in EEO case law in support of prevention practices that decrease complaint filings.
- Supported and implemented policies and training curriculum to address anti-harassment efforts and to improve civil treatment for all employees while increasing accountability expectations for supervisors to properly implement policy directives in a timely and professional manner.
- Partnered with stakeholders within and outside the Department to promote external civil rights compliance and accessibility to the Department's public lands and parks.
- Provided leadership and partnered with OHC and other Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to help the Department recruit, empower, engage, and retain the best talent and ensure employees and applicants are protected from discrimination and have equal access to terms, benefits, and conditions of employment.

- Partnered with the OHC, Solicitor, and the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution, to provide consultation and technical assistance to Departmental offices on EEO, diversity, and inclusion. This includes guidance, training, and coordination of education and cultural/sensitivity awareness programs to enhance workplace relationships, prevent and eliminate harassment, and resolve conflict.
- Provided reports, data, and analytics as required by laws, regulations, and Congress to determine patterns, practices, and trends associated with Departmental EEO complaints and to assess the organizational health of the Department through evaluation of its personnel policies, practices and procedures to inform solutions to continue to establish and maintain the Department as a model agency for equal employment opportunity.

Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development (OSEOD)

The OSEOD is responsible for coordination and strategic management of Departmental training and development to ensure the workforce has the capability and competency to accomplish Departmental missions. The Office also has responsibility to implement continuous learning as part of workforce management, knowledge sharing and development, incorporating learning and knowledge sharing into management practice, and evaluating the effectiveness of training and development across the Department. The Office has Departmentwide responsibility for the implementation of training and organizational development directives from the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management. The Office is also the liaison with these organizations and other agencies concerning workforce development. The Office interprets laws, executive orders, rules, regulations, and provides technical and professional consultation to the Secretary and the bureaus.

This Office works collaboratively with Interior bureaus and offices engaged in functional and specific training. OSEOD focuses on ensuring training is consistent with Departmental policy by utilizing effective and relevant adult learning approaches. The Office leads the Department in providing the vision, policies, and practices to best prepare the workforce with skills to accomplish the Department's mission, including re-skilling and upskilling to better align the workforce to future mission objectives. This entails utilization of a competency-based human resource management system that clearly identifies the skills, knowledge, abilities, and behaviors required of all employees and enhances knowledge management capacity. This Office leads the identification, validation, and implementation of a competency-based system across the Department. The program helps with succession planning through leadership, career and professional, and workforce development. This system allows the Office to work in collaboration with the Office of Human Capital to support an employee life-cycle approach to learning and development. Additional information on the OSEOD is also presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office activities include:

- Collaborated with the information technology, acquisition, and program management communities to develop a departmental competency profile for these groups while building competency profiles for Departmental mission-critical occupations.

- Utilized competency profiles to assess the workforce and use the data to establish benchmarks and inform improvement strategies for workforce planning and overall development opportunities.
- Implemented an effective and efficient mandatory training strategy across the Department that reduces costs, training time, provides practical learning, and influences organizational behaviors and practices.
- Advanced consistent leadership and supervisory training that supports succession and workforce planning efforts across the Department.
- Increased employee engagement through enhancements to the learning ecosystem, which includes shared training events, enhanced knowledge sharing, and integration of continuous learning throughout the employee lifecycle.
- Expanded training offerings to support employee's working in hybrid or virtual work environments. Course offerings include skills for building and leading virtual and remote teams.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Human Capital and Strategic Development program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Administration and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will improve strategic hiring, placement, and retention efforts to ensure mission-critical service delivery through data driven processes and increased employee engagement efforts including:

- Leveraging automation to improve employee performance and training opportunities.
- Leveraging technology to improve HR recruitment operations and provide hiring managers the tools needed to hire quality candidates.
- Examining additional data to determine if operational efficiencies can be gained while minimizing redundancies under the current organizational design.
- Launching several successive iterations of a Department-wide career pathing tool to allow Interior to attract, retain, and expand opportunities for DOI employees across the Department.
- Leveraging technology to enable DOI employees and the public to understand career progression opportunities within and across career paths.
- Providing in-person bystander intervention and intergenerational sensitivity training to DOI employees.
- Increasing the employee engagement index for DOI in the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey to 72%.

- Improving DOI's ranking among large agencies in the Partnership for Public Services' Best Places to Work report to 5th.
- Identify concrete strategies and hiring tactics to drive continuous increases in qualified and hired applicants from historically underrepresented groups and enable employees to fully contribute to achieving DOI missions.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,996	3,996	+109	+0	+93	4,198	+202
FTE	16	16	+0	+0	+0	16	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$93	+0

The 2023 budget request for Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services is \$4,198,000 and 16 FTE, a program change of +\$93,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$93,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$93,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance in four primary areas: law enforcement; emergency management; aviation; and borderlands coordination. These offices manage Departmental efforts to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on border activities impacting Interior equities, including natural and cultural resources; lead the Department's efforts to plan for, prevent, protect against, and recover from natural disasters and human-caused incidents; support aviation needs; co-lead efforts to leverage resources and improve field communications within the Department; and preserve the safety and security of employees and visitors.

The following offices and program, described below, support the AS-PMB Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services mission area:

Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES)

The OLES is responsible for providing management and leadership in the law enforcement, security, and intelligence program areas. Primary functions of the office include updating, creating, and ensuring bureau compliance with Department policy, DHS guidance, Presidential Directives, Secretarial Orders in law enforcement, national security, intelligence, as well as directing oversight of the security function at the Main Interior Building. The Office provides coordination and management leadership to facilitate a successful and focused Departmental law enforcement, security, and intelligence program capable of providing the key business principles of customer service, accountability to the public, transparency, efficient and effective management, modernization, and integration. Additional information on the OLES is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Interior provides stewardship of some of the Nation's most recognizable critical infrastructure. Officers from various bureaus protect against illegal activities on its more than 480 million acres of public lands. In addition to protecting approximately 70,000 employees, 536,000 volunteers, 1.5 million Indian Country citizens, and 1.3 million visitors to Interior-managed lands daily, Interior's law enforcement officers protect natural, cultural, and heritage resources, and critical facilities in every State. Interior manages approximately one-fifth of the land in the U.S. including lands adjacent to the international borders of Canada and Mexico. This requires extensive coordination with DHS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and with each bureau that has land adjacent to or near either border.

Considering the continuing foreign and domestic terrorist threats, a number of Department assets continue to be closely monitored as they are potential targets identified by Federal entities including the Department of Justice and DHS.

Office activities include:

- Managing a Board of Advisors, which consists of the Bureau Directors of Law Enforcement and Security, to ensure a unified, strategic direction that supports the priorities of the bureaus and the Department.
- Managing the development and implementation of a new enterprise Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) and the transition and sunset of the legacy records management system (Incident Management and Reporting System (IMARS)).
- Facilitating security assessments and related updates at Department facilities including critical dams, National Monuments and icons, and completing National Monuments and Icons Sector Specific Plans as required by DHS.
- Coordinating Interior's Emergency Support Function-13 (ESF-13) program including a surge response capability.
- Improving enforcement efforts related to drug cultivation on public lands and maintaining effective liaison with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, Public Lands Drug Control Committee, and various High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) programs. Ensuring access to classified information and systems for those Department employees with appropriate clearances.

- Staffing the National Joint Terrorism Task Force, thereby ensuring situational awareness of threats and investigations having a potential impact on Interior personnel, visitors, and assets.
- Developing all aspects of the Insider Threat Program in compliance with Executive Order 13587.
- Managing a Victim Assistance Program in compliance with Executive Order 13903, the National Action Plan, the Not Invisible Act, and Savanna's Act.
- Enhancing Interior's border coordination along the northern and southwest borders and coordinating with CBP on the Secure Border Initiative.
- Ensuring a Trusted Workforce in the recruiting, hiring, and retaining of employees and contractors via its Personnel Security program.
- Participate on DOI's Law Enforcement Task Force Task Force to improve officer safety and wellness through training, staffing and policy enhancements.

Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The OEM provides a central capability to coordinate and manage large-scale disasters and other emergency incidents or disruptions of normal operations that impact Interior personnel, lands, offices, infrastructure, resources, and trust responsibilities. The Interior Operations Center provides Department leadership 24/7/365 situational awareness and timely information about such activities impacting the Department. Additionally, the Office manages the Department's Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Programs. OEM plans, participates in, and delivers test, training, and exercise activities to DOI personnel and coordinates the same with the interagency. OEM subject matter experts participate in interagency working and advisory groups and contribute to the development of relevant policy. Additional information on the OEM is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office of Aviation Services (OAS)

The OAS was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1973 to raise safety standards, increase efficiency, and promote the economical operation of aircraft activities in the Department of the Interior. Employing experienced aviation professionals, the OAS plays a critical role in enabling the DOI bureaus to deploy annually in field and fire year operations with safe and mission-ready aircraft through a certification and inspection process and personnel in support of their missions. OAS also enables the Department to meet its legal and regulatory requirements as a Public Aircraft Operation. The OAS manages, through the Office of the Secretary Working Capital Fund, a fleet of about 942 Government-owned manned and unmanned aircraft and assures the safety and mission readiness of 995 commercially contracted aircraft. Other functions of the aviation program include development and delivery of aviation safety training for a diverse student base i.e., search and rescue, law enforcement, resource management, scientists, fire personnel and pilots; program evaluations of bureau aviation programs; and investigating aircraft mishaps involving Department aviation operations. Much of the Department's flight activity involves unique and potentially hazardous missions such as law enforcement, aerial firefighting, low-level wildlife surveys, search and rescue, aerial capture, eradication and tagging of animals, placement of scientific personnel and instruments in remote locations, and transport of Interior inspectors to offshore oil platforms. The primary functions of the OAS include Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, Fleet

Management, Aviation Safety Program Management, and inter/intra-agency coordination and collaboration. Additional information on the OAS is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office activities include:

- Working toward achieving the goal of zero aircraft accidents. Since 1975, the Department of the Interior's aviation safety program has resulted in estimated savings in excess of \$912 million to the Department and its supporting vendors in reduced losses.
- Supporting over 120,000 student hours of aviation training.

Interagency Borderland Coordinator and Field Communications Program Manager

Funded through the immediate office of the Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management, and Budget, the Program Manager provides critical Departmental oversight and extensive coordination, collaboration, and communication for activities related to areas adjacent to international borders where the Interior manages lands or has interests, and which includes conservation of natural and cultural resources. The Program Manager is responsible for working with all affected DOI bureaus and offices to implement policy regarding environmental and cultural compliance law, regulation, and policy as it relates to border infrastructure, security operations, and access to and across border adjacent Interior lands. In this capacity, the Program Manager facilitates coordination, collaboration, and communication on matters related to borderlands between DOI and other Federal agencies, including the DHS, U.S. Department of Agriculture/U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additionally, the Program Manager leads efforts to improve field communications within DOI, including working with the Office of the Chief Information Officer and other Federal Departments to leverage resources for field communication programs.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2023 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Departmentwide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will ensure emergency preparedness, law enforcement and aviation activities address public safety risks:

- Collaborating with DOI's law enforcement community to increase the number of bureaus with a current law enforcement staffing plan.

- Providing training and oversight on law enforcement policy to provide a safe environment for visitors and other users of our lands and facilities.
- Supporting the five National Planning Frameworks (Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) and their related five Federal Interagency Operational Plans, the National Incident Management System, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan while continuing the Department's mission to protect natural and cultural resources.
- Partnering with Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies working in proximity to each other to address critical issues and participating in local Border Management Task Force meetings, interagency training, and law enforcement specific operations.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Technology and Business Services

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,903	3,903	+164	+0	+1,201	5,268	+1,365
FTE	22	17	+0	+0	+7	24	+7

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity	+\$1,103	+7
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$98	+0

The 2023 budget request for Technology and Business Services is \$5,268,000 and 24 FTE, a program change of +\$1,201,000 and +7 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity (+\$1,103,000 / +7 FTE): The budget request includes \$1,103,000 and 7 FTE for the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR). CADR continues to experience increased demand from bureaus and offices for confidential, neutral third party assistance to support dialogue and conflict resolution processes related to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well as environmental justice and efforts to more effectively consult and engage with Tribal nations. The increase is driven by recent societal changes around diversity and equity that affect the DOI workplace, management of public lands and cultural resources, and leadership recognition that these concerns should be addressed in a collaborative, inclusive way. Without the additional funding and FTEs, CADR will be unable to meet the increased need for facilitated dialogues, mediation of disputes, leadership and conflict coaching, conflict management training, and related activities. CADR's involvement results in significant cost savings for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities that lead to reduced litigation costs and increased productivity.

In the DOI workplace, CADR's ombuds provide a confidential, safe space for employees to discuss concerns and explore resolution options at the lowest possible level. Each CADR organizational ombuds already serves the largest average number of clients in any Federal agency and is individually assigned a much larger percentage of the DOI population compared with their peers in other Federal agencies. Without additional FTEs, the ombuds will be unable to meet the increased need for conflict coaching of leadership on diversity concerns, facilitation of dialogues on ways to make the workplace more inclusive

and expand diversity through recruitment and assist in the resolution of equity concerns. As the lead for EEO complaints Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), CADR will use the additional FTE resources to review the current program and identify and implement necessary improvements to increase awareness and election of ADR for EEO complaints.

Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution (ECCR) dialogues around equity, inclusion, environmental justice, and Tribal consultation and engagement are among the most challenging that DOI and its bureaus face. CADR is uniquely positioned as an expert resource to assist with collaboration and dispute resolution in these areas. However, additional FTEs are required to meet the increased demand from DOI and bureau clients for assistance in engaging under-represented stakeholders and ensuring equitable collaboration on matters such as interpretation of historic sites, preserving cultural and sacred sites on the land, ways to give voice to historic injustices that occurred on DOI managed lands or as a part of Federal policy and the associated ongoing and/or historical trauma connected to these events, providing infrastructure to underserved communities, and environmental justice in the context of climate change. In 2023, CADR expects additional requests to support Tribal engagement, including consultation and indigenous environmental justice, to support the Administration's renewed emphasis on strengthening nation-to-nation relationships and DOI's Tribal Consultation policy that encourages bureaus and offices to consult with CADR.

Training DOI and bureau employees in collaboration and conflict management is a cost-effective means of increasing their capacity to successfully navigate and address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility opportunities and challenges in the workplace and with external stakeholders. The additional FTEs will enable CADR to develop and present advanced trainings for the workforce that focus on resilience-oriented, trauma-informed, and culturally integrated conflict management practice. Training will specifically address topics such as interests, identity, emotions, and power dynamics and offer trainees tools in conflict analysis and strategies for transforming conflict situations in the workplace. Another advanced training would focus on employee engagement and collaboration with underserved or under-represented communities. Finally, the additional FTE resources will allow CADR to expand its offering of leadership coaching in individual and group settings, to help managers more effectively prevent and manage conflict in an increasingly diverse workplace.

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$98,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$98,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Technology and Business Services Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance for the Department's information technology (IT) infrastructure and business operations including administration and oversight of facility management, information resource management, real estate valuations, administrative hearings and appeals, conflict management and resolution, and the Interior Business Center shared services.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Technology and Business Services mission area:

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

The OCIO provides vision and leadership to Departmental offices and bureaus in all areas of information management and technology. The OCIO's *Information Resources Management Strategic Plan 2020-2025* articulates a vision to guide and deliver technology and information resources to mission programs and the public. The goals identified in the Plan include enhancing customer service, minimizing redundancies, using data to drive decision-making, improving IT investment transparency, and integrating cyber security and privacy while lowering IT costs to the Department. To achieve these goals the OCIO applies modern IT tools, approaches, systems, and products, enabling transparency and accessibility of information and services to Interior employees and the public.

Consistent with the Plan, the OCIO provides oversight and governance across the Department for IT security and operations, privacy and risk management, IT capital planning, geospatial programs, and information and records management, among others. It is also responsible for Departmentwide IT services including security operations, telecommunications, customer support, hosting, and end user services. Consistent with the Administration's *American Rescue Plan*, the OCIO also leads the Department's efforts to modernize Federal information technology to protect against future cyber attacks.

The OCIO reports to the Secretary with administrative oversight and support from the AS-PMB and carries out these functions with the assistance and collaboration of bureaus and offices, and DOI Policy, Management, and Budget partner offices including the BIO, POB, PAM, PPP, and PFM.

The primary authorities for the mission and function of the organization include the: E-Government Act (E-GOV); Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA); Telecommunications Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; Government Paperwork Elimination Act; Federal Records Act (as amended); Communication Act; Privacy Act; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTRA); National Defense Authorization Act of 2014; Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA); Evidence Act; Open Data Act; Geospatial Data Act; OMB Memorandum M-09-02 Information Technology Management Structure and Framework; OMB Memorandum M-15-14 Management and Oversight of Information Technology, and IT-related Presidential Orders.

Office activities include:

- Continuing implementation of the FITARA, utilizing it as a driver to strengthen IMT governance, including providing review and approval for IT investments, systems acquisition, key IT position hiring, and performance management.
- Enabling a significant increase in pandemic-related telework through the email and collaboration services noted above, maximizing the Department's ability to meet its mission and allow for maximum telework. This allowed the Department to meet its goals and objectives while protecting the health and safety of employees and the general public.
- Leading efforts to modernize Federal information technology to protect against future cyber attacks by continuing to operationalize Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) solutions

and designing and implementing an enterprise level Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) system.

- Implementing and testing seamless access changes in four bureau regional offices in Anchorage, Alaska (BLM, NPS, BIA, and FWS) with over 700 users. These changes will allow any DOI employee or contractor visiting these buildings to connect to those office networks without having to call the help desk or ask for on-site assistance.
- Creating an authoritative, comprehensive litigation hold list that improves records preservation and improves efficiency of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other document production activities.
- Participating in integrated teams to improve IT workforce development and hiring processes across the Department, including:
 - Supporting the deployment of an enterprise talent management system that delivers on-line training and performance management services by providing technology leadership, security services, and customer support.
 - Developing standard position descriptions for some IT Specialist job series, resulting in a more streamlined hiring process.
- Implementing a cutting-edge Artificial Intelligence (AI) based Open Data tool, highlighting natural resource revenue data. This sets the stage for ensuring data is machine readable, as required under the Open Data Act.

Office of the Secretary Assistant Chief Information Officer (ACIO)

The OS ACIO is the primary organization responsible for providing technology oversight and coordination within and across the Departmental offices. The Departmental Offices have over 3,000 employees with 118 information technology (IT) applications, including 20 High Value Assets (HVAs), 8 major investments, and 27 non-major investments. Historically, offices managed their own information management, technology programs, and investments and had their own internal governance structure. Despite the exceptionally high number of systems, technology spend and complexity, the offices managed with extremely limited support, oversight, and nascent governance. To better meet the requirements of the FITARA and the Department's FITARA Implementation Plan, the ACIO was established in 2020 to provide the technology-related oversight activities of the offices. The ACIO is included in Departmental office leadership meetings, closely involved in issues that include a technology component, and ensures cybersecurity, capital planning and privacy data matters are recognized and addressed in the Departmental Offices.

Office activities include:

- Reviewing email, mobile device, desktop computing, data center network and other technology services and making recommendations to offices and OCIO for improvements to those services.
- Coordinate cybersecurity activities including assessment and authorization of IT systems, security documentation, monitoring, and security remediation activities.
- Coordinating and providing capital planning support.
- Reviewing and certifying annual statements related to IT investments and current and future acquisition activities.

- In coordination with OCIO, ensuring a fully developed records management process in the Departmental Offices.
- Providing information, input, and recommendations relevant to the Departmental Offices in response to DOI-wide activities led by OCIO.
- Reviewing IT related billing and service agreements funded through the Working Capital Fund and making recommendations to voting members of the Working Capital Fund Consortium.

Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

As the Department's independent Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) office, CADR leads DOI's efforts to work collaboratively to prevent, manage and resolve conflict, and ensure that Interior bureaus and offices are trusted, produce sustainable decisions, and carry out their missions more efficiently. Consistent with the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996, the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996, the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978, the Memorandum on Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution issued by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations, the Department's collaboration, conflict management and ADR policies, programs, and procedures encourage effective conflict management, collaborative problem-solving, and dispute resolution to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations.

The goal of the Office is to provide leadership and establish effective conflict management and collaboration policies and practices as well as to ensure access to expert assistance and service delivery to support bureaus and offices in carrying out the Department's missions. These efforts, including timely access to self-help tools, trusted assistance, and clear and consistent policies and guidance, ensure the Department has the skills, tools, and resources to work collaboratively, manage conflict, and resolve disputes. CADR provides Departmentwide leadership and coordination to achieve four primary objectives: establish and implement Departmentwide policies and procedures; provide education and training to develop conflict management and collaboration competencies; ensure timely access to expert impartial assistance; and track and evaluate results for continuous improvement.

CADR provides impartial process design and process assistance to further major Departmental initiatives and Secretarial priorities including impartial and independent facilitation services for Interior organizations undergoing significant transitions as well as other conflict management and dispute resolution assistance. Bureaus and offices also continue to turn to CADR for neutral and confidential assistance with the most challenging issues they face related to diversity, equity, inclusion, and access, as well as environmental justice and Tribal consultation and engagement. This results in significant cost savings for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities leading to reduced litigation costs and increased productivity. In addition, CADR leads and coordinates training for employees on conflict management and communication skills.

Office accomplishments include:

- Supporting the early resolution of workplace concerns, including harassment allegations, by providing all employees with zero-barrier access to a neutral, confidential, independent, and

informal organizational ombuds. Employees trust CADR ombuds to help them with the most sensitive and complex issues they encounter, including many matters that would otherwise be unaddressed because they do not have a straightforward solution. CADR ombuds assist all bureaus and offices in identifying patterns and trends in workplace issues and considering improvements.

- Reducing the cost and time associated with administrative litigation by offering mediation to disputing parties in natural resource, cultural resource, and Tribal matters. Expert mediators assist the government and external parties in seeking constructive solutions to complex issues and the process helps contribute to a reduction in litigation.
- Providing technical assistance for negotiated rulemaking efforts, developing case studies on the Department's negotiated rulemaking efforts upon completion, and maintaining and updating the negotiated rulemaking guidance based on findings and results.
- Designing and delivering annual Departmentwide collaboration and dispute resolution training.
- Conducting systematic tracking and evaluation of the Department's use of collaborative problem solving and dispute resolution processes. Reporting on data collected and recommending improvements to the Department's use of conflict management processes to address internal and external conflicts and disputes.

Interior Business Center (IBC) and Office of Facilities and Administrative Services (OFAS)

The IBC and OFAS are service providers within the OS Working Capital Fund. The IBC delivers administrative and business services to Interior's ten bureaus and multiple offices, and more than 135 other Federal agencies. The OFAS is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the Stewart Lee Udall building in Washington, D.C. Information on the IBC and OFAS services is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Program Performance Estimates

The budget continues efforts to provide high quality Departmentwide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Technology and Business Services program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will prioritize DOI Infrastructure and technology needs including:

- Providing dependable and efficient information technology.
- Maintaining DOI's Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act compliance.
- Continuing to implement robust IT portfolio management capability across DOI, including analytics, strategic planning, and data quality and assurance activities. This will enable data driven decision-making and increase IT spending accountability.
- Managing the implementation of the Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation capabilities resulting in automated network monitoring, real-time analysis of critical security-related information, and enhanced risk-based decision-making.

- Protecting high value information assets by isolating these assets from the shared computing environment.
- Consolidating and relocating data centers, generating cost avoidance through greater energy efficiency and lower rental costs, in compliance with DOI and OMB strategies for consolidating data centers.
- Improving connectivity, with an emphasis on broadband in remote areas and standardized and streamlined WiFi capabilities.
- Transitioned DOI's IT network from the General Services Administration (GSA) Networx contract to the Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) contract. The new contract improves DOI's ability to incorporate emerging technologies and provide greater flexibility to address unique agency needs.
- Enabling DOI employees to easily connect to DOI's network, bureau resources, and local printers at any DOI location, while keeping internal networks secure from non-DOI managed devices.
- Establishing a Departmentwide enterprise IT Service Management and Service Desk ticketing system.
- Establishing a catalog of standard IT products commonly used by employees, focusing specifically on laptop computers.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Central Services

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	33,860	33,860	+1,542	+0	+4,571	39,973	+6,113
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Acquisition and Grants Management Capacity	-\$496	-0-
Govt-wide Council, Cross-Agency Priorities, Federal Executive Board	+\$921	-0-
Diversity Coordination	+\$200	-0-
Zero Emission Vehicles Charging Station for MIB	+\$200	-0-
Increases to OS Administrative Operations Costs	+\$4,414	-0-
Agency Baseline Capacity	-\$668	-0-

The 2023 budget request for Central Services is \$39,973,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$4,571,000 and 0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve Acquisition and Grants Management Capacity (-\$496,000 / -0 FTE) – The budget reflects the realignment of \$496,000 from central services to the Offices of Acquisition Management and Grants Management to increase the Department’s acquisition and grants management policy and oversight capacity by funding 3 additional FTE.

Government-wide Councils, Cross-Agency Priorities Goals, and Federal Executive Board (Increase to DOI Contribution) (+\$921,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$921,000 to fund increases to DOI’s agency contribution for Federal Government Priority Goals (CAP Goals) and Government-wide Councils. These contributions have supported numerous cross-agency management reforms and efficiencies for more than a decade, as well as efforts to improve coordination and reduce duplication. Additionally, the budget request reflects the establishment of a new governance and funding structure to re-invigorate the roles and responsibilities of Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) to advance the Administration’s objectives to strengthen the Federal workforce. The current model relies on an ad hoc structure with individual agencies funding regional FEB staff. The budget request assumes DOI’s contribution to the new centralized FEB program administration and staffing structure which will improve FEB coverage.

Diversity Coordination (+\$200,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 for the Office of the Secretary’s Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility portfolio area. Funding will support Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, bureaus and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Compliance program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, best practices and examine Department and bureau/office roles, responsibilities, and governance.

Zero Emissions Vehicles (ZEV) Charging Stations for MIB (+\$200,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 to plan and implement infrastructure upgrades required for the Main Interior Building to support ZEVs. This investment supports the Administration’s goal to transition the Federal motor vehicle fleet to ZEVs and complements the ZEV budget request across the Department.

Increases to OS Administrative Operations Costs (+\$4,414,000 / +0 FTE) The budget requests \$4.4 million to fund increases to OS centralized administrative services. Central Services supports all offices funded by Departmental Operations and provides a single activity for general overhead support costs and centrally managed programs. Central Services support covers administrative expense items that are not practical to distribute to the various offices in the Office of the Secretary.

The recent focus on IT modernization and strengthening DOI’s cybersecurity has resulted in significant increases in IT security support costs for OS systems which support the DOI enterprise. OS has also seen a significant increase in desktop requirements resulting from increased cybersecurity needs. In total IT operations and cybersecurity costs for OS have increased by 202% since 2017 and account for \$2.5 million of the requested increase. Over the last four years, human resources servicing costs for OS have increased by 30% to support Executive Resources management, increased labor relations coordination, and new hiring initiatives and Departmentwide strategic sourcing initiatives and increased contract/grant workload has resulted in a substantial increase of 96% for acquisition services provided to OS by the Interior Business Center. These increases reflect the level of engagement and leadership OS provides to the DOI Enterprise.

Agency Baseline Capacity (-\$668,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes -\$668,000 which reflects the incremental amount for the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

The Central Services Program Element supports all offices funded by this appropriation and provides a single activity for general overhead support costs and centrally managed programs. Central Services support covers administrative expense items that are not practical to distribute to the various offices in the Office of the Secretary. Examples of this type of cost include:

- Rental payments to the General Services Administration and security costs to the Department of Homeland Security.
- Reimbursement to the Department of Labor for worker's compensation and unemployment compensation paid to current and former Office of the Secretary employees funded by the Office of the Secretary–Departmental Operations appropriation.
- Communications costs, such as Federal Telecommunications System and postage.
- Services provided to the Office of the Secretary which are financed through the Working Capital Fund, including guard services, financial management, payroll services, internal mail service, procurement and property management, and information technology services.
- Personnel services and background investigations procured from BSEE and the Department of Defense.

Also funded in this activity are discretionary, centrally managed programs including:

- Equipment replacement.
- Extraordinary, unplanned costs including lump sum leave payments, complaint investigations, settlements, and attorney's fees.
- Employee performance and cash awards.

Program Performance Estimates

Continued seamless operation of essential building management and administration support services that are transparent to Interior employees and clients and central to accomplishment of the Department's mission will continue uninterrupted through fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

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Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Office of Hearings and Appeals

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,480	7,480	+259	+0	+789	8,528	+1,048
FTE	33	38	+0	+0	+0	38	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
E-Filing and Case Docket Management System Operations & Maintenance	+\$369	-0-
Fully Fund OHA's Judicial Positions	+\$200	-0-
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$220	-0-

The 2023 budget request for the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) is \$8,528,000 and 38 FTE, a program change of +\$789,000 and 0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Change

E-Filing and Case Docket Management O&M (+\$369,000 / 0 FTE) – The 2023 Budget includes a \$369,000 increase to operate and maintain OHA's E-filing and Case Docket Management System. The E-filing system replaces an antiquated system of mailing hard copies of case-related documents, which is time-intensive requiring significant resources to be spent processing and mailing incoming and outgoing filings, supplies, postage, and physical space for file storage. Managing hard copy files necessitates a physical presence in an office environment and interaction with mail or mailing services not only by OHA employees, but also by the parties, including the Departmental bureaus, external entities, and affected members of the public. The impact of COVID-19 and the exponential increase in telework has made the need of a comprehensive adjudicatory E-filing and Case Docket Management System essential to the continuity of efficient and effective operations for OHA and the public.

The new Case Docket Management System replaced an outdated system that was vulnerable to security flaws, required OHA employees to divert time away from adjudicating cases to interact with the system, and did not have the capability to manage productivity or provide accountability. The \$369,000 reflects the estimated annual software licensing and maintenance costs associated with software updates and user support of the new system. It will also help ensure the new E-filing and Case Docket Management System, which is the backbone supporting OHA's functions, will be operated and maintained more securely and efficiently. The new system will integrate the functions of the outdated system, the varying uses of paper files across OHA units, and other ad hoc information management methods into one

uniform, streamlined, consolidated system that is efficient, secure, and adequately protects the sensitive data of OHA litigants.

Fully Fund OHA's Judicial Positions (+\$200,000 / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$200,000 to fully fund OHA's programmed FTEs ensuring the most effective mix of judicial and legal positions. OHA provides due process to outside litigants that can result in a final agency decision on a particular matter. These matters include those related to the Administration's priorities of conservation, clean energy, underserved communities, and Tribal programs. Case data in FY 2020, FY 2021 and FY 2022 illustrates the need for the correct number of judicial positions and improving the number of cases concluded. OHA continues to carry a significant backlog of cases which cannot be adequately addressed without fully funding OHA's FTE. By the time these matters reach OHA for a hearing or an appeal, the bureaus that make the initial decision and the parties affected by the decision have invested in gathering data, reviewing data, engaging the public, and analyzing or drafting the agency decisions. This program change to correctly price OHA positions will not only support OHA, but also the parties before it, many of whom have already expended significant time and resources prior to the decision reaching OHA for adjudication. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for the Department.

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$220,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$220,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Program Overview

OHA exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary for conducting hearings and considering and deciding administrative appeals within the jurisdiction of DOI. OHA provides an impartial forum where parties affected by the decisions of the bureaus may obtain independent review of those decisions. It fulfills Interior's trust responsibility with respect to the probate of Indian trust estates and the disposition of other matters involving Indian trust assets. It also promotes negotiated solutions to disputes involving bureau decisions.

By providing independent review of bureau decisions, OHA affords administrative due process to outside litigants that fosters confidence in Departmental actions. By developing a consistent body of administrative precedent construing applicable statutes and regulations, OHA provides legal guidance to officials across the Department and promotes uniformity of bureau decision making. OHA review ensures the Department has an opportunity to correct its own administrative errors, final agency decisions are consistent with law, and Federal courts have fully developed records on which to base judicial review of agency actions.

OHA employs Administrative Judges, Administrative Law Judges (ALJs), Indian Probate Judges (IPJs), and one Attorney Decision Maker (ADM) in its two hearings divisions and two permanent boards of appeal. These officials render decisions in cases pertaining to public lands and their resources, the regulation of surface coal mining, appeals of administrative decisions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian probate matters. The Director's Office provides management oversight and administrative support

to the entire organization. In addition, the Director's Office has jurisdiction to review decisions and to decide various appeals not assigned to one of OHA's permanent appeals boards. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for the Department.

OHA is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, and has field offices located in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Rapid City, South Dakota; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Bloomington, Minnesota.

Director's Office — The Director's Office (DIR) decides appeals to the Secretary that do not fall within the appellate review jurisdiction of OHA's established appeals boards. The Director may appoint OHA judges or attorneys to conduct hearings or to sit on ad hoc boards of appeal. The Director's Office has authority to assume jurisdiction over matters before an OHA appeals board and review OHA appeals board decisions. Cases decided by the Director's Office include:

- employee debt collection and waiver cases,
- property board of survey appeals,
- quarters rental rate adjustment appeals,
- Uniform Relocation Assistance Act payment appeals,
- acreage limitation appeals under the Reclamation Reform Act,
- civil penalty assessments under the Endangered Species Act,
- the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and
- the National Indian Gaming Act Commission appeals.

The following table shows past and projected changes in the Director's Office caseload:

Workload	2021	2022	2023
Received	45	35	30
Concluded	45	20	30
End of Year (pending)	37	52	52

Interior Board of Indian Appeals — The Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) decides appeals from administrative decisions rendered by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials. It also decides appeals from decisions rendered by the Hearings Divisions' judges in Indian probate cases and cases under the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act. IBIA also receives appeals from certain decisions made in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The following table shows past and projected changes in IBIA's caseload over the last three years:

IBIA Workload	2021	2022	2023
Received	102	70	85
Concluded	62	85	95
End of Year (pending)	179	164	154

Interior Board of Land Appeals — The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) provides appellate review of a wide variety of decisions made by Departmental officials relating to the use and disposition of public lands and their resources. These include:

- land selections arising under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,
- the use and disposition of mineral resources in certain acquired lands of the United States and in the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf, and
- the conduct of surface coal mining under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. IBLA also reviews decisions from ALJs in Departmental cases.

The following table shows past and projected changes in IBLA’s caseload:

IBLA Workload	2021	2022	2023
Received	355	300	325
Concluded	517	200	400
End of Year (pending)	426	526	451

Departmental Cases Hearings Division — The ALJs in the Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD) preside over hearings in all Interior cases required by law to be conducted on the record pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 554. Cases heard include cases under the:

- Mining Law of 1872,
- Taylor Grazing Act,
- the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act,
- Endangered Species Act,
- Debt Collection Act,
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (relating to conditions and prescriptions on hydroelectric licenses),
- Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and
- Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986.

In addition, the ALJs conduct hearings in Interior cases that are referred to the Division by one of OHA’s appeals boards, the Director, or the Secretary, and also provide a hearings process as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs’ Federal acknowledgment program.

Land Cases	2021	2022	2023
Received	135	100	125
Concluded	86	60	95
End of Year (pending)	244	284	314

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement (WELSA) Cases —The ALJs in DCHD render heirship determinations for eligibility to receive compensation under the WELSA statute. The following table shows past and projected changes in the WELSA caseload:

WELSA Cases	2021	2022	2023
Received	84	75	75
Concluded	63	100	75
End of Year (pending)	150	125	125

Probate Hearings Division — The Probate Hearings Division (PHD) ALJs, IPJs, and ADM in this Division exercise the Secretary’s trust responsibility in conducting hearings and rendering decisions in Indian probate matters. The following table shows past and projected changes in the Division’s caseload:

Probate Hearings	2021	2022	2023
Received	3,008	3,000	4,000
Concluded	4,160	4,000	4,000
End of Year (pending)	3,610	2,610	2,610

Program Performance Estimates

FY 2022 and FY 2023 projections for case receipts and cases concluded are impacted by factors such as the pandemic, staffing fluctuations, large sets of related cases, and other non-case related work. Projections consider past years’ averages and the trends of increases and decreases, but the unique factors of FY 2021 and FY 2022 have resulted in greater fluctuations in case receipts and cases concluded. OHA cannot control or precisely predict what can affect the influx of cases as they can involve entities outside of OHA or the Department. In addition, during FY 2022 and FY 2023, most OHA units will be working on substantive rulemakings. PHD and IBIA will collaborate with the Solicitor, BIA, and BTFA on a BIA regulatory effort as well as begin work on the second phase of improvements to the Indian Probate regulations. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, IBLA, DCHD, and the Director’s office will undertake a Notice and Comment Rulemaking as a result of a comprehensive review of OHA’s regulations. In FY 2023, OHA will be implementing a Direct Final Rule and new procedures related to the deployment of the electronic filing and case docket management system. All the non-case related efforts will require staff time outside of case-related work but are projected to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of OHA operations over the long-term.

DIR received fewer cases in FY 2021, in part due to policy changes that became effective in FY 2019 and in part due to the pandemic. Case receipts for DIR are projected to stay at the lower rates in FY 2022 and FY 2023, and not return to historical averages. DIR experienced significant staff shortages in FY 2021 and FY 2022, and existing staff, including Ad Hoc Board members, focused efforts on non-casework management priorities including OHA regulatory initiatives, the development and deployment of the electronic filing capability and case docket management system, and other operational changes.

IBIA received more cases in FY 2021, but incoming cases for FY 2022 remain at a slower pace. The projection for FY 2023 is slightly increased case receipts from the last year, returning nearer to the FY

2019 average. IBIA was unable to fill a judge vacancy in the 4th quarter of FY 2021 or during the first two quarters of FY 2022, which had a negative impact on case productivity in FY 2021 and FY 2022.

IBLA saw a marked increase in cases received in FY 2021 due in part to receipt of groups of related cases. It is difficult to project whether IBLA will receive another group of related cases in FY 2023. If bureau decisions that were delayed due to the pandemic begin to move forward, the number of appeals may increase. For these reasons, in FY 2023, cases received are projected to be slightly higher than in FY 2022.

The number of cases IBLA is projected to conclude is affected by a variety of factors. Since June 2018, OHA has experienced fluctuations in the number of Judges onboard at IBLA. As a result of a June 2018 Supreme Court decision in *Lucia v. Securities Exchange Commission*, 138 S.Ct. 2044, it was determined the Secretary would need to appoint all OHA Judges. During this time, the filling of any Judge vacancies was on hold. In April 2020, these positions were filled with the hiring of two new permanent Judges and four detailed temporary Judges. Prior to April 2020, IBLA had four Judges. After April 2020, IBLA had between 10 and 11 Judges. Both the opportunity to dispose of a group of related cases and this temporary surge in the number of Judges between April 2020 and May 2021 led to an exponential increase in cases concluded in FY 2020 and FY 2021. This increase in staffing also allowed IBLA to address some of the backlog of cases that would not have been possible otherwise. During the last two quarters of FY 2021 and the first quarter of FY 2022, the details for three temporary Judges concluded, and one term Judge and three permanent Judges, including the Chief Judge, left the IBLA to retire or for other work opportunities. As of January 2022, IBLA had four permanent Judges and case productivity is expected to continue at lower rates in FY 2022 until IBLA's remaining permanent Judge positions are backfilled.

DCHD experienced an increase in incoming Lands cases in FY 2021, but this was due to receipt of a group of related cases. Given fluctuations in case receipts over the last decade, the projections for FY 2022 and FY 2023 are based on a historical average. During the second half of FY 2021 and first half of FY 2022, two Judges, including the Chief Judge, retired, leaving two vacancies that are projected to be filled in the third quarter of FY 2022 and FY 2023 respectively. As such, DCHD is expected to decrease case conclusions in FY 2022 and slightly increase case conclusions in FY 2023.

The number of WELSA and Probate cases received have been impacted by the pandemic's effect on agencies who prepare cases sent to OHA. While the number of cases had been trending downward, a sharp dip occurred in FY 2020. Substantially fewer cases were received in FY 2020 than in prior years, and that trend continued for the rest of FY 2021 and into FY 2022. The agencies who prepare the cases indicate they have a build-up of cases as a result of the pandemic, and if they are able to resume processing their cases, OHA expects a potential increase in the number of cases received in FY 2022. OHA expects PHD cases concluded to increase due to the filling of five critical Judge vacancies in FY 2021. During FY 2022, OHA saw these Judges increasing their case conclusions to meet fluctuations in case receipts.

Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations (Discretionary Authority)							
Indian Country Appraisals							
(\$000)	11,204	11,204	+404	+0	+2,687	14,295	+3,091
FTE	47	59	+0	+0	+0	59	+0
*Permanent Appropriation (Land and Water Conservation Fund)							
Federal Lands Appraisals							
(\$000)	19,000	19,000	+0	+0	+0	19,000	+0
FTE	60	80	+0	+0	+0	80	+0
Total (Discretionary and Permanent Authority)							
(\$000)	30,204	30,204	+404	+0	+2,687	33,295	+3,091
FTE	107	139	+0	+0	+0	139	+0

* Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted. All FY 2022 and FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not include a sequester reduction.

Summary of Program Changes

The 2023 Discretionary budget request for AVSO Indian Country Appraisals is \$14,295,000 and 59 FTE, a program change of +\$2,687,000 from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$387	-0-
Improve Surge Capacity and Appraisal Completion	+\$300	-0-
Tribal Shares Contract Support Costs	+\$2,000	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$387,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$387,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Improve AVSO Surge Capacity and Appraisal Completion (+\$300,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget proposes to increase funding for AVSO Indian appraisals to help improve AVSO's ability to fully support

Secretarial Priorities and meet the Biden-Harris Administration priority to promote and support Indian Self Determination and Tribal Self Governance as described in Presidential Memorandum dated January 26, 2021 encouraging empowerment of Tribal governments in Self-Governance activities. AVSO expects significant impacts to operational capabilities as more Tribes/Consortiums assume the responsibility for the appraisal function.

The additional funding will allow for management to develop strategic solutions that include obtaining a contracted appraisal staff responsible for addressing seasonal surges which will be conducted in compliance with OMB Memorandum M-22-03, *Advancing Equity in Procurement* (December 2, 2021) and Executive Order 13895, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government*. The result of having this contracted staff will bolster AVSO's ability to review Fair Market Value appraisals and related projects each year. Contracted staff will augment AVSO appraisal staff in their review and confirmation of an average of 4,650 Indian Country appraisals each year from FY 2017 through FY 2020, with other projects introduced on an ad hoc basis depending on AVSO's needs. Combined, all these efforts will allow AVSO to identify areas for improvement and meet Departmental requirements in compliance with OMB Circular A-123; the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA); and provide valuation services to include real estate, timber and mineral appraisals that are completed within national standards and delivered to meet the Department's acquisition schedules.

Tribal Shares Contract Support Costs (+\$2,000,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$2.0 million to support the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) oversight and funding responsibilities for Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs authorized under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA or P.L. 93-638) and mineral evaluation work to Indian Country. There are currently 36 Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs in operation under Title I (6 programs) and Title IV (30 programs) of ISDEAA that are funded from AVSO's Indian appraisal program appropriation. Tribal appraisal programs are an important component of self-governance activities and contribute to the Department's support for increasing Tribal sovereignty. Other Indian Country appraisal services provided on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Hearings and Appeals, and Solicitor are also financed from the same program funding. As new Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs are approved, the funds available for Indian Country appraisal and mineral work decreases, leaving less funding available to support realty operations. The program increase will fully fund the Tribe/Consortium programs while allowing AVSO to maintain and improve service to both the Tribe/Consortium and non-Tribal appraisal programs by reducing backlog and delivery time of valuation assignments.

Program Overview

The AVSO provides credible, timely, and efficient valuation services to assist the Department in fulfilling its fiduciary trust responsibilities for Tribes and beneficiaries in Trust and Restricted fee real property transactions as well as ensuring the public trust in Federal real property transactions. AVSO was created as the Department's single appraisal organization by Secretarial Order 3363, March 18, 2018 and brought together two strong appraisal and valuation entities – the Office of Valuation Services (OVS) and the Office of Appraisal Services (OAS). OAS was previously a part of the former Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). OAS functioned effectively to serve Indian Country and assumed

responsibility for property appraisals for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP). The Office of Valuation Services (OVS) was originally established as the “Appraisal Services Directorate” in November 2003, when real property appraisal functions were reformed in the Department resulting in consolidation of the Federal lands appraisal function into a single office independent of the realty function. Appraisers were consolidated from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the National Park Service (NPS) into OVS. From 2003 through 2018, the OVS provided valuation oversight to OAS, and supported the valuation program of the LBBP through the OVS Division of Minerals Evaluation.

Valuation services provided to the Department’s bureaus and offices are diverse and include real property appraisals, appraisal reviews, evaluation of mineral potential, area-wide minerals evaluations, concession valuations, and consultations on property value and real property. These valuation services are required for land acquisition, disposal, exchange, probate settlement and may include a variety of real property interests such as mineral and water rights, rights of way, partial interests in lands such as conservation or flowage easements, improvements, crops, and crop damage, and determination of fair market rent or other compensation due for the use of Federal or Indian lands.

AVSO operates two primary valuation programs in support of Departmental priorities which are funded by two different funding sources. Indian Country appraisals are funded from general fund appropriations and Federal land appraisal activities are primarily funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Additional programs financed by other sources of funds include the LBBP to support the implementation of the *Cobell* settlement, the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, and the Refuge Revenue Sharing Program within the FWS, and the BOR appraisal program.

Indian Country Appraisals

The AVSO Indian land appraisal program provides real property appraisal services to American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Hearing and Appeals (OHA), Office of the Solicitor, Eastern Oklahoma (SOL, EO), and Tribes under Public Law 93-638 Tribal/Consortium Appraisal Programs. AVSO appraises trust and restricted fee lands created by the treaties, Spanish Land Grants, Presidential Executive Orders, and the Dawes Allotment Act of 1887. AVSO provides various types of valuation services to Indian Country including appraisal, appraisal review, and consulting services in support of varied land acquisition, disposal, exchange, trespass, leasing, probate, partitions, rights of way and permitting activities. All appraisals and appraisal reviews are completed in accordance with the USPAP, and if applicable, to the UASFLA.

All valuation-related positions within the Indian Land Appraisals require licensure (Certified General Appraiser) in at least one State and all GS-13 and above Appraisers or Review Appraisers are required to maintain a professional appraisal designation compliant with Departmental policy (602 DM 1).

Federal Land Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

Client bureaus for AVSO related to the LWCF program are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Valuation operations in

support of AVSO's Federal land client bureaus are primarily funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The passage of the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation and its financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations will bring substantial change to AVSO's operations necessary to carry out the Department's important missions related to its stewardship of America's national treasures. One significant portion of GAOA amended the authorization for the LWCF (54 U.S.C 200303) to provide full and permanent funding for the program. The law provides for a deposit of \$900 million into the LWCF each fiscal year which is available the next fiscal year to support the purposes of the program.

The Department of the Interior's LWCF programs include:

- Land Acquisition programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service
- Appraisal and Valuation Services
- National Park Service
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act

In support of these programs, AVSO provides valuation services to the LWCF bureau programs to support their ability to conduct realty actions related to LWCF areas. Types of properties appraised by AVSO in support of these programs include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. Appraisal reviews for Federal land acquisition, which are an inherently governmental function, are provided to ensure that all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA or the "Yellow Book") and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When there is a non-Federal entity, AVSO provides an oversight and compliance function at the request of the program and helps to ensure the Department's financial assistance programs are complying with the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) (2 CFR 1402) which AVSO helped to develop. This regulation ensures the same UASFLA appraisal standards are applied when Federal funds are used to acquire interests in real property whether it is a direct acquisition by the United States or a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI's programs.

The Federal Land Appraisal division also provides appraisal services to the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), which is funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF). Additional information on these appraisal services is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

All valuation-related positions within the Federal Lands Appraisal Division require licensure (Certified General Appraiser) in at least one State and all GS-13 and above Appraisers or Review Appraisers are required to maintain a professional appraisal designation compliant with Departmental policy (602 DM 1).

Improving Client Appraisal and Valuation Services Data Management

Federal Land appraisal and valuation requests are submitted through the Appraisal Valuation Information System (AVIS) which is a cloud-based platform that allows real-time monitoring of case status and robust reporting options to keep clients well informed of the status of their valuation assignments. Since the consolidation of Indian Country Appraisals under AVSO in 2018, AVSO has been working to incorporate valuation requests from the Indian appraisal program into this platform. The expected deployment of the Departmentwide system is scheduled for July of 2022. The deployment of AVIS will allow clients in Indian Country the same access to real-time case status and robust reporting options for better coordination between AVSO appraisers and the Indian appraisal clients.

Program Performance Estimates*Indian Country Appraisals*

In 2021, AVSO completed 4,250 Indian Trust Property cases containing 637,250 acres with an aggregate value of over \$280 million. The majority of Indian Appraisal cases are not for acquisition of real property by the United States and are not required to comply with the UASFLA or Yellow Book. Indian appraisals are required to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) which applies to all licensed appraisers within the United States.

Appraisal backlog has been an ongoing problem within Indian Country both in the Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and the appraisals on Indian Trust property. AVSO expects significant operational impact with decreased available Indian appraisal funding as more Tribes/Consortiums assume the responsibility for the appraisal function to meet the Biden-Harris Administration priority to promote and support Indian Self Determination and Tribal Self Governance. The 2023 budget request level fully funds Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and allows AVSO to improve capacity to benefit both Indian appraisal operations. AVSO is also taking several steps to identify areas for improvement specific to Indian appraisals and increase its flexibility and efficiency across its portfolio.

Due to regulatory differences in executing valuation services for Indian Trust properties and Federal lands, AVSO is working to identify areas where formal appraisals may not be necessary and other valuation tools can be used to meet the regulatory requirements. An example of this is the determination of compensation for Rights-of-Way over Indian lands granted pursuant to regulations found at 25 CFR 169. This regulation allows for the use of “market analysis, appraisal, or other appropriate valuation method” to determine the compensation for the right-of-way. AVSO has used Reservation-wide market analysis in high demand areas to provide a right-of-way schedule that can be used in lieu of appraisals while maintaining compliance with the regulations. There may be other areas of realty practice in Indian Country that can use other valuation methods as long as they are compliant with relevant law, regulation, and policy. AVSO will review valuation regulations to identify opportunities to use other valuation methods that will maximize the efficiency of AVSO’s Indian Country operations.

Federal Lands Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

In FY 2021, the AVSO completed more than 480 Federal land valuation cases representing approximately 145,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$390 million. Approximately 80% of Federal land appraisals require compliance with the UASFLA or Yellow Book which includes specific requirements for appraisals supporting acquisitions or real property interests by the United States. These appraisals are also required to comply with the more general USPAP which applies to all licensed or certified appraisers and types of appraisals. With the passage of GAOA and full funding of the LWCF, AVSO projects a 50% increase in the number of requests for valuation services in FY 2022 and FY 2023 over the numbers of appraisals in FY 2021. The complexity of many of these cases requires a high level of expertise within AVSO to meet this expected surge. Another factor that will likely increase the demand for AVSO's services is the Biden-Harris Administration's goal to conserve 30 percent of America's land and ocean areas by the year 2030. Because these actions may involve acquisition of real property interests, AVSO will be involved and coordinating with the LWCF bureaus to meet this challenge.

Another area that AVSO will address is the need for legal appraisal instructions issued by Department Solicitors. The UASFLA or Yellow Book's most recent publication (2016) includes multiple areas where legal instructions are required for many appraisals conducted for GAOA/LWCF funded acquisitions and exchanges. AVSO has an agreement in place to fund a dedicated Attorney-Advisor position within the Office of the Solicitor to ensure appraisals comply with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Act regulations and the companion appraisal standards for federal acquisitions contained in UASFLA.

Staffing to meet the anticipated increases in demands remains a challenge. Over the last 12 months, AVSO has made 15 attempts to recruit and fill the 35-40 appraisal vacancies within the staff. The average number of referred applicants over that period is five. AVSO has filled 33 positions however 50% were internal promotions which did not decrease the number of overall vacancies. In addition, continued attrition due to retirements and resignations resulted in a net loss of one appraiser over 12 months of continuous recruiting. This is a profession-wide problem with a limited number of qualified applicants due to an aging appraisal profession with 51% of appraisers over the age of 51 and 20% over the age of 66. To mitigate these impacts, AVSO has requested approval of a special pay rate for appraisal staff of up to 15% over the General Schedule through the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Lack of staff has a direct impact on timely delivery of appraisals to clients and improvement in the timeliness of service remains a top goal for AVSO as we are able to fill vacant appraisal positions. Since the creation of AVSO by Secretarial Order 3363 in March of 2018, the number of AVSO appraisers on staff has decreased by 17% and delivery times have increased by nearly 30%. While other factors affect delivery time such as increased periods of performance in contracted appraisals, lack of adequate staffing is the primary driver in these increases in delivery times. Because of the challenges in identifying qualified appraisal staff to fill these vacancies, AVSO is conducting a position-neutral restructure to maximize program management efficiencies at a regional level rather than the current model of a client focused national program for each bureau. The restructure will allow AVSO Regional Directors to manage their staff to meet the needs of their clients at the field level and create a nimbler organization to meet the needs of our various clients.

AVSO has undertaken a series of quarterly client-focused meetings to work with bureau partners to identify areas in both organizations that can aid in reducing the time necessary to complete appraisals and to help identify systemic issues across all client bureaus. These meetings have been essential in ensuring AVSO and the client bureaus work together to maximize the impact of the GAOA/LWCF funds. By taking these steps to identify efficiencies and solutions to common problems, AVSO hopes to further reduce the time necessary to complete appraisal assignments.

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Activity: Management Services
Program Element: USBM Worker's Compensation

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	286	286	+0	+0	+0	286	+0
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

Program Overview

This activity funds worker's compensation payments for former U.S. Bureau of Mines employees. The activity was added to the Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations appropriation in the 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

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Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	1,305	1,305	+75	+0	+301	1,681	+376
FTE	9	8	+0	+0	+3	11	+3
Permanent Appropriation (Revenue from Museum Fees)							
(\$000)	4	20	+0	+0	+0	20	+0
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total							
(\$000)	1,309	1,325	+75	+0	+301	1,701	+376
FTE	9	8	+0	+0	+3	11	+3

Summary of Program Changes

The 2023 Discretionary budget request for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is \$1,681,000 and 11 FTE, and program change of +\$301,000 and + 3 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Agency Baseline Capacity	+\$46	-0-
Improve Security and Coverage to IACB Museums	+\$255	+3

Justification of Program Changes

Agency Baseline Capacity (+\$46,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$46,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

Improve Security and Coverage to IACB Museums (+\$255,000 /+3 FTE) – The 2023 budget request proposes to increase IACB’s museum staffing so there will be a minimum of two staff positions at each of the three regional museums. Increasing museum staffing improves IACB personnel and museum security as well as improves museum operations and accessibility to the public. IACB museums directly support President Biden’s Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and the Secretary’s priority, to reaffirm the Administration’s commitment to re-establishing Federal respect for Tribal sovereignty, strengthening the Nation-to-Nation relationship between the government and Indian Tribes, empowering self-

determination, and advancing racial justice for Native communities. Additionally, the IACB's museum operations are in keeping with the President's Plan for Tribal Nations, which underscores that "arts and crafts are a big economic driver for Indian Country," such as the Plan's commitment to safeguard cultural resources, expand economic opportunity and community development in Native Communities, and invest in education and youth engagement.

The proposed increase also supports the Department's mandate to address the intersecting challenges of COVID 19, economic recovery, and racial equity. Indian artists and their businesses have been hit exponentially hard economically due to the cancelation of Indian art markets and related arts sales venues nationwide. Additional museum staff will enable the IACB Indian museums to further expand and enhance their support and promotion of authentic Indian artists and the sale of their creative work directly benefiting Tribal members, communities, and Tribes. This increase also supports the Secretary's strong interest in promoting and supporting Indian economies, businesses, arts, and culture. As the Secretary states in her Departmental public service announcement promoting the IACB and its mission, the production and sale of authentic Indian art provides major support to Tribal economies, <https://www.doi.gov/iacb/secretary-interior-debra-haaland-supports-indian-art-this-iacb-psa-0>.

Program Overview

The IACB is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (IACA). The IACA contains both criminal and civil provisions to combat counterfeit activity in the American Indian and Alaska Native (Indian) arts and crafts market, including the influx of mass-produced and imported counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. The IACB operates three museums in Indian Country dedicated to the promotion, integrity, and preservation of authentic Indian art and culture. As other key components of its mission, IACB promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian art and craftwork; and increases participation of Indians in fine arts and crafts businesses and assists emerging artists' entry into the market. The sale of Indian art and craftwork by individual Indian producers, businesses, and Tribal-run operations, as well as other members of the overall Indian arts market, exceeds \$1.5 billion a year.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector. Its five-member Board of Commissioners serves without compensation, are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and determine the IACB's policies. A small portion of program costs is absorbed through user fees, generated from nominal seasonal museum entry fees, leases, and licensing. The activities of the IACB support Departmental goals for promoting self-determination and economic self-sufficiency of, and law enforcement protections for, the federally recognized Tribes, Indians, and their communities.

The top priority of the IACB is enforcement of the criminal and civil provisions of the Act, which was enacted in response to growing sales of counterfeit Indian art and craft products misrepresented as produced by Indians. The Act is a truth-in-advertising law that prohibits the marketing of products as Indian made, when such products are not made by Indians as defined by the Act. It is intended to protect Indian artists and artisans, businesses, Tribes, and consumers; protect Indian cultural heritage; and promote economic self-reliance.

The IACB operates the Southern Plains Indian Museum located in Anadarko, Oklahoma; the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; and the Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, Montana. The museums house and exhibit extensive historic and contemporary collections of Plains Indian art. The museums also showcase the work of up-and-coming contemporary Indian artists from across the country through changing exhibitions to provide entrepreneurial opportunities to Indian artists.

The IACB and its museums provide Indian artists access to Indian art markets nationwide, enhance the economic vitality of Indian communities, educate consumers about the importance and inherent value of authentic Indian art, inform consumers and Indian artists about their protections under the Act, and bring the Indian arts community together to celebrate and preserve their rich cultural heritage.

Program Performance Estimates

During 2023, the IACB will continue its law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement (FWS), which undertakes comprehensive Act investigations and enforcement in conjunction with the IACB staff. This collaboration, with an expanded IACB/FWS Act Investigative Unit of FWS Special Agents dedicated to IACA enforcement that recently expanded with additional agents in the West, including Alaska, continues to exponentially strengthen the IACB's ability to address counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. This enforcement work includes addressing the onslaught of overseas knock-offs, which undermine Indian economies, self-determination, cultural heritage, and the future of Indian art and craftwork as an original American treasure. In collaboration with the FWS, the IACB will build upon its multi-state and international law enforcement actions to respond to Act violations, which have culminated in numerous successful indictments, convictions, and sentencing.

The IACB will continue its existing collaborations with other Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, and various key State Attorney Generals to protect Indian artists and consumers. The IACB will continue to educate and work with Tribes and Tribal affiliated organizations, the Indian arts and crafts industry, tourist bureaus, cultural institutions, and consumers nationwide to increase awareness about the Act's protections, requirements, and prohibitions to encourage the broadest possible compliance.

The IACB will continue its work with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to promote trademarks, copyrights, collective marks, and branding, as well as provide virtual, and when possible in-person, workshops on intellectual property rights protections (IP) and marketing, to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes. Through workshops, Indian art markets, and other venues, the IACB will distribute the newly revised IACB/USPTO IP brochure and work with Indian artists to strengthen protections for their creative work. As the use of IP protections in Indian Country expands, there will be an increase in the public recognition, value, and reliance on products marketed as authentic Indian art.

- In support of the Administration's priorities to strengthen Tribal sovereignty, promote *Buy American*, and address economic disparities in underserved areas, while advancing Indian Country's and Indian artists' work to recover from the pandemic's devastating impact, the IACB will continue to refine, update, and expand its services and programs. This will include expansion of the IACB's virtual programming, including online contemporary Indian artist exhibitions at its three museums, cultural workshops, and related marketing presentations and webinars. These efforts will also include expansion of ongoing IACB collaborations, for

example, with the National Parks Service to enhance and grow the purchase and sale of authentic Indian art and craftwork by concessions within National Parks, with the National Endowment for the Arts to identify and support underserved Indian communities, and with the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration to promote the sale of authentic Indian art to overseas markets.

- During 2023, the IACB will continue virtual, and when possible in-person, participation in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the IACA, promote compliance and enforcement of IACA, and to field complaints of potential violations of IACA. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the existing Indian art market, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity of the authentic Indian art market.

BIL Ecosystem Restoration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Annual Spend Plan Ecosystem Restoration

Introduction

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law on November 15, 2021, making this once-in-a-generation investment in the Nation’s infrastructure and economic competitiveness a reality. This landmark investment will rebuild America’s critical infrastructure, tackle the climate crisis, advance environmental justice, and drive the creation of good-paying union jobs. By addressing long-overdue improvements and strengthening our resilience to the changing climate, this investment in our communities across the country will grow the economy sustainably and equitably so everyone gets ahead for decades to come.

The Office of the Secretary submits this annual spend plan for FY 2023, which outlines the Department’s proposal for obligating funds made available under Title VIII, Section 40804, Ecosystem Restoration. DOI will invest Ecosystem Restoration funds strategically, justly, and efficiently to improve the functioning, resilience, and ecological adaptability of ecosystems in a manner that boosts local economies, puts Americans to work, and strengthens partnerships with States, Tribes, territories and other stakeholders to restore and connect important ecosystems, support Tribal climate resilience, and restore culturally important lands—all guided by science and best practices for effective restoration.

Program Summary

The BIL provides a total of \$905 million to the Office of the Secretary for the DOI appropriated portions of Title VIII, Section 40804, Ecosystem Restoration (ER), shown in Table 1. Funding is provided as emergency appropriations and is available for obligation until expended, with specific amounts made available for the period of fiscal years 2022-2026. Funds are available for obligation as follows: \$337 million in FY 2022; \$142 million annually in FY 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026.

There are ten Activities listed under the ER Program section of the BIL (Table 1), with some having split funding with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and others having USDA-only funding but with required DOI coordination and involvement. One Activity is USDA-only and requires no DOI involvement.

Of the ten Activities, there are seven Activities for which funds are appropriated to DOI. There also is a Working Capital Fund to be established to support the requirements of contracts to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands (Activity 1). Note that the Working Capital Fund is to be shared with USDA.

In Table 1, funding authority is ***bolded and italicized*** for Activities that require specific funding vehicles; remaining funding authorities are for existing bureau and office activities or are not specifically limited in law.

The BIL language states that monies under the ER Program may be transferred between the USDA and DOI and into any account therein.

The Section 40804 appropriation requires 0.5 percent of its funds to be directly transferred to the Inspector General, by FY allocation, for oversight. Additionally, up to 3 percent of the amounts made available in each FY may be obligated for “salaries, expenses, and administration” that are not programmatic in nature.

Section 40804(c) requires submission of a list of projects to be funded by the contracts authorized within Activity 1a. The project list is to include a detailed description of each project and an estimate of its cost, including salaries and expenses, and must be submitted to Congress no later than 90 days before the end of each FY for the subsequent year’s planned spending.

Table 1. Activities, descriptions, and total amounts enacted in BIL by Activity

Activity	Description	Total Enacted Amounts (\$000)*
Activity 1a	Contracts to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands	\$50,000
Activity 1b	Working Capital Fund (for Activity 1a Contracts)	\$100,000
Activity 2	Good Neighbor Agreements with States and Tribes	\$40,000
Activity 3	Coordination with USDA on Wood Products Infrastructure	-
Activity 4	Grants to States and Tribes for Voluntary Restoration	\$400,000
Activity 5	Grants to States and Tribes for temporary water crossings	-
Activity 6	Invasive Species	\$100,000
Activity 7	Resilient Recreation Sites on Federal Lands	\$45,000
Activity 8	Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands	\$100,000
Activity 9	National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy	\$70,000
Activity 10	Coordination with USDA for Landscape Scale, Aquatic-focused Restoration	-
Total		\$905,000

** Funds are available for obligation as follows: \$337 million in FY 2022; \$142 million annually in FY 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026; .05% of each year’s allocation shall be transferred to OIG; maximum 3% of total allowable for salaries, expenses, and administration, not specified by Activity.*

For FY 2023, the Office of the Secretary estimates obligations for ER funds across all the Activities are not likely to exceed \$241.5 million (Table 2). This amount reflects increased obligations in FY 2023 over the previous fiscal year given the longer planning horizon and ability to fund Activities 1a and 1b (which will not be allocated in FY 2022 because of required time for coordination with USDA). The estimate builds on investments made in FY 2022 to take immediate action on urgent, plan-ready restoration priorities and provide necessary lead time for planning and to strategically invest in priorities identified collaboratively through input by and engagement with fellow agencies, States, Tribes, territorial governments, and other critical stakeholders. This spending plan

anticipates focusing the highest funding levels in FY 2023 and FY 2024 to best advance urgent efforts to combat drought, elevated wildland fire and flood risk among other exigent conservation challenges.

The allocation of the total estimated funding by Activity has not been finalized, but it is anticipated that it will approximately reflect each Activity's percentage of the total Ecosystem Restoration program funding.

Allocations for Activities 1a and 1b will be higher because no funds were distributed for these Activities in FY 2022. Initial Activity-level amounts, for FY 2022 and 2023 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. BIL Ecosystem Restoration Program – Estimated Funding by Activity

Activity	FY 2022 Estimated Allocations (\$000)	FY 2023 Estimated Allocations (\$000)
Activity 1a Contracts to restore health on Fed lands	\$ -	\$ 17,069
Activity 1b WCF for Contracts	\$ -	\$ 34,138
Activity 2: Good Neighbor Agreements with States and Tribes for restoration on Federal lands	\$ 5,484	\$ 10,913
Activity 4: Grants for States, Tribes, and Territories for voluntary restoration	\$ 72,620	\$ 100,241
Activity 6: Invasive Species	\$ 18,526	\$ 24,875
Activity 7: Resilient Recreation Sites on Fed lands	\$ 8,336	\$ 11,194
Activity 8: Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands	\$ 18,526	\$ 24,875
Activity 9: National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy	\$ 12,967	\$ 17,413
Directed Transfer to OIG	\$ 1,685	\$ 710
Planned Total Obligations	\$ 138,144	\$ 241,428

Ecosystem Restoration Program-wide Accomplishments and Planned Activities

Numerous accomplishments and planned activities are relevant to the entire ER program; specifics for each Activity are also listed in the following sections.

FY 2022 Accomplishments and Planned Activities

- Accomplishments include:
 - Established a DOI-wide Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG), comprised of representatives from DOI's bureaus and offices, which is coordinating to ensure funding is spent efficiently and equitably for greatest restoration impact. ERWG has standing bi-weekly coordination meetings
 - Established program-wide funding planning Priorities and Criteria; priorities were reported in the FY 2022 spend plan

- Established Criteria for selected programs and projects to be funded include: meet all legal requirements; apply landscape-level planning approaches; are just and equitable; are climate-informed; are science-informed; leverage collaborative planning efforts, builds partnerships or forwards co-management; and leverage recent or planned restoration actions and initiatives
- Stood up Activity-level subgroups, comprised of subject matter experts in ecosystem restoration and other topics relevant to the specific Activity; these groups are coordinating planning within specific Activities
- Established working teams with Office of Policy Analysis, Office of Budget, and Office of the Solicitor for coordination
- Established a process and system for tracking and responding to public and stakeholder comments
- Created a project management system for the ER program
- Planned activities include:
 - Continued consultations and engagement with Tribal and territorial partners

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Many of the implementation planning accomplishments listed for FY 2022 also pertain to FY 2023
- Planned activities include:
 - Continued consultations and engagement with Tribal and territorial partners
 - Review previously identified ecosystem restoration program priorities, criteria, and focal geographies and strategically adjust for FY 2023 based on FY 2022 outcomes
 - Review previous funding process and make strategic adjustments for FY 2023 based on FY 2022 outcomes

Activity 1: Contracts to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands

This activity provides funding for contracts to perform ecological restoration, each of which is to restore ecological health on at least 10,000 acres of Federal land. The law specifically allows for the use of stewardship contracts, which allows for the value of forest products harvested during restoration work to cover part of the cost of that work. Salaries and expenses for preparing these contracts may also be funded through this activity. The BIL creates an activity-specific working capital fund to pay for contract requirements such as cancellation and termination costs, to be shared with USDA; DOI will coordinate with USDA to implement this fund.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- DOI Leadership began meetings with USDA regarding coordination on this Activity
- Anticipate continued coordination regarding the Working Capital Fund

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- The working capital fund and accompanying processes should be established by June 1, 2023 (fund is primarily for end of contract expenses and is not needed immediately)
- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$17,068,925 in primary funding, \$34,173,845 for working capital fund
- As required by the BIL, DOI will provide a list of FY 2023 planned projects for Activity 1 to Congress by July 2, 2022 (90 days before the start of FY 2023)

Activity 2: Good Neighbor Agreements with States and Tribes

The Activity appropriates \$40,000,000 to DOI to provide to States and Tribes to implement restoration on Federal lands, pursuant to Good Neighbor Authority (16 U.S.C. 2113a). Funds may be available via agreements or contracts for “authorized restoration services” which include forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services. “Good Neighbor Agreements” are cooperative agreements or contracts entered into between the Federal government and a State, County or Tribe to carry out authorized restoration services, allowing the US Forest Service and BLM to collaborate with these groups to plan and execute cross-jurisdictional restoration work.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$5,483,500
- FY 2022 project investments approved by DOI Leadership by June 1, 2022
- Anticipated funded projects may support:
 - Invasive species eradication in legacy disturbances
 - Expansion of existing forestry agreements
 - Wildlife habitat improvement
 - Seasonal protections for wildlife and at-risk resources
 - Aquatic system restoration in areas impacted by legacy forest management

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$10,913,388
- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 2 to be approved by DOI Leadership by May 1, 2023

Activity 3: Coordination with USDA on Wood Products Infrastructure

The Activity provides funding to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to assist facilities that purchase and process wood byproducts from ecosystem restoration projects. DOI has not been appropriated any funding for this activity, but we will coordinate with USDA to meet shared restoration goals and assist with implementation.

Activity 4: Grants to States and Tribes for Voluntary Restoration

The Activity funds existing or new grant funding programs to allow restoration projects on private or public lands. Proposed projects will be voluntarily determined by grant proponents, and grant awards should prioritize activities that are “cross-boundary”. Grants are most likely to be awarded to projects selected, proposed, and undertaken by States, Tribes, and US territories on lands that cross Federal and non-Federal boundaries. The law requires non-Federal matching funds but does not provide specific guidelines. It is anticipated there will be two different calls for proposals, one directed to States and the other to Tribes and territories.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$72,620,500
- The Notice of Funding Opportunity for grants under this Activity is anticipated to be released by July 1, 2022 for both Tribal Nations and States
- Tribal and territorial proposal solicitations will meet overarching ER program established Priorities (forwarding climate adaptation and resilience, focusing restoration in habitat cores and connections, and working with established or building partnerships for restoration) but will provide greater flexibility for priorities identified by Tribal and territorial governments

- In addition to meeting ecosystem restoration program priorities, potential focal restoration concepts for proposal solicitations from States could include:
 - Grantee- and community-driven and cross-boundary focused
 - Investments in local volunteer partnerships supporting restoration actions

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$100,241,130
- The date for release of the FY 2023 Notice of Funding Opportunity for grants under this Activity will be identified in the coming months

Activity 5: Grants to States and Tribes for Temporary Water Crossings

This Activity will be wholly planned, implemented, and administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Activity 6: Invasive Species

The Activity provides funding for the prevention, detection and eradication of invasive species. Prevention includes activities meant to stop invasive species from being introduced or spreading into a new ecosystem; detection means surveying for, reporting, and verifying the presence of a non-native species; and eradication refers to the removal or destruction of an entire population of invasive species. The Activity also supports research and detection of invasive species at points of entry as well as grants for invasive species eradication.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$18,525,500
- FY 2022 project investments to be approved by DOI Leadership by June 1, 2022
- Anticipated funded projects may support:
 - Preventing the introduction and secondary spread of invasive species in the United States
 - Strengthening a coordinated national early detection and rapid response (EDRR) framework
 - Implementing eradication projects in high-risk and vulnerable areas where there is a high likelihood of sustaining successful eradication
 - Supporting States, Tribes, Territories, Alaska Native Corporations, Native Hawaiian Organizations, Indigenous cultures, and underserved communities to build capacity and undertake strategic prevention, detection, and eradication projects
 - Investing in at-risk ecosystems and other priority areas to advance strategic prevention, detection, and eradication projects

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$24,875,095
- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 6 to be approved by DOI Leadership by May 1, 2023

Activity 7: Resilient Recreation Sites on Federal Lands

This activity provides funding to restore, prepare or adapt recreation sites on Federal land, including Indian forests and rangeland. The law includes specific funding set-asides for sites that have experienced or are likely to experience visitation and use beyond their carrying capacity; the law also specifically excludes projects that are considered deferred maintenance or have been identified for funding under the National Parks and Public Land

Legacy Restoration Fund. DOI expects this activity to serve, in large part, as an expansion and extension of existing work in relation to recreation sites.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$8,336,500
- FY 2022 project investments approved by DOI Leadership by June 1, 2022
- Anticipated funded projects may support:
 - Addressing negative impacts from increased recreational use and visitation, improving the visitor experience, and enhancing public safety and climate resiliency by providing for resilient recreational access
 - Improving durability of diverse visitor experiences
 - Reducing negative impacts to sensitive public lands from recreational target shooting and provide for durable recreational shooting areas
 - Expanding outdoor education and watchable wildlife opportunities in underserved communities
 - Improving instream flow for Wild and Scenic Rivers

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$11,193,780
- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 7 to be approved by DOI Leadership by May 1, 2023

Activity 8: Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands

This activity provides funding to restore native vegetation and mitigate environmental hazards on mined lands, both Federal and non-Federal. The law does not specifically prescribe a program or other mechanism for distributing these funds. Accordingly, DOI expects the funding to serve as an expansion or extension of existing DOI work in mine reclamation, mitigation and restoration, with a particular focus on restoring native vegetation, which would involve the National Seed Strategy.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$18,525,500
- FY 2022 project investments approved by DOI Leadership by June 1, 2022
- Anticipated funded projects may support:
 - Maintenance and revegetation of abandoned mine sites
 - Hazard mitigation and reclamation on bureau-managed mined lands
 - Investment in the National Seed Strategy through its working capital fund

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$24,875,095
- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 8 approved by DOI Leadership by May 1, 2023

Activity 9: National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy

This activity provides funding for the implementation of the National Seed Strategy (NSS) for Rehabilitation and Restoration, which was created in 2015 to foster interagency collaboration to guide development, availability, and use of seed needed for timely and effective restoration. Locally adapted native seed is critical for restoration of

resilient ecosystems. The NSS involves BIA, BLM, USFWS, NPS, and USGS for DOI. The law calls for establishment and implementation of a national revegetation effort on Federal and non-Federal land, which is viewed as an expansion or extension of DOI's work in revegetation, along with USDA.

FY 2022 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Planned funding for FY 2022: \$12,967,50
- FY 2022 project investments approved by DOI Leadership by June 1, 2022
- Anticipated funded projects may support:
 - Investment in National Seed Strategy through its working capital fund
 - Expanded participation in Seeds of Success, the national native seed collection program;
 - Support for Tribal restoration
 - Collection and propagation of plant species critical to improving habitat for special status species
 - Expansion of the Ecoregional Native Plant Programs

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Anticipated funding for FY 2023: \$17,412,742
- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 9 to be approved by DOI Leadership by May 1, 2023

Activity 10: Coordination with USDA for Landscape Scale, Aquatic-focused Restoration

There is no direct funding to DOI for Activity 10. The BIL provides \$80,000,000 in funding to USDA to establish a collaborative-based, landscape-scale restoration program to restore water quality or fish passage on Federal land, including Indian forest or range land. Spending will be done in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to solicit proposals for five-year projects of less than \$5,000,000 each to restore fish passage and water quality. DOI will coordinate with USDA on proposals for five-year projects that restore fish passage and water quality; proposals will be solicited by USDA by May 14, 2022, as per requirements of the BIL (180 days after passing of law).

Energy Leasing Receipts

2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

Energy Leasing Receipts

This section provides information about energy receipts collected and disbursed by the Department of the Interior, primarily through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The Bureau of Land Management manages collections for some onshore fossil energy (oil, gas, and coal) activity, and onshore renewable energy activity.¹ This section only concerns ONRR-managed revenues and amounts may differ from the *Receipts by Source* Appendix (F) of the Department's *Budget in Brief*, which reflects receipts from all sources managed by Interior. This section of the budget is organized by the Congressionally authorized distribution of the receipts as follows:

Permanent Appropriations: This section refers specifically to energy leasing receipts generated from onshore Federal lands and from certain offshore energy leasing activities, which are available for expenditure without the need for additional appropriation (or “permanently appropriated”) for making payments to States and local governments. Receipts subject to permanent appropriations are a subset of the larger “Energy Leasing Receipts” discussion.

Energy Leasing Receipts: This section comprehensively discusses both onshore and offshore receipts and how they are distributed. Consistent with the underlying Congressional authorization, funds are deposited in permanent appropriations accounts, or in the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and various special fund accounts, with spending from those accounts requiring specific appropriation by Congress. The 2023 request includes offshore renewable energy activity reflecting planned lease sales. Estimated leasing receipts from these activities will also be included in this section.

Receipt Estimates: This section discusses receipt estimates and assumptions used in formulating the estimates. Additionally, this section includes charts with estimated onshore and offshore energy leasing receipts in future years. In response to direction in Executive Order 14008 and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, including where necessary, updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

Note ¹ BLM managed collections are also reflected in Appendix F of the Interior Budget in Brief.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The permanent appropriations administered by the Department provide for the distribution of energy leasing receipts collected from the sale, lease, or development of energy resources located on onshore Federal lands and certain offshore areas. The revenues for these payments are derived from bonuses, rents, royalties, and other revenues, including late payment interest, collected from Federal energy leases. ONRR distributes these funds in accordance with various laws that specify the basis for and timing of payments.

Table 1 shows the actual and estimated payments for the budget year for certain permanent appropriations. These amounts represent the revenue paid out from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated revenue for each source type (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and the appropriate distribution percentages for each land category as specified in the applicable statutes. The authorizations for permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

Table 1: Permanent Appropriations^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change From 2022
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003] ^{2/ 3/}	50%	1,858,056	2,582,840	2,438,284	-144,556
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	14,352	20,886	24,789	+3,903
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243] (Forest Fund)	25%	4,853	8,787	8,486	-301
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248] (Flood Control)	75%	40,503	42,945	39,194	-3,751
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488]	50%	7,775	470	2,064	+1,594
Qualified OCS Revenues to Gulf Producing States (GOMESA) [5535] ^{4/}	37.5% subject to annual cap	248,908	252,673	354,118	+101,445
Subtotal, Payments to States	--	2,174,447	2,908,601	2,866,935	-41,666
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574]	25%	4,571	4,605	4,706	+101
Total Permanent Appropriations	--	2,179,018	2,913,206	2,871,641	-41,565

^{1/} Amounts in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

^{2/} Subject to Net Receipts Sharing by Public Law 113-67. See Note 2.

^{3/} MLA includes South Half of the Red River payments (65 STAT. 252), late disbursement interest payments (30 U.S.C. § 1721), Geothermal Payments to States (30 U.S.C. § 191a, 1019), and payments from State Select Lands (43 U.S.C. § 852).

^{4/} P.L. 109-432, 120 STAT. 3004 section 105(a) and 120 STAT. 3006 section 105(f) provides that qualified revenues are to be split 50/50 between the General Fund and special accounts. For most qualified OCS revenues, the maximum allocation to the special accounts is subject to a cap of \$500 million annually. Of the special account totals, 75 percent is paid to select Coastal States and local governments and 25 percent is deposited in the LWCF.

Distribution Statutes for Permanent Appropriations

Under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), as amended (30 U.S.C. § 191), States receive 50 percent of the net revenues² resulting from the leasing of energy resources on Federal public domain lands within their borders. Alaska is the exception, receiving a 90 percent share of receipts from Federal energy leasing in that State. Separate statutes cover revenue sharing payments from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, where the traditional MLA fifty percent State share applies.

State Select Lands are administered by the Federal government for the purpose of supporting public schools. These lands result from provisions in the enabling act of each of the public-land States admitted into the Union since 1802. Except for Alaska, States receive 90 percent of State Select Lands energy revenues under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 852. These amounts are included in the Mineral Leasing Act payment totals in the table above.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. § 355, provides for the distribution of leasing receipts from acquired lands [lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, gift or by exchange]. These receipts are shared with States in accordance with the specific land category shown below:

- For acquired National Forest lands, States receive 25 percent of all energy leasing revenues, the same percentage as other Forest receipts distributed under 16 U.S.C. § 499. This payment is to be used for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the National Forest is located.
- For acquired Flood Control lands, States receive 75 percent of all energy leasing revenues, the same percentage as other receipts distributed under 33 U.S.C. 701(c)(3). These funds are to be expended for the benefit of the public schools, roads, and flood control expenses of the county or counties in which the lands are located.

Under P.L. 105-83, for the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), Alaska receives 50 percent of the NPR-A revenue receipts. Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments under these separate statutes are not subject to the Mineral Leasing Act's net receipts sharing deduction.

Table 2 on the following page provides information on payments to States for energy leasing revenues based on the permanent appropriations authorized in the Mineral Leasing Act, State Select Land provisions, and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands.

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) opened specific areas in the Gulf of Mexico for offshore oil and gas leasing. The Act provides that 50 percent of revenues from these open areas (termed "qualified OCS revenues") be disbursed to four Gulf of Mexico oil and gas producing

Note ² Sharing is from net receipts, after making the required 2 percent payment deduction from gross receipts under P.L. 113-67 (deduction intended to partially cover Federal program administration costs).

States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) and their Coastal Political Subdivisions (CPSs) and to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Act includes specific provisions for allocation during fiscal years 2007 - 2016, Phase 1.

Beginning in 2017, the Act made additional revenue available from any new leases signed after enactment in the current program areas of the Gulf, Phase 2. The revenue generated from Phase 2 is shared in the same percentages (37.5 percent to Gulf States and their CPSs and 12.5 percent to LWCF) as the newly opened areas in Phase 1. This additional revenue sharing from Phase 2 is subject to a cap of \$500.0 million per year (from 2017 - 2019 and 2022 - 2055) and is paid out the following year after collection; revenues collected above this cap are deposited in the Treasury. An increase in the statutory cap from \$500.0 million to \$650.0 million for 2020 and 2021 was enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20002). The National Park Service (NPS) currently administers GOMESA funds allocated to LWCF State grants.

Table 3 provides information on the GOMESA payments to States, counties, and parishes.

Table 2: Energy Revenue Payments To States ^{1/ 2/ 3/}
(in thousands of dollars)

States	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Alabama	13	18	17
Alaska	29,262	30,345	30,311
Arizona	1	1	1
Arkansas	947	1,317	1,245
California	33,589	46,701	44,156
Colorado	90,875	126,351	119,466
Florida	160	222	210
Idaho	4,328	6,018	5,690
Illinois	65	90	86
Kansas	466	648	612
Kentucky	63	88	83
Louisiana	2,546	3,540	3,347
Michigan	83	116	109
Minnesota	96	133	126
Mississippi	345	479	453
Missouri	2,056	2,859	2,703
Montana	19,232	26,740	25,282
Nebraska	17	24	22
Nevada	4,769	6,630	6,269
New Mexico	1,103,257	1,533,946	1,450,356
North Dakota	83,389	115,943	109,625
Ohio	208	289	274
Oklahoma	3,123	4,343	4,106
Oregon	25	34	33
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	324	450	425
Texas	3,366	4,680	4,425
Utah	54,909	76,344	72,184
Virginia	31	43	41
Washington	27	37	35
West Virginia	196	272	257
Wyoming	479,889	667,227	630,868
Total	1,917,658	2,655,929	2,512,818

^{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; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

^{2/} May contain differences due to rounding.

^{3/} Amounts for Alaska in 2022 and 2023 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

Table 3: Payments to Gulf Producing States under GOMESA 2006: ^{1/2/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
ALABAMA	28,043	28,468	39,897
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	3,195	3,243	4,545
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	3,816	3,874	5,429
LOUISIANA	87,959	89,289	125,138
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	730	741	1,039
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,158	1,175	1,647
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	1,479	1,501	2,104
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,156	1,173	1,645
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,824	1,852	2,595
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,144	1,161	1,627
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	915	928	1,301
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	1,512	1,535	2,151
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	2,150	2,182	3,059
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	1,036	1,051	1,473
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	781	793	1,111
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	682	692	970
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	736	747	1,048
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	820	832	1,166
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	964	978	1,371
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,202	1,220	1,710
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	880	894	1,252
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,679	1,704	2,389
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,144	1,161	1,627
MISSISSIPPI	29,217	29,659	41,566
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,389	1,410	1,976
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	2,840	2,883	4,041
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	3,075	3,122	4,375
TEXAS	53,907	54,723	76,693
ARANSAS TEXAS	546	555	777
BRAZORIA TEXAS	896	910	1,275
CALHOUN TEXAS	731	742	1,040
CAMERON TEXAS	786	798	1,119
CHAMBERS TEXAS	462	469	657
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,176	1,194	1,674
HARRIS TEXAS	2,621	2,661	3,729
JACKSON TEXAS	351	357	500
JEFFERSON TEXAS	907	921	1,290
KENEDY TEXAS	754	765	1,072
KLEBERG TEXAS	544	553	775
MATAGORDA TEXAS	1,042	1,058	1,482
NUECES TEXAS	720	731	1,025
ORANGE TEXAS	446	453	635
REFUGIO TEXAS	337	359	503
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	354	370	518
VICTORIA TEXAS	364	444	623
WILLACY TEXAS	438	342	479
TOTAL	248,908	252,673	354,118

^{1/} Payments shown in the above table reflect individual payments made to States, counties and parishes. State payment totals are separate from payments made to the counties and parishes. Payments are disbursed to the States in the year after receipts are deposited to Treasury. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011.

^{2/} May contain differences due to rounding.

Under Section 8(g) of the OCS Lands Act, payments are made to Coastal States for 27 percent of OCS collections within the 8(g) zone, which is the area approximately three miles seaward from the State/Federal boundary. Table 4 provides information on the 8(g) payments to Coastal States.

Table 4: Payments to Coastal States under OCSLA Section 8(g): ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
ALABAMA	140	212	212
ALASKA	1,036	1,562	1,567
CALIFORNIA	1,147	1,730	1,735
FLORIDA	2	3	3
LOUISIANA	990	1,493	1,497
MISSISSIPPI	879	1,326	1,330
TEXAS	2,368	3,572	3,581
TOTAL	6,562	9,898	9,925

^{1/} May contain differences due to rounding.

ENERGY LEASING RECEIPTS

Energy leasing receipts are derived from royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues, including minimum royalties, late payment interest, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated royalty payments, and recoupments. ONRR is responsible for the collection of all energy leasing receipts from OCS lands and most revenues from Federal onshore and Indian lands. The disposition of these collections is determined by statute. The 2023 request also includes revenue estimates for offshore renewable energy activity in this section. Onshore renewable energy revenue is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and is reported separately from the amounts managed and reported by ONRR.

Legislation also determines how receipts are classified for budgetary purposes. Energy leasing receipts are classified as offsetting receipts because they arise from business-type transactions with the public versus governmental receipts that arise from the government's power to tax or fine. Offsetting receipts are further defined as: 1) proprietary receipts, which offset Department of the Interior budget authority and outlays; and 2) undistributed proprietary receipts, which offset total Federal budget authority and outlays as a bottom-line adjustment.

Distribution of Energy Leasing Receipts

The distribution of energy leasing receipts is broken down into two broad categories, receipts derived from onshore and offshore lands. In both cases, prior to distribution, the revenues are deposited into a holding or suspense account until the accounting system has identified the payments by the following three criteria:

- Source type (oil and gas, coal, renewable energy, other royalties, etc.);
- Land category (acquired forest, public domain, OCS, etc.); and
- Location (State or county to determine applicable share).

This identification process takes approximately one month if payors have filed their reports correctly.

Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

After payments are identified by the above criteria, they are redirected immediately into the appropriate accounts based on land category and source type. Figure 1 displays the distribution process for onshore energy leasing receipts, the statutory recipients and sharing percentages.

Figure 1: Distribution of Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

Leasing Receipts in Suspense Account All money collected from payors waiting to be identified by systems as to source and recipient		
Revenue Sharing ^{1/}	State %	Federal % ^{2/}
Mineral Leasing Act	50% (Alaska Receives 90%)	50%
State Select Lands	90% (Alaska Receives 100%)	10%
Geothermal Resources ^{3/}	50%	25% [to counties] 25%
National Forest Fund Payments to States (Forest Fund) for Acquired Lands	25%	75%
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	75%	25%
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska	50%	50%
1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska (ANWR) ^{4/}	50%	50%

^{1/} Receipts are net "sharing," after the required 2 percent deduction from gross receipts under P.L. 113-67 (deduction intended to partially cover Federal program administration costs).

^{2/} The Federal share includes the Treasury General Funds, the Reclamation Fund, and the National Forest Fund.

^{3/} Designated counties currently receive half of the Federal share, effectively 25 percent of the total revenue disbursed under current legislation.

^{4/} Reflects the allocation of all new oil and gas leasing receipts generated pursuant to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20001).

Collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*), 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund (*Account 5000.24*) for western water projects, and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury³. Alaska receives 90 percent of mineral leasing receipts for Mineral Leasing Act lands.

Collections from State Select Lands are disbursed 90 percent to the States (*Account 5003*) and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Alaska receives 100 percent of mineral leasing receipts from State Select Lands.

Collections from geothermal production are currently disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*), 25 percent to the county (*Account 5574*) and 25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Note ³ For all onshore leases, the U.S. Treasury General Fund share is deposited into one of two accounts depending on whether the collections are from rents and bonuses (*Account 1811*) or from royalties (*Account 2039*).

The Energy Policy Act of 1992, *P.L. 102-486*, requires the Secretary of the Interior to disburse monthly to States all energy leasing payments authorized by Section 6 of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands to States. Therefore, the Department distributes the following:

- Collections from National Forest Lands, transferring 75 percent to the U.S. Forest Service (*Account 12-5008.1*) and 25 percent to the States (*Account 5243.1*).
- Collections from lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes, transferring 25 percent of the total to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and 75 percent to the States (*Account 5248.1*).

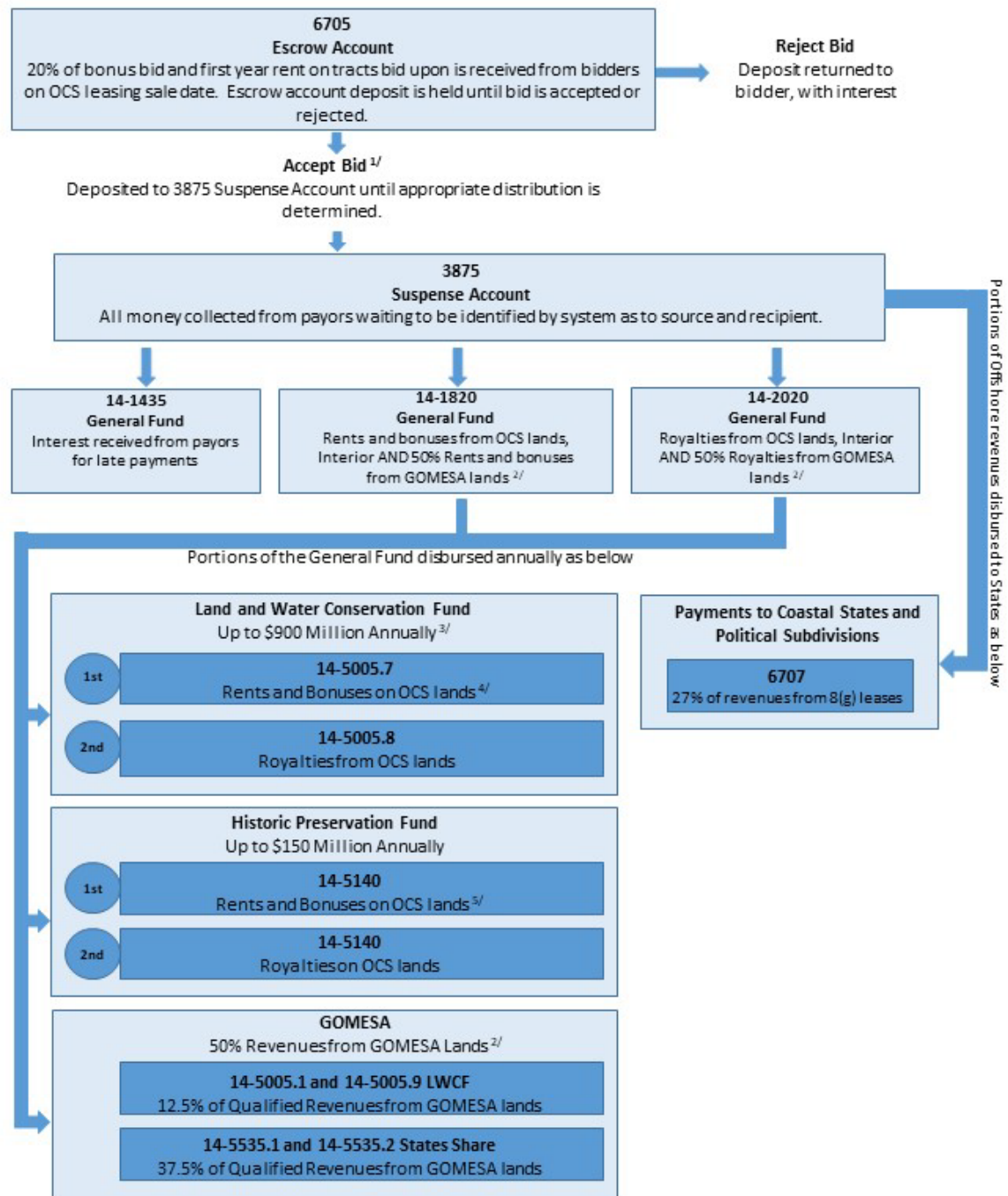
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Offshore (OCS Lands) Energy Leasing Receipts

After distinguishing payments by source type, land category, and location, the receipts derived from OCS lands are deposited into accounts according to revenue source, with any interest for late payments, rents and bonuses, or royalty. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the distribution of offshore energy leasing receipts, including revenue from renewable energy leases.

Figure 2: Distribution of Offshore (OCS Lands) Energy Leasing Receipts



^{1/} 11 days after the bid is accepted, the remaining 80% is due.

^{2/} "GOMESA lands" refers to lands generating "Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues" as defined by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006. Revenue sharing is capped at \$500 million annually for qualified revenues from GOMESA lands in Phase II leasing. Section 20002 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, P.L. 115-97, increased the cap for Phase 2 payments to States (75%) and LWCF GOMESA (25%) for FY 2020 and 2021 to \$650 million combined. The increased revenue payments would be made in 2021 and 2022 if sufficient revenues are collected from applicable oil and gas leases.

^{3/} Permanent authorization to deposit up to \$900 million in the LWCF is in the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9) of 2019.

^{4/} If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$900 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5005.8.

^{5/} If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$150 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5140.

To bid on an OCS lease tract offered for sale, a bidder must submit an upfront cash deposit equal to one-fifth of the entire proposed bid. The deposit flows into *Escrow Account 6705* and accrues interest until the Department determines that the proposed bonus is at least equal to the fair market value of the tract. This evaluation process takes approximately 90 days.

If the bid is rejected, the one-fifth deposit, plus interest, is returned to the bidder. If accepted, the one-fifth deposit, the remaining four-fifths of the bonus payment, and the first year's rent are deposited into *Account 3875* pending system processing and posting to the lease account. The Federal portion of OCS revenues is deposited into *Account 1820* for rents and bonuses, and *Account 2020* for royalty payments once production begins. Certain OCS revenues are shared with States and are disbursed in accordance with Section 8(g) of the OCSLA and GOMESA as follows:

- 27 percent of 8(g) revenues are disbursed to States (*Account 6707*).
- 37.5 percent of GOMESA qualified revenues are disbursed to States and coastal political subdivisions (*Account 5535*), subject to the payment cap noted previously.

OCS receipts are the main funding source of the statutorily required \$900.0 million annual deposit into the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) under 54 U.S.C. 2003. OCS receipt deposits into LWCF are reduced by other required deposits from motorboat fuels taxes and surplus property sales. The LWCF continues to receive an additional 12.5 percent of qualified OCS revenues under GOMESA as a permanent mandatory appropriation. LWCF funding is allocated each fiscal year for Federal land acquisition and State and local grant programs for the purposes of resource conservation and the encouragement of outdoor recreation into accounts assigned to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.

OCS receipts also provide \$150.0 million in funding for the Historic Preservation Fund (*Account 5140*). Accounting procedures require payments to the Fund be made from OCS rents and bonuses, with any further needed payments made from OCS royalties. Both Funds are assigned to the National Park Service.

For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152) authorizes up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Fund (LRF) for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit to LRF is calculated based on 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture. GAOA allocations are not displayed in the tables or accounts in this section as the amounts are not directly derived from Energy Leasing Receipts. Additional information can be found in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Alaska Escrow Account and the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund

On June 19, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a final decree regarding the State/Federal boundary of areas leased for oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea between 1979 and 1991. The resolution permitted the release of funds held in Treasury Escrow Account 6704. One-half of the principal and one-half of the interest from Escrow Account 6704 were deposited into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. As required by the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, P.L. 105-83, as amended, one-half of the principal and one-half of the interest from Escrow Account 6704 were deposited into the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund to create a corpus. The Act requires the corpus of the Fund be invested and directs the allocation of interest. Twenty percent of the interest earned by the Fund is permanently appropriated to the Department of Commerce. Congress can appropriate the remaining 80 percent of the interest earned through annual appropriations for the specific purposes outlined in the Act.

RECEIPT ESTIMATES

Receipt Estimates for Onshore and Offshore Energy Leasing

In response to direction in Executive Order 14008 and in light of the Secretary of the Interior's broad stewardship responsibilities, the Department conducted a review of its oil and gas program and published a report of its findings in November 2021. The report identifies key reforms necessary to ensure that the programs provide a fair return to taxpayers, discourage speculation, reduce environmental impacts, hold operators responsible for remediation, and create a more inclusive and just approach to managing public lands and waters. The Department's report makes a number of specific recommendations to restore balance to these programs, including adjusting royalty rates, pursuing adequate financial assurance for decommissioning liabilities, and prioritizing leasing in areas with known resource potential while avoiding conflicts with other uses. The Department is in the process of implementing administrative changes consistent with the report's findings and recommendations, including where necessary, updating regulations and agency policy guidance documents that apply to existing leases as well as any new leases that may be issued. The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of Federal energy resources as the Nation transitions to a low-carbon economy, and such reforms are a critical component of this effort.

Information regarding the estimated onshore and offshore energy leasing receipts is included in the following charts:

- Table 5: Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source;
- Table 6: Energy Leasing Receipts by Account;
- Table 7: Onshore Energy Receipts, 2022 - 2023;
- Table 8: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates;
- Table 9: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates;
- Table 10: OCS Energy Receipts, 2022 - 2023;
- Table 11: OCS Rents and Bonuses; and
- Table 12: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates.

Table 5: Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source ^{1/2/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing						
Onshore Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas ^{3/}	170,707	177,372	197,774	185,732	187,497	188,171
Coal	14,828	13,677	9,669	9,669	9,651	9,651
Geothermal	2,569	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405	1,405
All Other	8,146	8,146	8,146	8,146	8,146	8,146
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	196,252	200,600	216,995	204,953	206,700	207,374
Onshore Royalties						
Oil and Gas	4,838,224	4,421,547	4,286,932	4,709,508	4,999,422	5,220,343
Coal	359,930	375,154	389,340	408,151	410,993	418,485
Geothermal	12,654	13,000	13,346	13,692	14,038	14,384
All Other	65,199	65,199	65,199	65,199	65,199	65,199
Subtotal, Royalties	5,276,007	4,874,900	4,754,817	5,196,550	5,489,652	5,718,411
Total, Onshore Receipts ^{4/}	5,472,258	5,075,500	4,971,812	5,401,503	5,696,352	5,925,785
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)						
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	395,510	25,048	365,652	337,729	335,083	327,789
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	4,517,728	519,390	94,274	69,349	8,816	309,136
Oil and Gas Royalties	5,797,010	5,812,753	5,904,168	6,122,416	6,455,698	7,134,113
Renewable Energy Operations	-	-	3,958	17,806	26,759	38,763
Total, OCS Receipts	10,710,248	6,357,191	6,368,053	6,547,300	6,826,356	7,809,800
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{5/}	16,182,506	11,432,692	11,339,865	11,948,803	12,522,709	13,735,585

^{1/} Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) receipts include Offsetting Collections.

^{2/} Amounts in 2022, 2023 and 2024 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

^{3/} Reflects the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002 as outlined in P.L. 115-97 sec. 20001.

^{4/} Amounts on "Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates" (Table 8) are raw onshore data and differ from the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" (Table 5). The oil and gas estimates in the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" table include a reduction for Forest Service, Acquired National Grasslands and other collections.

^{5/} Amounts do not include estimates for the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (Account 5425.2) or small amounts from non-ONRR accounts that contribute to oil & gas energy receipts. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 6: Energy Leasing Receipts by Account^{1/2/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	
Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts							
1811.00	Rent and Bonuses from Land Leases for Resource Exploration and Extraction, Agriculture and Interior	22,705	24,826	25,039	26,425	27,906	28,193
2025.00	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Federal Share ^{3/}	-	2,189	11,095	4,242	4,242	4,242
2039.00	Royalties on Natural Resources, Not Otherwise Classified, Interior ^{4/}	602,391	558,857	547,700	645,893	726,573	800,857
5000.24	Royalties on Natural Resources, Reclamation Fund	2,134,978	1,973,900	1,923,511	2,049,240	2,117,187	2,158,945
5003.00	Receipts from Mineral Leasing, Public and Acquired Military Lands (Act February 25, 1920 and December 17, 1981, as Amended), ONRR ^{4/}	2,624,931	2,426,991	2,365,084	2,517,569	2,599,210	2,649,434
5045.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	22,149	26,287	29,581	92,388	154,102	215,643
5134.00	Moneys Due Oklahoma from Royalties, Oil and Gas, South Half of Red River, ONRR, Interior	10	10	10	10	10	10
5243.10	National Forest Fund, Payments to States, ONRR	9,318	8,999	8,897	9,119	9,243	9,317
5248.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	45,541	41,563	40,230	43,067	44,671	45,602
5488.10	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Rent, Royalties and Bonuses [Alaska Share] ^{3/}	-	2,189	11,095	4,242	4,242	4,242
5573.10	Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Fund, BLM	5,110	4,831	4,596	4,197	3,714	3,903
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share, ONRR	5,121	4,853	4,969	5,086	5,203	5,320
5575.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, Federal share, ONRR	-	-	-	-	-	-
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lands	5	5	5	25	50	76
Subtotal, Onshore Receipts		5,472,259	5,075,500	4,971,812	5,401,503	5,696,353	5,925,784
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts							
1820.00	Rent and Bonuses on OCS Lands, Interior	3,669,098	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	Royalties on OCS Lands, Interior ^{5/}	5,490,453	4,806,494	4,817,578	4,997,110	5,276,166	6,259,705
5005.70	LWCF, Rent Receipts OCS Lands, NPS	900,000	381,995	131,171	106,154	53,240	361,809
5005.80	LWCF, Royalties Receipts OCS, NPS	-	518,005	768,829	793,846	846,761	538,192
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{6/}	145,605	9,332	137,036	126,548	125,564	122,909
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{6/}	229,918	366,191	238,321	248,595	249,579	252,162
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF share from qualified leases	48,535	3,111	45,679	42,183	41,855	40,970
5005.10	OCS Royalties, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS ^{4/ 5/}	76,639	122,064	79,440	82,865	83,193	84,054
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [R&B]	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, OCS Receipts		10,710,248	6,357,192	6,368,054	6,547,301	6,826,358	7,809,801
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{7/ 8/}		16,182,507	11,432,692	11,339,866	11,948,804	12,522,711	13,735,585

1/ Accounts 5573, 5575, and 5576 are administered by the Bureau of Land Management; however, The Office of the Secretary provides the estimates for these accounts as part of the overall energy revenue estimates.

2/ Amounts in 2022, 2023 and 2024 reflect corrections from the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

3/ Accounts 2025 and 5488 reflect the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002 as outlined in P.L. 115-97 sec. 20001.

4/ Accounts 2039 and 5003 reflect the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.

5/ Amounts for 2023 reflect a net zero change from the amounts published in the 2023 President's Budget Appendix.

6/ Accounts 5535.1, 5535.2, 5005.9, 5005.1 are formed from the GOMESA 2006.

7/ Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

8/ Includes anticipated renewable energy revenue in 2022 through 2027.

Table 7: Onshore Energy Receipts, 2022 - 2023 ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
Oil & Gas	170,707	177,372	6,665	Amounts reflect planned sales as of budget formulation.
Coal	14,828	13,677	-1,151	Decrease due to continuing economic trends.
Geothermal	2,569	1,405	-1,164	Decrease in 2023 reflects large 2022 bonus.
All Other	8,146	8,146	0	
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	196,250	200,600	4,350	
Royalties				
Oil & Gas	4,838,224	4,421,547	-416,677	Decrease reflects 2023 price assumptions.
Coal	359,930	375,154	15,224	Increase reflects 2023 price and production assumptions.
Geothermal	12,654	13,000	346	Increase reflects 2023 price and production assumptions.
All Other	65,199	65,199	0	
Subtotal, Royalties	5,276,007	4,874,900	-401,107	
Total Onshore Energy Receipts ^{2/}	5,472,257	5,075,500	-396,757	

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

2/ Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 8: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of volume and dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Oil						
Oil Volume (MMBbl)	360.30	381.95	398.43	419.34	425.77	425.38
OMB Price/Bbl (in whole \$s)	\$74.14	\$66.48	\$63.33	\$64.60	\$65.90	\$67.22
Royalty Rate	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123
Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$3,529	\$3,251	\$3,157	\$3,503	\$3,721	\$3,887
Subtotal Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$3,529	\$3,251	\$3,157	\$3,503	\$3,721	\$3,887
Gas						
Natural Gas Volume (tcf)	2,321.89	2,417.07	2,489.61	2,587.14	2,631.06	2,636.55
OMB Price/Mcf (in whole \$s)	\$4.52	\$3.66	\$3.25	\$3.33	\$3.41	\$3.49
Royalty Rate	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.114	0.114
Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,196	\$1,009	\$923	\$982	\$1,022	\$1,047
Subtotal Natural Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,196	\$1,009	\$923	\$982	\$1,022	\$1,047
CO2 Royalties (\$M)	\$68	\$72	\$79	\$85	\$92	\$98
Gas Plant Products (\$M)	\$322	\$343	\$373	\$402	\$436	\$465
Subtotal Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,586	\$1,424	\$1,375	\$1,468	\$1,549	\$1,610
Total, Oil & Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$5,115	\$4,675	\$4,531	\$4,971	\$5,270	\$5,497
Coal Royalties (\$M)	\$360	\$375	\$389	\$408	\$411	\$418
Geothermal Royalties (\$M)	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$14	\$14	\$14
All Other Royalties (\$M)	\$65	\$65	\$65	\$65	\$65	\$65
TOTAL ONSHORE ROYALTIES (\$M) ^{2/}	\$5,553	\$5,128	\$4,998	\$5,458	\$5,760	\$5,994

^{1/} Amounts on "Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates" (Table 8) are raw onshore data and differ from the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" (Table 5). The oil and gas estimates in the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" table include a reduction for Forest Service, Acquired National Grasslands and other collections.

^{2/} Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 9: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Fees by Type			
	Acquisition & Bonus	Rental	Operations	Total
	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million
2022	4,510.7	7.1	0.0	4,517.7
2023	510.0	9.4	0.0	519.4
2024	85.0	9.3	4.0	98.2
2025	60.0	9.3	17.8	87.2
2026	0.0	8.8	26.8	35.6
2027	300.0	9.1	38.8	347.9
2028	250.0	9.2	52.6	311.8
2029	0.0	8.1	71.6	79.8
2030	0.0	7.6	80.7	88.3
2031	0.0	6.4	102.1	108.4
2032	0.0	5.1	119.6	124.7

1/ The estimates include ten renewable energy lease sales currently in different phases of pre-sale planning: New York Bight [FY22], Carolina Long Bay [FY22], California [FY23], Gulf of Mexico [FY23], Mid-Atlantic [FY23], Oregon [FY24], Hawaii [FY24], Gulf of Maine [FY25], Northeast Atlantic [FY27], Central California, [FY28].

Table 10: OCS Energy Receipts, 2022 - 2023
(in thousands of dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
OCS Oil & Gas	395,510	25,048	-370,462	Amounts reflect planned sales as of budget formulation.
OCS Renewable	4,517,728	519,390	-3,998,338	Decrease due to large lease sale in 2022.
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	4,913,238	544,438	-4,368,800	
Royalties				
OCS Oil & Gas	5,797,010	5,812,753	+15,743	Increase due to estimates in pricing and production.
Subtotal, Royalties	5,797,010	5,812,753	+15,743	
Total OCS Energy Receipts ^{1/}	10,710,248	6,357,191	-4,353,057	

1/ Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 11: OCS Rents and Bonuses ^{1/ 2/}
(in millions of dollars)

Sale Number	Sale Date (FY)	Sale Area	High Bids	% in FY	8(g) to States	Receipt Estimate ^{1/}
2022 Estimate						
257	2022	Gulf of Mexico	192	100%	5	187
259	2022	Gulf of Mexico	169	100%	5	164
258	2022	Cook Inlet	7	100%	0	7
Bonuses Subtotal						357
Rents						28
FY 2022 TOTAL						386
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						28
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						350
2023 Estimate						
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	0	100%	0	0
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	0	100%	0	0
Bonuses Subtotal						0
Rents						25
FY 2023 TOTAL						25
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						25
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						0
2024 Estimate						
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	177	100%	5	172
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	162	100%	5	158
Bonuses Subtotal						329
Rents						26
FY 2024 TOTAL						356
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						26
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						329
2025 Estimate						
	2025	Gulf of Mexico	156	100%	5	151
	2025	Gulf of Mexico	154	100%	5	149
Bonuses Subtotal						300
Rents						28
FY 2025 TOTAL						327
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						27
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						300
2026 Estimate						
	2026	Gulf of Mexico	153	100%	6	148
	2026	Gulf of Mexico	153	100%	6	148
Bonuses Subtotal						296
Rents						28
FY 2026 TOTAL						324
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						28
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						296
2027 Estimate						
	2027	Gulf of Mexico	148	100%	6	142
	2027	Gulf of Mexico	152	100%	6	146
Bonuses Subtotal						288
Rents						27
FY 2026 TOTAL						316
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						27
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{3/}</i>						288

1/ Rent estimates are subject to change based on cost recoveries recouped on an annual basis and totals are net of BOEM and BSEE offsetting collections. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

2/ Estimates do not include revenue from lease sales in 2023 as the next National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program remains under development. Once complete, revenue estimates associated with future lease sales will be updated.

3/ Amounts shown as 'Subject to GOMESA' are for display purposes only. These represent the estimated amounts of rents and bonuses subject to GOMESA from the total receipt estimate.

Table 12: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Oil (Million Barrels)						
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3	22
POCS	3	3	4	4	4	19
<i>Total GOM</i>	633	680	700	697	701	706
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	97	83	73	66	58	51
<i>GOM Royalty Production</i>	536	596	627	631	643	655
Total OCS Royalty Production	539	599	632	635	650	696
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Bbl	\$76.22	\$68.76	\$65.81	\$67.12	\$68.47	\$69.84
Subtotal Oil Royalties	\$5,518.35	\$5,578.67	\$5,686.24	\$5,890.17	\$6,213.72	\$6,868.19
Gas (Billion Cubic Feet)						
POCS	2	2	2	2	2	32
<i>Total GOM</i>	545	547	551	556	551	543
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep & Shallow Water Gas)</i>	71	64	56	50	45	41
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	67	60	52	46	41	37
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Gas)</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
GOM Royalty Production	474	484	495	506	505	502
Total Royalty Production	476	486	497	508	507	534
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Mcf	\$3.20	\$3.36	\$3.52	\$3.68	\$3.85	\$4.04
Subtotal Gas Royalties	\$282.39	\$237.84	\$221.84	\$236.53	\$246.83	\$271.94
NET FEDERAL OCS OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES ^{3/}	\$5,800.74	\$5,816.51	\$5,908.08	\$6,126.71	\$6,460.56	\$7,140.13

^{1/} Amounts are raw offshore data and differ from the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" (Table 5) since the "Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" table includes Settlements but does not reflect OCSLA Section 8(g) or receipts from Renewable Energy.

^{2/} A Royalty Free Production is Gulf of Mexico (GOM) production which is not subject to royalties because of deepwater royalty relief and shallow water deep gas royalty relief. Royalty relief price thresholds are expected to be exceeded (royalties due) in all forecast years for all deepwater royalty relief oil except for production up to a lease's royalty suspension volume from Deep Water Royalty Relief Act leases sold from 1996 through 2000 for which price thresholds were not in effect.

^{3/} Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Other Appropriations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Take Pride in America Gifts and Bequests

Appropriation Summary Statement

Public Law 101-628 established the Gifts and Bequest trust fund account for the Take Pride in America program within the Department of the Interior. The purpose of this program is to encourage public awareness, stewardship, and conservation of public lands, facilities, and resources. The Secretary may solicit, accept, hold, administer, invest, and use gifts and bequests to further these purposes.

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Payments in Lieu of Taxes

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriations Language Sheet

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$535,000,000.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriations Language Citations

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Appropriations language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$535,000,000.

31 U.S.C. 69

The U.S. Code authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a payment for each fiscal year to each unit of general local government in which entitlement land is located as set forth in chapter.

The Department requests \$535,000,000 for the FY 2023 PILT appropriation.

Note: Authority for the Department to retain a portion of this appropriation for PILT administrative expenses is provided in the Administrative Provisions under “Office of the Secretary – Departmental Operations”.

Departmentwide Programs - Payments in Lieu of Taxes
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	529,686	525,000	+0	+0	+10,000	535,000
PILT Payments					[10,000]	
TOTAL, PILT	529,686	525,000	+0	+0	+10,000	535,000

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES											
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	529,686	1	525,000	2	+0	+0	+10,000	535,000	2	+10,000	+0
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	529,686	1	525,000	2	+0	+0	+10,000	535,000	2	+10,000	+0

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes							
(\$000)	529,686	525,000	+0	+0	+10,000	535,000	+10,000
FTE	1	2	+0	+0	+0	2	+0

The 2021 PILT program was appropriated as Mandatory authority providing funding at the full statutorily authorized payment levels. The FY 2022 funding shown here represents the annualized funding rate under a full year Continuing Resolution. The actual appropriation will be determined when all necessary PILT calculations are completed.

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
PILT Payments	+\$10,000	+0

The 2023 budget request for PILT is \$535,000,000 and 2 FTE, a program change of +\$10,000,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Program Overview

Payments in Lieu of Taxes are Federal payments to local governments that help offset lost property taxes due to the existence of nontaxable Federal lands within their jurisdictions. The program is based on the concept that local governments incur costs associated with maintaining infrastructure on Federal lands but are unable to collect taxes on these lands. The payments are made to local governments in lieu of tax revenues and supplement other Federal land receipts shared with local governments. Unlike other Federal payments that require local governments to use the funds for specified activities, PILT payments may be used for any governmental purpose. These payments support local government services in counties that have significant acreage of Federal lands within their boundaries.

The PILT payments help local governments fund vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have been used to fund projects to construct county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 9-1-1 emergency services. Since the inception of the PILT program in 1977, approximately \$10.2 billion in payments have been made.

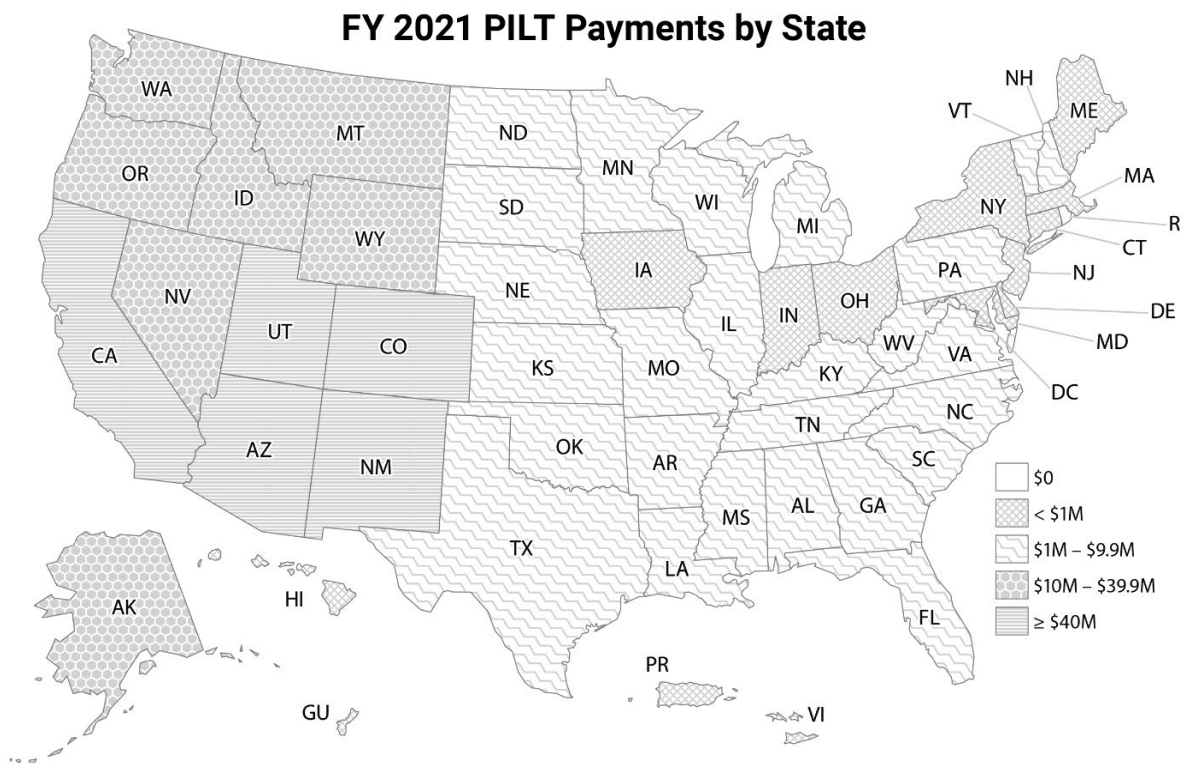
The amount of the payments is determined by codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) based primarily on population and the amount of PILT-eligible Federal land within an affected jurisdiction. Certain Federal revenues transferred directly to local governments under other programs – such as income generated from

the use of public land for livestock grazing, timber harvests, and mineral receipts – are deducted from the receiving counties’ PILT payments. Counties in every State except Rhode Island received PILT payments in 2021. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands also received PILT payments. According to the formula established by the authorizing statute, there are three categories of entitlement lands:

- Section 6902: Federal lands in the National Forest System and the National Park System, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, lands in Federal water resource projects, dredge areas maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, inactive and semi-active Army installations, and some lands donated to the Federal Government.
- Section 6904: Federal lands acquired after December 30, 1970, as additions to lands in the National Park System or National Forest Wilderness Areas.
- Section 6905: Federal lands in the Redwood National Park or lands acquired in the Lake Tahoe Basin near Lake Tahoe under the Act of December 23, 1980.

Program Performance Estimates

Payments made before July 1 help local governments to better plan for PILT in the preparation of their annual budgets. In 2021, a total of \$529.3 million, based on approximately 607 million entitlement acres, was distributed to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Department anticipates issuing 2022 payments before July 1, 2022.



2021 PILT Payments by State/Territory

State/Territory	2021 Payment	State/Territory	2021 Payment
ALABAMA	\$1,513,755	NEBRASKA	\$1,258,643
ALASKA	\$32,219,322	NEVADA	\$28,450,646
ARIZONA	\$40,192,865	NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$2,125,916
ARKANSAS	\$7,753,179	NEW JERSEY	\$117,302
CALIFORNIA	\$55,900,858	NEW MEXICO	\$42,139,967
COLORADO	\$43,113,164	NEW YORK	\$178,545
CONNECTICUT	\$34,790	NORTH CAROLINA	\$4,921,576
DELAWARE	\$24,529	NORTH DAKOTA	\$1,761,888
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$24,325	OHIO	\$728,291
FLORIDA	\$6,184,211	OKLAHOMA	\$3,577,625
GEORGIA	\$3,062,800	OREGON	\$24,480,634
GUAM	\$2,673	PENNSYLVANIA	\$1,277,983
HAWAII	\$415,612	PUERTO RICO	\$10,934
IDAHO	\$34,511,297	RHODE ISLAND	\$0
ILLINOIS	\$1,456,785	SOUTH CAROLINA	\$1,311,190
INDIANA	\$699,562	SOUTH DAKOTA	\$7,366,173
IOWA	\$548,997	TENNESSEE	\$2,716,634
KANSAS	\$1,319,304	TEXAS	\$5,799,798
KENTUCKY	\$2,884,029	UTAH	\$42,430,445
LOUISIANA	\$1,357,987	VERMONT	\$1,177,069
MAINE	\$743,889	VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$41,936
MARYLAND	\$126,726	VIRGINIA	\$5,962,577
MASSACHUSETTS	\$124,542	WASHINGTON	\$24,946,423
MICHIGAN	\$5,434,439	WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,515,635
MINNESOTA	\$4,993,396	WISCONSIN	\$3,810,187
MISSISSIPPI	\$2,494,289	WYOMING	\$31,227,593
MISSOURI	\$4,602,939		
MONTANA	\$36,209,980	Grand Total	\$529,285,854

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$174,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024; of which \$69,751,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds,

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the Office of the Secretary to carry out the mission of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), including the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds.

2. and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law,

This language provides grants and cooperative agreement authority to the Office of the Secretary to carry out mineral revenue collection and management activities such as the State and Tribal Audit Program.

3. \$174,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024;

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2024.

4. of which \$69,751,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:

The Department proposes \$69,751,000 of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to continue to partially fund ONRR's mineral revenue management activities with no-year funding. This type of funding allows ONRR a valuable degree of flexibility to support multi-year information management system contracts and State and Tribal cooperative audit agreements.

5. Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

The budget request reflects the continuation of ONRR's existing authority within the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account regarding refunds of Indian lease overpayments.

Department-wide Programs - Office of Natural Resources Revenue
 Budget At A Glance
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue						
Natural Resources Revenue 2-Year Fund	97,823	97,823	+3,737	+0	+3,666	105,226
Fixed Costs			[+3,737]			
Baseline Capacity					[+2,666]	
Osage Trust Accounting					[+1,000]	
Natural Resources Revenue No-Year Fund	50,651	50,651	+0	+0	+19,100	69,751
Modernization of ONRR's Mineral Revenue System					[+17,500]	
Sustain State and Tribal Audit Program					[+1,600]	
TOTAL, ONRR	148,474	148,474	+3,737	+0	+22,766	174,977

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE										
Natural Resources Revenue 2-Year Fund	97,823	573	97,823	600	+3,737	+0	105,226	600	+7,403	+0
Natural Resources Revenue No-Year Fund	50,651	0	50,651	0	+0	+0	69,751	8	+19,100	+8
TOTAL, ONRR	148,474	573	148,474	600	+3,737	+0	174,977	608	+26,503	+8

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-358	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the 2022 and 2023: 2023 is one day less than 2022.
Pay Raise	+1,979	+3,722	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+687	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase to the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+165	+177	The change reflects the final FY 2023 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	-18	+41	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	-147	+155	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e., relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Baseline Adjustment for O&M Increases	+0	+0	In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.

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Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Office of Natural Resources Revenue							
(\$000)	148,474	148,474	+3,737	+0	+22,766	174,977	+26,503
FTE	573	600	+0	+0	+8	608	+8

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity	+\$2,666	+0
Osage Trust Accounting	+\$1,000	+0
IT Modernization	+\$17,500	+8
State and Tribal Audit Program	+\$1,600	+0

The 2023 budget request for ONRR is \$174,977,000 and 608 FTE, a program change of +\$22,766,000 and +8 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

Baseline Capacity (+\$2,666,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the core capacity needed to continue to fulfill the ONRR’s mission. The budget includes \$2.7 million which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to sustain core capacity and avoid impacts to ongoing program activities.

Osage Trust Accounting (+\$1,000,000 / +0 FTE) – In 2014, ONRR was tasked with providing Trust responsibilities and functions over Osage minerals for the Department to comply with a settlement agreement with the Osage Tribe. Court-delayed Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulation revisions postponed ONRR’s ability to fully carry out the Department’s Trust responsibilities. The ONRR request of \$1.0 million anticipates the regulations will be finalized in 2023 and ONRR will begin to take on the oil and gas revenue and production reporting and verification program on Osage lands. Once fully assumed, this work is expected to add 3,200 leases, 15,000 producing wells, and 310 producers to ONRR’s systems, increasing ONRR’s overall lease administration workload by 12 percent. In addition, ONRR will conduct functions for managing reference data, royalty reporting and payments, collections,

financial processes, production reporting, compliance, and enforcement. Without this additional funding, ONRR would be delayed in fully assuming these functions for Osage lands.

IT Modernization (+\$17,500,000 / +8 FTE) – In 2020, ONRR received \$8.9 million to initiate a multi-year IT Modernization effort to replace its legacy minerals revenue financial system, which provides the backbone for all the office’s mission-critical functions and enables ONRR to distribute approximately \$10 billion annually to the States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the United States Treasury. Initially, this funding supported business process reengineering, requirements development, a cloud and digitization strategy, and procurement planning, all of which are essential to ensure the creation of modernized IT systems to support ONRR’s mission. Currently, this funding is supporting the development of a Data Management Environment.

The remaining phases of IT Modernization are inherently complex and costly since they will require the procurement and integration of financial management systems and establishment of new reporting methods for the oil and gas industry. As these new systems are developed, ONRR will be in a parallel processing mode until the legacy systems can be completely decommissioned. This will require additional funding, in the amount of \$17.5 million per year, to design, develop, and implement new systems, as well as support the decommissioning of the outdated legacy system. With the requested funding, ONRR anticipates the systems will be fully deployed by 2028. The requested increase will enable ONRR to:

- Implement the system modules in a flexible and iterative way, and prioritize the implementation sequence to manage risk and deliver value;
- Continue engaging contractors to support design and development of the new system modules so the modernized IT system can be implemented by 2028;
- Employ additional technical staff dedicated to ensuring the success of the IT Modernization effort; and
- Realize cost savings from retiring its increasingly expensive legacy system in 2029.

Without full funding in 2023, ONRR will be left without a modernized system, jeopardizing the integrity of ONRR’s revenue collections and disbursements functions. In addition, the risk of legacy system failure becomes greater each year; any such failure could threaten ONRR’s ability to provide timely and accurate revenue disbursement to the States, Tribes, and other recipients that rely on the billions of dollars ONRR manages on their behalf. Finally, findings related to data sharing and IT system limitations issued in May 2021 and through an update expected in April 2022 by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) cannot be completely addressed without full modernization funding.

Background:

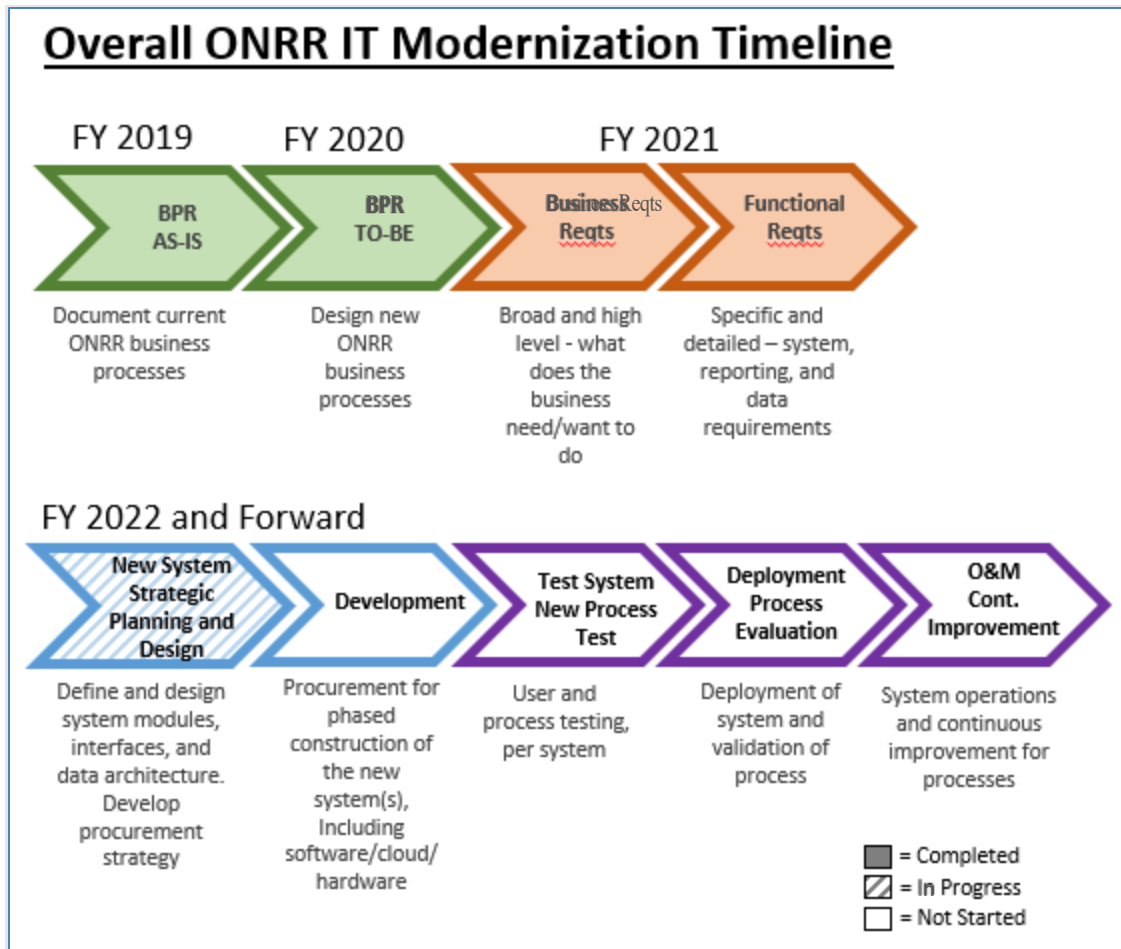
As an office under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget within the Department of the Interior, ONRR collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues averaging almost \$10 billion each year. ONRR’s mission benefits all Americans and provides one of the Federal government’s greatest sources of non-tax revenues. This highly visible mission requires significant and continuous interaction and sharing of natural resource and financial data with numerous Federal, State, and Indian government offices, as well as energy companies.

ONRR leadership continually balances the importance and visibility of its mission with the cost of meeting that mission. Based on an Analysis of Alternatives conducted in 2018, ONRR identified that by decommissioning the legacy system and migrating to a modern system, it could leverage commercial and cloud technology to reduce system cost and complexity; generate efficiencies through more effective IT operations; provide greater agility to respond to new demands and changes in regulations; and better deliver value to the American public. Based on that research and on industry benchmarks, by moving to a modernized system platform, ONRR forecasted a positive return on investment. Furthermore, recent business process reengineering efforts revealed that a modernized system would provide greater agility to respond to new demands and deliver better value to ONRR's more than 3,000 stakeholders by improving system interfaces and affording significant improvements to data accessibility and transparency.

ONRR currently operates with a highly customized and engineered hardware system that is approaching end-of-life. This, combined with increasing costs to implement application upgrades and support installment of critical security patches, puts at risk ONRR's ability to meet its mission of revenue collection, disbursement, production and royalty reporting, verification, compliance, and workload management. Additionally, manual processes and offline tools outside the legacy system increase the likelihood for errors and contribute to Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act audit risks. The current system requires thousands of manual labor hours to validate, aggregate, and process duplicative data. Additionally, the complexity associated with the amount of customization in the system makes operation and sustainment of the legacy system increasingly challenging and costly over time.

Progress through 2021:

ONRR's IT Modernization effort started with the complete reengineering of ONRR's business processes and will continue with the strategic design, development, and implementation of a new, modernized IT system to support ONRR's mission and business operations (see the timeline below). ONRR engaged in Business Process Reengineering (BPR), a cross-functional effort involving employees from throughout ONRR to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, contemporary measures of performance such as cost, quality, service, and speed.



In 2020, ONRR completed the first phases of BPR by designing and documenting the “To-Be,” or future-state business processes, which will reduce complexity, increase efficiency, and improve the overall quality of ONRR’s mission work. In 2021, ONRR focused on the second phase of BPR by developing and documenting business and functional requirements based on the “To-Be” business processes. Requirements gathering supports the design and development of the new IT systems, which ONRR has begun procuring in phases. Using the initial modernization funding provided starting in 2020, ONRR awarded a contract in September 2021 to begin development of a cloud-based data warehouse that will support data capture, management, retrieval, and sharing of ONRR information.

This thoughtful redesign of ONRR’s business processes will benefit all ONRR stakeholders by reducing costs, improving quality and service, and enhancing data and information accessibility. The BPR effort has already identified efficiencies in the future modernized system, such as redesigning data validation to streamline error correction and volume comparison processes. In addition, developing and implementing an enhanced external-facing self-service portal coupled with increasing automation has the potential to reduce the amount of time ONRR spends manually matching payments and generating financial reports.

Justification of 2023 Request:

These and other potential efficiencies, along with measured improvements in ONRR's mission delivery, can only be achieved by moving forward with the next phase of ONRR's IT Modernization effort – the development and implementation of a new, modernized IT system. The technical and financial benefits ONRR identified through the Analysis of Alternatives and BPR, in combination with subsequent research and full financial support of IT Modernization, will increase the reliability, accuracy, and efficiency of ONRR's data processes. These improvements will provide ONRR the capacity, flexibility, and agility to leverage new technologies, while reducing long-term operations and maintenance costs.

For the new system, ONRR has selected a modular design, supported by phased development and implementation, which helps to ensure that ONRR obligates the funding efficiently and effectively and allows ONRR to select the best technologies to support the newly defined business processes.

Based on the results of BPR and requirements gathering, ONRR has identified eight functional modules to be developed and implemented, including:

Data Management – This module supports all ONRR processes by providing a single consistent and accepted source for all data items. It will consist of a full-scope data warehouse, managed in a cloud environment, which will support data capture, management, retrieval, and sharing of ONRR information, including production, revenue, and disbursement data, as well as the underlying metadata. Data management is critical to ONRR's Modernization efforts and will facilitate the decommissioning of the current system by providing ongoing and sustainable access to key ONRR data and information throughout the transition period and beyond in an increasingly challenging IT security environment. Full deployment will also include the cost of data cleanup to support credible results that strengthen ONRR's goal of providing a single, accurate source of information. This system component builds on a traditional data warehouse and provides support for access to DOI energy and natural resource data and information critical to ONRR's mission.

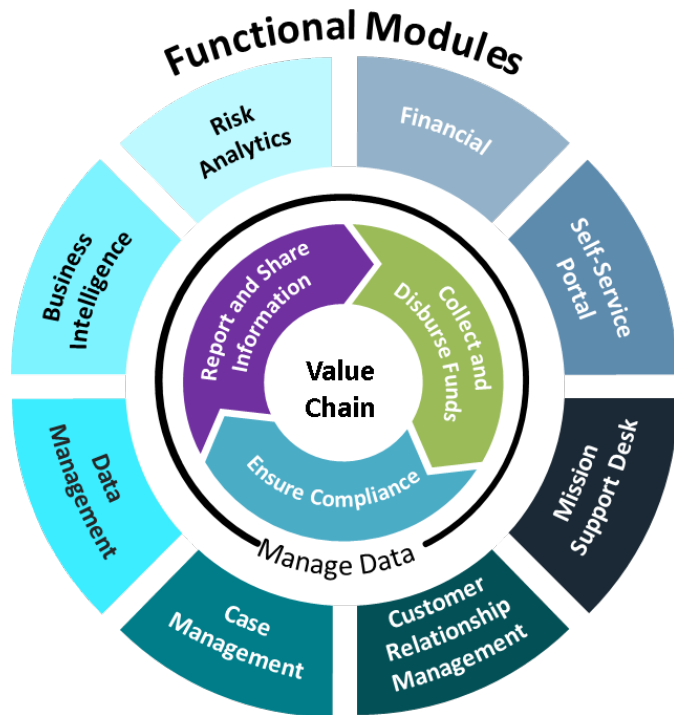
Transforming the ONRR Customer Experience

The next priority project for the new modernization funding is aligning with Executive Order 14058, *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery To Rebuild Trust in Government*, in having ONRR transform our customer experience and service delivery. A cloud-based integrated solution will be implemented in four areas to manage stakeholder interactions with ONRR and improve the overall user and stakeholder experience:

- **Self-Service Portal** – By establishing a robust self-service portal to efficiently collect and maintain data and improve data integration and reliability, stakeholders, including industry payors, as well as fund recipients, such as States and Tribes, will be able to receive reports, ask questions, and pull additional data, among other benefits. It will provide a digital interface for ONRR and its stakeholders to access information, submit data, and request assistance.
- **Customer Relationship Management** – This module will organize stakeholder contact and relationship information and track interactions.

- **Case Management** – The case management tool will track actions for all areas within ONRR to determine what requests have been received by stakeholders, thus reducing instances of stakeholders receiving duplicative or multiple requests.
- **Mission Support Desk** – This module will funnel the majority of internal and external inquiries into a centralized, tiered location for resolution.

Financial – This module facilitates the collection, accounting, verification, and reporting of natural resources and energy revenues to ensure their disbursement to States, American Indians, and the U.S. Treasury. By streamlining financial management processes and automating manual and repetitive tasks, modernization will contribute to the integrity of ONRR’s financial operations and support the Department’s unqualified audit opinion on the mineral revenue custodial accounts. Modernizing the core financial system will result in improved timeliness and accuracy of payments to fund recipients, such as States, Indian Tribes, and Individual Indian Mineral Owners (IIMOs), as well as increased agility to respond to legislative and policy changes. ONRR is aligning with the capabilities being established as a result of the Quality Services Management Office (QSMO) for Financial Management in the Department of the Treasury. ONRR is engaged in regular discussions with Treasury and is anticipating leveraging the upcoming marketplace for cloud financial systems and integration services.



Risk Analytics – In May 2019, the GAO issued its report, *Federal Oil and Gas Royalties, Additional Actions Could Improve ONRR’s Ability to Assess Its Royalty Collection Efforts* (GAO-19-410), which provided seven recommendations to improve ONRR’s compliance efforts, including updating performance metrics, risk determination, and case selection. Modernizing the compliance system component allows ONRR to leverage automation and data analytics to improve work planning, implement a risk-based model for compliance assurance, and continuously improve compliance activities in response to internal and external factors. This module will provide for greater financial accuracy and integrity for fund recipients, such as States, Indian Tribes, and IIMOs, as well as taxpayers.

Business Intelligence – The unique needs of ONRR’s program areas and external stakeholders, including Departmental bureaus, fund recipients, and the public, will be better served by modernizing ONRR’s business intelligence and data visualization system capabilities. Separating these components from the transactional system and the data repository facilitates greater analytical capacity, allowing ONRR to leverage new technologies to improve data access, automation, and data analytics to identify risks, trends, and other important indicators.

In summary, full IT Modernization funding will ensure that ONRR is prepared to meet current and future technical requirements and government policies, such as: the Modernizing Government Technology Act, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Cloud Smart Strategy, FedRamp-approved Data Centers/Data Center Optimization, and the Open Data Policy. It will also allow for the enhanced cybersecurity needed to meet Executive Order 13800, *Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure*, as well as OMB, Department of Homeland Security, and DOI security policies.

ONRR's IT Modernization efforts also address required human capital needs to ensure a successful transition through this multi-year project with the formation of a team of eight FTE. The first of this group has already been hired, a dedicated senior leader to oversee ONRR's Modernization efforts and bring high-level technical expertise, including financial management, information technology, and data management. As additional positions are filled, ONRR's senior leader will manage every facet of the Modernization effort, from strategy and prioritization to application modernization, data migration, and business continuity. This team will ensure an effective transition from the legacy system, including migration to new applications and platforms, interoperability during transition, and eventual decommissioning. Long term, the team will reduce ONRR's current reliance on managed IT services and strengthen core competencies for IT governance at the Federal level.

Without full funding in 2023, ONRR could be left with antiquated components and greater risks for security vulnerabilities as, over time, maintenance of ONRR's legacy system will become increasingly costly and will require ONRR to divert substantial resources from Modernization to maintenance. Without a fully modernized system, ONRR would be forced to deploy a fragmented and unstructured approach, using applications from its increasingly obsolete legacy system, as well as inefficient manual processes and offline tools, which increases the likelihood of errors and jeopardizes the integrity of ONRR's revenue collections and disbursement functions. In addition, the risk of legacy system failure becomes greater each year; any such failure could negatively impact ONRR's ability to provide timely and accurate revenue disbursement to the States, Tribes, and other recipients that rely on the billions of dollars ONRR manages on their behalf. If funding is delayed or deferred to future years, not only would ONRR miss the opportunity to develop and implement system modules in the most efficient and effective manner, but any such delay would have the potential to significantly increase Modernization costs.

State and Tribal Audit Program (+\$1,600,000 / +0 FTE) – ONRR is requesting an increase of \$1.6 million to sustain ONRR's existing cooperative agreements with States and Tribes. In 2020, ONRR relied on nine State and six Tribal agreements to perform compliance activities on \$2.8 billion in royalty payments and 25,000 producing leases. Cost-of-living increases have negatively impacted the ability of ONRR's partners to maintain previous levels of compliance work and the requested funding would allow ONRR to fully fund existing agreements, maintain current relationships with State and Tribal audit partners, and allow them to continue to ensure compliance on royalties produced on their lands.

Background:

Sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA), as amended, authorize the Secretary to enter into cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes (202)

and States (205) for audits, inspections, and investigations. The 202/205 program consists of 15 agreements between ONRR and State and Tribal governments to carry out certain inspection, auditing, investigation, and enforcement activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. The Tribes and States are ONRR's working partners and integral to overall compliance efforts. Tribes are now self-empowered to perform audits on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservation and States perform audits on Federal leases within their boundaries and within the Section 8(g) zone of the Outer-Continental Shelf. ONRR will rely on these States and Tribes to complete 99 compliance reviews and 52 audits in fiscal year 2023.

The 202/205 program supports the Department's administration of energy production on Federal and Indian lands by performing compliance activities on royalty-producing properties. In 2021 the nine State agreements encompassed lands producing 87 percent of State disbursements, and the six Tribal agreements encompassed lands producing 48 percent of Tribal royalties, reducing the risk of under-collection due to non-compliance.

This program also directly supports Administration and Department priorities regarding strengthening relationships with Tribal nations. The Tribal audit program provides enhanced self-determination opportunities by promoting Tribal oversight and management of energy resource development on Tribal lands. In addition, the increased communication and collaboration through this program has enhanced relationships with States and Tribes. As a result, State and Tribal auditors in this program have been instrumental in sharing information with ONRR by referring companies with royalty reporting discrepancies and assisting in bankruptcy collections.

Justification:

Increased production on these State and Tribal lands has expanded compliance workloads, and the State and Tribal programs continue to provide employees annual cost-of-living adjustments (COLA). As a result, States and Tribes have had to manage labor and other cost-of-living increases within their limited budgets and take cost-cutting measures such as leaving positions vacant, resulting in fewer audit and compliance activities performed, reduced travel and training, and delays in the replacement of outdated computer equipment.

ONRR requests \$1.6 million in additional funding to maintain these agreements and address the increasing costs faced by State and Tribal partners. Fully funding existing agreements would allow 202/205 program participants to continue to effectively ensure compliance on royalties produced on their lands.

Without this funding, ONRR will be forced to maintain static budgets for State and Tribal audit agreements, resulting in the eventual degradation of the 202/205 program. Tribes would be especially negatively impacted due to their smaller size, and some of the existing Tribal programs would likely cease over time. All audit programs need a minimum of three individuals to perform royalty compliance work as required by the Cooperative Agreement. If annual COLAs are not funded by ONRR, some Tribes may be unable to maintain this three-person threshold, and the Tribal audit program would shrink with two Tribal programs terminating if they lost just one employee and another program ending if two employees were lost. This lack of funding could damage the Federal government's relationship with

these Tribes in general and appear inconsistent with the commitment to uphold the Department’s trust responsibilities.

States would also be negatively impacted. In its May 2019 report, the Government Accountability Office stated “...officials from two member states stated that the budget was insufficient. One official stated that the budget did not allow the state to review all of the federal properties for which it was responsible.” The report also referenced that State officials mentioned that static budgets could lead to changes in Federal royalty compliance activities such as “moving more experienced and higher paid auditors to State royalty compliance activities, thus leaving less experienced and lower paid auditors to conduct federal royalty compliance activities.” This could negatively impact the Federal government’s relationship with these States and the assurance the Department is collecting the Federal government’s share of revenue from mineral royalties.

Program Overview

For the benefit of all Americans, ONRR collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. In 2021, ONRR disbursed \$8.78 billion to the U.S.

Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special use accounts, such as the Reclamation Fund. Every American benefits from the revenues generated from mineral resources, either

directly through payments to American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners or indirectly through payments to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Reclamation Fund, States, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. ONRR also contributes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), with appropriations made permanent in August 2020 as part of the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), and tracks and reports the energy funds available for calculation of the amounts attributable to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund created under the GAOA.

The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2021 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$2.71 Billion***
Mineral leasing revenues are one of the Federal Government’s largest sources of non-tax receipts, funding various government functions and programs through the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- ***States — \$2.18 Billion***
Mineral revenues disbursed to States can be a significant element of a State’s financial resource picture, providing funding for local schools, roads, libraries, public buildings, and general operations, as the States deem necessary.

Our Mission

For the benefit of all Americans, ONRR collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, and the U.S. Treasury

Our Vision

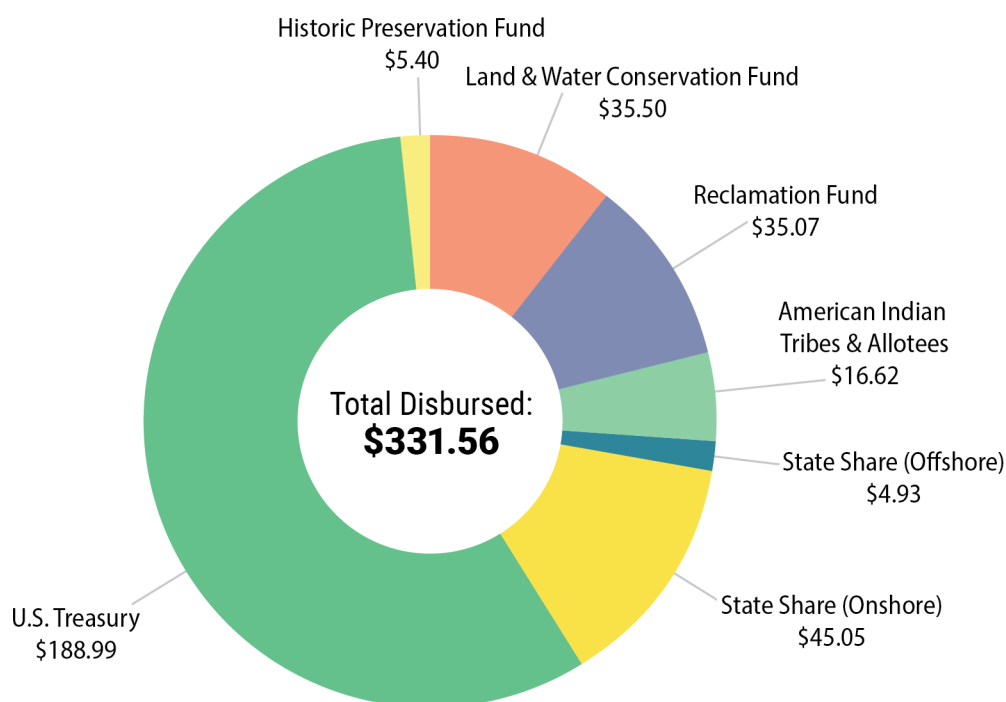
To deliver excellence in public service as the Nation’s most trusted steward of natural resources revenue

- ***Western Water Users — \$1.49 Billion***
Mineral revenue receipts support the Bureau of Reclamation’s water resource development and maintenance work in the western United States. Spending from the account is subject to appropriation.
- ***American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners — \$975 Million***
Monies collected from mineral leases on American Indian lands are distributed regularly to provide direct and tangible benefits to thousands within the American Indian community, often as a major source of primary income.
- ***Conservation and Recreation Programs — \$976 Million***
ONRR transfers over \$900 million annually to the LWCF to be used as a resource for Federal, State, and local governments to help acquire, develop, and improve outdoor recreation areas.
- ***Historic Preservation — \$150 Million***
ONRR annually transfers \$150 million to the National Historic Preservation Fund to help preserve and protect our Nation’s irreplaceable heritage for current and future generations. This fund is administered to help save the historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes that form our communities and enrich our lives.
- ***Other Funds — \$302 Million***
Includes funds directed back to Federal agencies that administer these lands to help cover operational costs. (Included in the cumulative U.S. Treasury disbursement figure in the chart below.)

The Federal government has collected revenues from mineral production on Federal onshore lands since 1920; on American Indian lands since 1925; and on Federal offshore lands since 1953. In 1982, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act called upon the Department to establish a comprehensive, consolidated system for the collection, accounting, and disbursement of these revenues. Since that time, Interior has provided nearly \$332 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 57 percent of all annual collections have gone to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, 23 percent to special purpose funds, 15 percent to States, and five percent to the American Indian community.

Special purpose funds, including the LWCF, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund, have received nearly \$76 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the following figure.

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement (FY 1982-2021) (dollars in billions)



ONRR was established within the Office of the Secretary under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget (AS-PMB) on October 1, 2010, as part of the reorganization of the former Minerals Management Service. Placement in AS-PMB positioned ONRR to leverage its revenue-collection expertise to serve a leadership role in Departmentwide collaboration and implementation of key initiatives to provide reasonable assurance the Department is collecting every dollar due.

In support of its mission, ONRR conducts work in three key program areas:

- **Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management.** These activities ensure that revenues from Federal and American Indian leases are efficiently, effectively, and accurately collected, accounted for, invested, and disbursed in a timely manner. This program's activities also include efforts to ensure timely, complete, and accurate reporting while providing reasonable assurance of company compliance.
- **Audit Management.** These activities ensure the Nation's Federal and American Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. Federal and American Indian audit activities represent a large and critical part of the operational strategy to ensure that companies comply with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms. This program's activities also include the administration of cooperative agreements with States and American Indian Tribes.
- **Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals.** These activities include Tribal consultations, support of the Indian Energy Service Center, and investigating and responding to the inquiries of individual Indian mineral interest owners. This program's activities also ensure

consistency and oversight in work planning for a comprehensive compliance strategy, market and geospatial analysis, valuation guidance and determinations, production meter verification, rulemaking, appeals, bankruptcies, litigation support, and enforcement actions.

ONRR relies on effective collaboration with partners, and as such, continues to strengthen its longstanding relationships with other DOI bureaus with interdependent missions. ONRR works in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) to fulfill Interior's Trust and fiduciary responsibilities to American Indian beneficiaries. ONRR is also committed to ensuring an effective, ongoing relationship with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Additionally, ONRR has strengthened holistic management of oil, gas, and other natural resources by implementing standard operating procedures applicable to all DOI bureaus and offices in the management of Federal and American Indian mineral resources.

To ensure effective controls over program operations and financial management systems that meet the objectives of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, ONRR conducts assessments consistent with applicable laws and regulations, such as the OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Controls*. The objectives of these assessments are to ensure ONRR programs achieve intended results and follow laws and regulations; verify that resources used are consistent with the mission and protected from fraud, waste, and mismanagement; and ensure reliable and timely information is maintained, reported, and used for decision-making.

In May 2019, the GAO issued its report, *Federal Oil and Gas Royalties, Additional Actions Could Improve ONRR's Ability to Assess Its Royalty Collection Efforts* (GAO-19-410). GAO's focus was to examine ONRR's Federal oil and gas royalty compliance efforts and the extent to which ONRR reported meeting its compliance goals for fiscal years 2010 through 2017. The GAO report cited seven recommendations for corrective action, including four regarding establishing effective performance measures and three regarding cooperative and delegated audit agreements. ONRR implemented five of the recommendations and plans to implement the remaining two in FY 2023.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued 14 recommendations in its January 2022 audit report, *Better Internal Controls Could Ensure Accuracy of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Royalty Reporting and Adjustments* (2020-CR-009). The OIG's objective was to determine to what extent ONRR ensured accurate reporting of Federal mineral royalty obligations when payors or their agents submitted adjustments or refund requests. The OIG's audit focused on adjustments or refunds submitted during fiscal years 2017 through 2019. ONRR plans to implement the 14 recommendations in 2022 through 2026. ONRR is currently engaged in a modernization project, which is a multi-year, multi-phased effort to explore, identify, develop, and implement new technologies that enhance ONRR's ability to perform revenue collection and distribution, disbursement, production and royalty reporting, verification and compliance, and workload management of applicable cases. Many of OIG's recommendations will be implemented as a result of ONRR's modernization efforts.

ONRR values the continued oversight received from the GAO, the OIG, and other external organizations. ONRR has consistently received clean opinions on regular peer reviews of audit functions

and when independent firms perform annual audits of mineral revenue custodial accounts.

ONRR Strategic Priorities

ONRR exists in a dynamic environment, and since its inception has continuously evolved in response to Congressional mandates and significant energy industry changes. ONRR continues to seek innovative improvements and operational efficiencies to pursue our mission and serve the American people and has been heavily engaged in employee-driven continuous improvement of modernizing its business processes. Currently, ONRR is engaged in several organization-wide priority efforts to support the accomplishment of its mission and vision, including the following:

Modernized Business Processes and Information Technology Systems: In 2022, ONRR will continue modernization efforts by starting system design for new IT systems that will support ONRR's reengineered business processes. These systems will replace the increasingly obsolescent Minerals Revenue Management Support System, ONRR's legacy information system that plays a key role in the collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral revenues. With the requested \$17.5 million in modernization funding, ONRR plans to pursue these system design efforts and engage contractors to develop system modules.

Modernization began in 2019, with the modeling and wholesale reengineering of current business processes. ONRR completed the design and documentation of the future state business processes in 2020. In 2021, ONRR completed the development of business and functional requirements to support the redesigned processes within new IT systems. In 2022, ONRR will begin to realize its envisioned future state as part of the design and development of the Data Management module, the first component of ONRR's modernized IT systems. By breaking down organizational silos, harnessing the collective power of its talented workforce, and developing well-documented requirements, ONRR will leverage the most appropriate and effective technologies available to support its vital mission.

Unified Compliance Strategy: ONRR recently chartered a new Compliance Strategy Governance Board and is developing an integrated and comprehensive compliance work planning process while leveraging automation within and across ONRR's compliance programs. This strategy will play a central role in helping ONRR create methods and processes to prioritize its work efforts using a meaningful and reliable risk framework.

Data-Driven Organizational Decisions: ONRR will master the use of both internal and external data to make intelligent business decisions, enhancing its risk modeling and data analytics and visualization capabilities, and will use data science to develop organizational performance metrics that drive improved planning and results. To facilitate these achievements, ONRR will establish a data management and governance structure that ensures its workforce is data literate; uses data that are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable; and enables a robust data ecosystem.

People – The Heart of ONRR:

Recognizing that its employees are ONRR’s most valuable resources and its largest financial investment, ONRR will develop a comprehensive plan addressing its current and future human capital needs. The plan will establish transparent and consistent processes for 1) assessing the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed across ONRR to meet current mission work and foreseen technological and programmatic changes, 2) enhancing and standardizing the prioritization process to fill vacant positions, and 3) investing in ONRR’s workforce to ensure employees are appropriately challenged, managed, trained, and recognized.



The heart of this plan will focus on diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility to ensure these considerations permeate every aspect of ONRR’s culture. ONRR is committed to integrating these values throughout its culture, fostering an environment that is open and accepting of individual differences, maximizing employee potential, recruiting and retaining a diverse workforce, and ensuring a wide range of perspectives and diverse viewpoints are represented and considered in meaningful ways.

Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, as amended (FOGRMA), requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to States and the American Indian community for their share of mineral leasing revenues. The financial management function within ONRR is intended to ensure that collections from Federal and American Indian mineral leases are properly disbursed to the appropriate recipients, including the U.S. Treasury, Federal agencies, 33 States, and 33 American Indian Tribes. In 2021, ONRR disbursed \$8.78 billion, in accordance with legislated formulas, to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special-use accounts such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

As part of the revenue collection process, ONRR collects annual rental revenues and reporting information on more than 12,000 non-producing Federal leases and monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 33,500 producing onshore and offshore Federal and Indian leases.

Each month, the Reference and Reporting Management program receives and processes more than 41,000 royalty and production reports, known as Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance, Form ONRR 2014, Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs), and the Solid Minerals Production & Royalty Reporting, Form ONRR-4430 respectively. These reports contain approximately one million lines

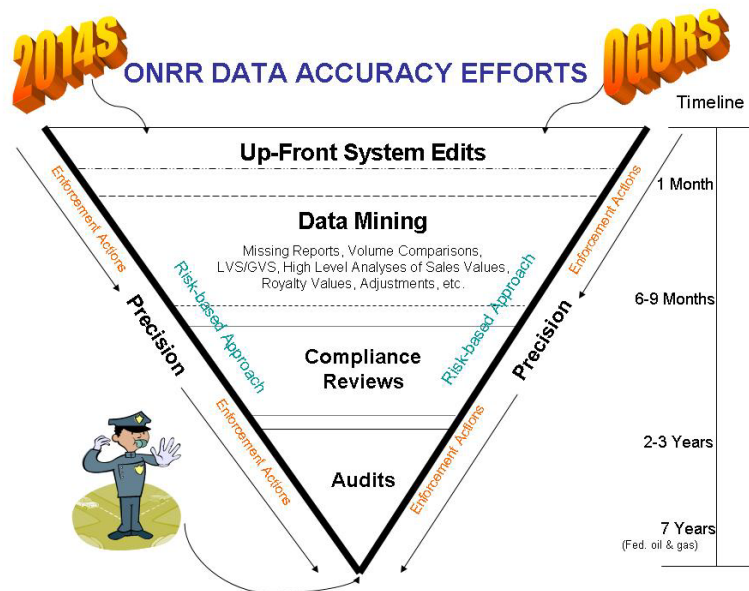
of data from approximately 1,700 royalty payors and 2,000 production reporters. ONRR received approximately 99 percent of reporting electronically in 2021. Through this royalty and production reporting, ONRR collects and maintains several forms of primary data, including:

- Property data, such as information on mineral leases, mineral-producing or revenue-paying companies, and commodity purchasers.
- Mineral revenue and production data consisting of monthly-required reports and payments.
- Data related to rents, mineral royalties, and mineral production volumes.
- Market and sales data required for verifying compliance.

To ensure ONRR collects the proper revenues on the Federal and American Indian royalty share, ONRR performs automated processing of royalty and production reports, coordinating reporting and payment matters with industry, State governments, the American Indian community, and other Federal agencies. Each month, ONRR runs automated and some manual detection processes to identify whether industry is following Federal laws, regulations, and lease terms in their financial reporting.

Receiving proper payments includes ensuring that delinquent invoices are pursued in accordance with the Debt Collection Act. ONRR uses phone calls and demand letters to companies, notices to lessees/operating rights owners, demands to surety, or referrals to the Department of Justice for litigation or to the U.S. Treasury for collection. If required, ONRR writes off uncollectable debt.

In addition to automated upfront system edits, the Compliance Management program performs data mining compliance activities with the goal of cleaning-up reported data so that subsequent compliance activities, such as compliance reviews and audits can focus on complex and systemic issues. Data mining activities include detecting missing royalty reports, identifying and resolving volume discrepancies, and reviewing all new and revised communitization agreements to verify compliance with allocation



schedules. Additionally, the Compliance Management group performs compliance reviews, which provide reasonable assurance that all or part of the royalty equation is paid and reported correctly. By comparing reported data with expected values, analysts can identify variances and quickly resolve errors.

ONRR assists Alaskan Natives by holding and investing escrow funds for the Native Corporations for land selections. Once land selections are finalized, ONRR disburses escrow amounts, along with interest, and the Corporations assume collection responsibilities. Currently, \$6.6 million remains in escrow awaiting distribution after the remaining land selections are processed.

Program Performance Estimates

Timely Revenue Disbursement: ONRR ensures that funds are disbursed to recipients by the end of the month following the month received, per statute. When disbursements are not completed in a timely manner, ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest to States. In 2021, ONRR completed 99.7 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included \$2.18 billion to 33 States and \$975 million to the American Indian community from oil, gas, and mineral production revenues collected by ONRR on their behalf.

Timely Service to American Indians: To ensure prompt payment of mineral revenues to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners (IIMOs), ONRR deposits American Indian revenues into BTFA accounts within 24 hours of receipt, where they are invested and subsequently distributed by the BIA to American Indian Tribes and IIMOs. BIA requires Financial Distribution Report information to distribute funds to IIMOs, and ONRR provides this lease distribution data to BIA twice each month. In 2021, ONRR distributed 99.8 percent of revenue timely to American Indian Tribes and IIMO recipients, exceeding the 98 percent target.

Financial Accountability: ONRR's financial system has automated internal controls and accounting processes to reconcile subsidiary and control accounts and to ensure proper recording and reporting of revenues. ONRR records financial transactions with an account structure consistent with the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger (USSGL). ONRR uses the USSGL accounts to prepare external reports to OMB and the U.S. Treasury and to provide financial information for inclusion in the annual consolidated Interior Agency Financial Report.

The Chief Financial Officer's Act requires annual audits of the Department's financial statements that include a thorough review of ONRR's mineral revenue custodial accounts. These audits ensure that ONRR's financial information fairly represents the transactions recorded within the ONRR financial system.

Unmodified Audit Opinion on Mineral Revenue Custodial Accounts: To provide greater assurance of the integrity of financial operations and the accuracy of financial data, ONRR undergoes annual financial audits, including a thorough review of mineral revenue custodial accounts. In November 2021, the Office of Inspector General released the Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for fiscal year 2021, including ONRR's mineral revenue custodial activity and balances. The Department received an unmodified (clean) audit opinion for fiscal year 2021. As a result

of the audit, ONRR had no notices of findings and recommendations, or issues noted in the independent auditor's letter to management. Additionally, none of the significant deficiencies or material weakness noted in the audit were related to ONRR's financial operations or reporting.

Data Validation: ONRR continues to reinforce the accuracy of company-reported data by implementing new automated upfront edits and data mining routines. ONRR has several efforts underway to improve the accuracy of company-reported data used to collect and verify royalties, including through business process reengineering and system modernization efforts. ONRR subjects company-reported royalty data to numerous validation checks to help prevent companies from submitting invalid reporting of royalties attributable to erroneous and incomplete data. ONRR provides payor and operator guidance daily to reinforce accurate reporting and assist industry with resolving outstanding reporting validation errors. To support this initiative, during 2021, ONRR executed two formal Reporter Training sessions reaching over 400 industry representatives.

Production Reporting for Onshore and Offshore Leases: ONRR oversees the timely reporting and processing of OGORs for Federal and American Indian onshore and Federal offshore leases. As with company-reported royalty data, ONRR subjects OGOR reports to numerous edit checks and incorporates additional up-front edits. In addition, the Offshore Production Reporting staff ensures the accuracy of reported offshore production information through ONRR's automated Liquid Verification System (LVS) and Gas Verification System (GVS). The LVS/GVS systems compare company reported OGOR production volumes to third-party pipeline run tickets and third-party gas volume statements supplied by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. ONRR analysts resolve discrepancies between the OGOR and the third-party data sources to ensure that companies accurately report production volumes, the cornerstone for downstream royalty collection efforts. As a result, in 2021 the Reference and Reporting Management program issued 87 Orders to Report and 15 Notices of Non-Compliance to companies who fail to submit an OGOR or to report well-level production resulting in \$80,525.25 in civil penalties collected during fiscal year 2021.

Compliance Management: In 2021, Compliance Management analysts closed 1,121 data mining cases and 257 compliance review. Through this compliance work, ONRR also ensured substantial compliance for 100 percent of American Indian gas properties within three years for American Indian-specific major portion/index pricing terms.

Audit Management

ONRR's Audit Management program ensures that Federal and Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid by the minerals industry in compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and lease terms. This directorate's activities also include the administration of cooperative agreements with States and Tribes to conduct compliance activities.

Audits are one of ONRR's primary means of ensuring compliance from companies that extract and sell natural resources from Federal and American Indian lands. ONRR performs a detailed examination of the companies' documents and corresponding reporting to ONRR. All audits are designed to assess whether

royalty payments and other obligations to ONRR are in substantial compliance with applicable lease terms, laws, regulations, and other directives. Audit staff perform audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). GAGAS provides a framework for conducting high quality audits with competence, integrity, objectivity, and independence.

Various types of audits are performed as ONRR deems appropriate for the specific situation. Company audits are performed on one company and often look at multiple properties. Property audits are performed on specific leases, agreements, fields, or mines and often cover multiple companies. Issue audits are focused on a specific issue and can cover multiple properties and/or companies.

ONRR's authority to audit was not created by a single Federal law but, rather by multiple laws and Secretarial Orders. These include the FOGRMA and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996. Court cases, lease terms, statutes, regulations, and administrative guidance are all considered when determining the authority to audit.

Audit Management's audit teams provide coverage on onshore Federal, offshore Federal, and Trust properties, with four distinct program units, each with its own area of focus. Central Audit Management has employees located in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa. While this program performs compliance work on Indian, onshore, and offshore leases, the primary focus is on Indian oil and gas mineral revenues where the land is held in trust. Southern Audit Management has employees located in Houston who support ONRR's mission by verifying compliance for onshore, Indian, and offshore energy leasing activities, with the highest concentration on offshore compliance. Western Audit Management has staff in Dallas and Denver who conduct audits and compliance reviews of Federal and Indian onshore oil and gas, solid minerals, and geothermal activities.

Included in Western Audit Management is a team of auditors conducting specialized compliance activities called "unbundling," focusing on the correct application of regulations requiring lessees to place gas in marketable condition at no cost to the Federal Government. Together with ONRR's Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals (CEVA) Royalty Valuation program, these auditors determine the allowable and non-allowable costs to ensure lessees accurately calculated their arm's-length transportation and processing allowances. To assist industry with these unbundling calculations, ONRR publishes guidance that has proven to be very useful. ONRR has observed that payors are using more reasonable unbundling methodologies to calculate their allowable costs, resulting in more accurate royalty payments.

ONRR's Tribal and State Audit Services (TSAS) group focuses on managing and overseeing agreements with States and Indian Tribes to perform audits and other compliance activities. Sections 202 and 205 of the FOGRMA, as amended, authorize the Secretary to develop cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States to carry out certain inspection, auditing, investigation, and enforcement activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. These States and Indian Tribes (known as the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee (STRAC) and 202/205 program) are working partners with ONRR and integral to overall compliance efforts. The States perform audits and compliance reviews on Federal leases within their boundaries, and the Indian Tribes are self-empowered to perform audits and compliance reviews on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservations. Compliance reviews supplement the audit program and provide reasonable assurance that all or part of the royalty equation is reported and paid correctly.

Compliance reviews focus on variations from expected norms and result in resolution of open issues when companies provide requested additional documentation and/or make payment to remove a variance.

For ONRR, cooperative agreements provide knowledgeable State and Tribal representatives who understand the systems and business processes for collecting, accounting for, and distributing mineral revenues. States and Tribes benefit by developing auditing and compliance skills, increasing knowledge of mineral revenue management, and gaining experience with ONRR's systems, processes, and regulations. This experience, as well as face-to-face contact, enables ONRR and State and Tribal employees to identify and work through issues.

TSAS has a team located in Farmington, New Mexico at the Federal Indian Minerals Office that provides services for individual Navajo mineral owners regarding oil and gas production in the Four Corners region. This audit team focuses on ensuring the royalties collected for the Navajo mineral owners are in accordance with applicable Federal laws, regulations, and lease terms.

Together with its State and American Indian Tribal partners, ONRR performs both audits and compliance reviews on both targeted and randomly selected companies and properties. Compliance efforts may also focus on gas plants, transportation systems, or other specific issues. Cases can originate from a variety of sources including: CEVA's Analytics and Risk Management program, individual Indian mineral owners, Tribes, and other government agencies. To develop its compliance work plan, ONRR incorporates multiple data sources, including prior-year performance data, cost-per-audit and compliance reviews, current-year targets, and data available on audit and compliance resources in order to determine the appropriate mix of audits and compliance reviews. Royalty dollars remain a key component of the risk determination, resulting in a strong probability of high-revenue companies and properties being selected for an audit or compliance review.

Program Performance Estimates

Audit and Compliance Reviews: During 2021, Audit Management and its State and Tribal audit partners closed a total of 108 audits and completed 305 compliance reviews.

Delegated and Cooperative Compliance Agreements with States and Tribes: Currently, ONRR has nine State and six Tribal agreements to perform compliance activities for leases in their jurisdictions. ONRR includes its State and Tribal partners' compliance completion statistics in ONRR's performance results. In 2021, ONRR allocated \$14.3 million to States and Tribes in the 202/205 program. ONRR applies "best business case" criteria to 202/205 program funding by analyzing cost, workload, and risk data, such as total revenues and number of producing leases, in deciding how to allocate available budget resources.

Peer Review of the ONRR Audit Organization: GAGAS requires an independent peer review of ONRR's audit activities every three years. During 2020, ONRR engaged an independent auditing firm to conduct an external peer review of its audit organization. The peer review examined the period of January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2019. The independent auditor issued a final report in 2020 with a rating of "Pass," the highest possible rating. This is the sixth consecutive peer review rating indicating that ONRR's audit functions are performed in accordance with professional standards. The next peer review

will be in 2023. Each of the States and Tribes that are part of STRAC are peer reviewed on a three-year rotating cycle. During 2021, three States (California, Montana, and Wyoming) and two Tribes (Ute Indian Tribe and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe) received a peer review. The independent auditor's reports concerning States and Tribes have also concluded in "Pass" ratings with no material weaknesses or findings.

ONRR Compliance Key Performance Metric Update: ONRR's strategic planning includes a focus on two breakthrough objectives that will impact how we set and meet target goals. In line with modernization and unified compliance strategies, a cross-organizational effort is underway to update key performance indicators (KPIs) that better demonstrate ONRR's compliance activities from a holistic perspective.

Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals

ONRR's CEVA program coordinates Federal and American Indian (Trust) management services; provides royalty guidance and training; oversees production risk management efforts; conducts market and geospatial analyses; addresses industry appeals of ONRR orders; drafts and publishes rulemakings and authorizations to collect information; processes Federal Register notices; provides enforcement support to ONRR programs; and provides litigation support to the Office of the Solicitor and Department of Justice (DOJ) attorneys for ONRR-related litigation.

To help fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's Trust responsibility to American Indians, ONRR conducts Indian Outreach activities in Indian Country, such as setting up informative booths at community centers, chapter houses, and pow-wows to reach IIMOs. These outreach events enable ONRR to listen to concerns and suggestions for royalty accounting improvements, answer questions, and identify and resolve mineral-related problems in partnership with the BLM, BIA, and BTFA. In lieu of travel, Indian Outreach conducts virtual sessions and has developed informative videos for ONRR's YouTube site. ONRR's goal is to vigorously and effectively fulfill its Trust responsibilities and to foster an ongoing positive working relationship with the American Indian community.

ONRR is coordinating with several Federal agencies through the Federal Partners Groups to address a wide range of issues often associated with increased production. ONRR works with the BIA, BLM, BTFA, and the Environmental Protection Agency to address concerns raised by Tribes and IIMOs, and to streamline processes to improve services. The multi-agency Indian Energy Service Center (IESC) currently facilitates the meetings for the following Federal Partners Groups: Fort Berthold, Uintah & Ouray, Oklahoma/Texas/Kansas, Southwest, Navajo, and Rocky Mountain.

In addition, ONRR supports the IESC in its mission to provide a wide suite of services to the BIA central office and regional offices, BLM field and State offices, and BTFA offices. The IESC assists these offices in expediting the leasing, permitting, reporting, and payment of oil and gas royalties on Indian lands. Fundamental to this effort is responsiveness to Trust mineral estate owners (Tribes and IIMOs) and coordination between Federal agencies. The needs of the IESC are dynamic, and ONRR must respond quickly. ONRR has one team dedicated to the IESC comprised of four experienced Minerals Revenue Specialists (MRS) and a Supervisory MRS to address the contemporaneous issues arising with

increased oil and gas production, particularly from the Bakken Formation on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

The Enforcement program induces industry compliance with lease terms, statutes, regulations, and ONRR orders by investigating violations and issuing non-compliance and civil penalty notices. ONRR issues civil penalties when companies fail to comply with or knowingly or willfully violate applicable statutes or regulations. Such penalties are authorized by the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Enforcement teams also serve as ONRR's liaison for outside law enforcement investigations, providing data and arranging access to ONRR systems as required. The Enforcement group's litigation support team performs litigation support activities by assisting the Office of the Solicitor and the DOJ by filing proofs of claims in bankruptcy cases, assuring the collection of bankruptcy payments, preparing the administrative records for Federal court litigation and Director decisions appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and supporting administrative hearings requested on civil penalties assessed.

ONRR's Royalty Valuation program provides royalty valuation guidance internally to ONRR, as well as other government agencies and offices such as the Office of Inspector General, DOJ, States, American Indian Tribes, and externally to industry. Additionally, ONRR provides training to internal and external stakeholders on the proper value for royalty purposes. Royalty Valuation also issues royalty valuation determinations and issues or approves unbundling cost allocations (UCAs) to segregate deductible transportation and processing costs from non-deductible costs of placing production in marketable condition; these UCAs are used by industry, State audit groups, American Indian Tribal audit groups, and ONRR compliance personnel in their work.

The Analytics and Risk Management program's business processes include audit and compliance work planning, economic analysis, reporting and market research, geographic information system services, and production risk management. The production risk component of ONRR's CEVA program is focused on enhancing the Department's oversight of accurate measurement and reporting of production volumes. While the Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management group ensures the production data reported to ONRR are timely and accurate, CEVA's efforts focus on inspecting measurement operations and equipment at offshore and onshore facilities. These efforts ensure the Department accounts for all production from Federal offshore leases and Federal and American Indian onshore leases; provide greater assurance of data accuracy; reduce the potential for data manipulation or fraud; and mitigate the risk of production reporting errors.

ONRR has implemented reimbursable support agreements with BSEE to fund teams to perform production verification, measurement inspections, and other production oversight functions on high-risk offshore rigs, platforms, and production facilities, and to provide helicopter services to access those platforms as well as provide similar inspections on Gulf of Mexico offshore facilities. To support the measurement inspection effort, ONRR's Production Risk Management engineers provide in-depth analyses, verify the accuracy of Oil and Gas Operations Reports, and coordinate workplans with the BSEE offshore measurement inspectors to ensure that inspections are prioritized based on high production volume and other risk factors.

In addition, ONRR has built on the success of its offshore Production Risk Management program by

replicating this model for onshore Federal and American Indian lands. ONRR and BLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2015 to support an agile inspection team to address onshore production hot spots and to develop measurement experts to assist with field-level inspections in BLM; it is updating that agreement in 2022.

The Appeals and Regulations program drafts proposed Director decisions or otherwise resolves industry appeals of ONRR, State, and American Indian Tribal orders and demands for payment. The Director decisions analyze, interpret, and apply statutes, regulations, case law, lease terms, unit and communitization agreements, and guidance documents. In addition, the Appeals group provides guidance within ONRR and for States and American Indian Tribes on complex issues. This group also drafts all new rulemakings and all authorizations for information collection, and processes all notices published to meet the requirements of the Federal Register.

Program Performance Estimates

Communication and Consultation with American Indians: During 2021, ONRR held 80 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 17,906 royalty-related inquiries. ONRR has experienced a significant increase in inquiries in recent years. Increases in oil and gas development in North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah have spurred more inquiries from IIMOs in those States.

Enforcement: ONRR has collected more than \$62 million in civil penalties since 1982. In 2021, ONRR issued 97 notices of noncompliance and 22 civil penalties totaling more than \$11.6 million, achieved compliance in 155 enforcement cases, and collected over \$2 million in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has also collected \$28.8 million as a result of bankruptcy cases. In 2021, ONRR timely filed 13 bankruptcy proofs of claim totaling more than \$25 million, collected \$4.5 million in bankruptcy proceedings, and protected the government's mineral revenue interests in 119 active bankruptcy cases.

Royalty Valuation: In 2021, ONRR completed 422 valuation guidance requests from internal and external stakeholders. In addition, Royalty Valuation completed 16 virtual training sessions on Federal and Indian royalty value, which included industry as well as State, Tribal, and ONRR personnel. ONRR completed eight complex unbundling review projects and supported six audits of transportation and processing allowances. In addition, ONRR supported the OIG and the DOJ by supplying technical expertise in determining single damages in several ongoing false claims cases and settlement cases.

Production Risk Management: Since its inception in 2014, BSEE's offshore production measurement verification team has conducted inspections of production meters and other equipment at 817 offshore facilities and 110 onshore facilities. The production measurement verification team witnessed 337 oil meter provings and 169 gas meter calibrations. These inspections resulted in 1,029 written Incidents of Non-Compliance (INCs). The INCs require companies to address deficiencies the measurement inspectors discovered and to provide greater assurance that the measured royalty volumes are reported correctly. The inspection efforts safeguard the integrity of the measurement process by requiring companies to measure accurately and in accordance with regulatory requirements, industry standards incorporated by reference, and BSEE measurement approvals.

ONRR and BLM continue to expand the onshore production verification program since its inception in 2016. In 2019, the Measurement and Production Team at BLM's National Operations Center increased inspections at a geographically wide range of onshore production facilities from Alabama to California. Starting in 2019 and rapidly expanding through 2021, ONRR and BLM began deploying a new strategy of employing trained and certified petroleum engineering technicians that were stationed in the vicinity of most high-risk oil and gas production operations. Since 2016, BLM's Measurement and Production Team has conducted inspections of 144 leases/agreements (including 330 production facilities) and issued 448 INCs. Continued collaboration with ONRR's Production Risk Management engineers will ensure that production volumes run through complex measurement systems are reported correctly and in accordance with BLM approvals and recognized measurement standards.

Appeals: Since 1987, the Department has rendered decisions in appeals involving \$3.0 billion in additional royalties, rentals, liquidated damages, and interest. In 2021, ONRR completed Director decisions or otherwise disposed of 185 appeals of orders and offered guidance on more than 100 matters.

Regulations: In 2021, ONRR published six final rules, two proposed rules, four information collection renewals, and two notices in the Federal Register.

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Central Hazardous Materials Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$10,064,000, to remain available until expended.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Not applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Appropriation language and citations:

- 1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$10,064,000 to remain available until expended.**

42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the clean-up of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to cleanup releases of hazardous substances.

Departmentwide Programs - Central Hazardous Materials Fund
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,010	10,010	+28	+0	+26	10,064
Fixed Costs			[+28]			
Baseline Capacity					[+26]	
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	10,010	10,010	28	+0	+26	10,064

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND											
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,010	4	10,010	4	+28	+0	+26	10,064	4	+54	+0
TOTAL, CHF	10,010	4	10,010	4	+28	+0	+26	10,064	4	+54	+0

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-3	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the 2022 and 2023: 2023 is one day less than 2022.
Pay Raise	+19	+32	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+7	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase to the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+0	-1	The change reflects the final FY 2023 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e., relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Baseline Adjustment for O&M Increases	+0	+0	In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.

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Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund							
(\$000)	10,010	10,010	+28	+0	+26	10,064	+54
FTE	4	4	+0	+0	+0	4	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Baseline Capacity	+\$26	+0

The 2023 budget request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is \$10,064,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of +\$26,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Baseline Capacity (+\$26,000 / +0 FTE) –The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the CHF mission. The budget includes \$26,000 which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Program Overview

The CHF is the Department’s principal source of funds for the cleanup of the most highly contaminated sites located within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed lands. CHF sites pose potential risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. These sites require resources and technical expertise that cannot adequately be addressed using available bureau resources. The CHF supports the bureaus with the Department’s best legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. The CHF funding is only allocated to sites using the cleanup process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA is also known as the “Superfund” statute.

Executive Order 12580 delegated the Department as the “lead agency” for implementing non-emergency CERCLA response actions on Department-managed land. The CHF program authorizes the Department

to recover, retain, and use money from the potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The Department also avoids costs by directing and overseeing the response actions performed and funded by the PRPs. Since the CHF was established in 1995, it has received over \$127.7 million in recoveries from PRPs and, as of 2021, has avoided more than \$835.6 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties. The CHF has funded more than 100 projects and of these funded projects, 43 sites are either in long term monitoring, no longer require funding, or cleanup is complete.

The purposes of the CHF are to:

- Protect public health and the environment on Department-managed lands and facilities.
- Respond to the release and threatened release of hazardous substances in a manner consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and with bureau land use and management plan objectives.
- Pursue wherever possible cost recovery from, or the performance of cleanup work by, parties legally responsible for the contamination of Department-managed land.

Project Selection Criteria — The Department's highest priorities for remediation are identified using four criteria:

1. Risk to human health and the environment;
2. Legal obligations and mitigating potential enforcement actions that could result if action is not taken;
3. Secretarial priorities; and
4. Mission priorities.

The selection criteria are applied by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) as it conducts its annual review of projects for the purpose of allocating available resources. The TRC is a multi-disciplinary working group comprised of representatives of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Office of the Secretary, including the Office of Budget and the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC). OEPC provides policy, coordination, and oversight of the CHF, and chairs the TRC.

Program Management — The OEPC manages the CHF to provide:

- Direction, consistency, and coordination of the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund program.
- Oversight of contaminated site cleanups, and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of remedial actions, to achieve timely and protective response actions.
- Optimal and cost-effective use of the Department's remediation resources to the Department's contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight, technical support, as well as managing a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites that might need to be funded by the CHF. This database is also used to identify and quantify the Department's Environmental and Disposal Liability (EDL) which is reported on the Department's financial statements.

Cost Recovery — From the establishment of the CHF in 1995 through 2021, the Department obtained an estimated \$963 million from cost-recoveries and for the performance of work by other parties. During this same period, the Department received approximately \$277 million in annual CHF appropriations. For those sites at which PRPs are identified, the Department has used appropriated dollars to leverage response action or recover costs from PRPs. The amount of cost recoveries the Department receives each year is dependent on several variables, including but not limited to:

- Number of projects with viable PRPs;
- Timing of settlements and other agreements;
- Amount of costs already incurred at a project with an agreement;
- Projects in which the Department receives funding in advance for future remediation.

The program received approximately \$1.7 million in cost recoveries during 2021 which were used to reimburse the Department for remediation costs already incurred. These funds are used to initiate cleanup at other sites where PRPs do not exist, such as abandoned mines, or to continue remediation work at other projects already underway.

Enforcement activity to recover costs or negotiate the performance of work by PRPs is a multi-year, resource intensive Departmental priority activity. Often, extensive research must be conducted to identify viable responsible parties. Negotiations with PRPs can be complex, time consuming, and adversarial. Legal support funded by the CHF includes identifying and researching documentation of response costs, developing legal strategies for cost recovery, coordinating with the Department of Justice, bringing litigation, or negotiating settlements, and providing additional support to the bureaus and the Department in the development and successful prosecution of claims.

Additionally, site-specific collaboration, where legally appropriate, with the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment enables the Department to speak with one voice in negotiations with PRPs. This unified approach provides an opportunity for PRPs to discharge their obligations for clean-up as well as the restoration of natural resources through a coordinated process.

Program Performance Estimates

Benefits and impacts from CHF funding go beyond protection of human health and the environment. Benefits of cleaning up contaminated sites include increasing access and types of use at public lands that were previously restricted. Types of activities taking place at sites cleaned up by the CHF include, but are not limited to hunting and fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, biking, as well as off road vehicle use. There are local and nationwide economic impacts that are experienced through the expenditure of funding at cleanup sites. For example, at the Crab Orchard National Priorities List (NPL) site, in Carbondale, IL, 35 percent of the project's expenditures were spent within the local economy which had the complementary effect of adding employment and economic opportunities to this rural community.

The following are examples of cleanup projects requesting CHF funding in 2023:

The Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge was established shortly after World War II. The enabling legislation from Congress had four purposes including industrial reuse, agricultural use, recreational use, and for wildlife conservation. Past military use and the industrial reuse by private companies caused contamination of the land and waters on the Refuge especially during the early years before modern environmental laws were passed. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added 22,000 of the 43,500 acres of the Refuge to the National Priorities List (NPL) under Superfund. The Crab Orchard NPL Site is the Department's only active Federal Facility NPL site. Activities planned in 2023 include the following: a removal action at the Area 7 Pesticides Site, evaluation of the closure of the treatment system for the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Operable Unit (OU) Groundwater Plume 1, oversight of the remedial design for the interim remedial action for the PCB OU Groundwater Plume 2, completion of the Additional and Uncharacterized Sites Operable Unit Feasibility Study and issuance of the proposed plan along with hosting public meetings for the plan..

The Topock Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Compressor Station located in Topock, California, released hexavalent chromium and other contaminants to the soil and groundwater during the 1950s through the early 1970s. The site is located along the Colorado River that supplies water to numerous States, cities, and communities. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Department have been working with PG&E to investigate and develop a strategy to address the contamination. In addition, the Department, as part of its Trust responsibilities, has and will continue to conduct government to government consultation with nine Native American Tribes with ancestral ties to the area. DTSC initiated the groundwater investigation in 1996 and numerous phases of data collection and evaluation have been completed. Major portions of the Remedial Investigation and several groundwater Interim Measures are complete. The final groundwater remedy construction has started and is expected to be completed by 2027. The contaminated soil risk assessment has been approved and the soil investigation report is expected to be completed in 2022. Concurrently, PG&E developed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for potential soil removal actions focused on areas of high contamination. A Responsiveness Summary and Action Memorandum for the Non-Time-Critical Removal Action have been approved. The removal action should be completed by December 2022. CHF funds are needed for continued groundwater remedy construction oversight, soil remedial activities, and ongoing tribal consultation.

The National Park Service plans to use CHF funds to perform removal actions and cleanup activities at three sites within Yosemite National Park. The El Capitan Former Waste Disposal Area is located adjacent to the Merced River, approximately 2.7 miles west of Yosemite Village in Yosemite National Park. Contaminated soil and debris wash into the river during flooding events. The Cascades Camp Creosote Dip Tank Site is a former Civilian Conservation Corps camp located in Yosemite Valley where wood was treated before being used in construction of back-country structures. The historic dip tank and adjacent contaminated soils serve as a source for soil and groundwater contamination. The Curry Former Waste Disposal Area is another historical dump site located near a campground, seasonal employee housing and the Merced River. At all three sites, NPS plans excavation of soils and off-site disposal through a series of integrated contracting actions. The removal actions, once completed, will

better protect park employees, visitors, and the water quality of the Merced River, which has the distinct Wild and Scenic River designation.

The CHF will continue to focus on performance and management strategies to improve the use of resources, targeting high risk sites, and seeking innovative methods to streamline the cleanup process. Staff is working with other agencies, such as the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to benchmark cleanup technologies and seek ways of capitalizing on other agencies' experiences in cleanup. The CHF is also actively working on strategies to improve internal processes and to manage cleanups. CHF funding supports the economy through contract work at the cleanup sites. The CHF program, by funding remediation at these high-risk sites, is returning contaminated lands to reuse for recreation, hunting, fishing, and other economic uses. The program also improves water quality of adjacent streams and rivers that have been degraded by contaminants and runoff.

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Energy Community Revitalization Program

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Energy Community Revitalization Program

(Including Transfers of Funds)

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to Section 40704 of Public Law 117-58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants: Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to Section 40704 of Public Law 117-58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended:

This language makes appropriations available for the Department to inventory, assess, and cleanup abandoned hardrock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure used in energy production operations. Funding for this program remains available until expended, allowing the Department the flexibility needed to support program operations.

2. Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes:

This language makes funds available in addition to funds appropriated for the same or similar purpose to Interior components and other Federal agencies.

3. Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities:

This language makes funds available for program management and oversight of the ECRP.

4. Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants:

This language authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer funds to any other Department of the Interior account, expend funds directly or through grants to carry out the purposes of the ECRP.

5. Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

This language prohibits the use of program funding to fulfill CERCLA or court settlements.

Departmentwide Programs – Energy Community Revitalization Program

Budget At a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	+0	+0	+65,000	65,000
State Grants	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+33,000]	[33,000]
Tribal Grants	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+10,000]	[10,000]
Federal Program	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+17,000]	[17,000]
Program Management	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+5,000]	[5,000]
TOTAL, ECRP w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	0	0	+0	+0	+65,000	65,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	4,677,000	0	+0	-4,677,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	0	-23,385	0	+0	+23,385	0
TOTAL, ECRP w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	0	4,653,615	+0	+0	-4,588,615	65,000

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+65,000	65,000	7	+65,000	+7
State Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+33,000]	[33,000]	[0]	[+33,000]	[+0]
Tribal Grants	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+10,000]	[10,000]	[0]	[+10,000]	[+0]
Federal Program	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+17,000]	[17,000]	[0]	[+17,000]	[+0]
Program Management	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+5,000]	[5,000]	[7]	[+5,000]	[+7]
TOTAL, ECRP w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+65,000	65,000	7	+65,000	+7
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	0	0	4,677,000	3	+0	+0	-4,677,000	0	7	-4,677,000	+4
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	0	0	-23,385	0	+0	+0	+23,385	0	0	+23,385	+0
TOTAL, ECRP w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	0	0	4,653,615	3	+0	+0	-4,588,615	65,000	14	-4,588,615	+11

Activity: Energy Community Revitalization Fund

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Energy Community Revitalization Program							
(\$000)	0	0	+0	+0	+65,000	65,000	+65,000
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+7	7	+7

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
State Grants	+\$33,000	+0
Tribal Grants	+\$10,000	+0
Federal Program	+\$17,000	+0
Program Management	+\$5,000	+7

The 2023 budget request for the Energy Community Revitalization Program is \$65,000,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of +\$65,000,000 and +7 FTE from the 2022 Annualized CR.

Justification of Program Changes

The 2023 budget request proposes to establish the Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) as an annual appropriation which is designed to support Executive Order 14008. The Executive Order seeks to “...improve air and water quality and to create well-paying union jobs and more opportunities for women and people of color in hard-hit communities, including rural communities, while reducing methane emissions, oil and brine leaks, and other environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites.” The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of America’s public resources. In recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Mining Law of 1872, the Department has established an Interagency Working Group (IWG) to comprehensively review hardrock mine permitting and oversight on Federal lands, to help ensure that mining operations adhere to strong social, environmental, and labor standards. As part of this whole-of-government effort, the Department will host extensive public input and comment sessions on potential hardrock mining reforms. The ECRP will provide resources to States, Tribal communities and Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and/or remediate abandoned hard rock mines or non-coal mines in 2023. These efforts will reduce the release of toxic substances in the air and watersheds that harm local communities and pose a risk to public health and safety. Reclaiming abandoned mines lands can create well-paying union jobs while restoring natural assets, revitalizing recreation economies, and minimizing impacts on watersheds. The ECRP complements 2023 funding requests across other DOI programs, as well as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) signed into law on November 15, 2021. Together, these

provide a historic investment in the economic revitalization of energy communities and will create hundreds of thousands of good paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union. The following outlines the Department's planned allocation of resources to address these sites.

State Grants (+\$33.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$33.0 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to State communities impacted by abandoned hardrock and non-coal mining. The ECRP will provide funds when the companies that created these sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure and will create jobs in these communities to help repair damage from these legacy activities. Many States are struggling to inventory, assess, and reclaim these old mines. These grants will assist in States to identify their high-risk sites and address the public health and safety issues.

Tribal Grants (+\$10.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$10.0 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to Tribal communities impacted by abandoned hardrock and non-coal mines. The program will provide resources to Tribes to inventory, assess, reclaim, and/or remediate abandoned hardrock mines on Tribal lands. The program will also provide resources to support grants management capacity within Tribes.

Federal Program (+\$17.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$17.0 million to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to address the legacy of abandoned hardrock and non-coal mines scattered across Interior managed lands. The program will focus on inventory, assessment, and prioritization to address the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites on Department lands. Many of these sites also are associated with cultural and natural resources that need to be evaluated and addressed in a holistic approach.

Program Management (+\$5.0 million / +7 FTE) - The budget request includes \$5.0 million and 7 FTE to provide program and grants management. The program will develop a Department-level data system to track the number of AMLs within the Department. The ECRP will leverage the success of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund to effectively prioritize and administer the highest risk abandoned hardrock and non-coal mines and orphaned well sites for cleanup.

Program Overview

The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) is designed to support Executive Order 14008. The program will cleanup abandoned hardrock mine and orphaned oil and gas well sites to *"...reduce emissions of toxic substances and greenhouse gases from existing and abandoned infrastructure and that prevent environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety. Plugging leaks in oil and gas wells and reclaiming abandoned mine land can create well-paying union jobs in coal, oil, and gas communities while restoring natural assets, revitalizing recreation economies, and curbing methane emissions."* In 2023, the program will focus funding on abandoned hardrock and non-coal mine sites. These sites are scattered across the country and impact almost every State. Through a grants and cooperative agreements programs, ECRP will provide resources to States and Tribal communities impacted by these abandoned mine sites. ECRP will provide funds when the companies that created these sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure and will create jobs in these communities to help repair damage from these legacy activities. These efforts will also improve the

environment, restore water quality, and make the community safer for those who live in communities that have historically depended on mining and energy development, while restoring the natural resources and creating recreational opportunities.

In addition, ECRP will provide critical funding to the Interior's land management bureaus in addressing the legacy of abandoned mine sites scattered across the Department's lands. The program will focus on inventory, assessment, and prioritization of these sites to address the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites on Department lands. Many of these sites also are associated with cultural and natural resources that need to be evaluated and addressed in a holistic approach.

Program Performance Estimates

2023 Planned Activities:

Establishment of the State and Tribal Grants programs:

- Hire program management staff to administer the grant program.
- Create a Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the States' and Tribal grant program.
- Draft an assistance listing in the appropriate grant application.
- Determine the type of grants; formula based or competitive.
- Develop performance metrics and goals, creating scoring criteria for evaluating applications, draft a Notice of Federal Opportunity (NOFO), and identify the members of the review panel.
- Establish a review panel to evaluate applications and award based on merit and funding availability.
- Develop Tribal training on the grants processes.
- Implement program.

The Federal Program will address abandoned hardrock mines on Department managed lands. The program will mirror the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) operating model which effectively administers the cleanup of hazardous substance releases across Department managed lands.

- Analyze the inventory data and evaluate the best data sources on abandoned mine sites.
- Identify whether an existing database can track this inventory or whether to create a new database.
- Begin the inventory, assessment, and prioritization of abandoned mines.
- Benchmark off of the Department's ECRP Orphaned Well program by using the established Technical Work Group and existing prioritization matrix for AMLs.
- Develop ECRP planning and operating guidance for bureaus.
- Implement program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Annual Spend Plan Orphaned Well Program

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL, PL 117-58) on November 15, 2021. Under Section 40601, Methane Infrastructure Reduction, the act authorizes the Department to establish a Federal Program to remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on Federal lands and create a grant program for States and Tribes to also remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on their lands. This 2023 spend plan is an update to the 2022 spend plan sent to Congress on February 14, 2022. This landmark investment will rebuild America's critical infrastructure, tackle the climate crisis, advance environmental justice, and drive the creation of good-paying union jobs. By addressing long overdue improvements and strengthening our resilience to the changing climate, this investment in our communities across the country will grow the economy sustainably and equitably so everyone gets ahead for decades to come.

The Department of the Interior will receive \$30.6 billion over five years in direct funding through the BIL, including \$4.677 billion to create an Orphaned Well Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration program to support Federal, State, and Tribal efforts to address cleanup needs from orphaned oil and gas wells across the country.

The following details how the Department plans to execute these investments. The plan adheres to the Administration's implementation priorities to:

- invest public dollars efficiently, avoid waste, and focus on measurable outcomes for the American people;
- increase the competitiveness of the United States economy, including through implementing the Act's Made-in-America requirements and bolstering United States manufacturing and supply chains;
- improve job opportunities for millions of Americans by focusing on high labor standards for these jobs, including prevailing wages and the free and fair chance to join a union;
- invest public dollars equitably, including through the Justice40 Initiative, which is a Governmentwide effort toward a goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits from Federal investments in climate and clean energy flow to disadvantaged communities;
- build infrastructure that is resilient and that helps combat the crisis of climate change, and where feasible leverage funding to sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- effectively coordinate with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments in implementing these critical investments.

Program Summary

The BIL provides a total of \$4.677 billion to the Secretary of the Interior for the programs and activities shown in the table below related to orphaned wells. The Office of the Secretary, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) will administer the authorized funding categorized as emergency supplemental appropriations under the BIL. The program funding is available for obligation until September 30, 2030.

**Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) Bipartisan
Infrastructure Funding**

Enacted Amounts Available (*dollars in 000s*)

Program/Activity	FY 2022 - 2030
Energy Community Revitalization	
Federal Program	250,000
State Initial Grants	775,000
State Formula Grants	2,000,000
Performance Grants	1,500,000
Tribal Grants	150,000
IOGCC Cooperative Agreement	2,000
Administration (up to 3%)	[140,310]
Directed Transfer to Office of Inspector General (0.5%)	<u>[23,385]</u>
Total	<u>4,677,000</u>

The Department of the Interior (DOI) will establish a Federal Program and a State & Tribal Grants Program to address orphaned wells and the pollution they cause, including methane emissions. The Federal Program will include the Department of the Interior, its bureaus and offices that have responsibility for orphaned wells, and the Department of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The State & Tribal Grants Program will fund initial State grants, formula grants, and performance grants to States, as well as Tribal grants. OEPC will also award a cooperative agreement with the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC), as stipulated under the BIL. Separately, the Department of Energy received \$30 million, through another provision in the BIL, to provide research and consulting services on undocumented orphaned wells.

The OEPC will have primary responsibility for administration of the State & Tribal Grants Program and will work cooperatively with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in implementation of the Federal Program. Multiple other offices and bureaus within DOI have provided, and will continue to provide, guidance on contracting, grants management, fund control, formulas for funding distribution, and performance and expenditure reporting. DOI has already begun engagement with the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to identify potential high risks to the program and discuss recommendations for effective oversight.

For the State orphaned well programs, the BIL indicates that orphaned wells on State-owned and privately owned land should be ranked based on factors including public health and safety, potential environmental harm, and other land use priorities. The Department will evaluate each State's prioritization process for consistency with the priorities identified in the statute. Similarly, the Federal Program will set priorities to remediate orphaned wells and associated pipelines, facilities, and infrastructure on Federal land. Federal orphaned wells will be ranked for prioritization based on public health and safety, potential environmental harm, and other subsurface impacts or land use priorities. Other activities of the Federal Program – such as measuring and tracking methane emissions and other gases, measuring and tracking contamination of groundwater and surface water, and identifying and addressing impacts to disadvantaged communities and sacred sites – will help inform the prioritization of projects slated for funding.

While the BIL does not specify prioritization criteria for the Tribal Program, factors for consideration could include the unemployment rate of the Indian Tribe on the date of application and the estimated number of orphaned wells on the Tribal land of the Indian Tribe. The Department has held three formal consultation sessions with Tribes on all programs funded by the BIL and has held additional listening sessions with Tribes that have oil and gas wells on their lands in order to ensure that Tribal feedback is incorporated into the development of the Tribal Grant program.

Federal Program

The Federal Program will address orphaned oil and gas wells on Federal lands managed by DOI or USDA. By reclaiming orphaned wells, Interior will reduce the release of methane and other gases, address surface- and groundwater contamination, restore wildlife habitat, and remove abandoned infrastructure littering the landscape. Priority will be given to activities that most expeditiously reduce methane emissions, provide environmental benefits to disadvantaged communities, and create good-paying union jobs. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is lead on the Federal Program with OEPC being the co-lead. Consistent with the intent of the BIL to support energy communities in economic transition and environmental justice communities, guidance will be provided to encourage directing expenditures to local, small business, 8a, and other appropriate vendor categories, as available.

An MOU between DOI, USDA, Department of Energy (DOE), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and IOGCC was signed on January 14, 2022, establishing the structure of the orphaned well program and reflecting the commitment of the various agencies to work cooperatively in its operation. The MOU established a multi-bureau Technical Work Group (TWG), consisting of representatives of the land management bureaus (BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, USFS), OEPC, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Indian Energy Service Center (IESC), EPA, and DOE, and an Executive Group, consisting of the Assistant Secretaries of DOI and the Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment from USDA.

FY 2022 Accomplishments and Planned Activities

- The TWG has prepared a recommendation to address a number of orphaned wells on Interior and Forest Service lands.
- The Department has signed an MOU with Federal Agencies establishing our roles and responsibilities for the Federal Program.
- The Department and bureaus are coordinating with States to determine where we can work together to minimize mobilization and duplication of effort.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- At the end of FY 2022, the Department will begin the process to request well site funding proposals for FY 2023. We will work with the TWG to prioritize these projects for funding consideration.
- Bureaus will continue to coordinate with their State counterparts to seek opportunities to work together and find ways to collaborate on well closure.

State and Tribal Programs

OEPC will provide grants to States and Tribes to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned wells located on State-owned, privately owned, or Tribal lands. State and Tribal grant recipients may use funds to identify and characterize undocumented wells; remediate soil and restore native species habitat that have been degraded due to the presence of the orphaned wells and associated pipelines, facilities and infrastructure; remediate land adjacent to orphaned wells; and decommission or remove associated pipelines, facilities, and infrastructure. States will also need to make information regarding the use of the funds available on a public website; measure and track emissions of methane and other gases, and contamination of groundwater or surface water, associated with orphaned wells; and identify and address any disproportionate burden of adverse human health or environmental effects of orphaned wells on communities of color, low-income communities, and Tribal and indigenous communities.

For States, there are opportunities for Initial grants, Formula grants, and Performance grants. There is separate funding provided for grants to Tribes. Tribes that do not want to apply for or manage a grant, but still have orphaned wells they want plugged, can request the Department to plug wells directly on their behalf. In general, all grants will result in contracted cleanup opportunities where the selected contractor will have to comply with Buy American requirements and, when construction contracts are involved, pay prevailing wages pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act, just as if they were a Federal agency entering into its own contracts.

The initial steps for implementing the State Grant program are clearly laid out in the BIL. In addition, DOI has been coordinating with the IOGCC and its State members to solicit ways to best manage the new grant program. OEPC will monitor the States' prioritization of orphaned wells in meeting the law's priorities. OEPC has been working with the Office of Grants Management and IBC to help define internal grant processes and guidance, and with the Office of Policy Analysis to develop a formula and data sources for the State Formula Grants. OEPC will review the State grant guidance annually to improve the process and integrity of the grant program. The authorization for Tribal grants provides more latitude on, for instance, whether grants may be provided on a formula or discretionary basis. Interior

solicited Tribal input on this and other questions at listening sessions on February 8, 9, and 10, 2022, and is working with BIA and BLM to finalize an appropriate application form and related Notice of Funding Opportunities.

Under the BIL, a State must request an initial large-scale grant by May 14, 2022. The Department will provide detailed guidance to States regarding applying for the Initial grants in April 2022. Twenty-six States have submitted a notice of intent to the Department indicating they intend to apply for Formula grants, a notification required by the statute no later than December 31, 2021. Using the data provided by the States in those notices, the Department published the initial amount of Formula grant money for which each State will be eligible to apply, along with an estimate of each State's total allotment of Formula grant money, on January 31, 2022. As more accurate data becomes available, the total allotments will be adjusted. States may request performance grants 180 days after receiving their initial grant funds (or May 14, 2022). OEPC will develop Standard Operating Procedures to ensure that all grants are managed consistently.

OEPC intends to hire a financial specialist to handle the substantial budget and finance aspects of the program, as well as other staff to review and monitor grants. Working with the Interior Business Center (IBC), the specialists will ensure that funds are being used in accordance with the BIL, 2 CFR 200, and Department guidance. The IBC will issue all awards through GrantSolutions. OEPC will also coordinate any training States need for GrantSolutions and other aspects of grant regulations. Tribal grants may be awarded through the 638 process and OEPC is coordinating closely with BIA to ensure the most appropriate mechanism is used.

OEPC has initially been focused on administering the Initial and Formula grants, followed by the Performance Grant processes.

OEPC has been coordinating with BIA and IESC to identify best approaches in developing the Tribal Grants process. IESC has been conducting an in-depth data analysis of orphaned wells that might be on Tribal lands. OEPC intends to have the IESC assist with Tribal outreach and feedback on how to best administer this program, whether by formula or a traditional call for nominations. OEPC held three Tribal listening sessions in February to target Tribes that historically had oil and gas production and solicited feedback from Tribes that have not had historical oil and gas production but may still be impacted by orphaned wells located on other lands. The Department held formal consultation on the entire BIL from January 26-28, 2022. By June 2022, the Department plans to finalize Tribal guidance on grants and the in-lieu-of-grant process. Tribes would be able to submit applications by July 2022 to OEPC. Any request for in-lieu-of-grant services will be coordinated with IESC, with the BLM supporting the process as needed. Preferred contracts would go to Indian-owned businesses first. The IESC would assist in any training and reporting. OEPC will review the Tribal grant guidance annually to improve the process and integrity of the grant program.

FY 2022 Accomplishments and Planned Activities

- The Department has published the initial eligibility of formula grant funds for each State that provided notice.

- The Department has held three Tribal consultation sessions and OEPC has held three Tribal listening sessions on grant development.
- The Department is hosting a public roundtable session on the State Initial Grant guidance in March 2022.
- The Department plans to release the formula guidance by May 2022.
- The Department plans to release the performance grant guidance by July 2022.
- The Department plans to release the Tribal grant guidance by June 2022.
- The Department will submit an Annual Report to Congress beginning November 2022, as required by the BIL.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- The Department, working with IOGCC, will develop and host technical assistance sessions.
- The Department will coordinate the next round of State formula grants, State performance grants, and Tribal grants if funds remain available.

Working Capital Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Working Capital Fund

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management and information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$118,746,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

Appropriation language and citations:

43 U.S.C. 1467 Et seq., the Working Capital Fund Act.

1. For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management and information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$118,746,000, to remain available until expended:

This provision establishes the amount and purpose of appropriated funding in the Working Capital Fund. The funds provided are available until expended in order to ensure flexibility for contracts.

2. Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

This provision clarifies that reserves cannot be established in the Working Capital Fund except for those specified without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations.

3. Provided further, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center:

This provision allows the Department to recover the costs of providing training to State, local and Tribal government employees at the National Indian Program Training Center, as well as allows the Department

to lease space, and recover the costs for professional services and equipment from entities conducting commercial, cultural, or recreational activities at the National Indian Programs Training Center. The National Indian Program Training Center was established in December of 2004. The Center is managed and operated by the Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development. The Center develops and delivers mission critical training to employees of Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. The Center's goals include establishing partnerships with State, local and Tribal governments to provide educational opportunities supporting Interior's trust responsibilities to American Indians.

4. Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

This language provides authority to enter into grants and cooperative agreements associated with ONRR's minerals revenue collection and management functions including the State and Tribal Audit Program. This language provides the authority for the Interior Business Center to enter into such agreements necessary to carry out minerals revenue collection and management activities such as the State and Tribal Audit Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Administrative Provision

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Administrative Provision

Appropriation language and citations:

1. There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

31 U.S.C. 1341 – 1344

This provision provides for general replacement of aircraft and contingency in case of destruction of aircraft for the Department of the Interior, Office of Aviation Services. The aircraft are acquired in order to support Interior scientific, resource protection, and especially wildland fire missions.

The use of proceeds derived from the sale of replaced aircraft to partially offset the purchase price of the replacement aircraft is a cost conscious and economical approach to the perpetuation of fleet operations which are financially managed through the Working Capital Fund.

Donated aircraft includes those that may become available through court-ordered action following aircraft seizure, forfeiture, or abandonment procedures in the course of conducting law enforcement investigations or that may become available for other reasons. Aircraft acquired as a donation will be subject to the same rules and regulations of any Interior aircraft (i.e., A-76 provisions).

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Departmentwide Programs – Working Capital Fund
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Financial and Business Management System	46,803	46,803	+0	+0	+7,507	54,310
Cybersecurity	13,932	13,932	+0	+0	+30,381	44,313
Evidence, Evaluation and Open Data Management	0	0	+0	+0	+8,523	8,523
IT Modernization Initiatives	0	0	+0	+0	+11,600	11,600
DOI Field Communications Modernization					[+600]	[600]
Law Enforcement Records Management System					[+11,000]	[11,000]
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	60,735	60,735	+0	+0	+58,011	118,746

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	2021 Actual Amount	2021 Actual FTE	2022 CR at Annual Rate Amount	2022 CR at Annual Rate FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2023 Request Amount	2023 Request FTE	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) Amount	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-) FTE
WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED											
Financial and Business Management System	46,803	76	46,803	84	+0	+0	+7,507	54,310	84	+7,507	+0
Cybersecurity	13,932	8	13,932	7	+0	+0	+30,381	44,313	7	+30,381	+0
Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+8,523	8,523	9	+8,523	+9
IT Modernization Initiatives	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+11,600	11,600	1	+11,600	+1
DOI Field Communications Modernization	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+600]	[600]	[1]	[+600]	[+1]
Law Enforcement Records Management System	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+11,000]	[11,000]	[0]	[+11,000]	[+0]
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	60,735	84	60,735	91	+0	+0	+58,011	118,746	101	+58,011	+10

Activity: Business Integration Office (BIO)

Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Budget Request	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	46,803	46,803	+0	+0	+7,507	54,310	+7,507
FTE	76	84	+0	+0	+0	84	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
4HANA Implementation	+\$5,000	-0-
Cloud Modernization & Robotics	+\$1,532	-0-
Strengthen Cybersecurity	+\$460	-0-
Leverage Automation and Improve Data Quality	+\$515	-0-

The 2023 budget request for BIO is \$54,310,000 and 84 FTE, a program change of +\$7,507,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR at the Annual Rate.

Justification of Program Changes

4HANA Implementation (+\$5,000,000 / 0 FTE) – Interior’s central Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) requires modernization and the budget requests an increase of \$5.0 million to support a multi-year system infrastructure migration to prevent technical obsolescence. The program increase funds the mandatory migration to 4HANA as SAP is phasing out support for the current platform, Suite on HANA. The migration will improve the administrative systems for all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting. The migration will modernize and transform Interior’s administrative operations, strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure, and implement security measures.

The funding requested in FY 2023 will support the purchase of software license maintenance, specialized consulting services, and infrastructure support. 4HANA implementation activities in FY 2023 include workshops, configuration, realization, development, and conversion efforts for the final phase of the 4HANA migration. The full 4HANA migration will be complete in October 2024.

The migration to 4HANA will increase efficiency and significantly improve the user experience for FBMS users. Improvements will simplify business processes; reduce the time required for those business processes; implement a much more efficient and easy to use system interface; incorporate real-time reporting to improve decision making and save time; and quickly identify actions that need to be taken by

incorporating machine learning and artificial intelligence that improves the ability for employees to perform this work on the go. The Business Integration Office (BIO) conducts an annual operational analysis user survey to determine user satisfaction and identify focus areas for system improvements. Simplification and usability are consistently identified as one of the primary areas for improvement by FBMS users. Migrating to 4HANA will make several long-awaited improvements a reality. The implementation of 4HANA to improve FBMS reflects Interior's commitment to these priorities by improving operations in the field and regional offices, as well as headquarters, through the modernization and transformation of Interior's administrative operations. This new environment protects Interior's investment in FBMS by ensuring the technical currency of the system and avoids significant outyear costs by extending FBMS's useful life.

Interior's ability to enable mission success and advance key priorities is contingent upon having modern, secure technology to support business management. Modernizing systems to ensure a strong administrative backbone is a critical step in the Department of the Interior's efforts to strengthen climate resilience, advance science, deploy clean energy, create jobs, and promote equity and diversity. Interior's business community needs a system that supports real-time decision making, processes quickly and is easy to use and understand. Implementing 4HANA to bring FBMS up to date on the latest technology will meet these needs and provide the fundamental platform for Interior to emerge as a leader in the Federal government for how innovative technology improves administrative operations and enables mission delivery. Key improvements enabled by the transition to 4HANA include:

- 4HANA allows users to get what they need, faster and in a secure environment. It provides a streamlined, simple interface that users expect of modern systems. 4HANA also allows users to personalize their workspace and manage applications based on roles and personal needs, including leveraging intelligent assistance embedded within the platform to increase productivity and save time. 4HANA is needed to enable innovation; it simplifies leveraging technology such as artificial intelligence.
- 4HANA provides real-time access to data and improved tools to integrate data across the enterprise and leverage data as a strategic asset. These improvements will enable Interior to make better decisions quicker by strategically managing data for all of Interior.
- The improvements with 4HANA will transition Interior's business by moving away from daily routines to more strategic insight for better decisions. The automation and advanced analytic capabilities made possible with 4HANA will transition focus from operational tasks and routines to using information for real-time and predictive insights. This will help Interior's managers support Interior's mission.
- 4HANA greatly simplifies the research of individual transactions and their respective general ledger postings, including the entire process from purchase request to invoice to payment. This simplified, more integrated business process will enable bureau representatives to easily track and take action, ensuring payments are correct and paid timely.
- 4HANA implements cybersecurity improvements such as data anonymization and data masking which allow the user to gain statistically valid insights from the data while protecting the privacy of individuals.

Cloud Modernization and Robotics (+\$1,532,000 / 0 FTE) – Funding is requested in FY 2023 to complete the transition to a new cloud hosting environment. FBMS has successfully operated on a cloud hosting solution since 2013. Since the initial implementation, cloud hosting technology and services have evolved significantly and the BIO expects to capture value by moving FBMS to a new Cloud Hosting Service Provider with a modern delivery model suitable for the 4HANA platform. This migration is complex and presents several operational risks. Funding is needed in FY 2023 to complete the deliberate, phased migration of all environments, including close coordination with the 4HANA migration. This will require that FBMS be hosted in two places simultaneously during the migration, the old and the new, which presents an increase in costs to operate in both environments. It is anticipated this simultaneous hosting environment configuration will be in place for nine months. Funding will be used to purchase infrastructure services, both labor and storage, needed for the migration period when both the new and old service provider are in use.

Improving cloud hosting is a critical component of the HANA migration. HANA is an advanced environment, utilizing in-memory computing. There are few hosting providers that can provide virtual in-memory servers of sufficient size to support an application as large and complex as FBMS. In order to have a cost-effective hosting environment for FBMS on 4HANA, DOI needs to migrate from its current hosting provider to an improved hosting arrangement. FBMS is currently hosted through an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud hosting contract that enables FBMS to scale up and down as needed. FBMS was the first large DOI system to move to cloud hosting. This contract is expiring, and the BIO is working on the transition to a more modern, efficient cloud hosting solution. The BIO's experience with the initial contract will inform its approach to the new contract, controlling costs and improving efficiency to get the best value for the government. The new environment will address those lessons learned. For instance, while the current contract has allowed the BIO to scale hosting up and down, scaling in the current arrangement would take months to complete and didn't allow DOI to realize work efficiencies and cost savings across the different test/training environments that are used on a more sporadic basis.

In FY 2023, DOI will also continue leveraging robotic process automation (RPA) technology to simplify and automate manual processes within FBMS. RPA is an advanced technology that allows software robots (bots) to mimic and integrate human actions within digital systems to optimize business processes. RPA captures data, runs applications, triggers responses, and communicates with other systems to accomplish tasks. The first automation deployed at DOI, which drafts closeout actions (i.e., contract modifications) on simplified acquisitions has produced meaningful results that reduce workload for the acquisition community, reduce errors and expedite the return of contract balances to be used for other critical mission work. The BIO is working closely across Interior's business management community to identify and prioritize other business processes that are suitable for automation to expand the success of RPA. Funding is requested in 2023 to support the implementation of these additional opportunities.

Modernizing the FBMS cloud hosting environment and continuing innovations utilizing RPA are important investments to advance all of Interior's FY 2023 goals. Efforts to strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships, advance science, deploy clean energy, create jobs, and promote equity, require modern, secure, efficient business solutions to ensure Interior stewards responsibly.

Strengthen Cybersecurity (+\$460,000 / 0 FTE) – DOI’s Financial and Business Management Systems (FBMS) is a High Value Asset (HVA) that utilizes SAP as its core software platform for key mission delivery and business services across the Department of the Interior. Modernizing this HVA to strengthen security posture and improve audit capabilities is a critical ingredient for enabling mission delivery across Interior and advancing key priorities. Funding is requested in FY 2023 to implement technology and processes that will strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS. The funding requested will be used to purchase software and contract services to enable scanning of custom programming code (i.e., software) for security vulnerabilities; real-time tracking and monitoring of users with elevated privileges to prevent misuse; automate continuous monitoring for the FBMS SAP application; automate tracking of known and emerging vulnerabilities and compliance with required Government Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs); and enable continuous monitoring of SAP configuration and access control for real-time awareness of changes and unauthorized access. Ongoing, out year operations and maintenance cost for these improvements is \$300,000 annually.

Leverage Automation and Improve Data Quality (+\$515,000 / 0 FTE) – Public institutions are faced with a multitude of technological and regulatory challenges. These challenges directly apply pressure on organizations and their resources to ensure compliance and reduce overall risk, while continuing to meet ongoing critical mission needs. Adoption of innovative technologies to enable automation and improve data quality are important components of sound stewardship. Funding is requested in FY 2023 to purchase software and contract support to implement technologies that automate data quality analysis and remediation. The BIO will implement a solution to streamline and automate data analysis to identify data errors and duplications to avoid processing and reporting errors. Automating these processes can improve productivity and create operating efficiencies by enabling faster data collection and analysis, optimizing decision making, and eliminating the human element from some or all of a repeatable process. Ongoing, out year operations and maintenance cost for these improvements is \$515,000 annually.

Program Overview

The Financial and Business Management System is a single Departmentwide management initiative that replaced the Department’s many standalone administrative systems to provide a modernized, fully integrated, enterprise-wide solution. FBMS, managed by the BIO, supports the administrative systems requirements of all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting.

FBMS facilitates a common approach to financial and business management through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services in a more efficient and effective manner, with greatly improved internal controls.

Benefits include:

- Enhanced access to, and sharing of, real-time business information that supports effective business decisions for mission delivery across the Department, bureaus, and in the field;

- More timely business reports that facilitate analysis of core financial, acquisition, financial assistance, and property data;
- Retirement of outdated legacy systems that do not comply with current mandates and are no longer supported by their software vendors;
- An improved internal control environment with separation of duties and standardized business practices to support the internal controls;
- Support for the consolidated financial Departmentwide audit with centrally produced information that can be used by the Department, the Office of Inspector General, and an independent auditor;
- Shared expertise across the Department and the bureaus so knowledge can be leveraged across the entire enterprise; and
- Development and adoption of shared approaches for improving reporting and data management, management of tracking and reporting of administrative efficiencies, and value management.

The implementation of FBMS across DOI allowed the Department to realize the benefits of a fully integrated business management system and strengthened the integration and communication across the business management policy communities. The BIO continues to sustain this valuable business management integration, while managing the FBMS investment. The BIO performs all system analysis and project management to deliver, maintain and optimize the business process support tools for the FBMS and closely related systems.

Program Performance Estimates

Since FBMS became fully operational across the Department, efforts have continued to improve, optimize, and leverage this valuable enterprise system. The BIO's FY 2021 accomplishments and activities include:

- *In-memory computing* – The BIO continued the multi-phase effort to migrate to the next generation of technology, in-memory computing. This improvement will enable quick, more complete data analysis to support decision making. The first phase provided transformational improvement for over 60 transactions, mostly real-time operational reports, greatly increasing the speed and utility of these reports. This also increased speed across the FBMS application. The second phase of this modernization transformed the FBMS-wide data warehouse, greatly increasing the ability to leverage FBMS data as well as greatly increasing the speed of reports against this data warehouse. In FY 2021, the BIO continued detailed planning and preparation for the final and most complex phase of the in-memory transition, migration to 4HANA.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO improved DOI's ability to make business decisions at the headquarters, bureau, and program levels by expanding and highlighting reporting and analytics capabilities. These improvements came through direct creation of analytics products, such as dashboards to summarize and review COVID CARES Act spending and Public-Private Partnerships (P3) awards, and through training efforts that expand capabilities at the bureau and program levels. The BIO also continued to be a leader in the business intelligence space within DOI and the Federal government through the creation of the Financial Management Standards Committee SAP Analytics Working Group and presentations to bureau and policy office

leadership, DOI's Chief Data Officer, the Office of Management and Budget, and the United States Chief Data Scientist.

- *Usability improvements* – The BIO implemented several system improvements utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community at a more rapid pace while better managing risk, including internal control improvements such as enhancements to the solution that automates accurate processing and reporting for Interior's Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, which reduced risk, increased transparency, and created efficiencies. In addition, DOI leveraged the true power of having an integrated, enterprise-wide business solution by further enhancing functionality that standardizes and drastically streamlines the way funding is exchanged between entities within DOI. In FY 2021, the BIO implemented several robotics process automations, helping to minimize manual processing time for FBMS end-users and allowing them more time to focus on the analytical aspects of their positions.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The GAOA is historic legislation that provides funding to reduce DOI's deferred maintenance backlog and improve the condition of deteriorating assets. FBMS is the system of record for the Department's financial and property management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of GAOA funding. The BIO collaborated with the GAOA PMO to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet GAOA reporting requirements.
- *Production operations support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 13,000 FBMS users and over 47,500 travel users.
- *Improved the FBMS security environment* – In 2021, the BIO executed on another step in its IT Security roadmap by successfully procuring and implementing the SAP Process Control software. This software provides FBMS with a centralized controls hub for managing the planning, testing, monitoring and documentation of internal and IT controls.

2022 Planned activities include:

- *System security* – The BIO will expand the initial implementation of SAP Process Control to include additional internal and IT controls.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO will focus on implementing the business community's highest priorities for system improvements, including the migration, testing and go-live of B4HANA, the business warehouse component of the overall 4HANA migration. The migration to B4HANA improves the ability of the FBMS community of approximately 13,000 users to analyze their data on budget execution, finance, acquisition, financial assistance, and property management, and enables Interior to leverage this state-of-the-art data warehouse for any data managed by Interior. This is a significant improvement in Interior's ability to mix mission and mission support data. The BIO went live with B4HANA on February 22, 2022.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO continues to expand DOI's reporting and analytics capabilities through technological improvements, direct creation of analytics products that support the mission and operations, and training and user empowerment efforts. Technological improvements include a major upgrade to DOI's core reporting tools for administrative data and the migration of the FBMS business data repository from a data warehouse to a data lake with the ability to connect to any DOI data system. The BIO will continue to support these technological capabilities through training efforts and the creation of resources for users throughout the department.
- *Performance and usability improvements* – The BIO will continue its business process analysis to identify opportunities to improve DOI operations through improved business processes or system

configurations. The next upgrade will be a significant change for FBMS and users when the BIO implements SAP's 4HANA, which provides major changes to the look and feel of the system as well as back-end table structure changes, increased functionality, improved user interface, and better functionality.

- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption is a multi-year effort that will improve business transaction processing and reporting and will set the stage for larger usability improvements. Building on the successful completion and acceptance of its financial systems roadmap, DOI has initiated business and systems roadmaps in several areas complementary to FBMS. The goal of each of these roadmaps is to create a plan to expand support for the kinds of benefits being realized from FBMS, such as common business and data standards; modern and unified platforms; transparent reporting using modern analytical tools; increased automated controls and information security; and support for Government-wide initiatives (e.g., G-invoicing) across other areas of DOI's business operations.
- *Grants Management* – Assist the Office of Grants Management with operations and maintenance of the Department of Health and Human Service's GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve management of DOI's \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.
- *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)* – The BIL is historic legislation that provides a financial commitment to invest in our Nation's infrastructure and benefit America's public for the next generation. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild America's roads, bridges, and rails; expand access to clean drinking water; tackle the climate crisis; advance environmental justice; and invest in communities. FBMS and GrantSolutions (GS) are the systems of record for the Department's financial, property, and grant management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS and GS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of BIL funding. In 2022, the BIO will be collaborating with the BIL PMO to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet BIL reporting requirements.

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Activity: Cybersecurity

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	13,932	13,932	+0	+0	+30,381	44,313	+30,381
FTE	8	7	+0	+0	+0	7	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Cybersecurity Operations and Maintenance (O&M)		
Enterprise Mobility +Security with Advanced Threat Protection (ATP)	+\$16,480	-0-
Cybersecurity Program	-\$2,162	-0-
<i>WiFi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit Program</i>	<i>[\$612]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Cyber Threat Hunting</i>	<i>[\$603]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Cyber User Forensic Inspection</i>	<i>[\$423]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Savings from Discontinuing Endpoint Solutions</i>	<i>[-\$3,800]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
Cybersecurity Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME)		
Enterprise Security Information and Event Management Implementation (SIEM)	+\$4,063	-0-
Supply Chain Risk Management	+\$1,250	-0-
Zero Trust Architecture	+\$10,750	-0-
<i>Zero Trust Architecture Implementation</i>	<i>[\$4,500]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Sensitive Data Classification</i>	<i>[\$4,000]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Modernizing and Securing Cloud Services</i>	<i>[\$1,500]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>
<i>Engaging Cybersecurity Improvement</i>	<i>[\$750]</i>	<i>[-0-]</i>

The 2023 budget request for Cybersecurity is \$44,313,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of +\$30,381,000 and +0 FTE from the 2022 CR at the Annual Rate. The request is broken into two broad categories: Cybersecurity Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Cybersecurity Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME).

Justification of Program Changes**Cybersecurity O&M**

Interior operates one of the most distributed, complex information technology (IT) environments in the Federal Government. Cybersecurity O&M efforts protect critical information assets from cyber exploitation and attack; preventing cybersecurity incidents that could harm DOI employees, customers, partners, and the public.

E5 Enterprise Mobility + Security (EMS) and Defender for Endpoint (MDE) (formerly known as Advanced Threat Protection or ATP) – (+\$16,480,000 / 0 FTE) – This increase funds the cost to renew IT tools to strengthen Interior’s cyber defense capability. The 2022 President’s budget requested \$16.0 million to renew E5 Enterprise Mobility + Security (EMS) and Defender for Endpoint (MDE), formerly known as Advanced Threat Protection (ATP); the additional \$0.5 million is an adjustment for expected contract increases. These tools have been instrumental in securing Interior’s network and must be renewed annually.

Although the Department has relied on these tools since the SolarWinds breach, annual funding to secure these licenses was not part of the Department’s formal budget request until the FY 2022 Request. In December 2020, the Federal Government discovered infiltration of agency digital supply chains via the IT contractor SolarWinds, which revealed critical gaps in America’s cyber defenses. During the response to this incident, Interior installed and enabled temporary licenses for E5 EMS and MDE made available without cost to the Department. After coordinating a reprogramming with the Subcommittees, the Department conducted a Departmentwide assessment and reprogrammed funding to acquire this tool for the first six months of FY 2022.

On December 10, 2021, the Log4j vulnerability was publicly disclosed. Log4j is an extremely common section of code that helps software applications keep track of past activities. The cybersecurity community realized that hackers could take advantage of this code to insert malicious code and take control of servers running Log4j. The Director of the DHS’s Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) called it the most serious vulnerability she had seen in her career.

On January 11, 2022, the CISA released Alert (AA22-011A) “*Understanding and Mitigating Russian State-Sponsored Cyber Threats to U.S. Critical Infrastructure*”. In the alert, CISA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Security Agency (NSA) encourage agencies to increase cyber resilience against this threat. The alert also included recommendations to implement protective controls that detect anomalous behaviors and subsequent movement deeper into the network. The alert also directed agencies to immediately isolate compromised systems.

The E5 EMS and MDE licenses in concert with other cybersecurity capabilities enabled Interior to quickly identify and remediate the Log4j vulnerabilities, allowing Interior to instantly identify the vulnerabilities of over 95,000 devices located in over 2,600 geographically dispersed locations. The OCIO was able to monitor and regularly report the status and progress in minutes rather than hours or days because of these tools, which facilitated effective coordination of bureau and office activities. In partnership with the bureaus and offices, the Department identified, mitigated, and patched all public

facing systems within one week of the vulnerability disclosure. The MDE also provided a critical capability in confirming there were no breaches or compromises due to this exploit.

Cybersecurity Program (-\$2,162,000 / 0 FTE) – This net change includes increases of +\$612,000 for a WiFi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit program, +\$603,000 for cyber threat hunting, and +\$423,000 for Cyber User Forensic Inspection. The increases are offset by a -\$3,800,000 savings from discontinuing a suite of commercial security products made redundant by switching to E5 EMS and MDE. The Department’s ability to discontinue the suite of security products is dependent upon implementing E5 EMS and MDE.

WiFi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit Program (+\$612,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$612,000 to implement periodic audits and penetration testing of DOI’s wireless networks. With over 2,200 facilities and an unknown number of wireless access points, there are many options for attackers. Effectively implementing security controls across such a diverse, decentralized, and interconnected infrastructure is a very difficult and complex goal. Any misconfiguration or inherent weakness in one technology can have a domino effect that allows an attacker to pivot from one system to the next, and one bureau to the next. Without periodic audits and testing, the Department cannot guarantee that its wireless infrastructure is secure.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) investigated and audited DOI’s wireless network, finding that DOI failed to securely configure wireless networks, resulting in a high risk of compromise of wireless and internal networks. The complete findings of this investigation can be found in [“Evil Twins, Eavesdropping, and Password Cracking: How the Inspector General Successfully Attacked the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Wireless Network,”](#) (Report No. 2018-ITA-020). The report recommended performing periodic audits and penetration testing of wireless networks, regardless of security categorization, on an annual basis, as required by the Architectural Security Guidance (IEEE 802.11x Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Segments). The Department will use this increase to support a robust auditing program to address the OIG recommendations.

Cyber Threat Hunting (+\$603,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$0.6 million to fund an incident response team to seek out and contain malicious actors. Intrusions revolve around human threats, and on that principle, it takes a human being to understand and dynamically respond to subtle indicators of compromise. Threat hunters accomplish this by analyzing a variety of data sources in order to find the connections that ultimately lead to the identification of malicious actors, who are otherwise likely to remain undetected.

On March 12, 2018, the Office of Inspector General released [“Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement”](#) (Report No. 2016-ITA-020) about DOI’s incident detection and response program, finding it inadequate. For example, the OIG found that the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO’s) incident response program followed an outdated model favoring the immediate remediation of a malware-infected computer and its prompt return to service over the current recommended model involving cyber threat analysis, assessment, and containment. This approach to incident response and its focus on service delivery prevented incident

responders from determining the extent of security incidents. Using a process that does not fully analyze and completely contain active cyber threats increases the risk that bureaus' sensitive data will be lost, and mission operations disrupted.

Recommendation 11 in that report specifically directed DOI to develop a dedicated group of incident responders to perform threat hunting and containment activities with:

- Advanced analytical experience across multiple disciplines.
- Authority to access Departmentwide event data.
- Authority to engage organizationally segregated IT staff.

Without a centralized program, including a dedicated cyber hunting team, the Department and bureau incident response teams cannot implement this OIG recommendation. The \$0.6 million request will allow for a team to analyze data across the Department and identify intruders.

Cyber User Forensic Inspection (+\$423,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget request continues a FY 2022 President's budget request for \$0.4 million to conduct risk assessments, determine incident response actions, and identify methods to mitigate potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection. Information technology management plays a huge role in meeting DOI's varied missions. However, in some cases this requires the collection of personally identifiable information (PII). If PII is not properly managed and protected, there is a risk of financial fraud, unauthorized intrusion, identity theft and intellectual theft.

To counteract this, cyber user forensics involves obtaining and analyzing digital information for use as evidence in civil, criminal, or administrative cases. Governmentwide guidance, found in OMB M-17-12, "Preparing for and Responding to a Breach of Personally Identifiable Information", provides the framework for assessing and mitigating risk of harm to individuals impacted by a PII breach. The Chief Information Officer (CIO), in their role as the DOI Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP), must implement a breach response plan when there is an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information or an information system. They also must implement a response when there is a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies.

Currently, DOI does not have the technical ability to:

- Identify Cases – DOI must support the categorization, prioritization, and identification of individuals whose PII is included in collected data.
- Correlate PII data – DOI must be able to correlate data records with other data and develop data listings and categories of information based upon potential sensitivity and exposure risk.
- Manage Cases – DOI must be able to identify potentially impacted individuals and notify those individuals.

- Provide Reports and/or Dashboards for information sharing – DOI must create reports and/or dashboards to help with status of PII incidents.

Cyber user forensic inspection is used to assess the security of web applications, search algorithms, system logged information, and data files containing or accessing personally identifiable information (PII). For the Department to conduct risk assessments, determine incident response actions, and identify methods to mitigate potential privacy data breaches, PII information needs to be identified, sorted, and categorized. When a breach is suspected or discovered, DOI will use cyber user forensics inspections to do the following:

- Deploy a data search capability in areas and solutions identified in the breach or potential breach.
- Collect and analyze privacy data research.
- Provide technical support and information to systems administrators that lost or potentially lost PII.
- Collect files and information containing records, documents, and images.
- Provide analysis of data to identify unique individuals.
- Prepare notifications to individuals identified through this data.
- Build a chronology of the entire PII incident and identify the scope and duration of activities.

Savings from Discontinuing Endpoint Solutions (-\$3,800,000 / 0 FTE) – OCIO currently utilizes a suite of commercial security products, including a component that detects threat activity at each endpoint. Endpoints are a remote computing device connected to a network, for example desktops, laptops, servers, smart phone, and tablets. In the wake of the SolarWinds incident, the Department began utilizing E5 Enterprise Mobility + Security (EMS) and Defender for Endpoint (MDE), formerly known as Microsoft Defender Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) licenses, to detect and track signs of malicious foreign nation activity. This solution was indispensable in identifying compromise and securing the network.

The budget request includes funding to acquire E5 EMS and MDE licenses, making the current endpoint solution redundant. Discontinuing the current solution will save an estimated \$3.8 million annually.

Cybersecurity DME

In 2023, Interior will continue addressing new threats and external attacks on its networks, systems, and information. The OCIO will implement evolving technologies, processes, and controls to protect systems, networks, programs, devices, and data from cyber attacks.

Enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) Implementation (+\$4,063,000 / 0 FTE) – This increase will allow the Department to address an Interior OIG recommendation to accelerate SIEM implementation as well as comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), which stipulates that agency leadership must take remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats.

A SIEM system is a key enterprise-wide security tool, with the ability to tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events like SolarWinds and Log4j. SIEM enables the detection of incidents that may otherwise go unnoticed by gathering and analyzing security events from multiple sources across the network. While SIEM does not directly stop attacks, it communicates with enterprise security controls (such as firewalls and domain name servers (DNS) – the system that automatically translates Internet addresses to the numeric machine addresses which computers use) and directs them to alter their configurations to block malicious activity. By leveraging intelligence and security data feeds, the SIEM is used to identify and terminate connections or interactions from known threats, proactively preventing an attack from occurring in the first place. It also can reconstruct events to determine the nature of an attack and the impact of the event. Event reconstruction is a significant gap in Interior’s forensic, analytic and threat assessment capabilities.

The OIG review, reported in *Final Evaluation Report – Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement*, Report No.: 2016-ITA-020, found that absent a SIEM system, Interior’s decentralized incident detection and response program did not have an effective roadmap outlining risks, policies, procedures, and responsibilities for handling incident response activities, and did not effectively follow the incident response lifecycle to protect High Value Assets (HVAs), information, services, and systems. The FBI confirmed the lack of SIEM log/event aggregation and analytics was a major contributing factor as to why Interior was unable to detect SolarWinds activities for eight months. Absent this investment, DOI does not have the resources needed to make progress on this requirement without severely impacting other critical initiatives that are vital to ensuring the security of DOI and ensuring statutory requirements and other Federal mandates are met.

Supply Chain Risk Management (+\$1,250,000 / 0 FTE) – This increase initiates a cybersecurity supply chain risk management (SCRM) program. Federal agencies rely extensively on information and communications technology (ICT) products and services to carry out their operations. This has increased the complexity, diversity, and scale of the Federal government’s supply chains; the set of public and private sector entities that work together to design, manufacture, assemble, distribute, implement, and use ICT solutions. The December 2020 discovery of the SolarWinds attack highlights how a weakness in one link of the supply chain can cascade into a major cybersecurity breach.

SCRM is the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating the risks associated with the global and distributed nature of ICT product and service supply chains. The principal goals of the Department’s ICT SCRM processes are to protect the organization and its ability to perform its mission while safeguarding its information and ICT assets. Title II of the Strengthening and Enhancing Cyber-capabilities by Utilizing Risk Exposure Technology Act (SECURE Technology Act); the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act of 2018; GAO Report 21-171, Federal Agencies Need to Take Urgent Action to Manage Supply Chain Risks; Executive Order 14017 Securing America’s Critical Supply Chains; and Executive Order 14028 Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity all highlight the importance of a robust SCRM program.

In FY 2023, OCIO will focus on activities that provide the greatest benefit for bureaus. OCIO will monitor supply chain risk management directives and policies as they are published, share and coordinate

updates with bureaus and offices, and identify and evaluate tools and technology services to support DOI-wide IT supply chain risk management.

Zero Trust Architecture (+\$10,750,000 / 0 FTE) – Successfully modernizing the Federal government’s approach to security requires a government-wide effort. Consistent with Administrative guidance and cybersecurity best practices, the Federal government is transitioning to a Zero Trust approach to security.

The foundational tenet of a Zero Trust model is that no actor, system, network, or service operating outside or within an organization’s security perimeter is trusted. Instead, agencies must verify anything and everything attempting to establish access. It is a dramatic paradigm shift in the philosophy of how agencies secure infrastructure, networks, and data, from verify once at the perimeter to continual verification of each user, device, application, and transaction.

The five Zero Trust strategic pillars are:

- **Identity:** Agency staff use enterprise-managed identities to access the applications they use in their work.
- **Devices:** The Federal government has a complete inventory of every device it operates and authorizes for government use, and can prevent, detect, and respond to incidents on those devices.
- **Networks:** Agencies encrypt all domain name system requests and HTTP traffic within their environment and begin executing a plan to break down their perimeters into isolated environments.
- **Applications and Workloads:** Agencies treat all applications as internet-connected, routinely subject their applications to rigorous empirical testing, and welcome external vulnerability reports.
- **Data:** Agencies are on a clear, shared path to deploy protections that make use of thorough data categorization. Agencies are taking advantage of cloud security services to monitor access to their sensitive data and have implemented enterprise-wide logging and information sharing.

Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) Implementation (+\$4,500,000/ 0 FTE) – Zero Trust principles challenge the Department to rethink network architectures and data access. IT infrastructure and network engineers, cybersecurity professionals, and IT managers will have to completely rethink how to provide access to data, how to enable access for remote and traveling employees, how to collaborate with partners and the public, and what kinds of equipment bureaus and offices might supply its workforce. These funds will be used begin to design an enterprise authentication platform to support appropriate credentials; leverage accurate master user records with support for employee, contractor, and partner users; and provide service to a diverse set of application services.

Sensitive Data Classification (+\$4,000,000 / 0 FTE) – Federal security programs and data programs must collaboratively implement data classifications and security rules to automatically detect and ultimately block unauthorized access to sensitive information. In the current threat environment, the Federal government can no longer depend on conventional perimeter-based defenses to protect critical systems and data. Without secure, enterprise-managed identity systems, adversaries can take over user accounts and gain a foothold in an agency to steal data or launch attacks.

In FY 2023, Interior will begin to classify and categorize its most sensitive data used by its diverse bureaus and offices. These data will be documented in the Department's Enterprise Data Inventory. Understanding which data is sensitive and mission essential is critical for implementing the Zero Trust architecture. Identifying and marking sensitive data will lower risk and improve data protection. Properly categorizing Interior's sensitive data and its flow through the enterprise will enable more automated trusted access to these data as well as more automated means of blocking these data from leaving the Department. Funding for the sensitive data classification effort will establish the uniform data sensitivity labeling and establish processes and the initial operating capacity for updating and maintaining the knowledge of where Interior's most sensitive data is housed, used and by whom for FY 2023 and beyond.

This proposal complements but is not duplicative of the Department's Open Data Management program.

Modernizing and Securing Cloud Services (+\$1,500,000 / 0 FTE) – The current philosophies and models for building Zero Trust architectures are all based on real deployments and secure configurations available in extremely flexible Cloud infrastructure environments. Cloud services are uniquely capable of being deployed in ways that combine every pillar of the Zero Trust model to deliver truly modern, secure services. Mature cloud platforms feature strong identity- and attribute-based access control, employ logical isolation and separation, and robust logging capabilities. These platforms can be built to be quickly recoverable from failure or attack.

The Department will license, deploy, configure, and enable the automated, centrally managed Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) 3.0 compliant security and monitoring tools that are foundational to delivering these capabilities within an enclave of one of the agency's major approved Cloud service providers. The total cost of maintaining and managing a single instance of these security services will be less than maintaining multiple bureau and office services, licensing, and storage. Maintaining and managing a single instance will decrease bureau workload, allow for consistent security controls, and make it easier to identify the seriousness of data breaches.

Engaging Cybersecurity Improvement (+\$750,000 / 0 FTE) – Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* (Cyber EO) issued in May 2021 requires additional scrutiny of applications and workloads. Agencies must treat all applications as internet-connected, routinely subject their applications to rigorous empirical testing, and welcome external vulnerability reports.

System authorization processes must employ both automated analysis tools and manual expert analysis. To understand the depth of security analysis that agencies perform on applications prior to authorization, agencies must be able to produce an application's most recent security assessment and are expected to continue planning toward continuous monitoring and ongoing authorizations while employing periodic manual security assessments as applications, dependencies, components, and infrastructure evolve. This includes prioritizing and addressing vulnerabilities.

Program Overview

Security threats are more dynamic and sophisticated than ever, and static and siloed solutions are simply not enough to keep Interior's network protected. The OCIO, bureau and office leadership, and experts from the Department of Homeland Security work collaboratively to identify, plan, and implement actions to address cybersecurity gaps within Interior. The OCIO continues to focus on priorities laid out in:

- *The Privacy Act of 1974, as Amended*
- *Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)*
- *Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)*

Cybersecurity funding supports detection and prevention of major cyber attacks by managing technology assets, protecting trusted internet connections, and protecting email. The OCIO uses this funding for hardware, software, and services to investigate cybersecurity attacks, protect against malicious software, and analyze IT security risks. Accomplishments include:

- Successfully removing affected versions of SolarWinds software, thereby maintaining control of email, communication services, user accounts, and data. During this incident, Interior installed and enabled temporary licenses for E5 EMS and MDE.
- Used E5 EMS and MDE licenses in concert with other cybersecurity capabilities to quickly identify and remediate the Log4j vulnerabilities, allowing Interior to instantly identify the vulnerabilities of over 95,000 devices located in over 2,600 geographically dispersed locations.
- In partnership with the bureaus and offices, the Department identified, mitigated, and patched all public facing systems within one week of the Log4j vulnerability disclosure. MDE also provided a critical capability in confirming that there were no breaches or compromises.

Program Performance

The Department recognizes that outdated IT systems increase security risks and vulnerabilities and is committed to taking decisive actions to prioritize, modernize, and secure its IT resources and assets. The OCIO will focus on high-priority actions such as:

- Achieving a fully operational SIEM system, a key enterprise-wide security tool that ties systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events.
- Implementing periodic audits and penetration testing of DOI's wireless networks.
- Conducting risk assessments, determining incident response actions, and mitigating potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection.
- Implementing SCRM policy and guidance and establishing an enterprise cyber SCRM repository to enable sharing of cyber SCRM data.
- Beginning to classify and categorize the Department's most sensitive data.
- Beginning to design an enterprise authentication platform to support appropriate credentials; leverage accurate master user record with support for employee, contractor, and partner users; and provide service to a diverse set of application services.

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Activity: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

Activity	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	0	0	+0	+0	+8,523	8,523	+8,523
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+9	9	+9

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Evidence Act Capacity	+\$250	1
Independent Program Evaluation Fund	+\$4,000	1
Open Data Management	+\$2,298	4
Justice40 Coordination	+\$1,975	3

The 2023 budget request for Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management is \$8,523,000 and 9 FTE, a program change of +\$8,523,000 and +9 FTE from the 2022 CR at the Annual Rate.

Justification of Program Changes

Evidence Act Capacity: (+\$250,000 / +1 FTE) – The FY 2023 budget supports Evidence Act capacity with a dedicated program evaluator to assist bureaus and manage the Departmentwide program. Evaluation is a specialty discipline, with rigorous protocols and unique tools and skill sets. Evaluation enables managers to determine that programs are identified, developed, and managed fairly and equitably, and that progress and outcomes are relevant, effective, and efficient. Evaluation results help assess the merit/success of a strategy and determine impact and sustainability. Independent evaluation, where evaluators have no stake in the implementation or outcome, is the highest standard of practice.

Independent Program Evaluation Fund: (+\$4,000,000 / +1 FTE) – The FY 2023 budget supports an Independent Evaluation Fund to support compliance with and further enhance DOI activities under Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018. While the use of evidence in decision making is strong at the day-to-day activity level across the Department, DOI needs to mature its overall capacity for use of information at higher project and program levels and needs to mature its use of more rigorous forms of evidence such as program evaluation. Establishing dedicated funding for program evaluations enables bureaus and offices to propose candidate activities for evaluation without diverting fiscal resources from ongoing operations, thus removing disincentives to evaluation such as potential cost and skills barriers that exist now. The Department will use the recommendations from these unbiased, externally conducted, rigorous program evaluations in strategic decision making to improve programs and help leaders choose the most effective options for program implementation.

Funds will be available to support and contract external subject matter experts for conducting independent evaluation of programs, initiatives, processes, or other activities across the Department that contribute to the success of DOI and the achievement of Administration and Secretarial priorities. The Independent Evaluation Fund will support cross-cutting, cross organizational outcomes and impacts such as climate change mitigation and response; economic development; energy initiatives; environmental justice; balancing land and water needs with stewardship and conservation; and diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility initiatives. The fund can also assist DOI in conducting rigorous research and evaluation to measure customer service performance and identify the need, coverage, timeliness, and quality of customer service, as well as potential barriers and solutions to improving DOI's customer service across all user groups.

Open Data Management (+\$2,298,000 / +4 FTE) – The increase will establish a data management program to improve the way DOI conducts its data management practices and meet the objectives of the new legal and Administration data management requirements. The funding allows DOI to organize data through an enterprise data registry so that analysts can find, combine, and manage many sources of data of documented quality to inform decisions. DOI will also be able to solicit meaningful public input on DOI's priority open data.

New legal and Administration directives require agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions. The Acts and guidance documents include, but are not limited to:

- Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act, PL 115-435),
- Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (PL 115-254), and
- Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA, PL 113-291).

These laws and directives focus agencies on opportunities to: develop a long-term, enterprise-wide Federal data strategy to better govern and leverage the Federal government's data; enable government data to be accessible and useful for the American public, businesses, and researchers; improve the use of data for decision making and accountability for the Federal government, including for policy making, innovation, oversight, and learning. Without these capabilities Interior remains unable to manage what it does not know, and bureaus and offices may need to rely on either time-consuming manual efforts with non-repeatable results, or invest in duplicative capabilities. The increase will focus on the following activities:

- Organizing data via an enterprise data inventory so that analysts can find, combine, and manage many sources of data of documented quality to inform decisions.
- Soliciting meaningful public input on Interior's priority open data.
- Aligning Interior's data assets to support the Department's learning agenda and program evaluations.
- Using data to analyze programs' effects on diversity and inclusion.

- Predicting and optimizing outcomes so that data scientists can build advanced reproducible analytic models including Artificial Intelligence.
- Governing data as a strategic asset; a robust data governance program will deliver transparent, timely and effective decisions.

Justice40 Coordination (+\$1,975,000 / +3 FTE) – The 2023 budget includes \$4.0 million Departmentwide, including \$1.975 million for the OS/Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC), for dedicated staff resources to provide programmatic expertise, coordination, and outreach support to implement the Justice40 Initiative to increase environmental justice in Federal programs. Interior bureaus and offices are an important component of the Administration's objective for 40 percent of overall benefits of certain Federal investments that impact climate change and generate clean energy to be directed to disadvantaged communities. Interior has identified more than 50 programs with a budget totaling over \$3.0 billion that contribute to this forward-thinking initiative. Funding in 2023 will be used to develop methodologies to identify and quantify the benefits of Justice40 programs, demonstrate how and where covered programs distribute benefits, and pursue strategies for maximizing the benefits to vulnerable communities in the future. The Department will also pursue and document stakeholder engagement in the initiative. Currently, DOI has no dedicated Environmental Justice staff, and the implementation of Environmental Justice and Justice40 Initiative work is a collateral duty.

The Office of the Secretary is requesting \$1.975 million to develop, oversee, and implement the Department's Justice40 Initiative and other related Environmental Justice work. The 3 FTE will develop and manage the Justice40 program Departmentwide and also provide support services for Justice40 covered programs in OIA, OWF and OS. The request also includes \$1.3 million for OEPC to acquire contract support services to assist as needed in areas including but not limited to developing methodologies to quantify the benefits of covered programs; demonstrating how covered programs distribute the benefits; developing approaches on how to calculate and report on methodologies for maximizing the benefits to disadvantaged communities in the future; implementing effective stakeholder engagement; developing new geospatial and budget methodologies and data analyses related to the inventory (currently 54 Justice40 covered programs); conducting initial reviews of covered programs; and developing operational processes, data standardization, visualization, and data management tools to support the Department's reporting requirements for the Initiative.

For far too long, environmental policy decisions have failed to adequately account for environmental injustice, including the disproportionate, disparate, and cumulative impacts pollution and climate change have on low-income communities and communities of color. Interior needs socio-economic, social science, partnership, grants, data, and Geographic Information System (GIS) expertise to implement the program successfully and to monitor and make improvements throughout the Environmental Justice program. In combination with those resources, the GIS data and budget reports will need to be combined into visualizations and then maintained or automated with oversight to make sure the information is updated as data changes or funds are awarded. Once the initial work and coordination of the GIS and budget data occurs, social scientists will need to assess the benefits of the investments and develop frameworks for knowing where those benefits occur in comparison to where the investments are made. Benefits will then need to be discussed and reviewed with stakeholders for each program. The investments and benefits will be tracked along with other Environmental Justice activities on a public

facing scorecard managed by the Office of Management and Budget, and Council on Environmental Quality.

Program Overview

DOI must invest in building evidence and conducting program evaluations that inform decisions that make long-term, impactful changes in evidence, and improve its data management practices. This proposal has three components: Evidence, Evaluation; Open Data Management; and Justice40.

Evidence, Evaluation supports efforts to build DOI capacity under Title 1 of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 and OMB guidance for building evidence and evaluation capacity in OMB M-19-23, M-20-12, M-21-27, and OMB Circular No. A-11 Part 6 Section 290: Evaluation and Evidence-Building Activities. This also supports the efforts to improve DOI performance management under the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

The funding and FTE will build DOI's capacity with heavy emphasis on enabling and conducting evaluation of the Department's programs and projects with a dedicated evaluation specialist and an independent evaluation funds. The evaluator and evaluation funding will support the Evaluation Officer's capacity building efforts as identified in the Capacity Assessment and Annual Evaluation Plan. These efforts will be in coordination with the Statistical Official and Chief Data Officer to ensure evaluation data and evidence is transparent, open, and meets a high bar for scientific integrity.

The evaluator will help assess evidence across DOI mission areas and will:

1. Identify evaluation requirements and opportunities for key programs and initiatives identified in the Learning Agenda;
2. Assess and mature evaluation capability across the Department identified in the Capacity Assessment;
3. Develop and conduct Department-wide evidence and evaluation trainings and coordination;
4. Assist bureaus and offices in establishing their own evaluation policies, programs, and budget requirements;
5. Assist in developing requirements and solicitations or contracts for external evaluation; and
6. Help organizations convert evaluation recommendations and findings into concrete improvement actions.

An Independent Evaluation Fund will support contracting external subject matter experts for conducting independent evaluation of programs, initiatives, processes, or other activities that contribute to the success of DOI and the achievement of Administration and Secretarial priorities.

Open Data Management is vital to the American public as the use of data is transforming society, business, and the economy. New legal and Administration directives require Federal agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions.

Currently, the Department does not have a data management program. Within available funds, the Department has named a Chief Data Officer and established a data governance board comprised of bureau representatives. The board has focused on ensuring that data management considerations are included in

strategic planning, workforce planning, security and privacy policies, and overall program evaluation across the Department. These frameworks are important building blocks for a data management program, but additional funding is needed to improve the way DOI conducts its data management practices.

Justice40 will assist Interior making good on President Biden’s promise to deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities. The Justice40 Initiative was established in Sec. 223 of Executive Order (E.O.) 14008 and set new requirements for the Department of the Interior’s Environmental Justice program. The Initiative requires agencies to identify programs and their investments in seven covered areas (Climate Change, Clean Energy, Clean Transportation, Affordable Housing, Clean Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, Remediation of Legacy Pollution, and Workforce training in any of the previous six areas) in disadvantage communities. The Justice40 Initiative is part of a larger program of Environmental Justice work at the Department. In combination with E.O. 12898 on Environmental Justice, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the Environmental Justice program is integrated with the Department of the Interior’s mission and complements the goals of the Justice40 Initiative. To continue to meet the overall goals of the Environmental Justice, the Department needs to permanently increase the staffing and capacity of programs implementing this work to provide better oversight, program management, and implementation of the laws and policies noted above.

The Departmentwide Justice40 Initiative totals \$4.0 million and is a critical component of the Biden-Harris Administration’s agenda and the funding will support positions in the bureaus and the Department to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the initiative as well as the Department’s Environmental Justice program. Collectively, these resources will provide expertise and coordination support on policy, socioeconomics, geospatial science, data collection methodologies, stakeholder engagement, and training. Currently, the DOI has no dedicated Environmental Justice staff, and the implementation of Environmental Justice and Justice40 Initiative work is a collateral duty of Environmental Protection Specialists and Social Scientists. The Justice40 Initiative requires new resources for implementation across 10 bureaus and 4 Department level offices involving over \$3.3 billion dollars of investments.

Program Performance Estimates

Evidence, Evaluation will announce and hire an evaluator to support evaluations across the Department with an emphasis on:

- *Evaluation Planning* – The evaluator will lead DOI’s evaluation planning to identify priority evaluations and scope of the evaluations that support the DOI Learning Agenda.
- *Technical Assistance* – The evaluator will review and consult on DOI’s current or on-going evaluations and aid with bureau or office evaluation policies, programs, and budget requirements.
- *Evaluation Policy* – The evaluator will ensure the DOI Evaluation Policy is followed by developing and conducting Department-wide evidence and evaluation trainings. The evaluator will coordinate across DOI to build a community of practice and culture that understands and uses evaluation as a tool for program improvement.

DOI will use the independent evaluation fund to support bureau evaluations listed in the Annual Evaluation Plan and other priority evaluations such as those relating to DEIA, climate vulnerabilities,

environmental justice, and equity in grants and business opportunities. The Evidence Act Officials (Evaluation Officer, Statistical Official, and Chief Data Officer) along with the evaluator will review where evaluation is most needed, the priority of the evaluation, and the best means of leveraging of current resources to fund the evaluation.

Open Data Management will create a robust data management program to restore public trust through transparency while directly supporting the priorities identified in legal and administrative guidance. An established data management program will support high-priority actions including:

- Generating and using data to effectively implement and measure the results from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law investments, including jobs created, climate mitigations and dollars spent in Justice40 communities.
- Analyzing and speeding renewable resource permitting decisions.
- Calculating and predicting the benefits of fuels management to reduce wildland fire risk.
- Managing water resource management, which requires harnessing massive amounts of data from across the DOI and beyond to understand and predict floods, droughts, and energy potential.
- Measuring the enhanced recreational value associated with reducing deferred capital maintenance in our parks and refuges.
- Aligning DOI data assets to support the Department's learning agenda and program evaluations.
- Using data to analyze DOI programs impacts on diversity and inclusion.
- Predicting and optimizing outcomes so that data scientists can build advanced reproducible analytic models including Artificial Intelligence.
- Governing data as a strategic asset; a robust data governance program will deliver transparent, timely and effective decisions.

Justice40 will provide dedicated staff resources for programmatic expertise, coordination, and outreach support to implement the Justice40 Initiative. The OPEC will focus on the following:

- Engage stakeholders to discuss the highest needs.
- Consider input from those engagements.
- Further refine the identified benefits and program metrics.

Concurrent to the stakeholder engagements, the Department will be refining the program specific data and developing visualization approaches and tools in Geoplatform or other GIS applications. Those data elements will then be used, in combination with appropriate Federal screening tools e.g., CEQ's Climate and Economic Screening Tool (CEJST) and EPA's EJScreen.

In addition to data visualization exercises, improvement and stakeholder engagement, the Department will also develop best practices for using the information from engagement and data visualizations to help improve benefit distribution for qualifying programs showing less than 40 percent of their benefits going to disadvantaged communities.

Activity: IT Modernization Initiatives

Account	2021 Actual	2022 CR at Annual Rate	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request	Change from 2022 CR at Annual Rate (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	0	0	+0	+0	+11,600	11,600	+11,600
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+1	1	+1

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM)	+\$600	1
Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS)	+11,000	0

The 2023 budget request for IT Modernization Initiatives is \$11,600,000 and 1 FTE, a program change of +\$11,600,000 and +1 FTE from the 2022 CR at the Annual Rate.

Justification of Program Changes

DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) (+\$600,000 / +1 FTE) – The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is requesting 1 FTE to provide program management for planning, design, and implementation of DIFCOM as well as related oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements. Through DIFCOM, the OCIO will deploy mobile broadband connectivity and provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities across a broader set of missions. In many locations, this deployment will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain. As part of the broader modernization initiative across Interior in 2023, this funding will transition users in the Great Lakes (Region 3), Mississippi Basin (Region 4), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. OCIO will execute projects coordinated by the DOI governance body with project management, engineering support and IT security requirements managed by OCIO. Solutions will be enterprise in nature and focus on leveraging existing government systems supporting Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial users, commercial services such as public safety broadband (e.g., FirstNet), and satellite capabilities while strategically reducing infrastructure and the operations and maintenance costs associated with that infrastructure. DOI has existing field communications contracts to quickly begin and successfully execute this project. For OCIO, improved field communications will support oversight, design and implementation of DIFCOM. Consideration will also be made to help improve rural and Tribal broadband where feasible.

The OCIO will provide program oversight to implement the DIFCOM project including:

- Define high-level mission and local user requirements.
- Develop enterprise level solutions for mission needs.
- Evaluate and approve security solutions.
- Implement transition training, support, operations, and maintenance.
- Document lessons learned and apply those to follow on implementations.

Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) (+\$11,000,000 / 0 FTE) – LERMS will centralize Interior’s law enforcement units into a single, secure system that provides officers the ability to conduct work in an unconnected setting and provide detailed records transferability across Interior, other law enforcement agencies including DOJ, and courts. The Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) will develop and implement LERMS and estimates that once the LERMS contract has been awarded it will take 18 months to complete the transition, including training all law enforcement officers. The LERMS will unify and upgrade the functions of Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) and Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS) into a single modern secure system. The 2023 budget supports licenses, cybersecurity, datacenter hosting, system transition, and training for LERMS. The LERMS includes but is not limited to modules for incident reporting, case management, evidence management (including video to body worn cameras), internal affairs, use of force reporting, and corrections facility management in order to meet the requirements of the Department and the expectations of those the Department protects and serves. The ability to securely share investigative information and provide mandatory reporting data to external systems such as the FBI’s National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and Department of Justice (DOJ) Use of Force tracking system will strengthen DOI’s law enforcement programs. By transitioning to LERMS, DOI law enforcement officers will realize efficiencies and increased capabilities allowing them to spend more time protecting people and resources and promote accountability.

Interior currently uses two separate Information Technology Law Enforcement Systems to protect the citizens, communities, monuments, critical infrastructure, and public lands: the IMARS, and LEMIS. IMARS is a commercial product and LEMIS is an in-house developed solution built on a commercial rapid web-application development computing platform. Duplicative functionality exists between the two systems, but data sharing is cumbersome at best, and neither system is accessible in rural areas that do not have cellular or internet service. In addition, neither system can transmit detailed crime data to the DOJ. DOI’s Chief Information Officer assigned a “red” major investment CIO rating to IMARS and LEMIS in May 2021 because the Department is funding two systems that capture the same information differently and inconsistently. Transitioning from outdated technology to a modern cloud ready platform with built-in cybersecurity protocols enhances transparency and accountability, which is directly linked to public trust. A pillar of any law enforcement program is the accuracy and transparency of its administrative record, by which accountability and equity are enhanced. Likewise, the protection and security of these sensitive records is inherently linked to public trust.

Polling the DOI law enforcement offices found that on an average eight-hour shift, officers spend two hours reentering the paper information into IMARS or LEMIS which increases the chance of errors and contributes to officers performing administrative work as opposed to protecting the public. Both systems

lack the ability to electronically transfer ticket information to the United States Courts. At present tickets are mailed through the Postal Service. Sharing case information between the law enforcement officers, courts, and the DOJ is difficult as each organization is configured in its own separate domain.

The Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988 mandates that all departments and agencies within the Federal government which routinely investigate complaints of criminal activity, shall report details about crime within their respective jurisdiction to the DOJ in a uniform manner and on a form prescribed by the Attorney General. NIBRS is the approved system for collecting this information. In addition, the FBI created the National Use of Force Data collection, in partnership with law enforcement agencies, to provide nationwide statistics on law enforcement use-of-force incidents. On January 1, 2021, the FBI transitioned to NIBRS-only data collection, retiring the Summary Reporting System that only collected an aggregate monthly tally of crimes. NIBRS goes much deeper because of its ability to provide circumstances and context for crimes like location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared. At present, neither IMARS nor LEMIS can report information to the DOJ as required. However, because the existing systems are not able to report individual crime data to NIBRS, the details related to assaults that occur on Federal lands are not reported which prevents investigators from detecting patterns, or trends.

Program Overview

DIFCOM

The DIFCOM project addresses the challenge of mobile broadband connectivity and provides Interior employees in the field with voice, video and data capabilities resulting in enhanced communications management in emergency situations, land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, wildland fire, and law enforcement mission areas. In many locations, this deployment will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology, with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain.

Legal and Administration directives require agencies to focus on field communications modernization Department-wide including an emerging and urgent need to provide video and data services to emergency services, resource management, and researchers in the field. Examples of these Acts and guidance documents include:

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), which provides new sources (\$1 billion) of Tribal broadband funding to assist in mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which is exacerbating the digital divide across Indian Country.
- The First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) is a Federal agency responsible for delivering public safety broadband and created by Congress in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-96).
- The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9), which calls for modernizing the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) portfolio to improve situational awareness, firefighter safety, and support the citizenship at risk of wildland fire.
- FITARA Enhancement Act of 2017 (PL 115-88) - Data Center Consolidation Initiative and Portfolio Management to remove redundancy.

The DIFCOM will be governed by the Field Communications Improvement Program – Executive Leadership Team (FCIP-ELT), an established executive steering committee comprised of Office of the Secretary and Bureau representatives which is focused on addressing field communications needs. The OCIO will provide program management for planning, design, and implementation of DIFCOM as well as oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements.

LERMS

LERMS is intended to centralize Interior’s law enforcement units into a single, secure system that provides officers the ability to conduct work in an unconnected setting and provide detailed records transferability across Interior, other law enforcement agencies including DOJ, and courts. The Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) will develop and implement LERMS and estimates that once the LERMS contract has been awarded it will take 18 months to complete the transition, including training all law enforcement officers. Interior employs nearly 3,200 law enforcement officers assigned to seven distinct organizational units within five DOI bureaus. The seven units are located within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM); Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA); Bureau of Reclamation (BOR); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) and National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS); National Park Service (NPS) Law Enforcement Rangers; and U.S. Park Police (USPP). DOI’s law enforcement cadre is the fourth largest among executive branch departments, after the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Veterans Affairs. Interior’s law enforcement units provide service to roughly 420 million acres of Federal lands, nearly 55 million acres of Tribal lands, more than 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and about 2.5 billion acres of the outer continental shelf. Law enforcement on lands owned and administered by the Federal government is of perennial interest to Congress and to the public. Issues include jurisdictional disputes between Federal and nonfederal law enforcement agencies. Recent concerns include transparency and accountability regarding use of force, community relations, and public trust.

LERMS will meet or exceed today’s cybersecurity requirements and will standardize the way in which law enforcement officers verify how, and what they police. With over 3,000 law enforcement officers protecting Interior’s resources, visitors, and Tribal communities across the country, U.S. territories, along with international wildlife tracking, it is imperative that a secure, enterprise records management system consistently collect, record, protect, and share data.

The LERMS will:

- Provide the ability to work in an unconnected state where information saves and syncs once back on a network.
- Allow Law Enforcement (LE) Officers the ability to attach, store and forward independent crime scene photos/videos and place them in the incident file.
- Electronically transfer individual crime details to DOJ instead of an aggregate monthly tally of crimes.
- Use geolocation to pinpoint incident locations, locate officers, and automatically populate address information into the system as many places LE Officers patrol do not have physical addresses (remote National Park areas, deserts, etc.).
- Issue eTickets/citations.

- Increase accessibility to LE Officers because LERMS will be accessible from various mobile devices (laptops, handheld devices) which enables LE Officers to access criminal history and other information, and eliminate redundant data entry giving LE Officers more time to serve the public.
- Provide the capability to add functions through industry standard Application Programming Interfaces (API). APIs enable systems to communicate with other without requiring information about the underlying programming, eliminating the need to alter the base code.
- Require minimal staff augmentation to process, investigate, analyze, and share law enforcement data.

President Biden is committed to promoting equitable law enforcement through secure technology. The Administration's priorities include the following: Executive Order (EO) 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*, which emphasizes the Federal Government pursuing a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all to include those who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. EO 14053, *Improving Public Safety and Criminal Justice for Native Americans and Addressing the Crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP)*, will build upon the current MMIP initiative, Operation Lady Justice, and the tasks required by Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act. EO 14053 prioritizes law enforcement, prevention, intervention, support services, and reporting.

Program Performance Estimates

DIFCOM

The DIFCOM project solves the problem of unsustainable radio infrastructure and addresses the urgent need for field broadband connectivity. Across Interior, DIFCOM is expected to achieve the following:

- Radio is more expensive to procure and operate and maintain than any of the other communication solutions. By reducing radio and increasing the others, the costs go down while increasing field broadband capabilities.
- By modernizing communications, Interior expects to achieve cost avoidance in the radio deferred maintenance backlog by reducing infrastructure and reducing radio communications annual operating costs.
- By replacing some quantity of radio devices with another solution it is projected there will be annual lifecycle costs savings.

LERMS

LERMS will bring next generation IT Law Enforcement solutions that provides the enhanced data management and allows for secure transmission of more detailed data than currently available. The benefits include:

- Eliminating paper and pen citations, violations, and accident/incident reports that must be later type into IMARS or LEMIS so law enforcement officers can spend more time policing. It is estimated that LERMS can reduce the time officers spend performing data entry by at least 20%.

- Bringing DOI into compliance with the federal mandate to report NIBRS information to the FBI as required.
- Functionality in areas where there is no internet, telephone, or wireless service enhancing officer productivity.
- Geolocation allowing officers to be tracked for their safety and save time by LERMS automatically providing geolocation during data entry.
- Capturing video and photos at the scene to aid investigations.
- Adding the industry standard methods to link with internal and external law enforcement systems strengthens the entire federal law enforcement program.

All preliminary procurement activities required to acquire LERMS (Market Research, Independent Government Cost Estimates, Performance Work Statement) will be completed by December 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Working Capital Fund — Reimbursable Activity

Narrative Statement

History

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1467, to provide common administrative and support services efficiently and economically on a reimbursable basis to Interior's bureaus and offices as well as other Federal agencies.

Overview

Funding Summary (Dollars in thousands)

	2021	2022	2023
Central Bill	\$208,229.2	\$217,826.2	\$229,565.5
Direct Bill	\$362,366.2	\$374,654.8	\$392,867.4
Pass Through Activities	\$453,728.6	\$377,519.0	\$401,567.1
Charge Card Rebate	\$10,676.0	\$11,000.0	\$11,000.0
Total	\$ 1,035,000.0	\$ 981,000.0	\$ 1,035,000.0

Purpose

The Fund is used to finance reimbursable activities including centralized services provided by individual Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary (OS) Offices, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), and the Interior Business Center (IBC). The Fund also provides an efficient way to bill Interior bureaus and offices for shared costs, such as office space in the Main Interior Building provided by the General Services Administration.

In addition to meeting the needs of the Department's bureaus and offices, selected administrative services are provided to other Federal agencies.

The Fund also serves as the financial tool to manage the Department's charge card rebate program. Rebates are used to fund administrative management initiatives of general benefit to Interior's bureaus and offices.

Governance

Fiduciary responsibility for the Fund rests with the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management, and Budget. Direct oversight and management of the Fund is conducted by the Office of Budget, with supervision of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget. The Working Capital Fund Consortium provides oversight for Centralized and Direct Billed activities. The Consortium includes representation from DOI bureaus and offices, the OCIO, and external customers.

Service Providers

Service Providers in the WCF range from individual OS offices to large scale shared Service Providers. Services are grouped within four service categories to provide a transparent view of services provided through the WCF to DOI customers and other Federal agencies. Descriptions of Service Providers within each category are:

OS Shared Services – These activities are operational in nature, and with limited exceptions service DOI customers only. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using workload-based algorithms such as the number of system users, aircraft flight hours, and percentage of building population.

OS Activities – These activities provide policy oversight and Department-wide coordination functions. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using algorithms, such as percentage of total Department full-time equivalents (FTE), which best represent the nature of programs being overseen or coordinated.

IT Shared Services – These activities provide a variety of IT-related functions ranging from desktop and help desk support to application hosting and IT security. These activities are managed within the Office of the Chief Information Officer and provided to DOI and other Federal agency customers. Billing algorithms are workload-based.

IBC Shared Services – The Interior Business Center is the Department’s Shared Service Provider of business management services. The IBC offers a variety of business services designed to create efficiencies and economies of scale for the Department and other Federal agencies including Acquisition Services, Financial Management Services, and Human Resources Services.

Billing Methods

Customer billing for services provided through the WCF is accomplished using one of the following methods:

Centralized Billing is used whenever the product or service being provided is not severable or it is inefficient to bill for the exact amount of product or service being procured. Customers are billed annually using a pre-established fixed price, as determined in the Working Capital Fund Consortium budget formulation process. Estimates are adjusted from year-to-year based on a review of the costs of providing services and customer consumption. The use of Centralized Billing is limited to the Department’s bureaus and offices and mandatory services. Bureau and office budgets are adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in the costs of services which are centrally billed. For 2023, bureau and

office budget requests include full funding for all charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund.

Direct Billing is used whenever the product or service provided is discretionary or severable and individual customer orders are used. Direct Billing is used for both fixed fee and time and materials contractual arrangements. Reimbursable support agreements, government charge cards, and similar contractual documents are used to establish the relationship between the customer and the Service Provider. Bureaus and offices adjust their budget requests based on their estimates of service levels required and requested through the Direct Billing.

Centralized and Direct Billings include overhead charges unless the product or service is a Pass Through Activity. Overhead Activities are corporate-level leadership and administrative functions and infrastructure support including acquisition, human resources, financial management, facilities and information technology. Service Providers are authorized to fully recover costs of overhead activities. Overhead costs are included in rates charged by Service Providers for Centralized and Direct Billed services.

Pass Through Activities are activities where the value of goods provided is recovered. Costs to administer Pass Through Activities are recovered through separate direct bill fee structures. Pass Through Activities include the value of contracts awarded on behalf of other Federal agency customers of the IBC Acquisition Services Directorate, maintenance of DOI fleet aircraft, rent, physical security, and maintenance for the Main Interior Building Complex. Pass Through Activities also include the Department’s Workers Compensation and Unemployment Compensation costs.

Charge Card Rebate is used to support Departmental projects including enterprise financial and property management. Authorization to retain refunds and rebates to enhance Interior-wide programs and administrative systems was provided in the Interior Appropriations Act of 1999 and made permanent in 2001. The table below provides a summary of projects funded through the Charge Card Rebate:

Charge Card Rebate Projects Funded	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Charge Card Operations & Oversight	\$ 1,507,458	\$ 1,702,605	\$ 1,702,605
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	\$ 6,863,107	\$ 6,939,568	\$ 6,939,568
Emergent Requirements	\$ 2,305,435	\$ 2,357,827	\$ 2,357,827
Total	\$ 10,676,000	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 11,000,000

Financial Overview

In 2023, the WCF will finance delivery of \$1,035 million of reimbursable services, which is the same level as 2021 Actuals. In 2023, the WCF Centralized Bill reflects an overall increase of \$11.7 million above the 2022 estimate. All bureaus and offices are fully funded for their WCF bills.

Bureaus and offices have included funding requests in their budgets equal to the proposed charges in the centralized billing portion of the Fund.

Revenue reported in 2021 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2021. Revenue projected for 2022 and 2023 is based on anticipated business. For Direct Billing, since service level agreements are negotiated between customers and service providers, customers may not be billed for the estimates shown in 2022 and 2023 because billings are based on the goods and services actually procured.

The table following on the next pages summarizes the Fund's revenue and FTE for 2021, 2022, and 2023 by budget activity. The 2022 column has been updated from the 2022 President's Budget level, to reflect current 2022 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2023 column are calculated based on these updated figures.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Centralized Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,836.8
FBMS Business Integration Office	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,836.8
Aviation Management	60.0	10,449.0	60.0	11,099.5	60.0	11,315.1
Office of Aviation Services	60.0	10,449.0	60.0	11,099.5	60.0	11,315.1
Conference and Special Events Services	5.0	1,537.1	5.0	1,494.3	5.0	1,512.4
Departmental Library	7.0	1,398.1	7.0	1,405.2	7.0	1,422.1
Interior Complex Management and Services	4.0	674.3	4.0	753.7	4.0	765.8
Mail and Messenger Services	3.0	2,173.5	3.0	2,185.4	3.0	2,193.9
Mail Policy	2.0	285.1	2.0	284.7	2.0	289.9
Personal Property Accountability Services	4.0	664.0	4.0	641.3	4.0	651.6
Real Property Leasing	1.0	319.4	1.0	317.8	1.0	321.8
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	3.0	911.3	3.0	886.4	3.0	938.1
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	3.0	556.8	3.0	541.8	3.0	548.0
Space Management Services	2.0	607.2	2.0	626.8	2.0	636.9
Vehicle Fleet	1.0	250.1	1.0	241.6	1.0	243.9
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	35.0	9,376.9	35.0	9,379.0	35.0	9,524.3
OS Shared Services Subtotal	95.0	34,662.9	95.0	35,315.5	95.0	35,676.1
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	2.0	674.9	2.0	674.9	2.0	689.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	2.0	674.9	2.0	674.9	2.0	689.0
Document Management Unit	7.0	1,297.9	8.0	1,530.5	8.0	1,550.5
FOIA Operations	10.0	1,931.1	12.0	2,400.7	12.0	2,433.5
Office of the Executive Secretariat	17.0	3,229.0	20.0	3,931.2	20.0	3,984.0
Alaska Affairs Office	4.0	1,102.4	4.0	1,102.4	5.0	1,317.4
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	0.0	1,228.4	0.0	1,302.3	0.0	1,340.6
Alaska Affairs Office	4.0	2,330.8	4.0	2,404.7	5.0	2,658.0
Departmental News and Information	4.0	1,450.9	4.0	1,464.3	4.0	1,478.5
Photographic Services	1.0	222.0	1.0	226.1	1.0	230.4
Social Media Management Tool	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.5	0.0	629.9
Office of Communications	5.0	1,672.9	5.0	2,318.9	5.0	2,338.8
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9
FedCenter	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4
Invasive Species Coordinator	1.0	217.6	1.0	221.7	1.0	281.8
Office of Policy Analysis	1.0	217.6	1.0	221.7	1.0	281.8
Invasive Species Council	2.0	601.1	2.0	749.1	4.0	1,202.6
National Invasive Species Council	2.0	601.1	2.0	749.1	4.0	1,202.6
CPIC	1.0	216.0	1.0	220.7	1.0	231.2
Office of Budget	1.0	216.0	1.0	220.7	1.0	231.2
e-Travel	0.0	1,028.3	0.0	1,028.9	0.0	1,034.4
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	2.0	676.3	4.0	1,098.4	4.0	1,120.4
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	0.0	31.7	0.0	31.8	0.0	31.9
Partnerships	1.0	269.0	1.0	282.4	1.0	288.6
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	10.0	1,675.3	10.0	1,895.4	10.0	1,942.5
Travel Management Center	1.0	231.7	1.0	245.5	1.0	251.5
Office of Financial Management	14.0	3,912.3	16.0	4,582.4	16.0	4,669.3
Departmental Museum	4.0	1,150.2	4.0	1,192.6	4.0	1,216.7
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.7
Facility Maintenance Management	1.0	288.3	1.0	288.3	1.0	296.3
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	45.0
Interior Collections Management System (IG-ICMS)	0.0	596.8	0.0	600.8	0.0	611.2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Renewable Energy Certificates	0.0	50.5	0.0	22.2	0.0	79.4
Space Management Initiative	2.0	444.7	2.0	459.1	2.0	472.4
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	7.0	2,606.3	7.0	2,638.8	7.0	2,756.7
Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,342.6	4.0	1,380.2	4.0	1,414.3
Office of Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,342.6	4.0	1,380.2	4.0	1,414.3
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	2.0	606.5	2.0	619.1	2.0	630.2
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.0	556.1	0.0	556.9	0.0	557.4
Departmentwide Workers Compensation Program Coordination	4.0	551.6	4.0	563.0	4.0	573.8
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	1.0	270.5	1.0	274.9	1.0	279.6
Human Resources Accountability Team	2.0	616.9	2.0	630.2	2.0	641.6
IMART	0.0	0.0	0.0	775.0	0.0	775.7
My DOI Career O&M	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.5	0.0	365.8
OPM Federal Employment Services	0.0	468.6	0.0	489.4	0.0	517.6
Office of Human Resources	9.0	3,070.2	9.0	4,274.0	9.0	4,341.7
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.0	65.5	0.0	65.5	0.0	67.5
Special Emphasis Program	0.0	38.6	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	1.0	471.4	1.0	472.0	1.0	472.0
Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights	1.0	575.5	1.0	576.2	1.0	539.5
Occupational Safety and Health	5.0	1,555.6	5.0	1,669.6	5.0	1,853.6
Safety Management Information System	3.0	1,313.3	3.0	1,235.2	3.0	1,282.9
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	8.0	2,868.9	8.0	2,904.8	8.0	3,136.5
Departmentwide Training Programs	3.0	1,177.2	3.0	995.6	3.0	1,008.2
DOI Talent	1.0	1,775.2	1.0	3,858.9	0.0	5,501.0
DOI Talent Program Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1,057.8
DOIU Management	2.0	623.9	2.0	634.2	2.0	643.2
Leadership Development Programs	2.0	914.2	2.0	930.6	2.0	946.0
Learning and Performance Center Management	3.0	980.6	3.0	1,040.9	3.0	1,057.8
DOI University (DOIU)	11.0	5,471.1	11.0	7,460.2	11.0	10,214.0
Law Enforcement Coordination	3.0	1,474.1	3.0	1,372.0	3.0	1,397.2
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	3.0	288.3	3.0	294.1	3.0	299.6
OLES Physical Access Control System	0.0	792.7	0.0	795.3	0.0	795.3
Security (MIB)	7.0	7,096.6	7.0	8,192.6	7.0	8,671.0
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	2.0	542.7	2.0	776.7	2.0	788.1
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.0	384.6	1.0	483.0	1.0	492.3
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	16.0	10,579.0	16.0	11,913.7	16.0	12,443.5
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	1.0	322.2	1.0	397.3	1.0	401.7
Emergency Notification System	0.0	78.1	0.0	330.7	0.0	330.7
Emergency Preparedness	2.0	1,010.3	2.0	1,106.1	2.0	1,335.0
Emergency Response	5.0	1,359.8	5.0	1,514.5	5.0	1,538.7
Federal Executive Board	2.0	336.1	2.0	382.2	2.0	408.1
Interior Operations Center	12.0	2,666.6	12.0	2,630.6	12.0	2,706.9
IOC Network	0.0	85.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	85.1
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.5	0.0	234.5
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	1.0	176.5	1.0	196.1	1.0	199.7
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (SHIRA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0
WEBEOC	0.0	53.9	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.0
Office of Emergency Management	23.0	6,088.5	23.0	7,343.1	23.0	7,794.4
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	0.0	47.9	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	0.0	47.9	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0
CFO Financial Statement Audit	0.0	6,354.2	0.0	6,494.3	0.0	6,120.0
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	0.0	245.0	0.0	423.2	0.0	425.5
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	0.0	643.2	0.0	644.4	0.0	646.8
Departmentwide Activities	0.0	7,242.4	0.0	7,561.9	0.0	7,192.3
Passport and Visa Services	2.0	240.5	2.0	244.8	2.0	296.6
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	2.0	240.5	2.0	244.8	2.0	296.6
Employment Labor Law Unit	0.0	2,595.0	7.0	2,655.3	14.0	4,113.4
Ethics	0.0	397.1	0.0	404.5	0.0	410.6

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Financial Disclosure System	0.0	360.1	0.0	360.6	0.0	360.6
FOIA Appeals	0.0	549.7	0.0	555.5	0.0	561.0
FOIA Technology	0.0	0.0	1.0	710.0	1.0	714.4
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	0.0	500.3	0.0	502.6	0.0	504.8
Torts Management Support	8.0	1,703.2	9.0	1,739.8	12.0	2,392.2
Office of the Solicitor	8.0	6,105.4	17.0	6,928.3	27.0	9,057.0
OS Activities Subtotal	135.0	59,226.3	149.0	68,511.0	162.0	75,422.6
IT Shared Services						
OACIO	0.0	575.9	0.0	732.9	0.0	2,297.5
Policy, Management and Budget	0.0	575.9	0.0	732.9	0.0	2,297.5
Assessment and Authorization Services	1.0	192.1	1.0	200.7	1.0	184.8
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	6.0	2,014.0	6.0	2,151.8	6.0	2,031.6
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	6.0	10,511.7	6.0	10,650.0	6.0	10,534.8
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	2.0	2,105.2	2.0	2,100.7	2.0	2,060.3
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	1.0	999.2	1.0	1,134.5	1.0	1,306.3
Information Assurance Division	3.0	935.6	3.0	975.3	3.0	994.2
IT Security	4.0	1,031.4	4.0	1,081.2	4.0	1,171.9
Privacy and Civil Liberties	2.0	1,203.4	2.0	1,248.0	2.0	1,357.8
Threat Management	11.0	9,193.2	11.0	9,874.5	11.0	10,408.2
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	36.0	28,185.8	36.0	29,416.7	36.0	30,049.9
Architecture and IT Portfolio Performance Management	2.0	2,874.9	2.0	2,920.5	0.0	0.0
Hosting Services	1.0	565.0	1.0	554.1	1.0	1,093.5
IT Portfolio Management Program	4.0	2,102.1	4.0	2,081.1	6.0	4,762.3
OS Capital Planning Support (CPIC)	0.0	410.9	0.0	410.9	0.0	0.0
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	0.0	944.9	0.0	948.6	0.0	936.1
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	0.0	109.8	0.0	110.0	0.0	120.0
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	0.0	898.8	0.0	900.0	0.0	1,379.7
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	0.0	124.0	0.0	124.2	0.0	124.2
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	0.0	37.6	0.0	38.8	0.0	34.7
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan DHS	0.0	33.9	0.0	32.8	0.0	35.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	0.0	207.8	0.0	208.1	0.0	157.0
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	0.0	1,933.6	0.0	1,402.0	0.0	1,765.0
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	0.0	136.8	0.0	137.0	0.0	137.0
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) GSA	0.0	741.2	0.0	763.4	0.0	719.6
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB)	0.0	79.7	0.0	79.8	0.0	79.8
e-Gov - Program Manager	1.0	131.9	1.0	156.5	1.0	159.0
e-Gov Hiring Assessment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.0
OCIO Program Management Division	8.0	11,332.9	8.0	10,867.8	8.0	11,634.9
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	12.0	23,273.3	15.0	21,660.8	15.0	21,255.1
ESN-Consolidating EIS Voice Services to ESN Model	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	697.9
Federal Relay Service	0.0	605.9	0.0	624.9	0.0	880.0
Frequency Management Support	4.0	1,027.5	4.0	1,031.3	4.0	1,100.4
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	0.0	1,292.3	0.0	1,296.6	0.0	1,279.9
MIB Data Networking	1.0	638.7	1.0	619.9	1.0	620.2
MIB WIFI	0.0	613.0	0.0	615.0	0.0	615.0
NTIA Spectrum Management	0.0	2,020.4	0.0	2,081.0	0.0	2,350.6
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	2.0	1,116.9	2.0	1,267.9	2.0	846.4
Telecommunication Services	3.0	1,466.8	3.0	1,497.2	3.0	1,464.8
OCIO Telecommunications Services	22.0	32,054.8	25.0	30,694.6	25.0	31,110.3
Desktop Services	2.0	3,325.9	2.0	3,338.3	2.0	2,891.0
Enterprise Directory Services	8.0	3,532.1	8.0	3,632.3	8.0	3,433.1
IOS Collaboration	0.0	816.5	0.0	818.4	0.0	806.1
IT Desktop Software Administration	0.0	831.1	0.0	832.4	0.0	892.4
Unified Messaging	2.0	962.7	2.0	983.5	2.0	555.5
OCIO End User Services	12.0	9,468.3	12.0	9,604.9	12.0	8,578.1
ISSO Customer Support Services	1.0	754.6	1.0	766.5	1.0	935.4
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	1.0	754.6	1.0	766.5	1.0	935.4

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Electronic Records Management	9.0	3,178.2	9.0	3,159.2	9.0	3,550.5
Geospatial Services	1.0	260.3	1.0	268.6	1.0	452.6
National Archives and Records Administration	0.0	252.7	0.0	164.0	0.0	164.0
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	4.0	1,035.3	4.0	1,109.0	4.0	1,168.5
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	14.0	4,726.5	14.0	4,700.8	14.0	5,335.6
IT Shared Services Subtotal	93.0	87,098.8	96.0	86,784.2	96.0	89,941.7
Interior Business Center						
Drug-Free Workplace Program	4.0	1,331.1	0.0	1,342.3	0.0	1,464.0
Employee Express	0.0	841.0	0.0	810.0	0.0	797.4
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	83.0	19,267.4	84.0	19,261.3	84.0	19,819.6
HR System Integration Framework	3.0	785.6	3.0	785.9	3.0	862.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	90.0	22,225.1	87.0	22,199.5	87.0	22,943.2
Acct Ops - PCS/Travel Coord	1.0	175.6	1.0	175.6	1.0	173.3
Quarters (DOI)	2.0	683.8	2.0	683.7	2.0	832.6
IBC Financial Management Directorate	3.0	859.4	3.0	859.3	3.0	1,005.9
Acquisition Services Aviation	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,576.0
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,576.0
Interior Business Center Subtotal	108.0	27,241.2	105.0	27,215.5	105.0	28,525.1
Centralized Billing Subtotal	431.0	208,229.2	445.0	217,826.2	458.0	229,565.5
Direct Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS DOI-IT Support	2.0	568.6	2.0	580.0	2.0	591.2
FBMS Business Integration Office	2.0	568.6	2.0	580.0	2.0	591.2
Federal Consulting Group	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,623.4
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,623.4
Aviation Management	1.0	2,185.5	1.0	2,190.9	1.0	2,194.4
Office of Aviation Services	1.0	2,185.5	1.0	2,190.9	1.0	2,194.4
Building Automation System	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
Creative Communications	4.0	528.9	4.0	538.7	4.0	548.6
Lease Administration - MIB	2.0	822.9	2.0	833.2	2.0	835.1
MIB Operation and Maintenance	7.0	15,315.8	8.0	15,963.1	8.0	16,554.3
Reimbursable Mail Services	0.0	624.4	0.0	626.0	0.0	626.0
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	0.0	152.0	0.0	152.0	0.0	152.0
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	13.0	17,474.0	14.0	18,143.0	14.0	18,746.0
Valuation Services	15.0	2,015.4	15.0	2,044.0	15.0	2,215.8
Appraisal and Valuation Service Office	15.0	2,015.4	15.0	2,044.0	15.0	2,215.8
OS Shared Services Subtotal	40.0	47,830.2	41.0	48,544.6	41.0	49,370.8
OS Activities						
DB Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	1.0	713.5	1.0	728.0	1.0	747.4
Secretary's Immediate Office	1.0	713.5	1.0	728.0	1.0	747.4
Recycle Program	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	8.0	1,580.4	8.0	1,612.8	8.0	1,693.1
Office of Budget	8.0	1,580.4	8.0	1,612.8	8.0	1,693.1
Single Audit Clearinghouse	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.8
Office of Financial Management	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.8
eOPF	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,440.1
USA Hire Assessment Tools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Human Resources	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,440.1
Diversity Change Training	0.0	202.0	0.0	202.0	0.0	202.0
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.1

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights	0.0	372.8	0.0	372.7	0.0	372.8
Vaccine and Testing Tracking System	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	423.2
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	423.2
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	5.0	2,303.7	5.0	2,179.4	5.0	2,196.2
DOI Learning Management System	1.0	114.5	1.0	322.6	1.0	322.6
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	1.0	545.1	2.0	597.7	2.0	599.2
Government-Wide Forums	0.0	488.8	0.0	489.3	0.0	620.0
National Indian Prgms Training Center (NIPTC) Maintenance	0.0	55.1	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
Senior Exec Service Candidate Development Program (SESCDP)	0.0	405.6	0.0	409.7	0.0	409.7
DOI University (DOIU)	7.0	3,912.8	8.0	4,053.7	8.0	4,202.6
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)	9.0	4,815.9	9.0	4,841.5	9.0	5,247.6
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	9.0	4,815.9	9.0	4,841.5	9.0	5,247.6
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	0.0	333.0	0.0	234.5	0.0	234.5
SHIRA Implementation	0.0	667.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Emergency Management	0.0	1,000.0	0.0	234.5	0.0	234.5
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	0.0	349.1	0.0	350.0	0.0	511.7
Departmentwide Activities	0.0	349.1	0.0	350.0	0.0	511.7
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
OS Activities Subtotal	25.0	14,546.6	26.0	13,995.3	26.0	15,236.8
IT Shared Services						
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	121.3
CDM Licenses	1.0	3,802.0	1.0	3,803.0	1.0	2,995.5
Data-at-Rest Initiative	0.0	403.5	0.0	415.7	0.0	414.1
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0	2,868.5	0.0	2,972.4	0.0	2,120.3
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	0.0	9,363.2	0.0	9,363.2	0.0	9,491.2
Information Systems Security Line of Business	0.0	2,472.0	0.0	2,472.0	0.0	2,496.8
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	16.0	7,494.0	16.0	8,227.6	16.0	6,413.7
Security & Privacy Migration	0.0	1,002.0	0.0	1,130.1	0.0	1,147.5
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	17.0	27,460.2	17.0	28,439.0	17.0	25,200.4
Core Hosting Services	37.0	24,124.2	37.0	26,077.5	37.0	24,768.4
Denver Data Center Move	0.0	1,539.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OCIO Hosting Services	37.0	25,663.5	37.0	26,077.5	37.0	24,768.4
COMSEC Program	1.0	250.9	1.0	255.5	1.0	254.9
Denver Phone System	0.0	700.7	0.0	700.7	0.0	610.1
EID Office Space	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
EID Rack Space	0.0	108.9	0.0	112.0	0.0	0.0
EIS (Contracts)	0.0	2,701.8	0.0	3,013.8	0.0	2,974.4
Enterprise Infrastructure Solution (EIS) Voice (Pass-Through)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,056.0
Enterprise Services Network	0.0	34,166.5	0.0	34,166.5	0.0	33,884.3
Frequency Management Support DB	0.0	76.5	0.0	107.3	0.0	71.2
ISSO Network Support Services	5.0	4,032.2	5.0	5,487.0	5.0	4,142.3
ISSO Telecommunications	2.0	1,001.3	2.0	1,167.9	2.0	988.9
Radio Security	0.0	477.3	0.0	477.8	0.0	355.4
OCIO Telecommunications Services	8.0	43,521.4	8.0	45,493.7	8.0	50,337.4
Desktop Services DB	4.0	3,996.0	4.0	4,009.0	4.0	3,133.1
Enterprise Directory Services DB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	627.2
IOS Collaboration DB	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.5
Microsoft Support Services (Pass-Through)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,382.2
Unified Messaging DB	16.0	15,620.4	16.0	15,637.3	16.0	17,852.4
OCIO End User Services	20.0	19,647.5	20.0	19,677.5	20.0	23,026.4
Customer Support Ctr Div (CSCD) - Customer Support Ctr (CSC)	31.0	7,137.3	31.0	8,375.6	31.0	8,743.7
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	31.0	7,137.3	31.0	8,375.6	31.0	8,743.7
DB Electronic Records Management	0.0	6,298.9	0.0	6,298.9	0.0	7,469.6

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	2021 Actual		2022 Estimate		2023 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
ESRI ELA and NAIP Payment Collection	0.0	1,900.0	0.0	1,900.0	0.0	1,977.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	0.0	7,171.7	0.0	7,310.3	0.0	7,439.3
GeoPlatform Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	798.4
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	0.0	15,370.6	0.0	15,509.2	0.0	17,684.3
IT Shared Services Subtotal	113.0	138,800.5	113.0	143,572.6	113.0	149,760.6
Interior Business Center						
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	3.0	1,055.8	3.0	1,367.2	3.0	1,310.7
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	3.0	1,716.8	5.0	2,283.7	5.0	2,235.6
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	0.0	168.5	0.0	250.9	0.0	211.2
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	0.0	14.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	13.4
Employee Express	0.0	1,220.9	1.0	1,203.0	1.0	1,215.6
Fed Talent	0.0	6,288.0	2.0	6,615.1	2.0	5,683.4
Fed Talent Special Projects	0.0	261.9	0.0	1,132.6	0.0	1,166.5
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	210.0	46,633.3	214.0	47,749.0	214.0	50,491.9
FPPS Casuals	4.0	352.7	0.0	365.8	0.0	485.1
HR Systems Integration Framework	6.0	1,903.9	7.0	1,948.4	7.0	2,199.0
Human Resource Management Systems	7.0	3,077.4	9.0	3,636.2	9.0	4,370.6
Human Resources Operational Services	48.0	8,659.2	47.0	9,866.2	47.0	9,303.0
Learning Content	0.0	882.6	0.0	1,640.6	0.0	1,446.5
Leave and Earning Statements	0.0	235.0	0.0	195.0	0.0	249.4
Migrations/Implementations	8.0	1,915.6	5.0	652.9	5.0	915.5
Monster Hiring Solutions	1.0	5,279.2	1.0	3,812.5	1.0	3,903.6
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services	25.0	2,971.0	25.0	504.8	25.0	4,814.2
Quicktime	8.0	4,527.0	8.0	6,158.9	8.0	6,159.8
Special Projects	6.0	3,290.7	0.0	2,216.2	0.0	1,785.9
Staffing Solutions - USA Staffing	0.0	5,335.8	0.0	7,745.1	0.0	6,788.0
webTA	8.0	5,233.0	9.0	6,168.2	9.0	6,638.8
IBC Human Resources Directorate	337.0	101,022.3	336.0	105,561.6	336.0	111,387.8
Accounting Ops - General Accounting	28.0	3,581.8	20.4	3,106.4	20.4	3,456.0
Accounting Ops - Intragovernmental Payments	9.0	1,737.0	5.7	1,595.8	5.7	1,753.2
Accounting Ops - PCS/Travel Coord	8.0	1,524.5	5.3	1,449.6	5.3	1,632.8
Accounting Ops - Rec/Rev/Reimb	11.0	2,552.5	5.1	2,621.2	5.1	2,773.6
Accounting Ops - TDY/Local Payments	11.0	1,891.1	6.7	1,640.8	6.7	2,007.8
Acct Ops - Vendor Payments (Commercial Payments)	20.0	3,939.5	13.1	3,015.3	14.1	3,532.6
Acquisition Audit Services	0.0	1,458.0	7.3	1,408.2	7.3	1,576.1
Charge Card Support Operations	6.0	1,238.5	6.0	1,321.4	6.0	1,351.7
Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) Support Service	0.0	497.4	3.5	863.1	3.5	661.8
eTravel Solutions	5.0	1,699.8	5.0	1,720.9	5.0	1,707.0
FMD Special Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3
Indirect Cost Services	19.0	3,589.0	19.6	4,147.0	19.6	4,054.3
Oracle Federal Financials (OFF) Operations & Maint (O&M)	48.0	20,411.0	50.4	20,994.9	50.4	21,383.8
Project Management and Systems Implementation Service	0.0	1,370.4	6.4	1,748.4	6.4	1,827.5
Quarters	1.0	500.6	1.0	479.0	1.0	602.3
IBC Financial Management Directorate	166.0	45,991.1	155.5	46,112.2	156.5	48,418.7
Acquisition Services	81.0	14,175.5	84.5	16,868.6	84.5	18,692.8
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	81.0	14,175.5	84.5	16,868.6	84.5	18,692.8
Interior Business Center Subtotal	584.0	161,188.9	576.0	168,542.4	577.0	178,499.3
Direct Billing Subtotal	762.0	362,366.2	756.0	374,654.8	757.0	392,867.4
Charge Card Rebates						
OS Activities						
Charge Card Rebate Program	1.0	10,676.0	1.0	11,000.0	1.0	11,000.0
Policy, Management and Budget	1.0	10,676.0	1.0	11,000.0	1.0	11,000.0
OS Activities Subtotal	1.0	10,676.0	1.0	11,000.0	1.0	11,000.0
Charge Card Rebates Subtotal	1.0	10,676.0	1.0	11,000.0	1.0	11,000.0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE by Billing Type

	<u>2021 Actual</u>	<u>2022 Estimate</u>	<u>2023 Estimate</u>
Centralized Billing	431.0	445.0	458.0
Direct Billing	762.0	756.0	757.0
Charge Card Rebates	1.0	1.0	1.0
Overhead Activities	90.0	81.0	81.0
WCF Grand Total	1,284.0	1,283.0	1,297.0

Interior Franchise Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Interior Franchise Fund

Narrative Statement

History

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356) 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 (P.L. 104-208). The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation bill provided permanent franchise fund authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the Interior Franchise Fund (IFF) is to provide common administrative and financial management services to Federal agencies on a discretionary and competitive basis. Services executed in the IFF support the Department's missions of conserving and managing the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit of the American people.

The objective of the Franchise Fund program is to reduce the costs of common services and systems to Interior and other Federal agencies and, ultimately, the taxpayer by streamlining and standardizing business processes and supporting architecture and systems. Common services are those functions all agencies perform in support of their missions.

Governance

The Department provides IFF oversight through a formal governance structure and policy. The governance structure provides operating principles, criteria, and a management control framework for shared services operating in the IFF. This oversight ensures business lines support the Department's strategic goals and initiatives and service offerings are in compliance with Federal and Departmental programs and expectations.

Service Providers

The Interior Business Center (IBC) provides services executed in the IFF. IBC is the Department of the Interior's Shared Service Provider of business management services. IBC offers business services through the IFF designed to create efficiencies and economies of scale for the Department and other Federal agencies.

The IBC Acquisition Directorate provides valuable technical support to numerous customers in the Department and other Federal agencies. Acquisition Services provided through the IFF include lifecycle assisted acquisition from project inception through contract completion including acquisition planning; pre-award documentation and solicitation; negotiation; contract award and administration; and contract closeout services.

Billing Methods

Customer billing for services provided through the Interior Franchise Fund is accomplished using one of the following methods:

Direct Billing is used whenever the product or service provided is discretionary or severable and individual customer orders are used. Direct Billing is used for both fixed fee and time and materials contractual arrangements. Reimbursable support agreements and similar contractual documents are used to establish the relationship between the customer and the Service Provider. Customer agencies adjust their budget requests based on their estimates of service levels required and requested through the Direct Billing.

Overhead Activities are corporate-level leadership and administrative functions and infrastructure support including acquisition, human resources, financial management, facilities, and information technology. Service Providers are authorized to fully recover costs of overhead activities. Overhead costs are included in rates charged by Service Providers for Direct Billed services.

Pass Through Activities are activities where the value of goods provided is recovered. Costs to administer pass-through activities are recovered through separate direct bill fee structures. Pass Through Activities include the value of contracts awarded on behalf of other Federal agency customers of the IBC Acquisition Services Directorate.

Financial Overview

The following table details revenue, expenses, and estimated contributions to the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve.

IFF Revenue and Expense Summary
Dollars in thousands

	2021	2022	2023
Revenue	\$33,773.7	\$41,313.5	\$46,896.2
Operating Expenses	31,493.0	36,334.9	42,146.2
Net Reserve Contribution	\$2,280.7	\$4,978.6	\$4,750.0

2022 and 2023 are estimates based on projected customer workload.

The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Departmentwide initiatives. The following table details the use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve from 2004 – 2022.

Use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve
2004-2022
Dollars in thousands

Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems ^{1/}	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2020	\$80,792	\$61,078	\$9,370	\$151,240
2021	1,308	2,332	324	3,964
2022 ^{2/}	0	2,567	0	2,567
Total	\$82,100	\$65,977	\$9,694	\$157,771

^{1/} An IT System of one or more computers, associated software, and data storage.

^{2/} 2022 Usage is through February 24, 2022.

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Great American Outdoors Act

Great American Outdoors Act

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's important missions, ranging from operating Bureau of Indian Education schools to the care and maintenance of America's national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to reduce the Department of the Interior's deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization and a sound program execution and management strategy.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA's National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF Fund for priority projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Permanent Authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Act amended the authorization for LWCF (54 U.S.C 200303) to provide full and permanent funding for the program. The law provides for a deposit of \$900 million into the LWCF each fiscal year which is available the next fiscal year to support the purposes of the program. In addition, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432, makes amounts available to the LWCF for State grants.

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Department submits the following LRF and LWCF projects as part of the FY 2023 budget process. Detailed project data sheets for FY 2023 LRF projects can be found on the Department's GAOA website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa/projects>. Details for LWCF projects and other program information can be found on Department's Office of Budget website: <https://www.doi.gov/lwcf>.

The projects presented below are ready for implementation in FY 2023. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the FY 2023 budget process in accordance with the statutory direction provided in the FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

Appropriation Summary Statement

The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152), established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) to address the deferred maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the United States Forest Service. Deferred maintenance occurs when scheduled maintenance and repairs are not performed when they should have been or were scheduled to be, and are put off or delayed to a future period.

Amounts deposited in the LRF are available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation. Furthermore, amounts deposited in the LRF for each fiscal year are to be used for priority deferred maintenance projects in the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for the Bureau of Indian Education schools, and the National Forest System, as follows:

- 70 percent to the National Park Service,
- 15 percent to the U.S. Forest Service,
- 5 percent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
- 5 percent to the Bureau of Land Management, and
- 5 percent to the Bureau of Indian Education.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2021 Actual ¹	2022 at CR Annual Rate ²	2023 Estimate ²	Change from 2022 (+/-)
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF)	1,900,321	1,902,000	1,905,000	3,000
Sequestration ³	0	-92,055	-92,055	0
Previously Unavailable ³	0	0	92,055	92,055
Transfer to U.S. Forest Service	-285,000	-285,048	-285,300	-252
TOTAL, DOI LRF	1,615,321	1,524,897	1,619,700	94,803

¹ FY 2021 LRF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

² FY 2022 and FY 2023 LRF amounts include anticipated interest. Earned interest and donations are not subject to sequestration.

³ Starting in FY 2022, amounts deposited into LRF from qualified miscellaneous receipts derived from oil, gas, coal, alternative or renewable energy is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all program and will become available in the subsequent fiscal year (i.e., sequestration “pop up”).

Program Overview

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing the GAOA LRF program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF Fund for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

The GAOA Program Management Office (PMO) within the Office of the Secretary is responsible for administering and directing the implementation the GAOA LRF program. The GAOA PMO issues guidance to and helps to coordinate the strategic selection and execution of priority deferred maintenance projects with the overarching goal of reducing the Department of the Interior’s deferred maintenance backlog and improving the condition of deteriorating assets.

The GAOA PMO collaboratively works with numerous offices within DOI including the Office of the Solicitor, the Office of Budget, the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, and the Office of Financial Management, but it does not oversee or administer Land and Water Conservation Fund projects or activities.

Project Selection

Since the inception of the GAOA LRF program, the Department of the Interior has asked its bureaus to select projects that:

- Address a significant amount of deferred maintenance;
- Maximize the return on the investment by restoring and protecting highly utilized facilities, improving accessibility for those with disabilities, as well as expanding recreational opportunities and public access;
- Improve the Department of the Interior’s financial health through asset portfolio right-sizing, leveraging opportunities, and lifecycle cost management;
- Provide for safe and secure facilities that help to safeguard those we serve, our partners and volunteers, and our workforce; and
- Rehabilitate assets/facilities that will support conservation, recreation, and educational opportunities for future generations.

The Department of the Interior has also asked bureaus to consider:

- Projects that can be rapidly initiated once funding is received;
- Projects that employ sustainable life-cycle asset management strategies;
- Projects with the potential to attract outside investment/contributions; and
- Projects that:
 - Support economic revitalization and job creation;
 - Prioritize climate resilient infrastructure;
 - Conserve or protect against threats to resources;
 - Utilize clean energy;
 - Support the engagement of youth/job corps, and
 - Benefit underserved or at-risk communities.

Within the above Program framework, each DOI bureau applied its own step-down, mission-focused prioritization criteria, selection, and review process to compile its FY 2023 project list. The bureaus continued selecting many of their FY 2023 projects from existing deferred maintenance or line-item construction plans where planning and compliance activities may have already begun. Additional information on bureau-specific project selection criteria and processes are detailed in each bureau’s Congressional Justification.

Program Performance Metrics

The amount of deferred maintenance addressed as a result of GAOA LRF projects is the program’s primary performance metric. DOI will evaluate the performance of the GAOA LRF program both in terms of the total amount of deferred maintenance retired at the portfolio level, as well as the ratio of deferred maintenance retired per dollar of LRF funding spent at the project level. DOI will also evaluate select ancillary benefits stemming from these projects, such as the number of assets restored to good condition and the number of deteriorated, obsolete assets removed from DOI’s portfolio.

FY 2021 and FY 2022 Actual and Planned Accomplishments

The Department of the Interior's FY 2021 and FY 2022 LRF allocations have funded 222 projects and an array of Maintenance Action Team activities across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories. At project completion, these projects are estimated to address nearly \$2.26 billion in deferred maintenance. Highlights of the Department of the Interior's accomplishments implementing the GAOA LRF program since its enactment in August 2020 are as follows:

- Formulated more than \$4.7 billion in funding for three fiscal years' worth of high priority deferred maintenance projects in under 18 months. These projects span all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.
- Obligated nearly 50% of the Department's FY 2021 funding and initiated 138 projects.
- Completed ten projects including the exterior restoration of the Jefferson Memorial's marble colonnade and the replacement of high-voltage transmission lines and towers at Yosemite National Park.
- Generated more than \$1.8 million in investment earnings to fund future LRF projects.
- Hosted more than 30 meetings and listening sessions with external stakeholder groups, attended by more than 2,000 participants ranging from National Park Service friends alliance groups, Tribal members, Tribal historic preservation offices representatives, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organization partners.
- Sponsored a widely attended industry day event to introduce GAOA project opportunities to interested contractors, service providers, and architect/engineering firms.

Bureau of Land Management

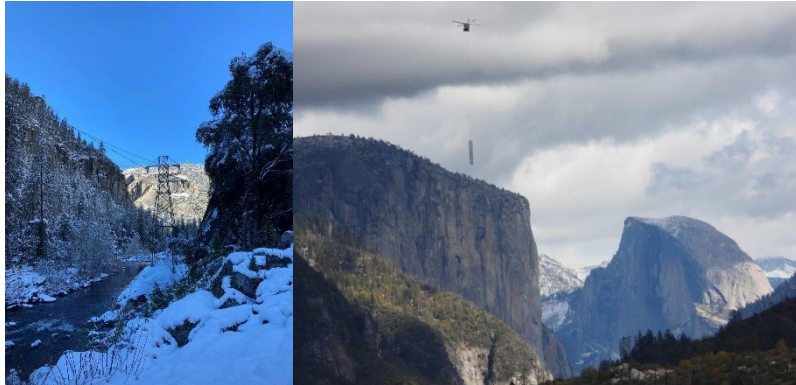
In the Fall of 2021, the BLM completed two road repair projects in New Mexico, including Caballo and Cooke's Roads and Permian Trackways Road. Repairs to transportation assets including roads, bridges, and parking lots will provide safe access and travel across BLM-managed public lands. The Caballo and Cooke's roads required embankment rebuilding where erosion had occurred, and repair and armoring of culverts and arroyo crossings to prevent road failure and closure that would negatively impact recreation access and multi-agency access to telecommunications equipment. The Permian Trackways Road repair project resolved safety issues with the primary access road leading into the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument, creating opportunities for viewing trackway fossils, hiking, horseback riding, and off-highway vehicle driving. The project reconstructed an aggregated road surface and arroyo crossing, ensuring improved public access by passenger vehicles and school buses.

Deferred maintenance repairs to water and utilities systems, including water wells, septic and waste systems, and dams, will ensure health and safety for users of BLM-managed facilities. In the Spring of 2021, the BLM completed the Grand Junction Air Center Repair Containment Pond project in Colorado, allowing critical wildfire operations to occur without interruption. This project replaced a containment pond liner, mitigating environmental and safety concerns from retardant used for interagency wildland fire fighting.

National Park Service

Project: Critical Repair and Replacement of 70KV Transmission Line From Parkline to Hwy 140 Powerhouse

Location: Yosemite National Park, California



Left: A section of the Yosemite National Park transmission line nestled within steep terrain near the Merced River. Right: Helicopter transporting a piece of a transmission tower, with El Capitan and Half Dome in the background.

The National Park Service completed an \$8.9 million project at Yosemite National Park to upgrade the high-voltage transmission line that powers the entire Yosemite Valley. The project repaired and replaced the existing 90-year-old line. Work started in August 2021 and upgraded transmission lines throughout Yosemite Valley, substantially improving commercial power reliability, increasing safety, and minimizing wildfire risks.

Project: Complete Jefferson Memorial Exterior Marble Restoration

Location: National Mall and Memorial Parks, Washington, DC



The National Park Service also completed its restoration of the exterior of the Jefferson Memorial on the National Mall in the District of Columbia. Work included cleansing of exterior surfaces to remove accumulated biofilm from the stylobate steps, front entry steps and the upper terrace wall. Work also required that select masonry repairs be made to damaged and weathered stone, including crack repairs, spall repairs, patching, repointing of mortar joints, and replacement of sealant joints. A separate Line Item

Construction project cleaned other prominent portions of the memorial's exterior, including the roof of the dome.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge located in southeastern Arkansas features a number of boat launches, ATV trails, and other public use amenities used to connect the public with recreational opportunities on the Refuge. Throughout the summer of 2021, the FWS utilized in-house Maintenance Action Teams to complete repairs and rehabilitation activities on two public use roads, five public parking areas, and three boat ramps.

Additional information about the Department of the Interior's FY 2021 and FY 2022 projects can be found on its GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

FY 2023 Project Lists

The Department of the Interior's FY 2023 project list assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the LRF is realized. Because determination of the deposit relies on the amount of qualifying energy revenue collected in the prior year, the actual amount available for FY 2023 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2023. The FY 2023 projects presented in the table below are ranked and prioritized. The Department of the Interior and its bureaus will select and implement projects based on the prioritized list below until the LRF allocation is exhausted net of the mandatory funding sequester (5.7% of funding) and previously unavailable funding (sequestration "pop up"). Projects not funded with the FY 2023 allocation may be considered for FY 2024 implementation.

Following the Department of the Interior's proposed list of FY 2023 projects is a list of additions to and removals from its FY 2021 project list, including projects proposed for reallocated FY 2021 LRF project funding (i.e., funding available because the originally identified project is no longer viable).

Assuming full funding in FY 2023, the LRF will support 63 projects in 33 States, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories at an estimated cost of approximately \$1.1 billion. Upon completion, it is estimated these projects will retire an \$1.6 billion of deferred maintenance. FWS and NPS Maintenance Action Team activity locations will be identified prior to the start of FY 2023.

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FY 2023 Department of the Interior Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2023 Allocation (estimate)	1,615,000
FY 2023 Sequestration (estimate)	-92,055
FY 2023 Previously Unavailable (from FY 2022)	92,055
FY 2023 Proposed Projects	-1,615,000
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	0

FY 2023 Department of the Interior GAOA LRF Project List
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BIE	E011	1	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Replacement	AZ	AZ01	60,482	43,046
BIE	E014	2	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair (IR)	AZ	AZ01	11,636	5,211
BIE	E013	3	Wounded Knee School	Wounded Knee District Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair (IR)	SD	SDAL	10,500	4,393
BIE				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
BIE				Contingency Fund			9,532	
Subtotal							95,000**	52,650*
FWS	F001	1	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for National Maintenance Action Team (MAT) Strike Forces, Year 3	Multiple	Multiple	8,000	139,104

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
FWS	F010	2	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce, Year 2	Multiple	Multiple	2,000	16,000
FWS	F002	3	Wichita Mountains WR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase II	OK	OK04	3,635	28,918
FWS	F016	4	San Luis NWR	Modernize Infrastructure to Improve Waterfowl Hunting Areas and Improve Recreational Access (Ph. II)	CA	CA18	2,250	6,500
FWS	F017	5	Buenos Aires NWR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase I	AZ	AZ02	14,760	12,300
FWS	F018	6	Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge	Rehabilitation of Water Management Infrastructure	UT	UT01	13,500	15,400
FWS	F019	7	Upper Mississippi NWFR	Replacement, Repair, and Consolidation of McGregor District Headquarters and Facilities	IA	IA01	10,620	8,480
FWS	F021	8	Cabo Rojo NWR	Replace Cabo Rojo Headquarters / Visitor Center Building	PR	PRAL	3,763	3,763
FWS	F022	9	Midway Atoll NWR	Replace Waste Treatment Plant	MQ	N/A	7,380	8,500
FWS	F023	10	San Luis NWR Complex	Repair Water Management and Public Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure [Ph III]	CA	CA18	5,400	6,000
FWS	F024	11	Southeast Louisiana Refuges	Replacement of the Public Use Facilities and Critical Infrastructure	LA	LA02 LA01	1,556	1,800
FWS	F025	12	Red River NWR	Replacement of the Primary Boardwalk and Trail Bridge	LA	LA04	900	1,000
FWS	F026	13	Wheeler NWR	Replace Compound Maintenance Shop	AL	AL05	1,345	1,494
FWS	F027	14	Bon Secour NWR	Rehabilitation of the Headquarters Office and Maintenance Building	AL	AL01	900	1,000
FWS	F028	15	Canaan Valley NWR	Rehabilitation to the Schaeffer Building	WV	WV01	126	140
FWS	F029	16	Ohio River Islands NWR	Rehabilitation of the Multipurpose Headquarters Building	WV	WV01	81	90

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
FWS	F030	17	Missisquoi NWR	Rehabilitation of the Multi-purpose Administration & Visitor Facility	VT	VTAL	81	90
FWS	F031	18	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge-Nulhegan Basin Division	Rehabilitation of Infrastructure and Public Use Facilities	VT	VTAL	612	680
FWS	F032	19	Okefenokee NWR	Replace Administrative and Visitor Center	GA	GA01	1,800	2,000
FWS				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
FWS				Contingency Fund			13,441	
Subtotal							95,000**	253,259*
BLM	L301	1	Elko District	Elko District Office Building Replacement & Repairs	NV	NV02	12,830	12,830
BLM	L302	2	Northwest Oregon District	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Site Maintenance	OR	OR05	9,582	13,424
BLM	L303	3	Anchorage District	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation	AK	AKAL	4,706	4,672
BLM	L304	4	Gila District	Hot Well Dunes Facilities and Site Repairs	AZ	AZ02	5,180	8,050
BLM	L305	5	West Desert District	Little Sahara Recreation Area Maintenance, Phase II and III	UT	UT02	6,057	6,184
BLM	L306	6	Northeastern States District	Meadowood Repairs	VA	VA08	400	587
BLM	L307	7	High Desert District, Wind River-Bighorn Basin District, and High Planes District	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance, Phase II	WY	WYAL	5,263	10,000
BLM	L308	8	Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, and Twin Falls District	Idaho Recreation Site Repairs	ID	ID01, ID02	6,377	5,243
BLM	L309	9	California Desert District	Cahuilla Ranger Station Replacement	CA	CA52	8,225	8,225
BLM	L043	10	Farmington District	Wild Rivers Back Country Byway Repairs, Phase 2	NM	NM03	4,851	1,900

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BLM	L310	11	Vale District	Vale District Building Renovation	OR	OR02	4,557	4,678
BLM	L210	12	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs, Phase 2	CO	CO03	3,470	10,500
BLM	L312	13	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District	Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project	MT	MTAL	7,681	8,500
BLM	L311	14	National Interagency Fire Center	Airfield Ramp Tarmac Replacement	ID	IDO1	2,500	2,500
BLM				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
BLM				Contingency Fund			10,471	
Subtotal							95,000**	97,293*
NPS	N076	1	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Wastewater Systems	FL	FL26	36,916	41,913
NPS	N083	2	Petrified Forest National Park	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex	AZ	AZ01	33,327	34,870
NPS	N064	3	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway - Phase II	MS	MS01, MS02	46,212	127,493
NPS	N099	4	Preservation Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks	Maintenance Action Team	Multiple	Multiple	20,000	16,000
NPS	N100	5	National Mall & Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape at the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park	DC	DCAL	124,292	148,491
NPS	N101	6	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Hyde Street Pier and the National Historic Landmark Eureka Ferryboat	CA	CA12	102,282	84,830

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N102	7	Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kalaupapa National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Perimeter Fences to Protect Park Resources	HI	HI02	30,539	36,233
NPS	N104	8	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Critical Utility Systems	AZ, UT	AZ01, UT02	72,489	82,279
NPS	N106	9	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park	Repair or Replace Docks at Ft Moultrie and Liberty Square	SC	SC01	17,868	20,291
NPS	N107	10	Independence National Historical Park	Rehabilitate the Interior and Exterior of First Bank	PA	PA03	30,163	32,559
NPS	N110	11	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize and Rehabilitate Alcatraz Island Historic Structures	CA	CA12	63,584	63,460
NPS	N112	12	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate Old Faithful Wastewater Collection & Treatment System	WY	WYAL	33,630	30,285
NPS	N109	13	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems - Phase I	AZ	AZ01	61,140	140,530
NPS	N111	14	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Deteriorated and Failing Mission-Critical Utility System Infrastructure - Phase I	NY	NY11	34,150	45,129
NPS	N118	15	Great Basin National Park	Rehabilitate Deteriorated Wastewater Collection and Water Distribution Systems	NV	NV04	4,504	5,344
NPS	N119	16	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Cinnamon Bay Waste Water Treatment Plant and Trunk Bay Reverse Osmosis Plant	VI	VIAL	4,778	6,321
NPS	N115	17	Hot Springs National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Bathhouses	AR	AR04	16,729	19,320
NPS	N114	18	Indiana Dunes National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Structures	IN	IN01	14,812	13,912

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N116	19	Freedom Riders National Monument, Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Rehabilitate Civil Rights Related Structures Including the Greyhound Bus Depot, Mural Building, and Interior of A. G. Gaston Motel	AL	AL03, AL07	7,451	8,370
NPS	N108	20	Clara Barton National Historic Site	Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site	MD	MD08	14,982	15,839
NPS	N117	21	Craters Of The Moon National Monument & Preserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka National Historic Site	Rehabilitate Operational Buildings at Idaho Parks	ID	ID02	9,932	7,680
NPS	N113	22	Boston National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building - Phase I	MA	MA07	36,628	149,727
NPS	N123	23	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate and Repair Critical Sections of Old Mine Road	NJ	NJ05	16,869	20,014
NPS	N120	24	Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park	Repair, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction of Roads and Parking	GA	GA14	5,666	6,722
NPS	N121	25	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	Complete Pavement Rehabilitation on High-Priority NPS Roads in Michigan	MI	MI01, MI04	6,625	7,860
NPS	N122	26	George Washington Carver National Monument, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield	Complete Pavement Rehabilitation on High-Priority NPS Roads in Missouri	MO	MO07, MO08	15,156	17,982

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2023 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N124	27	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve	Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings Parkwide and Address Utility Needs – Phase I	WV	WV03	1,237	4,270
NPS				FY24+ Project Planning & Compliance			314,823	
NPS				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			39,900	
NPS				Project Management			46,816	
NPS				Contingency Fund			66,500	
Subtotal							1,330,000 **	1,187,724*
Total							1,615,000 **	1,590,926*

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

*Estimated deferred maintenance numbers reflect the work orders to be closed upon completion of the project not within the funding year.

**Total amount is net of FY 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable (sequestration “pop-up”).

FY 2021 Department of the Interior Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2021 Allocation	1,615,000
FY 2021 Congressionally Directed Projects	-1,615,000
FY 2021 Project Funding Changes Proposed	20,223
FY 2021 Project Funding Reallocation Proposed (FY 2023 Project)	-20,223
Total Available/Unallocated	0

FY 2021 Department of the Interior GAOA LRF Project Additions/Removals/Increases
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau	Unique ID	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Action
NPS	N019	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate and Preserve Historic Powerhouse Building for Future Use	AZ	AZ01	-20,223	Removal
NPS	N109	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems - Phase 1 (FY 2023 Project)	AZ	AZ01	+20,223	Addition
Total						0	

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Appropriation Summary Statement

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

In 2020, Congress enacted the Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA) which amended the LWCF authorization (54 U.S.C 200303). This historic legislation ensures the Nation’s commitment to conservation and recreation endures for future generations. GAOA guarantees full funding, \$900 million a year, is permanently available for LWCF conservation and recreation programs reauthorized by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432 makes additional amounts available from the LWCF for State grants.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund invests earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve our history, and protect our national endowment of lands and waters. Every State in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The America the Beautiful Initiative – The 2023 budget submission for LWCF directly supports the Administration’s America the Beautiful conservation objectives and advances other key priorities including migration corridors, species protection, and supporting underserved communities. Federal land acquisition projects were competitively selected according to established criteria which considers land and species conservation values, the risk of development, historical or cultural resources, increased recreation access for all, economic benefits, and partnership engagement. This initiative provides an overarching framework to implement the President’s goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy.

The Department of the Interior’s LWCF programs include:

- Federal Land Acquisition programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service
- National Park Service
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act
- Appraisal and Valuation Services

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The LWCF, as amended by GAOA, requires the President's annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. In FY 2023, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7%. The sequestration reduction will be applied uniformly across all programs and activities when funds are available for execution. The following table summarizes the allocation of LWCF funding across all LWCF program areas.

Land and Water Conservation Fund - Permanent Funding				
(dollar amounts in thousands)				
Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2021 Actual ^{1/}	2022 CR Total ^{2/}	2023 PB Total ^{2/}	Change
Federal Land Acquisition				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management	66,050	66,050	70,877	+4,827
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	101,840	101,840	104,952	+3,112
National Park Service (NPS)	93,808	93,808	100,000	+6,192
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office ^{3/}	19,000	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	280,698	280,698	294,829	+14,131
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	123,885	123,885	123,885	0
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	404,583	404,583	418,714	+14,131
State and Local Grants				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund ^{4/}	11,162	11,162	30,162	+19,000
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{5/}	360,000	360,000	326,869	-33,131
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	401,162	401,162	387,031	-14,131
Department of Agriculture				
USFS Forest Legacy	94,255	94,255	94,255	0
Total, State and Local Grants	495,417	495,417	481,286	-14,131
Total, LWCF Without GOMESA ^{5/}	900,000	900,000	900,000	0
Total, Department of the Interior	681,860	681,860	681,860	0
Total, Department of Agriculture	218,140	218,140	218,140	0
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants ^{5/}	82,854	84,098	125,174	+41,076
Total, Interior LWCF - Permanent	764,714	765,958	807,034	+41,076

^{1/} LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding in 2021 and was not subject to sequester due to the timing of enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act.

^{2/} All 2022 and 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent, which, by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. Amounts sequestered in 2022 will become available for execution in 2023.

^{3/} This table includes only the portion of Appraisal and Valuation Services Office funding appropriated from the LWCF. In 2023, an additional \$14.3 million is requested in current discretionary funds for Indian Appraisal activities.

^{4/} This table includes only permanent LWCF funding supporting Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF) programs. The 2021 actual and 2022 CR amounts include an additional \$19.6 million in LWCF current discretionary appropriations to support the CESCF Recovery Land Acquisition (RLA) grant program. The 2023 budget proposes to fund CESCF RLA grants through the mandatory account.

^{5/} NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Administration. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) authorizes the deposit of revenues generated by certain leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2023, Interior anticipates GOMESA receipts of \$125.2 million, before sequestration, will be available for these grants. NPS can use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.

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Consistent with Congressional direction, the following tables provide the list of DOI Federal Land Acquisition projects for each Bureau by priority.

**FY 2023 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List**
(Dollars in thousands)

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	California National Historic Trail	Multi - CA/NV	\$2,000	1,748
2	Big Hole River Access	MT	\$11,300	3,250
3	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	ID	\$6,250	2,413
4	Pipe Fork-Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area	OR	\$500	320
5	Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	\$1,000	2,500
6	Mule Creek Ranch	WY	\$1,700	1,252
7	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	NM	\$9,990	1,950
	Required Project Funding^{1/}		\$32,740	

1/ The projects total to the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding need to complete all projects.

More information is available in the Bureau of Land Management Congressional Justification.

**FY 2023 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List**
(Dollars in thousands)

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	ME	\$2,000	200
2	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	TX	\$3,000	940
3	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge	Multi - CT/MA/ ME/NH/ NY/RI	\$1,500	250
4	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	AR	\$1,000	333
5	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	Multi - ND/SD	\$3,000	3,750
6	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	Multi - CT/MA/NH/VT	\$3,000	1,037
7	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	Multi - IA/MN	\$500	100
8	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	TX	\$4,000	1,250
9	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	CA	\$1,000	285
10	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge/ Conservation Area	FL	\$4,000	1,259
11	Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	PA	\$3,000	500
12	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	Multi - ND/SD	\$1,000	1,000
13	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	Multi - IL/WI	\$1,100	200
14	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	CA	\$1,000	200
15	Alaska Refuges	AK	\$2,800	22,691
16	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	AR	\$3,000	1,500
17	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	FL	\$2,000	700
18	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	WA	\$3,500	1,012
19	Montana Conservation Areas	MT	\$12,000	16,000
20	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	IN	\$2,500	764
21	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	CA	\$2,000	205
22	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	CA	\$1,000	100
23	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	MO	\$429	188
Required Project Funding^{1/}			\$58,329	

1/ The projects total to the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding need to complete all projects.

More information is available in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Congressional Justification.

**FY 2023 National Park Service GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List**
(Dollars in thousands)

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	Haleakala National Park	HI	\$12,900	3,070
2	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	FL	\$2,800	142
3	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	CA	\$12,600	448
4	Cumberland Island National Seashore	GA	\$2,850	658
5	Buffalo National River	AR	\$1,635	264
6	Big Cypress National Preserve	FL	\$1,500	601
7	Ice Age National Scenic Trail	WI	\$2,150	198
8	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	TN	\$5,600	2,518
9	Battlefield Parks	Multi - various	\$2,500	tbd
10	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	NY	\$840	90
11	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	MT	\$770	668
12	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park	GA	\$1,150	312
13	Congaree National Park	SC	\$200	40
14	Petroglyph National Monument	NM	\$2,630	91
15	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	MI	\$2,170	257
16	Saguaro National Park	AZ	\$4,125	552
17	Petrified Forest National Park	AZ	\$1,235	2,081
Required Project Funding^{1/}			\$57,655	

1/ The projects total to the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding need to complete all projects.

More information is available in the National Park Service Congressional Justification.

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**Land and Water Conservation Fund Requirement for
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Account	2021 Enacted (1)	2022 CR at Annual Rate (2)	2023 Request (3)	2023 vs. 2022	Estimated Sequester Adjustments (4)			2022 FTE	2023 FTE	2023 v. 2022 FTE
					2023 Sequester Reduction	2022 Est. "Pop-Up" Sequester Funding	Est Amnt Available at the 2023 Request Request			
Land and Water Conservation Fund Federal Lands Appraisals	19,000	19,000	19,000	-	(1,083)	1,083	19,000	80	80	-
Total, LWCF Funding	19,000	19,000	19,000	-	(1,083)	1,083	19,000	80	80	-

¹ Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

² FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. Amounts in the FY 2022 CR column do not include a sequester reduction.

³ FY 2023 LWCF funding reflects the proposed budget authority before sequester adjustments.

⁴ FY 2023 LWCF funding is subject to a -5.7% sequester reduction which will be applied during the year of execution. These columns reflect the estimated sequester adjustments associated with the FY 2023 Request. The actual amounts sequestered in FY 2023 will depend on the final allocation of funding provided in an enacted full year appropriation. Amounts sequestered from FY 2022 LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in FY 2023. The previously sequestered amounts which will become available in FY 2023 will be determined in the final allocation of LWCF funding in an enacted FY 2022 full year appropriation. A revised set of tables will be provided after enactment of a full year enacted appropriation showing the actual "pop-up" amounts anticipated in FY 2023 for each bureau.

Program Overview

The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office provides appraisal services related to the LWCF program for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Centralized valuation services enable the LWCF bureau programs to focus efforts on conducting realty actions related to LWCF projects. Types of properties appraised by AVSO in support of these programs include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. Appraisal reviews for Federal land acquisition, which are an inherently governmental function, are provided to ensure all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA or the "Yellow Book") and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When there is a non-Federal entity, AVSO provides an oversight and compliance function at the request of the program and helps to ensure the Department's financial assistance programs are complying with the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) (2 CFR 1402). This regulation ensures the same UASFLA appraisal standards are applied when Federal funds are used to acquire interests in real property whether it is a direct acquisition by the United States or a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI's programs.

More information on AVSO is available in the Departmental Operations section of this Congressional Justification.

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General Provisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Title I - GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That it is the sense of the Congress that all funds used pursuant to this section should be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, to be requested as promptly as possible.

Purpose: Sec. 101. The provision allows for the transfer of funds within a bureau in cases of emergency and defined circumstances when authorized by the Secretary.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That it is the sense of the Congress that all funds used pursuant to this section should be replenished by a

supplemental appropriation, to be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

Purpose: Sec. 102. The provision allows for the transfer of funds between bureaus in cases of emergency and defined circumstances when authorized by the Secretary.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles and zero emission passenger motor vehicles and supporting charging or fueling infrastructure; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles, including zero emission passenger motor vehicles and supporting charging or fueling infrastructure; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Purpose: Sec. 103. The provision allows for the use of appropriations, up to \$500,000 for certain consulting services, and authorizes the purchase, and replacement of motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; payment of dues, etc.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for settlement support activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.

Purpose: Sec. 104. The provision permits the transfer of appropriated and unobligated balances in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration, for Indian trust and reform activities.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding

inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2023. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

Purpose: Sec. 105. The provision permits the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities. The provision also prohibits the reduction of a Tribe's Tribal Priority Allocation funds by more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2023, except in certain circumstances.

ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein, including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts, or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable: Provided, That for the purposes of 54 U.S.C. 200306(a), such lands, waters, or interests therein shall be considered to be within the exterior boundary of a System unit authorized or established.

Purpose: Sec. 106. The provision authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein to operate and maintain facilities in support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, or Liberty Islands, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees, or by exchange. The provision also authorizes the Secretary to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts, or other agreements for the use of such facilities.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year 2023, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a non-refundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2023 shall be—

- (1) \$11,725 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;*
- (2) \$18,984 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*
- (3) \$35,176 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

(c) Fees shall be assessed for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and require follow-up inspections. Fees for fiscal year 2023 shall be—

- (1) \$5,863 for facilities with no wells, but with processing or gathering lines;*

- (2) \$9,492 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and
- (3) \$17,588 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.
- (d) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2023. Fees for fiscal year 2023 shall be—
- (1) \$34,059 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and
- (2) \$18,649 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.
- (e) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2023. Fees for fiscal year 2023 shall be—
- (1) \$13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;
- (2) \$11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet;
- and
- (3) \$4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.
- (f) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) quarterly, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsections (c) and (d) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (e) with payment required by the end of the following quarter.

Purpose: Sec. 107. The provision provides the authority to charge Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas operators a fee for the OCS facilities the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement inspects. For 2023, the proposed fees include an inflation adjustment for rig and facility inspection fees for the period since they were last adjusted in 2012. The proposal further includes a new follow up facility inspection fee that changes facility inspection fees from once-per-year to a per-visit fee, as is currently done for offshore rigs. Facilities with good performance histories will benefit from this change, while facilities that have repeated safety and or environmental compliance issues will have further incentive to enhance their performance record, reducing the need for follow up inspections.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

Purpose: Sec. 108. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into multiyear cooperative agreements and contracts with certain entities for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros.

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 109. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

Purpose: Sec. 109. The provision requires USFWS to implement a system of mass making of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally financed hatcheries. The provision requires that marked fish have a mark readily identifiable by commercial and recreational fishermen.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2023, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Purpose: Sec. 110. The provision allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to continue to perform reimbursable work for Tribes, State and local governments, and pre-approved private organizations in advance of receipt of the funding, through FY 2023.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 111. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

(1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(3) affect existing contracts for services.

Purpose: Sec. 111. The provision continues authority for the Department to enter into grants or cooperative agreements with private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. 112. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 112. This provision authorizes the Department to transfer funds among and between BIA and BIE to support the transition to separate accounts.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. 113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally recognized Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations that receive Tribally-Controlled School Grants pursuant to Public Law 100–297 may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Purpose: Sec. 113. The provision clarifies that P.L. 100-297 Tribally-Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration (GSA) motor pool resources including school buses.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 114. The fifth and sixth provisos under the amended heading "Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101–512 (104 Stat. 1926, as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1338a) are further amended by striking and replacing them with— "Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or noncompliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further, That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning

account: Provided further, That any portion of the moneys so credited shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder to the extent that the money is in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed."

Purpose: Sec. 114. The provision establishes a Treasury account to allow for the collection of bankruptcy settlements and bond forfeitures and provides flexibility for the amounts collected by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. During the reorganization of the Minerals Management Service into three separate entities, the specific authorities regarding bond forfeitures were not clearly assigned or updated. As a result, BOEM has the authority to call bonds and collect the associated funds, but BSEE receives bankruptcy settlements and distributions. However, although BSEE is responsible for ensuring the necessary decommissioning work is done, it has no clear authority to retain funds received in bankruptcy and therefore such funds are placed into BOEM's OEM account, to which BSEE has no access. While BOEM can utilize a reimbursable service agreement to effectively transfer funds – resulting from a bond forfeiture or a bankruptcy distribution – from the OEM account to BSEE, this is neither a practical nor efficient long-term solution.

INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

SEC. 115. (a) MODIFICATION.

(1) In general. The first sentence of section 19 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5129), is amended—

- (A) by striking "The term" and inserting "Effective beginning on June 18, 1934, the term"; and*
- (B) by striking "any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction" and inserting "any federally recognized Indian tribe".*

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5129), on the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) RATIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION OF ACTIONS. Any action taken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) for any Indian tribe that was federally recognized on the date of the action is ratified and confirmed, to the extent such action is subjected to challenge based on whether the Indian tribe was federally recognized or under Federal jurisdiction on June 18, 1934, as if the action had, by prior act of Congress, been specifically authorized and directed.

(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

(1) In general, nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section affects

(A) the application or effect of any Federal law other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (a)); or

(B) any limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under any Federal law or regulation other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (as so amended).

(2) REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS. An express reference to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) contained in any other Federal law shall be considered to be a reference to that Act as

amended by subsection (a).

Purpose: Sec. 115. The Department proposes a technical language change to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”) (25 U.S.C. 479), that will reaffirm and clarify the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to take land into trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes.

EXTENSION OF ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE AMERICAN CHILDREN REPORTING DEADLINE

SEC. 116. Section 3(f) of Public Law 114–244 is amended by striking “3 years” and inserting “5 years”.

Purpose: Sec. 116. This provision extends the reporting deadline for the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native American children by two years.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS AND CORRIDORS

SEC. 117. (a) Section 126 of Public Law 98–398, as amended (98 Stat. 1456; 120 Stat. 1853), is further amended by striking “the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section” and inserting “September 30, 2024”.

(b) Section 10 of Public Law 99–647, as amended (100 Stat. 3630; 104 Stat. 1018; 120 Stat. 1858; 128 Stat. 3804), is further amended by striking “2021” and inserting “2024”.

(c) Section 12 of Public Law 100–692, as amended (102 Stat. 4558; 112 Stat. 3258; 123 Stat. 1292; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “2021” and inserting “2024”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “2021” and inserting “2024”.

(d) Section 106(b) of Public Law 103–449, as amended (108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1726; 123 Stat. 1291; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking “2021” and inserting “2024”.

(e) Division II of Public Law 104–333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), as amended, is further amended by striking “2021” each place it appears in the following sections and inserting “2024”:

(1) in subsection 107 (110 Stat. 4244; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(2) in subsection 408 (110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(3) in subsection 507 (110 Stat. 4260; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(4) in subsection 707 (110 Stat. 4267; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(5) in subsection 809 (110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(6) in subsection 910 (110 Stat. 4281; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(7) in subsection 310 (110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778);

(8) in subsection 607 (110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778–779); and

(9) in subsection 208 (110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778).

- (f) Section 109 of Public Law 105–355, as amended (112 Stat. 3252; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (g) Public Law 106–278 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), as amended, is further amended:
- (1) in section 108 (114 Stat. 818; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3802) by striking "2021" and inserting "2024"; and
 - (2) in section 209 (114 Stat. 824; 128 Stat. 3802) by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (h) Sec. 157(i) of Public Law 106–291, as amended (114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (i) Section 7 of Public Law 106–319, as amended (114 Stat. 1284; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (j) Section 811 of Title VIII of Appendix D of Public Law 106–554, as amended (114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-295; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (k) Section 140(j) Public Law 108–108, as amended (117 Stat. 1274; 131 Stat. 461; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2024".
- (l) Title II of Public Law 109–338 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 120 Stat. 1787–1845), as amended, is further amended:
- (1) in each of sections 208, 221, 240, 260, 269, 289, 291J, 295L and 297H by striking "the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "September 30, 2024"; and
 - (2) in section 280B by striking "the day occurring 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle" and inserting "September 30, 2024".
- (m) Section 810(a)(1) of Title VIII of Division B of Appendix D of Public Law 106–554, as amended (114 Stat. 2763; 123 Stat. 1295; 131 Stat. 461; 133 Stat. 2714), is further amended by striking "\$14,000,000" and inserting "\$16,000,000".
- (n) Section 125(a) of Title IV of Public Law 109–338 (120 Stat. 1853) is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".
- (o) Section 210(a) of Title II of Public Law 106–278 (114 Stat. 824) is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".
- (p) Section 804(j) of division B of H.R. 5666 (Appendix D) as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106–554, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-295; 123 Stat. 1294; 128 Stat. 3802; 131 Stat. 461; 131 Stat. 2714), is further amended by striking "September 30, 2021" and inserting "September 30, 2037".
- (q) Section 295D(d) of Public Law 109–338, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 120 Stat. 1833; 130 Stat. 962), is further amended by striking "15 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "on September 30, 2037".
- (r) Section 109(a) of title I of Public Law 103–449, as amended (108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1726; 123 Stat. 1291; 128 Stat. 3802, 133 Stat. 2714.), is further amended by striking "17,000,000" and inserting "19,000,000".
- (s) Section 409(a) of division II of Public Law 104–333, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), is further amended by striking "20,000,000" and inserting "22,000,000".
- (t) Section 608(a) of division II of Public Law 104–333, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 2714), is further amended by striking "17,000,000" and inserting "19,000,000".
- (u) Section 157(h)(1) of Public Law 106–291, as amended (114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 3802), is further

amended by striking "15,000,000" and inserting "17,000,000".

(v) Title IV of Public Law 110–229, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), is further amended in section 411 (122 Stat. 802), section 432 (112 Stat. 809), and section 451 (122 Stat. 818, 133 Stat. 768) by striking "the date that is 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle" each place it appears and by striking "September 30, 2024" each place it appears.

(w) Section 512 of title V of division J of Public Law 108–447, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 118 Stat. 3361, 123 Stat. 1204, 133 Stat. 2713), is further amended by striking "2022" and inserting "2024".

(x) Section 608 of title VI of Public Law 108–447, as amended (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 118 Stat. 3368, 133 Stat. 768, 133 Stat. 2714), is further amended by striking "2022" and inserting "2024".

Purpose: Sec. 117. The provision extends the authorization for Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership, August Canal National Heritage Area, Essex National Heritage Area, Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, National Coal Heritage Area, Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area, Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Motor Cities National Heritage Area, Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, Schuylkill River Heritage Area, Wheeling National Heritage Area, Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area, Great Basin National Heritage Route, Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, and increases the appropriations caps on Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and Schuylkill River Heritage Area.

STUDY FOR SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

SEC. 118. (a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall conduct a study to evaluate—

(1) resources associated with the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery not currently part of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail (Trail) (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(20)) that would be appropriate for addition to the Trail; and

(2) the potential designation of the Trail as a unit of the National Park System instead of, or in addition to, remaining a designated part of the National Trails System.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which funds are made available for the study, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the results of the study and the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

(c) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized, subject to the availability of appropriations and at her discretion, to acquire property or interests therein located in the city of Selma, Alabama and generally depicted on the map entitled "Selma to Montgomery NHT Proposed Addition"

numbered 628/177376 and dated September 14, 2021, with the consent of the owner, for the benefit of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and to further the purposes for which the trail has been established.

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision instructs the Department of the Interior to conduct a study to evaluate resources not currently part of the Selma to Montgomery NHT that would be appropriate for addition and evaluate the potential designation of the Trail as a unit of the National Park system. The study is to be made available one year after funds are made available for the study.

DELAWARE WATER GAP AUTHORITY

SEC. 119. Section 4(b) of The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act, as amended by section 1 of Public Law 115–101, is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

Purpose: Sec. 119. This provision extends access to Highway 209 within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for local business use until September 30, 2023.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY

SEC. 120. Section 101938 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "7" and inserting "9".

Purpose: Sec. 120. The provision extends the Visitor Experience Improvement authority by two years.

LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

SEC. 121. Section 103(a) of Public Law 95–290 (16 U.S.C. 410cc–13; 92 Stat. 292) is amended by striking subsection (1) and redesignating subsection (2) as subsection (1).

Purpose: Sec. 121. The provision removes the land acquisition funding ceiling limitation at the Lowell National Historic Park.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

SEC. 122. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for expenses necessary to directly carry out the Financial Assistance to States provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (54 U.S.C. 200305), in lieu of State assistance program indirect costs (as described in 2 C.F.R. 200), the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants assistance program to disperse to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.

Purpose: Sec. 122. The provision provides states the authority to use up to seven percent of their LWCF grants apportionment for administrative responsibilities.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS INSPECTION FEE

SEC. 123. Onshore Oil and Gas Inspection Fees.—

(a) The designated operator under each oil and gas lease on Federal or Indian lands, or under each unit and communitization agreement that includes one or more such Federal or Indian leases, that is subject to inspection under section 108(b) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1718(b)) and that is in force at the start of fiscal year 2022 shall pay a nonrefundable annual inspection fee that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect and deposit in the Management of Lands and Resources account.

(b) Fees for fiscal year 2023 shall be—

(1) \$1,560 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells;

(2) \$7,000 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$14,000 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) BLM shall bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

(d) Penalty.—If the designated operator fails to pay the full amount of the fee as prescribed in this section, the Secretary may, in addition to utilizing any other applicable enforcement authority, assess civil penalties against the operator in the same manner as if this section were a mineral leasing law as defined in paragraph (8) of section 3 of Public Law 97–451 (30 U.S.C 1702(8)), as amended.

(e) Exemption for tribal operators.—An operator that is a Tribe or is controlled by a Tribe is not subject to subsection (a) with respect to a lease, unit, or communitization agreement that is located entirely on the lands of such Tribe.

Purpose: Sec. 123. The provision authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to charge onshore oil and gas operators an inspection fee for onshore oil and gas facilities. Proposed new inspection fees, similar to those already assessed for offshore leases, would be based on the number of oil and gas wells per lease or unit, providing for costs to be shared equitably across the industry. In 2023, BLM will spend \$51 million on managing its compliance inspection program. Inspection costs include, among other things, the salaries and travel expenses of inspectors. The proposed fees will generate approximately \$51 million in 2023, thereby fully offsetting the Bureau's cost of compliance inspections and requiring energy developers on Federal lands to fund the majority of inspection-related compliance costs incurred by BLM.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Purpose: Sec. 401. The provision prohibits the use of funds to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal on which legislative action is not complete.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Purpose: Sec. 402. The provision provides that appropriations are only available for one year unless expressly provided in the Act.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations

Purpose: Sec. 403. The provision requires submission of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks in the annual budget justifications.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30,

1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) *REPORT.*—On September 30, 2024, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) *MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.*—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contract- or to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

Purpose: Sec. 404. The provision continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

Purpose: Sec. 405. The provision continues the limitation on contract support costs in the 1994-2014 Appropriations Acts.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND 2024 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal years 2023 and 2024 under the headings "Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for each such fiscal year: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under the headings "Contract Support Costs" in this or prior Acts shall remain available for disbursement until any claims relating to such amounts and submitted under chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code, are resolved.

Purpose: Sec. 406. The provision specifies that funds provided in the annual appropriation are available for contract support costs of activities funded by that appropriation. Funds are not available to pay prior year contract support cost claims.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

Purpose: Sec. 407. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

Purpose: Sec. 408. The provision limits preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

Purpose: Sec. 409. The provision requires the approval of the Committees on Appropriations for all declarations of taking and complaints in condemnation except those associated with Everglades restoration activities.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

- (1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes;
- (2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or
- (3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 410. The provision prohibits no-bid contracts except in certain cases including formula grants and contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

- (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—
 - (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
 - (2) the report contains proprietary information.
- (c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

Purpose: Sec. 411. The provision requires public disclosure of certain reports.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 412. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

- (1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.
- (2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.
- (3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

Purpose: Sec. 412. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 413. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

Purpose: Sec. 413. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 414. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 414. The provision requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2023.

Purpose: Sec. 415. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 416. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

Purpose: Sec. 416. The provision prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish computer networks that allow access to pornography websites.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 417. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the "Secretary concerned"), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the "Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act") (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

(1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

(2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or

(3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—

(1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for

processing into a commercial product.

Purpose: Sec. 417. The provision authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to humanely transfer excess wild horses and burros to other Federal, State, or local government agencies for use as work animals. The provision also prohibits the destruction of healthy animals under the jurisdiction of the Secretary or the sale of such animals that results in their destruction.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2023" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 418. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 419. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

Purpose: Sec. 419. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with fire departments, associations, and similar organizations to provide wildland fire training and equipment.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. 420. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2024" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 420. The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 421. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2019", and by inserting the following proviso before the last proviso: "Provided

further, That all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That the materials used by the contractor or subcontractor are substantially manufactured, mined, and produced in the United States in accordance with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the Buy American Act): Provided further, That for each skilled craft employed on any applicable construction project under this section, demonstrate an ability to use and commit to use individuals enrolled in a registered apprenticeship program, which such individuals shall, to the greatest extent practicable, constitute not less than 20 percent of the individuals working on such project: Provided further, That all contractors and subcontractors of the eligible entity receiving grant funds shall not require mandatory arbitration for any dispute involving a worker engaged in a service for the contractor or subcontractor under this section: Provided further, That for construction projects where the total cost to the Federal Government is \$25,000,000 or more, contractors or subcontractors, to the greatest extent practicable, be a party to a project labor agreement or require contractors and subcontractors to consent to a project labor agreement: Provided further, That any contractor or subcontractor awarded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this section must have an explicit neutrality policy on any issue involving the organization of employees of the contractor or subcontractor, and all contractors and subcontractors, for purposes of collective bargaining:".

Purpose: Sec. 421. The provision relates to the consideration of local contractors when awarding Federal contracts. As amended, the provision would ensure that Federal contracts under this section benefit working families and their communities, require that goods and materials are made in America, and provide protections for workers employed through these contracts.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 422. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 422. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 423. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2023" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 423. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 424. The authority provided by the 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading "Administrative

Provisions, Forest Service" in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 424. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 425. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 425. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

CHACO CANYON

SEC. 426. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to accept a nomination for oil and gas leasing under 43 CFR 3120.3 et seq, or to offer for oil and gas leasing, any Federal lands within the withdrawal area identified on the map of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and dated April 2, 2019.

Purpose: Sec. 426. This provision prohibits oil and gas leasing within the Chaco Culture National Historical Park during fiscal year 2023.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 427. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

Purpose: Sec. 427. The provision clarifies Federal agency authorities regarding the timing of 105(l) leases in that leases shall be prorated based on the date of receipt.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 428. The authority provided under the heading "Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund" in title I of Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2020" each place it appears.

Purpose: Sec. 428. The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2023.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 429. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder

Purpose: Sec. 429. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 430. Funds provided by this Act or any other Act that are subject to the allocations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e)(1) may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in 54 U.S.C. 200401(2).

Purpose: Sec. 430. This provision provides the Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture authority to transfer or allocate funds to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects authorized under the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152).

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 431. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)(1)) for not completing a comprehensive river management plan within 3 full fiscal years after the date of designation, except the comprehensive river management plan must be completed or appropriately updated not later than the completion of the next applicable forest plan revision.

Purpose: Sec 431. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FACILITIES RENOVATION FOR URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO THE EXTENT AUTHORIZED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SEC. 432. The Secretary of Health and Human Services may authorize an urban Indian organization (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603) that is awarded a grant or contract under title V of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) to use funds provided in such grant or contract for minor renovations to facilities or construction or expansion of facilities, including leased

facilities, to assist the urban Indian organization in meeting or maintaining standards issued by Federal or State governments or by accreditation organizations.

Purpose: Sec 432. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TIMBER EXPORT

SEC. 433. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to issue regulations under section 495 of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 620f) for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 2023.

Purpose: Sec 433. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 434. Section 8206(a) of the Agriculture Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by inserting "or Bureau of Land Management managed" after "National Forest System".

Purpose: Sec 434. The provision would authorize road construction in Good Neighbor Agreements for the Bureau of Land Management, similar to existing authority for the U.S. Forest Service.

Legislative Proposals

Legislative Proposals

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

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

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

Tribal Contract Support Costs – Contract Support Costs funding enables Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. Consistent with the Administration’s commitment in the 2022 President’s Budget, the budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2023. Interior’s 2023 budget submission displays these requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$409.0 million.

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

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

Injurious Species – The budget also supports congressional efforts to amend Title 18 of the Lacey Act to return the longstanding authority of FWS to prohibit interstate transport of injurious species. Recent

incidences of injurious species, such as invasive mussels contaminating commercial products, demonstrate the need to restore this authority.

Appendices

Authorizing Statutes

Native American Land, Mineral, and Resource Valuations

25 U.S.C. 5301, et seq. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, authorizes funds obligated for Tribal contracts to remain available until expended.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Program

43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq. The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the OCS and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.

P.L. 114-94 The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721)

P.L. 109-432 The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 required leasing certain areas in the Central and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas within one year of enactment (December 20, 2006); and established a moratoria on leasing in remaining areas in the eastern planning area and a portion of the central planning area until 2022.

P.L. 109-58 The Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the OCS Lands Act to give authority to the Department of the Interior to coordinate the development of an alternative energy program on the OCS and also to coordinate the energy and non-energy related uses in areas of the OCS where traditional oil and natural gas development already occur.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required Federal agencies consider in their decisions the environmental effects of proposed activities and prepare environmental impact statements for Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment.

16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, established goals for ensuring that Federal and industry activity in the coastal zone be consistent with coastal zone plans set by the States.

16 U.S.C. 1531-1543 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 established procedures to ensure interagency cooperation and consultations to protect endangered and threatened species.

42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. The Clean Air Act, as amended, was applied to all areas of the OCS except the central and western Gulf of Mexico. OCS

activities in those non-excepted areas will require pollutant emission permits administered by the EPA or the States.

30 U.S.C. 21(a)

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

30 U.S.C. 1601

The Policy, Research and Development Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy et seq. of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established a fund for compensation of damages resulting from oil pollution and provided for interagency coordination and for the performance of oil spill prevention and response research. It also expanded coverage of Federal requirements for oil spill response planning to include State waters and the transportation of oil. The Act also addressed other related regulatory issues.

P.L. 104-58

The Deepwater Royalty Relief Act of 1995 provides royalty rate relief for offshore drilling in deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

Natural Resources Revenue Management

25 U.S.C. 397, et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1891, as amended, authorizes mineral leasing on land bought and paid for by American Indians.

25 U.S.C. 396, et seq.

The Indian Minerals Leasing Act of 1909 authorizes oil and gas leases on American Indian allotted lands.

25 U.S.C. 396-396(g), et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 authorizes oil and gas lease on American Indian Tribal lands and provides uniformity with respect to leasing of Tribal lands for mining purposes.

30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, potassium, sulfur, and sodium and the payment of bonuses, rents, and royalties on such leases. ONRR currently pays 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenues monthly to the States as required by the Act.

7 U.S.C. 1012

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (BJFTA) authorized acquisition of lands to be used as National Grasslands. Revenues are transferred to either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management depending on management responsibilities. These agencies pay 25 percent to the counties as required by the Act.

30 U.S.C. 355	The <u>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (MLAAL)</u> extends the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and the authority of the Secretary of the Interior over mineral leasing to include acquired lands, without changing leasing revenue distribution.
43 U.S.C. 1331, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953</u> provides for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals; provides for bonuses, rents, and royalties to be paid in connection with such leases; and calls for sharing certain revenues with coastal states.
30 U.S.C. 1001, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Geothermal Steam Act of 1970</u> authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal energy and provides for receipt sharing with the States.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981</u> provides for combined hydrocarbon leases and receipt sharing with the States for such leases within their boundaries.
25 U.S.C. 2101, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Indian Minerals Development Act of 1982</u> provides that any American Indian Tribe may enter into lease agreements for minerals resources within their boundaries with the approval of the Secretary. Allotted landowners may join Tribal mineral agreements.
30 U.S.C. 1701, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA)</u> provides for comprehensive fiscal and production accounting and auditing systems to provide the capability of accurately determining oil and gas royalties, interest, fines, penalties, fees, deposits, and other payments owed and to collect for such amounts in a timely manner.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA)</u> amends the Mineral Leasing Act to grant the USDA Forest Service authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals on National Forest System lands containing oil and gas. The Act also established a requirement that all public lands that are available for oil and gas leasing be offered first by competitive leasing.
110 Stat. 1700	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-185)</u> changes the royalty collection program by establishing a 7-year statute of limitations, limits of appeals, requires the government to pay interest on royalty overpayments, changes definitions, and allows for delegation of certain functions.

P.L. 105-277	The <u>Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999</u> General Provisions Department of the Interior Sec. 130 Oil Valuation Rider Sec. 139 - Small Refiner Ratification of Payments.
P.L. 102-486	The <u>Energy Policy Act of 1992</u> requires the Secretary of the Interior to disburse monthly to States all mineral leasing payments authorized by Section 6 of the MLA.
P.L. 108-447	The <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005</u> provided that late disbursement interest owed to States be made from current receipts from bonuses, royalties, interest collected from lessees and designees, and rentals of the public lands and outer continental shelf which are not payable to a state or the Reclamation Fund.
P.L. 109-432	<u>Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006</u> requires sharing with Gulf producing States revenues generated from leases entered into after the date of enactment of the Act in certain Gulf OCS areas.
P.L. 113-67	The <u>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013</u> ended ONRR's transfer of receipts to the Department of Energy's Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas research program. The Act removed the requirement that excessive overpayments be deemed by the Secretary to have been made for the sole purpose of collecting interest before the prohibition on paying interest on excessive overpayments is applied. The Act also made Net Receipts Sharing, whereby the State share of Mineral Leasing Act payments are reduced by two percent, permanent.
P.L. 113-76	The <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014</u> amended Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to clarify that amounts due to States or Indian Tribes resulting from civil penalties are to be reduced by amounts provided to the States and Tribes through cooperative and delegated agreements to run State and Tribal audit programs related to mineral development.
P.L. 114-357	The <u>Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act</u> amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721), removing the requirement for ONRR to pay interest on overpayments.
54 U.S.C. 200301 <u>et seq.</u>	Authorizes the annual deposit of up to \$900 million into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
P.L. 116-9 (Sec. 3001)	The <u>John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act</u> amended 54 U.S.C. 200302 permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

54 U.S.C. 300101-303901

The National Historic Preservation Act established procedures to ensure protection of significant archaeological resources.

Permanent Appropriations Distribution

30 U.S.C. 191

Requires monthly payments to States of 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenue from public lands leasing, with the application of Net Receipts Sharing.

30 U.S.C. 355; 16 U.S.C. 499

Provides for forest fund payments to a State of 25 percent of all monies received during any fiscal year from each national forest be paid monthly to the State in which that forest is situated.

30 U.S.C. 355; 33 U.S.C. 701, et seq.

The Flood Control Act of 1936 provides that 75 percent of flood control revenue collected be paid monthly with the State in which it was collected.

P.L. 116-152

The Great American Outdoors Act amends 54 USC 200401 to establish the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and provides permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

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