

Departmental Highlights



Previous page photo:

Rafting a section with Class 1–2 rapids in New River Gorge National Park and Preserve in West Virginia. *NPS Photo.*

Departmental Overview

"This year's budget delivers a clear framework for responsible resource management while rapidly expanding reliable baseload power.

These investments position our nation to safeguard its resources, strengthen its energy backbone, and secure America's leadership for generations to come."

—Secretary Doug Burgum



The Department of the Interior (Interior, Department) is the steward of 20 percent of the country's lands, including national parks, national wildlife refuges, multiple-use lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the minerals associated with these public lands; provides access to the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and its associated minerals; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives. The Department is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; geological and hydrological mapping; and financial and technical assistance for the Insular Areas.

Interior's budget request covers a broad spectrum of activities to conserve the country's resources, manage the country's cultural heritage, and to ensure American taxpayers benefit from their use. Those activities include operation of the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS); land management responsibilities of the BLM; delivery of quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives; management of resources on the OCS by the Marine Minerals Administration (MMA); research, data collection, and scientific activities of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); water management projects of the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR); regulatory responsibilities and reclamation activities of the Office of

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE); wildland fire management by the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS); and support for Insular Areas.

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 nearly 3.2 billion acres offshore. We believe our federally managed natural resources are national assets that should be responsibly developed to grow our economy, help balance the budget, and generate revenue for American taxpayers. For example, BLM manages an array of valuable natural resources such as timber, oil, gas, and coal, providing access to resources that reduce energy costs, improve local economies, and support effective management of Federal lands. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that account for a significant portion of domestic energy production—approximately 10 percent of natural gas, 25 percent of oil, and 43 percent of coal. With commonsense approaches and modern systems, we can increase our returns to the taxpayer while protecting and conserving our beautiful lands, allowing wildlife to thrive, and enjoying clean air and clean water.

Under President Trump's leadership, the Administration is advancing a new era of abundance focused on economic growth,



Secretary Burgum visiting Olympic National Park in Washington.

DOI Photo.

national security, and fiscal responsibility. The 2027 budget supports this approach by expanding energy development on Federal lands and waters, strengthening domestic critical mineral exploration and production, and advancing American Energy Dominance to enhance U.S. economic and national security. Consistent with this strategy, the President's Budget prioritizes innovation-driven investments while reducing regulatory burdens that constrain development and increase costs. The budget advances core Presidential priorities, including enhanced border security, opening and maintaining land for livestock grazing to ensure food security, targeted investments to unlock American energy resources, more efficient and effective wildland fire management, and an optimized workforce structure that aligns staffing levels with mission requirements, improves operational efficiency, and maximizes the effective use of taxpayer resources.

The 2027 Budget

Interior's 2027 budget totals \$16.1 billion in current authority and \$15.9 billion in net discretionary authority. An additional \$2.95 billion authorized for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure additional

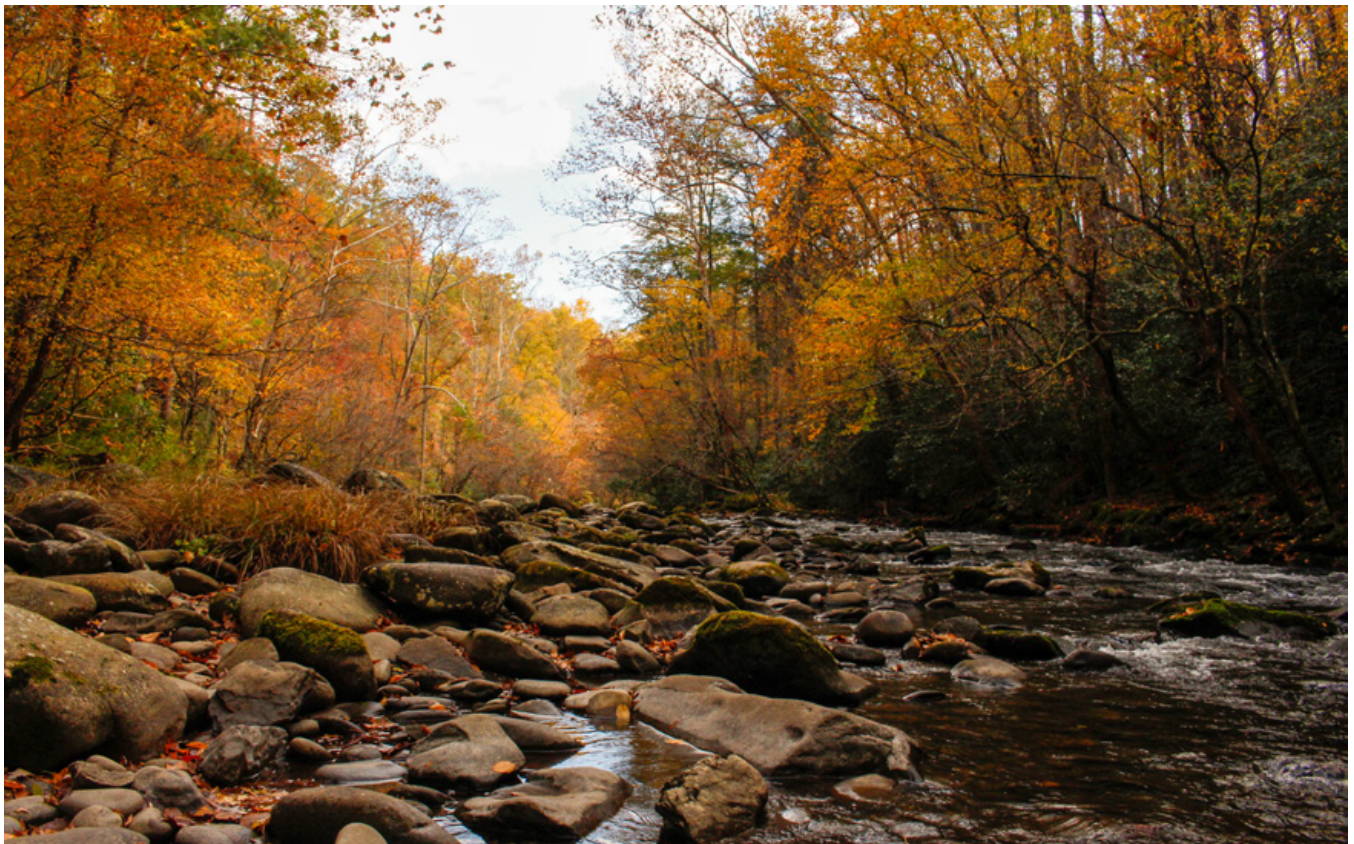
funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget reflects President Trump's priorities to pursue American Energy Dominance, uphold law and order, and make Federal lands accessible for all Americans.

The 2027 budget features three proposals designed to improve the efficiency with which the Department fulfills its mission. The budget proposes a further strategic unification of the wildland fire programs currently implemented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service (USFS) into the Department's new USWFS to create an integrated and operationally more effective organization that streamlines Federal wildfire suppression response, risk mitigation, and coordination with non-Federal partners, including States, Tribes, and local communities with whom we fight fire. Also, the budget proposes to transfer the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Office of Protected Resources and associated Endangered Species Act (ESA; Public Law 93-205) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA; Public Law 92-522) implementation responsibilities to FWS, which will reduce redundancies and streamline permitting. Finally, the budget proposes to reunite the Department's two offshore mineral management bureaus, the Bureau of Ocean Energy

Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) into a single entity, MMA, to streamline governance of offshore energy and mineral resources, deliver greater value to the American public, and ensure the safe, expeditious, and orderly development of OCS resources.

The budget allocates \$681.9 million of mandatory funding for Interior’s Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs, including \$384.2 million for grant programs and \$297.7 million for Federal purposes. Through matching grants to States and communities, the NPS State Assistance Program will continue to support locally led outdoor recreation projects and expand opportunities for all Americans to have meaningful recreational access. On the Federal side, the Department will prioritize funding for conservation easements that increase public access to recreational areas without increasing the Federal footprint. An additional \$153.2 million is estimated to be available for NPS State Assistance grants in 2027 from offshore oil and gas revenue in the Gulf of America.

The 2027 President’s Budget advances key Administration priorities, including American Energy Dominance, and making public lands accessible to all Americans for recreation, responsible development, and other authorized uses. Ongoing regulatory reform is enabling the Department to support improvements across a range of industries, including mining, agriculture, ranching, and logging, that will secure financial returns on federally owned land and mineral assets. The Department estimates revenues in 2027 will exceed \$19.75 billion—more than offsetting operational costs. The budget continues to propose reductions for duplicative programs and unnecessary grants and supports localized decision making to best support American communities. The budget includes resources to cover fixed costs, such as rent to maintain Interior’s core operations carried out by employees living and working in every corner of the country. The 2027 budget includes \$635.0 million for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, ensuring continued support for rural communities with significant Federal land holdings.



Little River fall foliage in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN.

NPS Photo.

The 2027 President's Budget includes a new \$10.0 billion mandatory proposal, the Presidential Capital Stewardship Program at the National Park Service, which will allow the Administration to coordinate, plan, and execute targeted, priority construction and beautification projects in and around Washington, DC, to address years of inadequate maintenance. Once complete, these projects will improve safety and accessibility, rehabilitate historic buildings and landscapes, and enhance architectural grandeur so that Americans can once again be proud of their country's capital.

The 2027 budget also includes \$1.0 billion for a new Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program, a comprehensive Federal program that will work collaboratively with the State of Utah to restore and protect the Great Salt Lake. The Department will work with partners, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to make investments to improve water flows into and within the lake, restore ecosystems, remove invasive species, and address toxins in the lakebed outside of any active environmental remediation sites. Together, these investments will ensure the Great Salt Lake continues to support global aquaculture, serves as a domestic source of critical minerals, and drives economic activity in Utah and beyond.

Advancing Energy Dominance

In the first year of the President's second term, the Department has made significant improvements in operations and policies to quickly implement Executive Orders and fulfill the Administration's goals. The Department has eliminated burdensome regulations that undermined efficient land management and economic development and has restored access to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to capitalize on the country's vast energy resources. The Department issued a long-term schedule for offshore oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of America and Alaska's Cook Inlet, as directed by the Working Families Tax Cut Act (Public Law 119-21). This sweeping legislation is a critical component of the Trump administration's Energy Dominance agenda. By committing to

a predictable sale schedule, the Department is delivering on President Trump's promise to expand American energy production and strengthen U.S. energy independence. The Department is developing a new 5-year National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program to replace the last Administration's historically restrictive program, while providing critical updates to oil and gas regulations that enable operators to enhance production from multiple leases.

Pursuant to the Working Families Tax Cut Act, Interior has also been implementing key changes that will promote U.S. timber development. The Department is taking the regulatory actions needed to ensure the responsible management of our natural resources and public lands. Within the Department, BLM, MMA, USBR, OSMRE, and other relevant offices will work diligently to implement this landmark congressional action.

Interior Advances American Energy Dominance Through the Working Families Tax Cut Act

"The Working Families Tax Cut Act is a historic piece of legislation that will restore energy independence and make life more affordable for American families by reversing disastrous Biden-era policies that constricted domestic energy production," said Interior Secretary Doug Burgum. "This marks a significant shift in how we manage our public lands, support energy development, and work with local communities. The Department is proud to implement President Trump's agenda and get the Federal Government back to working for the American people."

In the Gulf of America, MMA will hold at least two offshore lease sales each year through 2039. The first of those lease sales was held on December 10, 2025, and generated \$300 million in high bids—revenue that directly benefits American taxpayers. The second lease sale was held March 11, 2026, and the third will be held August 12, 2026.

In Alaska, MMA will resume leasing in the Cook Inlet Planning Area with a minimum of six offshore lease sales occurring by 2032. Lease sales provide certainty for industry, support investment in offshore infrastructure, and advance



Oil wells in North Dakota.

BLM Photo.

the Administration's goals of expanding domestic energy production, thus reducing reliance on foreign energy sources. The sales will serve as the backbone of America's offshore energy portfolio for years to come by ensuring a predictable stream of new exploration and drilling needed to facilitate future production.

Onshore, the Working Families Tax Cut Act returns the oil and gas royalty rate to a minimum 12.5 percent, reversing the 16.67 percent rate established in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA; Public Law 117-169). This royalty rate reduction will help facilitate an estimated 225 additional leases in 2026, and, over the following few years, an average of 160 wells drilled on those additional lease areas. The Working Families Tax Cut Act also repealed the royalty requirement on extracted methane established by the IRA. That requirement recklessly forced producers to pay extremely burdensome fees or to use shut-in production. BLM will also conduct onshore lease sales quarterly in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (Public Law 119-21, as amended). The Working Families Tax Cut Act also eliminates expression of interest fees, which were paid by lessees to nominate land for leasing—another unnecessary measure passed in the IRA to restrict new energy production. Nominated parcels will now be leased within 18 months, and

new restrictions outside the conditions of approval included in Resource Management Plans may not be added. BLM has resumed quarterly lease sales and improved processing timeframes for Applications for Permits to Drill. Upon approval, a permit to drill will now be valid for a 4-year period rather than a 3-year period, and the Department is implementing legal definitions for eligible and available lands to reduce leasing disputes. Together, these actions will better leverage our unique geology to meet national energy needs.

Secretary Burgum's leadership has sparked renewed interest in American energy, and the 2027 budget will promote improved access to resources with even greater efficiency. The Department proposes to unite the two OCS management bureaus, BOEM and BSEE, creating the MMA. Unifying the bureaus will improve the Department's ability to effectuate the expeditious and orderly development of OCS resources; increase efficiency of interdependent activities, including exploration and development permitting; reduce regulatory burdens by creating a single bureau to interact with offshore industries; facilitate access to Federal waters to increase mineral resource development; improve safety outcomes by integrating cross-functional teams within the bureaus; and reduce administrative redundancy.



Geothermal pipelines in Nevada.

BLM Photo.

The 2027 budget prioritizes America’s energy independence with a strategy that focuses on the development of ample baseload power to lower the cost of living for Americans. As part of this effort, the budget eliminates support for intermittent energy programs that produce expensive, unreliable energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities. Instead, the Department is aggressively revising regulations and policies to increase the production of affordable, reliable energy on Federal lands and waters. In August 2025, the Department issued revised policies in conformance with the Working Families Tax Cut Act to clarify expectations for downhole commingling of oil and gas resources, ensuring production methods protect well integrity and safety while enhancing resource recovery by as much as 10 percent. These efforts, coupled with new high-capacity deepwater production facilities, led to record oil and gas production in President Trump’s first year.

Under Secretary Burgum’s leadership, Interior continues to identify and analyze domestic resources to facilitate the exploration and development of energy and mineral resources to secure ample supplies and install needed infrastructure to support the development of domestic energy resources and critical minerals.

In 2025, BLM held 22 oil and gas lease sales and generated over \$356 million by leasing 367 parcels on nearly 328,000 acres across 10 States. In June 2025, the Department released a new report from USGS on undiscovered oil and gas resources, estimating that there are 29.4 billion barrels of oil and 391.6 trillion cubic feet of gas that are recoverable under the federally managed public lands of the United States.

To encourage westward expansion in the 1800s, the Federal Government’s land and mineral policy was to convey public domain lands in “fee simple,” meaning that lands, including all their associated mineral interests, were patented to private parties. That policy began to change in the early 1900s, with Congress passing statutes designed to allow the Federal Government to retain mineral interests when public domain lands were patented. Since then, the coal industry has faced often unreasonable Federal regulations such as the so-called Stream Protection Rule, which severely constrained coal mining, increased operational costs, and instigated litigation that delayed production. President Trump led efforts to eliminate this rule in his first term. Today, guided by President Trump’s Executive Order 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production* and Executive Order 14261, *Reinvigorating America’s Beautiful Clean*

Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241, the BLM is streamlining approvals for projects in Montana, Wyoming, Tennessee, and beyond.

The Department is also expanding access to coal reserves, as required by the Working Families Tax Cut Act, which required Interior to make available for coal leasing a minimum of 4 million additional acres of the Federal mineral estate within 90 days of enactment and provide regulatory certainty for producers. Secretary Burgum exceeded that requirement by identifying more than 13 million acres with coal leasing potential and making them available to support the country's baseload energy requirements, create new jobs, and restore prosperity across our coalfield communities. In 2025, BLM generated more than \$47 million during four sales offering nearly 83 million tons of available Federal coal across 15,920 acres at the Freedom and Falkirk mines in North Dakota and two Warrior Met mines in Alabama. Further, Interior is implementing the Working Families Tax Cut Act by reducing royalty rates from 12.5 to 7 percent, which significantly decreases the per-ton cost of producing coal, again fostering new job opportunities and improving financial viability for communities and American companies.

Coal is essential to our national and economic security, as President Trump stated in Executive Order 14241. American coal provides reliable, affordable baseload electricity; metallurgical coal is foundational for bringing back our steel industry; and the mining and refining of coal and rare earth minerals are important for our defense and tech capabilities.

By expanding access to coal reserves, such as the recent approval of the Spring Creek mine expansion in Montana and the rescission of the 2024 Miles City Resource Management Plan that prohibited future coal leasing, and streamlining permitting processes, the Administration is removing long-standing regulatory barriers that have undermined American coal production. In support of the Trump administration's pursuit of American Energy Dominance, the Department is actively working to revitalize the coal mining industry through a series of decisive actions. Building on

Secretary's Order 3421, *Achieving Prosperity through Deregulation*, which calls on Interior agencies to review and remove outdated or overly complex rules, and President Trump's Executive Order 14154, *Unleashing Prosperity through Deregulation*, which requires agencies to balance the cost of new regulations by cutting old ones that create unnecessary economic burdens, OSMRE rescinded 14 obsolete or redundant regulations in a purposeful move to advance America's energy independence and economic vitality. The Department's continued push to modernize outdated regulations is strengthening America's energy independence while protecting the environment in a practical, balanced way.



Coal mining in Wyoming.

BLM Photo.



Timber in Oregon.

BLM Photo.

The Department's efforts support high-paying mining jobs and rural economies while strengthening U.S. energy independence by reducing our reliance on foreign energy sources. The funding requested in the 2027 President's Budget will support efforts to further reduce regulatory burdens and make the country's energy resources more accessible to industry and affordable to the American people.

Coal mining generates electricity to power our economy and creates thousands of well-paying jobs in communities across America. By supporting the domestic coal industry and removing Federal regulatory barriers that undermine coal production and encouraging the use of coal to meet growing domestic energy demands, the Department is ensuring that Federal policy does not discriminate against coal production or coal-fired electricity generation. The budget supports leasing and oversight of coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres through 273 Federal coal leases. BLM is reinvigorating America's coal industry through policy and regulatory reforms to ensure those acres remain open and accessible for development.

OSMRE works with States and Tribes to ensure the coal supply essential to the country's energy requirements—and to its economic and social well-being—is available while balancing environmental protection and the reclamation of coal mines following mining. The 2027 budget requests \$285.8 million for OSMRE to support those efforts. OSMRE's cooperation with States and Tribes recognizes the country's need for coal as an essential source of energy to increase our energy supply, lower electricity costs, stabilize our grid, create well-paying jobs, and support burgeoning industries.

Another key to unleashing American energy is effective and efficient implementation of the ESA. The 2027 budget increases funding to reduce environmental review timeframes for energy projects under the ESA. In addition, the budget proposes to transfer the NMFS's Office of Protected Resources and associated ESA and MMPA implementation responsibilities into FWS, which will reduce redundancies and streamline permitting.

Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Improving ESA Section 7 Consultations

FWS is constantly exploring the use of technology to cut redtape related to Section 7 consultations while conserving our country's natural resources. With innovative tools like ECOSphere, which includes FWS's web-based [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPaC\)](#) application, FWS is reducing ESA compliance timeframes, while helping Federal agencies and applicants minimize effects to threatened and endangered species. This includes providing official species lists on demand and determination keys (DKeys), which use automation to reduce ESA Section 7 timeframes for covered projects by at least 50 percent. Together with ECOSphere, IPaC is critical to the Administration's consultation and regulatory streamlining goals, particularly for energy, critical mineral, and timber projects.

The transition of the NMFS Office of Protected Resources and associated ESA and MMPA implementation responsibilities to FWS will further streamline conservation efforts and reduce regulatory burdens on infrastructure and energy development. As part of this effort, FWS will work with NMFS to create a unified online portal with data on all ESA-listed species to facilitate consultations.

The Department is prioritizing critical minerals research and production by updating the USGS list of critical minerals on a more frequent basis and continuing to identify mineral deposits through ongoing geological mapping. The USGS budget includes \$142.5 million for Geology, Energy, and Minerals programs that support a broad range of research, including USGS's Earth Mapping Resources Initiative program, which provides high-quality energy and mineral characterizations that will afford greater understanding of the country's expansive resources. The 2027 budget establishes our position as the leading producer and processor of nonfuel minerals, including rare earth minerals, which will create jobs and prosperity at home, strengthen supply chains for the United States and its allies, and reduce the global influence of, and reliance on, resources from adversarial countries.

As Interior moves forward under Secretary Burgum's leadership, these initiatives set the foundation for a renewed focus on responsible

resource management and economic growth. BLM advanced 5 of the Trump administration's first critical mineral production projects and approved 39 projects across the country, covering more than 218,000 Federal acres. BOEM proposed revisions to regulations governing hard mineral resources on the OCS, aiming to advance exploration and development of critical minerals essential to national security, economic competitiveness, and technological progress and is preparing to hold three lease sales in the Pacific OCS and offshore Alaska. By advancing policies that capitalize on the country's resources, promote innovation, and honor America's heritage, the Department remains committed to serving the interests of the American people and strengthening the country's economic future.

Protecting Our People and Borders

Interior's approximately 2,800 permanent Federal law enforcement officers serve on the front lines of public safety. Operating across six organizational units—including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), BLM, NPS, U.S. Park Police (USPP), FWS Federal Wildlife Officers, and FWS Office of Law Enforcement—these officers protect communities, secure the border, and safeguard America's public lands.

Interior law enforcement officers patrol remote border regions, protect Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools, and ensure the safety of visitors and residents across national parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands. The mission is broad and demanding, supported by specialized drug enforcement teams operating in Indian Country and on public lands, urban search-and-rescue units that respond to disasters, and backcountry teams capable of operating for days in rugged wilderness.

The Department's budget supports the continued protection of public lands for the American people, expands access for multiple use, and improves border security. We are driving improvements in efficiency, and this budget proposal focuses resources to maximize beneficial outcomes. For example, the budget includes an increase of \$111.6 million for the USPP, which is actively

engaged in addressing the District of Columbia's crime emergency that President Trump declared under Executive Orders 14333, *Declaring a Crime Emergency in the District of Columbia*, and 14339, *Additional Measures to Address the Crime Emergency in the District of Columbia*. The President's leadership has enabled the USPP to expedite the hiring of more than 300 new officers to keep America's capital and national parks safe and secure. USPP also provides enhanced physical security at iconic national parks, such as the Statue of Liberty, the National Mall, and the numerous monuments and memorials throughout Washington, DC, to guard against intrusions, vulnerabilities, and potential terrorist threats.

Interior's law enforcement officers deliver results. Across the country, our officers have removed millions of dollars' worth of opioids, including fentanyl and other drugs from our communities; locked up criminals; and saved lives. In August 2025, officers with NPS and BLM removed nearly 2,400 marijuana plants, 1 ton of trash, and stores of banned pesticides from an illegal growing operation in Sequoia National Park—a major achievement that keeps drugs out of our communities and protects our natural resources.

Interior law enforcement, led by the BIA Office of Justice Services, is also helping stem the flow of illicit drugs into communities in Indian Country. In 2018, the Trump administration established the Opioid Reduction Task Force, led by the BIA Office of Justice Services, to prevent illegal narcotics from being distributed in and around Indian Country. The Opioid Reduction Task Force is a coordinated intra- and interagency effort established to support the President's national call to end the opioid crisis. The Department reconstituted the task force and in November 2025, it successfully coordinated a drug interdiction operation on the Pueblo of Isleta Reservation in New Mexico. This effort was co-led by the BIA Division of Drug Enforcement and the Pueblo of Isleta Tribal Police. The operation, which also included the Homeland Security Task Force, resulted in the seizure of approximately 37,300 fentanyl pills, with a street value of nearly \$1.5 million, and \$37,877 in cash, protecting Indian Country and non-Indian communities from coast to coast from the scourge of deadly illegal drugs.

Responsible for hundreds of miles of the southern border, the Department's law enforcement officers are vested partners in the Administration's border security efforts. BLM rangers and special agents work alongside other Federal law enforcement

Interior Celebrates National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day with Pay Raise for Department Law Enforcement

In January 2026, the Department marked National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day and the contributions of the Department of the Interior's law enforcement officers during the USPP Winter Promotion, Award and Graduation Ceremony. Secretary Burgum congratulated 35 USPP graduates who had completed training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA. These officers will support the safety and security of our country's capital and in New York City, NY, and San Francisco, CA, where the USPP serves the American people.

In recognition of the contributions of all of Interior's law enforcement officers, Secretary Burgum announced a 3.8 percent pay increase for all Department law enforcement officers. This action,

taken in accordance with Executive Order 14368, underscores the Trump administration's commitment to supporting the men and women whose service is critical to the safety of our communities and the protection of America's public lands and resources. The pay adjustment also advances efforts to recruit and retain highly qualified law enforcement professionals across the Department.

"This pay increase reflects President Trump's deep appreciation for those who safeguard our nation's most iconic places, protect wildlife and natural resources, and ensure the security of the American people. By recognizing their service with this adjustment, we reaffirm our priority of keeping the public and our lands safe."

– Secretary Doug Burgum



A USPP Mobile Command in Washington, DC.

NPS Photo.

professionals to patrol public lands along the border, including in Arizona where officers apprehended 48 individuals illegally present in the United States, arrested 2 U.S. citizens for illegal alien smuggling, seized four vehicles linked to smuggling, and seized 46.5 pounds of methamphetamine and 3 grams of cocaine.

In December 2025, Interior announced the transfer of jurisdiction of roughly 760 acres of public land in San Diego and Imperial Counties, CA, to the Department of the Navy for a 3-year period for the Navy to establish a National Defense Area to support ongoing border security operations. The land, originally reserved in 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt for border protection purposes, is one of the highest traffic regions for unlawful crossings along the southern border, creating significant national security challenges and contributing to environmental degradation. Through those actions and others, the Department is implementing the Trump administration's priorities with fervor, and proposed investments in the USPP and other Interior law enforcement functions in the FY 2027 budget will advance those efforts.

Combating Wildfires and Other Natural Risks

Wildfires are among the most urgent and costly threats facing the country. In 2025, 77,850 wildfires burned more than 5.1 million acres, endangering lives, destroying infrastructure, and disrupting local economies. The trend of increasingly severe and frequent fires has continued, as demonstrated by the August 2025 Lee Fire in northwestern Colorado. Ignited by lightning on BLM lands near Meeker during a period of extreme heat and dry conditions, the fire spread rapidly across sagebrush rangelands, ultimately burning more than 130,000 acres and becoming the fourth-largest wildfire in Colorado history and one of the largest fires in the United States during the 2025 fire year. Rapid growth prompted evacuations for nearby communities and emergency declarations as firefighting resources were mobilized.

The Lee Fire occurred alongside other fires in the region, including the nearby Elk Fire, illustrating how multiple large incidents can ignite at once and quickly strain firefighting resources. The fire burned extensive rangeland used for livestock



Firefighters work on a prescribed fire at Litchfield Wetland Management District in Minnesota.

DOI Photo.

grazing, damaged ranch infrastructure, and threatened energy and transportation infrastructure in the Piceance Basin, an important natural gas production region. Incidents such as the Lee Fire highlight the growing scale and complexity of wildfire risk across western working landscapes, where large fires can simultaneously threaten communities, disrupt regional economies, and stretch national wildfire response capacity.

Enhancing local wildfire response is a priority for the Trump administration, as mandated in Executive Order 14308, *Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response*. In alignment with this Executive Order and Secretary's Orders 3443, *Elevating and Unifying DOI's Wildland Fire Management Program*, and 3448, *Establishment of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service*, the 2027 budget will improve the ability of Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies to respond quickly and effectively to wildfires. As wildfires grow larger and more destructive, these efforts will help safeguard communities, support first responders, and reduce risks to critical infrastructure.

The 2027 budget builds on the recent unification of wildland fire resources and operations within

the Department and the establishment on January 12, 2026, of the new USWFS. The USWFS is unifying Federal wildland fire resources and operations previously spread among several Interior bureaus and offices, including BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and the Office of Aviation Services.

The 2027 budget proposes a further strategic unification of the wildland fire programs of USFS and Interior. By consolidating the two Departments' command structures and appropriations into the USWFS within Interior, the USWFS will continue to streamline suppression operations, strengthen risk mitigation, and improve coordination with State, Tribal, and local partners. Following the interagency unification, the USWFS will employ all Federal wildland firefighters and fire management professionals, manage all Federal wildfire response policy, and oversee procurement and maintenance of all fire resources. This unified approach will eliminate duplication, accelerate response, and deliver a stronger, more effective national wildfire strategy.

The 2027 budget reflects this full interagency unification and invests directly in the equipment, tools, and workforce that protect communities from

wildfire. It fully funds permanent pay increases for Federal and Tribal wildland firefighters at all levels—including seasonal and temporary employees—and provides incident response premium pay, both of which were enacted in FY 2025. The budget also requests permanent extension of the premium pay cap waiver for wildland fire personnel. Those investments are essential to recruiting, retaining, and supporting the skilled firefighters needed to meet today's wildfire challenges. The 2027 budget also proposes to expand hazardous fuels mitigation authorities, including the use of targeted grazing, to address significant imminent wildland fire threats.

In addition to protecting communities from wildland fire, the Department plays a vital role in protecting lives and communities from natural disasters. USGS ensures that decision makers, first responders, and the public have access to trusted, actionable science. USGS provides critical information on earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, geomagnetic storms, and drought. The 2027 budget continues domestic seismic monitoring, coastal and marine hazard assessments, and storm scenario forecasting—helping communities prepare, respond, and recover while reducing loss of life and property.

Expanding Access to Our Land and Water Resources

Millions of Americans visit Interior-managed lands each year, fueling a booming outdoor recreation economy and supporting jobs and small businesses nationwide. The Administration is committed to ensuring those lands remain accessible, welcoming, and responsibly managed.

Americans love the outdoors. According to the latest data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, outdoor recreation generated more than \$600 billion in economic activity—2.3 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product. Interior's national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands—from Alaska to Florida to Maine and beyond—are frequent destinations for those seeking outdoor experiences that exist only here in America. In 2025, national wildlife refuges attracted more than 70 million

Expanding the Training Pathway for Native American Youth in Wildland Fire Careers

In February 2026, the Department of the Interior announced a new partnership between BIA and BIE to prepare Native students for careers in wildland firefighting, strengthening the workforce while creating clear school-to-career pathways for Tribal youth. Following its establishment in January 2026, the USWFS also is expected to partner in this initiative.

Through the Native Youth Firefighter Training Program, high school and postsecondary students receive hands-on instruction, mentorship, and technical training that prepares them for seasonal and permanent positions with Tribal, Federal, and State fire programs. Students from Pine Ridge School, Cheyenne Eagle Butte School, and St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota, as well as Two Eagle River School in Montana, Northwest High School in New Mexico, and Sequoyah High School in Oklahoma, are currently participating. Officials are exploring future student participation through a dual enrollment program at Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in New Mexico.

"Wildland firefighters protect lives, communities and some of our most treasured landscapes," said Secretary Doug Burgum. "This program invests directly in Native youth, builds a skilled workforce for the future and supports the Trump administration's priority to strengthen public safety and create practical career opportunities through education and training."

visitors annually, providing opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and photography. Refuge recreation generates approximately \$3.2 billion in local economic activity each year. National parks attract more than 323 million visitors, generating \$56.3 billion in economic activity, to see iconic wildlife and vistas; national attractions, such as Mount Rushmore; and historic landmarks, such as Cedar Hill, home to Frederick Douglass. The 2027 budget request for the array of outdoor recreation programs and a wide range of other uses across the Department will ensure Americans can enrich their lives in a multitude of ways across our vast public lands.

The NPS continues improving the visitor experience by rehabilitating and improving park facilities.

Each year, millions of people visit national park units, and in past years many arrived to find rundown or inoperable facilities. Secretary Burgum has since made it a priority to repair, restore, and, when necessary, replace those facilities to make all of our national parks great again. NPS is reconstructing the entrance to Joshua Tree National Park to better serve visitors, the local community, and employee safety. NPS partnered with private industry and nonprofit organizations to install new freeze-resistant drinking fountains and bottle-filling stations along trails adjacent to the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia to ensure year-round access and save taxpayers money from frequent costly repairs of outdated facilities. NPS completed an initial round of recovery projects to repair the Blue Ridge Parkway following landslides caused by Hurricane Helene, restoring access to popular park locations and adjacent public lands. Hundreds of projects are underway around the country in parks that will be a focus of celebrating America's upcoming 250th anniversary.

The budget includes \$226.2 million for NPS Visitor Services to ensure all national park units are accessible and welcoming.

As the capital of the greatest country in the history of the world, Washington, DC, should showcase beautiful, clean, and safe public spaces. However, many historic park features and public-facing infrastructure throughout the city show signs of decay, years of heavy public use, and inadequate maintenance. Under the President's leadership, the Administration is committed to making Washington, DC, safe, clean, and beautiful again. The budget includes \$10.0 billion in permanent funding to establish the Presidential Capital Stewardship Program within NPS to coordinate, plan, and execute targeted, priority construction and beautification projects in and around Washington, DC. Once complete, these projects will improve safety and accessibility, rehabilitate historic buildings and landscapes, and enhance architectural grandeur so that Americans can once again be proud of their country's capital.



A park ranger for Honouliuli National Historic Site giving a guided tour to visitors.

NPS Photo.



Freedom 250

The Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Freedom 250 Network and the White House, has begun highlighting and restoring historic sites and paying tribute to figures that have defined American greatness and contributed to our national heritage. Over the next 5 years, the Department plans to direct more than \$345 million to preserve and restore America's most historic places.

In Secretary's Order 3439, Secretary Burgum designated Thursday, July 23, 2026, as the *Day of the American West* in recognition of its vital place in our country's history and identity and to celebrate it as part of the United States' semiquincentennial, America 250. This commemoration will honor the people, cultures, and traditions of the American West, whose values of independence, self-reliance, entrepreneurial spirit, and stewardship of the land have helped shape the character and destiny of the United States.

A long-standing symbol of American independence, entrepreneurial spirit, and freedom is the people of the American West. The American cowboy emerged when frontiersmen began moving westward to open new lands for economic prosperity. They were largely working people, raising cattle, sheep, and horses to support a growing population. Because law enforcement was scarce across the vast Western lands, an unwritten set of principles and values developed that guided the behavior in the Old West. This "Cowboy Code" emphasized respect for the land and animals, honesty, integrity, courage, bravery, self-reliance, independence, respect for others, loyalty, camaraderie, humility, modesty, hospitality, and helping others in need.

As we celebrate 250 years of American independence and achievement, recognizing the contributions of the West will be paramount and reflected across the country's public lands.

In addition, this generational investment in the restoration of Washington, DC, will drive economic development in the city, increase visitation from across the world, and lower future infrastructure lifecycle costs.

Programs supporting outdoor recreation on BLM lands represent a significant contribution to the economic engine for local and State economies. Over 84 million visitors each year engage in a wide variety of activities such as hiking, camping, hunting, mountain biking, and canyoneering, and their associated spending—such as on lodging, food, gear, fuel, and guide services—circulates through nearby communities, supporting small businesses and generating jobs. Recreation on BLM-managed lands, which has been among the President's priorities since he was first elected in 2016, has been linked to billions of dollars in economic output. For example, in FY 2024, outdoor recreation helped drive over \$13.5 billion in overall national economic output and supported nearly 83,000 jobs, illustrating how healthy outdoor tourism fuels employment and income in rural regions and beyond. Those economic benefits underscore the importance of public land recreation not just for quality of life but also as a vital contributor to regional economic vitality.

Returning the Bureau of Land Management to Its Core Multiple-Use Mission

In just the final 2 months of 2025, BLM completed a series of achievements that will benefit communities and millions of acres of wildlife habitat, reflecting a dedication to supporting multiple uses of BLM lands. In November 2025, BLM sold nearly 21 million board-feet of timber in Idaho, Montana, and Oregon to support local mills and communities and proposed to eliminate the previous administration's "Public Lands Rule" that had the potential to block access to hundreds of thousands of acres of multiple-use land—preventing energy and mineral production, timber management, grazing, and recreation across the West. In December 2025, BLM conveyed nearly 1,000 acres as part of the Red Cliffs-Warner Valley Land Exchange to support future water management needs in fast-growing Washington County, UT; updated plans to enhance conservation of greater sage-grouse habitat while balancing access to public lands for responsible energy and mineral development across Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Nevada, California, Utah, and Wyoming; authorized a right-of-way across BLM-managed public lands in Nevada and Utah and the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest's Ely Ranger District for the construction of a high-voltage electric transmission line, strengthening the reliability and security of the U.S. electric grid, as stated in Executive Order 14262, *Strengthening the Reliability and Security of the United States Electric Grid*; and launched the "One Dollar One Tree" initiative to reduce permit fees for Christmas tree and firewood cutting to \$1 per tree or cord of wood during the holiday season.

National wildlife refuges attract more than 70 million visitors annually and provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, and photography. This Administration opened access to more than 87,000 acres of previously unavailable or restricted public lands for all types of recreation. The 2027 President's Budget requests \$417.0 million for the National Wildlife Refuge System to sustain those traditions and the communities they support.

Millions of Americans access Interior's public lands seeking peace and recreation and helping grow the booming outdoor recreation industry. In 2023, Americans enjoying hunting and fishing generated more than \$50 billion in economic activity. Interior plays a major role providing access to public lands for outdoor recreation, and this Administration continues to identify and provide access to previously unavailable or restricted public lands for all types of recreation.

The Department manages an infrastructure asset portfolio valued at more than \$440 billion. Roads, bridges, trails, water systems, visitor centers, and student dorms—even bathrooms, campgrounds, and drinking fountains—are all part of this critical, but often unnoticed, framework. After years of increased visitation and use, aging facilities and other vital structures feature more than \$30 billion worth of deferred maintenance. To address deferred maintenance, the President's budget proposes reauthorizing the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA; Public Law 116-152) National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) at \$1.9 billion annually for 5 years. Through the GAOA LRF, the Department invests in assets and infrastructure so visitors, volunteers, and employees can safely enjoy our national parks and public lands for years to come. The GAOA LRF is a generational investment that maintains and restores assets at national parks, public lands, national wildlife



Mountains in Grand Teton National Park, WY.

DOI Photo.



Tourists enjoying the history of Washington, DC.

NPS Photo.

refuges, and BIE-funded schools. With increasing visitation to public lands and tens of thousands of aging assets, reauthorizing the GAOA LRF is critical to maintain the infrastructure that visitors, volunteers, and employees rely on to access and enjoy public lands. In addition, the Department looks forward to working with Congress to develop a proposal for new authority that would allow the Secretary to enter into licensing agreements for owned or controlled intellectual property, such as the National Park Service Arrowhead symbol, that serve as source indicators or brand identity for the agency.

USBR works in partnership with States, Tribes, and water and power users to address water challenges in the West. As the country's largest wholesale water supplier, USBR ensures reliable water and power delivery to more than 40 million people.

The FY 2027 budget includes \$1.3 billion for managing water resources to ensure millions of customers have reliable power and water delivery; to provide flood risk reduction; and to support more than 90 million visits annually at recreational areas created by USBR's operation of its reservoirs.

The budget for USBR continues to support water delivery projects that serve a significant number of

people across regions, including the Central Valley Project in California; the Colorado River Storage Project; and the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, which delivers water to eastern-slope project lands and associated communities.

The Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program

The budget includes \$1.0 billion for a new Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program, a comprehensive Federal program that will work collaboratively with the State of Utah to restore and protect Utah's Great Salt Lake. Interior will use its significant water management, mapping and science, invasive species management, and land management expertise and capacity to carry out activities that support the long-term sustainability of the Great Salt Lake watershed, which is a critical ecological and economic asset to Utah, the region, and the country. The Department will work in partnership with cooperating Federal agencies to address ecosystem restoration and water level improvement to ensure the lake remains economically and environmentally viable now and for future generations. Interior and Federal partners will take action to improve water flows into and within the lake, restore ecosystems, remove invasive species, and address toxins in the lakebed outside of any active environmental remediation sites.



Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee Meeting, May 5, 2025.

DOI Photo.

Upholding America's Trust and Insular Responsibilities

Interior's programs maintain strong and important relationships with Native communities, delivering community services, restoring Tribal homelands, fulfilling commitments related to water and other resource rights, executing fiduciary trust responsibilities, supporting the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, creating economic opportunity, and providing access to education. The budget includes \$2.8 billion for Indian Affairs bureaus across the Department.

Under President Trump's leadership, Interior is upholding its trust responsibilities and supporting Indian Country by allocating funds for energy development, public safety, and infrastructure. The budget will increase efficiency as the Department strives to cut red tape and speed up approval processes for projects that improve the health and welfare of Indian Country, including approving Tribal broadband infrastructure projects as part of Secretary Burgum's commitment to streamline support for Tribal initiatives, from infrastructure to energy development. A new policy implemented in 2025 establishes a comprehensive framework for

the efficient and effective processing of right-of-way applications to build broadband infrastructure throughout Indian Country, with a focus on rural unserved and underserved Tribal communities. Obtaining rights-of-way for broadband networks is necessary for deploying new broadband projects on Tribal or individually owned Indian trust or restricted lands. Broadband includes various technologies, such as fiber optics, transmission lines, wireless, cable, internet, satellite, and so forth. Broadband infrastructure is essential to support economic growth, education, healthcare, and overall development of Tribal communities.

As an essential part of upholding the Federal Government's trust responsibility, Secretary Burgum has prioritized addressing the probate backlog across Indian Country. Under his leadership, the Department recently announced a new agreement with the State of Alaska that reflects a shared commitment to Alaska Native communities and establishes a framework to expedite probate case resolution, enabling assets to be returned to grieving families more quickly.

Support for Trust Resources

The BIA trust programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs assist Tribal landowners to optimize stewardship and use of resources, providing benefits such as revenues, jobs, and the protection of cultural and traditional resources. Income from energy is one of the larger sources of revenue generated from trust lands, with energy lease revenues of \$996 million disbursed in 2025.

Secretary Burgum is also expanding efforts to cooperate with Tribes and Federal agencies to fulfill Federal trust responsibilities by committing to open-door engagement, transparency, and sustained communication with all 575 federally recognized Tribes. Department leaders met with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Coalition of Large Tribes in December 2025 to advance shared priorities across Indian Country. A key focus was addressing the probate backlog through expanded estate planning; modernization of legacy systems using secure, artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled tools; and supporting stronger partnerships to collect vital records earlier, helping to prevent delays and improve outcomes. The Department will also continue its commitment in FY 2027 to advancing Tribal sovereignty and combating violent crime, illegal drug activity, and the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous people.

Promises Made, Promises Kept

Upon President Trump's signing of legislation, and in fulfillment of his January 23, 2025, Presidential Memorandum, the Department of the Interior was pleased to add the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina to the official list of federally recognized Tribes, formalizing the Tribe's government-to-government relationship and demonstrating the Administration's commitment to turning its priorities for Tribal communities into results.

BIE requests \$929.8 million in 2027 to invest resources in Indian education, including high-quality, culturally relevant instruction and student transportation. BIE serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in

delivering culturally appropriate, academically rigorous education that allows students across Indian Country to achieve success. The BIE elementary and secondary school system includes 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories and provides educational services to approximately 40,000 students in 23 States. The budget includes \$22.1 million for two Bureau-operated postsecondary institutions, Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute.

The 2027 budget also includes \$90.1 million to support Tribal and Individual Indian Money financial functions managed by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA). BTFA executes the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities to properly account, receipt, invest, disburse, reconcile, and report on approximately \$8.8 billion in Indian trust funds on behalf of Tribes (more than 4,300 accounts) and individuals (more than 414,000 accounts). BTFA disburses more than \$1 billion annually and has received 13 consecutive unmodified audit opinions for its management of individual Indian trust funds. BTFA also maintains the official archive of American Indian Records, safeguarding millions of original, historic documents that detail the Federal Government's treaty obligations to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Interior proudly upholds the Federal Government's trust responsibilities to Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian Community while maintaining vital relationships with U.S. territories and the Freely Associated States. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) helps coordinate Federal policy for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to support the development of efficient and effective government while also honoring each area's unique history and culture. OIA also manages several Federal funding programs for the Insular Areas that include discretionary technical assistance for the Insular Areas and Compact of Free Association funding to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

In November 2025, the Department awarded \$37.6 million in grant funding to the Insular Areas that supports and strengthens health and education systems, invests in critical infrastructure, and increases access to reliable and affordable energy. The FY 2027 budget includes \$103.0 million for OIA to continue to strengthen U.S. territories, support economic development, and counter foreign influence in strategically critical regions.

Optimizing the Federal Workforce and Workplace

During 2027, Interior will continue to focus on streamlining operations, accelerating decision making, and lowering costs for taxpayers. The Department is committed to advancing good government principles by improving the efficiency and transparency of its internal operations and systems. The Department will continue to reduce duplication through shared services and implement governmentwide reforms through policy modernization, acquisition improvements, and updated workforce practices. These improvements reduce administrative burden, increase consistency in decision making, and generate long-term cost savings for the taxpayer.

With approximately 43,000 buildings and 90,000 structures nationwide, Interior is actively divesting excess assets, streamlining leases, and prioritizing infrastructure investments that support mission-critical services. In 2027, Interior will

continue implementing President Trump's goal to reduce the size of the Federal Government and associated costs, particularly by working closely with the General Services Administration and the Federal Real Property Council to ensure every dollar is used effectively.

The Department's commitment to financial transparency and accountability is evidenced by Interior earning its 29th consecutive unmodified (clean) audit opinion on its FY 2025 financial statements by an independent accounting firm. The Department has built a solid foundation of robust financial policies, processes, and internal controls in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and standards prescribed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. The FY 2025 Annual Financial Report gives a comprehensive view of Interior's financial activities and affirms our commitment to sound financial practices supporting the Department's efforts to responsibly manage taxpayer dollars.

The Department is modernizing its operations to deliver results more efficiently and responsibly. Current initiatives focus on completing enterprise deployments, maturing cybersecurity capabilities, accelerating cloud adoption, transforming the digital customer experience, and increasing data and AI literacy to support mission delivery. During FY 2027, Interior will continue to advance innovation, collaboration, and solutions that address the pressing challenges of our time.



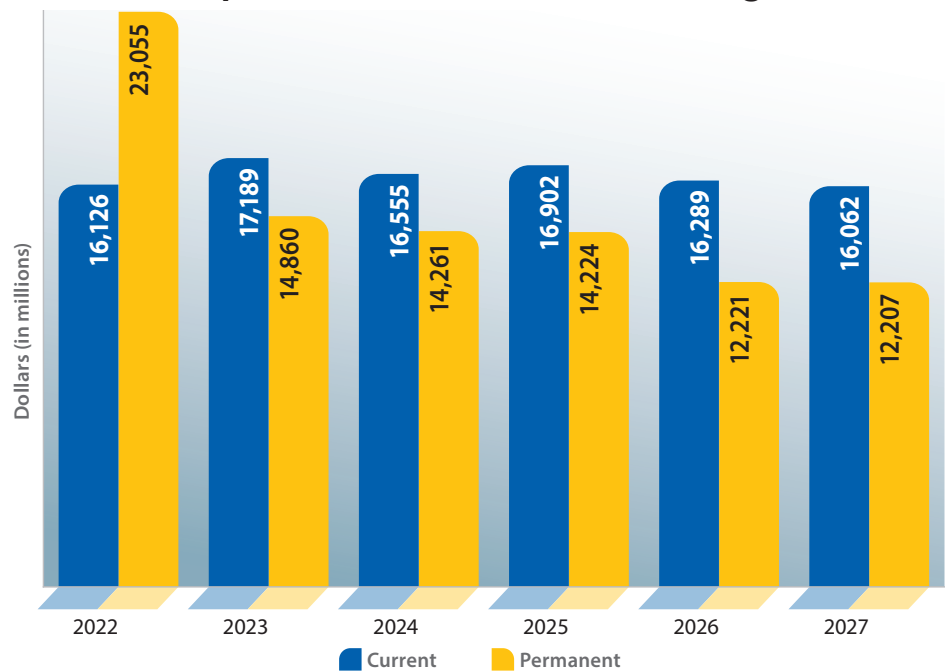
Two rope team members scale Hoover Dam during a training session.

USBR Photo.

The Numbers

Department of the Interior Funding

The Department's 2027 budget request totals \$16.1 billion in current authority. Of that amount, \$14.8 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2027 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.3 billion in current appropriations. In 2027, Interior will generate receipts of \$19.8 billion.



Budget Authority and Receipts

(dollar amounts in millions)

	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations (w/ transfers, w/o supplementals and cap adjustment)	16,902	16,289	16,062	-227
Total Permanent Appropriations (w/o legislative proposals)	14,224	12,221	12,207	-13
TOTAL	31,125	28,510	28,270	-240
RECEIPTS				
Onshore Energy Mineral Leasing	7,463	8,042	8,246	+203
Offshore Energy Mineral Leasing	5,776	6,331	6,342	+11
Other Offsetting Receipts	3,591	3,473	3,368	-105
Other Receipts	1,849	1,801	1,797	-3
TOTAL	18,679	19,647	19,753	106

* Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Department of the Interior Facts

Land—Interior manages more than 480 million acres, or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States; more than 700 million acres of subsurface minerals; and more than 760 million acres of submerged land in five national monuments. The Department also has jurisdiction over nearly 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 433 units of the National Park System, 573 national wildlife refuges, 71 fish hatcheries, and one historic fish hatchery as well as 25 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas and 31 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 179,000 volunteers, who provide more than 5.3 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$187 million per year.

Revenues—Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue-producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2026 are \$19.6 billion.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States. USBR manages 491 dams and 296 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and one out of every five Western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

Energy—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce 10 percent of natural gas, 25 percent of oil, and 43 percent of coal.



Rafting down the Trinity River in California with the Trinity River Restoration Program.

USBR Photo.

Department of the Interior Facts *(continued)*

Visitation—Annually, more than 565 million visits are made to BLM public lands, national park units, national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and USBR recreation sites.

American Indians—The Department provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 575 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. Services include education, law enforcement, and leasing for economic activities, including farming and energy development. Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust includes \$8.8 billion in trust funds and approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates.

Science—Interior provides science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 12,000 streamgages and more than 4,000 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating two Earth observation satellites: the Landsat 8 and 9 missions.



USGS scientists measure gas emissions during episode 28 of the Halema'uma'u Kilauea summit eruption.

USGS Photo.

