



BUDGET The United States **JUSTIFICATIONS** Department of the Interior

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2026

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

NOTICE: These budget
justifications are prepared
for the Interior, Environment
and Related Agencies
Appropriations
Subcommittees.



Printed on
Recycled Paper

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Table of Contents

Item	Page Number
<u>Office of the Secretary</u>	
Organization Charts.....	OS-1
Overview.....	OS-3
Executive Summary of the 2026 Budget Request.....	OS-5
Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report.....	OS-8
 <u>Discretionary Appropriation: Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations</u>	
Appropriation Language Sheet.....	DO-1
Appropriation Language Citations.....	DO-2
Administrative Provisions.....	DO-5
Administrative Provisions Citations.....	DO-6
Budget Sumary Table.....	DO-7
Activity: Leadership and Administration	
Executive Direction.....	DO-8
Secretary of the Interior’s Staff Offices	
AS-LMM	
AS-WS	
AS-FWP	
AS-IA	
AS-IIOA	
AS-PMB	
Policy, Management and Operations.....	DO-15
Policy Analysis	
Environmental Policy and Compliance	
Native Hawaiian Relations	
Planning and Performance Management	
Office of Budget	
Financial Management	
Acquisition Management	
Small Business Utilization	
Law Enforcement and Security	
Aviation Services	
OCIO	
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	
Central Services.....	DO-32
Activity: Management Services	
Hearings and Appeals.....	DO-33
Appraisal and Valuation Services.....	DO-37
USBM Workers Compensation Costs.....	DO-41
Indian Arts and Crafts Board.....	DO-42
Subsistence Management.....	DO-44

FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Table of Contents

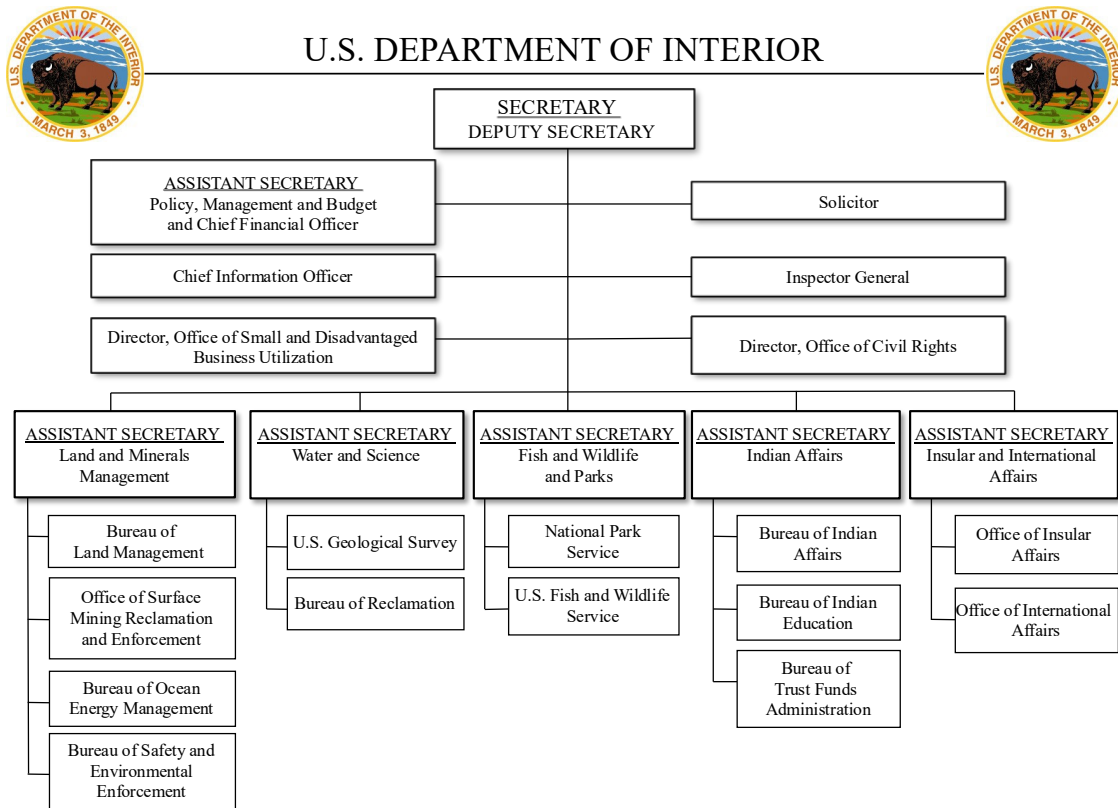
Item	Page Number
<u>Energy Leasing Receipts</u>	
Overview.....	ELR-1
Energy Revenue Payments to States.....	ELR-4
Energy Leasing Receipts.....	ELR-8
Oil, Gas & Coal Pricing Assumptions.....	ELR-16
<u>Other Appropriations</u>	
Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests.....	OA-1
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.....	OA-2
 DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS	
<u>Discretionary Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes</u>	
Appropriation Language Sheet.....	PILT-1
Appropriation Language Citations.....	PILT-2
Budget at a Glance.....	PILT-3
Program Overview.....	PILT-4
Program Performance Estimates.....	PILT-4
PILT Payments by State and Territory.....	PILT-5
 <u>Discretionary Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue</u>	
Appropriation Language Sheet.....	ONRR-1
Appropriation Language Citations.....	ONRR-2
Budget at a Glance.....	ONRR-5
Program Overview.....	ONRR-6
Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursements.....	ONRR-7
Program Performance Estimates.....	ONRR-13
 <u>Discretionary Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund</u>	
Appropriation Language Sheet.....	CHF-1
Appropriation Language Citations.....	CHF-2
Budget at a Glance.....	CHF-3
Program Overview.....	CHF-4
Program Performance Estimates.....	CHF-6
 <u>Discr. Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program - Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation</u>	
Budget at a Glance.....	ECR-1
Program Overview.....	ECR-2
 <u>Discretionary Appropriation: Alaska Subsistence Management</u>	
IIJA Annual Spend Plan - Orphaned Wells Program.....	OW-1
Planned Activities.....	OW-3

FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

Table of Contents

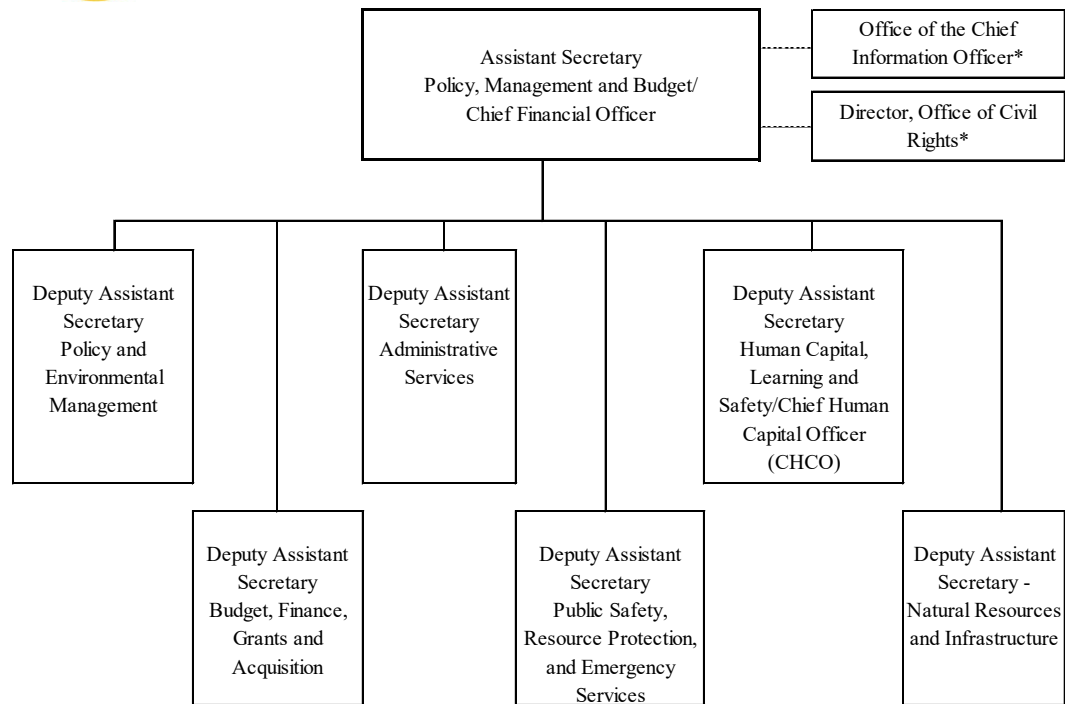
Item	Page Number
<u>Discretionary Appropriation: Working Capital Fund (WCF)</u>	
Appropriation Language Sheet.....	WCF-1
Appropriation Language Citations.....	WCF-2
Administrative Provisions.....	WCF-4
Administrative Provisions Citations.....	WCF-5
Budget at a Glance.....	WCF-6
Business Integration Office (FBMS).....	WCF-7
Cybersecurity.....	WCF-11
Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management.....	WCF-12
Open Data Management.....	WCF-12
Evidence Act and Program Evaluation.....	WCF-12
IT Modernization Initiatives.....	WCF-14
Working Capital Fund - Reimbursable Activity	
Narrative Statement.....	WCF-16
Revenue by Activity.....	WCF-20
 <u>Interior Franchise Fund (IFF) - Reimbursable Activity</u>	
Narrative Statement.....	IFF-1
IFF Revenue and Expense Summary.....	IFF-2
Use of IFF Capital Improvement Reserve.....	IFF-3
 <u>Great American Outdoors Act</u>	
Overview.....	GAOA-1
Mandatory Appropriation: Legacy Restoration Fund	
Appropriation Summary Statement.....	GAOA-2
Legacy Restoration Fund Projects.....	GAOA-5
Mandatory Appropriation: Land and Water Conservation Fund	
Appropriation Summary Statement.....	GAOA-15
LWCF Funding Summary.....	GAOA-18
LWCF Appraisal and Valuation Services Overview.....	GAOA-23
Improving LWCF Land Acquisition Processes.....	GAOA-24
 Appendix	
<u>General Provisions</u>	
General Provisions.....	GP-1

Overview





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

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 five national monuments and have jurisdiction over more than 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Country's energy including 15 percent of natural gas, 28 percent of oil, and 41 percent of coal; 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 433 national park units, 572 national wildlife refuges, 69 fish hatcheries, 1 historic fish hatchery, as well as 25 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas and 31 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands. The Department's real property portfolio is vast, with approximately 43,000 buildings and 90,000 structures across 2,400 locations.

The Department of the Interior directly affects the lives of every American daily. As the steward of 20 percent of the Country's lands, the Department of the Interior (Department, Interior) is the U.S. Government's principal agency for managing America's lands and waters, natural resources, and cultural heritage. The Department conserves and manages the Country's energy resources, including providing access to the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); honors Federal responsibilities to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, the Native Hawaiian Community, and Insular Areas; supplies and delivers water in the West; works with other Federal agencies to protect our Country's borders; and manages our national parks, historic sites, and wildlife refuges. The delivery of Interior's mission creates economic benefits both through direct investment and facilitating private sector activities and contributions.

Interior-managed resources are a significant factor on America's Balance Sheet. Our domain includes more than 480 million acres of surface land, 750 million acres of subsurface and mineral estate, and more than 2.5 billion acres offshore. We believe our natural resources are national assets that should be responsibly developed to grow our economy, help balance the budget and generate revenue for American taxpayers. With common sense approaches and modern systems, we can do much, much better on increasing our returns for the taxpayer while protecting our beautiful lands, allowing wildlife to thrive, and enjoying clean air and clean water.

Under President Trump's leadership, we are entering a new era of abundance—one in which we encourage energy development on our Federal lands and waters, establish our position as a leader in nonfuel minerals, and protect the United States' economic and national security through our pursuit of Energy Dominance. The 2026 budget presents new opportunities for a future that champions innovation over regulation. The budget advances key Presidential priorities, including enhanced border security, investments to unleash American energy, and an optimized workforce level that leverages resources and maximizes the impact of taxpayer dollars.

Interior's 2026 budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and

efficiency for the benefit of the American taxpayers. Interior will advance innovation, collaboration and solutions that address the pressing challenges of our time.

The 2026 Budget

Interior's 2026 budget is \$14.4 billion and supports the establishment of a new centralized U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS) which incorporates the wildland fire activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) U.S. Forest Service (FS). Excluding the USDA FS wildland fire addition, Interior's 2026 budget request is \$11.9 billion in current authority or \$11.7 billion in net discretionary authority. The budget includes resources to cover fixed-cost increases such as rent to maintain Interior's core operations carried out by employees living and working in every corner of the country.

An additional \$2.85 billion authorized for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure additional funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also includes \$681.8 million for Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs. Interior's allocation for LWCF includes \$30.0 million for inholdings on Federal lands, \$375.7 million for grant programs, and \$276.1 million for a new deferred maintenance LWCF program that will provide NPS, FWS, and BLM with additional funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog. An additional \$117.9 million is estimated to be available for State LWCF grants in 2026 from offshore oil and gas revenue in the Gulf of America.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Departmental Operations

Total 2026 Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Current	\$147,418	\$147,418	\$124,012
Supplemental	\$141,290	\$141,290	\$141,290
Total Current	\$275,140	\$277,174	\$299,180
Permanent	\$4,309,954	\$4,325,827	\$ 4,492,941
Total Current and Permanent	\$5,015,277	\$4,489,207	\$4,459,304

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

The Department of the Interior advances Energy Dominance, which is the foundation of American prosperity, national security, and world peace; conserves and manages the Country’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; and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities or special commitments to federally recognized Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian community to help them prosper.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior’s bureaus and offices; and operate unique crosscutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The following programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations: Office of Insular Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Inspector General.

The Office of the Secretary (OS) provides the executive-level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the U.S. Department of the Interior’s responsibilities. OS performs administrative services, such as finance, budget, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. OS also provides Interior’s administrative appeals functions through the Office of Hearings and Appeals and appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

The 2026 budget focuses funding on OS core mission requirements, realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts, and eliminates redundancies in funding for other programs and activities.

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.
- 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) supports the appropriated Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program, and the Orphaned Wells Program through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- 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 direct appropriations for Enterprise Services, including the Financial and Business Management System and Cybersecurity activities. The budget for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is presented in a separate Congressional Justification.

The 2026 budget reforms the Federal approach to wildland fire management by creating the United States Wildland Fire Service (USWFS). USWFS is a new DOI bureau that unifies and consolidates wildland fire resources and programs from across Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Please see the separate USWFS Congressional Justification for more information.

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 provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts. The 2026 budget requests \$635 million for the PILT program. PILT payments to help local governments carry out vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construct public schools and roads, conduct search-and-rescue operations, build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. The 2026 budget requests \$147.2 million for ONRR's receipts management programs. The 2026 budget focuses funding on ONRR's core mission requirements, realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts, and eliminates redundancies in funding for other programs and activities.

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.

The 2026 budget request is \$6.3 million. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, remediation of those sites is so costly and complex that they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer.

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 requests \$75.4 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund including the Department's enterprise business operations system, the Financial and Business Management System, and Cybersecurity programs.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund

Interior is focused on streamlining our core business operations, which will result in improved efficiencies and lower costs. The Department has taken steps to unify and reorganize many business and administrative functions within the Office of the Secretary as directed in Secretary's Order 3429. This unification included human resources, information technology, training, contracting, communications, and other similar functions. Further unifying our organization will create significant efficiencies across the Department by optimizing processes, eliminating redundant efforts, and helping streamline

technology adoption. We will advance innovation, collaboration and solutions that address the pressing challenges and opportunities of our time.

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.

Department of the Interior

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 Agencies to 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. When final corrective actions addressing an audit recommendation are fully implemented, the audit recommendation is considered closed.

The Department of the Interior (Department) leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers its external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Office of Inspector General (OIG), 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>.

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, \$124,012,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027; 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 \$19,295,000, 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 2026, as authorized by Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

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 the 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, 2027;

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2027.

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 \$19,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$19,295,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account. 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 2026, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, as amended (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 2026, up to \$550,000 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Administrative Provisions

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For fiscal year 2026, up to \$550,000 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 \$550,000 of the appropriation for the PILT program for administration and oversight of the program, which is an increase from 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 2026 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 Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Departmental Operations	2024 Actual	2025 Notional*	2026 Request
Leadership and Administration	110,969	111,241	85,633
Management Services	36,449	36,177	38,379
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	147,418	147,418	124,012
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)			142,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)			-710
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL			265,302

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Executive Direction

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 development of energy production on Federal lands and waters to support energy security and contribute to our Country's economic strength; conservation and management of our Nation's public natural and cultural resources; the provision of scientific and other information about resources; and upholding the Federal government's unique trust responsibilities by fostering government-to-government relations between the Federal government and federally recognized Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian Community.

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 energy development, upholding our trust responsibilities, infrastructure, land and water stewardship, conservation, 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 bureaus and 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 executive correspondence; regulatory affairs; Departmental directives; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for the Office of the Secretary; committee management; and document production management. 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 to implement the Department's congressional and legislative policies and priorities. 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 Federal agencies to communicate the Department's views on congressional and legislative matters and to provide for an effective interchange of information. The Office coordinates meetings with and briefings for Members of Congress and congressional staff and works with other Interior offices and bureaus to provide responses to congressional inquiries and requests for information, including oversight requests. The Office is responsible for the preparation of Departmental witnesses, the preparation and confirmation of Departmental nominees, the development of legislation, and the review and analysis of all legislative matters affecting Interior and its bureaus. This includes the development and coordination of the Department's views on proposed legislation; testimony; reports; Congressional correspondence; responses to post-hearing questions; and any other communication of the Department's views on legislative and other congressional matters. The Office provides unified services to the Department through the Working Capital Fund.

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, 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 facilitate transparency, accessibility, and open government. OCO supports employee engagement and works to ensure employees receive timely and accurate information. OCO maintains an intranet site to keep Interior employees informed, bringing them closer to the Department's mission and helping them succeed. 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 provides unified services to the Department through the Working Capital Fund.

Program Performance Estimates

- Facilitating timely and effective executive decision-making by coordinating Department-wide correspondence, regulatory reviews, FOIA responses, and document production in support of transparent and accountable governance.
- Advancing Interior's legislative priorities by serving as the primary liaison with Congress, coordinating briefings and testimony, and preparing Departmental nominees and witnesses to support effective policymaking and oversight.
- Enhancing public trust and employee engagement by delivering strategic, accurate, and accessible communications across press, digital, and internal platforms.
- Supporting open government and regulatory compliance through the efficient management of directives, Federal Advisory Committees, and the Department's regulatory agenda.
- Coordinating integrated communications and legislative efforts across bureaus and offices to ensure a unified voice and consistent representation of Departmental goals to the public, Congress, and key stakeholders.

Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management (AS-LMM)

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 energy development, public land management, resource use, and regulatory oversight and enforcement, and promotes their effective implementation by BLM, BOEM, BSEE, and OSMRE.

Program Performance Estimates

- Identifying steps to accelerate development of energy on public lands and waters; ensuring Energy Dominance for America and access to mineral resources; and ensuring the public receives fair market value for resources and recovering costs where appropriate.
- Maximizing the benefit to the public with a balanced approach to managing activities such as energy production, livestock grazing, mining, forest management, conservation, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection, and outdoor recreation.
- Serving as the primary Interior Department focal point for policy and regulatory development and coordination for energy development, national onshore and offshore minerals management activities, public lands management, and the restoration of mined areas and abandoned mine lands.
- Ensuring safe and environmentally responsible operations for the Country's offshore resources while maintaining the highest safety standards to deliver affordable and reliable energy for American families and businesses.
- Coordinating and providing training, technical assistance, support, and tools to States and Tribes to maintain consistent, high-quality, and effective regulatory and reclamation efforts nationwide.

Assistant Secretary for Water and Science (AS-WS)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- Coordinating and providing leadership on water resources management and delivery, providing leadership on water supply conflicts and increasing sustainable water supplies and managing DOI water storage and delivery to resolve conflicts and expand capacity.
- Serving as the Interior Department's focal point for national policy on water, hydropower, and science issues.
- Advancing science to mitigate risks associated with fire management, flood control, agricultural resources, earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions, to protect American lives, property, and the economy.

- Conducting critical mineral and energy research and mapping to secure supply chains and reduce dependence on foreign sources.
- Expanding Federal, State, and industry relationships to support the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) and critical mineral supply chain analysis, vital to America's manufacturing base and defense capabilities, to secure U.S. critical mineral supplies and support National security.

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks (AS-FWP)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks 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, Territories, 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- 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 use.
- 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.
- 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.
- Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural resources.

Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs 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) 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- 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 Economic Development, and Office of Federal Acknowledgment.
- Directing and providing centralized administration, information resources, asset management, and other organizational support services to BIA, BIE, and BTFA 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.
- Support Tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty, and fulfill fiduciary trust obligations.

Assistant Secretary – Insular, International and Ocean Affairs (AS-IIOA)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Insular, International and Ocean Affairs 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-IIOA oversees the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Office of International Affairs, and the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program. The AS-IIOA 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 AS-IIOA, 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 sovereign FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIOA's purview include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. The OIA works to promote economic development and self-sufficiency in the aforementioned insular areas as well as administers and oversees Federal assistance to the sovereign FAS: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau (Palau).

Program Performance Estimates

- Representing Interior in interagency deliberations on international issues and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.

- 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.
- 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.
- Supporting Administration national ocean policies through participation and leadership on the Ocean Policy Committee and various subcommittees.

Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget 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 several 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, Infrastructure Office, and the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The AS-PMB also provides direction and oversight for the Office of Civil Rights with the responsibility to assure a more diverse, inclusive, and equitable workplace. The AS-PMB coordinates Emergency Response Management across the Department. 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 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; Interior’s 2026 budget proposes the establishment of a new centralized U.S. Wildland Fire Service which incorporates the wildland fire activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) U.S. Forest Service (FS) into those of Interior’s Office of Wildland Fire. The AS-PMB also 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.

- 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- Ensure emergency preparedness and DOI law enforcement staffing to address 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 mission delivery, reduce administrative and regulatory burdens, prioritize DOI infrastructure needs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.
- Ensure Departmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements related to annual appropriations bills and Interior-wide functions such as performance, finance, acquisition, financial assistance, property management, budget, human resources, information technology, general management, administration, and civil rights.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Policy, Management and Operations

Program Overview

The Policy Management and Operations Program Element includes AS-PMB offices which provide leadership and management of Departmentwide programs that support environmental compliance, policy and economic analysis, budget, finance, property management, small business utilization, performance, law enforcement, aviation policy, information technology, and alternative dispute resolution. The program element also provides oversight of the United States' responsibilities for the Native Hawaiian Community. The following offices, described below, support this mission area:

Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)

The PPA provides policy analysis, economic analysis, and program coordination across the Department of the Interior bureaus and offices, and with other Federal agency partners on issues and programs related to Interior's mission. The Office performs analyses of policy and economic issues such as those involving public lands management, energy production, economic development on Tribal lands, mineral leasing, water resources policy, and invasive species management. The Office reviews program plans, legislation, regulations, and testimony, and draft policies. A substantial part of PPA work analyzes issues that cross bureau mission responsibilities and have interagency or intergovernmental implications.

Program Performance Estimates

PPA supports quantitative and qualitative analysis of key Administration and Department priorities. Office activities include:

- DOI Economic Reporting and Analyses – Lead the Department's economic reporting on the employment and economic contributions of Interior's activities.
- Regulatory Matters – Assist bureaus with economic analysis associated with regulations.
- Recreation – Lead the preparation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Report to Congress that provides financial, economic, and visitation statistics on the program. 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).
- Technology Transfer – Lead the development of the Annual Report on Technology Transfer to Congress and coordinate the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer to align technology transfer activities and provide training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer. Maintain the Department's technology transfer website.
- Invasive Species – Coordinate implementation of the Department of the Interior Invasive Species Strategic Plan, developed pursuant to the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act. This includes advancing strategies for collaboration, prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and eradication, and data management.

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) provides advice and assistance to the Assistant Secretary – Policy Management and Budget 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 environmental audits to ensure Departmentwide 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 develops guidance related to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), manages the Department’s Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) program to clean up contaminated sites on Interior lands and manages the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program to clean up abandoned hardrock mines on Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands. The Office’s work is accomplished by its staff in Washington, DC, and eight offices located in Santa Fe, NM; Anchorage, AK; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Denver, CO; Oakland, 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

	2024	2025	2026
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	577	550	525
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	5	5	5
IT Environmental Systems managed	2	2	2
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed (for response and/or recovery)	19	20	20
Oil spill and hazardous substance release notifications and reports received and reviewed	10,000+	10,000+	10,000+

Program Performance Estimates

- Leading the Department’s NEPA initiatives, developing guidance to implement the Administration and Department’s NEPA priorities, including infrastructure projects and permitting initiatives.
- Leading, tracking, and reporting the Department’s progress on environmental compliance through the Department’s environmental management system (EMS). The Office promotes institutional

changes at Interior to advance key goal-oriented practices for new and existing buildings, electronics, and EMSs that reduce emissions, minimize solid waste, and institutionalize reporting and accounting practices.

- Monitoring environmental compliance status throughout DOI. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or environmental auditors identify compliance issues in facilities, OEPC works with bureaus to bring the facility into compliance.
- Leading and managing the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) Program to protect public health and safety by reducing or eliminating the physical safety and contaminant risks of abandoned hardrock mining on Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands.
- Overseeing and managing the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) to allow the public to safely enjoy our land and resources. The CHF is the Department's principal source of funding to investigate and cleanup the highest priority contaminated sites located in national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other Department-managed lands. CHF sites pose risks to human health and the environment and follow the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process to properly characterize sites and select appropriate response actions.
- Coordinating and collaborating with the Department of Defense and Army Corps of Engineers on cleanup efforts of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and other Military Legacy sites, many of which involve unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other munitions. OEPC also coordinates Federal Hazardous Waste Docket listings with USEPA and Defense-Related Uranium Mines (DRUM) site cleanup with the Department of Energy.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 (protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties) under USDA, who is the overall interagency coordinator of ESF #11. 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.
- Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF), OEPC directs the integration of Federal assets and capabilities to help State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments, and non-profit communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic disaster incidents. In 2024, OEPC oversaw and coordinated 15 activations and/or deployments of inter-agency personnel to support disaster recovery operations. These activations and deployments assisted disaster recovery operations in eleven States (California, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Vermont).
- Representing the Department and participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) activities of the National Response Team (NRT), thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada Joint Response Teams (JRTs).

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 the Department of the 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). In 1921, the United States enacted the HHCA to set aside approximately 200,000 acres of former crown lands for homesteading by qualified members of the NHC. The United States intended the designated Trust lands would promote Native Hawaiians returning to their lands to facilitate self-reliance and self-determination. 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 seeks to support 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, and overcoming economic and political dislocation.

Program Performance Estimates

- Oversight of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust
 - Land Exchanges Involving Trust Lands – The Secretary is required to approve or disapprove all land exchanges involving Trust lands.
 - Proposed Amendments to the HHCA – Section 206 of the HHLRA, 109 Stat. 363, requires the Secretary to administer the Federal laws governing the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and Hawaiian Home Lands Trust Funds. Among other responsibilities, the Department of the Interior is tasked with determining whether an amendment to the HHCA, 42 Stat. 108, proposed by the State of Hawai'i, requires Congressional approval or fits within an exemption allowing certain administrative changes to the law by the State. The NHR undertakes these reviews (generally 1-6 per year) and maintains the text of the HHCA through the publication of the HHCA Reference Guide.
- Standardize and Improve the Practice of Consultation with the NHC
 - Lead 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.
 - Promote and Maintain the Department's Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA) Lists – These lists assist Federal agencies in obtaining 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 majority of U.S. agencies and bureaus utilize the NHR's lists when seeking to work with the NHC.
- Inform Historic Preservation – As part of its mission to preserve NHC natural and cultural resources, the Office supports an in person and online training program for NHOs to inform them how to work within the confines of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and how to meaningfully engage in consultation to preserve historic and sacred sites during Federal undertakings in Hawai'i.
- Provide Guidance to Federal Agencies on International Repatriation to assist in the repatriation of NHC member remains.

Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP)

The PPP provides leadership, guidance, and reporting across the Department of the Interior on Departmentwide activities and by-organization consulting to improve achievement of outcomes and goals. The PPP leads Interior's strategic planning, performance assessment and reporting, risk management, program evaluations, and evidence policy/procedures. The PPP ensures Interior's statutory and Administration compliance with evidence-related requirements and is building capacity across the Department for acquiring evidence and enabling evidence-based decisions. Its goals are to enable Interior's leaders to increase programmatic effectiveness and efficiency, inform and enable future planning, strengthen budget formulation and alignment to goals, identify and improve customer and user experience, and ensure transparency and accountability of government programs and services.

The PPP consults across the Department to enable and build a culture of acquiring and using evidence to support continuous improvement, capacity, and planning for internal and external drivers. The Office works with Interior's leaders to address Administration and Congressional priorities and directives by working across the Department to build the strategic plan and align investments to achieving results. The PPP builds capacity by assisting organizations in clarifying and establishing goals and strategies, identifying needs for acquiring evidence, and advocating and enabling the use evidence to monitor progress and assess outcomes (i.e., performance measurement or program evaluations). The Office helps bureaus and offices use evidence for planning work, allocating resources, and developing customer- and user-focused programs and activities. The PPP provides expertise, training, tools, and services that help bureaus and offices build public confidence and trust in the Department. The Office contains the functions of the Deputy Performance Improvement Officer; established under Executive Order 13450; 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 and Reports. The Office works across bureaus and offices to develop and use Agency Priority Goals to promote accountability and evidence-based-decision making Interior's highest priority programs. The PPP conducts Quarterly Performance Reviews and annual Strategic Reviews with Departmental leadership. All these activities ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRAMA).
- Lead development of Departmental strategy and products enabling evaluation of programs, products, and activities, per the Evidence Act. The PPP develops the Annual Evaluation Plan, Learning Agenda, and evidence-building Capacity Assessment to inform Departmental plans for evaluating the effectiveness, impact, process rigor, and benefits of Interior's programs and projects. The PPP builds capacity by working across Interior to guide and execute evaluations that help leaders identify "what works" and make evidence-informed decisions on programming and resources. Key responsibilities include consulting with organizations to plan and implement evaluations in response to legislative mandates, audits, GAO reviews, advisory committees, and other drivers; building and promoting use of evidence tools to help organizations identify and articulate goals and evidence necessary to recognize success; assisting organizations in building

creating evaluation capacity and collaborating with leaders to convert evaluation findings into actionable improvements.

- Establishing and implementing all aspects of OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Internal Control, in creating a Department-wide risk program, enabling enterprise (Department) and component assessment and treatment of risk (e.g., reduction of likelihood, reduced impact), and Interior-wide identification of opportunities to improve coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of common needs, gaps, challenges, and response to changing external influences and drivers. The PPP establishes an Interior risk profile and collaborates with bureaus and offices to ensure their risk treatments support the risk profile. The Office consults with bureaus and offices to establish risk tolerance and how to identify and apply risk treatments (i.e., monitoring and control, transference, avoidance, retention), and ensures emerging risks are addressed. The Office is also responsible for ensuring that risks and risk treatments are included in development of the Department's Strategic Plan and annual Strategic Review as required under the Federal Agency Performance Act of 2024 (FAPA).
- Implementing PMIAA across the Department to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of program and project management and conducting annual portfolio (cross-cutting outcomes/workstreams) reviews as a part of the annual Strategic Review. Develops an Interior 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- Coordinating the development, review, adoption, and release of the Department of the Interior FY 2026 – FY 2030 Strategic Plan. Working with political leaders to identify and build a performance framework of strategic goals, objectives, performance goals, and other indicators that provide a framework for achieving outcomes. Working across the Department to align Administration priorities with bureau and office programs, identify needs and opportunities, and ensure accountability and transparency to the public.
- Consulting with bureaus and offices in overall articulation of goals and outcomes, strategy, performance, evaluation, risk management, data analysis, using data to achieve mission objectives, and evidence-informed storytelling. Consulting with internal and stakeholders to build performance tools and other evidence-related products in support of new legislation and mandates.
- Coordinating the updates of the Departmentwide FY 2024 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2026 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. Working across bureaus and offices to strengthen performance reporting and identify and fill gaps in the performance framework.
- Concluding reporting for FY 2024-2025 Agency Priority Goals that focus leadership attention on achieving ambitious but achievable goals. The PPP works with bureaus and offices to lead quarterly status updates and briefings with senior leadership, and report quarterly and annual results.

- Leading the Enterprise Risk Management program to successful completion of the Department's first risk register and risk profile. The PPP leads an Enterprise Risk Management Community of Practice across the Department to better share information and maintain bureau and Department-wide risk registers, address new and emerging risks and threats, assess effectiveness of risk treatments, and strengthen a culture of risk-based planning.
- Leading 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.

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 the 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 and Department-wide Programs — 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.

Program Performance Estimates — Provide expert guidance, support and analysis in the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the 2026 and 2027 budgets and respond to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.

- Complete the Department's 2026 President's Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of nineteen Congressional Justifications. Support the Secretary, Department Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President's budget. Coordinate responses to questions for the record, capability, and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyze Congressional action.
- Support the Departmentwide 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.
- Support the development and improvement of the capital planning and investment control process designed to improve the management of IT and capital investments for 2024 and 2025, prioritized 2026 budget formulation, and monitored current IT systems.
- Lead the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Department's Working Capital Fund. Conduct one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices and make improvements with the WCF Consortium, improving overall efficiency and effectiveness.
- Document new and established business processes supporting funds control and management and established internal controls to support knowledge management and institutional transfer.
- Provide expertise and coordination to enable Departmentwide reporting capabilities for Supplemental and Emergency Appropriations.
- Manage the PILT program, calculate annual payments, and issue funding to more than 1,900 counties and local governments.

Office of Financial Management (PFM)

PFM provides leadership for the Department of the Interior in improving financial management, internal controls, and improved reporting capability. PFM provides direction, planning, and coordination for financial policy, procedures, reporting, systems, analysis, and audit follow-up. In fiscal year 2025, Bureau/Office financial management functions and personnel were transferred to PFM. This unification will result in standardized financial management practices, processes, and procedures within the Department of the Interior (DOI). Six PFM positions are funded from the Departmental Operations account; the remainder of the positions provide unified services through the Working Capital Fund.

The PFM performs the following representative functions:

- Financial Reporting – PFM prepares interim financial statements by ensuring Departmental compliance with the laws and regulations, 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. PFM 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. PFM works with Treasury, and other external partner agencies to resolve inter-governmental differences.

- Audit Management – PFM is responsible for ensuring consistent organization-wide oversight and accountability across DOI with regards to compliance with the full scope of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-50 Audit Follow-Up, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576), Single Audit (previously known as the OMB Circular A-133 Audit), and the Department's Conference Expense Management process. PFM provides guidance and governance through associated policies and frameworks for the DOI.
- Internal Control and Evaluation – PFM has oversight for the Department's annual assurance statement, responsible for performing internal control evaluations and assessments department-wide, fraud awareness and training, and issuing guidance in support of the Department's Internal Control Program. PFM also monitors compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), Office of Management (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA), Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 49 (Public- Private Partnerships), and the Department's Donation policy (374 DM 6).
- Financial Policy and Operations – PFM is responsible for preparing the Department's Agency Financial Report (AFR), as well as coordinating and maintaining financial policy, and other operational policy throughout DOI. 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. 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. PFM manages and coordinates the travel and relocation program, as well as the entire policy for the Department and the Department's Partnership and Donation programs.
- Financial Systems and Data Analytics – PFM is responsible for oversight of the financial management systems through the identification and implementation of system controls that ensure the accuracy of the financial data being reported to OMB, Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision making and management. PFM leads Departmentwide workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed and enforced. PFM monitors financial performance through the collection of financial performance data, data analysis, and the development of risk assessment dashboards and visualizations.

Program Performance Estimates

- Obtain the 29th consecutive unmodified audit opinion.
- Promote 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.

- Produce data visualizations that improve access to information for decision making by leveraging the Financial and Business Management System and analysis of FBMS data.
- Improve processes by automating data to reduce manual time spent and the risk of error.
- Complete the FY 2025 Agency Financial Report on schedule.
- Manage the FY 2025 Governmentwide Financial Reporting System reporting process period for DOI used by Treasury to compile the Governmentwide financial statement before the due date.
- Coordinate with the Department's bureaus and offices to close 100% of OIG and GAO audit recommendations. Validate the FY 2025 Audit Follow-up Goal base for data integrity to meet the GAO-IC Act (Public Law 115-414) reporting requirement.
- Distribute single audit reports to grantor bureaus and monitor timeliness of management decisions.

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, 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 Office provides unified acquisition services to the Department through the Working Capital Fund.

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 48,000 procurement transactions totaling over \$6 billion, excluding purchase card activity. PAM oversees the Department's Charge Card Program with over \$814 million in purchase, travel, and fleet card transactions annually. PAM develops Purchase, Travel, and Fleet Card program policies and training for program participants. PAM also implements an internal controls program to prevent fraud, abuse and misuse of contract authority and charge cards.
- Asset Management – The Office provides technical assistance, oversight and develops and implements Departmental policy regarding the management and accountability of Government-owned real and personal property, fleet, leased space, and employee quarters. Additionally, PAM develops and implements Departmental policy and provides technical assistance to ensure DOI bureaus and offices comply with asset management principles that integrate resilience into infrastructure program and project planning, design, and implementation. PAM's programs are responsible for activities affecting the entire lifecycle for over 43,000 buildings, 90,000 structures, and 30,000 vehicles.
- Cultural Resources and Museum Collections – The Office coordinates policies for management of the DOI's cultural resource and museum collection portfolios through the Federal Preservation Officer and the Interior Museum Program. The Interior Museum Program provides policy

direction, technical assistance, professional development, and data management support for bureaus and offices that together manage over 75 million objects in over 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad. PAM oversees the DOI Museum in the Stewart Lee Udall Building which includes its collection of 8,000 objects and curation of the Office of the Secretary Fine Arts Collections, and the Departmentwide Interior Museum Collections Database Systems, both funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill. PAM also provides management oversight of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, which is presented in the Management Services section of this congressional justification.

- Automated Systems – The Office plans, coordinates, develops, implements, and operates Departmentwide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions. Provides leadership, oversight, and coordination to streamline and standardize IT systems, including the legacy Interior Museum Collections Management Systems and second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Department-wide asset management systems.

Program Performance Estimates

Continue development of strategies to streamline Interior’s procurement processes through improved technology; implement innovative best practices to simplify the acquisition process for customers, improve outcomes and promote volume purchasing; enhance governance between DOI acquisition leadership and bureaus; and advance category management principles to promote more strategic approaches to acquire goods and services across the Department; and advance the Department’s successful suspension and debarment (S&D) program.

- Continue development of the Department’s Enterprise Space Strategy to “right size” Interior’s administrative space; lead implementation of the strategy by facilitating focused space planning efforts in administrative centric operating locations; and align space reduction efforts with the Department’s Capital Plan submission.
- Continue implementation of the Department’s vision for Asset Management to transform Interior’s asset management program that emphasizes lowest lifecycle investment and cost-effective modernization to support Interior’s highest priority assets.
- Continue implementation of policies to improve consistency in measuring, tracking, and reporting deferred maintenance and repair requirements, as well as other, more critical investments such as preventative, cyclic, and recurring maintenance, and asset life-extending work such as restoration/renewal investments.
- Maintain 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. Promote the use of modern technology to leverage portfolio data and employ the use of visualization tools to inform investment decisions.
- Manage the second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a modern, secure, cloud-based application to ensure transparency and accountability over the Department’s collections.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)

The OSDBU oversees and directs implementation of 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 to increase small business competition.

The OSDBU performs the following functions:

- **Small Business Program Policy and Counseling** – The Office oversees and directs the continued implementation of policies, 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 relevant industries.
- **Small Business Advocacy and Education** – The Office, as directed by the Small Business Act, fosters use of small businesses as Federal contractors and increases small business community awareness of DOI contracting opportunities. This is accomplished through several means including engaging with industry and small business owners, 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 Office 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.

Program Performance Estimates – Provide leadership on behalf of the Department for small business concerns and ensure small business goals are promoted and achieved. Meet and exceed 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.

- Provide leadership, advice and counseling to bureau and office leadership and procurement staff to ensure that small business goals are promoted and achieved. Promote innovative contracting approaches to engage small firms.
- Review solicitations in 2025 ensuring DOI's continued commitment to the small business program.
- Publish the FY 2026 Forecast of Contract Opportunities, a compilation of contracting opportunities that small firms may be able to perform, as required by the Small Business Act.

- Develop, conduct, implement, and participate in vendor engagement activities aimed at heightening the awareness of the small business community to the contracting opportunities available within DOI and provide in-house training on small business concerns per requirements of the Small Business Act.
- Conduct data tracking and monitoring of small business subcontracting participation and performance using the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS).

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, and intelligence, as well as directing oversight of the security function at the Stewart Lee Udall 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 Interior's employees, volunteers, Indian Country citizens, and visitors to Interior-managed lands, 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 enduring threats to our Country, workforce, public lands, and resources, 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- 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, the Department, and the Administration.
- Facilitating security assessments and related security enhancements at Department facilities including critical dams, National Monuments and icons, DOI headquarters (the Stewart Lee Udall Building), in accordance with the Interagency Security Committee's standards.
- Coordinating Interior's commitment to Emergency Support Function-13 (ESF-13), which is led by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), in response to a Stafford Act declaration.
- Tracking bureau enforcement efforts related to drug cultivation on public lands and maintaining effective liaison with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- Ensuring access to classified information and systems for those Department employees with appropriate clearances.

- Staffing the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF), the National Counterintelligence Task Force (NCITF), and the National Insider Threat Task Force (NITTF), 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.
- Making DC Safe and Beautiful in compliance with Executive Order 14252.
- Supporting the U.S. Border Patrol along the northern and southwest borders, both operationally and through their enhanced prosecution strategy.
- Ensuring a Trusted Workforce in the recruiting, hiring, and retaining of employees and contractors via its Personnel Security program.

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 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 (PAO) as outlined in 49 U.S.C. § 40102(a)(41), 49 U.S.C. § 40125, and FAA Advisory Circular 00-1.1A. The OAS manages, through the Office of the Secretary Working Capital Fund, a fleet of approximately 650 Government-owned crewed and uncrewed aircraft and assures the safety and mission readiness of 1,042 commercially contracted aircraft. Other functions of the aviation program include development and delivery of aviation safety training for a variety of students 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- Aviation Safety – Issue interagency safety communication and conduct program evaluations and investigations to proactively identify risks and strengthen oversight. Use findings to improve safety protocols, streamline processes and enhance accountability across DOI aviation programs.
- Fleet Management – Perform pilot evaluation, fleet inspection, and maintenance facility reviews to ensure aircraft readiness and operational compliance for crewed and uncrewed aircraft and

personnel. Apply inspection results to improve operational procedures and strengthen management controls.

- Flight Services – Manage aviation service procurements and inspect contracted pilots, aircraft and fuel service vehicles to maintain performance and safety standards for crewed and uncrewed aircraft and personnel. Develop and update technical specifications to support effective aircraft acquisition.
- Aviation Training – Deliver aviation safety and mission-focused training for crewed and uncrewed aircraft and personnel. Revise and create courses to meet evolving training needs and maintain instructional effectiveness.

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 articulates a vision to guide and deliver technology and information resources to mission programs and the public including enhancing customer service, minimizing redundancies, using data to drive decision-making, improving IT investment transparency, and integrating cybersecurity 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. 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. The OCIO ensures Departmental compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act by continually seeking opportunities to reduce burden on the public. 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. Additional information on the OAS is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

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.

Program Performance Estimates

- 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.
- Improving visibility into the risk, strategy, performance, and budget of Interior's IT investments.
- Implementing a Zero Trust strategy. A ZT model will:
 - o Ensure users and devices can safely connect to the internet.
 - o Provide secure application access for employees and partners.
 - o Reduce complexity and save IT resources.
- Conducting IT systems (including cloud) Privacy Act training to hundreds of targeted individuals across the Department. This updated recurring training curriculum reduces review backlog and gaps in Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) submittals and strengthens workforce skills.
- 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.
- Establishing Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) tools that can ingest machine readable authorization artifacts to increase the speed of implementing cloud solutions and minimize burden in leveraging security capabilities related to leveraged systems.
- Continuing to contribute to the E-Government and Lines of Business (E-Gov/LoB) initiatives.
- Continuing to support GSA's shared technology programs including the Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program.

Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

As the Department's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) office, CADR leads Interior'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, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations, the Department's conflict management and ADR policies, programs, and procedures encourage effective conflict management, collaborative problem-solving, and dispute resolution to improve the efficiency and cost-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 neutral assistance and service delivery to support bureaus and offices in carrying out the Department's missions. These efforts, including 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: ensure timely access to expert impartial assistance; establish and implement Departmentwide ADR policies and procedures; provide education and training to develop conflict management and collaboration competencies; 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 facilitation services for Interior organizations undergoing significant transitions – such as reorganization and consolidation, and the return to in-person presence in Federal buildings – 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 implementing Administration and Secretarial priorities, including those requiring Tribal consultation and engagement. This results in significant cost avoidance 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.

Program Performance Estimates

- Supporting the early, low-cost resolution of workplace concerns, including harassment allegations, by providing all employees with zero-barrier access to a neutral and confidential, 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 or result in administrative actions or litigation because they do not have a straightforward solution. CADR ombuds will assist all bureaus and offices in identifying patterns and trends in workplace issues and considering improvements to promote a productive and efficient work environment.
- Providing access to conflict management expertise through internal and external rosters of neutral third-party mediators and facilitators. Skilled facilitators and mediators will save time and money by streamlining decision making and reducing administrative burdens. They also support change management during organizational realignment and consolidation.
- Reducing the cost and time associated with litigation by offering mediation to disputing parties in natural resource, land management, and Tribal matters. Expert mediators will assist the government and external parties in seeking constructive solutions to complex issues and the process helps contribute to a reduction in litigation.
- Designing and delivering Departmentwide collaboration and dispute resolution training, including ADR training for managers and supervisors required under EEOC MD-110, as well as targeted training for organizational needs.
- 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.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Central Services

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 year 2026.

Activity: Management Services

Appropriation: Departmental Operations (\$000)	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Management Services	36,449	36,177	38,379
Office of Hearings and Appeals	8,528	8,469	7,883
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	14,295	14,295	19,295
Indian Country Appraisals	14,295	14,295	9,295
Asset Valuation	0	0	10,000
USBM Worker's Compensation	286	138	138
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,806	1,741	1,621
Office of Subsistence Management	11,534	11,534	9,442
TOTAL, Management Services	36,449	36,177	38,379

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

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

Program Overview

OHA exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary for conducting hearings and appeals required by law including those related to the Secretary's priorities on energy and minerals; the Secretary's Indian trust responsibilities; fiscal responsibility; and public land, rangeland, and water. The President's budget advances OHA's work to uphold treaty obligations to Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities; ensure delivery of information and ease of doing business with the public; provide efficient, effective, secure, and accountable Government operations; enhance the customer experience, user experience and digital experience; and implement Secretarial and Administration priorities, legislation, and directed initiatives. OHA also fulfills the Secretary's trust responsibility with respect to the probate of Indian trust estates and the disposition of other matters involving Indian trust assets.

OHA has a direct impact on external parties and stakeholders by providing an impartial forum and independent review of bureau decisions. Without OHA, external parties challenging bureau decisions would have to go directly to Federal court, which is costly and poses additional challenges, particularly for pro-se litigants. OHA also plays an important role for DOI bureaus, fostering confidence by developing a consistent body of administrative precedent and promoting uniformity of bureau decision-making. OHA review ensures that DOI 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 if challenged in Federal court. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for DOI.

OHA employs Administrative Judges, Administrative Law Judges (ALJs), and Indian Probate Judges (IPJs) in its two hearings divisions and two permanent boards of appeal. In addition to the Director's office, OHA is comprised of four units across seven office locations. Historical data indicates that an increase in the number of trained judges available to render decisions increases case resolutions, reduces case backlogs, and reduces the average age of cases which positively affecting DOI's engagement with the public.

Director's Office — The Director's Office provides management oversight and administrative support to the entire organization. In addition, the Director's Office decides appeals to the Secretary that do not fall within the jurisdiction of OHA's established units. The Director appoints OHA judges or attorneys to Ad Hoc Boards of Appeal that decide various categories of appeals from bureau and office decisions that do not lie within the jurisdiction of standing appeals boards, including employee-related matters. The Director also appoints appropriate hearings officials for matters not covered by one of the OHA Units. The Director also has authority to assume jurisdiction over any matter before an OHA appeals board and review OHA appeals board decisions.

Interior Board of Indian Appeals — The IBIA is an appellate review body that exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary to issue final decisions for the Department in appeals involving Indian matters. IBIA decides appeals from administrative decisions rendered by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), from which IBIA is separate and independent. IBIA 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. In addition, IBIA 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.

Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) — The IBLA is an appellate review body that exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary to issue certain final decisions for the Department related to the use and disposition of public lands and their resources, mineral resources in certain acquired lands, mineral and energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, and the conduct of surface coal mining under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The IBLA is separate and independent from the bureaus and offices whose decisions are reviewed, including decisions of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Bureau of Safety and Energy Enforcement (BSEE), and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE).

Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD) — DCHD serves as the Department's administrative trial court for cases related to the use and disposition of public lands and natural resources as well as select cases involving American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Tribal Nations. DCHD's Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) conduct formal hearings under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and other fact-finding hearings in accordance with statutes and regulations. The types of cases adjudicated by DCHD include grazing, oil and gas resources, wildlife and cultural resources, mining and minerals cases, Indian Self Determination Act (ISDA) cases, hydropower, Alaska Native allotment applications, and other interests in Federal lands. DCHD also conducts hearings on other matters upon request from a

bureau or office, an OHA appeals board, or the Director, such as oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and alleged trespasses on Federal lands. In addition, ALJs conduct hearings referred to DCHD as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs' Federal acknowledgment program.

Probate Hearings Division (PHD) — The PHD serves as DOI's administrative trial court for Indian probate cases. Through formal hearings conducted by Administrative Law Judges and Indian Probate Judges, PHD determines the rightful heirs and devisees of decedents who owned trust or restricted property. PHD determines the validity of wills, decides what claims against the estate will be allowed, and orders distribution of the trust property to those entitled to receive it. While PHD is independent from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), its funding is passed through the BIA budget.

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement (WELSA) Cases — Judges in OHA's Hearings Divisions also render heirship determinations for eligibility to receive compensation under the WELSA statute.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues OHA efforts to further advance Administration and Departmental priorities through its support of OHA's ongoing improvements to the hearings and appeals processes. OHA furthers four Secretary's Orders, 3417, 3418, 3419, and 3421. For external parties and stakeholders who are seeking hearings or appeals of DOI bureau decisions, as well as the DOI bureaus that issued those decisions, OHA's modernization efforts will improve the customer experience and improve OHA's case productivity.

OHA provides for continued work on:

- Providing due process to external parties and stakeholders affected by DOI bureau decisions through administrative hearings and appeals.
- Continuing to provide eFiling and service options through Bison File and Serve (BFS) to external parties and stakeholders as well as DOI bureaus, improving customer service and protection of sensitive data (Secretary's Order 3419).
- Improving sustainability by expanding the use of electronic alternatives to print and mail options (Secretary's Order 3419).
- Finalizing comprehensive efforts to modernize OHA's hearings and appeals regulations, alleviating regulatory burden by making the process more accessible and understandable to parties impacted by a DOI decision, including those without legal counsel (Secretary's Order 3421).
- Fulfilling OHA's primary mission of adjudicating cases within staffing levels of Judges, Attorneys, and legal support staff; this includes cases related to energy and minerals and Indian Trust (Secretary's Orders 3417 and 3418).

FY 2026 case projections are as follows:

Director's Office (DIR) –DIR projects to receive 60 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 30 pending cases.

Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) – IBIA projects to receive 75 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 65 pending cases.

Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) – IBLA projects to receive 300 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 250 pending cases.

Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD) – DCHD projects to receive 60 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 75 pending cases.

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement (WELSA) Cases – OHA projects to receive 150 new WELSA cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 100 pending WELSA cases.

Activity:	Management Services
Program Element:	Appraisal and Valuation Services Office
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 and ensuring the public trust in Federal real property transactions. Appraisals are required by multiple laws, regulations, and Department and bureau policies. This budget outlines a strategic investment to position the Department's commitment to the Country's renewed focus on domestic energy independence through responsible oil and gas development. AVSO's budget supports the Administration's commitment to Energy Dominance which is the foundation of American prosperity, national security and world peace.

As the Administration advances energy production on public lands and waters, AVSO's team of expert appraisers and minerals evaluators will provide the specialized expertise necessary to navigate the complex valuation processes required for accessing these critical resources. The Bureau of Land Management manages approximately 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate across the United States, with only a fraction currently under lease for oil and gas development. AVSO's investment in specialized appraisal services will position the Department to capitalize on this opportunity while minimizing financial risk and optimizing return on investment.

Valuation services provided to the Department's bureaus and offices include real property appraisals, appraisal reviews, evaluation of mineral potential, area-wide minerals evaluations, concession valuations, consulting services in support of varied land acquisition, disposal, exchange, trespass, leasing, probate, partitions, rights of way and permitting activities. 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, through the Division of Minerals Evaluation, has the delegated authority to review and approve mineral economic evaluations and valuations for the Department. A major component of this mandate is maintaining a diverse team of experienced geologists, petroleum engineers, and analysts, to provide comprehensive, detailed, mineral potential assessments and valuations supporting Federal agencies. Our services will establish the foundation for a successful valuation services program. By applying rigorous technical and economic analysis, we will build a high-quality portfolio of appraisal projects positioned to benefit from the Administration's commitment to expanded domestic energy production. This strategic investment will generate returns throughout this fiscal year and beyond by ensuring our capital is deployed to the highest-potential opportunities with a clear understanding of development requirements and economic potential.

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, Office of Hearing and Appeals, Office of

the Solicitor, Eastern Oklahoma, 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 Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), and if applicable, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA). All AVSO staff completing appraisals or appraisal reviews in Indian Country require licensure at the Certified General level in at least one State or territory 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).

The FY 2026 budget justification emphasizes our strategic realignment to the Department and Administration priorities to commit to excellence in oil and gas development.

In past years, 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 and ensuring the Department's Trust responsibilities are met. AVSO will also continue to use mass appraisal techniques in which values are assessed simultaneously for many properties within a particular geographic area. This process for valuations will be used to appraise homogenous, non-complex, vacant lands that have comparable land sales available. These technologies and methodologies serve as a basis to efficiently expedite appraisal and minerals evaluation services for BIA and our other clients and other purposes.

Asset Valuation

Asset Valuation represents the evolution of our earlier land acquisition appraisal efforts, reflecting both a deepened mission and a refined focus in alignment with the Department of the Interior's and the Administration's commitment to Energy Dominance. Originating from a framework that prioritized real property appraisal for acquisitions, disposals, and conservation through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), our valuation practice has matured to support a broader and more economically pivotal role in Federal decision-making.

Historically, our appraisers delivered land valuation services for public land acquisitions, Tribal trust properties, and other federally administered real estate actions. These efforts were guided by standards like USPAP and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), establishing a strong baseline of credibility and technical rigor. However, as the Federal government realigns its focus on energy independence, infrastructure modernization, and efficient resource utilization, our valuation efforts have expanded beyond surface land interests to include the complex economic considerations of subsurface mineral assets and energy development potential. Our modern Asset Valuation program builds on this foundation by providing targeted, data-driven appraisals of oil and gas reserves across Federal and Tribal lands. By contributing high-integrity valuations for energy resources, we help ensure that government-held assets are managed responsibly and yield appropriate returns to the public.

Under the 2026 budget, the AVSO primary focus will be on delivering appraisal and valuation services for the Department's oil and gas assets in support of the Administration's Executive Orders (E.O.)

- E.O. 14259, Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis signed January 20, 2025
- E.O. 14154, Unleashing American Energy signed January 20, 2025
- E.O. 14156, Declaring A National Energy Emergency signed January 20, 2025,
- E.O. 14261, Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241 signed April 8, 2025
- E.O. 14262, Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid signed April 8, 2025

and Secretarial Orders (S.O.)

- S.O. 3417, Addressing the National Energy Emergency for which AVSO will deploy an Artificial Intelligence (AI) tool to expedite appraisal review for appraisals completed in support of permitting, leasing, and development of energy resources. AVSO will leverage in-house expertise within the Division of Minerals Evaluation, including refreshing area-wide mineral surveys completed for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations and statewide minerals analysis conducted for BLM. AVSO and BIA continue to collaborate on the development and use of Linear Right-of-Way schedule for energy development on Indian lands in keeping with 25 CFR 169.114(a).
- S.O. 3418, Unleashing American Energy for which AVSO will dedicate a core appraisal staff to focus on rights-of-way necessary for expediting permitting, leasing, and development of energy resources. Also, by leveraging in-house minerals expertise to execute Tribal Nations and statewide minerals analysis for BLM. This includes updating area-wide mineral surveys conducted for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations.
- S.O. 3419, Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis in alignment with Secretarial Order which aims to deliver emergency price relief for American families and address the cost-of-living crisis. AVSO is continuing to contract mentors to work with apprentices. This allows our full-time staff to focus on projects that support the Administration's priorities while still providing training for apprentices.

This work supports the Department's broader energy strategy and aligns directly with Federal priorities to increase domestic energy production through responsible development of publicly owned resources. Specific responsibilities will include the accurate valuation of oil and gas reserves located on Federal and Tribal lands which are essential for lease pricing, revenue forecasting, and informing policy decisions related to energy development. AVSO will conduct technical assessments of subsurface mineral rights, production potential, infrastructure improvements, and related real property interests that influence asset value. In addition to individual appraisals, AVSO will perform area-wide evaluations that help the Department understand the broader economic viability of key regions targeted for oil and gas activity. This will involve close coordination with geologists, engineers, economists, and legal advisors to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to valuation that meets both regulatory and fiduciary standards.

Federal Land Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

AVSO provides valuation services in support of bureau programs conducting realty actions related to LWCF. Property types 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 performed by AVSO to ensure all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), commonly known as the “Yellow Book” and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When a non-Federal entity receives financial assistance for land acquisition through the Department’s programs, AVSO provides oversight and compliance 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 for direct acquisition of real property interests by the United States or whether it is a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI’s programs. This ensures consistency in valuation and helps to uphold public trust.

Program Performance Estimates*Indian Country Appraisals*

AVSO anticipates the number of completed Trust Property cases will increase in 2026 from 2025 levels where AVSO completed 5,100 Indian Trust Property cases containing 660,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$300 million as more mass appraisals are completed in support of core programs for Tribal communities. Also anticipated is an increase in need for Rights-of-Way appraisals in Indian Country due to the multiple Middle Mile projects extending broadband to underserved communities. These communities are often in or around Reservations. Most 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 USPAP which applies to all licensed appraisers within the United States and establishes ethical and performance standards to promote and maintain public trust.

Even though the volume of appraisals has been a persistent challenge in Indian Country, AVSO’s use of mass appraisals and artificial intelligence will be an ongoing focus to positively affect both the Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and Indian Trust property appraisals. Implementing the 2026 budget will ensure that the Department continues to improve efficiencies these two programs as well as Indian Trust appraisal operations carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Federal Lands Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

AVSO will continue to complete land appraisals in compliance with the UASFLA or the Yellow Book; in FY 2025, AVSO completed more than 180 Federal land cases representing approximately 153,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$245 million. The Yellow Book was first published in 1971 to provide implementation guidance to all Federal agencies for the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (“Uniform Act”). These standards, which are supplemental to USPAP, include specific requirements for appraisals supporting acquisitions or real property interests by the United States. Compliance with both standards is required when agencies make determination of just compensation for the acquisition of private property for public use.

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

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.

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

Program Overview

The IACB is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Act). The Act 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, the 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; promote Indian economic self-reliance; and promote American cultural heritage.

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 American cultural heritage.

Program Performance Estimates

During 2026, the IACB will continue its law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement, which undertakes comprehensive Act investigations and enforcement in

conjunction with the IACB staff. This collaboration, with an IACB/FWS Act Investigative Unit of FWS Special Agents dedicated to Act enforcement, continues to strengthen the IACB's ability to address counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. This enforcement work includes addressing the onslaught of overseas knockoffs, which undermine Indian economies, self-determination, heritage and the future of Indian art and craftwork as an original American treasure. In collaboration with the FWS, the IACB will continue to build upon its law enforcement actions to respond to Act violations, which have culminated in numerous successful indictments, convictions, and sentencings.

The IACB will continue its existing collaborations with other Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission and various key State Attorneys General, 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) and the Library of Congress to promote trademarks, certification marks, and other forms of intellectual property rights protections (IP), such as copyrights, through workshops and webinars to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes increase their fair share of and profits from the national Indian arts market. Through participation in key Indian art markets and other venues, the IACB will distribute the recently revised IACB/USPTO IP brochure and a new IACB/USPTO/Library of Congress brochure regarding the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and Copyright Claims Board to assist 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.

To strengthen Tribal sovereignty and promote art and craftwork Made in America, the IACB will continue to refine, update, and expand its services and programs in support of Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes. This will include online and in-person contemporary Indian artist exhibitions at its three museums, Indian artist demonstrations, training, and cultural workshops, and related marketing presentations. These efforts will also include expansion of ongoing IACB collaborations, for example, with the National Park Service to enhance and grow the purchase and sale of authentic Indian art and craftwork by concessions within national parks and with the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration to promote the sale of authentic Indian art to overseas markets.

During 2026, the IACB will continue to participate in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the Act, promote compliance and enforcement of the Act, and field complaints of potential violations of the Act. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the Indian art market nationwide, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity and inherent value of the authentic Indian art market.

Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Office of Subsistence Management

Program Overview

The Office of Subsistence Management (OSM) implements the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Title VIII, which ensures hunting and fishing are prioritized for the benefit of rural Alaskans. The program provides a rural preference and subsistence priority for the take of fish and wildlife resources on 222 million acres of Federal public lands and waters in Alaska. The work of the OSM ensures food security for these communities, representing roughly 130,000 people. The State's rural residents harvest about 37 million pounds of wild foods each year – an average of 316 pounds per person, the replacement value of which is \$170-340 million annually. Fish makes up about 56 percent of this harvest statewide. Nowhere else in the United States is there such a heavy reliance upon wild foods, a core and driving foundation for preserving Native and non-Native cultures across Alaska.

In tune with Executive Order 14153 “Unleashing Alaska’s Extraordinary Resource Potential” Section 3(b)(xxii), the program eases potential opposition to resource development by ensuring food resources remain healthy, abundant, and available. Strategies include establishing and enabling rigorous processes to understand and propose solutions to complex resource challenges, including changes to existing regulatory activities in Alaska. Success of the program is grounded in meaningful engagement and cooperation among all stakeholders, including the State of Alaska, Tribes, and Alaska Native corporations.

OSM, established in 1992 (with an appropriation of \$11.2 million), administers activities of the Federal Subsistence Board (Board), the Subsistence Regional Advisory Councils (Councils), and the public process. OSM coordination now encompasses all fish and wildlife resources on Federal lands and waters in Alaska. Federal and State legal and regulatory issues have become significantly more complex with industry and economic interests and threats to fish and wildlife populations, as well as conflict among users competing for limited resources.

Strategic outcomes include publishing wildlife regulations, fisheries regulations and special actions. The number of special action requests have grown in recent years, and continue to rise in need and complexity, due to changes in migration patterns, low stocks, industry, and economic competition.

OSM manages two grant programs to strengthen Alaska Native and rural Alaskan involvement in Federal subsistence management. Title VIII ANILCA (16 USC § 3122) states that the Secretary, in cooperation with the State and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall undertake research on fish and wildlife ... and make the results of such research available. After the Federal government assumed responsibility for management of subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands in waters in Alaska in 1999, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture fulfilled the ANILCA requirement through the creation and continued operation of the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program (FRMP) and the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program (PFMP) that are housed within OSM.

Since 2000, the FRMP has distributed funding to provide information needed for management of subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands and waters, including information on fish stock status, subsistence harvest and use patterns, and collection/analysis of traditional knowledge. While Tribal, Federal, University, and other researchers participate in the program, more than 65% of project funds go to the State of Alaska's Department of Fish and Game. These funds complement research the State of Alaska is already doing, allow for collection of necessary data to support management decisions, and provide opportunities for State and Federal researchers to collaborate. Since 2002, the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program has built capacity in Alaska Native and rural organizations. Program funding strengthens their ability to participate in Federal subsistence management and research.

Program Performance Estimates

In 2026, OSM will complete transition of operations from USFWS to the Office of the Secretary initiated executed in 2024 Congressional appropriations. New requirements and additional workload associated with Congressional, Administrative and Board priorities will be assessed and integrated into program plans.

OSM will continue to conduct all necessary programmatic work that supports the Board, Councils, public process, and regulatory updates. 2026 anticipated activities and associated outcomes include:

- Wildlife and fisheries regulatory proposal analyses to change existing hunting and fishing regulations
- Research and review fish and wildlife biology, population and health, and anthropological studies in review of those proposals
- Assessments and studies on fisheries through research funding programs
- Facilitating public comments on proposals and analyses
- Consultation and coordination with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game at multiple steps throughout the regulatory process
- Government-to-government engagement with Tribes
- Administration of Councils and the Board, liaising with Federal, State, industry, and community officials
- Hunting and fishing changes and public meetings awareness campaigns
- Developing news releases of hunting and fishing changes and meeting announcements, providing comments on State of Alaska Boards of Game and Fisheries proposals, assisting Councils with developing annual reports to the Board, and assisting the Board with replies to those reports

OSM has two competitive grant funding programs, the Fisheries Resource Monitoring Program (FRMP) and the Partners for Fisheries Monitoring Program (PFMP). Authority for these programs comes from the Alaska National Interest Land Claims Act (ANILCA) Title VIII (16 USC 3119 and 3122).

- The FRMP provides information for management decisions on subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands in Alaska. The 10 Councils provide priority information needs used as part of the solicitation for proposals. Researchers propose on the priority information needs, then are reviewed by a technical review committee comprised of State and Federal subject matter experts. Projects are evaluated using five criteria: strategic priority, technical and scientific merit, investigator ability and resources, partnership and capacity building, and cost-benefit. Project

scores are tabulated by Alaska geographic region and suggested funding allocations are applied. Final project selection is made by the OSM Director.

- The PFMP was established to strengthen Alaska Native and rural Alaskan involvement in Federal subsistence management by providing salary funding for biologist, social scientist, or outreach/coordinator positions to develop capacity in Alaska Native and rural non-profit organizations. Proposals are evaluated by a technical review committee of government professionals with a history of partnership and capacity building. Scores are based on seven criteria: proposed work, strategic priority, capacity to complete work, collaboration, youth mentoring, sustainability, and cost-benefit. Final project selection is made by the OSM Director.

Energy Leasing Receipts

2026 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

Energy Leasing Receipts

This chapter 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 (BLM) manages collections for some onshore fossil energy (oil, gas, and coal) activity, and onshore renewable energy activity which are reported in the BLM Congressional justification.¹ This chapter primarily presents information on ONRR-managed revenues and amounts and reflects a subset of the *Receipts by Source* Appendix (B) of the Department's *Budget in Brief*, which includes receipts from all revenue sources managed by Interior. This chapter 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, how they are distributed, and provides updated estimated receipts available as of the President's 2026 budget submission to Congress. Consistent with the underlying Congressional authorization, funds are deposited in permanent appropriation 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. Estimated energy leasing receipts in the 2026 budget include onshore and offshore conventional energy activity associated with planned lease sales.

Oil, Gas and Coal Pricing Assumptions: This section includes additional receipt estimates and assumptions used in formulating the estimates to provide additional context supporting the first two sections.

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 receipts 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.

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

Table 1 shows the actual and estimated payments for the budget year for certain permanent appropriations. These amounts represent the payments from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated receipts 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 these permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

Table 1: Permanent Appropriations ^{1/}

(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	Change From 2025
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003] ^{2/ 3/}	50%	3,841,541	3,840,199	4,016,429	+176,230
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	18,866	46,054	45,561	-493
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243]	25%	4,291	5,783	5,938	+155
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248]	75%	67,326	47,992	51,039	+3,048
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488] ^{4/}	50%	0	6,036	12,188	+6,152
Qualified OCS Revenues to Gulf Producing States (GOMESA) [5535] ^{5/}	37.5% subject to annual cap	353,625	353,587	353,625	+38
Subtotal, Payments to States	—	4,285,649	4,299,651	4,484,780	+185,130
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574]	25%	5,302	7,176	6,361	-816
Total Permanent Appropriations	—	4,290,951	4,306,827	4,491,141	+184,314

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

^{2/} Subject to Net Receipts Sharing by Public Law 113-67. See Note 3.

^{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/} The next ANWR lease sale is assumed in 2025.

^{5/} 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 MLA 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 (ANWR), which provide Alaska a 50 percent State share.

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

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 for each of the public-land States admitted into the Union since 1802. States receive 90 percent of State Select Lands energy revenues under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 852, except for Alaska which receives 100 percent. These amounts are included in the Mineral Leasing Act payment totals in Table 1.

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 ANWR 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 net receipts sharing deduction, which only applies to Mineral Leasing Act revenues.

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

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

States	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Alabama	917	920	962
Alaska	29,518	35,658	43,155
Arkansas	654	657	686
California	44,186	44,342	46,356
Colorado	89,225	89,540	93,607
Florida	1	1	1
Idaho	6,432	6,455	6,748
Illinois	85	85	89
Kansas	490	492	514
Kentucky	67	67	70
Louisiana	4,672	4,689	4,902
Michigan	60	60	63
Minnesota	4	3	4
Mississippi	662	664	694
Missouri	1,789	1,795	1,877
Montana	22,539	22,619	23,646
Nebraska	19	19	20
Nevada	6,463	6,486	6,781
New Mexico	2,877,093	2,887,272	3,018,400
North Dakota	146,656	147,175	153,859
Ohio	235	236	247
Oklahoma	5,262	5,281	5,521
Oregon	30	30	32
Pennsylvania	3	3	3
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	386	388	405
Texas	3,922	3,936	4,115
Utah	93,520	93,851	98,113
Virginia	28	28	29
West Virginia	297	298	311
Wyoming	590,921	593,012	619,944
Total	3,926,137	3,946,063	4,131,155

^{1/} Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments; National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska; National Forest Fund Payments to States; Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes; estimated receipts from lease sales in Area 1002 split 50/50 with Alaska; royalty payments to Oklahoma; and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, except for receipts from leasing activity in Area 1002 set out in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20001) and activity in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska set out in 42 U.S.C. § 6508. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; 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.

Public Law 109-432 opened specific areas in the Gulf of America 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 America oil and gas producing 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. Receipts collected above this cap are deposited in the Treasury. The National Park Service (NPS) currently administers GOMESA funds allocated to LWCF State grants by law.

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

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

	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
ALABAMA	39,864	39,860	39,864
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	4,672	4,671	4,672
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	5,294	5,294	5,294
LOUISIANA	125,064	125,050	125,064
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,026	1,025	1,026
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,325	1,325	1,325
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	1,692	1,692	1,692
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	2,096	2,095	2,096
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,617	1,617	1,617
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	2,538	2,538	2,538
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,612	1,612	1,612
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	2,223	2,223	2,223
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	3,055	3,055	3,055
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	1,493	1,493	1,493
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	1,099	1,099	1,099
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	958	958	958
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	1,026	1,026	1,026
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	1,153	1,153	1,153
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,341	1,341	1,341
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,771	1,771	1,771
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,270	1,270	1,270
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	2,359	2,358	2,358
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,612	1,611	1,612
MISSISSIPPI	41,532	41,528	41,532
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,967	1,967	1,967
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,088	4,088	4,088
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,328	4,328	4,328
TEXAS	76,440	76,432	76,440
ARANSAS TEXAS	773	773	773
BRAZORIA TEXAS	1,283	1,283	1,283
CALHOUN TEXAS	1,034	1,034	1,034
CAMERON TEXAS	1,088	1,088	1,088
CHAMBERS TEXAS	660	660	660
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,683	1,682	1,683
HARRIS TEXAS	3,785	3,785	3,785
JACKSON TEXAS	497	497	497
JEFFERSON TEXAS	1,266	1,266	1,266
KENEDY TEXAS	1,069	1,068	1,069
KLEBERG TEXAS	768	768	768
MATAGORDA TEXAS	1,473	1,473	1,473
NUECES TEXAS	1,000	999	1,000
ORANGE TEXAS	628	628	628
REFUGIO TEXAS	476	476	476
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	499	499	499
VICTORIA TEXAS	512	512	512
WILLACY TEXAS	617	617	617
TOTAL	353,626	353,588	353,625

^{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)

	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
ALABAMA	1,059	1,189	1,165
ALASKA	1,398	1,569	1,540
CALIFORNIA	6	7	7
FLORIDA	2	2	2
LOUISIANA	2,473	2,777	2,723
MISSISSIPPI	24	27	25
TEXAS	1,271	1,427	1,400
TOTAL	6,233	6,998	6,862

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

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) authorizes the allocation of revenues collected from geothermal energy production to be split between the Federal Government (25 percent), and payments to States (50 percent) and counties (25 percent) where the leased lands or geothermal resources were located.

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. 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 receipts 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.

Table 5 shows the estimated energy leasing receipts for both onshore and offshore commodities. Fiscal year estimates for receipts are based on estimated receipts for each source type (oil, gas, coal, etc.) across Interior's energy receipt portfolio.

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

	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate	2029 Estimate	2030 Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing						
Onshore Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas ^{2/}	44,070	66,455	53,105	54,496	54,473	54,505
Coal	4,347	6,714	6,771	7,296	7,296	4,107
Geothermal	7,536	3,121	3,245	3,369	3,493	3,617
All Other	2,586	2,587	2,587	2,586	2,586	2,587
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	58,539	78,877	65,707	67,748	67,848	64,815
Onshore Royalties						
Oil and Gas	7,271,105	7,717,248	7,875,817	7,944,915	8,280,957	8,715,540
Coal	629,681	555,656	477,487	427,261	420,004	401,325
Geothermal	14,417	15,844	17,270	18,696	20,123	21,550
All Other	52,862	52,861	52,862	52,861	52,861	52,862
Subtotal, Royalties	7,968,065	8,341,609	8,423,435	8,443,734	8,773,946	9,191,277
Total, Onshore Receipts	8,026,604	8,420,486	8,489,142	8,511,482	8,841,794	9,256,092
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)						
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	25,470	458,479	238,429	237,918	233,324	231,062
Oil and Gas Royalties	6,381,362	6,257,266	6,391,414	6,338,220	6,662,650	6,944,185
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	97,131	10,207	9,977	9,942	9,492	8,920
Renewable Energy Operations	2,690	10,788	15,563	16,162	21,061	28,896
Total, OCS Receipts	6,506,653	6,736,740	6,655,383	6,602,242	6,926,527	7,213,063
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{3/}	14,533,257	15,157,226	15,144,525	15,113,724	15,768,321	16,469,155

^{1/} Amounts reflect receipts reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue and do not include amounts reported by other Interior Bureaus. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) receipts include Offsetting Collections.

^{2/} Reflects the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002.

^{3/} 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.

Many of the commodity estimates in Table 5 reflect a consistent trend over the six-year display. For those commodities with irregular estimates in a particular year or years, the following narrative provides context and additional background on specific assumptions that impact the estimates:

- **Onshore & Offshore (OCS) Oil & Gas Royalties:** Estimates reflect normal revenue streams with year-to-year increases driven primarily by routine updates to pricing and production assumptions. Pricing assumptions for oil decrease between 2024 and 2028 then remain steady through 2035, while gas prices increase yearly (see Table 8). The estimates reflect gas pricing upward trend and increases in assumed production estimates.
- **Onshore Coal Rents & Bonuses:** Estimates increase from 2025 through 2029 reflecting estimated bonuses from anticipated leasing activity.
- **OCS Oil & Gas Rents & Bonuses:** Estimates reflect new leasing assumptions for two lease sales per year starting in 2026.
- **OCS Renewable Energy Rents & Bonuses:** Estimates decrease through 2030 due to new lease sale assumptions based on the Presidential Memorandum pausing the offshore wind program.

Bonus receipts from the Gulf of Maine and Central Atlantic lease sales are reflected in FY 2025. The amounts starting in FY 2026 through FY 2030 reflect rental receipts from prior lease sales.

- **OCS Renewable Energy Operations:** Estimates increase through the budget window as additional renewable wind energy projects begin operations.

Table 6 reflects an expanded view of the first two columns of Table 5, displaying the change from the current year estimates to the budget year estimate. A brief explanation of the key budget year change drivers and assumptions is also included for context.

Table 6: Changes in Energy Leasing Receipts from Current Year to Budget Year

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2025-2026 Change	Explanation
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Onshore Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas	44,070	66,455	22,385	Reflects increased onshore leasing forecasts.
Coal	4,347	6,714	2,367	Reflects higher bonuses forecasts.
Geothermal	7,536	3,121	(4,415)	Reflects an unusually high bonus in FY25.
All Other	2,586	2,587	1	
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	58,540	78,877	20,337	
Onshore Royalties				
Oil and Gas	7,271,105	7,717,248	446,143	Reflects increases in pricing and production for gas royalties.
Coal	629,681	555,656	(74,025)	Reflects decreases in estimated production.
Geothermal	14,417	15,844	1,427	Reflects estimated 10yr avg year-to-year increase.
All Other	52,862	52,861	(1)	
Subtotal, Royalties	7,968,064	8,341,609	373,545	
Total, Onshore Receipts	8,026,604	8,420,486	393,882	
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)				
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	25,470	458,479	433,009	Reflects estimates aligned with SO 3417 and SO 3418 while a National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program is still being developed.
Oil and Gas Royalties	6,381,362	6,257,266	(124,096)	Reflects decreased effective price assumptions for oil between 2025-2026.
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	97,131	10,207	(86,924)	Reflects the pause in the OCS Renewable Program.
Renewable Energy Operations	2,690	10,788	8,098	Reflects receipts from additional renewable projects coming online.
Total, OCS Receipts	6,506,653	6,736,740	230,087	
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS	14,533,257	15,157,226	623,969	

After payments are fully identified in the suspense account, they are immediately redirected into the appropriate receipt accounts based on land category and source type. Table 7 reflects the receipt account-level display of the commodity estimates in Table 5, with minor variances for rounding.

Table 7: Energy Leasing Receipts by Account ^{1/2/}
(in thousands of dollars)

		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
		Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts							
1811.00	Rent and Bonuses from Land Leases for Resource Exploration and Extraction, Agriculture and Interior	6,575	11,750	12,445	13,354	13,534	12,913
2025.00	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Federal Share, Interior	6,401	12,538	4,298	4,298	4,298	4,298
2039.00	Royalties on Natural Resources, Not Otherwise Classified, Interior ^{3/}	920,444	957,690	963,151	962,648	1,066,917	1,181,016
5000.24	Royalties on Natural Resources, Reclamation Fund, Interior	3,127,276	3,279,654	3,314,332	3,325,046	3,388,545	3,484,677
5003.00	Receipts from Mineral Leasing, Public and Acquired Military Lands (Act March 25, 1920 and December 17, 1981, as Amended), ONRR ^{3/}	3,841,663	4,026,982	4,071,630	4,084,858	4,161,010	4,278,042
5045.10	Receipts from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA, ONRR	48,838	48,315	44,565	41,900	126,800	211,516
5134.00	Moneys Due Oklahoma from Royalties, Oil and Gas, South Half of Red River, ONRR	10	10	10	10	10	10
5243.10	National Forest Fund, Payments to States, ONRR	6,132	6,297	6,358	6,385	6,445	6,541
5248.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	50,892	54,124	55,332	55,866	57,028	58,861
5488.10	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Rent, Royalties and Bonuses [Alaska Share], ONRR	6,401	12,538	4,298	4,298	4,298	4,298
5573.10	Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Fund, BLM	4,673	4,280	5,899	5,436	4,985	5,454
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share, ONRR	7,293	6,305	6,820	7,336	7,851	8,367
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lands	5	5	5	50	76	100
Subtotal, Onshore Receipts		8,026,604	8,420,486	8,489,142	8,511,484	8,841,795	9,256,091
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts							
1820.00	Rent and Bonuses on OCS Lands, Interior	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	Royalties on OCS Lands, Interior	4,956,653	5,186,740	5,105,383	5,052,242	5,376,527	5,663,063
5005.70	LWCF, Rent Receipts OCS Lands, NPS	-	89,545	-	-	-	-
5005.80	LWCF, Royalties Receipts OCS, NPS	900,000	810,455	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	9,470	171,856	89,403	87,977	87,381	86,540
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	365,530	203,144	285,597	287,023	287,619	288,461
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS ^{4/}	3,157	57,285	29,801	29,326	29,127	28,847
5005.01 ^{4/}	OCS Royalties, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS	121,843	67,715	95,199	95,674	95,873	96,154
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [R&B]	109,974	150,000	129,202	130,557	126,308	124,596
5140.20	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [Royalties]	40,026	-	20,798	19,443	23,692	25,404
Subtotal, OCS Receipts		6,506,653	6,736,740	6,655,383	6,602,242	6,926,527	7,213,063
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{5/}		14,533,257	15,157,226	15,144,525	15,113,726	15,768,323	16,469,154

1/ Amounts do not reflect sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011.

2/ Accounts 5573 and 5576 are reported as part of the Department's Energy Leasing Receipt estimates but are administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

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

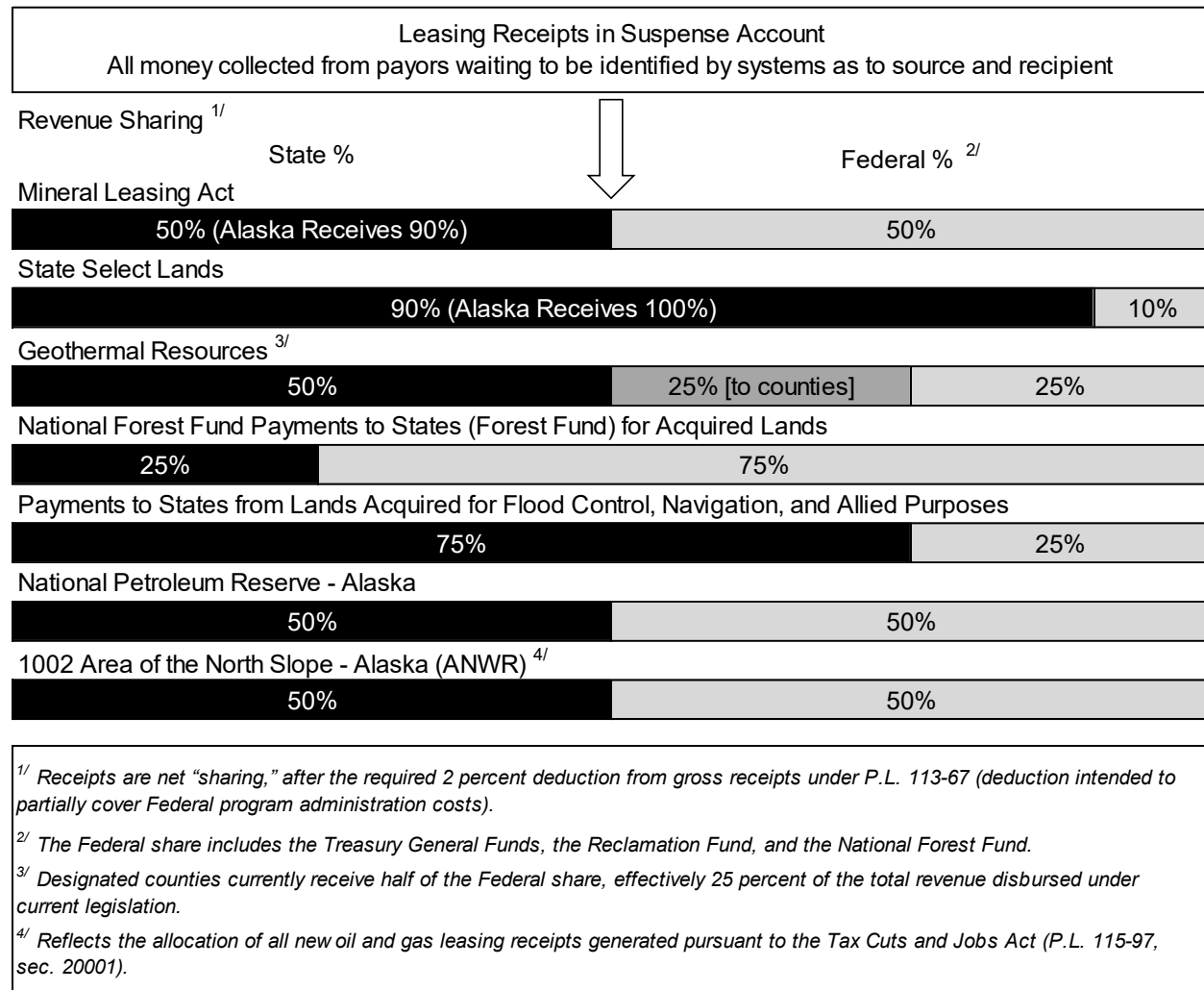
4/ Accounts 5535.1, 5535.2, 5005.9, 5005.1 reflect receipts authorized by the GOMESA Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-432).

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

Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

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



Collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*) except for Alaska, 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.

^{3/}Note 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*).

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.

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*).

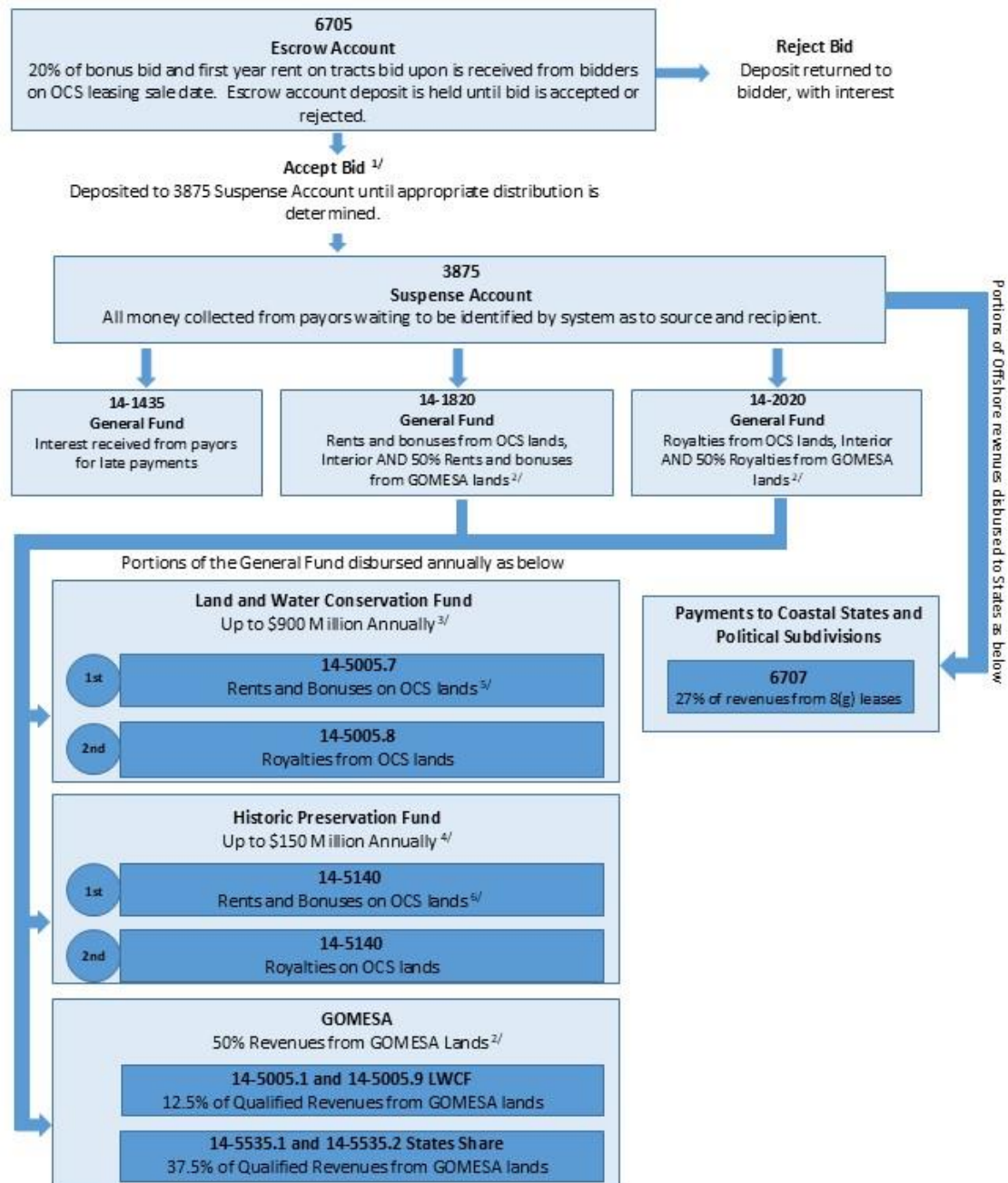
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

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 (Outer Continental Shelf (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 royalties. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the distribution of offshore energy leasing receipts, including receipts from renewable energy leases.

Figure 2: Distribution of Offshore (OCS Lands) Mineral 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/} National Park Service Centennial Act, P.L. 114-289, extended authorization to deposit \$150 million in HPF through FY 2023 under 54 U.S.C. 303102. The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 extended authority through 2025.

^{5/} 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.

^{6/} 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 receipts 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. LWCF deposits coming from OCS receipts 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 for State LWCF Grants. 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 receipts 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 chapter as the amounts are not directly derived from Energy Leasing Receipts. Additional information can be found in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

OIL, GAS & COAL PRICING ASSUMPTIONS

The following chart includes additional information providing context for the estimated onshore and offshore energy leasing receipts shown earlier:

Table 8: Oil, Gas & Coal Pricing in the 2026 President's Budget

FY:	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal ^{2/}
	Refiners' Acquisition Cost (RAC) Average (\$) per barrel	Henry Hub (\$/mcf) ^{1/}	(\$/sh. ton)
2024	\$78.67	\$2.27	\$56.32
2025	\$70.67	\$3.30	\$56.67
2026	\$67.00	\$3.99	\$57.87
2027	\$64.70	\$4.18	\$59.08
2028	\$62.46	\$4.28	\$60.32
2029	\$62.46	\$4.38	\$61.58
2030	\$62.46	\$4.47	\$62.82
2031	\$62.46	\$4.57	\$64.08
2032	\$62.46	\$4.67	\$65.36
2033	\$62.46	\$4.77	\$66.66
2034	\$62.46	\$4.88	\$68.00
2035	\$62.46	\$4.99	\$69.36

^{1/} The natural gas "wellhead" series was discontinued by the U.S. Energy Information Administration in December 2012, "henry hub" is the alternative.

^{2/} All estimates are from OMB economic assumptions, which BOEM uses and BLM modifies. The OMB values for coal are a national average whereas approximately 80% of coal produced from federal land is from the Powder River Basin (WY and MT). This coal has a current royalty basis value of about \$15 per ton.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Nonrecurring Expenses Fund****Appropriation Summary Statement**

Public Law 118–42 established the Department of the Interior Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) for information and business technology system modernization and facilities infrastructure improvements and associated administrative expenses, including nonrecurring maintenance, necessary for the operation of the Department or its bureaus. Similar to NEFs established in the Departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture and Commerce, this Fund will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds appropriated for Fiscal Year 2024 and subsequent years, no later than the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year of availability, to the NEF to become available for use as no-year funds to support specific purposes. The NEF will provide funding for critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments such as information technology modernization projects. These requirements often do not coincide with the timing of the budget formulation process and are difficult to forecast. In many cases, these costs either cannot be accommodated within existing funds or are emergency requirements that would otherwise require the Department to reprogram existing funds from other priorities.

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, \$635,000,000.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

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, \$635,000,000.**

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 \$635,000,000 for the FY 2026 PILT appropriation.

Note: The Department is proposing to amend current appropriations language to increase the cap on PILT funding available for administration of the PILT program from \$400,000 to \$550,000. The cap has not been increased since FY 1981. PILT administration authority is provided within the administrative provisions of the Departmental Operations appropriation, therefore, the increase to the cap will be addressed within Departmental Operations appropriations language.

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

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	621,635	643,000	635,000

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

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, over \$12 billion in payments have been made.

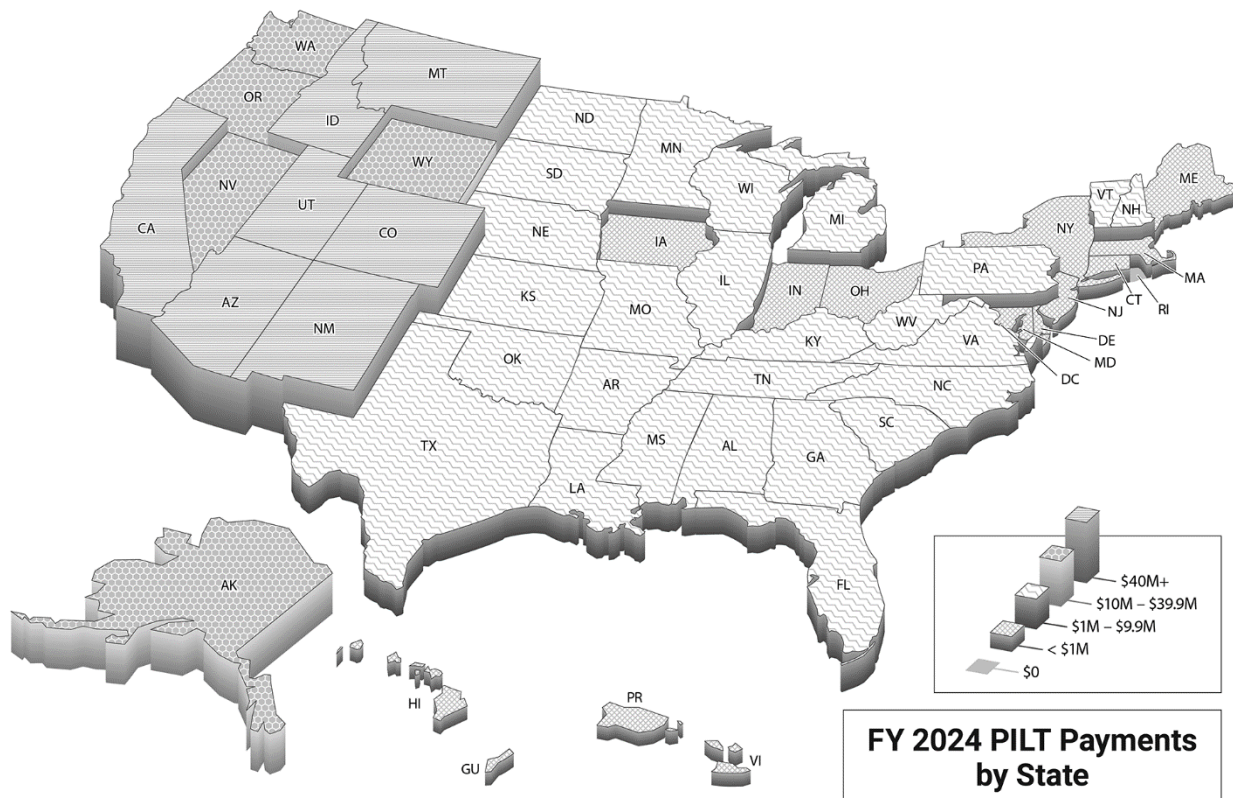
The amount of the payments is determined by codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) based primarily on population and the amount of PILT-eligible Federal land within an affected jurisdiction. Certain Federal revenues transferred directly to local governments under other programs – such as income generated 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 2024. 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 2024, a total of \$621.2 million, based on approximately 607 million entitlement acres,

was distributed to more than 1,900 local governments in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.



2024 PILT Payments by State/Territory

State/Territory	2024 Payment
Alabama	\$1,783,002
Alaska	\$37,501,208
Arizona	\$46,883,373
Arkansas	\$9,255,070
California	\$64,301,408
Colorado	\$47,769,009
Connecticut	\$40,622
Delaware	\$28,634
District of Columbia	\$28,397
Florida	\$7,529,490
Georgia	\$3,662,599
Guam	\$3,120

State/Territory	2024 Payment
Nebraska	\$1,554,401
Nevada	\$32,996,305
New Hampshire	\$2,544,043
New Jersey	\$137,141
New Mexico	\$49,840,617
New York	\$188,446
North Carolina	\$5,720,722
North Dakota	\$1,988,436
Ohio	\$801,319
Oklahoma	\$4,376,296
Oregon	\$30,115,454
Pennsylvania	\$1,534,996

Departmentwide Programs**FY 2026 Budget Justification**

Hawaii	\$610,185	Puerto Rico	\$86,382
Idaho	\$41,152,787	Rhode Island	\$0
Illinois	\$1,604,229	South Carolina	\$1,652,298
Indiana	\$825,798	South Dakota	\$8,695,669
Iowa	\$640,884	Tennessee	\$3,358,808
Kansas	\$1,540,377	Texas	\$6,842,455
Kentucky	\$3,536,816	Utah	\$49,485,303
Louisiana	\$1,756,383	Vermont	\$1,269,694
Maine	\$714,007	Virgin Islands	\$48,661
Maryland	\$145,699	Virginia	\$6,914,632
Massachusetts	\$144,590	Washington	\$29,673,237
Michigan	\$6,449,372	West Virginia	\$4,155,784
Minnesota	\$5,987,963	Wisconsin	\$4,524,828
Mississippi	\$3,064,623	Wyoming	\$36,879,126
Missouri	\$5,588,796		
Montana	\$43,301,694	Total	\$621,235,188

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, \$147,248,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027; of which \$54,512,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$50,000 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.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

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. \$147,248,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027;

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2027.

4. of which \$54,512,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:

The Department proposes \$54,512,000 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, \$50,000 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.

Note: The Department is proposing to amend current appropriations language for ONRR to increase the cap on funds available to correct payments owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or other unrecoverable erroneous payments from \$15,000 to \$50,000. Similar authority provides up to \$100,000 available for BTFA corrections.

This page intentionally left blank.

Departmentwide Programs – Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	167,937	167,937	147,248

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Program Overview

ONRR collects, accounts for, and distributes natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. In 2024, ONRR disbursed \$16.45 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 energy and 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, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), States, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. By ensuring these recipients receive all revenues due to them, ONRR supports Administration and Secretarial priorities around advancing energy dominance.

The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2024 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$6.32 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 — \$4.29 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.
- ***Western Water Users — \$3.09 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 — \$1.18 Billion***
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 — \$1.01 Billion***
ONRR transfers revenues 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 — \$413 Million**

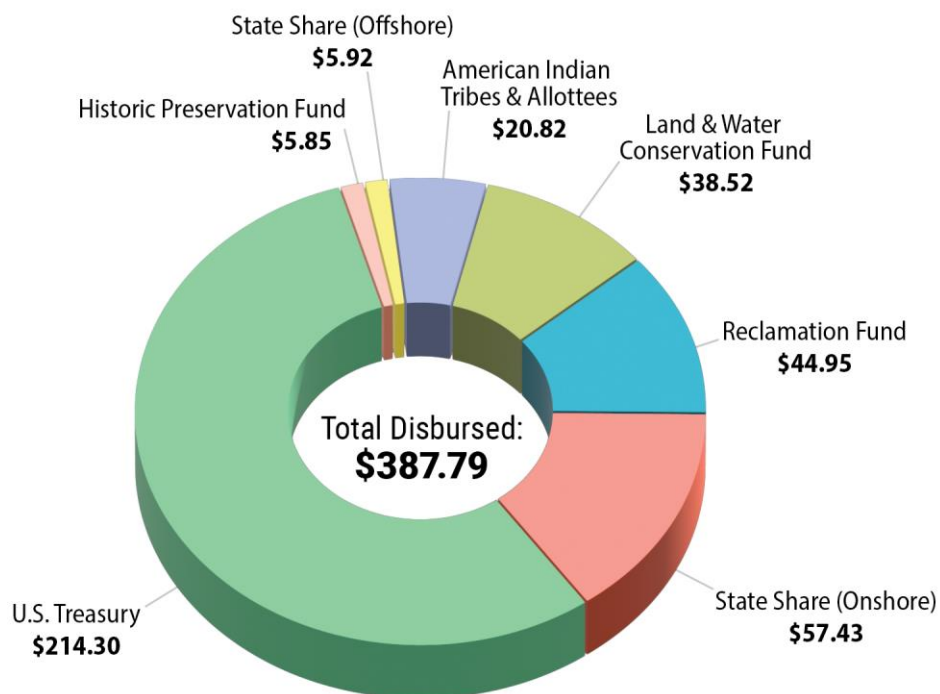
Includes funds directed back to Federal agencies that administer these lands to help cover operational costs. (Included in the cumulative U.S. Treasury disbursement figure in the chart below.)

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 through 2024, Interior has provided over \$387 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 55 percent of all annual collections have gone to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, 23 percent to special purpose funds, 16 percent to States, and 5 percent to the American Indian community.

Special purpose funds, including the LWCF, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund, have received over \$89 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the following figure.

Please see the Energy Leasing Receipts chapter for details and statutory references on the Federal government's revenue sharing requirements.

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, FY 1982–2024 (dollars in billions)



System Development, Modernization, and Enhancement

For the benefit of all Americans, ONRR is harnessing our collective experience and expertise, leveraging technology, and eliminating organizational silos. ONRR began this work to reimagine how it achieves its mission and address the increased costs and vulnerabilities of maintaining its legacy processes and systems, focusing on three key goals:

1. Simplify industry interactions within the Department of the Interior for energy and mineral revenue processes and increase overall compliance.
2. Improve the accuracy, efficiency, and timeliness of energy and mineral revenue processes.
3. Reduce energy and mineral revenue data errors and compliance issues.

To achieve these goals, ONRR is also addressing outdated business processes, which mitigates the risk of process stagnation, incorporates General Services Agency (GSA) recommendations, and supports ONRR's continued mission success. ONRR will leverage the most appropriate and effective technologies available to increase the reliability, accuracy, and efficiency of its data processes and ensure ONRR continues to collect the revenue due to Tribes, individual Indian mineral owners, States, and the Federal government, consistent with regulatory and statutory requirements.

Mission Areas

ONRR conducts work in three key mission areas:

- ***Collect and Disburse Funds.*** 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.
- ***Ensure Compliance.*** These activities ensure the Nation's Federal and Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. Compliance activities represent a critical part of the operational strategy to ensure that companies comply with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms.
- ***Support States, Tribes, and Industry.*** This area includes administering cooperative agreements with States and Tribes, performing Tribal consultations, and investigating and responding to the inquiries of individual Indian mineral interest owners. These activities also include providing reporter training, valuation guidance, and other outreach to stakeholders.

Collect and Disburse Funds

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. These ONRR activities are 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 Indian Tribes. In 2024, ONRR disbursed \$16.45 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.

Data Intake

This mission area's activities begin with collecting data from industry. As part of this process, ONRR collects annual rental revenue and reporting information on more than 9,000 non-producing Federal leases, as well as monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 32,000 producing onshore and offshore Federal and Indian leases. Each month, ONRR receives and processes more than 29,000 royalty and production reports from approximately 1,460 royalty payors and 1,400 production reporters.

Data Validation

ONRR runs automated and manual detection processes to ensure that this industry-reported data adheres to minimal regulatory and lease contract requirements. Royalty and production reports are submitted through online forms, with every form field validated along with system calculated fields. These system edits are based on the particular contract identified and ensure that all data fields are consistent with the terms of that contract, such as the commodity and royalty rate. ONRR's automated processes also identify missing entries, duplicate entries, inconsistencies with previous reporting, and volume comparisons. In 2024, 95 percent of royalty lines and 97 percent of production reports were submitted successfully without the need for manual processing.

Funds Disbursement

ONRR ensures that funds are disbursed to recipients by the end of the month following the month received, per statute. In the rare instances when disbursements are not completed in a timely manner, ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest to States per Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act, 30 U.S.C § 1721(b) and 30 CFR Part 1219. Late disbursement interest to the States is calculated at the underpayment rate established by the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 6621(a)(2).

To ensure prompt payment of mineral revenues to Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, ONRR deposits American Indian revenues into the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) accounts within 24 hours of receipt, where they are invested and subsequently distributed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to Indian Tribes and individuals. BIA requires Financial Distribution Report information to distribute funds to individual Indians, and ONRR provides this lease distribution data to BIA twice each month.

In addition, 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, \$54.7 million remains in escrow awaiting distribution after the remaining land selections are processed.

Data Publication

The final step in the revenue collection and disbursement process is to publish production, royalty, and disbursement data. ONRR's online Natural Resources Revenue Data (NRRD) portal (<https://revenuedata.doi.gov>) provides open data about natural resource revenue management on Federal lands and waters in the United States, including oil, gas, coal, and other Federal resources. This website is a resource for the public, congressional staffers, non-governmental organizations, academics, journalists, and ONRR employees. The datasets include monthly and annual data for revenue,

production, and disbursements. The data can be explored by using full dataset downloads, a query tool for filtered datasets, an interactive map-based tool, customizable charts, and a search tool.

Program Performance Estimates

Timely Revenue Disbursement: In 2024, ONRR completed 99.1 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included \$4.3 billion to 33 States and \$1.2 billion to the American Indian community from natural resource and energy revenues collected by ONRR on their behalf.

Timely Service to American Indians: In 2024, ONRR distributed 99.6 percent of revenue data to BIA by the first semi-monthly distribution for the benefit of Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, exceeding the 98 percent target.

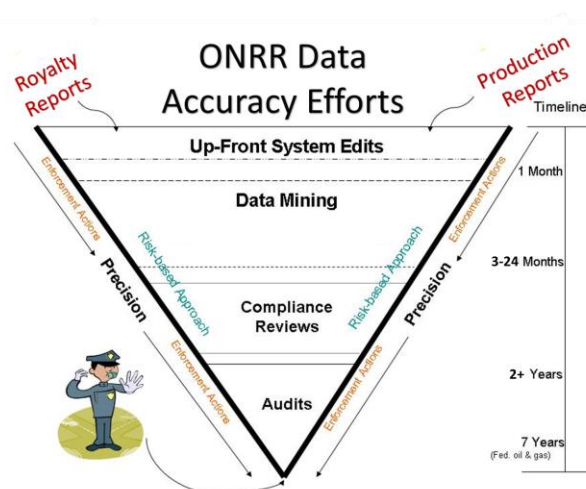
Ensure Compliance

ONRR performs activities to ensure that Federal and Indian energy revenues are accurately reported and paid by industry in compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and lease terms. ONRR's authority to perform these compliance activities was created by multiple laws, including the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA), as amended, and Secretary's Orders. Court cases, lease terms, statutes, regulations, and administrative guidance are all considered when determining the authority to audit.

To achieve compliance, ONRR subjects company-reported data to several increasingly thorough reviews, from data mining to compliance reviews to audits.

Data Mining

First, data mining activities occur three to twenty-four months after reporting and focus on correcting common mistakes or issues before a compliance review or audit examines reporting in a more detailed manner. The bulk of data mining work consists of comparing the volumes reported on production reports with royalty reports to discover and resolve missing royalty reports or under-reported volumes on royalty reports. In addition, these activities also detect and resolve lease and agreement misreporting.



Compliance Reviews

Compliance reviews generally occur two years or more after reporting and are more thorough reviews than those performed during data mining. They primarily check that the royalty equation (volume, value,

allowances, and royalty rate) is reported and paid correctly. There are also reviews for Indian Major Portion pricing, dual accounting, and coal advance royalties.

Audits

Finally, audits generally occur two or more years after reporting, but are possible up to seven years or longer, depending on the lease type. An audit is the most in-depth examination of a company's records that ONRR performs. It is a longer, more formal process and requires a higher standard of verification in the form of evidence. ONRR applies Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS) and uses third-party documentation to validate royalty reporting and payments.

Enforcement

If a violation is identified as part of these compliance activities or otherwise, ONRR first attempts to resolve it informally. Compliance issues that cannot be resolved informally result in more formal action, which include orders to report and pay. If the violations are clear and not timely corrected, they are referred for enforcement action.

Enforcement activities seek to achieve industry compliance with lease terms, statutes, regulations, and ONRR orders by investigating violations and issuing notices of non-compliance (NONC) and civil penalties. ONRR issues civil penalties when companies fail to correct violations within the deadline set in the NONC or knowingly or willfully violate applicable statutes and regulations. ONRR assists the Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice by filing proofs of claims in bankruptcy cases, assuring the collection of bankruptcy payments, and supporting administrative hearings requested on civil penalties assessed.

Appeals

Industry has the right to appeal ONRR, State, and Tribal orders and demands for payment. Most orders related to Federal leases can be appealed to the ONRR Director, and all orders related to Indian leases can be appealed to the BIA Director. In both instances, ONRR performs additional research and analysis on the issues and works first to resolve the appeal without the need for a formal Director decision. ONRR resolves the vast majority of the appeals filed with it informally. When a formal Director decision is necessary, ONRR appeals staff prepare a draft decision for consideration by the Director. ONRR appeals staff also conduct settlement consultations with the appellants. Director decisions can be further appealed, first to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and then to Federal court.

Program Performance Estimates

Data Mining, Compliance Reviews, and Audits: During 2024, ONRR closed 1,068 data mining cases. Along with its State and Tribal partners, it completed 488 compliance reviews and closed 82 audits. Through this compliance work, ONRR also ensured substantial compliance regarding Indian-specific major portion/index pricing terms for 97.3 percent of Indian gas properties within three years.

Enforcement: ONRR has collected \$77 million in civil penalties since 1982. In 2024, ONRR issued 125 notices of noncompliance and 21 civil penalties totaling more than \$1.3 million, achieved compliance in 295 enforcement cases, and collected \$11.3 million in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has

also collected \$58.5 million as a result of bankruptcy cases. In 2024, ONRR timely filed eleven bankruptcy proofs of claim totaling more than \$42.6 million, collected \$3.1 million in bankruptcy proceedings, and protected the government's mineral revenue interests in 61 lead active bankruptcy cases.

Appeals: Since 1987, the Department has rendered decisions in appeals involving \$3.0 billion in additional royalties, rentals, liquidated damages, and interest. In 2024, ONRR completed Director decisions or otherwise disposed of 150 appeals of orders and offered guidance on more than 50 matters.

Support States, Tribes, and Industry

ONRR cannot successfully perform its mission without collaborative relationships and seeks to bolster these relationships with States, Tribes, and industry through both informal communication as well as formal agreements, outreach sessions, and training.

State and Tribal Audit Program

As authorized by FOGPMA, ONRR enters into cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States to carry out compliance activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. 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. These agreements also bring jobs to areas that may benefit from more employment. In 2024, this program provided for 103 jobs in 15 States and Tribes.

Indian Outreach

To help fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's Trust responsibility to American Indians, ONRR also conducts Indian outreach activities in Indian Country, such as setting up information booths at community centers, chapter houses, and pow-wows to reach individual Indian mineral owners. 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. ONRR conducts both in person and virtual outreach sessions to reach as many individual Indian mineral owners as possible. ONRR's goal is to fulfill its Trust responsibilities vigorously and effectively and to foster an ongoing positive working relationship with the American Indian community.

Industry Training and Support

ONRR maintains a collaborative working relationship with industry through reporter training, providing speakers for industry-led conferences, and informal interactions in an effort to gain compliance with the laws and regulations before any formal actions need to be taken. In 2024, ONRR's Customer Relationship Management tool logged 12,022 interactions with 1,381 different company and industry contacts.

ONRR performs industry outreach by attending and providing speakers for annual industry-led conferences. In 2024, ONRR received and answered questions and received industry feedback after presenting information about its IT Modernization efforts. Other presentations have included information about reporting, royalty valuation, communitization agreements, and unbundling.

ONRR supports industry reporting across the life of the lease, from entering well, lease, and agreement data to resolving errors and exceptions resulting from reporting production and royalty data. ONRR analysts are available to answer questions and guide industry through the complexities of compliant reporting and paying, with these analysts collectively receiving about 200 questions per week from industry. They provide informal training, reporting assistance, and outreach services to company officials concerning accurate and complete reporting of royalty and production data and the requirements of applicable laws and regulations.

ONRR also provides formal annual reporter training to industry on subjects such as Federal and Indian lease and agreement data, form requirements, accounts receivable, enforcement, valuation, liquid and gas verification systems, royalty reporting, adjustments and recoupments, errors, and compliance processes. In addition, ONRR regularly provides royalty valuation guidance internally to ONRR employees and our State and Tribal partners, to other government stakeholders, and externally to industry. In 2024, approximately 23% of these requests came from industry. ONRR publishes general guidance such as handbooks, examples, and dear reporter letters. It also provides training to internal and external stakeholders on basic concepts, regulations, and emerging issues.

Program Performance Estimates

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 overall compliance performance results.

Communication and Consultation with American Indians: During 2024, ONRR held 114 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 8,223 royalty-related inquiries. ONRR has experienced a significant increase in inquiries in recent years.

Reporter Training: During 2024, ONRR executed 25 unique formal Reporter Training sessions accommodating up to 300 industry representatives each.

Royalty Valuation: In 2024, ONRR completed 424 valuation guidance requests from internal and external stakeholders. In addition, ONRR conducted 17 virtual and three in-person training sessions on Federal and Indian royalty valuation, which included industry as well as State, Tribal, and ONRR personnel.

This page intentionally left blank.

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 of 1980, Public Law 96–510, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$6,280,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or prior Acts shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of Public Law 96–510 (42 U.S.C. 9622) or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to Public Law 96–510 or other Federal or State environmental law.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

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 of 1980, Public Law 96–510, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$6,280,000, 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 (SARA) of 1986, provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the clean-up of inactive sites) of hazardous substances. CERCLA requires Federal agencies to address unacceptable risk at sites where hazardous substances threaten to be, or have been released, and provides a consistent methodology whereby responsible parties and Federal agencies perform site characterization and cleanup.

2. Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or any prior Act shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of CERCLA or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to CERCLA or other Federal or State environmental law.

This language prohibits the use of program funding to fulfill CERCLA or court settlements.

Departmentwide Programs - Central Hazardous Materials Fund**Budget At A Glance**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund			
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	9,661	9,661	6,280

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**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 funding 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 – Superfund implementation 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 1995, CHF recovered or avoided nearly \$1 billion in cleanup costs, \$138 million of which were funds recovered from third parties that allowed the program to support many more projects than would have been possible solely with appropriated funds. The CHF has funded 119 projects, of which 50 sites are either in long term monitoring, post-cleanup site maintenance, or cleanup is complete. These sites are among the highest priority of the 815 contaminated sites impacting Department lands.

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 (NCP) 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 guidance, 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 for the Department’s contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight and 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 2024, the Department obtained an estimated \$973 million from cost-recoveries and for the performance of work by other parties. During this same period, the Department received \$307 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; and,
- Projects in which the Department receives funding in advance for future remediation.

The program received approximately \$4.5 million in cost recoveries in 2024 from liable third parties which were used to reimburse the Department for remediation costs already incurred and to pay the Department’s cost to oversee third party work on Department-managed lands. 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 of cleaning up contaminated sites include protection of human health and the environment and 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, and off-road vehicle use.

ECRP – AHMR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Departmentwide Programs – Energy Community Revitalization Program

Budget At a Glance (Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Energy Community Revitalization Program	4,800	4,800	0

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Energy Community Revitalization Program**Program Overview**

The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) program supports nation-wide hardrock AML reclamation, as authorized in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58), Section 40704. The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC), on behalf of the Secretary, leads Section 40704 activities. The program focuses funding on abandoned hardrock (i.e., non-coal) mine sites.

The 2026 President's budget does not request funding for this program, placing focus on primary Federal responsibilities and allowing State governments and Tribal Nations to manage local resources.

IIJA – OWP

Orphaned Wells Program Office Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act FY 2026 Annual Spend Plan

Executive Order 14154, Unleashing American Energy, prioritizes protecting the United States' economic and national security and military preparedness. The Department of the Interior (Interior) directly supports the Trump Administration's directive to unleash America's affordable and reliable energy and natural resources through efforts to plug and remediate "orphaned" oil and gas wells – i.e., abandoned wells and well sites that do not have a responsible party able to cover plugging, remediation, and reclamation needs. Orphaned wells pose risks to the oil and gas industry and America's energy security. These abandoned sites complicate future extraction by increasing operational risks and costs, making drilling more difficult and less efficient, and jeopardizing worker and public safety. Their presence can damage surrounding reservoirs, contribute to lost field pressure, and cause industry to leave valuable, American energy resources behind.

Section 40601 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA, PL 117-58) allocated \$4.677 billion to address orphaned oil and gas wells on Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands, and authorized Interior to establish a Federal program and create grant programs for States and Tribes to address the public safety and human health threats caused by these wells. Grant funds allow States and Tribes to address the challenges orphaned oil and gas wells create to continued oil and gas resource development and extraction.

The Orphaned Wells Program Office (OWPO) administers the Federal program, and the State and Tribal grant programs.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act -- 2026 Obligation Plan (<i>\$ in 000s</i>)		
Account Name	Program Name	FY 2026 Estimate
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	Federal Program - Project Funding	17,439
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	Initial State Grants	-
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	State Formula Grants	906,682
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	State Performance Grants - Matching	333,479
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	State Performance Grants - Regulatory Improvement	-
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	Tribal Grants	60,571
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	IOGCC Cooperative Agreement	1,930
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	Federal Program - Administrative Funding	9,090
IIJA Orphaned Wells Program	OWPO Administrative Funding	11,291
Office of the Inspector General	IIJA Directed Transfer*	-
Orphaned Wells Program, Total		1,340,482

* DOI OIG funding (0.05 percent of the total program funding) was fully allocated prior to FY26.

Federal Orphaned Wells Program

The IIJA provides \$250 million for a Federal program to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned oil and gas wells on Federal lands managed by Interior or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). By plugging orphaned wells and reclaiming and restoring orphaned well sites, Interior will reduce the release of dangerous gases such as hydrogen sulfide that can adversely impact human health and pose a risk to property and energy production. Additionally, plugging orphaned wells on Federal lands contributes to increasing oil and gas production, addresses surface and groundwater contamination, restores wildlife habitat, and removes abandoned infrastructure littering the landscape, making our Federal lands more productive.

State Grant Programs

The IIJA provides over \$4 billion for grants to States. These grants support State efforts to plug, remediate, and reclaim tens of thousands of orphaned wells on State and private lands. The State grant programs include:

- Initial grants – for capacity building, orphan well inventory, and augmenting existing well plugging activities. The \$565 million awarded in State Initial Grants bolstered eligible States’ longstanding well plugging programs and helped build capacity for States to expand or begin well plugging activities.
- Formula grants – distributed to qualifying States based on a statutory formula. The \$520 million in State Formula Grants awarded to 19 States strengthened State-led orphaned well plugging, remediation and reclamation activities.
- Performance grants – distributed to qualifying States that demonstrate progress in alleviating the likelihood of future orphaned wells by increasing State spending on well plugging, remediation, and reclamation.

In general, States may use awarded funds to locate and plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned wells and well sites. State grant recipients may prioritize the wells and well sites they plug, remediate, and reclaim based on their respective land use priorities, which may include prioritizing the development of oil and gas within their respective jurisdictions.

The Department of the Interior revised the State Formula and Matching Grant Guidance to ensure that implementation of the Orphaned Wells Program is consistent with the Administration’s policy priorities to promote the advancement of energy development and fiscal responsibility. Revising the guidance to eliminate non-statutory requirements and reduce the post-award burdens on grant recipients will accelerate well plugging activities and support the Department’s efforts to unleash American energy.

Tribal Grant Programs

The IIJA provides \$150 million in grant funding to carry out orphaned well site plugging, remediation and restoration activities on Tribal lands through two types of Tribal grants:

- Program Development grants – to fund the creation and administration of Tribal programs for well identification, assessment, training, and capacity building.

- Implementation grants – to fund the plugging, remediation, and reclamation of orphaned wells and well sites on Tribal trust or restricted lands.

In addition, a Tribal Nation that does not want to apply for or manage a grant, may request in-lieu of grant (ILOG) funding. Through this funding, Tribes may request that Interior administer the well plugging on their behalf. Outside of a grant application, Tribes may request technical assistance to support practical and economic solutions to orphaned well issues.

Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC)

The OWPO coordinates with the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) and its members to solicit best management practices for the State orphaned wells grant programs. The OWPO anticipates a transfer of \$1.9 million in IJIA funds, as required by the statute, to the IOGCC in FY 2026.

Administrative Funding

The IJIA provides funding to ensure the effective, accountable, and efficient implementation of the orphaned wells programs. The OWPO works to advance American energy independence, protect taxpayers, and restore public confidence in responsible drilling. The OWPO is responsible for all programmatic development and administrative support for the grant funding provided to the States and Tribes, and for providing direct funding to Federal land management agencies for the plugging, restoration, and reclamation of orphaned wells and well sites. The OWPO spearheads stakeholder outreach and engagement to encourage industry-driven solutions. The goals of these efforts are to reduce the financial burdens of plugging orphaned wells, many of which pose serious environmental and economic risks, and advance cost-effective technologies and best practices for well remediation. By working with energy producers, regulators, and innovators, OWPO is committed to cutting red tape, supporting American jobs, and ensuring the oil and gas sector remains strong, competitive, and accountable.

Department of the Interior Inspector General (OIG)

In FY 2022, Interior's OIG received \$23.4 million to conduct independent audits and inspections of the IJIA's orphaned wells program activities. During FY 2024 and FY 2025, the OIG initiated audits of the State of Kansas, the State of Oklahoma, and the Osage Nation. During that same period, the OIG closed audits of the State of Texas, the State of Illinois, and the OWPO's State Initial Grant program implementation. The OWPO will continue to work closely with the OIG to safeguard taxpayer dollars and promote public trust by identifying and preventing fraud, waste, abuse and misconduct.

FY 2026 Planned Activities

- Award Phase 2 Formula Grants to States.
- Announce additional grant opportunities for States and Tribes.
- Identify programmatic risks and implement risk mitigation strategies.
- Continue to focus on streamlining business processes to provide responsive and efficient support to Federal partners, States and Tribes.

This page intentionally left blank.

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, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$75,397,000, 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 of the Interior 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 the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): 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.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

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, \$75,397,000, 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 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 those specified without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations.

3. Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior 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 the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): 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 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 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).

Departmentwide Programs – Working Capital Fund

Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated	2024 Actual	2025 Notional *	2026 Request
Working Capital Fund Appropriated	107,710	107,710	75,397

*Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Business Integration Office (BIO)

Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)

Program Overview

The FBMS 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 financial and business management approach through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services more efficiently and effectively, 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.

Implementing 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 communities. The BIO sustains this 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.

Since FBMS became fully operational across the Department, efforts have continued to improve, optimize, and leverage this valuable enterprise system including:

- *In-memory computing* – In FY 2024, 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, primarily real-time operational reports, greatly increasing the speed and utility of these reports, and across the FBMS application. The second phase of this modernization transformed the FBMS-wide data warehouse, significantly increasing ability to leverage FBMS data and the speed of reports against this data warehouse. The final and most complex phase of the in-memory transition is the migration to 4HANA. This phase of improvements provides improved performance for business processes and transactional data. It also provides for improved report presentation for data analysis. New enhancements in FY 2023 included creating additional High-performance Analytic Appliance (HANA) Views, which simplify and accelerate reporting. In FY 2024 the BIO completed a major milestone of the S/4HANA implementation by successfully completing the realization phase of the project and beginning cutover and conversation activities for early FY 2025 go-live. The effort to deploy S4HAHA has been a collaborative effort across DOI; the BIO conducted hundreds of workshops with the bureaus and policy offices to confirm requirements for the migration. In FY 2024 the BIO completed configuration, development, unit testing, integration testing, user acceptance testing (UAT), and mock data conversion for the S/4HANA instance. The BIO successfully went live on S/4HANA in October 2024.

- *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 the direct creation of analytics products, such as the development of multiple dashboards, 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 continued participation in the Financial Management Standards Committee, SAP Analytics Working Group and presentations to multiple stakeholders.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO implemented several system improvements utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community more rapidly while better managing risk. The BIO also implemented additional 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. Automations implemented in FY 2024 include: “OSDBOT” - The BIO’s automation team helped the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) develop an automated solution to efficiently collect and disseminate DOI performance against statutory and small socio-economic business goals. This automation positioned OSDBU to rapidly respond and implement initiatives such as the DOI-wide goal to increase performance with Indian Small Business Economic Enterprises (ISBEE). OSDBOT data and automation allowed OSDBU to develop a new analysis of ISBEE firms at DOI and to focus on deploying new performance and oversight tools to support the new DOI ISBEE goal. OSDBU was able to provide near real time performance data to bureaus and departmental leadership at an accelerated timeframe thanks to the ‘OSDBOT.’ The BIO also implemented improvements to contract closeout and backlog clean up. DOI’s Closer Bot automates contract close-out actions by capturing, analyzing, drafting modifications, and emailing Contracting Officers (CO) a list of expired contracts for potential closure. This RPA also accomplishes human-initiated contract close-outs with \$0.00 remaining, without the CO having to enter PRISM. As of FY 2024, this RPA has helped with over 91,000 zero-dollar

simplified contract closeouts. In FY 2024 the BIO also worked with DOI's Museum Office to develop the DOI Museum Collections application, which is used to establish, update and track all museum collections owned and maintained by DOI, as well as collections owned by DOI but where the physical custody of the collections is with another DOI or non-DOI entity. This app includes information for over 2,000 DOI-owned museum collections. This app moved to a live application in July 2024.

- *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 Department's financial and property management record system. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of GAOA funding. In FY 2024, the BIO continued collaboration with the GAOA Program Management Office (PMO) to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet GAOA reporting requirements.
- *Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)* – These pieces of legislation provide a financial commitment to unleash American energy, modernize critical infrastructure, streamline permitting, and promote economic growth across the Country. 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 IIJA/IRA funding. The BIO supported Interior's stewardship of IIJA/IRA funding through the development of visualizations to support project transparency and reporting.
- *Production operations support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 14,500 FBMS users and over 50,000 travel users.
- *Improved the FBMS security environment* – In 2024, the BIO implemented system-wide upgrades to strengthen the cybersecurity posture, reduce risk, and improves the audit stance of FBMS. The BIO expanded its security toolset to include data masking and data loss prevention capabilities and continued deployment of a suite of security tools that provide improved security and controls in the following areas: patch and vulnerability management; continuous monitoring of FBMS for evidence of exploitation; monitoring of IT controls including continued integration with the DOI Security Information and Event Management tool; and demonstrated compliance with security controls applicable to a FISMA moderate system. The BIO also continued implementation of a tool to scramble Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and continued a proof of concept for privileged access management. The BIO also improved cybersecurity through the implementation of Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) for all FBMS systems. MFA is an authentication method that requires the user to provide two or more verification factors to gain access to a resource such as an application, online account, or a VPN. In FY 2024 the BIO, in collaboration with the OCIO, managed a phased effort to bring all the components of FBMS in compliance with DOI's MFA requirements as well as Data in Transit (DIT), and Data at Rest (DAR) requirements. The BIO also continued participation in the strategic planning sessions for Interior's Zero Trust (ZT) Architecture mission to ensure alignment of the FBMS security strategy with DOI requirements for this critical cybersecurity initiative.

Program Performance Estimates

- *System security* – The BIO will continue to sustain technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and improve audit capabilities. Planned activities include improvements to secure highly privileged credentials, including data masking; data analytics to detect and prevent fraud; and exploration of advanced network security options for the cloud environment. These security improvements are a critical ingredient for enabling mission delivery across Interior and advancing key priorities.
- *In memory computing and usability improvements* – The BIO will complete the complex migration to in-memory computing and modernization of its platform to 4HANA. This new technology will serve as the platform for several meaningful usability improvements, including major changes to the look and feel of the system, back-end table structure changes, increased functionality, and an improved user interface. DOI will begin leveraging the new technology in FY 2025 and beyond to improve business operations and improve usability through improvements to end-user training for 4HANA and other critical initiatives and mandates.
- *Mandatory Technology Upgrade* – The BIO will begin planning a phased, critical, fact-of-life upgrade of two core components (enterprise portal and the integration platform) of FBMS’s SAP software to ensure the technical currency and viability of the FBMS solution.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO will continue to support DOI’s reporting and analytics capabilities through technological enhancements, direct creation of analytics products that support the mission and operations, and training and user empowerment efforts. Enhancements include upgrades to DOI’s core administrative and business management data reporting tools.
- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption is a multi-year effort to improve business transaction processing and reporting and 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, ETSNext) across other areas of DOI’s business operations. Roadmap development and refinement will continue to ensure that DOI is maximizing the FBMS investment in support of DOI operations.
- *Grants Management* – The BIO will continue to assist the Office of Grants Management with operations and maintenance of the Department of Health and Human Service’s GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve the management of DOI’s \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The BIO will continue to support this important program with modern data solutions, including improvements to public-facing data and building easy-to-use low-code/no-code applications to support data collection, management, and reporting.

Activity: Cybersecurity

Program Overview

Interior operates one of the most distributed, complex IT environments across the Federal government. Cybersecurity funding supports detecting and preventing major cyberattacks by managing technology assets, protecting trusted internet connections, and protecting email. The OCIO uses this funding for hardware, software, and services to detect and respond to cybersecurity attacks, protect against malicious software, analyze IT security risks, and support implementing critical network defenses Departmentwide. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is committed to maximizing efficiencies created in the realignment of Interior's IT organization by identifying and eliminating duplication of cybersecurity efforts, tools, and resources, thereby reducing costs while prioritizing implementation of the administration's agenda.

Zero Trust

Successfully modernizing the Federal government's approach to security requires a government-wide effort. Consistent with prevailing 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.

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:

Continuing to implement a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system:

- The budget continues the funding necessary to implement a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This key enterprise-wide security tool ties system event data together for a comprehensive view of IT security to protect against and mitigate cyber events.

Addressing Zero Trust Strategic Pillars:

- The 2026 budget request funds explicitly tie to:
 - o Networks:
 - Continuing SASE implementation and operation, which improves network performance and security regardless of network location.
 - Continuing advanced network threat protection for all devices and endpoints.
 - o Data: Continuing the sensitive data characterization efforts initiated in the 2023 budget.

Activity: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

Program Overview

Open Data Management - The use of data is transforming society, business, and the economy. With that transformation to society, business, and the economy, the management and use of data is increasingly important in achieving mission outcomes. New statutory 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.

The Department has initiated an enterprise data management program that supports a Geospatial Information Officer. The program is developing an enterprise data inventory, an essential system that will measure the Department's progress in achieving *U.S. Department of the Interior Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2022 to 2026* Strategic Objective 4.1: People, Communities, and Organizations benefit from the Department's data, science, and information.

Evidence and Evaluation - Efforts at the Department of the Interior support compliance with Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 and align with relevant OMB guidance, including M-19-23, M-20-12, M-21-27, M-22-12, and OMB Circular No. A-11, Part 6, Section 290: Evaluation and Evidence-Building Activities. These efforts also contribute to improving Departmental performance management under the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 and the Federal Agency Performance Act of 2024.

Evidence is rooted in data, and statistics is a core method for deriving meaningful insights to guide decision-making—ensuring choices are not based on isolated data points or anecdotes. Statisticians apply advanced methods, including sampling and survey design, to ensure high-quality data collection, identify patterns, and work with data collectors and users—such as program evaluators—to ensure statistical products are fit-for-purpose.

Currently, statistical and evidence capacity across bureaus and offices is uneven. Most existing capacity stems from staff performing collateral duties with limited formal support. To address this, the Department has established a *Statistics and Evidence Community of Practice* to support experts in the field and build capacity across the enterprise.

Program Performance Estimates

Open Data Management creates a transparent data management program that will enhance public trust in the Department's data and policy-making process while directly supporting the priorities identified in legal and administrative guidance. The program will support high-priority actions, including:

- Analyzing and accelerating natural 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 Department and beyond to understand and predict floods, droughts, and energy potential.

- Measuring the enhanced recreational value associated with reducing the deferred capital maintenance backlog on public lands.

Evidence and Evaluation supports evidence-building, including policy analysis and evaluations, across the Department with an emphasis on:

- *Evaluation Planning* – The evaluators will lead Interior’s evidence and evaluation planning to identify the priority and scope of evaluations that support the Interior’s Learning Agenda.
- *Technical Assistance* – The evaluators will review and consult on Interior’s current or ongoing evaluations and aid with bureau or office evaluation policies, programs, and budget requirements.
- *Evaluation Policy* – The evaluators will build adoption of the Interior Evaluation Policy by developing and conducting Department-wide evidence and evaluation trainings, providing assistance in planning and managing evaluations, and working with leaders to convert evaluation finds into actionable decisions and improved outcomes. The evaluators will coordinate across Interior to build a community of practice and culture that understands and uses evaluation as a tool for program improvement.
- *Policy and Statistical Analysis* – Policy analysts and statisticians will work across the Department’s bureaus and offices to identify policy options given foundational facts and program goals, and with performance and evaluation staff to ensure efficient and effective coordination across the phases of evidence-building.

In 2026, Evidence and Evaluation will execute two to four small, rapid deployment program evaluations in support of Administration priorities. The selected evaluations will be conducted in FY 2026, with findings to be considered in planning and resourcing decisions in FY 2027. The Evidence Act officials (Evaluation Officer, Statistical Official, and Chief Data Officer), along with the evaluators, will review where evaluation is most needed, the priority of the evaluation, and the best means of leveraging resources to fund the evaluation. Investments in evidence-building through program evaluation enable the Department to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of programs above and beyond more foundational data gathering such as performance measurement, policy analysis, or foundational fact-finding.

Evidence and Evaluation also anticipates achieving two goals that will advance the Department’s evidence-building and statistical capacity, and in turn, Administration priorities for using evidence to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of Federal programs:

- Piloting an enterprise-level statistical toolkit that will support (a) interoperability with the data systems used by bureaus, offices, and other partners; (b) consistency in the quality of statistical tools used by staff across the Department; and (c) flexibility to meet the varied mission needs across the Department.
- Supporting the Statistics and Evidence Community of Practice by convening the first Department-wide workshop on statistics and evidence. In addition to general statistical capacity-building, the workshop will integrate participants from priority program areas such as IJA-IRA, and from other parts of the evidence community, including data governance, evaluation, risk, and privacy.

Activity: IT Modernization Initiatives

Program Overview

DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) addresses the challenges of modernizing DOI telecommunications (IT) capabilities and promoting more efficient acquisition of field communications systems that include mobile broadband devices that provide DOI employees in the field with interoperable voice, video and data capabilities resulting in enhanced situational awareness and communications capabilities in emergency situations, wildland fire, law enforcement, land and resource management, conducting scientific studies, and emergency management. In many locations, this modernization deployment will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology, with technologies that are cheaper to operate and maintain.

Statutory and Administration directives require agencies to focus on field communications modernization Department-wide including the designation of land mobile radio (LMR) as an IT system and an emerging, urgent need to provide video and data services to public safety, emergency services, resource management, and researchers in the field. Examples of these Acts and guidance documents include:

- 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 (PL 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.
- Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (PL 104-106) - The Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA).
- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).
- FITARA Enhancement Act of 2017 (PL 115-88) - *Data Center Consolidation Initiative and Portfolio Management*.
- Communications Act of 1934 (Public Law 73-416) - *Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire or radio*.
- 2021-WR-020, *OIG Report on DOI Radio Communications Recommendations*.
- GAO-17-12 - *Emergency Communications: Improved Procurement of Land Mobile Radios Could Enhance Interoperability and Cut Costs* Published: Oct 05, 2016.
- Executive Order 13821, *Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America*.
- Executive Order 14158, *Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency"* to implement the President's DOGE Agenda, by modernizing Federal technology and software to maximize governmental efficiency and productivity.
- Executive Order 14275, *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement*.

The OCIO provides program management for planning, design, and implementation oversight of DIFCOM as well as related oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements.

Through DIFCOM, the OCIO supports deployment of mobile broadband connectivity and provides employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities across a broader set of missions.

Program Performance Estimates

DIFCOM addresses the problem of unsustainable radio infrastructure and the urgent need for field broadband connectivity. DOI is planning to diversify its DIFCOM technology to reduce its reliance on radio and leverage other solutions where operationally possible, given the following limitations:

- Radio is more expensive to procure, operate and, maintain than alternative DIFCOM technology, such as wireless broadband subscriptions or cellular and low-earth-orbit satellite communication subscriptions. Costs will be avoided by reducing radio infrastructure and converting to newer technology, while increasing field broadband capabilities.
- By modernizing communications, the Department expects to avoid costs associated with radio deferred maintenance backlogs by reducing radio infrastructure and the annual operating cost of radio systems.
- Annual lifecycle costs avoidance is expected by adapting modern solutions.

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)

	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Central Bill	\$257,260.1	\$660,514.7	\$1,235,880.8
Direct Bill	\$417,711.6	\$424,136.9	\$406,876.2
Pass Through Activities	\$523,893.2	\$300,635.3	\$303,921.2
Charge Card Rebate	\$12,135.1	\$12,500.0	\$10,476.1
Total	\$1,211,000.0	\$1,397,786.9	\$1,957,154.3

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 are conducted by the Office of Budget, with the 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 that are centrally billed. For 2026, 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	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Charge Card Oversight	\$487,117	\$521,205	\$528,893
Charge Card Operations	\$1,563,350	\$1,651,846	\$1,747,183
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	\$8,115,011	\$8,115,011	\$8,200,000
Emergent Requirements	\$1,969,610	\$2,211,938	\$0
Total	\$12,135,088	\$12,500,000	\$10,476,076

Financial Overview

In 2026, the WCF will finance delivery of \$1,957.2 million of reimbursable services. Bureaus and offices request funding in their budgets for the proposed charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund and the costs of unified administrative functions. The unification and optimization of administrative functions within DOI will achieve effectiveness, accountability and cost savings for the American taxpayer. All bureaus and offices are fully funded for their WCF bills.

Revenue reported in 2024 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2024. Revenue projected for 2025 and 2026 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 2025 and 2026 because billings are based on the goods and services actually procured.

The table following on the next pages summarizes the Fund's revenue for 2024, 2025, and 2026 by budget activity. The 2025 column has been updated from the 2025 President's Budget level to reflect current 2025 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2026 column are calculated based on these updated figures.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
Revenue by Activity

Account	<u>2024 Actual</u> (S000)	<u>2025 Estimate</u> (S000)	<u>2026 Estimate</u> (S000)
Centralized Billing			
OS Shared Services			
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	14,832.1	14,832.2	14,831.7
FBMS Business Integration Office	14,832.1	14,832.2	14,831.7
Aviation IT Services	429.6	430.0	429.6
Aviation Management	11,559.3	11,770.3	11,979.6
Office of Aviation Services	11,988.9	12,200.3	12,409.2
Conference and Special Events Services	1,610.5	1,781.3	2,001.3
Departmental Library	1,598.4	1,487.6	1,646.6
Interior Complex Management and Services	802.4	825.5	900.3
Mail Policy	304.6	265.4	342.6
Mail and Messenger Services	2,261.2	2,298.9	2,320.1
OS Safety and Health Program	-	126.2	173.8
Personal Property Accountability Services	682.8	708.7	770.3
Real Property Leasing	335.8	363.8	394.3
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	985.6	993.6	1,221.3
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	569.6	582.0	800.3
Space Management Services	667.0	812.2	993.7
Vehicle Fleet	291.0	320.2	356.9
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	10,108.9	10,565.4	11,921.6
OS Shared Services Subtotal	36,929.9	37,597.9	39,162.4
OS Activities			
Oceans, Great Lakes and Coastal Program	-	1,584.2	1,605.7
Passport and Visa Services	376.5	407.9	418.0
Assistant Secretary for Insular, International and Ocean Affairs	376.5	1,992.1	2,023.7
Administrative Record Compilation	529.2	555.1	552.5
Employment Labor Law Unit	4,674.5	5,001.3	5,082.7
Ethics	438.2	562.8	568.0
FOIA Appeals	595.5	631.1	634.9
FOIA Technology	1,740.0	1,830.3	1,835.4
Financial Disclosure System	377.8	651.0	647.9
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	531.8	560.3	627.0
Torts Management Support	2,635.1	2,819.4	2,865.3
Office of the Solicitor	11,522.1	12,611.3	12,813.6
OACIO	2,349.6	2,491.2	2,508.4
Partnerships & Philanthropy Initiatives (OPPI)	-	-	541.9
Youth & Young Adult Partnership Programs (YYP)	-	-	600.5
Policy, Management and Budget	2,349.6	2,491.2	3,650.9
CPIC	238.4	307.1	315.8
Office of Budget	238.4	307.1	315.8
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	95.3	113.0	182.2
FedCenter	22.3	23.4	23.3
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	117.6	136.4	205.5
Personnel Security	-	9,563.7	23,271.7
Drug-Free Workplace Program Services and Oversight	1,629.1	1,766.0	1,794.1
LE Records Management System (LE RMS)	8,043.9	8,437.8	8,434.3
Law Enforcement Coordination	1,485.8	1,569.9	1,698.7
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	375.5	351.0	400.7
OLES Physical Access Control System (PACS)	825.3	865.6	861.6
OLES Training and Compliance - OSSTP	-	50.0	49.7
Physical Security Assessments	-	-	270.2
Security (MIB)	9,033.9	9,440.7	9,428.4

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (\$000)	2025 Estimate (\$000)	2026 Estimate (\$000)
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	894.9	1,073.6	1,239.2
Victim Witness Coordinator	523.9	543.1	570.2
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	22,812.3	33,661.5	48,018.6
Congressional & Legislative Affairs	-	3,594.2	8,745.8
External Affairs	-	1,506.3	3,665.4
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	723.3	1,054.6	1,067.8
Secretary's Immediate Office	723.3	6,155.1	13,479.0
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	434.4	467.6	479.1
DOI National Security Program Manager	-	-	269.7
Emergency Management Reporting System (WebEOC)	56.0	58.8	58.5
Emergency Notification System	343.1	359.9	358.2
Emergency Preparedness	1,394.0	1,448.5	1,504.1
Emergency Response	1,707.3	1,712.9	2,053.7
Emergency Response All Hazards Team	-	252.0	265.0
Federal Mission Resilience	-	411.6	419.6
IOC Network	88.3	92.6	92.2
Interior Operations Center	3,177.7	3,250.6	3,758.2
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	243.3	255.2	254.0
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	229.2	227.6	230.8
Secretary's Secure Communications	479.5	696.1	692.8
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (SHIRA)	524.1	552.5	553.1
Office of Emergency Management	8,676.9	9,786.0	10,988.9
Financial Management	-	40,843.0	99,384.6
Business Enterprise Accountability Risk System (BEARS)	2,079.8	1,776.4	1,768.0
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	1,179.4	1,302.1	1,317.1
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	32.9	34.6	34.4
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	2,056.9	2,302.2	2,461.6
Partnerships	304.3	291.8	341.3
Travel Management Center	266.1	269.8	298.6
e-Travel	1,067.6	1,037.0	1,032.1
Office of Financial Management	6,987.0	47,856.9	106,637.8
Federal Financial Assistance	-	24,656.4	59,997.2
Office of Grants Management	-	24,656.4	59,997.2
Invasive Species Coordinator	308.0	315.4	334.3
Office of Policy Analysis	308.0	315.4	334.3
Document Management Unit	1,636.3	1,537.7	1,420.0
FOIA Operations	2,570.7	2,532.5	2,520.5
Office of the Executive Secretariat	4,207.0	4,070.2	3,940.5
Alaska Affairs Office	1,353.9	1,355.7	1,349.3
Alaska Affairs Office	1,353.9	1,355.7	1,349.3
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	50.3	51.6	51.4
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	50.3	51.6	51.4
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	1,351.3	1,417.5	1,410.8
ARLIS	1,351.3	1,417.5	1,410.8
Procurement	-	61,404.2	149,416.8
Departmental Museum	1,266.4	1,260.0	1,324.4
Facility Maintenance Management	311.4	307.5	320.5
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	46.2	30.0	33.2
MCMS	636.4	2,133.3	2,458.2
Renewable Energy Certificates	105.8	-	-

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (S000)	2025 Estimate (S000)	2026 Estimate (S000)
Space Management Initiative	541.6	575.5	859.9
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	2,907.8	65,710.4	154,413.0
Invasive Species Council	1,277.4	1,256.3	1,324.6
National Invasive Species Council	1,277.4	1,256.3	1,324.6
Communications	-	28,136.0	68,464.2
Departmental News and Information	1,593.5	1,784.3	1,802.7
Photographic Services	243.5	264.7	284.9
Social Media Management Tool	1,180.2	1,271.2	1,265.2
Office of Communications	3,017.2	31,456.2	71,817.0
Human Resources	-	81,412.3	198,069.7
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	667.2	611.5	667.4
Anti-Harassment Coordinator	246.6	263.4	267.4
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	668.5	714.5	711.2
Enterprise Workforce Analytics	-	-	303.9
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	296.0	248.5	447.5
Human Resources Accountability Team	679.5	609.9	943.3
Human Resources Accountability Team IT	-	61.1	88.4
IMART	804.2	843.6	839.6
My DOI Career O&M	379.3	479.1	476.9
OPM Federal Employment Services	574.7	664.6	671.4
USA Performance Licenses	-	54.0	54.0
USA Performance Program Support	211.2	612.5	632.5
Office of Human Resources	4,527.2	86,575.0	204,173.2
Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity	-	15,262.2	33,967.8
EEO Complaints Tracking System	70.0	177.5	176.6
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	495.9	525.2	531.8
Office of Civil Rights	565.9	15,964.8	34,676.2
Business Enterprise Accountability Risk System (BEARS)	-	405.2	403.3
Planning and Performance Management	1,527.0	1,430.0	1,470.6
Office of Planning and Performance Management	1,527.0	1,835.2	1,874.0
Workers Compensation	-	1,123.5	2,733.9
Department-wide Workers Compensation Program Coordination	615.5	608.9	741.3
Occupational Safety and Health	1,896.1	1,981.3	2,266.4
Safety Management Information System	1,308.5	1,473.5	1,499.4
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	3,820.1	5,187.2	7,241.0
Training and Development	-	13,981.4	34,021.4
DOI Talent Learning Help Desk	883.5	601.3	526.3
DOI Talent Learning Program Support	873.1	695.0	700.3
DOIU Management	668.2	850.5	785.2
Department-Wide Training Programs	1,048.4	1,131.2	1,220.0
Leadership Development Programs	1,002.9	953.2	1,155.7
Learning and Performance Center Management	1,125.6	871.0	875.6
DOI University (DOIU)	5,601.7	19,083.6	39,284.5
CFO Financial Statement Audit	6,350.5	5,002.6	4,979.0
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	459.2	555.1	552.5
Federal Executive Board OPM	504.3	582.9	580.1
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	671.2	945.3	957.5
OPM SuitEA	162.1	175.1	174.3
Department-wide Activities	8,147.3	7,261.1	7,243.4
OS Activities Subtotal	92,465.8	381,194.3	787,264.3

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (S000)	2025 Estimate (S000)	2026 Estimate (S000)
IT Shared Services			
Information Resources and Technology	-	116,531.8	283,560.7
OCIO Information Technology	-	116,531.8	283,560.7
Assessment and Authorization Services	197.9	198.1	205.8
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	2,099.0	2,098.6	2,144.4
Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring (formerly CDM Phase 1 and 2)	8,174.4	7,162.2	7,551.1
Cybersecurity Division	1,168.2	1,181.2	1,237.2
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	3,355.5	3,544.7	3,479.6
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	2,140.4	2,176.9	2,138.2
IT Security	1,197.5	1,216.6	1,297.3
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	1,453.3	1,298.2	1,413.0
Privacy and Civil Liberties	1,422.8	1,433.5	1,542.0
Threat Management	10,873.5	10,993.4	10,710.0
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	32,082.5	31,303.4	31,718.8
Hosting Services	1,083.7	1,102.5	1,216.4
IT Budget Formulation and Portfolio Development	4,804.1	4,703.4	4,703.6
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	999.1	952.1	952.9
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	120.0	123.6	124.6
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	35.8	36.8	36.2
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	124.2	128.0	124.2
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan DHS	35.0	36.1	35.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	144.4	148.7	152.9
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	1,527.0	1,527.8	1,056.0
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	137.0	141.1	137.0
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) GSA	741.2	763.5	530.4
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB)	79.8	82.2	100.0
e-Gov - Program Manager	163.0	169.5	175.1
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	1,421.0	1,463.7	1,091.9
e-Gov Hiring Assessment Line of Business (HALoB)	132.0	136.0	132.0
OCIO Program Management Division	11,547.3	11,514.9	10,568.1
ESN-Consolidating EIS Voice Services to ESN Model	652.3	651.5	831.8
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	4,035.7	3,593.8	3,748.1
Enterprise Services Network (ESN) - Central Bill Pass-Throughs	16,664.8	16,925.9	18,253.5
Federal Relay Service	968.0	968.0	760.0
Frequency Management Support	1,161.3	1,122.8	1,164.2
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	1,242.7	-	-
MIB Data Networking	574.9	749.2	787.5
MIB WIFI	615.0	615.0	615.0
NTIA Spectrum Management	2,399.5	2,447.5	2,496.4
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	1,092.7	1,079.4	1,066.8
Telecommunication Services	1,477.5	1,846.7	2,000.1
OCIO Telecommunications Services	30,884.4	29,999.9	31,723.4
Active Directory Federated Services	3,467.1	3,475.7	3,523.1
IT Desktop Software Administration	901.9	840.1	799.7
Online Support	828.0	813.3	808.4
Unified Messaging - Oversight and Management	549.4	550.4	563.9
OCIO End User Services	5,746.4	5,679.6	5,695.1
Bison Support System (BSS)	5,408.4	6,104.8	6,131.2
Customer Support Services	936.2	1,013.7	1,018.7
Enterprise Cloud Connect Infrastructure	1,224.0	1,224.0	-
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	7,568.6	8,342.5	7,149.9
Geospatial Services	462.7	473.6	492.3
Information Management Compliance	3,826.0	3,851.1	3,021.4
National Archives and Records Administration	134.0	134.0	134.0

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (\$000)	2025 Estimate (\$000)	2026 Estimate (\$000)
OS Records Office	-	-	954.9
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	1,165.2	1,158.9	1,222.1
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	5,587.9	5,617.6	5,824.8
IT Shared Services Subtotal	93,417.1	208,989.6	376,240.7
Interior Business Center			
DOI Talent	4,620.1	4,667.4	4,809.7
Employee Express CB	855.9	844.0	846.7
Federal Personnel and Payroll System CB	22,424.6	20,765.7	20,906.6
HR System Integration Framework	829.4	823.0	843.8
IBC Human Resources Directorate	28,730.0	27,100.1	27,406.8
Accounting Ops - Household Goods	174.7	168.3	187.7
Quarters CB	743.5	648.6	671.5
IBC Financial Management Directorate	918.2	816.9	859.2
Acquisition Services Aviation	4,799.1	4,815.7	4,947.5
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	4,799.1	4,815.7	4,947.5
Interior Business Center Subtotal	34,447.3	32,732.8	33,213.5
Centralized Billing Total	257,260.1	660,514.7	1,235,880.8
Direct Billing			
OS Shared Services			
FBMS DOI-IT Support	842.5	838.2	867.2
e-Travel Implementation	-	1,688.0	1,688.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	842.5	2,526.2	2,555.2
Aviation Management	2,199.1	2,202.8	2,206.8
DOI Aircraft Usage and Bulk Inventory	14,031.3	14,023.2	14,044.0
Office of Aviation Services	16,230.4	16,226.0	16,250.8
Building Automation System	30.0	30.0	30.0
Creative Communications	41.0	41.0	120.0
Lease Administration - MIB	859.4	859.1	955.7
MIB Operation and Maintenance	17,690.4	18,410.9	19,026.0
Reimbursable Mail Services	528.5	516.8	532.5
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	157.2	125.6	109.8
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	19,306.5	19,983.3	20,774.1
Valuation Services	2,215.8	2,251.3	2,290.4
Appraisal and Valuation Service Office	2,215.8	2,251.3	2,290.4
OS Shared Services Subtotal	38,595.2	40,986.9	41,870.5
OS Activities			
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	700.0	-	-
Assistant Secretary for Insular, International and Ocean Affairs	700.0	-	-
MIB/Udall Building Budget Support	-	243.5	248.3
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	1,654.8	1,687.5	1,723.3
Office of Budget	1,654.8	1,931.0	1,971.5
Recycle Program	40.0	40.0	40.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	40.0	40.0	40.0
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	1,144.0	1,483.7	1,567.3
Drug and Alcohol Testing Additional Services IT	22.3	-	-
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	2,316.5	2,365.8	2,283.7
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	197.8	175.8	178.3

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (S000)	2025 Estimate (S000)	2026 Estimate (S000)
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	11.4	11.7	12.9
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services	5,933.8	6,508.0	6,663.9
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	9,625.8	10,545.0	10,706.1
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	790.6	925.4	940.6
Secretary's Immediate Office	790.6	925.4	940.6
Single Audit Clearinghouse	107.2	104.1	103.6
e-Travel	-	2,442.5	2,431.0
Office of Financial Management	107.2	2,546.6	2,534.6
Indirect Cost Services	4,517.2	4,950.3	5,448.0
Office of Grants Management	4,517.2	4,950.3	5,448.0
USA Hire Assessment Tools	385.0	385.0	-
USA Performance Licenses 2024	54.0	-	-
eOPF	829.2	869.8	865.7
Office of Human Resources	1,268.2	1,254.8	865.7
Diversity Change Training	209.6	-	-
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	173.0	181.4	180.6
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	4.2	4.4	4.4
Office of Civil Rights	386.8	185.9	185.0
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	2,330.3	2,309.6	2,790.0
DOI Learning Management System	340.8	357.5	314.0
Government-Wide Forums	694.6	724.8	1,926.1
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	625.0	655.6	442.0
National Indian Programs Training Center (NIPTC) Maintenance	55.0	57.7	107.2
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SESCDP)	449.8	471.9	773.5
DOI University (DOIU)	4,495.5	4,577.1	6,352.9
Federal Consulting Group	24,112.3	24,868.3	-
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU	24,112.3	24,868.3	-
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	511.7	511.7	511.7
OPM Credit Monitoring	579.8	579.8	579.8
Transportation Benefits (Transit Subsidies)	175.0	175.0	175.0
Department-wide Activities	1,266.5	1,266.5	1,266.5
OS Activities Subtotal	48,964.9	53,090.8	30,311.0
IT Shared Services			
CDM Licenses	2,465.2	1,665.2	1,462.8
CDM Phase 2 - SailPoint	524.3	508.8	628.0
Data-at-Rest Initiative	197.8	-	-
End Point Manager Licenses	2,140.9	2,205.1	2,271.3
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	11,217.5	11,320.4	9,885.3
Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO)	11,426.8	11,429.0	11,336.4
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	27,972.5	27,128.4	25,583.8
Core Hosting Services	25,950.3	25,922.0	26,532.5
OCIO Hosting Services	25,950.3	25,922.0	26,532.5
AQD EIS Supplemental Bill	3,063.6	738.6	2,108.6
COMSEC Program	260.4	264.7	269.6
Denver Phone System	547.0	-	-
Enterprise Infrastructure Solution (EIS) Voice	7,056.0	7,056.0	9,041.2
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	32,025.6	32,025.6	26,168.0
Frequency Management Support	73.1	75.0	78.0
ISSO Network Support Services	5,074.8	6,059.9	6,927.4

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2026 Budget Justification

Account	2024 Actual (S000)	2025 Estimate (S000)	2026 Estimate (S000)
ISSO Telecommunications	978.1	495.2	1.0
Phone Modernization	403.4	424.1	-
Radio Security	237.9	464.3	473.9
OCIO Telecommunications Services	49,719.9	47,603.4	45,067.6
Active Directory Federated Services (ADFS)	626.6	616.3	-
Desktop Services	6,852.0	7,054.9	7,784.0
Microsoft Support Services	1,519.0	1,519.0	688.1
Unified Messaging - Cloud	23,210.6	23,229.7	25,751.4
OCIO End User Services	32,208.2	32,419.9	34,223.6
Services for Human Resource and Financial Management Shared Services	9,020.5	7,518.1	7,587.4
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	9,020.5	7,518.1	7,587.4
Electronic Records Management	5,706.9	7,856.6	5,266.5
GeoPlatform Services	797.7	816.5	1,645.6
Geospatial Enterprise Licenses	8,350.8	8,344.1	9,857.1
Login.gov	147.4	149.1	287.4
National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) Access	2,017.0	1,900.0	2,000.0
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	17,019.8	19,066.3	19,056.6
IT Shared Services Subtotal	161,891.2	159,658.0	158,051.5
Interior Business Center			
Employee Express DB	1,243.9	1,261.2	1,284.2
FPPS Casuals	609.1	604.1	610.9
FedTalent	1,624.4	1,882.8	1,874.6
Federal Personnel and Payroll System DB	54,603.0	51,982.7	53,054.1
HR Systems Integration Framework	2,019.7	2,060.3	2,141.3
HRD Special Projects	-	2,486.3	2,487.3
Human Resource Management Systems	3,903.9	4,115.5	4,322.8
Human Resources Operational Services	10,347.9	11,347.1	12,702.5
Learning Content	11.8	12.5	11.2
Learning Content License Passthrough (IT)	1,411.2	1,523.9	1,421.9
Leave and Earning Statements	251.5	243.7	237.9
Migrations/Conversions	1,023.8	1,058.2	869.6
Monster Hiring Solutions	189.9	158.0	108.7
Monster Hiring Solutions License Passthrough	3,423.4	-	-
Monster Hiring Solutions License Passthrough (IT)	-	3,155.7	3,153.0
Quicktime	11,352.6	12,086.5	10,624.0
Special Projects	1,906.3	-	-
USA Staffing	67.9	75.2	55.7
USA Staffing Licenses Passthrough (IT)	6,914.2	8,010.5	8,885.4
IBC Human Resources Directorate	100,904.5	102,064.2	103,845.0
Accounting Ops - General Accounting	3,786.4	3,573.8	3,739.6
Accounting Ops - Intragovernmental Payments	1,927.1	-	-
Accounting Ops - PCS/Travel Coord	1,697.0	1,627.9	1,626.2
Accounting Ops - Process Automation	79.0	97.3	105.1
Accounting Ops - Rec/Rev/Reimb	3,105.9	3,254.6	3,349.7
Accounting Ops - TDY/Local Payments	2,283.3	2,339.7	2,408.7
Accounting Ops - Vendor Payments (Commercial Payments)	4,286.2	4,369.6	4,444.0
Acquisition Audit Services	2,430.6	3,556.8	3,767.8
Charge Card Support Operations	1,601.6	1,651.8	1,747.2
Contracting Officer's Representative Support Service	441.3	821.4	1,190.9
FMD Special Projects	103.9	276.1	660.6
FMD Special Projects (IT)	-	-	31.9
OFF O&M Pass-Through (IT)	3,507.4	3,793.7	3,863.9
Oracle Federal Financials Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	18,802.4	18,564.7	19,306.3
Project Management Service	2,100.4	2,070.8	2,360.0
Quarters DB	523.2	458.5	474.8

Departmentwide Programs**FY 2026 Budget Justification**

Account	<u>2024 Actual</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>2025 Estimate</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>2026 Estimate</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
eTravel Solutions	1,667.3	1,621.7	1,572.3
IBC Financial Management Directorate	48,343.0	48,078.2	50,649.0
Acquisition Services	19,012.8	20,258.9	22,149.3
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	19,012.8	20,258.9	22,149.3
Interior Business Center Subtotal	168,260.3	170,401.2	176,643.3
Direct Billing Total	417,711.6	424,136.9	406,876.2
<u>Charge Card Rebates</u>			
OS Activities			
Charge Card Rebate Program	12,135.1	12,500.0	10,476.1
Charge Card Rebates Subtotal	12,135.1	12,500.0	10,476.1

This page intentionally left blank.

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 the 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 Country'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 that 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			
	2024	2025	2026
Revenue	82,264.6	60,286.0	96,136.4
Operating Expenses	62,859.0	59,186.0	93,536.4
Net Reserve Contribution	19,405.6	1,100.0	2,600.0

2025 and 2026 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 – 2025.

Department of the Interior
Use of IFF Capital Improvement Reserve
2004 - 2025
Dollars in thousands

Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems ^{1/}	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2023	\$82,100	\$65,977	\$9,694	\$157,771
2024	0	0	0	0
2025 ^{2/}	0	0	0	0
Total	\$82,100	\$65,977	\$9,694	\$157,771

1/ An IT System of one or more computers, associated software, and data storage.

2/ 2025 Usage is through May 5, 2025.

This page intentionally left blank.

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 address the Department of the Interior's deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires prioritization, consistent with lifecycle investment plans 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 for projects that address priority deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues, up to \$1.9 billion, 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. The annual funding is allocated to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

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) and authorized annual deposits of up to \$1.9 billion into the LRF for five years, from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025, based on prior year qualified energy development revenues. In the 2026 President's budget the Administration proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years (fiscal years 2026-2030). LRF was established 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.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2024 Actual	2025 Notional^{1,2}	2026 Estimate¹
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF)	2,168,004	2,187,000	2,139,000
Sequestration ³	-92,055	-108,414	-105,678
Previously Unavailable ³	92,055	92,055	108,414
Transfer to U.S. Forest Service	-295,931	-325,201	-328,050
TOTAL, DOI LRF	1,872,073	1,845,440	1,813,686

¹ FY 2025 and FY 2026 LRF amounts include anticipated interest.

² Resource Levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

³ Amounts deposited into LRF from qualified miscellaneous receipts derived from oil, gas, coal, alternative or renewable energy are subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7% which, by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs 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 for projects that address priority deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues, up to \$1.9 billion, 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. The annual funding is allocated to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and 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 of the GAOA LRF program. The GAOA PMO issues guidance and helps to coordinate the strategic selection and efficient execution of priority deferred maintenance projects, with the overarching goal of addressing the Department of the Interior’s deferred maintenance backlog and improving the condition of its deteriorating assets.

The GAOA PMO works collaboratively with the GAOA bureaus and numerous Department of the Interior offices, including the Office of the Solicitor, the Office of Budget, the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, the Office of Policy Analysis, and the Office of Financial Management.

Across the initial five years of funding, GAOA LRF has made a transformative impact in addressing critical infrastructure needs. The fund is expected to address roughly \$5.9 billion of deferred maintenance

and repairs on nearly 4,000 Department of the Interior real property assets across the country. Once these projects are completed, three percent of assets within the four GAOA bureaus will have been repaired, replaced, or divested.

Yet much work remains, and Interior strongly supports the reauthorization of the LRF as part of the 2026 President's budget. The budget proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years at the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Reauthorization will allow Interior Bureaus to continue utilizing lifecycle efficient methods to address priority deferred maintenance needs through infrastructure repair, replacement, and divestiture. Infrastructure investments under a reauthorized fund will enhance operational efficiency and public safety, increase recreational access, improve service delivery, reduce liabilities associated with deferred maintenance, and ensure that facilities on public lands meet the needs of visitors, our workforce, and local communities.

Accomplishments To Date

The Department of the Interior's FY 2021-2025 GAOA LRF allocations funded 396 projects across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and multiple U.S. territories. At project completion, the first five years of GAOA LRF-funded projects at Interior are estimated to address \$5.9 billion in deferred maintenance, support an average of 17,000 jobs annually, and contribute an average of \$1.9 billion to the U.S. economy per year. Highlights of the Department of the Interior's accomplishments implementing the GAOA LRF program in its first five years are as follows:

- Allocated nearly \$8.3 billion in funding for 396 projects addressing high-priority deferred maintenance across asset types, including transportation, housing, recreation infrastructure, water infrastructure, operational buildings, and schools.

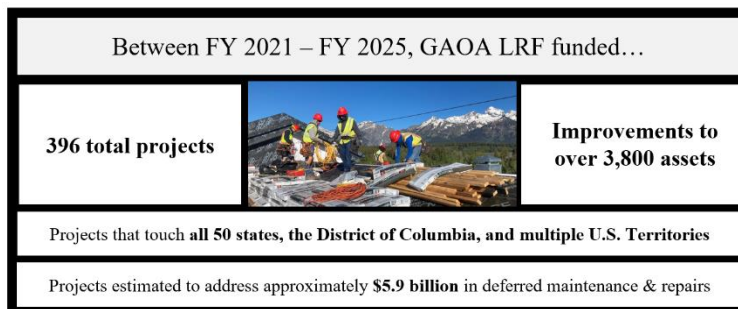


Figure 1 - Image; Grand Teton National Park – Photo Credit: NPS

- Collectively, these projects are expected to repair, improve, replace, or demolish more than 3,800 real property assets, three percent of the total inventory for the four LRF bureaus.
- As of March 31, 2025, approximately four years after receiving authorization to proceed with the first set of GAOA LRF projects, Interior has obligated nearly \$3.3 billion with 108 projects in a pre-construction phase, 104 projects in the construction phase, and 109 projects with construction complete. Seventy (70) additional projects were funded in FY 2025.
- The National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service used GAOA LRF-funded Maintenance Action Teams to complete maintenance and repair work at hundreds of locations, utilizing in-house staff members skilled in a variety of trades to travel regionally and complete deferred maintenance and repair activities at small- to medium-sized units.
- Earned more than \$621 million in investment earnings to fund future GAOA LRF projects as of March 31, 2025. FY 2025 investment interest is anticipated to exceed \$285 million, which vastly surpasses the GAOA LRF program's indirect costs and is used in addition to the annual \$1.9 billion from energy development revenues.
- Held more than 50 project site visits, groundbreakings, and ribbon cuttings at GAOA LRF project sites, engaging with external stakeholder groups and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organization partners.

GAOA LRF Asset Improvement

Assets Improved with FY 2021-FY 2025 GAOA LRF Funding

The Bureau of Indian Education, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collectively manage over 127,000 real property assets ranging from visitor centers, campsites, trails, water and wastewater treatment facilities, roadways, parking lots, employee housing structures, monuments, and many more. The first five years of the GAOA LRF will improve the condition of more than 3,800 unique assets, approximately 3% of the total asset portfolio for these bureaus. Due to the variety of asset types that Interior is improving with GAOA LRF, Interior has grouped the thousands of assets into seven broad use categories: Recreational and Visitor Experience Assets, Water Infrastructure and Other Utilities, Operational Buildings, Transportation Assets, Housing Assets, BIE Schools and Related Assets, and All Other Assets. Figure 2 shows the distribution of assets impacted by FY 2021-FY 2025 GAOA LRF projects in each asset use category.

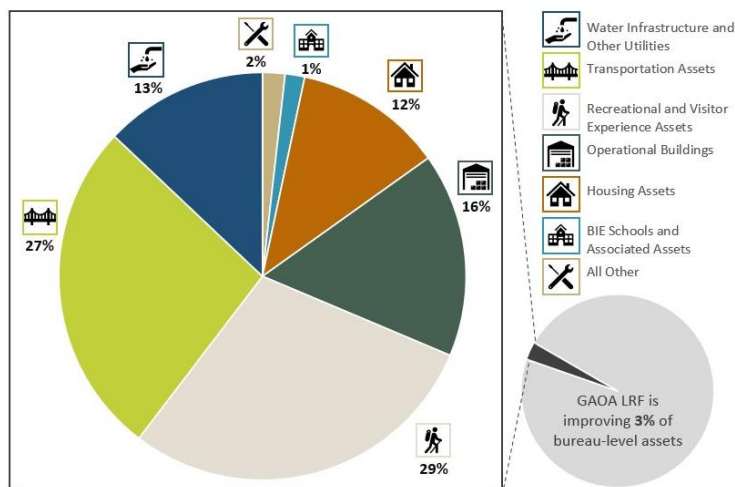


Figure 2 – Across the four Interior bureaus, GAOA LRF funding will improve assets in the above asset use categories.

The following pages highlight several LRF projects, including brief descriptions of their impacts and benefits.

*Bureau of Indian Education****Project: Many Farms High School******Location: Navajo Region, Arizona***

Many Farms High School, located in the heart of the Navajo Nation in Arizona, serves students in grades 9-12. The Bureau of Indian Education recently broke ground on this project to consolidate current education programs housed in multiple buildings on the campus into a single facility to provide a safe and positive environment conducive to learning. Project work will also include improving security systems, installing new perimeter fencing, expanding parking, and improving accessibility.



Figure 3 – Architectural rendering of the new Many Farms High School campus. Photo Credit: Seven Generations Architecture & Engineering

Project: Education Demolition Project a
Location: Navajo Region; Arizona, New Mexico

Figure 4 – Aerial view of Building 656 demolition at T'iis Nazbas Community School. Photo Credit: EQMS, Roynell Benally.

The Bureau of Indian Education has demolished over 200,000 square feet of education buildings to improve the learning environment for students at five schools across Arizona and New Mexico: Lukachukai Boarding School, Mariano Lake Community School, Ojo Encino Day School, Pueblo Pintado Community School, and T'iis Nazbas Community School. Removing these buildings will improve safety to provide an environment conducive for student learning and reduce operation and maintenance costs.

*Bureau of Land Management****Project: Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark Repairs******Location: Fairbanks District, Alaska***

Figure 5 –Construction worker replaces rotten boards with new siding on the Mule Barn at Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark. Photo Credit: BLM/Stuart Mitchell

The Bureau of Land Management has substantially completed major repairs to several structures at Fort Egbert National Historic Landmark, a restored, early 20th century military outpost that offers an immersive experience in Alaska's gold-mining history. Project work included removing lead-based paint and asbestos at the Fort, repainting facilities to protect historical and cultural resources from moisture decay and damage, and repairing the Mule Barn roof. These repairs will address safety concerns and protect and maintain the important historic buildings, archaeological sites, and museum collections at the site.

Project: Jack Wilson Headquarters Repairs & Uninterruptible Power Supply Replacement***Location: National Interagency Fire Center, Idaho***

The Bureau of Land Management completed replacements and repairs to the Jack Wilson Headquarters building at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). NIFC is home to several Federal agencies and State agencies that contribute to the Country's wildland fire management. The 2026 budget consolidates a new, centralized U.S. Wildland Fire Service in Interior to lead Federal wildfire response and be responsible for fire management on more than 690 million surface acres administered by Interior and the Forest Service. The building needed numerous replacements and repairs, including replacing two server room uninterruptible power system units, along with two back-up battery banks, to modernize critical infrastructure supporting wildland firefighting activities. The project also repaired the main entrance lobby, improving the subgrade, which previously resulted in broken floor tiles, and repaired aging and failing HVAC components. These replacements and repairs improve working conditions, reduce the need for future repairs, and modernize infrastructure to increase productivity.



Figure 6 – In-progress construction in the interior of the Jack Wilson Headquarters building. Photo Credit: BLM/Carrie Bilbao

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Project: Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access
Location: Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan

Nestled in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, Seney National Wildlife Refuge is a popular recreation site and serves as a breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife. The visitor center and office buildings at the refuge had aged beyond their useful life and no longer adequately supported visitation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is replacing the buildings with one consolidated facility that will co-locate both the visitor center and offices and will provide an improved visitor experience. Project work also includes replacing parking areas, resurfacing the entrance road, and rehabilitating the Pine Ridge Nature Trail.

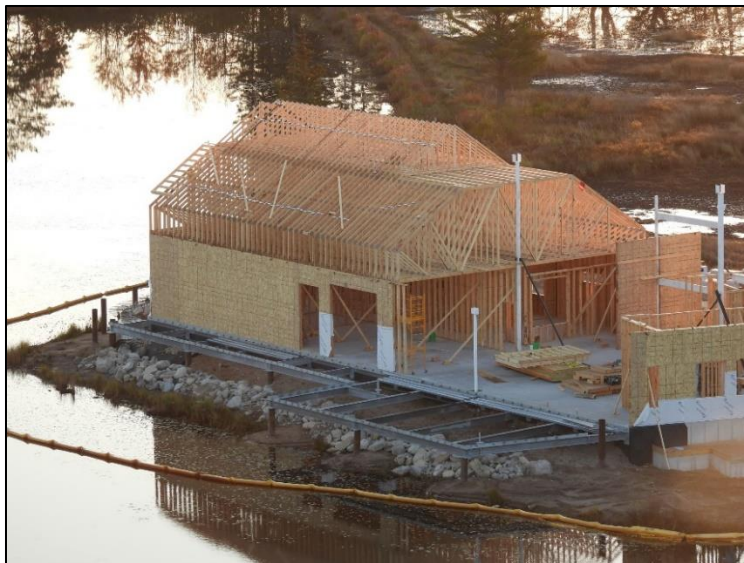


Figure 7 –Aerial view of new visitor center under construction at Seney National Wildlife Refuge. Photo Credit: USFWS

Project: Consolidate and Modernize Habitat and Public Use Facilities
Location: Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, Texas



Figure 8 – New visitor center at Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge. Photo Credit: USFWS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed a replacement and major demolition project at Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge in Texas. The GAOA LRF project replaced the aged and insufficient facilities and consolidated them into a new administrative and visitor facility and a multi-purpose maintenance building. It also replaced fences, allowing staff to distribute cattle across the refuge to prevent overgrazing, which supports improved habitat management for the Attwater's Prairie-Chicken. These improvements will enable the refuge to properly manage their grasslands and provide interpretive and environmental education to the public.

***Project: Maintenance Action Team at Patuxent Research Refuge
Location: Patuxent Research Refuge, Maryland***



Figure 9 – Left: In progress photo of accessible deck and ramp construction at Patuxent Research Refuge. Right: Ribbon cutting ceremony of the Redington Boardwalk led by GAOA LRF staff at the refuge. Photo Credits: USFWS

In addition to large-scale infrastructure projects, GAOA LRF provides funding for Maintenance Action Teams (MATs) at the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). At FWS, these geographically based teams with experience in a variety of traditional trades enable FWS to complete historic preservation projects in a consistent and cost-effective manner. FWS utilized a MAT to replace a boardwalk, deck, and access ramp for the refuge's staff quarters at Patuxent Research Refuge, a 13,000-acre refuge of tranquil forest, meadow and wetlands in Maryland. The team removed the existing boardwalk and replaced it with a new Americans with Disabilities Act compliant boardwalk with entrance/exit ramps to the quarters building, to be enjoyed by refuge staff and visitors.

*National Park Service****Project: Foothills Parkway Rehabilitation******Location: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee***

Figure 10 – Workers resetting the stone curb along a pullout on Foothills Parkway in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Photo Credit: NPS

The National Park Service has substantially completed a rehabilitation project on the Foothills Parkway in Tennessee, which offers a beautiful panoramic perspective of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The highly traveled road experienced significant wear and tear, degrading driving conditions for park visitors and employees. The GAOA LRF project repaired and rehabilitated pullouts, parking areas, guardrails, drainage structures, shoulders, signage, and other road safety components, helping ensure safe driving conditions. Project work also included constructing ramps with curb cuts to provide access to interpretive panels and to meet Federal accessibility guidelines.

Project: Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Hotel and Correct Critical Safety Hazards***Location: Yosemite National Park, California***

The Ahwahnee Hotel in California's Yosemite National Park is a historic, 1920s-era hotel known for its beautiful architecture and stunning views of Yosemite's recognizable cliffs and waterfalls. This historic hotel had seismic vulnerabilities, a deteriorated kitchen floor structure, and an HVAC system nearing failure. The GAOA LRF project is completing seismic retrofits to the hotel while protecting the building's historic value, which includes installing structural bracing, replacing the kitchen floor, and reinforcing fireplaces and chimneys. Work also includes replacing historic windows, upgrading fireproofing, replacing HVAC in the dining room and kitchen, and rebuilding the surrounding terrace to the original design.

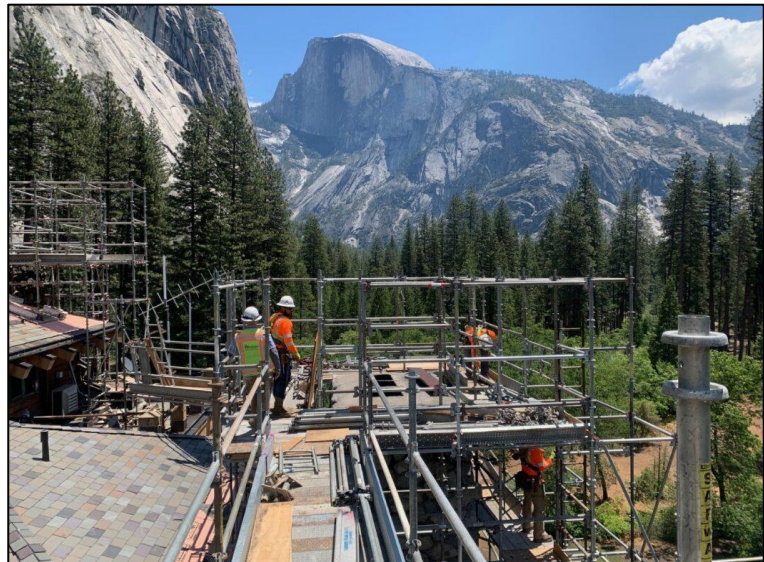


Figure 11 – Construction scaffolding on the exterior of the Historic Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite National Park. Photo Credit: NPS Staff

***Project: Maintenance Action Team at Fort Pulaski National Monument
Location: Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia***



Figure 12 – MAT worker conducts repair work at Fort Pulaski National Monument. Photo Credit: NPS

In addition to large-scale infrastructure projects, GAOA LRF provides funding for Maintenance Action Teams (MATs) at the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. At NPS, these geographically based teams with experience in a variety of traditional trades enable the NPS to complete projects in a consistent and cost-effective manner, at places like the Fort Pulaski National Monument. Standing guard over the Savannah River for over 150 years, Fort Pulaski is the site of the first use of rifled artillery technology in military history during the Civil War. A MAT recently completed critical historic preservation work that rehabilitated the Fort's iconic brickwork and ventilation systems. The MAT restored damaged masonry, replaced missing or broken bricks, and applied hot wax to help preserve the Fort's bronze plaques.

Additional information about the Department of the Interior's projects can be found on its GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

Reauthorization and FY 2026 Project Lists

The budget proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years, maintaining the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Investments made under this reauthorized fund will not only enhance operational efficiency and public safety but also improve service delivery, reduce liabilities associated with deferred maintenance, and ensure that facilities on public lands adequately serve both visitors and communities. Additionally, these investments will significantly benefit recreational assets and access, promoting a more enjoyable experience for all visitors. Interior looks forward to sharing the fiscal year 2026 LRF project list and project data sheets at a later date following the budget release.

This page intentionally left blank.

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.

Program Overview

The Land and Water Conservation Fund 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. The Department of the Interior’s 2026 budget proposes a new program for LWCF that supports investments in facilities and deferred maintenance to improve public access to recreation.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. LWCF receives revenue from offshore oil and gas leasing to support outdoor recreation and conservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources across the country. Every State and most counties in the Country have benefited from the LWCF since its establishment. The Department of the Interior’s LWCF mandatory funded programs include:

- Federal Deferred Maintenance programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service (New)
- Federal Land Acquisition programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service
- National Park Service Grants
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service Grants
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act Grants
- 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 Great American Outdoors Act amended the LWCF Act to make LWCF funding permanent and LWCF funding is provided through a mandatory account. 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. LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7%. Beginning in FY 2022, the sequestered amount becomes available or “pops up” in the following year. Unless otherwise

indicated, amounts referenced in this section reflect the Net Budget Authority that would be available for programs to execute after sequestration adjustments.

Mandatory Funded LWCF Programs

The 2026 budget submission for LWCF includes \$681.8 million for Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund programs. Programs increase public accessibility to the outdoors, provide recreation opportunities, and expand cultural activities. The LWCF programs leverage partners, local communities, Tribal Nations, and stakeholders to accomplish these goals. Interior's allocation for LWCF includes \$30.0 million for inholdings on Federal lands, \$375.7 million for grant programs, and \$276.1 million for a new deferred maintenance LWCF program that will provide the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management with additional funding to address deferred maintenance. An additional \$117.9 million is estimated to be available for State LWCF grants in 2026 from offshore oil and gas revenue in the Gulf of America.

Proposed LWCF Deferred Maintenance Program

With increasing visitation to public lands and tens of thousands of aging assets, funding to maintain the infrastructure that visitors, volunteers, and employees rely on to access and enjoy public lands is more important than ever. In 2026, the LWCF is another tool the Administration is using to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. The LWCF Deferred Maintenance program will complement the GAOA National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund program established in 2021. The budget proposes to repurpose \$276.1 million of LWCF funds to support investments in facilities and deferred maintenance that improve public access to recreation. Interior looks forward to sharing the fiscal year 2026 project list and project data sheets at a later date following the budget release.

LWCF Funding Table

The LWCF mandatory funding allocation, and anticipated GOMESA revenue, bring Interior's total LWCF funding to \$799.7 million in 2026. Consistent with Congressional direction, the following table summarizes the allocation of LWCF funding across all LWCF program areas and funding sources.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Displayed in Net Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program/ Department/Bureau/ Activity	2026 Request ^{1/}
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	
Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Land Management	7,200
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	10,800
National Park Service	10,200
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	1,800
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	30,000

Program/ Department/Bureau/ Activity	2026 Request ^{1/}
Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Forest Service	15,000
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	45,000
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	
Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Land Management	17,260
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	17260
National Park Service	241619
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	276,139
Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Forest Service	110,900
Total, Deferred Maintenance^{2/}	387,039
TOTAL, FEDERAL PURPOSES	432,039
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	
Department of the Interior	
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	40,162
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	10,000
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{3/}	305,544
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	20,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	375,706
Department of Agriculture	
USFS Forest Legacy	92,255
Total, State and Local Grants	467,961
Total, Permanent LWCF, without 43 U.S.C. Section 1331	900,000
Total, Department of the Interior (Permanent)	681,845
Total, Department of Agriculture (Permanent)	218,155
43 U.S.C. Section 1331, (NPS State Assistance Grants) ^{3/}	117,875
TOTAL, LWCF PERMANENT FUNDING	1,017,875

^{1/} Bureau line-item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. Beginning in 2022, permanent LWCF funding is subject to a

sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent across all programs. Amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation (“pop-up”) in subsequent years.

^{2/} In 2026, DOI and USDA propose a new program for LWCF that supports investments in facilities and deferred maintenance to support high-priority objectives such as improved access to recreation activities and timber production.

^{3/} NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Program Administration. Additional revenues are authorized by 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 from certain Outer Continental Shelf leasing in the Gulf of America for deposit into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2026, Interior anticipates 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 receipts of \$125.0 million (before sequestration) will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of receipts to administer these grants.

LWCF Project Tables

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Department submits the following LWCF Account and line-item funding as part of the 2026 budget process. Federal Deferred Maintenance project lists will be provided at a later date.

Bureau of Land Management FY 2026 Land and Water Conservation Fund Summary Table *Dollars (Net Budget Authority)*

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	21,473,809
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-1,224,007
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	4,210,198
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	24,460,000

Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2026 *Dollars (Net Budget Authority)*

Account/Activity/Project	State	Amount
Federal Land Acquisition		
Acquisition Management		2,558,000
Inholding, Emergencies, & Hardships		4,642,000
Federal Land Acquisition Total		7,200,000
Deferred Maintenance		
Deferred Maintenance		17,260,000
Deferred Maintenance Total		17,260,000
BLM LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)		24,460,000

Fish and Wildlife Service
FY 2026 Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance Summary Table
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	33,171,559
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-1,890,779
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	6,779,220
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	38,060,000

Fish and Wildlife Service
FY 2026 Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Summary Table
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	40,163,626
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-2,289,327
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	2,287,701
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	40,162,000

Fish and Wildlife Service
Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2026
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	Amount
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance	
Federal Land Acquisition	
Acquisition Management	5,408,000
Inholdings, Emergencies and Hardships	5,392,000
Federal Land Acquisition Total	10,800,000
State and Local Grant Programs	
Highlands Conservation Act (HCA)	10,000,000
State and Local Grant Programs Total	10,000,000
Deferred Maintenance	
Deferred Maintenance	17,260,000
Deferred Maintenance Total	17,260,000
FWS Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance Total (Net Budget Authority)	38,060,000

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
State and Local Grant Program

Account/Activity/Project	Amount
Species Recovery Land Acquisition	14,162,000
Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition	26,000,000
FWS CESCOF Total (Net Budget Authority)	40,162,000
FWS LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)	78,222,000

National Park Service
FY 2026 Land and Water Conservation Fund Summary Table

Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	586,271,279
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-33,417,463
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	24,509,184
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	577,363,000

National Park Service
Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2026

Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	Amount
Federal Land Acquisition	
Inholdings, Donations, & Exchanges	5,250,000
Acquisition Management	4,950,000
Federal Land Acquisition Total	10,200,000
State Conservation Grants	
Formula State Conservation Grants	292,197,000
State Conservation Grants Administration	13,347,000
State Conservation Grants Total	305,544,000
American Battlefield Protection Program	
ABPP Battlefield Acquisition Grants	17,400,000
ABPP Interpretation Grants	1,000,000
ABPP Restoration Grants	1,000,000
ABPP Grants Administration	600,000
American Battlefield Protection Program Total	20,000,000
Deferred Maintenance	
Deferred Maintenance	241,619,000
Deferred Maintenance Total	241,619,000
NPS LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)	577,363,000

Office of the Secretary
FY 2026 Land and Water Conservation Fund Summary Table
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	760,339
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-43,339
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	1,083,000
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	1,800,000

Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2026
Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	State	Amount
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office		
Federal Lands Appraisals		1,800,000
AVSO Total (Net Budget Authority)		1,800,000

This page intentionally left blank.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation/Activity	2024 Actual	2025 Notional²	2026 Request
Land and Water Conservation Fund			
Federal Lands Appraisals	19,000	19,000	1,800
TOTAL, LWCF Funding (Net Budget Authority)¹	19,000	19,000	1,800

¹ All mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law will be applied during the year of execution across all programs. After FY 2022, amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in subsequent years.

FY 2026 AVSO Summary Table
(Dollars)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2026 New Budget Authority	760,339
FY 2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-43,339
FY 2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	1,083,000
FY 2026 Net Budget Authority	1,800,000

Program Overview

The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office provides appraisal services related to the LWCF program for the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Types of properties appraised by AVSO in support of these bureaus 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.

Justification of Program Changes

The 2026 budget proposes to repurpose \$276.1 million of LWCF funding for a new deferred maintenance program within LWCF which can be used by BLM, NPS and FWS to address deferred maintenance needs. The AVSO Federal land acquisition workload will decrease proportionally in FY 2026 and support Interior's allocation for LWCF Federal land acquisitions which includes \$30.0 million for inholdings on Federal lands.

Improving LWCF Land Acquisition Processes

AVSO also supports ongoing work to streamline processes to improve operational efficiency such as increasing the use of waiver valuations for uncomplicated valuation assignments and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved with Federal land acquisition. In accordance with Congress' request for DOI to evaluate options for returning some appraisal functions to the bureaus, the Department launched a pilot project for FWS and NPS to perform lower complexity land acquisition appraisals with an estimated value of less than \$1 million. The pilot will supply data on whether bureau-performed appraisals help to improve appraisal efficiency without impairing quality and compliance.

More information on AVSO is available in the Departmental Operations section of this Congressional Justification.

General Provisions

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

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 or office 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 the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1240); 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; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; 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, and other specific costs.

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 2026. 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 2026, 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 section 200306(a) of title 54, United States Code, such lands, waters, or interests acquired under this heading 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. This provision would treat land, water or interest acquired through this authority as part of the authorized boundary of the unit, which enables the use of LWCF funds for these purposes.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended (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 2026 shall be—

- (1) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;*
- (2) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*
- (3) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2026. Fees for fiscal year 2026 shall be—

- (1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and*

- (2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.
- (d) 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 2026. Fees for fiscal year 2026 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.
- (e) 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 subsection (c) 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 (d) 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, includes specific fee rates in FY 2026 for defined activities, and includes a follow-up facility inspection fee.

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 (up to 10 years) 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 FWS to implement a system of mass marking 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 2026, 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, States and local governments or any political subdivisions thereof, in advance of receipt of the funding, through FY 2026.

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, Public Law 89-73, 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 to use the services of older Americans, with specific assurances.

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.

Purpose: Sec. 112. The 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 the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1998, Part B of Title V of Public Law 100–297, as amended (25 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.), 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 of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).

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.

APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 114. For fiscal year 2026, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS-1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

Purpose: Sec. 114. The provision extends higher basic minimum pay for appraisers in the job series GS-1171 for one year.

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 115. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to write or issue pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93–205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1533)—

- (1) a proposed rule for greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*);*
- (2) a proposed rule for the Columbia basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.*

Purpose: Sec. 115. The provision prohibits the use of funds to write or issue proposed or final rules for certain species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

SEC. 116. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.

Purpose: Sec. 116. The provision allows the National Park Service to provide grants to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas for administrative costs associated with the processing of State Conservation Grants.

TRANSFER OF NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE FUNDS

SEC. 117. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may accept and expend funds from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service for the purposes of improving the efficiency or effectiveness of implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93–205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, Public Law 92–522, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.).

Purpose: Sec. 117. The provision allows acceptance and expenditure of funds from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service to improve the efficiency or effectiveness of implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93–205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, Public Law 92–522, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.).

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

SEC. 118. Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "2023" and inserting "2026".

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision extends the current authority to continue to deposit \$150 million annually into the Historic Preservation Fund. (54 U.S.C. 303102) for FY 2026.

INTERIOR AUTHORITY FOR OPERATING EFFICIENCIES

SEC. 119. (a) In fiscal years 2026 and 2027, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize and execute agreements to achieve operating efficiencies among and between two or more component bureaus and offices through the following activities

- (1) co-locating in facilities leased or owned by any such component bureau or office and sharing related utilities and equipment;*
- (2) detailing or assigning staff on a non-reimbursable basis for up to 5 business days; or*
- (3) sharing staff and equipment necessary to meet mission requirements.*

(b) The authority provided by subsection (a) shall be to support areas of mission alignment between and among component bureaus and offices or where geographic proximity allows for efficiencies.

(c) Bureaus and offices entering into agreements authorized under subsections (a)(1) and (a)(3) shall bear costs for such agreements in a manner that reflects their approximate benefit and share of total costs, which may or may not include indirect costs.

(d) In furtherance of the requirement in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Interior may make transfers of funds in advance or on a reimbursable basis.

Purpose: Sec. 119. This provision would provide the Department of the Interior authority to facilitate and increase collaboration among Interior's bureaus and offices. Interior's programmatic missions frequently cut across the Department requiring collaboration particularly in the field to better accomplish results. Bureaus and offices across the agency increasingly need to collaborate to achieve efficiencies through co-location and shared service arrangements. This authority would help to simplify specific types of collaboration across the Department.

EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT CEILING

SEC. 120. Section 103101 of title 54, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)(1) by striking "250,000" and inserting "500,000".

Purpose: Sec. 120. The provision would raise the current ceiling on National Park Service spending for unforeseen law enforcement situations from \$250,000 to \$500,000 per incident. Title 54 USC 103101(c) permits NPS to use any available funds, with the approval of the Secretary, to maintain law and order in emergencies and other unforeseen law enforcement situations or conduct emergency search and rescue operations. This maximum ceiling was set in 1994 (PL 103-332) and labor, equipment, and contract costs have increased greatly since this time due to inflation.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS PROGRAM

SEC. 121. (a) Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development — Section 1521 of title XV of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, Public Law 99-498, as amended (20 U.S.C. 4441), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "private,"; and

(2) in subsection (c) —

(A) by amending subparagraph (2)(A) to read as follows:

(i) "(A) include Native Hawaiians and individuals widely recognized in the field of Native Hawaiian art and culture, and";

(B) by striking paragraphs (2)(B) through (2)(D) and redesignating paragraph (2)(E) as (2)(B);

(C) in paragraph (2)(B) as redesignated, by striking "of office";

(D) by adding at the end of paragraph (3)(A), "and"; and

(E) by striking paragraph (3)(B) and redesignating (3)(C) as (3)(B).

Purpose: Sec. 121. This provision would make a technical amendment that would resolve issues with eligibility for this grant program and provide more consistent requirements for organizations that serve Native Hawaiians and those serving Alaska Natives.

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 122. Section 113 of division G of Public Law 113–76, as amended by Public Law 116–6, is further amended by striking "2024" and inserting "2026".

Purpose: Sec. 122. This provision would extend current authority to enable the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to continue to accept contributions for environmental and technical work related to the development of Outer Continental Shelf resources. The Department proposes a one-year extension to 2026. This change in authority will not have a budgetary impact.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL FEES EXTENSION

SEC. 123. Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 191), is further amended in subsection (d) by striking "2026" each place it appears and inserting "2027".

Purpose: Sec. 123. This provision would extend current authority expiring at the end of FY 2026 to FY 2027.

This page intentionally left blank.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 401. 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. 401. The provision provides that appropriations are only available for one year unless expressly provided in the Act.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 402. (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, 2027, 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. 402. The provision continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands with certain exemptions.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 403. 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 year 2026.

Purpose: Sec. 403. The provision continues the limitation on funding for contract support costs in the 1994-2014 Appropriations Acts.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2026 LIMITATION

SEC. 404. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2026 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, 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 fiscal year 2026 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: 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..

Purpose: Sec. 404. 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. 405. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 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. 405. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 406. 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, Public Law 101-229 (16 U.S.C. 410r-5 et seq.), or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

Purpose: Sec. 406. The provision requires the Department to provide notice to 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. 407. 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, as amended (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. 407. The provision prohibits no-bid contracts except in certain cases including formula grants to States or Tribes, and contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 408.

- (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. 408. The provision requires public disclosure of certain reports with certain exemptions.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 409. 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 2024.

Purpose: Sec. 409. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 410. (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. 410. 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. 411. (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.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of an approved non-profit organization, an approved individual, an approved foreign country; and 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 the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, Public Law 92–195 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

Purpose: Sec. 411. The provision authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to transfer excess wild horses and burros to other Federal, State, or local government agencies.

**FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION
EXTENSION**

SEC. 412. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2026" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 412. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 413. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term "iron and steel" products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks,

flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

Purpose: Sec. 413. 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. 414. 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. 414. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer and rural fire departments, rangeland fire associations, and similar organizations to provide wildland fire training and equipment.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. 415. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2026" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 415. The provision extends authority to Interior and Agriculture to when evaluating bids and proposals for certain types of contracts related to specific forest management activities, give consideration of local contractors who provide employment and training for dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community when awarding Federal contracts.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 416. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2026" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 416. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 417. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2026" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 417. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. 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 2026" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 418. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 419. (a) 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, Public Law 93-638, as amended (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. 419. 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. 420. The authority provided under the heading "Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund" in title I of division A of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,

2010, Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2026" for "fiscal year 2020" each place it appears.

Purpose: Sec. 420. The provision extends existing authority through FY 2026.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 421. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as "small, remote incinerator" units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

Purpose: Sec. 421. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 422. 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 422. This 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. 423. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in section 200402(e) of title 54, United States Code, and prohibitions in 200402(f) of title 54, United States Code, may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in section 200401(2) of title 54, United States Code.

Purpose: Sec. 423. The 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).

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 424. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

Purpose: Sec. 424. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 425. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

Purpose: Sec. 425. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP

SEC. 426. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended, is further amended in subsections (a), (b), and (c) by striking "2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024" each place it appears and inserting "calendar years 2021 through 2026".

Purpose: Sec. 426. This provision amends the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act to extend the waiver of the premium pay cap limitation for wildland fire personnel through 2026.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 427. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2026" for "December 24, 2022".

Purpose: Sec. 427. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

LAVA RIDGE WIND PROJECT

SEC. 428. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of processing or approving any notice to proceed with any construction activities relating to the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way authorization unless and until the Secretary of the Interior has completed a review of the Department of the Interior's Record of Decision authorizing the use of public lands through the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way and, as appropriate, conducted a new, comprehensive analysis

in accordance with Section 2(b) of the Presidential Memorandum titled "Temporary Withdrawal of All Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf from Offshore Wind Leasing and Review of the Federal Government's Leasing and Permitting Practices for Wind Projects," dated January 20, 2025.

Purpose: Sec. 428. This provision requires the Secretary of the Interior to have completed a review of the Department's Record of Decision and, as appropriate, conducted a new, comprehensive analysis prior to expending any funds to process or approve any notice to proceed with any construction activities relating to the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way authorization.

LIMITATION

SEC. 429. If requested by the claimant of any mining claim located within the area covered by Public Land Order 7921, the Bureau of Land Management shall prioritize completion of a validity determination for such claim. The Bureau of Land Management shall strive to complete any such validity determination not later than 3 years of receipt of the request.

Purpose: Sec. 429. This provision requires the Bureau of Land Management to prioritize completion of a validity determination for any mining claims located within the area covered by Public Land Order 7921.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SEC. 430. In addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112-272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

Purpose: Sec. 430. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TRIBAL AGREEMENTS

SEC. 431 Notwithstanding sections 106(b)(2) and 516(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325(b)(2), 5396(a)), the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Interior may reduce the amount of funds provided under the terms of a self-determination contract or compact entered into under that Act if--(1) the approval of an increase to the amount of funds that would otherwise be required under the terms of such contract or compact was made pursuant to section 507(b) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5387(b)) or section 900.18 or 1000.179 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations; and (2) the amount of the reduction does not exceed the amount of the increase.

Purpose: Sec. 431. The provision enables the agencies to make adjustments to proposals deemed approved or agreed to by the Secretary.

AMENDMENT TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 432. Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended – (a) in subsection (a)(4), by adding at the end the following: "Appropriations allotted for priority deferred maintenance as set forth under paragraph (5) shall be available in addition to amounts otherwise made available for the same purpose."; and (b) by adding at the end of subsection (a) the following new paragraph: "(5) PRIORITY DEFERRED MAINTENANCE. Subject to subparagraphs (A) and (B), amounts shall be allocated for priority deferred maintenance projects in the National Park System, on land administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and in the National Forest System. (A) The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall incorporate measures to improve the accessibility of assets and accommodate visitors and employees with disabilities in accordance with applicable law. (B) Any priority deferred maintenance project funded under this paragraph shall be consistent with any applicable transportation, deferred maintenance, or capital improvement plan developed by the applicable agency."

Purpose: Sec. 432. This provision amends existing law to establish a new deferred maintenance Land and Water Conservation Fund program that will provide the National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with additional funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog.

REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. 433. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide a report to Congress detailing the projects or activities for which amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund were allocated for fiscal year 2026.

Purpose: Sec. 433. The provision requires the development of a report on the projects and activities of the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS, WILDLAND FIRE

SEC. 434. Contingent upon the enactment of legislation establishing within the Department of the Interior an agency known as the United States Wildland Fire Service responsible for carrying out all aspects of the Federal wildland fire missions currently assigned to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to implement an orderly transition to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service, may transfer funds among and between the Departments and agencies affected by the reorganization.

Purpose: Sec. 434. This provision authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer funds among and between the two departments and agencies—contingent upon the enactment of legislation establishing the USWFS in Interior—to implement an orderly transition.