



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior

JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2027

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION PROGRAM

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



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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is managed by the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment (ORDA) to conduct damage assessments and restoration in collaboration with co-trustees from Federal, State, and Tribal governments, as well as non-government organizations and industry. The ORDA coordinates across the NRDAR Program to evaluate and report on restoration and conservation outcomes to improve the services provided through the Department's natural resources (such as recreation opportunities). Federal investment in ecosystem restoration and monitoring protects Federal trust resources, ensures public health and safety, and preserves and enhances essential natural resource services while generating business activity and creating well-paying American jobs.

Within the Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 budget request, the NRDAR Program will support the Administration's priorities including addressing the country's energy emergency and creating employment opportunities for American workers. This will be accomplished by streamlining processes and removing barriers to implementing restoration projects, determining appropriate recreation opportunities as a means of restoring injured resources and lost services, supporting Tribal Nations engaged in NRDAR cases, and engaging States and local communities during damage assessment, restoration planning, and restoration implementation.

In 2027 the NRDAR Program will focus on streamlining internal processes to fund projects, utilizing technology to improve administrative efficiency, and training practitioners to more effectively participate in NRDAR-related activities.

Mission Statement

The mission of the NRDAR Program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of hazardous substance releases into the environment. In partnership with affected Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustee agencies, the NRDAR Program conducts science-based damage assessments which inform the restoration needed to address the public's loss of natural resources as well as the services provided by those resources. To accomplish this, the NRDAR Program assesses injuries and identifies appropriate restoration projects that inform negotiated settlements or, in rare cases, litigation with potentially responsible parties. Funds or in-kind services recovered from the potentially responsible parties are then used to finance or implement natural resource restoration, pursuant to publicly reviewed restoration plans.

The NRDAR Program maintains a nationwide presence, encompassing nearly the full span of natural and cultural resources for which the Secretary of the Interior has trust responsibility. Successful collaboration with co-trustees, partners, and, where possible, the responsible parties is central to the NRDAR Program's mission. The Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment (ORDA) oversees the NRDAR Program and Gulf Coast Restoration at the Department. It fulfills this mission by managing the confluence of the technical, ecological, biological, legal, and economic disciplines involved in the NRDAR Program at six bureaus and three Departmental offices. As an integrated Departmental program, it draws upon the interdisciplinary strengths of its bureaus and offices while minimizing bureaucratic overlap and

administrative costs.

Each bureau shown below has its unique natural resource trusteeship and brings its expertise to bear on relevant sites.



In addition to the five bureaus with primary trust resource management activities, the U.S. Geological Survey conducts scientific research in environmental health and water resources and provides access to natural resource science to support effective decision making on how to best restore natural resources.

The Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor (SOL) also play key roles restoring injured natural resources impacted by the release of oil or hazardous substances in the environment, and in making the NRDAR Program a fully integrated Departmental program. The SOL provides legal advice at both the program policy level and in all individual cases. In the Office of the Secretary, the Office of Policy Analysis provides economic analytical expertise to the NRDAR Program on both national policy and individual case management, and the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance provides a link to response and remedial activities associated with oil spills or chemical releases.

Budget Overview

The FY 2027 budget for the NRDAR Program’s discretionary funding requests \$4,709,000 and an estimated 18 FTE, and supports the capacity necessary to meet operational and financial management requirements, training, information technology management, and on-the-ground restoration. To accomplish meaningful restoration goals, the ORDA will prioritize on-the-ground restoration efforts and empower partners to play a more central role. The ORDA will continue to reduce the administrative burden on NRDAR practitioners, co-trustees, and the public through the use of streamlined and expedited processes where possible.

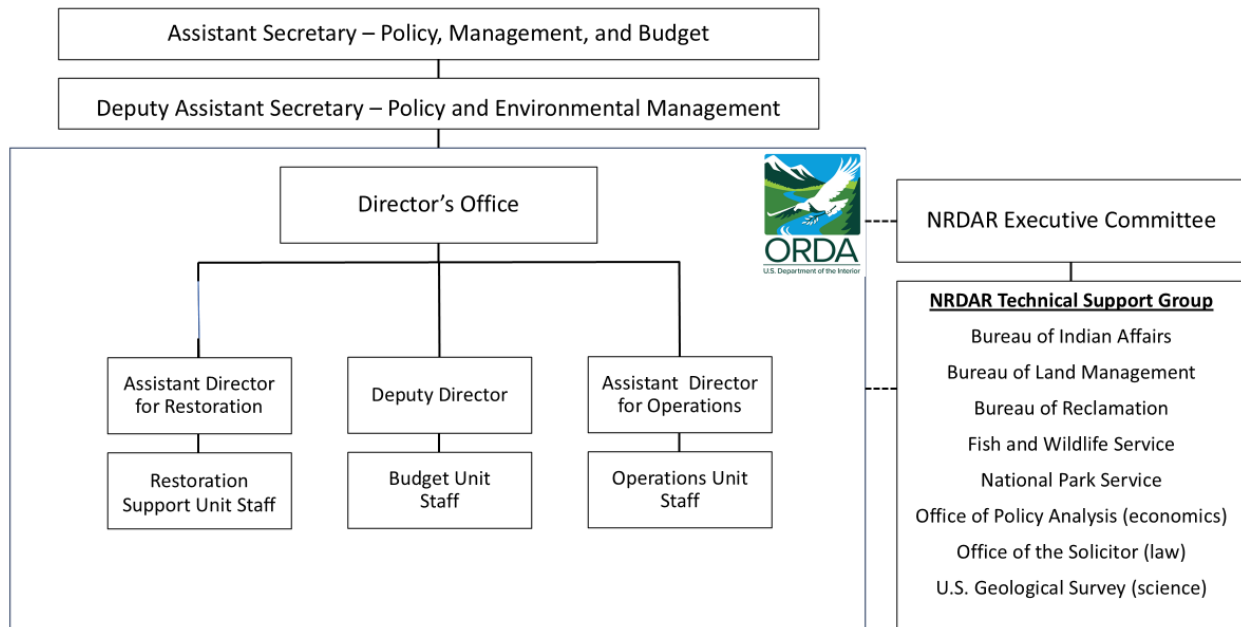
The ORDA will continue to work with Departmental economists to quantify the economic impacts of restoration to demonstrate the benefits of restoration projects on local and regional communities, including the creation of employment opportunities for American workers. This work directly supports the Secretary’s priorities to create employment opportunities for American workers, specifically [SO 3419 - Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis](#). Building on past work by DOI economists, the ORDA has established methods to capture factors to complete additional economic impact studies in future years. Additionally, through implementing various restoration projects in gateway communities, the ORDA supports [SO 3434 - Strengthening Coordination with Gateway Communities](#).

Summary Table

2027 President's Budget
Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request		Change from 2026 Enacted	
Budget Authority	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE
Current	7,715	19	6,500	19	4,709	18	-1,791	-1
Permanent	656,490	1	644,000	1	644,000	-	-	-1
Total, Budget Authority	664,205	20	650,500	20	648,709	18	-1,791	-2

Organizational Chart



Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

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

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

Account: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Summary of Requirements

Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment

Appropriation: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request					Change from 2026 Enacted	
	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (\$)	FTE Changes (+/-)	Budget Authority		FTE
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Fund											
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program	7,715	19	6,500	19	+32	-	-1,823	-1	4,709	18	-1,791
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Fund¹	7,715	19	6,500	19	+32	-	-1,823	-1	4,709	18	-1,791

¹ In 2025 and 2026, one FTE is attributable to Permanent Funds and not shown in this table.

Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment Tables

Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program Fund

Justification of Fixed Costs Changes

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	0	0	Total paid days for FY 2027 is 261 (2088 hours) which is the same number of days as FY 2026. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Pay Raise	+119	+17	The President's Budget for 2027 includes one quarter (October-December 2026) of the 1.0% pay raise for 2026 and 0.0% pay raise for 2027. Pay raises are consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
FERS Employer Contribution Increase	0	-22	The estimates reflect adjustments to the employer contribution for FERS and Law Enforcement FERS for FY 2027. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF)	+55	-4	The estimates reflect Department decisions on the FY 2027 Working Capital Fund Central Bill.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	+68	+41	This estimate reflects the FY 2027 President's Budget Exhibit 54s as submitted. The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These estimates reflect Udall Building rent, Security, Federal Reserve Parking, and Operations and Maintenance, distributed by bureau and office, based upon OFAS-provided Udall Building occupancy levels. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Total, Account 2027 Fixed Costs	+242	+32	

Appropriations Language

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, Public Law 96-510, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-500, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101-380, as amended (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and section 100721 et seq. of title 54, United States Code, \$4,709,000, to remain available until expended.

Appropriations Language Citations

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, (42 U.S.C 9601 et seq.). Section 106 of the Act authorizes the President to clean up hazardous substance sites directly, or to obtain cleanup by a responsible party through enforcement actions. Trustees for natural resources may assess and recover damages for injury to natural resources from releases of hazardous substances and use the damages for restoration, replacement, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources. Provides permanent authorization to appropriate receipts from responsible parties.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387).

Authorizes trustees for natural resources to assess and recover damages for injuries to natural resources resulting from the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, the waters of the contiguous zone, or in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, or which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and authorizes trustee(s) of natural resources to present a claim for and to recover damages for injuries to natural resources from each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of discharge of oil, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the exclusive economic zone.

System Unit Resource Protection Act, (54 U.S.C. 100721-25). Provides that response costs and damages recovered under it or amounts recovered under any statute as a result of damage to any Federal resource within a unit of the National Park System shall be retained and used for response costs, damage assessments, restoration, and resource replacement. Liability for damages under this Act is in addition to any other liability that may arise under other statutes.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund; availability of assessments (43 U.S.C. 1474b). Provides permanent authorization for receipts for damage assessment and restoration activities to be available without further appropriation until expended.

Transfer of funds from Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (43 U.S.C. 1474b-1). Provides authority to make transfers of settlement funds to other Federal trustees and payments to non-Federal trustees.

Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1992 (P.L. 102-229). Provides that the Fund's receipts are authorized to be invested and available until expended. Also provides that amounts received by United States in settlement of U.S. v Exxon Corp. et al. in FY 1992 and thereafter be deposited into the Fund.

Activity: Damage Assessment

Activity overview and program description

Damage assessment activities are a critical first step the Department undertakes to restore natural resources injured by hazardous substances and oil spills. Effective restoration requires identifying, investigating, and thoroughly understanding the source, effects, and magnitude of the injury. This assessment process entails documenting and analyzing physical and scientific evidence, which forms the basis for claims seeking compensation on behalf of the public for the loss of these resources. Typically, the Department collaborates with Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustees to conduct these assessments, fostering strong partnerships. This teamwork not only streamlines the management of various concerns but also facilitates data sharing, reduces duplication of efforts, and minimizes administrative burdens, enabling responsible parties to address all trustee concerns within a unified framework.

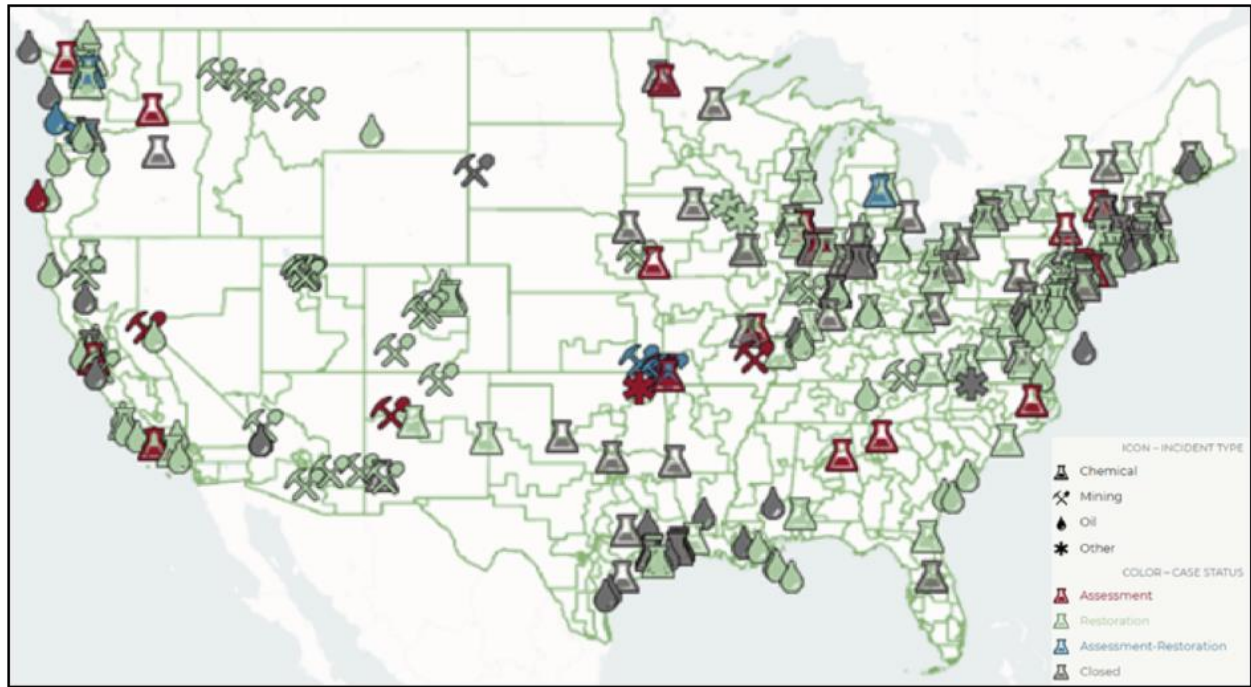
In 2027, the ORDA will leverage a mix of discretionary appropriations, recovered assessment costs from recent settlements, returned funds from completed assessments, and advanced funding from cooperative responsible parties to manage its damage assessment workload. This funding will support ongoing assessments at approximately 16 sites, maintaining the program's capabilities, while an estimated 54 additional cases will progress toward settlement, with several potentially concluding in 2027. The current funding level will allow the ORDA to prioritize high-impact damage assessment projects emphasizing



Entrained oil NRDA survey. Photo: Texas Parks and Wildlife

collaboration with responsible parties and Federal, Tribal, and State co-trustees to improve efficiency and effectively address concerns. The map from the Damage Assessment and Restoration Tracking System ([DARTS](#)) provides a snapshot of the Department's damage assessment and restoration cases, showing their current status, types of incidents, and publicly available documents for 286 NRDAR cases.

The map below shows a snapshot of the Department’s damage assessment and restoration cases from DARTS. This map displays the current status of the cases (assessment, restoration, assessment/restoration, or closed), as well as the type of incident (oil, mining, chemical or other).



Activity: Restoration Support

Activity overview and program description

The NRDAR Program integrates restoration planning with damage assessment activities to restore or replace natural resources and services that have been injured or lost. This effort includes restoring habitats like beach dunes and wetlands, while improving public access for recreational use. By complying with CERCLA and OPA, the NRDAR Program supports a broad range of ecological restoration initiatives that strengthen community well-being and enhance resilience to environmental hazards. The Department collaborates with Federal, State, and Tribal partners on numerous restoration projects nationwide, ensuring effective stewardship of natural resources for the benefit of local communities.

Lake Borgne Marsh Creation Project, [Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill](#)



Lake Borgne Marsh. Photo: Deepwater Horizon trustees

Funded primarily through NRDAR dollars from the [Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill settlement](#) and administered by the Louisiana Trustee Implementation Group, the Lake Borgne Marsh Creation Project marks a historic milestone in Louisiana’s coastal restoration efforts. Construction began in 2021 near Shell Beach to restore 3,180 acres of marsh along

the lake’s southern shore, using 15 million cubic yards of dredged material, enough to fill Caesar’s Superdome nearly three times, making it the largest marsh creation project by acreage in state history. During implementation, the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, using additional funding from the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, incorporated the Bayou La Loutre Marsh Creation and Ridge Restoration component, adding 421 acres of marsh and 5.46 miles of ridge supporting 24.4 acres of Live Oak/Hackberry maritime forest habitat.

Completed \$5 million under budget, this \$110 million project exemplifies the success of collaborative restoration through the NRDAR Program. The project is estimated to have supported nearly 500 direct jobs and generated a direct economic impact of \$32.23 million, reinforcing the value of healthy natural resources to both the environment and the local economy. It demonstrates how trustees and local stakeholders can work together to restore vital ecosystems and deliver meaningful benefits to communities.

[Tar Creek Apprenticeship Program, Tri-State Mining District](#)

Led by the seven tribes of the Tar Creek Trustee Council, including the Cherokee Nation, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma, Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, and Wyandotte Nation, the Tar Creek Apprenticeship Program (TCAP) is a six-week summer initiative supporting restoration efforts. Started in 2024, TCAP engages students in hands-



TCAP Students wading in Lost Creek. Photo: FWS

on learning and planning for the restoration of Lost Creek, Oklahoma, an area impacted by hazardous substance releases. A highlight of the program includes site visits to Sycamore Creek, a recently completed streambank stabilization project adjacent to the Wyandotte Nation’s powwow grounds. Lessons from Sycamore Creek directly informed planning for the [Lost Creek restoration project](#), which was designed under the leadership of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma.

The program culminates in a capstone week, where DOI staff and restoration practitioners guide students through project development exercises. Students present their proposals to peers and Tribal leaders, marking the program’s completion. Graduates receive a lifetime Oklahoma hunting and fishing license, honoring traditional practices and encouraging long-term stewardship.

South River Preserve Dedication, DuPont Waynesboro, Virginia

Funded with approximately \$3 million from the DuPont-Waynesboro NRDAR settlement, the City of Waynesboro Parks and Recreation Department began construction of the [South River Preserve project](#) in fall 2023 and completed it in 2025. The project transformed five acres of asphalt into meadow and future forest habitat, restored 700 feet of Rockfish Run with riparian plantings, and added in-stream structures to support fish populations. Recreational enhancements included improved trails, a river “theater” gathering space, and stormwater infiltration beds to improve water quality.

Situated within the Waynesboro Park System and along the South River Greenway, the preserve is highly visible and accessible to the public. The project meets multiple goals of the NRDAR Restoration Plan, protecting wildlife habitat, improving water quality, and expanding recreational fishing access. A dedication ceremony in August 2025 featured remarks from project partners and concluded with a community “seed scatter” at the river theater, symbolizing the site’s transformation and future growth.



Photos from the South River Preserve Dedication event. Photo: FWS

Activity: Oil Spill Preparedness

Activity overview and program description

The Inland Oil Spill Preparedness Program was established in FY 2015 to enhance training for field response personnel in response to increasing oil spill incidents linked to higher petroleum demand and aging infrastructure. In coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Conservation Training Center (NCTC), the program has provided over 30 one-week courses training Department staff, as well as other Federal, State, Tribal, and industry partners. It has also funded over 150 unique projects contributing to Departmental preparedness goals in all States and most territories. In 2025, the IOSPP published its [10-Year Anniversary Report](#) highlighting these achievements.



IOSPP 10-year Anniversary Report Cover. Photo: ORDA

The program aims to bolster readiness through updated regional spill contingency plans and increased participation in oil spill drills. By strengthening interagency coordination, engaging industry partners, and advancing spill response science, the initiative seeks to improve national preparedness. Well-trained personnel enable faster responses, helping to reduce downtime for companies involved in response activities and allowing a greater focus on energy initiatives as outlined in [SO 3417 - Addressing the National Energy Emergency](#).

Activity: Program Management

Activity overview and program description

The ORDA leads the Department’s NRDAR Program by providing the strategic vision, tools, processes, and resources necessary to restore injured natural resources. Core program management functions include allocating funding for damage assessment projects, tracking performance metrics, overseeing the NRDAR Fund, formulating Department policies to reduce regulatory barriers, and fostering collaboration with Federal, State, and Tribal governments. The 2027 budget request focuses on enhancing program efficiency with funding directed toward managing settlement funds, sustaining operational support systems, and improving information technology tools, such as [DARTS](#).

In 2027, ORDA will continue to prioritize proactive outreach and coordination with governmental co-trustees to address mutual interests, enhance assessment and restoration techniques, and share best practices. These efforts aim to increase efficiency and effectiveness while reducing costs and eliminating barriers to restoration projects. Additionally, the ORDA will bolster the skill sets of the NRDAR community through online training, improved coordination, and public-private partnerships, ensuring the ongoing success and development of the NRDAR Program.

Introductory Funding Table

Activity: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (\$)	FTE Changes (+/-)	Budget Authority	FTE	Change from 2026 Enacted
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program	7,715	19	6,500	19	+32		-1,823	-1	4,709	18	-1,791
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program¹	7,715	19	6,500	19	+32		-1,823	-1	4,709	18	-1,791

¹In 2025 and 2026, one FTE is attributed to Permanent Funds and not shown in this table.

Summary of Program Changes Table: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
<i>Inland Oil Spill Preparedness</i>	<i>-185</i>	<i>-1</i>
<i>Restoration Support</i>	<i>-900</i>	<i>+0</i>
<i>Program Management</i>	<i>-738</i>	<i>+0</i>
TOTAL Program Changes	-1,823	-1

Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

The 2027 discretionary budget request for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program is \$4,709,000 and 18 FTE; a program change of -\$1,823,000 and -1 FTE from the 2026 enacted level.

Inland Oil Spill Preparedness (-\$185,000/ -1 FTE) The budget request for Inland Oil Spill Preparedness will allow the Department to continue to focus on regional and area oil spill contingency plans and provide necessary training in oil spill response.

Restoration Support (-\$900,000/ 0 FTE) Restoration Support funds planning, implementation, and oversight of on-the-ground restoration actions and FTE in the program office. At the budget request level, the Program’s dedicated restoration support unit will focus efforts on implementing restoration actions that will increase the number of acres, stream, and shoreline miles being restored, along with ecological and economic benefits for the American public.

Program Management (-\$738,000/ 0 FTE) Program Management supports FTE that coordinate and collaborate with other Federal, State, and Tribal trustees as well as review and provide policy and guidance to case teams to ensure Departmental consistency. At the request level, ORDA will implement operational efficiencies and maintain its capacity to continue the highest-value coordination and collaboration work.

Appendix A – Prior Year Spending and Spend Plan

Per the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Division C of P.L. 119-74, below is a table showing prior year spending for 2025 and the spend plan for 2026 broken out by activity.

Activity Name	2025 Actual Spending	2026 Spend Plan
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program	7,715	6,500
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,715	6,500
Damage Assessments	1,500	800
Restoration Support	3,000	2,550
Oil Spill Preparedness	715	750
Program Management	2,500	2,400

Appendix B – Section 403 Compliance/Employee Count by Grade

Compliance with Section 403

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

External Administrative Costs (Working Capital Fund)

Working Capital Fund

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Activity	2026 Estimate			2027 Estimate		
	Central	Direct	TOTAL	Central	Direct	TOTAL
OS Shared Services	21.0	0.0	21.0	24.1	0.0	24.1
OS Activities	44.4	0.6	45.0	50.4	0.6	51.1
IT Shared Services	68.2	49.1	117.3	73.2	98.6	171.8
Interior Business Center	0.0	216.2	216.2	0.0	204.9	204.9
TOTAL, WCF Billing	133.6	266.0	399.6	147.7	304.1	451.8

Bureau Administrative Costs

Bureau Administrative Costs

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Cost Description	PY	BY
Financial Management Services (IBC)	175	215
User-Pay Cost Share (FWS)	76	87
Personnel / HR Services (OS)	83	84
Common Services Support (USGS)	82	83
Sec. 108 3% Offset Authority (DOJ)	209	212
TOTAL, Bureau Administrative Costs	625	681

Employee Count by Grade Table

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Employee Count by Grade

(Total Employment)

Employee Count by Grade	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request Estimate
Executive Level V.....	0	0	0
SES.....	1	2	2
Subtotal	1	2	2
SL - 00.....	0	0	0
ST - 00.....	0	0	0
Subtotal.....	0	0	0
GS/GM -15.....	4	4	4
GS/GM -14.....	4	4	5
GS/GM -13.....	6	6	5
GS -12.....	2	2	2
GS -11.....	1	1	1
GS -10.....	0	0	0
GS - 9.....	1	1	0
GS - 8.....	0	0	0
GS - 7.....	0	0	0
GS - 6.....	1	1	0
GS - 5.....	0	0	0
GS - 4.....	0	0	0
GS - 3.....	0	0	0
GS - 2.....	0	0	0
GS - 1.....	0	0	0
Subtotal.....	19	19	17
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	0	0	0
Total employment (actuals & estimates)....	20	21	19

