



# U.S. Geological Survey

## Mission

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provides actionable science to decision makers about energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, and water resources using state-of-the-art science, tools, and technology. USGS also provides authoritative mapping and characterization of the Earth’s land and water features.

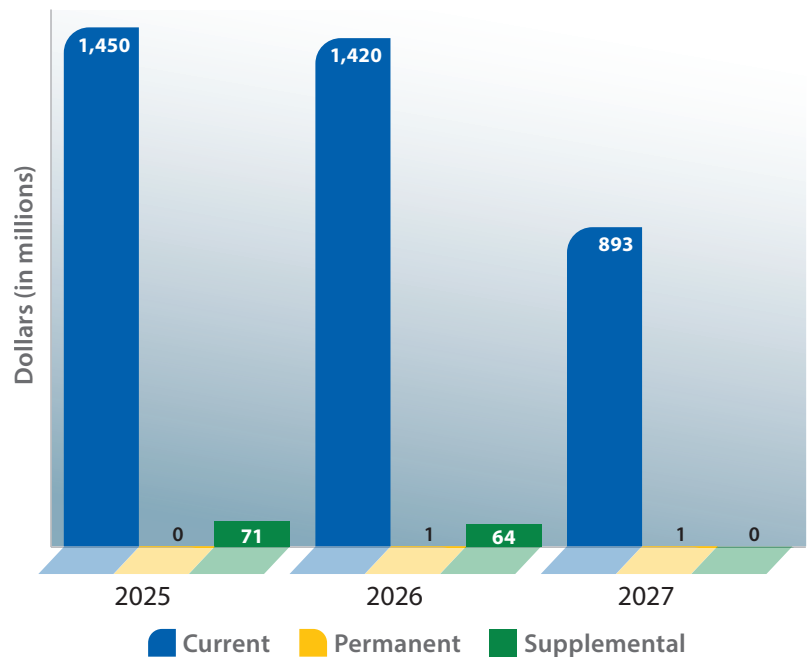
## Budget Overview

The 2027 budget request for USGS is \$892.7 million. In total, USGS estimates the budget request will support 4,736 full-time equivalents (FTE). The request emphasizes science supporting energy and mineral independence and security, including the mapping of the distribution of domestic critical minerals essential to American prosperity and security. The 2027 budget continues the elimination of the Ecosystems mission area so the Bureau can focus on priority energy and mineral activities. The 2027 budget maintains the operations of Landsats 8 and 9 and implements a phased transition to a commercial solution for the Landsat program.

### Geology, Energy, and Minerals Programs

The 2027 budget supports the reorganized Geology, Energy & Minerals mission area, which now includes managing geologic data and mapping as well as offshore energy and mineral activities. The 2027 budget increases funding for the Energy Resources and Mineral Resources Programs to advance

USGS Funding



the national priorities outlined in Executive Order (EO) 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, and EO 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*. These investments bolster the domestic minerals economy and accelerate the country’s response to rising energy demand. The budget accelerates domestic critical mineral mapping and innovation through the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, directly supporting EO 14154 and Secretary’s Order 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*. It accelerates energy resource assessments that identify previously undiscovered traditional and emerging resources, supporting continued energy dominance and future innovation in the energy sector. Finally, the budget invests in building the next-generation geoscience workforce, a foundational step toward securing the future of America’s minerals industry. USGS science informs economic, technological, national security, and global trade strategies and investments; sustainable natural resource management; and the development of infrastructure.

- USGS was founded through an Act of Congress in 1879. The Organic Act provides, among other matters, that USGS is directed to classify the public lands and examine the geological structure, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain.
- In FY 2027, USGS will protect human health and safety by operating earthquake sensors and monitoring approximately 70 volcanoes and more than 12,000 streamgages for advanced flood warnings in the United States.
- USGS operates the Earthquake Notification Service, which delivers customizable notifications of earthquakes, their potential impacts, and other key products.
- The USGS Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) is transforming the country's mapping of the planet's surface and subsurface. Since the launch of Earth MRI in 2019, USGS has partnered with more than 39 States and more than tripled coverage of the high-resolution data needed to assess the country's critical mineral resources. With the additional investment in the FY 2027 budget, USGS will expand partnerships to more than 40 States and leverage industry and State partnerships to derisk resource development in areas with elevated critical mineral potential in the United States.

### Natural Hazards Programs

USGS provides natural hazard information and tools that emergency managers and communities rely on to prepare for and respond to volcanic activity, earthquakes, hurricanes and coastal

storms, landslides, and magnetic storms. The budget supports core national monitoring, forecasting, and reporting capabilities to reduce potential fatalities, injuries, and property damage from those hazards, delivering rapid situational awareness via



To better understand ground-level magnetic-storm hazards, USGS scientists developed a new map of geoelectric fields. In some areas, expected field strengths would be enough to stress or damage high-voltage transformers and potentially lead to massive power outages.

USGS Photo.



A USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory geologist collects video from the south rim of the caldera at Kilauea summit. Video data help document activity and are used for later research on lava fountaining dynamics. USGS Photo.

the Advanced National Seismic System, the Global Seismographic Network, and the National Volcano Early Warning System. The Natural Hazards mission area programs also provide earthquake hazard assessments, post-fire debris-flow hazard assessments, geothermal resource investigations in volcanic systems, coastal storm inundation forecasts, and marine research and operations that support energy and mineral investigations in deep-sea settings.

#### *Water Resources Programs*

The 2027 budget supports programs that work with more than 1,800 partners to monitor, model, assess, and deliver information on water resources conditions and issues, including water quantity, quality, use, and overall availability. The request increases support for USGS streamgages and emphasizes the development of advanced monitoring technology and artificial intelligence

and machine-learning approaches to expand the collection and delivery of water data.

#### *Core Science Systems Programs*

The Core Science Systems programs provide access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to improve natural resource management, support infrastructure planning, and prepare for and respond to natural hazards. In FY 2027, the National Geospatial Program will continue to provide vital mapping information depicting the topography, natural landscape, and built environment of the United States. USGS provides that information through The National Map, a compilation of nationwide topographic mapping products and geospatial datasets encompassing elevation, hydrography, structures, boundaries, and transportation data, including trails. The Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program provides high-performance

supercomputing systems and data storage to provide timely and accurate Earth systems modeling for drought, weather, land management, wildland fires, landslides, and volcanoes. The budget also invests in integrated remote sensing for mine waste mapping that will help identify critical mineral resources.

The budget continues Landsats 8 and 9 operations, data production, and development activities through the National Land Imaging Program and dedicates funding for studies and other preparatory work to plan for a phased transition of the Landsat program to a commercial solution. USGS will develop a ground system that will operate one final government satellite to be launched in the early 2030s. In FY 2027, the National Aeronautics

and Space Administration and USGS will work with industry to explore and develop commercial approaches in preparation for this transition.

#### *Science Support and Facilities Programs*

The 2027 budget requests funding for USGS science and administrative leadership and support, including additional funding that will ensure the Bureau can continue to produce world-class science and serve as an effective resource for the Department and other stakeholders. It also includes resources needed to operate and maintain USGS offices, laboratories, and other facilities.

#### **Fixed Costs**

Fixed costs are fully funded.



USGS technician preparing to make a streamflow measurement from a suspended cableway during historic floods at a USGS streamgage on Icicle Creek near Leavenworth, WA.

USGS Photo.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS <sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2027 Request with 2026 Enacted*

	2026 Enacted		2027 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	3,392	1,484,113	2,050	892,668	-1,342	-591,445
Subtotal, Current .....	3,392	1,484,113	2,050	892,668	-1,342	-591,445
<b>Permanent</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	0	87	0	94	0	+7
Contributed Funds .....	2	500	2	500	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	2	587	2	594	0	+7
<b>Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other</b>						
Allocation .....	66	0	66	0	0	0
Reimbursable .....	3,236	0	2,618	0	-618	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable, Allocation, and Other .....	3,302	0	2,684	0	-618	0
<b>TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY .....</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>1,484,700</b>	<b>4,736</b>	<b>893,262</b>	<b>-1,960</b>	<b>-591,438</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Current funding amounts include supplemental appropriations and transfers. For further details, see Highlights of Budget Changes tables for each account.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

### **APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research**

	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change
<b>Ecosystems</b>				
Environmental Health .....	29,543	28,871	0	-28,871
Species Management Research .....	64,348	60,348	0	-60,348
Land Management Research .....	54,000	50,000	0	-50,000
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research .....	48,500	45,500	0	-45,500
Cooperative Research Units .....	28,206	28,206	0	-28,206
Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science .....	68,280	81,780	0	-81,780
Subtotal, Ecosystems .....	292,877	294,705	0	-294,705
<b>Geology, Energy, and Minerals</b>				
Geology, Energy, and Mineral Resources .....	155,337	104,664	142,468	+37,804
Subtotal, Geology, Energy, and Minerals .....	155,337	104,664	142,468	+37,804
<b>Natural Hazards</b>				
Earthquake Hazards .....	92,651	94,901	62,651	-32,250
Volcano Hazards .....	37,500	37,500	29,500	-8,000
Landslide Hazards .....	14,432	14,532	11,432	-3,100
Global Seismographic Network .....	7,000	7,000	3,500	-3,500
Geomagnetism .....	5,198	5,198	4,198	-1,000
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources .....	39,345	41,000	25,245	-15,755
Subtotal, Natural Hazards .....	196,126	200,131	136,526	-63,605

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

	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change
<b>Water Resources</b>				
Water Availability and Use Science Program .....	67,296	67,296	42,422	-24,874
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program .....	109,976	110,976	105,047	-5,929
National Water Quality Program .....	96,000	94,500	79,620	-14,880
Water Resources Research Act Program .....	15,500	16,000	0	-16,000
Subtotal, Water Resources .....	288,772	288,772	227,089	-61,683
<b>Core Science Systems</b>				
National Land Imaging Program .....	115,071	116,206	90,721	-25,485
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program .....	23,266	25,000	14,520	-10,480
National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program .....	0	43,500	0	-43,500
National Geospatial Program .....	89,650	91,421	51,472	-39,949
Subtotal, Core Science Systems .....	227,987	276,127	156,713	-119,414
<b>Science Support</b>				
Information Services .....	23,500	16,975	18,500	+1,525
Administration and Management .....	81,500	56,708	61,500	+4,792
Subtotal, Science Support .....	105,000	73,683	80,000	+6,317
<b>Facilities</b>				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance .....	109,258	105,261	94,258	-11,003
Facilities Maintenance, Modernization, and Restoration Program .....	74,840	74,840	55,614	-19,226
Subtotal, Facilities .....	184,098	180,101	149,872	-30,229
Special Initiatives (Congressionally Directed Spending) .....	0	2,250	0	-2,250
<b>SUBTOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> .....	1,450,197	1,420,433	892,668	-527,765
American Relief Act (P.L. 118-158) .....	2,743	0	0	0
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) .....	69,000	64,000	0	-64,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58) .....	-345	-320	0	+320
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> .....	1,521,595	1,484,113	892,668	-591,445