



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

# **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information  
Fiscal Year 2027

**OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY**

**DEPARTMENTWIDE  
PROGRAMS**

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



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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
FISCAL YEAR 2027 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS**

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# **Executive Summary**

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## Executive Summary

### Introduction

The Department of the Interior 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 public lands and minerals associated with these 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-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 produce approximately 10 percent of natural gas, 25 percent of oil, and 43 percent of coal. With common sense 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, 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, 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. 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 efficiency with which the Department fulfills its mission. The budget proposes a further strategic unification of the wildland fire programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service (USDA-FS) and the Department's 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) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) implementation responsibilities to FWS, which will reduce redundancies and streamline permitting. Finally, the budget supports reunification of 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, the Marine Minerals Administration, 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.

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 also allocates \$681.9 million 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-cost increases, 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.

## Budget Overview

### Departmental Operations

The Department of the Interior advances Energy Dominance, which is the foundation of American prosperity, national security, and world peace; conserves and manages the country's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people; provides scientific and other information about natural resources and natural hazards; and honors the country's trust responsibilities or special commitments to federally recognized Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian community to help them prosper.

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

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

The 2027 budget focuses funding on OS core mission requirements and realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts.

## Summary Table

2027 President's Budget								
Departmental Operations								
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>								
	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	147,418	559	131,012	377	127,798	410	-3,214	+33
Permanent	4,097,652	88	4,420,023	99	4,513,347	99	+93,324	-
<b>Subtotal, Budget Authority w/o Supplementals</b>	<b>4,245,070</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>4,551,035</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>4,641,145</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>+90,110</b>	<b>+33</b>
<i>Supplemental - Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)</i>	141,290	-	141,290	13	-	13	-141,290	-
<i>Supplemental - Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169)</i>	-	2	-	8	-	8	-	-
<b>Total, Budget Authority w/ Supplementals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,386,360</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4,692,325</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>4,641,145</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>-51,180</b>	<b>+33</b>

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

## Departmentwide Programs

The Office of the Secretary manages seven Departmentwide programs.

- The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients.
- The Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances.
- The Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program (GSLWRP) supports a comprehensive Federal program that will restore and protect Utah's Great Salt Lake.
- The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) supports the appropriated Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program, and the Orphaned Wells Program through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

- The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) program coordinates all the Department’s restoration efforts for affected resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment.
- The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on Federal lands. The U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS) was established on January 12, 2026, and unified Federal wildland fire resources and operations previously spread among several Interior bureaus and offices, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and the OS Office of Aviation Services.

The Office of the Secretary also manages the Department’s Working Capital Fund, the Interior Franchise Fund, and the agencywide direct appropriations for Enterprise Services, including the Financial and Business Management System and Cybersecurity activities. The budget for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program is presented in a separate Congressional Justification.

The 2027 budget proposes a strategic unification of the wildland fire programs of USDA-FS and Interior. By consolidating the two departments’ command structures and appropriations 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. Please see the separate USWFS Congressional Justification for more information.

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

### **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts. The 2027 budget requests \$635.0 million for the PILT program. PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construct public schools and roads, conduct search-and-rescue operations, build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 9-1-1 emergency services.

### **Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. The 2027 budget requests \$134.1 million for ONRR’s receipts management programs. The 2027 budget focuses funding on ONRR’s core mission requirements, realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts, and eliminates redundancies across ONRR programs and activities.

### **Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

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

The 2027 budget request is \$6.3 million. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, remediation of those sites is so costly and complex that they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer.

### **Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program**

The Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program works to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Great Salt Lake, 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 and the State of Utah 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. The 2027 budget requests \$1.0 billion to fund DOI bureaus and Federal agency partners committed to this effort.

### **Working Capital Fund**

#### **Direct Appropriation**

#### **Working Capital Fund – Appropriated Fund Request**

The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers. The 2027 budget requests \$75.8 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund including the Department's enterprise business operations system, the Financial and Business Management System, and Cybersecurity programs.

### **Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund**

The Department of the Interior's Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1467 to provide common administrative and support services efficiently and economically on a reimbursable basis to Interior's bureaus and offices as well as other Federal agencies. The Fund is used to finance reimbursable activities, including centralized services provided by individual Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary (OS) Offices, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), and the Interior Business Center (IBC). The Fund also provides an efficient way to bill Interior bureaus and offices for shared costs, such as office space in the Main Interior Building provided by the General Services Administration. Through the WCF, the Department will continue to optimize processes, eliminate redundant efforts, and help streamline technology adoption to advance innovation, collaboration and solutions that address the pressing challenges and opportunities of our time.

### **Interior Franchise Fund**

The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to Federal agencies on a competitive basis at customer discretion. The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

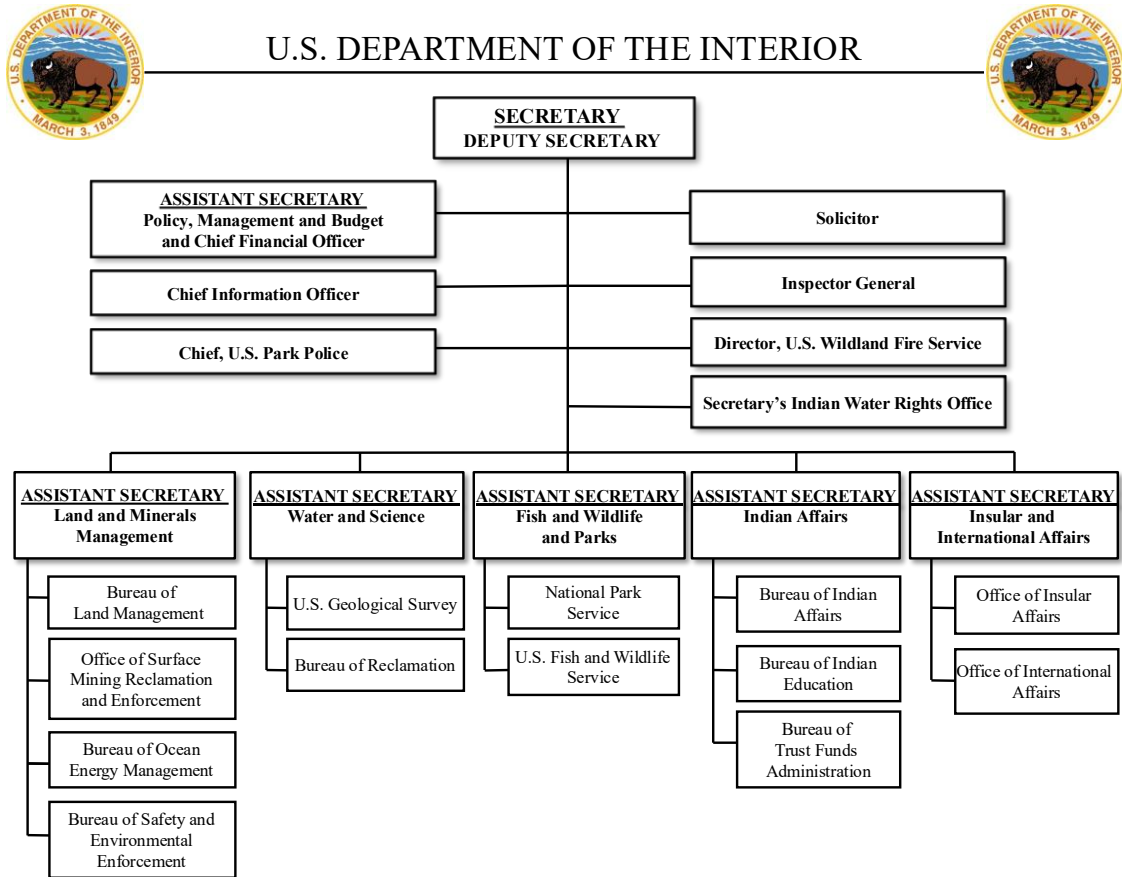
### **Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report**

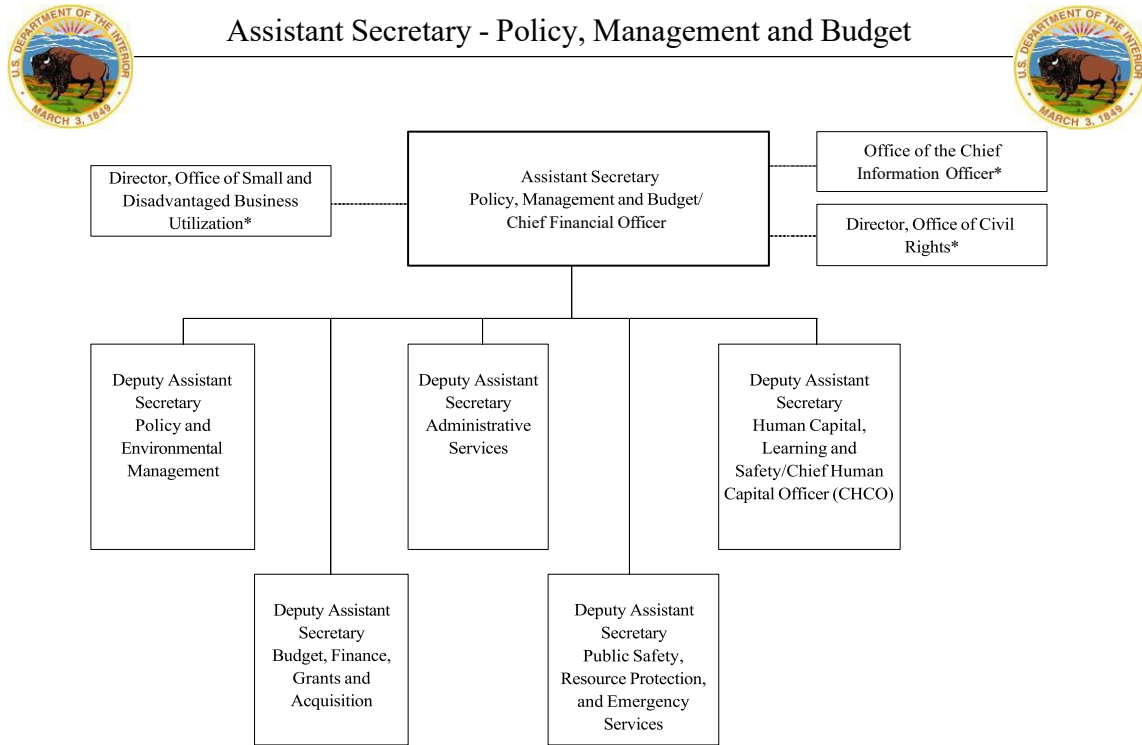
The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414), enacted January 3, 2019, requires Agencies to report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies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

The Department of the Interior (Department) leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers its external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Office of Inspector General (OIG), valued partners in not only improving the Department's management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in recommendation implementation decisions.

The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>.

Organizational Chart





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

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**Account: Departmental Operations**

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**Account: Office of the Secretary – Departmental Operations**

**Summary of Requirements Table**

**Summary of Requirements**  
 Departmental Operations  
**Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses**  
*(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	
<b>Salaries and Expenses</b>											
Leadership and Administration	111,241	314	95,448	180	+3,330	-3,053	-9,034	-4	86,691	176	-8,757
Management Services	36,177	136	35,564	139	+145	-	+5,398	+37	41,107	176	+5,543
<b>Total, Salaries and Expenses</b>	<b>147,418</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>131,012</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>+3,475</b>	<b>-3,053</b>	<b>-3,636</b>	<b>+33</b>	<b>127,798</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>-3,214</b>
<b>Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund</b>											
Office of Appraisal and Valuation Services	19,000	88	19,000	88	-	-	-	-	19,000	88	-
<b>Total, Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Indian Arts and Crafts Fund</b>	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
<b>Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests</b>	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses w/o Supplementals</b>	<b>166,418</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>150,037</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>+3,475</b>	<b>-3,053</b>	<b>-3,636</b>	<b>+33</b>	<b>146,823</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-3,214</b>
<i>Supplemental - Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)</i>	141,290	-	141,290	-	-	-	-141,290	-	-	-	-141,290
<i>Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)</i>	[-710]	-	[-710]	-	-	-	[+710]	-	-	-	[+710]
<i>Supplemental - Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169)</i>	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
<i>Sequestration</i>	-1,083	-	-1,083	-	-	-	+1,083	-	-	-	+1,083
<i>Previously Unavailable BA</i>	1,083	-	1,083	-	-	-	-1,083	-	-	-	-1,083
<b>Total, Salaries and Expenses w/ Supplementals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>307,708</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>291,327</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>+3,475</b>	<b>-3,053</b>	<b>-144,926</b>	<b>+33</b>	<b>146,823</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>-144,504</b>

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

## Office of the Secretary, Interior Business Center, and Departmentwide Programs – Employee Count by Grade

	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Executive Level I.....	1	1	1
Executive Level II.....	1	1	1
Executive Level IV.....	2	2	2
subtotal.....	4	4	4
SES.....	74	74	74
AL-2-3 *.....	5	5	5
SL-0 **.....	28	28	28
subtotal.....	33	33	33
GS-15.....	415	415	418
GS-14.....	986	988	992
GS-13.....	2,029	2,034	2,042
GS-12.....	2,183	2,189	2,197
GS-11.....	1,018	1,020	1,024
GS-10.....	7	7	7
GS-9.....	633	634	637
GS-8.....	63	63	63
GS-7.....	393	393	395
GS-6.....	102	102	102
GS-5.....	120	121	121
GS-4.....	25	25	25
GS-3.....	5	5	5
GS-2.....	0	0	0
GS-1.....	0	0	0
subtotal.....	7,979	7,996	8,028
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	30	30	30
Total employment (actual / projected) at end of fiscal year.....	8,120	8,137	8,169

\* AL - Administrative Law Judge

\*\* SL - Administrative Judge & Senior Level

## Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments Tables

### Justification of Fixed Costs Changes

#### Office of the Secretary Departmental Operations

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Pay Raise	+1,290	+209	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	-268	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)	+425	+894	The estimates reflect Department decisions on the FY 2027 Working Capital Fund Central Bill.
Workers' Compensation Payments	+2	+21	The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental death while on duty. This amount reflects the final Workers Compensation bill for FY 2027 payable to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	-9	0	The amount reflects projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499. This estimate reflects an applied annual inflation factor of 3.0% to the 5-year average of actuals between 2020-2024.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	+252	+2,619	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 Fixed Costs	+1,960	+3,475	

**Justification of Internal Realignments**  
**Office of the Secretary**  
**Departmental Operations**  
Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

<b>Internal Realignments and Non-Policy/Program Changes (Net-Zero)</b>	<b>BY (+/-)</b>	<b>Description</b>
Office of Aviation Services (OAS)	-1,553	Proposed shift of OAS from Departmental Operations to the US Wildland Fire Service.
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	-1,500	Proposed shift of Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (OHNIR) funding from Departmental Operations to Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Net Account Total, Internal Transfers	-3,053	

**Appropriations Language – Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations****Appropriations Language Sheet****Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations**

(Including Transfer of Funds)

*For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$127,798,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$9,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration "Federal Trust Programs" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2027, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.*

## Appropriations Language Citations – Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations

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

43 U.S.C. 1451, 1457

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

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

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

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

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

All functions of all other officers of the Department of the Interior and all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department were, with the two exceptions, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, with power vested in the Secretary to authorize their performance or the performance of any of the Secretary’s functions by any of such offices, agencies, and employees. Under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, the Secretary is empowered to effect transfers of functions and responsibilities, with certain exceptions, and delegate authorities within the Department or its agencies to address changing requirements in the overall organization of the Department.

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

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

**3. to remain available until September 30, 2028;**

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2028.

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

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

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

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

**6. and of which \$9,295,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:**

The Department proposes \$9,295,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account. The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) is responsible for all land and mineral valuations, including Indian lands, to provide independent and impartial estimates of value for specific types of real property interests held or owned in trust or restricted status for Indian Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives.

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

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

**8. Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2027, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.**

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

## Appropriations Language Sheet – Administrative Provisions

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Administrative Provisions**

*For fiscal year 2027, up to \$550,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.*

**Appropriations Language Citations – Administrative Provisions**

**1. For fiscal year 2027, up to \$550,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program:**

This provision authorizes the use of funds appropriated to the PILT program for administrative expenses. This clause provides authority to use no more than \$550,000 of the appropriation for the PILT program for administration and oversight of the program.

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

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

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

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

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

This clause provides authority to adjust an authorized 2027 payment to correct for the under- or over-payment to a unit of local government in a prior year.

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

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

**Activity: Leadership and Direction****Sub-Activity: Executive Direction****Funding Table: Executive Direction**

<b>Executive Direction</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	25,032	17,963	-16	+0	+0	17,947	-16
FTE	111	78	+0	+0	+0	78	+0

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Executive Direction Sub-Activity consists of the Secretary of the Interior's Immediate Office, the Secretary's staff offices, and Assistant Secretary Offices described below. The Secretary of the Interior is the Administration's leading policy maker and spokesperson for the development of energy production on Federal lands and waters to support energy security and contribute to our country's economic strength; conservation and management of our country's public natural and cultural resources; the provision of scientific and other information about resources; and upholding the Federal government's unique trust responsibilities by fostering government-to-government relations between the Federal government and federally recognized Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian Community.

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

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

The Office of the Secretary also manages information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the President and the Congress. Through staff offices, described below, the Secretary guides the legislative, budget, and policy agenda for the Department; sets the policies and practices for coordination and communication with States, local entities, and external

partners; provides the priorities and strategies for operation of the bureaus and offices in the Department; and provides the direction and leadership for ethical conduct, program effectiveness, and efficiency.

In addition, the Office of Executive Secretariat and Regulatory Affairs serves as the Department of the Interior's principal office that oversees and manages executive correspondence; regulatory affairs; Departmental directives; Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests for the Office of the Secretary; committee management; and document production management. The Office has varied responsibilities in each of these areas.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Facilitating timely and effective executive decision-making by coordinating Department-wide correspondence, regulatory reviews, FOIA responses, and document production in support of transparent and accountable governance.
- Supporting open government and regulatory compliance through the efficient management of directives, Federal Advisory Committees, and the Department's regulatory agenda.

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management (AS-LMM) oversees the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). The 2027 budget proposes to reunite the Department's two offshore mineral management bureaus, BOEM and BSEE into a single entity, the Marine Minerals Administration (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 AS-LMM develops policies concerning energy development, public land management, resource use, and regulatory oversight and enforcement, and promotes their effective implementation by the bureaus.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

- Coordinating and providing training, technical assistance, support, and tools to States and Tribes to maintain consistent, high-quality, and effective regulatory and reclamation efforts nationwide.

### **Assistant Secretary for Water and Science (AS-WS)**

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Coordinating and providing leadership on water resources management and delivery, providing leadership on water supply conflicts and increasing sustainable water supplies and managing DOI water storage and delivery to resolve conflicts and expand capacity.
- Serving as the Interior Department's focal point for national policy on water, hydropower, and science issues.
- Advancing science to mitigate risks associated with fire management, flood control, agricultural resources, earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions, to protect American lives, property, and the economy.
- Conducting critical mineral and energy research and mapping to secure supply chains and reduce dependence on foreign sources.
- Expanding Federal, State, and industry relationships to support the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) and critical mineral supply chain analysis, vital to America's manufacturing base and defense capabilities, to secure U.S. critical mineral supplies and support National security.

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

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

**Program Performance Estimates**

- Promoting the visitor experience at parks and refuges by providing quality facilities and recreational and educational opportunities.
- Expanding public access, including fishing and hunting, to Federal lands for all to enjoy, experience, and use.
- Enhancing conservation and recovery of fish and wildlife and their habitats and working cooperatively with others to promote and manage healthy ecosystems on non-Federal lands.
- Prioritizing private and public sector partnerships and cooperative efforts with State, local, and Tribal governments; private landowners; and non-government organizations to achieve conservation objectives.
- Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural resources.

**Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA)**

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

**Program Performance Estimates**

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

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Insular, International and Ocean Affairs carries out the Department's responsibilities regarding the U.S. territories; the freely associated states (FAS); international technical engagement; and the coordination of ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities. The AS-IIOA oversees the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Office of International Affairs,

and the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program. The AS-IIOA discharges the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to U.S.-affiliated insular areas, as well as all related financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress.

The AS-IIOA, through OIA, carries out the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to the U.S. territories and the sovereign FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIOA's purview include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. The OIA works to promote economic development and self-sufficiency in the aforementioned insular areas as well as administers and oversees Federal assistance to the sovereign FAS: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau (Palau).

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Representing Interior in interagency deliberations on international issues and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.
- Maintaining long-term direct relationships with foreign counterparts in Ministries managing Environment, Energy, Water, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Culture, Tourism, and Indigenous Affairs programs.
- Managing approval and oversight of foreign travel for all Interior employees and processing of official passport and visa transactions in coordination with the Department of State and foreign embassies.
- Managing of the International Technical Assistance Program, utilizing reimbursable funding from other U.S. agencies or international organizations to field multi-bureau teams in the full range of DOI expertise for government-to-government technical exchanges with foreign countries and collaboration with on the ground partners.
- Supporting Administration national ocean policies through participation and leadership on the Ocean Policy Committee and various subcommittees.

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB) is responsible for providing overall policy direction, leadership, guidance, and assistance on a broad range of management and operational issues that directly affect the Interior Department's ability to fulfill its mission. The AS-PMB is designated as a successor, following the Deputy Secretary and the Solicitor, to perform the duties of the Secretary.

The AS-PMB serves in several statutorily designated positions and is the agency's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, and Chief Performance Officer. The AS-PMB provides direction and oversight of the Department's information resources management and information technology programs and has responsibility for major operational components that support Interior-wide functions, including

the Interior Business Center, Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Infrastructure Office, and the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The AS-PMB also provides direction and oversight for the Office of Civil Rights and coordinates Emergency Response Management across the Department.

In addition, AS-PMB oversees the Office of Natural Resources Revenue collection and disbursement of energy and mineral revenues from State, Tribal, and Federal lands. The AS-PMB hosts the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) – Secretariat on behalf of the Secretaries and Administrators of the 13 Departments and Agencies that comprise the NISC. The AS-PMB also plays a pivotal role in the stewardship of Interior’s fiscal resources, leading budget formulation and execution as well as financial reporting and annual audit activities and is a service provider for the Interior Department for several administrative-oriented functions. Major objectives include:

- Promulgating policies, processes, and tools to implement priorities, and leading the development of long-term strategies to optimize mission and administrative services.
- Providing cross-cutting policy development and analysis to guide programs requiring Departmental attention due to their national concern, budgetary significance, legislative requirements, precedent-setting nature, or issues crossing bureau or office lines.
- Coordinating information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the Secretary, Office of Management and Budget, and Appropriations Committees.
- Coordinating the development of the strategic plan, agency priority goals, annual performance plans, and quarterly performance reviews, and expanding the use of performance-based information for effective decision-making.
- Advancing management reforms among Interior bureaus and offices to ensure standardization and cohesion across the Department and maximize resource sharing.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

The Department is also considering the development of a future proposal for a new authority to allow the Secretary of the Interior and the Department's bureaus to enter into agreements with appropriate entities to license their owned or controlled intellectual property. The authority proposal will address a gap in the Department’s ability to charge licensing fees and to use revenues therefrom to support certain mission-related activities including but not limited to addressing deferred maintenance and reinvesting in DOI properties. Licensing fees retained under this provision would remain available until expended, ensuring

sustainable funding to carry out the Department's mission. The Department looks forward to working with Congress on this idea.

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**Activity: Leadership and Direction****Sub-Activity: Policy, Management and Operations****Funding Table: Policy, Management and Operations**

<b>Policy, Management and Operations</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	0	29,080	-21	-1,553	-1,676	25,830	-3,229
FTE	0	102	+0	-4	+0	98	-4

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Policy, Management and Operations**

<b>Internal Transfer</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Realignment of Aviation Management to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service	-1,553	-4
<b>TOTAL Internal Transfer</b>	<b>-1,533</b>	<b>-4</b>

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
NATIVE Act Grants	-1,176	+0
Native Hawaiian Homelands Recovery Act	-500	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-1,676</b>	<b>+0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Policy, Management and Operations**

The 2027 budget request for Policy, Management and Operations is \$25,830,000 and 98 FTE, a program change of -\$1,676,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Internal Transfer (Realignment of Aviation Management to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service) (- \$1,553,000 / -4 FTE)** – The budget realigns the Office of Aviation Management to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service.

**Congressionally Directed Spending (NATIVE Act Grants -\$1,176,000 / +0 FTE)** – The 2027 budget does not include Congressionally Directed Spending for NATIVE Act grants included in the 2026 enacted bill to advance the Administration’s priorities.

**Congressionally Directed Spending (Hawaiian Homelands Recovery Act -\$500,000 / +0 FTE)** – The 2027 budget does not include Congressionally Directed Spending for Hawaiian Homelands Recovery activities included in the 2026 enacted bill to advance the Administration’s priorities.

## **Program Overview**

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

### **Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)**

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

- DOI Economic Reporting and Analyses – Lead the Department's economic reporting on the employment and economic contributions of Interior's activities.
- Regulatory Matters – Assist bureaus with economic analysis associated with regulations.
- Recreation – Support Departmental coordination of EXPLORE Act implementation and lead the preparation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Report to Congress that provides financial, economic, and visitation statistics on the program. PPA conducts research and analysis with recreation managers in Interior bureaus and other agencies (e.g., USDA Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and NOAA).
- Technology Transfer – Lead the development of the Annual Report on Technology Transfer to Congress and coordinate the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer to align technology transfer activities and provide training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer. Maintain the Department's technology transfer website.
- Invasive Species – Coordinate implementation of crosscutting invasive species programs and plans. This includes advancing strategies for collaboration, prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and eradication, and data management.

### **Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)**

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) provides advice and assistance to the AS-PMB to ensure Department compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Orders, and regulations, and reviews environmental and natural resource aspects of non-Interior

projects. OEPC issues guidance, establishes reporting requirements and conducts environmental audits to ensure Departmentwide compliance. OEPC manages the Department's resource planning, response and recovery from oil and hazardous material spills; and serves as the National coordinator to protect and recover natural and cultural resources and historic properties from natural disasters. The Office develops guidance related to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), manages the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) program to clean up contaminated sites on Interior lands and manages the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program to clean up abandoned hardrock mines on Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands. The Office's work is accomplished by its staff in Washington, DC, and eight offices located in Santa Fe, NM; Anchorage, AK; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Denver, CO; Vallejo, CA; Philadelphia, PA; and Portland, OR.

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

#### Workload Indicators for Departmental and Inter-Bureau Coordination

	2025	2026 (est.)	2027 (est.)
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	663	600	600
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	5	5	5
IT Environmental Systems managed	2	2	2
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed (for response and/or recovery)	16	20	20
Oil spill and hazardous substance release notifications and reports received and reviewed	10,000+	10,000+	10,000+

#### Program Performance Estimates

- Leading the Department's NEPA initiatives, developing guidance to implement the Administration and Department's NEPA priorities, including infrastructure projects and permitting initiatives.
- Leading, tracking, and reporting the Department's progress on environmental compliance through the Department's environmental management system (EMS). The Office promotes institutional changes at Interior to advance key goal-oriented practices for new and existing buildings, electronics, and EMSs that reduce emissions, minimize solid waste, and institutionalize reporting and accounting practices.
- Monitoring environmental compliance status throughout DOI. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or environmental auditors identify compliance issues in facilities, OEPC works with bureaus to bring the facility into compliance.

- Leading and managing the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) Program to protect public health and safety by reducing or eliminating the physical safety and contaminant risks of abandoned hardrock mining on Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands.
- Overseeing and managing the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) to allow the public to safely enjoy our land and resources. The CHF is the Department's principal source of funding to investigate and cleanup the highest priority contaminated sites located in national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other Department-managed lands. CHF sites pose risks to human health and the environment and follow the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process to properly characterize sites and select appropriate response actions.
- Coordinating and collaborating with the Department of Defense and Army Corps of Engineers on cleanup efforts of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) and other Military Legacy sites, many of which involve unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other munitions. OEPC also coordinates Federal Hazardous Waste Docket listings with USEPA and Defense-Related Uranium Mines (DRUM) site cleanup with the Department of Energy.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 (protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties) under USDA, who is the overall interagency coordinator of ESF #11. OEPC provides support to States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource impacts leading up to, and immediately following, Emergency Declarations and/or Presidential Disaster Declarations.
- Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF), OEPC directs the integration of Federal assets and capabilities to help State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments, and non-profit communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic disaster incidents.
- Representing the Department and participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) activities of the National Response Team (NRT), thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada Joint Response Teams (JRTs).

### **Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (NHR)**

The NHR executes the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities relating to the United States' relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC), one of the country's largest Native American communities. The United States' special political and trust relationship with the NHC is largely administered by the Department of the Interior. The NHR also discharges the Secretary's responsibilities under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA), State of Hawai'i Admission Act, and the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (HHLRA).

In 1921, the United States enacted the HHCA setting aside approximately 200,000 acres of former crown lands for homesteading by qualified members of the NHC. The United States intended the designated Trust lands would promote Native Hawaiians returning to their lands and facilitate self-sufficiency and self-determination. In 1995, Congress passed the HHLRA, which clarifies the Department's role in administering the Federal laws governing the Trust.

Beneficiaries of the HHCA rely on the Department to protect their interests and ensure the proper administration of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust. In fulfilling its trust responsibility, the Department supports the NHC's exercise of self-determination and efforts to address the significant challenges it faces in areas such as economic development, educational achievement, health, home ownership and safe and adequate housing, and overcoming economic and political dislocation.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Oversight of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust
  - Land Exchanges Involving Trust Lands – The Secretary is required to approve or disapprove all land exchanges involving Trust lands.
  - Proposed Amendments to the HHCA – Section 206 of the HHLRA, 109 Stat. 363, requires the Secretary to ensure the proper administration of the Federal laws governing the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and related trust funds. Among other responsibilities, the Department of the Interior is tasked with determining whether an amendment to the HHCA, 42 Stat. 108, proposed by the State of Hawai'i requires Congressional approval or fits within an exemption allowing the State to make certain administrative changes to the law. The NHR undertakes these reviews as necessary, generally around 1-6 times a year. The NHR also publishes the HHCA Reference Guide, which updates changes to the HHCA, and provides reliable and accurate documentation of the law.
- Standardize and Improve the Practice of Consultation with the NHC
  - Lead the Department's efforts and provide guidance to all Federal Agencies in promoting the principle and best practices of consulting with the NHC when required under current Federal law as well as when decision making significantly affects NHC resources, rights, or lands.
  - Promote and maintain the Department's Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA) Lists – these lists assist Federal agencies in obtaining input from the NHC when required under Federal law and provide a powerful tool for creating and implementing policies that address the responsibilities of the United States and the needs of the NHC. Most U.S. agencies and bureaus utilize the NHR's lists when seeking to work with the NHC.
- Inform Historic Preservation – As part of its mission to preserve NHC natural and cultural resources, the Office supports an in person and online training program for NHOs to inform them on how to work within the confines of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and how to meaningfully engage in consultation to preserve historic and sacred sites during Federal undertakings in Hawai'i.
- Provide Guidance to NHC leaders and Federal Agencies on International Repatriation to assist in the repatriation of NHC member remains and items of cultural patrimony.

### **Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP)**

The PPP provides leadership, guidance, and reporting across the Department of the Interior on Departmentwide activities to improve achievement of Administration and Secretarial goals. The PPP leads Interior's strategic planning, performance assessment and reporting, enterprise risk management, program

evaluations, and evidence policy to ensure Interior's statutory compliance with evidence-related requirements. PPP's goals are to enable Interior's leaders to make evidence-based decisions that advance mission outcomes through greater programmatic effectiveness and efficiency. These efforts inform and support future planning, strengthen budget formulation and alignment with strategic priorities, identify opportunities to improve customer and user experience, and ensure transparency and accountability in government programs and services.

The PPP contains the functions of the Deputy Performance Improvement Officer, Evaluation Officer, Chief Risk Officer, and Deputy Program Management Improvement Officer. The PPP works upward with leaders to identify priority outcomes, desired results, and key strategies. The team develops tools (e.g., strategic plan), to establish a communication framework for results. PPP then works down-and-in with bureaus and programs to plan, measure, assess, report, and build capacity to tee up evidence-based leadership decisions. This work promotes efficient and effective programs, ultimately promoting accountability to the public. The work of PPP is directed by legislation requiring specific activities and products.

- **Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) (P.L. 111-352).** The PPP leads the development of Interior's Strategic Plan and works across the Department to build, measure, and report meaningful performance measures that demonstrate progress on achieving results. PPP works with leadership to identify Administration and Secretary priorities and develop cross-Departmental Agency Priority Goals, then facilitates performance assessments for leadership review, decision making, and public reporting. The team leads preparation and conduct of the annual Department leadership Strategic Review with OMB, to discuss strategy, progress, identify and resolve barriers, and identify joint opportunities to strengthen results and impacts of strategic objectives and supporting programs. These activities promote accountability, strengthen alignment between strategy and execution, and support evidence-based decision making for Interior's highest-priority programs.
- **Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act) (P.L. 115-435).** PPP leads development of Interior's Annual Evidence Plan, evaluation policy, and capacity (skills) assessment, and works with bureaus and offices to implement these requirements. This enables the Department to assess program effectiveness, impact, rigor, and cost-effectiveness, and to translate evaluation findings into actionable improvements that strengthen mission outcomes. The capacity assessment helps inform the depth and breadth of essential evidence-enabling skills across Interior, and helps inform strategic hiring decisions, skills development, and adoption of practices and tools to mature evidence-based decision making on major topics, including leadership efforts on prioritization of investment/divestment, programs, resourcing, consolidation, risk appetite, technology, and other major topics.
- **Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA) (P.L. 114-264).** Requires agencies to improve program and project management practices, identify priority programs, and maintain program inventories. PPP leads PMIAA implementation across the Department, including conducting annual reviews of priority program areas as part of the Strategic Review and developing Interior's program inventory in support of the government-wide Federal Program Inventory. These efforts improve program delivery, increase management

discipline and transparency, and maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of Interior's programs and projects.

- **Federal Agency Performance Act of 2024 (FAPA) (P.L. 118-190).** PPP integrates varied forms of evidence, mandated through different legislation above. FAPA codifies enterprise risks as a form of forward-looking evidence for planning and leadership decision making on factors that may adversely affect (or if opportunities, advance) progress and achievement of strategic goals and objectives. PPP ensures risk identification, treatment, and monitoring align with Departmental and Administration priorities (e.g., the President's Management Agenda). FAPA also strengthens the coordination between agencies and OMB through the annual Strategic Review, to better ensure alignment of programs to priorities and promote accountability in government operations—through an integrated approach to strategic planning, performance and program management, evidence and evaluation, risk management, statistics, and data management—and to drive decisions in budget formulation.

### Program Performance Estimates

- Coordinate the development, review, and publication of the Department of the Interior FY 2026–FY 2030 Strategic Plan. Work across the Department to align Administration priorities with bureau and office programs, identify needs and opportunities, and ensure accountability and transparency to the public.
- Consult with bureaus and offices on the articulation of goals and outcomes; strategy and performance; evaluation and risk management; data analysis; use of data to achieve mission objectives; and evidence-based decision making.
- Coordinate updates to the Departmentwide Annual Evidence Plan, Annual Performance Plan, and Annual Performance Report, which present Departmental goals and strategies and include performance measures, priority learning questions, and evidence-building activities to track and demonstrate progress toward Administration priorities and Departmental goals.
- Coordinate development of and reporting on progress toward Agency Priority Goals that focus leadership attention on achieving ambitious but achievable outcomes. Work with bureaus and offices to lead status updates and briefings with senior leadership and to report quarterly and annual results.
- Coordinate enterprise risk management across the Department, including development and maintenance of the Department-wide risk register and risk profile. Work across bureaus and offices to identify and assess risks, address new and emerging threats, evaluate the effectiveness of risk responses, and integrate risk considerations into strategic planning and performance management.
- Build overall capacity across Interior for: strategic planning; developing and reporting meaningful performance measures that lead to outcomes; determining needs for and acquiring/managing evidence for decision-making; identifying and managing common risks to priority goals and activities; conducting independent evaluation of programs to assess effectiveness and impact; and building a Departmental project inventory across Interior and aligning it to Federal goals.

**Office of Budget (POB)**

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

The POB performs the following functions:

- **Budget Formulation** — The Office directs and manages the process of assessing resource needs for the budget year considering program performance goals and accomplishments, Administration and Secretarial priorities, policy guidance, legislative direction and requirements, and overall spending targets and limitations for mandatory and discretionary portions of the Federal budget.
- **Budget Presentation** — The Office presents the Secretary's annual budget request to OMB and guides the completion of bureau submissions, defends the budget request by responding to OMB requests for additional information and conducting detailed briefings, and coordinates the Secretary's response to OMB decisions provided in passback through the appeals process and during negotiations of final budget decisions.
- **Budget Justification** — The Office justifies Interior's portion of the President's annual budget request to the Appropriations Subcommittees and other Congressional offices and external groups. The Office publishes a budget highlights book, *The Interior Budget in Brief*, to assist the Appropriations Committees and the public in understanding the details of the President's budget request for the Department's programs.
- **Budget Execution** — The Office directs the apportionment and allocation of funding provided to bureaus and activities. The Office monitors the execution of the budget by the bureaus in accordance with Congressional direction and legal mandates, OMB guidance, and Secretarial policies. The Office provides expert guidance to the Secretary, senior officials, and bureaus in the development of supplemental budget requests, reprogramming actions and reorganizations, deferrals, rescissions, and in the review of major programmatic and policy documents originating both internally and externally to Interior.
- **Departmental Operations and Department-wide Programs** — The Office formulates, presents, and executes budgets for the Office of the Secretary, evaluates budgetary needs, and allocates funds to offices and activities. The Office manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, a revolving business fund, which finances centralized services and programs for the Department's components and the Interior Franchise Fund.

**Program Performance Estimates**

- Provide expert guidance, support and analysis in the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the 2027 and 2028 budgets and respond to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.
- Complete the Department's 2027 President's Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of eighteen Congressional Justifications. Support the Secretary, Department

Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President's budget. Coordinate responses to questions for the record, capability, and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyze Congressional action.

- Support the Departmentwide Chief Information Officer and Budget Officer Joint Certification Process to address the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) legislation providing the CIO with a significant role in the budget formulation process.
- Support the development and improvement of the capital planning and investment control process designed to improve the management of IT and capital investments, inform budget formulation, and monitor current IT systems.
- Lead the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Department's Working Capital Fund. Conduct one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices and make improvements with the WCF Consortium, improving overall efficiency and effectiveness.
- Document new and established business processes supporting funds control and management and established internal controls to support knowledge management and institutional transfer.
- Provide expertise and coordination to enable Departmentwide reporting capabilities for Supplemental and Emergency Appropriations.
- Manage the PILT program, calculate annual payments, and issue funding to more than 1,900 counties and local governments.

### **Office of Financial Management (PFM)**

PFM provides leadership for the Department of the Interior in improving financial management, internal controls, and improved reporting capability. PFM provides direction, planning, and coordination for financial policy, procedures, reporting, systems, analysis, and audit follow-up. The Office provides unified financial management services to the Department through the Working Capital Fund.

The PFM performs the following representative functions:

- **Financial Reporting** – PFM prepares interim financial statements by ensuring Departmental compliance with the laws and regulations, which includes the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS), the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA), the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL), the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) as well as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins and Circulars. PFM delivers the annual financial statement closing package through the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) Government-wide Financial Reporting System (GFRS), as required by the CFO Act and GPRA. PFM works with Treasury, and other external partner agencies to resolve inter-governmental differences.
- **Audit Management** – PFM is responsible for ensuring consistent organization-wide oversight and accountability across DOI with regards to compliance with the full scope of OMB Circular A-50 Audit Follow-Up, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576), Single Audit (previously known as the OMB Circular A-133 Audit), and the Department's Conference Expense Management process. PFM provides guidance and governance through associated policies and frameworks for the DOI.

- Internal Control and Evaluation – PFM has oversight for the Department’s annual assurance statement, responsible for performing internal control evaluations and assessments department-wide, fraud awareness and training, and issuing guidance in support of the Department’s Internal Control Program. PFM also monitors compliance with the Federal Managers’ Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA, OMB Circular A-123, Management’s Responsibility for Internal Control, Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA), Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 49 (Public- Private Partnerships), and the Department’s Donation policy (374 DM 6).
- Financial Policy and Operations – PFM is responsible for preparing the Department's Agency Financial Report (AFR), as well as coordinating and maintaining financial policy, and other operational policy throughout DOI. This includes reviewing and updating policy from the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), OMB, Department of the Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision-making and management, as well as participating in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed. PFM also manages and coordinates Travel and Relocation Data for DOI and is responsible for asset and debt management policy functions; maximizing the use of electronic media for communicating policies, processing receipts and disbursements; and developing and prescribing financial policies, including but not limited to procedures related to cash management and accountability, pay administration and Treasury collections. PFM manages and coordinates the travel and relocation program, as well as the entire policy for the Department and the Department's Partnership and Donation programs.
- Financial Systems and Data Analytics – PFM is responsible for oversight of the financial management systems through the identification and implementation of system controls that ensure the accuracy of the financial data being reported to OMB, Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision making and management. PFM leads Departmentwide workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed and enforced. PFM monitors financial performance through the collection of financial performance data, data analysis, and the development of risk assessment dashboards and visualizations.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Obtain the 30<sup>th</sup> consecutive unmodified audit opinion.
- Promote a strong internal control environment by working with the bureaus and offices to test internal controls over financial reporting and operations to ensure accurate reporting and the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. This work ensures compliance with the requirements of the FMFIA and the FFMIA.
- Produce data visualizations that improve access to information for decision making by leveraging the Financial and Business Management System and analysis of FBMS data.
- Improve processes by automating data to reduce manual time spent and the risk of error.
- Complete the FY 2026 Agency Financial Report on schedule.
- Manage the FY 2026 Governmentwide Financial Reporting System reporting process period for DOI used by Treasury to compile the Governmentwide financial statement before the due date.
- Coordinate with the Department’s bureaus and offices to close 100% of OIG and GAO audit recommendations. Validate the FY 2026 Audit Follow-up Goal base for data integrity to meet the GAO-IC Act (Public Law 115-414) reporting requirement.

- Distribute single audit reports to grantor bureaus and monitor timeliness of management decisions.

### **Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM)**

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

The PAM performs the following functions:

- Acquisition – The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for a volume of over 48,000 procurement transactions totaling over \$6 billion, excluding purchase card activity. PAM also implements an internal controls program to prevent fraud, abuse and misuse of contract authority and charge cards.
- Asset Management – The Office provides technical assistance, oversight and develops and implements Departmental policy regarding the management and accountability of Government-owned real and personal property, fleet, leased space, and employee quarters. Additionally, PAM develops and implements Departmental policy and provides technical assistance to ensure DOI bureaus and offices comply with asset management principles that integrate resilience into infrastructure program and project planning, design, and implementation. PAM's programs are responsible for activities affecting the entire lifecycle for over 43,000 buildings, 90,000 structures, and 30,000 vehicles.
- Cultural Resources and Museum Collections – The Office coordinates policies for management of the DOI's cultural resource and museum collection portfolios through the Federal Preservation Officer and the Interior Museum Program. The Interior Museum Program provides policy direction, technical assistance, professional development, and data management support for bureaus and offices that together manage over 75 million objects in over 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad. PAM oversees the DOI Museum in the Stewart Lee Udall Building which includes its collection of 8,000 objects and curation of the Office of the Secretary Fine Arts Collections, and the Departmentwide Interior Museum Collections Database Systems, both funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill. PAM also provides management oversight of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, which is presented in the Management Services section of this congressional justification.
- Automated Systems – The Office plans, coordinates, develops, implements, and operates Departmentwide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions. Provides leadership, oversight, and coordination to streamline and standardize IT systems, including the legacy Interior Museum Collections Management

Systems and second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Department-wide asset management systems.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

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

### **Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)**

The OSDBU oversees and directs implementation of all policies, regulations, and procedures affecting the Department of the Interior’s small and disadvantaged business programs in accordance with the Department’s identified priorities. These programs focus on statutorily recognized small businesses including small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses. The OSDBU leadership framework and responsibilities are governed by the Small Business Act, as amended in 1978, the Federal Acquisition Regulations, and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. Specific economic development efforts mandated by Congress and supported by the President form the basis of the Office’s activities, including providing assistance and guidance to small businesses. Consistent with Departmental

goals, the Office raises awareness within the small business community of available contracting opportunities and services to increase small business competition.

The OSDBU performs the following functions:

- **Small Business Program Policy and Counseling** – The Office oversees and directs the continued implementation of policies, managing programs and initiatives that are related to Section 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act and other Small Business Programs. This includes appointment of small business specialists, overseeing the Annual Acquisition Forecast, advising, and supporting bureau contract planning, reviewing planned acquisitions for small business participation, and providing executive linkages across DOI, Government, and relevant industries.
- **Small Business Advocacy and Education** – The Office, as directed by the Small Business Act, fosters use of small businesses as Federal contractors and increases small business community awareness of DOI contracting opportunities. This is accomplished through several means including engaging with industry and small business owners, counseling small businesses on doing business with DOI, and interfacing with Federal partners and councils including the Small Business Administration, the OSDBU Director’s Council and the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council (SBPAC).
- **Small Business Performance** – The Office ensures a fair portion of total DOI purchases and contracts are awarded to small businesses, working with the Small Business Administration to establish annual DOI small business contracting performance goals, monitoring, and reporting small business utilization throughout the year to Departmental leadership, and meeting reporting requirements set forth by law, regulations, and policy.

**Program Performance Estimates** – Provide leadership on behalf of the Department for small business concerns and ensure small business goals are promoted and achieved. Meet and exceed all prime contracting goals for small businesses, small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses.

- Provide leadership, advice and counseling to bureau and office leadership and procurement staff to ensure that small business goals are promoted and achieved. Promote innovative contracting approaches to engage small firms.
- Review solicitations ensuring DOI’s continued commitment to the small business program.
- Publish the annual Forecast of Contract Opportunities, a compilation of contracting opportunities that small firms may be able to perform, as required by the Small Business Act.
- Develop, conduct, implement, and participate in vendor engagement activities aimed at heightening the awareness of the small business community to the contracting opportunities available within DOI and provide in-house training on small business concerns per requirements of the Small Business Act.
- Conduct data tracking and monitoring of small business subcontracting participation and performance using government-wide systems.

The following table illustrates DOI’s obligations associated with small businesses, small disadvantaged businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses, women owned small businesses, and

HUBZone small businesses as well as DOI's success in meeting its small business goals in each of these categories in FY 2025.

FY 2025 DOI Small Business Obligations and Small Business Goal Performance\*

	<b>Prime Small Business Obligations</b>	<b>Prime Small Business Goal Met</b>	<b>Subcontracting Small Business Obligations</b>	<b>Subcontracting Small Business Goal Met</b>
<b>Small Business</b>	\$2,909,531,758	Yes	\$164,744,936	No
<b>Small Disadvantaged Business</b>	\$1,689,020,947	Yes	\$30,009,744	Yes
<b>Service-Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business</b>	\$229,712,307	No	\$12,665,284	No
<b>Women Owned Small Business</b>	\$560,921,186	Yes	\$29,529,986	Yes
<b>HUBZone Business</b>	\$323,835,864	Yes	\$5,966,452	Yes

\*Small Business performance data provided is considered preliminary until SBA issues the FY 2025 Small Business Scorecard. Goal performance was determined using SAM.gov (as of 2/19/2026) and eSRS.gov (as of 2/19/2026).

The following table illustrates DOI's advertising contracting information, including total obligations in fiscal year 2025 and expected obligations for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 for advertising services, and contracts for the advertising services with small businesses.

Advertising (NAICS 541810) Obligations\*

Fiscal Year	Total Obligations	Small Business Obligations
2025 (actuals)	(\$436,533)	\$195,642
2026 (projected)	\$197,598	\$197,598
2027 (projected)	\$199,574	\$199,574

\*FY 2025 negative value is due to deobligations (i.e., total FY 2025 obligations were \$1,531,128.47 and deobligations were \$1,967,661.59). FY 2026 and FY 2027 projections were calculated based on a straight-line projection with a 1% increase.

**Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES)**

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

Interior provides stewardship of some of the country's most recognizable critical infrastructure. Officers from various bureaus protect against illegal activities on its more than 480 million acres of public lands. In addition to protecting Interior's employees, volunteers, Indian Country citizens, and visitors to Interior-managed lands, Interior's law enforcement officers protect natural, cultural, and heritage resources, and critical facilities in every State. Interior manages approximately one-fifth of the land in the U.S., including lands adjacent to the international borders of Canada and Mexico. This requires extensive coordination with DHS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and with each bureau that has land adjacent to or near either border. Considering the enduring threats to our country, workforce, public lands, and resources, a number of Department assets continue to be closely monitored as they are potential targets identified by Federal entities including the Department of Justice and DHS.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Managing a Board of Advisors, which consists of the Bureau Directors of Law Enforcement and Security, to ensure a unified, strategic direction that supports the priorities of the bureaus, the Department, and the Administration.
- Facilitating security assessments and related security enhancements at Department facilities including critical dams, National Monuments and icons, DOI headquarters (the Stewart Lee Udall Building), in accordance with the Interagency Security Committee's standards.
- Coordinating Interior's commitment to Emergency Support Function-13 (ESF-13), which is led by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), in response to a Stafford Act declaration.
- Tracking bureau enforcement efforts related to drug cultivation on public lands and maintaining effective liaison with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.
- Ensuring access to classified information and systems for those Department employees with appropriate clearances.
- Staffing the National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF), the National Counterintelligence Task Force (NCITF), and the National Insider Threat Task Force (NITTF), thereby ensuring situational awareness of threats and investigations having a potential impact on Interior personnel, visitors, and assets.
- Developing all aspects of the Insider Threat Program in compliance with Executive Order 13587.
- Managing a Victim Assistance Program in compliance with Executive Order 13903, the National Action Plan, the Not Invisible Act, and Savanna's Act.
- Making DC Safe and Beautiful in compliance with Executive Order 14252.
- Supporting the U.S. Border Patrol along the northern and southwest borders, both operationally and through their enhanced prosecution strategy.
- Ensuring a Trusted Workforce in the recruiting, hiring, and retaining of employees and contractors via its Personnel Security program.

### **Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)**

As the Department's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) office, CADR leads Interior's efforts to work collaboratively to prevent, manage and resolve conflict, and ensure that Interior bureaus and offices are trusted, produce sustainable decisions, and carry out their missions more efficiently. Consistent with the

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996, the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996, the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations, the Department's conflict management and ADR policies, programs, and procedures encourage effective conflict management, collaborative problem-solving, and dispute resolution to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of program operations.

The goal of the Office is to provide leadership and establish effective conflict management and collaboration policies and practices as well as to ensure access to expert neutral assistance and service delivery to support bureaus and offices in carrying out the Department's missions. These efforts, including access to self-help tools, trusted assistance, and clear and consistent policies and guidance, ensure the Department has the skills, tools, and resources to work collaboratively, manage conflict, and resolve disputes. CADR provides Departmentwide leadership and coordination to achieve four primary objectives: ensure timely access to expert impartial assistance; establish and implement Departmentwide ADR policies and procedures; provide education and training to develop conflict management and collaboration competencies; and track and evaluate results for continuous improvement. CADR provides impartial process design and process assistance to further major Departmental initiatives and Secretarial priorities, including facilitation of services for Interior organizations undergoing significant transitions – such as reorganization and consolidation, and the return to in-person presence in Federal buildings – as well as other conflict management and dispute resolution assistance. Bureaus and offices also continue to turn to CADR for neutral and confidential assistance with implementing Administration and Secretarial priorities, including those requiring Tribal consultation and engagement. This results in significant cost avoidance for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities, leading to reduced litigation costs and increased productivity. In addition, CADR leads and coordinates training for employees on conflict management and communication skills.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Supporting the early, low-cost resolution of workplace concerns, including harassment allegations, by providing all employees with zero-barrier access to a neutral and confidential, organizational ombuds. Employees trust CADR ombuds to help them with the most sensitive and complex issues they encounter, including many matters that would otherwise be unaddressed or result in administrative actions or litigation because they do not have a straightforward solution. CADR ombuds will assist all bureaus and offices in identifying patterns and trends in workplace issues and considering improvements to promote a productive and efficient work environment.
- Providing access to conflict management expertise through internal and external rosters of neutral third-party mediators and facilitators. Skilled facilitators and mediators will save time and money by streamlining decision making and reducing administrative burdens. They also support change management during organizational realignment and consolidation.
- Reducing the cost and time associated with litigation by offering mediation to disputing parties in natural resource, land management, and Tribal matters. Expert mediators will assist the government and external parties in seeking constructive solutions to complex issues and the process helps contribute to a reduction in litigation.

- Designing and delivering Departmentwide collaboration and dispute resolution training, including ADR training for managers and supervisors required under EEOC MD-110, as well as targeted training for organizational needs.
- Conducting systematic tracking and evaluation of the Department's use of collaborative problem-solving and dispute resolution processes. Reporting on data collected and recommending improvements to the Department's use of conflict management processes to address internal and external conflicts and disputes.

### **Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)**

The OCIO provides vision and leadership to Departmental offices and bureaus in all areas of information management and technology. The OCIO articulates a vision to guide and deliver technology and information resources to mission programs and the public including enhancing customer service, minimizing redundancies, using data to drive decision-making, improving IT investment transparency, and integrating cybersecurity and privacy while lowering IT costs to the Department. To achieve these goals the OCIO applies modern IT tools, approaches, systems, and products, enabling transparency and accessibility of information and services to Interior employees and the public. The OCIO provides oversight and governance across the Department for IT security and operations, privacy and risk management, IT capital planning, geospatial programs, and information and records management, among others. It is also responsible for Departmentwide IT services including security operations, telecommunications, customer support, hosting, and end user services through the Working Capital Fund. The OCIO ensures Departmental compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act by continually seeking opportunities to reduce burden on the public. The OCIO also leads the Department's efforts to modernize Federal IT to protect against future cybersecurity attacks.

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

The primary authorities for the mission and function of the organization include the: Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; E-Government Act (E-GOV) of 2002; Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA); Telecommunications Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; Government Paperwork Elimination Act; Federal Records Act (as amended); Communication Act; Privacy Act; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTRA); National Defense Authorization Act of 2014; Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA); Evidence Act; Open Data Act; Geospatial Data Act; OMB Memorandum M-15-14 Management and Oversight of Information Technology, and IT-related Presidential Orders.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

- Monitoring implementation of FITARA, utilizing it as a driver to strengthen IMT governance, including providing review and approval for IT investments, systems acquisition, key IT position hiring, and performance management.
- Improving visibility into the risk, strategy, performance, and budget of Interior's IT investments.
- Implementing a Zero Trust strategy. A ZT model will:

- Ensure users and devices can safely connect to the internet.
- Provide secure application access for employees and partners.
- Reduce complexity and save IT resources.
- Conducting IT systems (including cloud) Privacy Act training to hundreds of targeted individuals across the Department. This updated recurring training curriculum reduces review backlog and gaps in Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) submittals and strengthens workforce skills.
- Leading efforts to modernize Federal information technology to protect against future cybersecurity attacks by continuing to operationalize Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) solutions and designing and implementing an enterprise level Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) system.
- Establishing Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) tools that can ingest machine readable authorization artifacts to increase the speed of implementing cloud solutions and minimize burden in leveraging security capabilities related to leveraged systems.

**Activity: Leadership and Direction****Sub-Activity: Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation****Funding Table: Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation**

<b>Policy, Management and Operations</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	0	7,000	+0	-1,500	-5,500	0	-7,000
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation**

<b>Internal Transfer</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Realignment of Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to Bureau of Indian Affairs	-1,500	+0
<b>Total Internal Transfer</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>+0</b>

**Program Changes**

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Program Closeout	-5,500	+0
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>-5,500</b>	<b>+0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation**

The 2027 budget request for Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation realigns the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**Program Closeout (-\$5,500,000 / 0 FTE)** – The budget includes a reduction in funding given the termination of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) on September 30, 2026.

**Realignment of Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to Bureau of Indian Affairs (-\$1,500,000 / 0 FTE)** – The remaining \$1.5 million will be transferred to BIA which shall assume any remaining functions or responsibilities of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) authorized by the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including functions or responsibilities of ONHIR relating to certified relocation applications and appeals pending as of the date of the enactment of this Act, beneficiary support services, warranty and repair obligations for relocation homes, and records management.

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Navajo Hope Land Settlement Act of 1974 established the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (OHNIR) as an independent agency with certain responsibilities such as determining eligibility for relocation services and managing litigation arising from its activities, including appeals of eligibility determinations. OHNIR will cease to exist as of September 30, 2026.

**Program Performance Estimates**

Effective transfer of remaining related responsibilities to BIA following the effective program closeout in FY 2026.

**Activity: Leadership and Direction****Sub-Activity: Central Services****Funding Table: Central Services**

Central Services	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2027 Request	Change from 2026 (+/-)
(\$000)	33,987	41,405	+3,367	+0	-1,858	42,914	+1,509
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Central Services****Summary of Program Changes**

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE
Cost Efficiencies for Centralized Services	-1,858	0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-1,858</b>	<b>0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Central Services**

The 2027 budget request for Central Services is \$42,914,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$1,858,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**OS Share of Consolidated Administrative Support Services (-\$1,858,000 / 0 FTE)** - The 2027 budget includes cost reductions resulting from reduced space costs through staffing efficiencies and reduced service costs through unification of functions across the Office of the Secretary.

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

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

Examples of this type of cost include:

- Rental payments to the General Services Administration and security costs to the Department of Homeland Security.
- Reimbursement to the Department of Labor for worker's compensation and unemployment compensation paid to current and former Office of the Secretary employees funded by the Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations appropriation.

- Communications costs, such as Federal Telecommunications System and postage.
- Services provided to the Office of the Secretary which are financed through the Working Capital Fund, including guard services, financial management, payroll services, internal mail service, procurement and property management, and information technology services.
- Personnel services and background investigations procured from BSEE and the Department of War.

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

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

Continued seamless operation of essential building management and administration support services that are transparent to Interior employees and clients and central to accomplishment of the Department's mission will continue uninterrupted through fiscal year 2027.

**Activity: Management Services****Sub-Activity: Office of Hearings and Appeals****Funding Table: Office of Hearings and Appeals**

Office of Hearings and Appeals	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2027 Request	Change from 2026 (+/-)
(\$000)	8,469	7,883	-8	+0	+2,751	10,626	+2,743
FTE	28	27	+0	+0	+11	38	+11

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Office of Hearings and Appeals****Summary of Program Changes**

Program Changes	(\$000)	FTE
Expedite Case Backlog	+2,751	+11
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>+2,751</b>	<b>+11</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Office of Hearings and Appeals**

The 2027 budget request for Office of Hearings and Appeals is \$10,626,000 and 38 FTE, a program change of +\$2,751,000 and +11 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Expedite Case Backlog (+\$2,751,000 / +11 FTE)** – The \$2.75 million increase will fund an additional 11 FTE in the Office of Hearings and Appeals to expedite of the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) appeals backlogs. By reducing the appeals backlogs, DOI will expedite and enhance service delivery to those seeking resolution on disagreements concerning use and disposition of public lands and resources as well as use of Indian Trust Lands, mineral resources, land sales and exchange. This additional capacity will ensure more efficient and effective outcomes for the American public.

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary for conducting hearings and appeals required by law including those related to the Secretary's priorities on energy and minerals; the Secretary's Indian trust responsibilities; fiscal responsibility; and public land, rangeland, and water. The President's budget advances OHA's work to uphold treaty obligations to Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities; ensure delivery of information and ease of doing business with the public; provide efficient, effective, secure, and accountable Government operations; enhance the customer experience, user experience and digital

experience; and implement Secretarial and Administration priorities, legislation, and directed initiatives. OHA also fulfills the Secretary's trust responsibility with respect to the probate of Indian trust estates and the disposition of other matters involving Indian trust assets.

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

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

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

**Interior Board of Indian Appeals** — The IBIA is an appellate review body that exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary to issue final decisions for the Department in appeals involving Indian matters. IBIA decides appeals from administrative decisions rendered by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), from which IBIA is separate and independent. IBIA also decides appeals from decisions rendered by the Hearings Divisions' judges in Indian probate cases and cases under the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act. In addition, IBIA receives appeals from certain decisions made in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

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

**Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD)** — DCHD serves as the Department’s administrative trial court for cases related to the use and disposition of public lands and natural resources as well as select cases involving American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Tribal Nations. DCHD’s Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) conduct formal hearings under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and other fact-finding hearings in accordance with statutes and regulations. The types of cases adjudicated by DCHD include grazing, oil and gas resources, wildlife and cultural resources, mining and minerals cases, Indian Self Determination Act (ISDA) cases, hydropower, Alaska Native allotment applications, and other interests in Federal lands. DCHD also conducts hearings on other matters upon request from a bureau or office, an OHA appeals board, or the Director, such as oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and alleged trespasses on Federal lands. In addition, ALJs conduct hearings referred to DCHD as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs’ Federal acknowledgment program.

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

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

OHA provides for continued work on:

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

FY 2027 case projections are as follows:

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

**Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA)** – IBIA projects to receive 75 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 80 pending cases.

**Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA)** – IBLA projects to receive 300 new cases based on historical averages and will be able to conclude 320 pending cases.

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

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

**Activity: Management Services****Sub-Activity: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office****Funding Table: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office**

<b>Appraisal and Valuation Services Office</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
<b>Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations (Discretionary Authority)</b>							
<b>Indian Country Appraisals</b>							
(\$000)	14,295	14,295	+161	+0	-5,161	9,295	-5,000
FTE	64	64	+0	+0	-14	50	-14
<b>Asset Valuation</b>							
(\$000)	0	2,000	+0	+0	+8,000	10,000	+8,000
FTE	0	10	+0	+0	+40	50	+40
<b>Permanent Appropriation* (Land and Water Conservation Fund)</b>							
<b>Federal Lands Appraisals</b>							
(\$000)	19,000	19,000	+0	+0	+0	19,000	+0
FTE	88	88	+0	+0	+0	88	+0
<b>Total (Discretionary and Permanent Authority)</b>							
(\$000)	33,295	35,295	+161	+0	+2,839	38,295	+3,000
FTE	152	162	+0	+0	+26	188	+26

\*Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory budget authority. LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which, by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs.

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office****Summary of Program Changes**

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Workforce Restructure	-5,161	-14
Support Asset Valuation	+8,000	+40
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>+2,839</b>	<b>+26</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office**

The 2027 discretionary budget request for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) is \$19,295,000 and 100 FTE, a program change of +\$2,839,000 and +26 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Workforce Restructure (-\$5,161,000 / -14 FTE)** The 2027 budget reflects the Administration's priority to institute fiscal restraints, streamline government across the Department, increase efficiency, and promote cost savings.

**Support Asset Valuation (+\$8,000,000 / +40 FTE)** The budget includes a program increase for AVSO to perform valuations of oil and gas assets on DOI lands and property.

### Sub-Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) provides credible, timely, and efficient valuation services to assist the Department in fulfilling its fiduciary trust responsibilities for Tribes and beneficiaries in Trust and Restricted fee real property transactions and ensuring the public trust in Federal real property transactions. Appraisals are required by multiple laws, regulations, and Department and bureau policies. This budget outlines a strategic investment to position the Department's commitment to the country's renewed focus on domestic energy independence through responsible oil and gas development. AVSO's budget supports the Administration's commitment to Energy Dominance which is the foundation of American prosperity, national security, and world peace.

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

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

AVSO, through the Division of Minerals Evaluation, has the delegated authority to review and approve mineral economic evaluations and valuations for the Department. A major component of this mandate is maintaining a diverse team of experienced geologists, petroleum engineers, and analysts, to provide comprehensive, detailed, mineral potential assessments and valuations supporting Federal agencies. Our services will establish the foundation for a successful valuation services program. By applying rigorous technical and economic analysis, we will build a high-quality portfolio of appraisal projects positioned to benefit from the Administration's commitment to expanded domestic energy production. This strategic

investment will generate returns throughout this fiscal year and beyond by ensuring our capital is deployed to the highest potential opportunities with a clear understanding of development requirements and economic potential.

### *Indian Country Appraisals*

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

All appraisals and appraisal reviews are completed in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), and if applicable, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA). All AVSO staff completing appraisals or appraisal reviews in Indian Country require licensure at the Certified General level in at least one State or territory and all GS-13 and above appraisers or review appraisers are required to maintain a professional appraisal designation compliant with Departmental policy (602 DM 1).

The FY 2027 budget emphasizes the strategic realignment to the Department and Administration priorities to commit to excellence in oil and gas development. In past years, AVSO has used reservation-wide market analysis in high-demand areas to provide a right-of-way schedule that can be used in lieu of appraisals while maintaining compliance with the regulations and ensuring the Department's Trust responsibilities are met. AVSO will also continue to use mass appraisal techniques in which values are assessed simultaneously for many properties within a particular geographic area. This process for valuations will be used to appraise homogenous, non-complex, vacant lands that have comparable land sales available. These technologies and methodologies serve as a basis to efficiently expedite appraisal and minerals evaluation services for BIA and our other clients and other purposes.

### *Asset Valuation*

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

Historically, our appraisers delivered land valuation services for public land acquisitions, Tribal trust properties, and other federally administered real estate actions. These efforts were guided by standards like USPAP and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), establishing

a strong baseline of credibility and technical rigor. However, as the Federal government realigns its focus on energy independence, infrastructure modernization, and efficient resource utilization, our valuation efforts have expanded beyond surface land interests to include the complex economic considerations of subsurface mineral assets and energy development potential. Our modern Asset Valuation program builds on this foundation by providing targeted, data-driven appraisals of oil and gas reserves across Federal and Tribal lands. By contributing high-integrity valuations for energy resources, we help ensure that government-held assets are managed responsibly and yield appropriate returns to the public.

Under the 2027 budget, the AVSO primary focus will be on delivering appraisal and valuation services for the Department's oil and gas assets in support of the Administration's Executive Orders (E.O.)

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

and Secretary's Orders (S.O.)

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

This work supports the Department's broader energy strategy and aligns directly with Federal priorities to increase domestic energy production through responsible development of publicly owned resources. Specific responsibilities will include the accurate valuation of oil and gas reserves located on

Federal and Tribal lands which are essential for lease pricing, revenue forecasting, and informing policy decisions related to energy development. AVSO will conduct technical assessments of subsurface mineral rights, production potential, infrastructure improvements, and related real property interests that influence asset value. In addition to individual appraisals, AVSO will perform area-wide evaluations that help the Department understand the broader economic viability of key regions targeted for oil and gas activity. This will involve close coordination with geologists, engineers, economists, and legal advisors to ensure a multidisciplinary approach to valuation that meets both regulatory and fiduciary standards.

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

AVSO provides valuation services in support of bureau programs conducting realty actions related to LWCF. Property types appraised by AVSO in support of these programs include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. Appraisal reviews for Federal land acquisition, which are an inherently governmental function, are performed by AVSO to ensure all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), commonly known as the “Yellow Book” and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When a non-Federal entity receives financial assistance for land acquisition through the Department’s programs, AVSO provides oversight and compliance at the request of the program and helps to ensure the Department’s financial assistance programs are complying with the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) (2 CFR 1402) which AVSO helped to develop. This regulation ensures the same UASFLA appraisal standards are applied when Federal funds are used for direct acquisition of real property interests by the United States or whether it is a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI’s programs. This ensures consistency in valuation and helps to uphold public trust.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

#### *Indian Country Appraisals*

AVSO anticipates the number of completed Trust Property cases will increase in 2027 from 2026 levels where AVSO completed 5,100 Indian Trust Property cases containing 660,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$300 million as more mass appraisals are completed in support of core programs for Tribal communities. Also anticipated is an increase in need for Rights-of-Way appraisals in Indian Country due to the multiple Middle Mile projects extending broadband to underserved communities. These communities are often in or around Reservations. Most Indian appraisal cases are not for acquisition of real property by the United States and are not required to comply with the UASFLA or Yellow Book. Indian appraisals are required to comply with the USPAP which applies to all licensed appraisers within the United States and establishes ethical and performance standards to promote and maintain public trust.

Even though the volume of appraisals has been a persistent challenge in Indian Country, AVSO’s use of mass appraisals and artificial intelligence will be an ongoing focus to positively affect both the Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and Indian Trust property appraisals. Implementing the 2027 budget will ensure that the Department continues to improve efficiencies in these two programs as well as Indian Trust appraisal operations carried out by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*Federal Lands Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund*

AVSO will continue to complete land appraisals in compliance with the UASFLA or the Yellow Book; in FY 2026, AVSO completed more than 180 Federal land cases representing approximately 153,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$245 million. The Yellow Book was first published in 1971 to provide implementation guidance to all Federal agencies for the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (“Uniform Act”). These standards, which are supplemental to USPAP, include specific requirements for appraisals supporting acquisitions or real property interests by the United States. Compliance with both standards is required when agencies make determination of just compensation for the acquisition of private property for public use.

**Activity: Management Services****Sub-Activity: USBM Worker's Compensation****Funding Table: USBM Worker's Compensation**

<b>USBM Worker's Compensation</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	138	138	+0	+0	-7	131	-7
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

**Summary of Program Changes Table: USBM Worker's Compensation****Summary of Program Changes**

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
USBM Worker's Compensation	-7	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>+0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: USBM Worker's Compensation**

The 2027 budget request for the USBM Worker's Compensation is \$131,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of -\$7,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**USBM Worker's Compensation (-\$7,000 / 0 FTE)** – The 2027 budget reflects a reduction of -\$7,000 to the 2026 Worker's Compensation payments for former U.S. Bureau of Mines employees. The 2027 estimate is now \$131,000.

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

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

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**Activity: Management Services****Sub-Activity: Indian Arts and Crafts Board****Funding Table: Indian Arts and Crafts Board**

<b>Indian Arts and Crafts Board</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
<b>Departmental Operations</b>							
(\$000)	1,741	1,806	-2	+0	-185	1,619	-187
FTE	10	8	+0	+0	+0	8	+0
<b>Permanent Appropriation</b> <i>(Revenue from Museum Fees)</i>							
(\$000)	0	20	+0	+0	+0	20	+0
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
<b>Total</b>							
(\$000)	1,741	1,826	-2	+0	-185	1,639	-187
FTE	10	8	+0	+0	+0	8	+0

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Indian Arts and Crafts Board****Summary of Program Changes**

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Indian Arts and Crafts Board Efficiencies	-185	0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Indian Arts and Crafts Board**

The 2027 discretionary budget request for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) is \$1,619,000 and 8 FTE, a program change of -\$185,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Indian Arts and Crafts Board Efficiencies (-\$185,000 / 0 FTE)** – The 2027 budget reflects the Administration's priority to institute fiscal restraints and to streamline government across the Department.

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The IACB is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Act). The Act contains both criminal and civil provisions to combat counterfeit activity in the American Indian and Alaska Native (Indian) arts and crafts market, including the influx of mass-produced and

imported counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. The IACB operates three museums in Indian Country dedicated to the promotion, integrity, and preservation of authentic Indian art and culture. As other key components of its mission, the IACB promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian art and craftwork; and increases participation of Indians in fine arts and crafts businesses and assists emerging artists' entry into the market. The sale of Indian art and craftwork by individual Indian producers, businesses, and Tribal-run operations, as well as other members of the overall Indian arts market, exceeds \$1.5 billion a year.

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

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

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

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

During 2027, the IACB will continue its law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement (FWS), which undertakes comprehensive Act investigations and enforcement in conjunction with the IACB staff. This close collaboration, with an IACB/FWS Act Investigative Unit of FWS Special Agents dedicated to Act enforcement, continues to strengthen the IACB's ability to address counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. This robust enforcement work includes addressing the onslaught of overseas knockoffs, which undermine Indian economies, self-determination, heritage and the future of Indian art and craftwork as an original American treasure. In collaboration with the FWS, the IACB will continue to build upon its law enforcement actions to respond to Act violations, which have culminated in numerous successful indictments, convictions, and sentencings.

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

The IACB will continue its work with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Library of Congress to promote trademarks, certification marks, and other forms of intellectual property rights protections (IP), such as copyrights, through workshops and webinars to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes increase their fair share of and profits from the national Indian arts market. Through participation in key Indian art markets and other venues, the IACB will distribute the IACB/USPTO IP brochure and a new IACB/USPTO/Library of Congress brochure regarding the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and Copyright Claims Board to assist Indian artists to strengthen protections for their creative work. As the use of IP protections in Indian Country expands, there will be an increase in the public recognition, value, and reliance on products marketed as authentic Indian art.

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

During 2027, the IACB will continue to participate in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the Act, promote compliance and enforcement of the Act, and field complaints of potential violations of the Act. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the Indian art market nationwide, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity and inherent value of the authentic Indian art market.

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**Activity: Management Services****Sub-Activity: Office of Subsistence Management****Funding Table: Office of Subsistence Management**

<b>Office of Subsistence Management</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	11,534	9,442	-6	+0	+0	9,436	-6
FTE	34	30	+0	+0	+0	30	+0

**Sub-Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Office of Subsistence Management (OSM) administers Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which guarantees that hunting and fishing on Federal public lands and waters are prioritized for rural Alaskans. This program provides the subsistence priority for the take of fish and wildlife across 222 million acres of Federal public lands and waters in Alaska. OSM’s work is critical to ensuring reliable access to wild foods for approximately 130,000 residents. Each year, rural Alaskans harvest about 37 million pounds of wild food – an average of 316 pounds per person – with an estimated replacement value of \$170-340 million. Fish makes up about 56 percent of this harvest statewide. Nowhere else in the United States is there such a heavy reliance upon wild foods, a core and driving foundation for preserving Native and non-Native cultures across Alaska.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

In 2027, OSM will assist the Secretary's Office on Alaska Affairs to conduct a review of the Federal Subsistence Management Program. Among several other review topics, the review includes a public scoping on recent changes such as a complete transition of operations from USFWS to the Office of the Secretary initiated by 2024 Congressional appropriations and the addition of 3 new Federal Subsistence Board members. New requirements and additional workload associated with Congressional, Administrative and Board priorities will be assessed and integrated into program plans.

OSM will continue to conduct all necessary programmatic work that supports the Board, Councils, public process, and regulatory updates. The 2027 anticipated activities and associated outcomes include:

- Wildlife and fisheries regulatory proposal analyses to change existing hunting and fishing regulations
- Research and review fish and wildlife biology, population and health, and anthropological studies in review of those proposals
- Assessments and studies on fisheries through research funding programs
- Facilitating public comments on proposals and analyses
- Consultation and coordination with the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game at multiple steps throughout the regulatory process
- Government-to-government engagement with Tribes

- Administration of Councils and the Board, liaising with Federal, State, industry, and community officials
- Hunting and fishing changes and public meetings awareness campaigns
- Developing news releases of hunting and fishing changes and meeting announcements, providing comments on State of Alaska Boards of Game and Fisheries proposals, assisting Councils with developing annual reports to the Board, and assisting the Board with replies to those reports

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

- The FRMP provides information for management decisions on subsistence fisheries on Federal public lands in Alaska. The 10 Councils provide priority information needs used as part of the solicitation for proposals. Researchers propose projects on the priority information needs, which are reviewed by a technical review committee comprised of State and Federal subject matter experts. Projects are evaluated using five criteria: strategic priority, technical and scientific merit, investigator ability and resources, partnership and capacity building, and cost-benefit. Project scores are tabulated by Alaska geographic region and suggested funding allocations are applied. Final project selection is made by the OSM Director.
- The PFMP was established to strengthen Alaska Native and rural Alaskan involvement in Federal subsistence management by providing salary funding for biologist, social scientist, or outreach/coordinator positions to develop capacity in Alaska Native and rural non-profit organizations. Proposals are evaluated by a technical review committee of government professionals with a history of partnership and capacity building. Scores are based on seven criteria: proposed work, strategic priority, capacity to complete work, collaboration, youth mentoring, sustainability, and cost-benefit. Final project selection is made by the OSM Director.

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**Account: Energy Leasing Receipts**

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## 2027 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

### Energy Leasing Receipts

This chapter provides information about energy receipts collected and disbursed by the Department of the Interior, primarily through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages collections for some onshore fossil energy (oil, gas, and coal) activity, and onshore renewable energy activity which are reported in the BLM Congressional justification.<sup>1</sup> This chapter primarily presents information on ONRR-managed revenues and amounts may differ from the *Receipts by Source* Appendix (D) of the Department's *Budget in Brief*, which includes receipts from all revenue sources managed by Interior. This chapter of the budget is organized by the Congressionally authorized distribution of the receipts as follows:

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

**Energy Leasing Receipts:** This section comprehensively discusses both onshore and offshore receipts, how they are distributed, and provides updated estimated receipts available as of the President's 2027 budget submission to Congress. Consistent with the underlying Congressional authorization, funds are deposited in permanent appropriation accounts, or in the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and various special fund accounts with spending from those accounts requiring specific appropriation by Congress. Estimated energy leasing receipts in the 2027 budget include onshore and offshore conventional energy activity associated with planned lease sales.

**Additional Information Regarding Estimated Receipts:** This section includes additional receipt estimates and assumptions used in formulating the estimates. These charts provide additional context supporting the first two sections.

### PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

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

Table 1 shows the actual and estimated payments for the budget year for certain permanent appropriations. These amounts represent the payments from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond

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Note <sup>1</sup> BLM managed collections are also reflected in Appendix D of the Interior Budget in Brief.

to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated receipts for each source type (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and the appropriate distribution percentages for each land category as specified in the applicable statutes. The authorizations for these permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

**Table 1: Permanent Appropriations**<sup>1/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	Change From 2026
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003] <sup>2/3/</sup>	50%	3,633,011	3,819,313	3,939,070	+119,756
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	16,738	44,917	31,530	-13,387
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243]	25%	5,021	6,112	6,243	+131
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248]	75%	62,311	44,361	45,791	+1,431
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488] <sup>4/</sup>	50%	0	16,135	5,028	-11,107
States Share from Certain Gulf of America Leases [5535] <sup>5/</sup>	37.5% subject to annual cap	353,587	460,864	459,712	-1,152
<b>Subtotal, Payments to States</b>	--	<b>4,070,668</b>	<b>4,391,702</b>	<b>4,487,374</b>	<b>+95,672</b>
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574]	25%	7,984	9,296	6,948	-2,348
<b>Total Permanent Appropriations</b>	--	<b>4,078,652</b>	<b>4,400,998</b>	<b>4,494,322</b>	<b>+93,324</b>

<sup>1/</sup> May contain differences due to rounding.

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to Net Receipts Sharing by Public Law 113-67. See Note 3.

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

<sup>4/</sup> The next ANWR lease sale is assumed in 2026 in addition to the resumption of previously cancelled lease sales as directed by P.L.119-21 (139 STAT. 137).

<sup>5/</sup> P.L. 109-432, 120 STAT. 3004 section 105(a) and 120 STAT. 3006 section 105(f) provides that qualified revenues are to be split 50/50 between the General Fund and special accounts. For most qualified OCS revenues, the maximum allocation to the special accounts is subject to a cap of \$650 million annually through 2034 then the cap returns to \$500 million annually. Of the special account totals, 75 percent is paid to select Coastal States and local governments and 25 percent is deposited in the LWCF.

## Distribution Statutes for Permanent Appropriations

Under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), as amended (30 U.S.C. § 191), States receive 50 percent of the net revenues<sup>2</sup> resulting from the leasing of energy resources on Federal public domain lands within their borders. Alaska is the exception, receiving a 90 percent share of receipts from MLA Federal energy leasing in that State. Separate statutes cover revenue sharing payments from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), which provide Alaska a 50 percent State share.

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

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

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

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

Under P.L. 105-83, for the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), Alaska receives 50 percent of the NPR-A revenue receipts. Collections from ANWR are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5488*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (*Account 2025*). Payments under these separate statutes are not subject to the net receipts sharing deduction, which only applies to Mineral Leasing Act revenues.

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

**Table 2: Energy Revenue Payments To States**<sup>1/2/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)

States	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Alabama	283	300	307
Alaska	26,318	27,906	28,593
Arkansas	679	720	738
California	35,526	37,669	38,597
Colorado	90,774	96,249	98,620
Florida	1	1	1
Idaho	6,356	6,739	6,905
Illinois	69	74	76
Kansas	518	550	563
Kentucky	73	78	80
Louisiana	4,810	5,100	5,226
Michigan	55	58	59
Minnesota	4	4	4
Mississippi	382	406	416
Missouri	1,589	1,685	1,726
Montana	27,021	28,651	29,357
Nebraska	16	17	18
Nevada	8,245	8,743	8,958
New Mexico	2,755,131	2,921,322	2,993,279
North Dakota	114,953	121,888	124,890
Ohio	255	270	277
Oklahoma	4,776	5,065	5,189
Oregon	230	243	249
Pennsylvania	3	3	3
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	310	329	337
Texas	3,614	3,832	3,927
Utah	80,124	84,957	87,050
Virginia	41	43	44
West Virginia	190	201	206
Wyoming	544,867	577,734	591,965
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,707,214</b>	<b>3,930,838</b>	<b>4,027,661</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments; National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska; National Forest Fund Payments to States; Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes; estimated receipts from lease sales in Area 1002 split 50/50 with Alaska; royalty payments to Oklahoma; and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-67), except for receipts from leasing activity in Area 1002 set out in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97, section 20001) and activity in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska set out in 42 U.S.C. section 6508. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under 43 U.S.C. section 1331; BLM Rights of Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58).

<sup>2/</sup> May contain differences due to rounding.

43 U.S.C. section 1331 opened specific areas in the Gulf of America for offshore oil and gas leasing. The Act provides that 50 percent of revenues from these open areas (termed “qualified OCS revenues”) be disbursed to four Gulf of America oil and gas producing States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) and their Coastal Political Subdivisions (CPSs) and to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Act includes specific provisions for allocation during fiscal years 2007 - 2016, Phase 1.

Beginning in 2017, the Act made additional revenue available from any new leases signed after enactment in the current program areas of the Gulf, Phase 2. The revenue generated from Phase 2 is shared in the same percentages (37.5 percent to Gulf States and their CPSs and 12.5 percent to LWCF) as the newly opened areas in Phase 1. This additional revenue sharing from Phase 2 is subject to a cap of \$650.0 million per year (from 2025 – 2034) returning to the original cap of \$500.0 million starting in 2035 and is paid out the following year after collection. Receipts collected above this cap are deposited in the Treasury. The National Park Service (NPS) currently administers 43 U.S.C. section 1331 funds allocated to LWCF State grants by law.

Table 3 provides information on 43 U.S.C. section 1331 payments to States, counties, and parishes.

**Table 3: Payments to Gulf Producing States under 43 U.S.C. section 1331** <sup>1/2/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)

	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
ALABAMA	39,860	51,953	51,824
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	4,671	6,088	6,073
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	5,293	6,899	6,882
LOUISIANA	125,050	162,990	162,583
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,025	1,336	1,333
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,325	1,727	1,723
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	1,691	2,205	2,200
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	2,095	2,731	2,724
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,617	2,108	2,102
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	2,538	3,308	3,300
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,612	2,101	2,096
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	2,223	2,897	2,890
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	3,055	3,982	3,972
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	1,493	1,946	1,941
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	1,099	1,432	1,429
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	958	1,249	1,245
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	1,025	1,337	1,334
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	1,153	1,503	1,499
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,341	1,748	1,743
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,771	2,308	2,302
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,270	1,655	1,651
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	2,358	3,073	3,066
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,611	2,100	2,094
MISSISSIPPI	41,528	54,127	53,992
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,967	2,564	2,557
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,088	5,328	5,315
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,327	5,641	5,627
TEXAS	76,432	99,621	99,372
ARANSAS TEXAS	773	1,008	1,005
BRAZORIA TEXAS	1,283	1,672	1,668
CALHOUN TEXAS	1,034	1,348	1,344
CAMERON TEXAS	1,088	1,418	1,414
CHAMBERS TEXAS	660	860	858
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,683	2,194	2,188
HARRIS TEXAS	3,785	4,933	4,921
JACKSON TEXAS	497	648	646
JEFFERSON TEXAS	1,266	1,650	1,646
KENEDY TEXAS	1,069	1,393	1,390
KLEBERG TEXAS	768	1,001	998
MATAGORDA TEXAS	1,473	1,920	1,915
NUECES TEXAS	1,000	1,303	1,300
ORANGE TEXAS	628	819	816
REFUGIO TEXAS	476	620	619
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	499	650	649
VICTORIA TEXAS	512	667	666
WILLACY TEXAS	617	804	802
<b>TOTAL</b> <sup>3/</sup>	<b>353,587</b>	<b>460,865</b>	<b>459,714</b>

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

<sup>2/</sup> May contain differences due to rounding.

<sup>3/</sup> FY 2026 payments exceed the cap established in P.L. 119-21, section 50102, due to adjustments related to prior-year payments.

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

**Table 4: Payments to Coastal States under OCSLA Section 8(g):** <sup>1/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)

	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Estimate</b>	<b>2027 Estimate</b>
ALABAMA	1,625	1,802	1,884
ALASKA	1,008	1,117	1,169
CALIFORNIA	1,110	1,230	1,287
FLORIDA	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	1,300	1,441	1,507
MISSISSIPPI	47	52	54
TEXAS	671	744	778
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,761</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>6,679</b>

<sup>1/</sup> May contain differences due to rounding.

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

## ENERGY LEASING RECEIPTS

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

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

### Distribution of Energy Leasing Receipts

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

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

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

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

**Table 5: Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source <sup>1/</sup>**  
(in thousands of dollars)

	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate	2029 Estimate	2030 Estimate	2031 Estimate
<b>Onshore Energy Leasing</b>						
<b>Onshore Rents and Bonuses</b>						
Oil and Gas <sup>2/</sup>	149,529	99,823	113,197	105,780	117,287	107,352
Coal	29,272	29,330	29,864	29,864	18,596	2,194
Geothermal	13,734	4,671	4,810	4,950	5,089	5,229
All Other	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
<b>Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses</b>	<b>193,637</b>	<b>134,925</b>	<b>148,972</b>	<b>141,694</b>	<b>142,074</b>	<b>115,876</b>
<b>Onshore Royalties</b>						
Oil and Gas	7,346,430	7,609,770	8,036,978	8,589,662	9,066,100	9,496,661
Coal	412,125	387,045	368,497	352,660	306,685	268,572
Geothermal	14,357	15,732	17,106	18,480	19,855	21,229
All Other	52,938	52,938	52,938	52,938	52,938	52,938
<b>Subtotal, Royalties</b>	<b>7,825,850</b>	<b>8,065,484</b>	<b>8,475,519</b>	<b>9,013,740</b>	<b>9,445,578</b>	<b>9,839,401</b>
<b>Total, Onshore Receipts</b>	<b>8,019,487</b>	<b>8,200,409</b>	<b>8,624,491</b>	<b>9,155,435</b>	<b>9,587,651</b>	<b>9,955,277</b>
<b>Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)</b>						
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	561,225	300,107	291,954	290,692	288,172	288,494
Oil and Gas Royalties	5,752,845	6,017,068	6,263,434	6,575,146	6,632,515	6,841,794
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	9,552	9,290	9,290	9,036	8,669	8,421
Renewable Energy Operations	7,726	15,563	15,563	19,648	27,482	31,772
<b>Total, OCS Receipts</b>	<b>6,331,347</b>	<b>6,342,028</b>	<b>6,580,241</b>	<b>6,894,523</b>	<b>6,956,838</b>	<b>7,170,481</b>
<b>TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS <sup>3/</sup></b>	<b>14,350,835</b>	<b>14,542,437</b>	<b>15,204,732</b>	<b>16,049,958</b>	<b>16,544,489</b>	<b>17,125,758</b>

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

<sup>2/</sup> Reflects the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR).

<sup>3/</sup> Amounts do not include estimates for the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (Account 5425.2) or small amounts from non-ONRR accounts that contribute to oil & gas energy receipts. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

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

- **Onshore & Offshore (OCS) Oil & Gas Royalties:** Estimates reflect normal revenue streams with year-to-year increases driven primarily by routine updates to pricing and production assumptions. The estimates reflect increases in assumed production estimates and administrative impacts.
- **OCS Oil & Gas Rents & Bonuses:** Estimates reflect new leasing assumptions for two lease sales per year starting in 2026.
- **OCS Renewable Energy Rents & Bonuses:** Relatively stable estimates through 2031 reflecting rents only are due to new lease sale assumptions based on the Presidential Memorandum pausing the offshore wind program.
- **OCS Renewable Energy Operations:** Estimates increase through the budget window as additional renewable wind energy projects begin operations.

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

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2026-2027 Change	Explanation
<b>Onshore Energy Leasing</b>				
<b>Onshore Rents and Bonuses</b>				
Oil and Gas	149,529	99,823	(49,706)	Reflects more leasing bonuses in FY26 than FY27 from lease sales in NPRA and ANWR.
Coal	29,272	29,330	58	Reflects higher bonuses forecasts.
Geothermal	13,734	4,671	(9,063)	Reflects an unusually high bonus in FY26.
All Other	1,101	1,101	-	
<b>Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses</b>	<b>193,638</b>	<b>134,925</b>	<b>(58,713)</b>	
<b>Onshore Royalties</b>				
Oil and Gas	7,346,430	7,609,770	263,340	Reflects estimated increased production.
Coal	412,125	387,045	(25,080)	Reflects decreases in estimated production and lower royalty rates.
Geothermal	14,357	15,732	1,375	Reflects estimated 10yr avg year-to-year increase.
All Other	52,938	52,938	-	
<b>Subtotal, Royalties</b>	<b>7,825,849</b>	<b>8,065,484</b>	<b>239,635</b>	
<b>Total, Onshore Receipts</b>	<b>8,019,487</b>	<b>8,200,409</b>	<b>180,922</b>	
<b>Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)</b>				
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	561,225	300,107	(261,118)	Reflects higher estimates for lease sales in FY26 vs FY27 due to potentially higher initial demand in FY26.
Oil and Gas Royalties	5,752,845	6,017,068	264,223	Reflects increased production assumptions.
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	9,552	9,290	(262)	Reflects the pause in the OCS Renewable Program.
Renewable Energy Operations	7,726	15,563	7,837	Reflects receipts from additional renewable projects coming online.
<b>Total, OCS Receipts</b>	<b>6,331,347</b>	<b>6,342,028</b>	<b>10,681</b>	
<b>TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS</b>	<b>14,350,835</b>	<b>14,542,437</b>	<b>191,602</b>	

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

**Table 7: Energy Leasing Receipts by Account**<sup>1/2/</sup>  
(in thousands of dollars)

		2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate	2029 Estimate	2030 Estimate	2031 Estimate
<b>Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts</b>							
1811.00	Rent and Bonuses from Land Leases for Resource Exploration and Extraction, Agriculture and Interior	30,054	17,585	22,348	18,884	22,318	15,870
2025.00	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Federal Share, Interior	17,110	4,298	6,149	5,779	6,889	6,667
2039.00	Royalties on Natural Resources, Not Otherwise Classified, Interior <sup>3/</sup>	891,601	916,210	960,457	1,087,678	1,203,156	1,328,042
5000.24	Royalties on Natural Resources, Reclamation Fund, Interior	3,116,728	3,211,875	3,375,752	3,521,768	3,621,052	3,689,457
5003.00	Receipts from Mineral Leasing, Public and Acquired Military Lands (Act March 25, 1920 and December 17, 1981, as Amended), ONRR <sup>3/</sup>	3,831,233	3,945,577	4,146,777	4,324,533	4,444,881	4,527,240
5045.10	Receipts from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA, ONRR	47,632	33,436	36,494	117,741	207,085	304,487
5134.00	Moneys Due Oklahoma from Royalties, Oil and Gas, South Half of Red River, ONRR	10	10	10	10	10	10
5243.10	National Forest Fund, Payments to States, ONRR	6,481	6,620	6,844	7,044	7,204	7,322
5248.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	47,042	48,559	51,000	53,162	54,564	55,364
5488.10	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Rent, Royalties and Bonuses [Alaska Share], ONRR	17,110	4,298	6,149	5,779	6,889	6,667
5573.10	Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Fund, BLM	5,119	5,136	5,154	5,171	5,188	5,206
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share, ONRR	9,365	6,802	7,307	7,811	8,316	8,821
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lands	5	5	50	76	100	125
<b>Subtotal, Onshore Receipts</b>		<b>8,019,487</b>	<b>8,200,409</b>	<b>8,624,491</b>	<b>9,155,435</b>	<b>9,587,651</b>	<b>9,955,277</b>
<b>Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts</b>							
1820.00	Rent and Bonuses on OCS Lands, Interior	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	Royalties on OCS Lands, Interior	4,631,347	4,642,029	4,880,241	5,194,522	5,256,838	5,470,480
5005.70	LWCF, Rent Receipts OCS Lands, NPS	140,302	11,596	5,524	4,598	2,995	2,899
5005.80	LWCF, Royalties Receipts OCS, NPS	759,698	888,404	894,476	895,402	897,005	897,101
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State Share from Certain Gulf of America Leases, ONRR <sup>4/</sup>	210,356	110,851	109,290	108,848	107,885	108,012
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State Share from Certain Gulf of America Leases, ONRR <sup>4/</sup>	277,144	376,649	378,210	378,652	379,616	379,488
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS <sup>4/</sup>	70,119	36,950	36,430	36,283	35,962	36,004
5005.01	OCS Royalties, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS <sup>4/</sup>	92,381	125,550	126,070	126,217	126,539	126,496
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [R&B]	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
<b>Subtotal, OCS Receipts</b>		<b>6,331,347</b>	<b>6,342,029</b>	<b>6,580,241</b>	<b>6,894,522</b>	<b>6,956,838</b>	<b>7,170,480</b>
<b>TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS<sup>5/</sup></b>		<b>14,350,834</b>	<b>14,542,437</b>	<b>15,204,732</b>	<b>16,049,957</b>	<b>16,544,490</b>	<b>17,125,757</b>

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

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

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

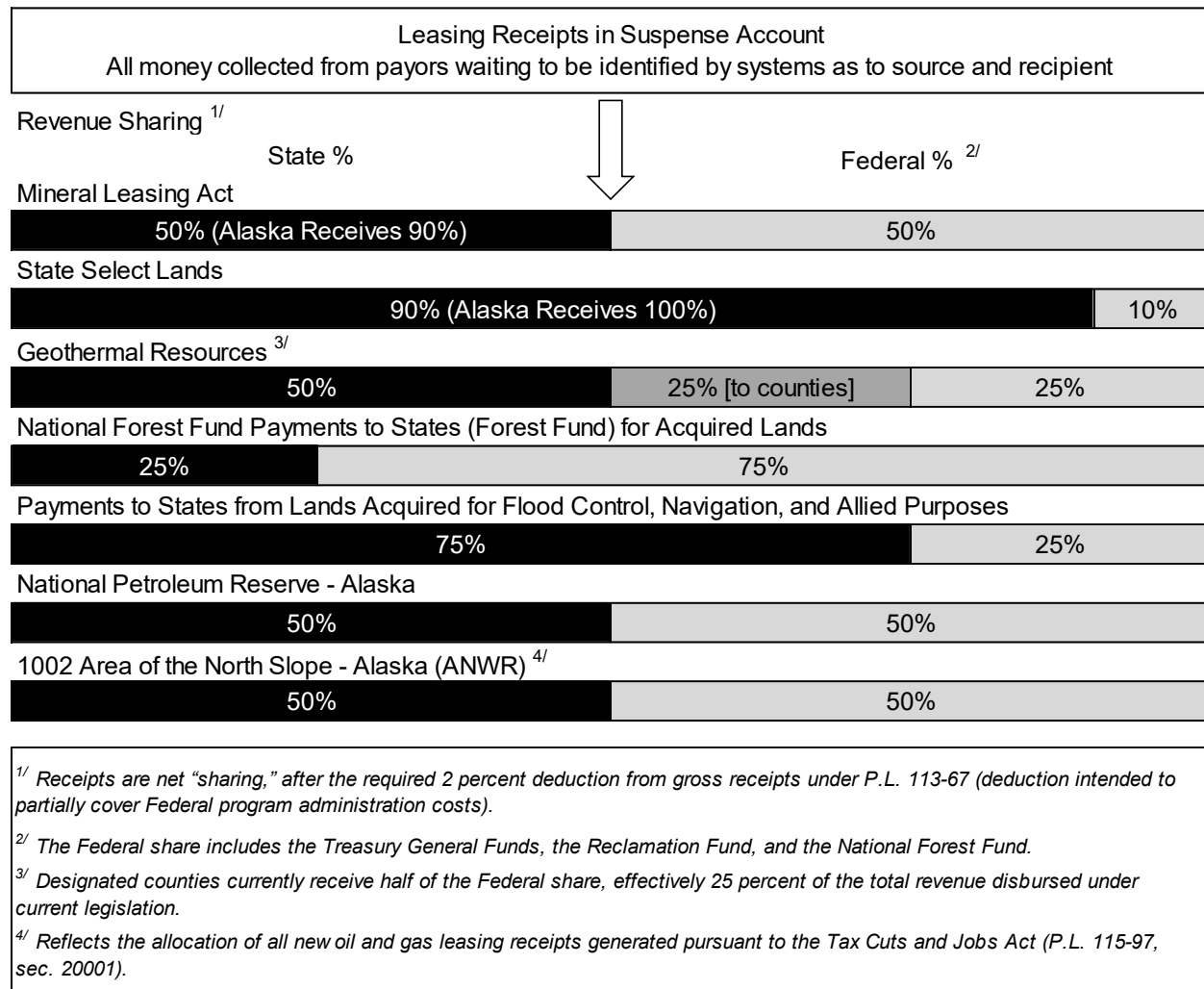
4/ Accounts 5535.1, 5535.2, 5005.9, 5005.1 reflect receipts authorized by 43 U.S.C. section 1331.

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

## Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

Figure 1 displays the distribution process for onshore energy leasing receipts, the statutory recipients and sharing percentages.

**Figure 1: Distribution of Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts**



Collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*) except for Alaska, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund (*Account 5000.24*) for western water projects, and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.<sup>3</sup> Alaska receives 90 percent of mineral leasing receipts for Mineral Leasing Act lands.

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

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

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

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

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

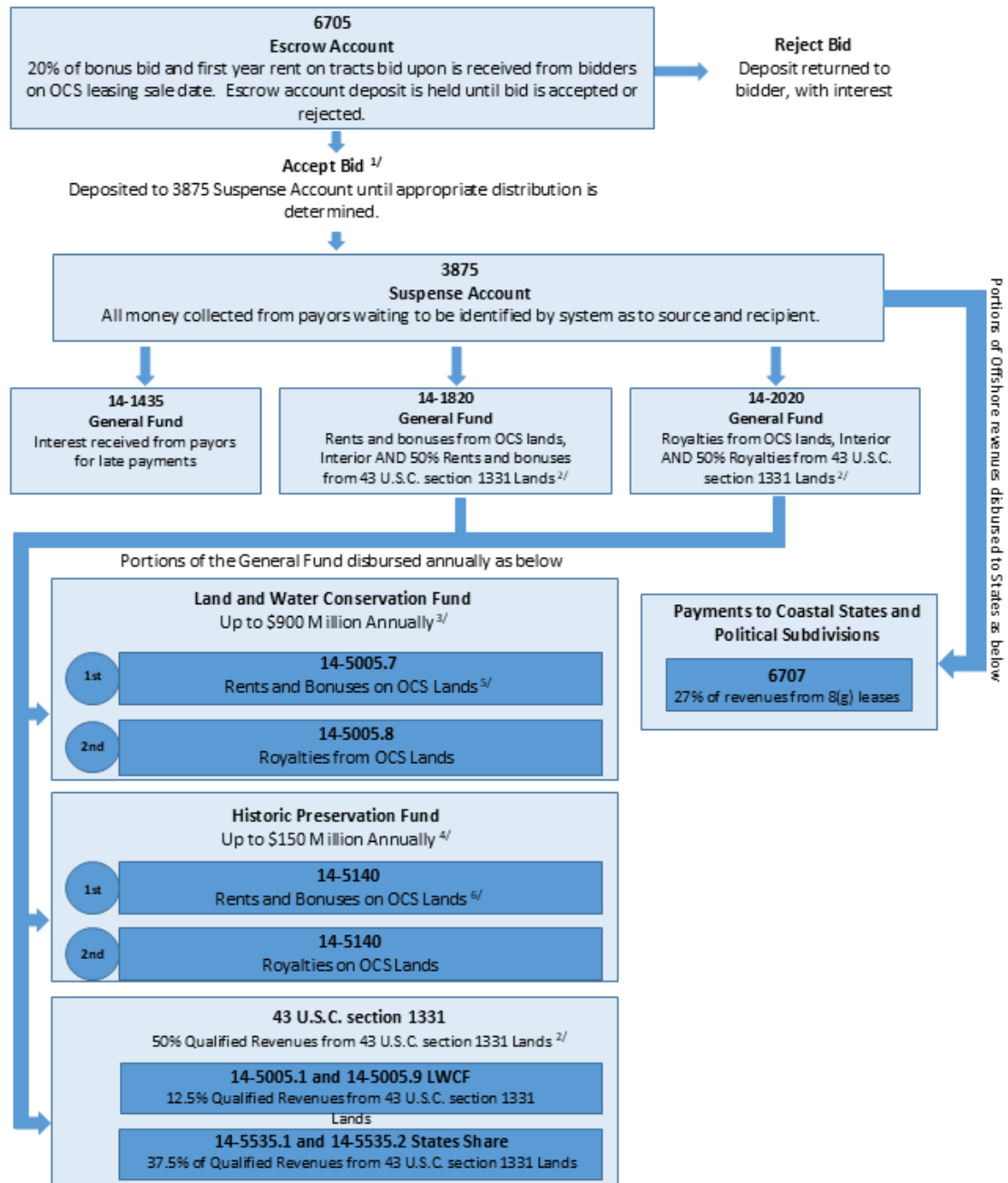
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5488*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

### **Offshore (Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands) Energy Leasing Receipts**

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

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



<sup>1/</sup> 11 business days after the bid is accepted, the remaining 80% is due.

<sup>2/</sup> "43 U.S.C. section 1331 Lands" refers to lands generating "Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues" as defined by 43 U.S.C. section 1331. Revenue sharing is capped at \$650 million annually for qualified revenues from 43 U.S.C. section 1331 Lands in Phase II leasing. The Working Families Tax Cut Act, P.L. 119-21, Section 50102, increased the cap for Phase 2 payments to States (75%) and LWCF 43 U.S.C. section 1331 (25%) for FY 2025 through 2034 to \$650 million combined. The increased revenue payments would be made in the subsequent year if sufficient revenues are collected from applicable oil and gas leases.

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

<sup>4/</sup> National Park Service Centennial Act, P.L. 114-289, extended authorization to deposit \$150 million in HPF through FY 2023 under 54 U.S.C. 303102. The Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development, and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 extended authority through 2026.

<sup>5/</sup> If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$900 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5005.8.

<sup>6/</sup> If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$150 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5140.

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

If the bid is rejected, the one-fifth deposit, plus interest, is returned to the bidder. If accepted, the one-fifth deposit, the remaining four-fifths of the bonus payment, and the first year's rent are deposited into *Account 3875* pending system processing and posting to the lease account. The Federal portion of OCS receipts is deposited into *Account 1820* for rents and bonuses, and *Account 2020* for royalty payments once production begins. Certain OCS revenues are shared with States and are disbursed in accordance with Section 8(g) of the OCSLA and 43 U.S.C. section 1331 as follows:

- 27 percent of 8(g) revenues are disbursed to States (*Account 6707*).
- 37.5 percent of 43 U.S.C. section 1331 qualified revenues are disbursed to States and coastal political subdivisions (*Account 5535*), subject to the payment cap noted previously.

OCS receipts are the main funding source of the statutorily required \$900.0 million annual deposit into the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) under 54 U.S.C. 2003. LWCF deposits coming from OCS receipts are reduced by other required deposits from motorboat fuels taxes and surplus property sales. The LWCF continues to receive an additional 12.5 percent of qualified OCS revenues under 43 U.S.C. section 1331 as a permanent mandatory appropriation for State LWCF Grants. LWCF funding is allocated each fiscal year for Federal land acquisition and State and local grant programs for the purposes of resource conservation and the encouragement of outdoor recreation into accounts assigned to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.

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

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

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**Account: Other Appropriations**

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## **Account: Other Appropriations**

### **Take Pride in America Gifts and Bequests**

#### **Appropriation Summary Statement**

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

## Nonrecurring Expenses Fund

### Appropriation Summary Statement

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

**Account: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

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**Account: Payments in Lieu of Taxes****Summary of Requirements Table**

<b>Summary of Requirements</b>											
Payment in Lieu of Taxes											
<b>Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	<b>2025 Actual</b>		<b>2026 Enacted</b>		<b>2027 Request</b>						
<b>Treasury Account/Activity</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Fixed Costs (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (\$)</b>	<b>FTE Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Change from 2026 Enacted</b>
<b>Total, Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>645,200</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>635,000</b>	<b>2</b>	-

## Appropriations Language

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

*For necessary expenses for payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$635,000,000.*

**Appropriations Language Citations****Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

Appropriations language and citations:

1. **For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$635,000,000.**

31 U.S.C. 69

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

The Department requests \$635,000,000 for the FY 2027 PILT appropriation.

## Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

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

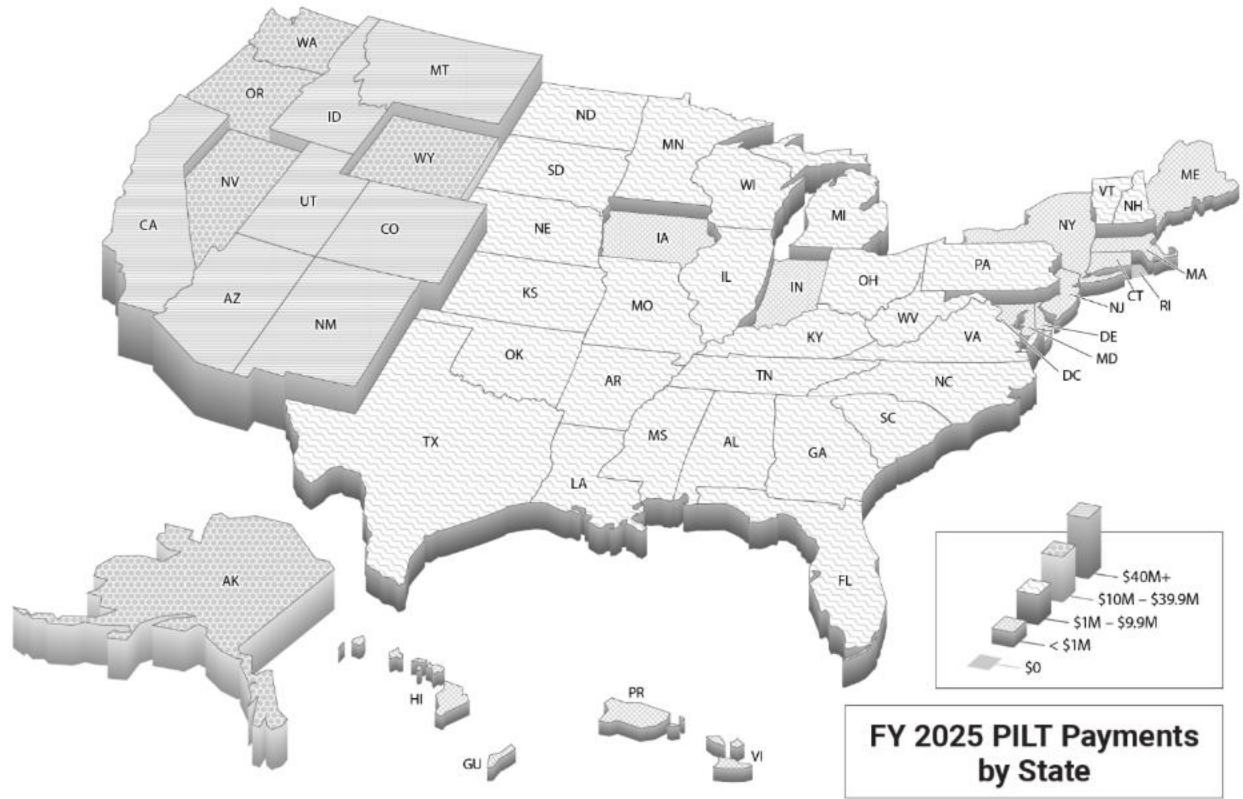
The PILT payments help local governments fund vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have been used to fund projects to construct county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 9-1-1 emergency services. Since the inception of the PILT program in 1977, more than \$12.6 billion in payments have been made to 49 States (all but Rhode Island), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

The amount of the payments is determined by codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) based primarily on population and the amount of PILT-eligible Federal land within an affected jurisdiction. Certain Federal revenues transferred directly to local governments under other programs – such as income generated from the use of public land for livestock grazing, timber harvests, and mineral receipts – are deducted from the receiving counties' PILT payments. According to the formula established by the authorizing statute, there are three categories of entitlement lands:

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

#### Program Performance Estimates

Payments made before July 1 help local governments to better plan for PILT in the preparation of their annual budgets. In 2025, a total of \$644.8 million, based on approximately 607 million entitlement acres, was distributed to more than 1,900 local governments in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Department anticipates issuing 2026 payments before July 1, 2026.



**2025 PILT Payments by State/Territory**

State/Territory	2025 Payment
Alabama	\$1,840,977
Alaska	\$38,919,670
Arizona	\$48,307,909
Arkansas	\$9,607,644
California	\$66,180,784
Colorado	\$51,313,462
Connecticut	\$41,955
Delaware	\$29,575
District of Columbia	\$29,330
Florida	\$7,784,172
Georgia	\$3,812,433
Guam	\$3,223
Hawaii	\$627,486
Idaho	\$42,973,738
Illinois	\$1,505,961
Indiana	\$871,137
Iowa	\$661,946
Kansas	\$1,763,001
Kentucky	\$3,580,740
Louisiana	\$1,818,493
Maine	\$723,334
Maryland	\$146,241
Massachusetts	\$144,717
Michigan	\$6,539,314
Minnesota	\$6,083,604
Mississippi	\$3,022,767
Missouri	\$5,882,112
Montana	\$46,566,449

State/Territory	2025 Payment
Nebraska	\$1,513,451
Nevada	\$33,801,823
New Hampshire	\$2,627,378
New Jersey	\$141,632
New Mexico	\$51,575,356
New York	\$191,638
North Carolina	\$5,911,696
North Dakota	\$2,093,127
Ohio	\$1,097,959
Oklahoma	\$4,553,565
Oregon	\$31,027,890
Pennsylvania	\$1,569,552
Puerto Rico	\$89,204
Rhode Island	\$0
South Carolina	\$1,566,255
South Dakota	\$9,015,987
Tennessee	\$3,493,294
Texas	\$7,176,731
Utah	\$51,433,821
Vermont	\$1,310,382
Virgin Islands	\$50,202
Virginia	\$7,142,502
Washington	\$30,528,389
West Virginia	\$4,214,491
Wisconsin	\$4,609,164
Wyoming	\$37,251,597
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$644,769,260</b>

## Funding Table

**Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes***Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>2025 Actual*</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	645,200	635,000	0	0	+0	635,000	+0
FTE	2	2	0	0	+0	2	+0

\* The 2025 PILT program was appropriated as Mandatory authority providing funding at the full statutory authorized payment level.

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**Account: Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

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**Account: Office of Natural Resources Revenue****Summary of Requirements Table****Summary of Requirements**

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

**Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue***(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
<b>Office of Natural Resources Revenue</b>											
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	167,937	511	159,850	440	-877	-	-24,900	-7	134,073	433	-25,777
<b>Total, Office of Natural Resources Revenue</b>	<b>167,937</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>159,850</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-24,900</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>134,073</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>-25,777</b>

## Fixed Costs Table

**Justification of Fixed Costs Changes  
Departmentwide Programs  
Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Pay Raise	+1,320	+207	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	-263	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)	+160	-272	The estimates reflect Department decisions on the FY 2027 Working Capital Fund Central Bill.
Workers' Compensation Payments	-3	-2	The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental death while on duty. This amount reflects the final Workers Compensation bill for FY 2027 payable to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	-281	-547	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 Fixed Costs	+1,196	-877	

## Appropriations Language

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

*For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$134,073,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028; of which \$43,327,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$50,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.*

## Appropriations Language Citations

### **Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

Appropriation language and citations:

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

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

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

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

**3. \$134,073,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028;**

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2028.

**4. of which \$43,327,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:**

The Department proposes \$43,327,000 of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to continue to partially fund ONRR's mineral revenue management activities with no-year funding. This type of funding allows ONRR a valuable degree of flexibility to support multi-year information management system contracts and State and Tribal cooperative audit agreements.

**5. Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$50,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.**

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

## Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

ONRR collects, accounts for, and distributes natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. In 2025, ONRR disbursed \$14.61 billion to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special use accounts, such as the Reclamation Fund.

Every American benefits from the revenues generated from energy and mineral resources, either directly through payments to American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners or indirectly through payments to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Reclamation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), States, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. By ensuring these recipients receive all revenues due to them, ONRR supports Administration and Secretarial priorities around advancing energy dominance.

The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2025 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$5.01 Billion***  
Mineral leasing revenues are one of the Federal Government's largest sources of non-tax receipts, funding various government functions and programs through the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- ***States — \$4.07 Billion***  
Mineral revenues disbursed to States can be a significant element of a State's financial resource picture, providing funding for local schools, roads, libraries, public buildings, and general operations, as the States deem necessary.
- ***Western Water Users — \$2.98 Billion***  
Mineral revenue receipts support the Bureau of Reclamation's water resource development and maintenance work in the western United States. Spending from the account is subject to appropriation.
- ***American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners — \$1.00 Billion***  
Monies collected from mineral leases on American Indian lands are distributed regularly to provide direct and tangible benefits to thousands within the American Indian community, often as a major source of primary income.
- ***Conservation and Recreation Programs — \$1.05 Billion***  
ONRR transfers revenues annually to the LWCF to be used as a resource for Federal, State, and local governments to help acquire, develop, and improve outdoor recreation areas.
- ***Historic Preservation — \$150 Million***  
ONRR annually transfers \$150 million to the National Historic Preservation Fund to help preserve and protect our country's irreplaceable heritage for current and future generations. This fund is administered to help save the historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes that form our communities and enrich our lives.

- **Other Funds — \$350 Million**

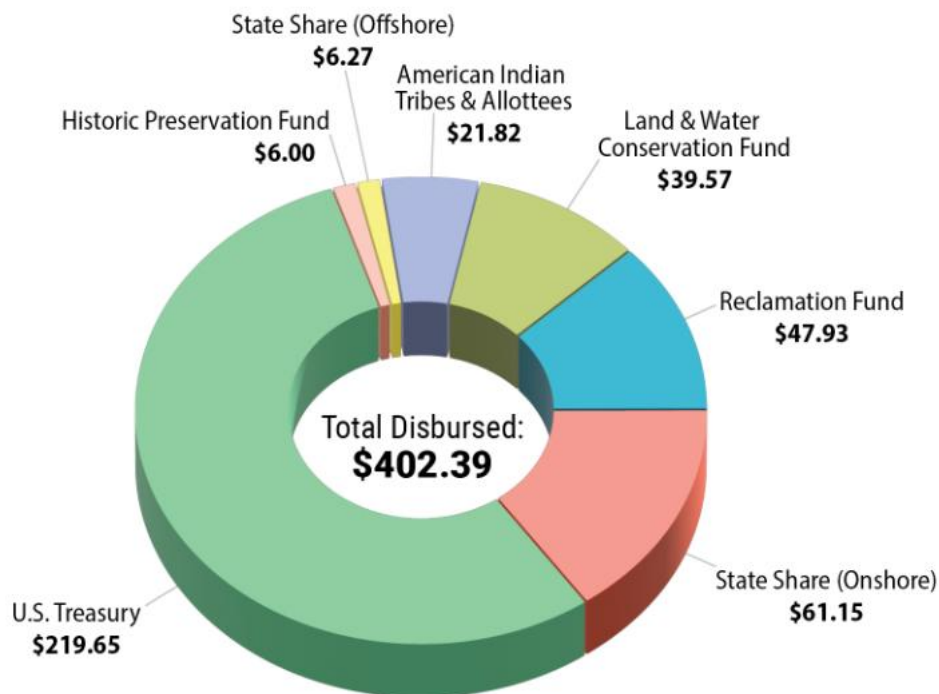
Includes funds directed back to Federal agencies that administer these lands to help cover operational costs (included in the cumulative U.S. Treasury disbursement figure in the chart below).

The Federal government has collected revenues from mineral production on Federal onshore lands since 1920; on American Indian lands since 1925; and on Federal offshore lands since 1953. In 1982, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act called upon the Department to establish a comprehensive, consolidated system for the collection, accounting, and disbursement of these revenues. Since that time through 2025, Interior has provided over \$402 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 55 percent of all annual collections have gone to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, 23 percent to special purpose funds, 17 percent to States, and 5 percent to the American Indian community.

Special purpose funds, including the LWCF, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund, have received over \$93 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the following figure.

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

### Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, Fiscal Year 1982–2025 (dollars in billions)



## Mission Areas

ONRR conducts work in three key mission areas:

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

### Collect and Disburse Funds

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, as amended (FOGRMA), requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to States and the American Indian community for their share of mineral leasing revenues. These ONRR activities are intended to ensure that collections from Federal and American Indian mineral leases are properly disbursed to the appropriate recipients, including the U.S. Treasury, Federal agencies, 34 States, and 33 Indian Tribes. In 2025, ONRR disbursed \$14.61 billion, in accordance with legislated formulas, to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special-use accounts such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

### Data Intake

This mission area's activities begin with collecting data from industry. As part of this process, ONRR collects annual rental revenue and reporting information on more than 9,000 non-producing Federal leases, as well as monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 32,000 producing onshore and offshore Federal and Indian leases. Each month, ONRR receives and processes more than 49,000 royalty and production reports from approximately 1,340 royalty payors and 1,350 production reporters.

### Data Validation

ONRR runs automated and manual detection processes to ensure that this industry-reported data adheres to minimal regulatory and lease contract requirements. Royalty and production reports are submitted through online forms, with every form field validated along with system calculated fields. These system edits are based on the particular contract identified and ensure that all data fields are consistent with the terms of that contract, such as the commodity and royalty rate. ONRR's automated processes also identify missing entries, duplicate entries, inconsistencies with previous reporting, and volume comparisons. In 2025, 97 percent of royalty lines and 96 percent of production reports were submitted successfully without the need for manual processing.

### Funds Disbursement

ONRR ensures that funds are disbursed to recipients by the end of the month following the month received, per statute. In the rare instances when disbursements are not completed in a timely manner, ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest to States per the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management

Act, 30 U.S.C § 1721(b) and 30 CFR Part 1219. Late disbursement interest to the States is calculated at the underpayment rate established by the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. 6621(a)(2).

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

In addition, ONRR assists Alaskan Natives by holding and investing escrow funds for the Native Corporations for land selections. Once land selections are finalized, ONRR disburses escrow amounts, along with interest, and the Corporations assume collection responsibilities. As of November 2025, \$70.0 million remains in escrow awaiting distribution after the remaining land selections are processed.

### **Data Publication**

The final step in the revenue collection and disbursement process is to publish production, royalty, and disbursement data. ONRR's online Natural Resources Revenue Data (NRRD) portal (<https://revenue.data.doi.gov>) provides open data about natural resource revenue management on Federal lands and waters in the United States, including oil, gas, coal, and other Federal resources. This website is a resource for the public, congressional staffers, non-governmental organizations, academics, journalists, and ONRR employees. The datasets include monthly and annual data for revenue, production, and disbursements. The data can be explored by using full dataset downloads, a query tool for filtered datasets, an interactive map-based tool, customizable charts, and a search tool.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

*Timely Revenue Disbursement:* In 2025, ONRR completed 99.3 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included \$4.1 billion to 34 States and \$1.0 billion to the American Indian community from natural resource and energy revenues collected by ONRR on their behalf.

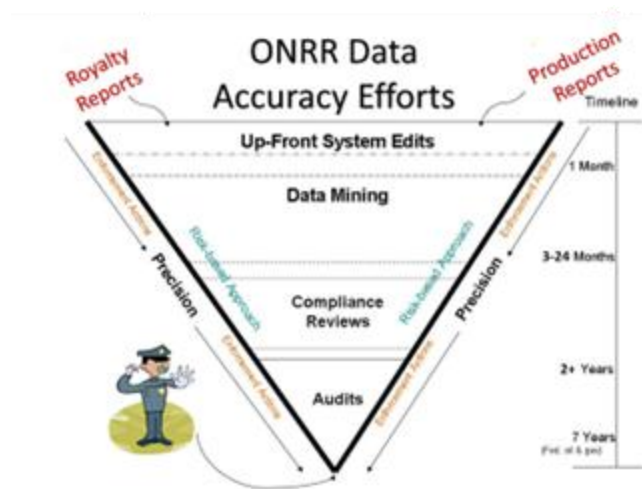
*Timely Service to American Indians:* In 2025, ONRR distributed 99.4 percent of revenue data to BIA by the first semi-monthly distribution for the benefit of Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners, exceeding the 98 percent target.

### **Ensure Compliance**

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

terms, statutes, regulations, and administrative guidance are all considered when determining the authority to audit.

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



### Data Mining

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

### Compliance Reviews

Compliance reviews generally occur two years or more after reporting and are more thorough reviews than those performed during data mining. They primarily check that the royalty equation (volume, value, allowances, and royalty rate) is reported and paid correctly. There are also reviews for Indian Major Portion pricing, dual accounting, and coal advance royalties.

### Audits

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

### Enforcement

If a violation is identified as part of these compliance activities or otherwise, ONRR first attempts to resolve it informally. Compliance issues that cannot be resolved informally result in more formal action,

which include orders to report and pay. If the violations are clear and not timely corrected, they are referred for enforcement action.

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

### **Appeals**

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

### **Program Performance Estimates**

*Data Mining, Compliance Reviews, and Audits:* During 2025, ONRR closed 949 data mining cases. Along with its State and Tribal partners, it completed 600 compliance reviews and closed 76 audits. Through this compliance work, ONRR also ensured substantial compliance regarding Indian-specific major portion/index pricing terms for 95.4 percent of Indian gas properties within three years.

*Enforcement:* ONRR has collected \$78.2 million in civil penalties since 1982. In 2025, ONRR issued 136 notices of noncompliance and 42 civil penalties totaling \$1.3 million, and achieved compliance in 235 enforcement cases, collecting an additional \$1.2 million in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has also collected \$61.3 million as a result of bankruptcy cases. In 2025, ONRR timely filed nine bankruptcy proofs of claim totaling \$9.2 million, collected \$2.8 million in bankruptcy proceedings, and protected the government's mineral revenue interests in 80 lead bankruptcy cases.

*Appeals:* Since 1987, the Department has rendered decisions in appeals involving \$3.0 billion in additional royalties, rentals, liquidated damages, and interest. In 2025, ONRR's Appeals Program resolved 140 appeals filed with ONRR's Director or the BIA Director, supported the Office of the Solicitor and the Department of Justice in numerous appeals filed with the IBLA and in the Federal court system, and provided guidance to numerous ONRR stakeholders regarding various royalty reporting and payment matters.

## **Support States, Tribes, and Industry**

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

### **State and Tribal Audit Program**

As authorized by FOGRMA, ONRR enters into cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States to carry out compliance activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. The States perform audits and compliance reviews on Federal leases within their boundaries, and the Indian Tribes are self-empowered to perform audits and compliance reviews on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservations. These agreements also bring jobs to areas that may benefit from more employment. In 2025, this program provided for 102 jobs for 15 States and Tribes.

### **Indian Outreach**

To help fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's Trust responsibility to American Indians, ONRR also conducts Indian outreach activities in Indian Country, such as setting up information booths at community centers, chapter houses, and pow-wows to reach individual Indian mineral owners. These outreach events enable ONRR to listen to concerns and suggestions for royalty accounting improvements, answer questions, and identify and resolve mineral-related problems in partnership with the BLM, BIA, and BTFA. ONRR conducts both in person and virtual outreach sessions to reach as many individual Indian mineral owners as possible. ONRR's goal is to fulfill its Trust responsibilities vigorously and effectively and to foster an ongoing positive working relationship with the American Indian community.

### **Industry Training and Support**

ONRR maintains a collaborative working relationship with industry through reporter training and informal interactions in an effort to gain compliance with the laws and regulations before any formal actions need to be taken.

In addition, ONRR performs industry outreach by attending and providing speakers for annual industry-led conferences. These presentations have included information about reporting, royalty valuation, communitization agreements, and unbundling.

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

ONRR also provides formal annual reporter training to industry on subjects such as Federal and Indian lease and agreement data, form requirements, accounts receivable, enforcement, valuation, liquid and gas verification systems, royalty reporting, adjustments and recoupments, errors, and compliance

processes. In addition, ONRR regularly provides royalty valuation guidance internally to ONRR employees and our State and Tribal partners, to other government stakeholders, and externally to industry. In 2025, approximately 30% of these requests came from industry. ONRR publishes general guidance such as handbooks, examples, and dear reporter letters. It also provides training to internal and external stakeholders on basic concepts, regulations, and emerging issues.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

*Delegated and Cooperative Compliance Agreements with States and Tribes:* Currently, ONRR has nine State and six Tribal agreements to perform compliance activities for leases in their jurisdictions. ONRR includes its State and Tribal partners' compliance completion statistics in ONRR's overall compliance performance results.

*Communication and Consultation with American Indians:* During 2025, ONRR held 80 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 8,911 royalty-related inquiries. ONRR has experienced a significant increase in inquiries in recent years.

*Reporter Training:* During 2025, ONRR executed 95 unique formal Reporter Training sessions accommodating up to 300 industry representatives each.

*Royalty Valuation:* In 2025, ONRR completed 407 valuation guidance requests from internal and external stakeholders. In addition, ONRR conducted 19 virtual training sessions on Federal and Indian royalty valuation, which included industry as well as State, Tribal, and ONRR personnel.

## Funding Table

Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue<sup>1</sup>*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	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
<b>Office of Natural Resource Revenue</b>											
<b>Office of Natural Resources Revenue</b>											
Natural Resources Revenue 2 Year Fund	98,186	496	103,934	433	-877	-	-12,311	-	90,746	433	-13,188
Natural Resources Revenue No Year Fund	69,751	15	55,916	7	-	-	-12,589	-7	43,327	-	-12,589
<b>Total, Office of Natural Resources Revenue</b>	<b>167,937</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>159,850</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-24,900</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>134,073</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>-25,777</b>

### Summary of Program Changes Table: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

#### Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Office of Natural Resources Revenue

*Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Revenue Management Efficiencies</i>	-12,311	0
<i>IT Modernization Project Modified Completion</i>	-12,589	-7
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-24,900</b>	<b>-7</b>

#### Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

The 2027 budget request for ONRR is \$134,073,000 and 433 FTE, a program change of -\$24,900,000 and -7 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Revenue Management Efficiencies (-\$12,311,000 / 0 FTE)** – The budget requests reduced funding as a result of the development and implementation of advanced technologies and automation that have improved the efficiency of ONRR’s operational activities and customer interactions. Additionally, ONRR bolstered data analytics capabilities and implemented new quality management auditing standards to improve data management, thereby bringing ONRR into compliance with GAO recommendations.

**IT Modernization Project Modified Completion (-\$12,589,000 / -7 FTE)** – ONRR’s effort to modernize its Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS) began in 2020 and sought to transform how ONRR conducts business by replacing the MRMSS and streamlining business processes. After careful consideration, in March 2025, ONRR modified and completed this modernization project, ending the requirement for the associated \$12.6 million in annual appropriated funding. ONRR moved MRMSS to a cloud infrastructure that enables enhanced efficiency and functionality. This cloud migration succeeded in achieving central priorities of the modernization effort and rendered further modernization of the MRMSS as no longer an urgent requirement. The decision to halt this effort was made to better align resources with Administration priorities.

ONRR achieved progress in its system operational optimization effort which yielded tangible benefits, including system integration between BLM and ONRR and operational savings and efficiencies for MRMSS cloud technology adoption. ONRR will continue to operate and maintain the MRMSS within its base budget and coordinate with the OCIO in developing and managing future technical efforts.

**Account: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

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**Account: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

**Summary of Requirements Table**

**Summary of Requirements**

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

**Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request				2027 Request		Change from 2026 Enacted
	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (\$)	FTE Changes (+/-)	Budget Authority	FTE	
<b>Total, Central Hazardous Materials Fund</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,031</b>	<b>4</b>	-	-	-2,751	-	<b>6,280</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-2,751</b>

## Appropriations Language

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

*For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, Public Law 96–510, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$6,280,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or prior Acts shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of Public Law 96–510 (42 U.S.C. 9622) or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to Public Law 96–510 or other Federal or State environmental law.*

**Appropriations Language Citations****Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

Appropriation language and citations:

**1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, Public Law 96-510, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$6,280,000, to remain available until expended:**

42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the clean-up of inactive sites) of hazardous substances. CERCLA requires Federal agencies to address unacceptable risk at sites where hazardous substances threaten to be, or have been released, and provides a consistent methodology whereby responsible parties and Federal agencies perform site characterization and cleanup.

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

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

## Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

The CHF is the Department's principal source of funds for the cleanup of the most highly contaminated sites located within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed lands. CHF sites pose potential risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. These sites require funding and technical expertise that cannot adequately be addressed using available bureau resources. The CHF supports the bureaus with the Department's best legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest-priority cleanup problems. The CHF funding is only allocated to sites using the cleanup process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA is also known as the "Superfund" statute.

Executive Order 12580 – Superfund implementation delegated the Department as the "lead agency" for implementing non-emergency CERCLA response actions on Department-managed land. The CHF program authorizes the Department to recover, retain, and use money from the potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The Department also avoids costs by directing and overseeing the response actions performed and funded by the PRPs. Since the CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$177 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided an estimated \$1.3 billion in government spending through work performed by third parties on Interior lands. During this time, the CHF has funded 119 projects, of which 50 are either complete or in long-term monitoring or post-cleanup site maintenance. These sites are among the highest priorities of the 844 identified contaminated sites impacting Department lands.

The purposes of the CHF are to:

- Protect public health and the environment on Department-managed lands and facilities.
- Respond to the release and threatened release of hazardous substances in a manner consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and with bureau land use and management plan objectives.
- Pursue wherever possible cost recovery from, or the performance of cleanup work by, parties legally responsible for the contamination of Department-managed land.

**Project Selection Criteria** — The Department's highest priorities for remediation are identified using four criteria:

1. Risk to human health and the environment;
2. Legal obligations and mitigating potential enforcement actions that could result if action is not taken;
3. Secretarial priorities; and,
4. Mission priorities.

The selection criteria are applied by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) as it conducts its annual review of projects for the purpose of allocating available resources. The TRC is a multi-disciplinary working group comprised of representatives of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau

of Reclamation (BOR), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Office of the Secretary, including the Office of Budget and the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC). OEPC provides guidance, coordination, and oversight of the CHF, and chairs the TRC.

**Program Management** — The OEPC manages the CHF to provide:

- Direction, consistency, and coordination of the Department’s Central Hazardous Materials Fund program.
- Oversight of contaminated site cleanups, and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of remedial actions, to achieve timely and protective response actions.
- Optimal and cost-effective use of the Department’s remediation resources for the Department’s contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight and technical support, as well as managing a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites that might need to be funded by the CHF. This database is also used to identify and quantify the Department’s Environmental and Disposal Liability (EDL) which is reported on the Department’s financial statements.

**Cost Recovery** — From the establishment of the CHF in 1995 through 2025, the Department received \$329 million in annual CHF appropriations and realized an estimated \$1.5 billion from cost recovery and for the performance of work by other parties. Through successful settlement negotiations and litigation, the Department has used appropriated dollars to leverage response action or recover costs from PRPs at a 4 to 1 ratio. The amount of cost recoveries the Department receives each year depends on several variables, including but not limited to:

- Number of projects with viable PRPs;
- Timing of settlements and other agreements;
- Amount of costs already incurred on a project with an agreement; and,
- Projects in which the Department receives funding in advance for future remediation.

In 2025, the program recovered approximately \$4.9 million from liable third parties. These funds reimbursed the Department for CERCLA response costs already incurred and to pay the Department’s cost to oversee third party work on Department-managed lands. These funds also are used to initiate cleanup at sites without PRPs, such as abandoned mines. In addition to these recoveries, the Department oversaw \$27.3 million in investigation and cleanup activities performed by third parties in Interior-managed lands. The program also reached a \$33 million cashout settlement for the cleanup of a former paper mill in Cuyahoga Valley National Park, becoming the largest PRP cashout settlement in the 30-year history of the CHF.

Enforcement activity to recover costs or negotiate the performance of work by PRPs is a multi-year, resource-intensive Departmental priority activity. Often, extensive research must be conducted to identify viable responsible parties. Negotiations with PRPs can be complex, time-consuming, and adversarial. Legal support funded by the CHF includes identifying and researching documentation of response costs, developing legal strategies for cost recovery, coordinating with the Department of Justice, bringing litigation, or negotiating settlements, and providing additional support to the bureaus and the Department in the development and successful prosecution of claims.

Additionally, site-specific collaboration, where legally appropriate, with the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment enables the Department to speak with one voice in negotiations with PRPs. This unified approach provides an opportunity for PRPs to discharge their obligations for clean-up as well as the restoration of natural resources through a coordinated process.

**Program Performance Estimates**

Benefits of cleaning up contaminated sites include protection of human health and the environment and increasing access and types of use at public lands that were previously restricted. Types of activities taking place at sites cleaned up by the CHF include, but are not limited to, hunting and fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, biking, and off-road vehicle use.

## Funding Table

**Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund***Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Central Hazardous Materials Fund</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	9,661	9,031	0	0	-2,751	6,280	-2,751
FTE	4	4	0	0	+0	4	+0

**Summary of Program Changes Table: Central Hazardous Materials Fund****Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Central Hazardous Materials Fund***Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Clean-up Project Efficiencies</i>	-2,751	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-2,751</b>	<b>+0</b>

**Justification of Program Changes Narrative: CHF**

The 2027 Budget Request for CHF is \$6,280,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of -\$2,751,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Clean-Up Project Efficiencies (-\$2,751,000/ -0 FTE)** – The requested funding will allow the CHF program to prioritize work on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. The program will continue to seek the participation of potentially responsible parties to minimize the cleanup costs borne by American taxpayers.

**Account: Energy Community Revitalization Program**

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**Account: Energy Community Revitalization Program****Summary of Requirements Table**

<b>Summary of Requirements</b>											
Energy Community Revitalization Program											
<b>Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program</b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
<b>Treasury Account/Activity</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Fixed Costs (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (\$)</b>	<b>FTE Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Change from 2026 Enacted (+/-)</b>
<b>Energy Community Revitalization Program</b>											
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	4,800	2	4,700	2	-	-	-4,700	-2	-	-	-4,700
<b>Subtotal, Energy Community Revitalization Program w/o Supplementals</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4,700</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4,700</b>
<i>Supplemental - Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)</i>	-	26	-	22	-	-	-	+0	-	22	-
<b>Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program w/ Supplementals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4,700</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-4,700</b>

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

## **Activity: Energy Community Revitalization Program**

### **Activity overview and program description**

#### **Program Overview**

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

The 2027 President's budget does not request funding for this program, placing focus on primary Federal responsibilities and allowing State governments and Tribal Nations to manage local resources.

**Account: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program**

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**Account: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program**

**Summary of Requirements Table**

<b>Summary of Requirements</b>											
Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program											
<b>Appropriation: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program</b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	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	
<b>Treasury Account/Activity</b>											
<b>Total, Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1,000,000	+8	1,000,000	8	+1,000,000

## Appropriations Language

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program**

*For carrying out activities that support the long-term sustainability of the Great Salt Lake watershed and its ecosystems, in addition to amounts otherwise available, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may transfer such amounts to any bureau or office of the Department of the Interior and the head of any Federal department or agency to carry out such purposes: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.*

**Appropriations Language Citations****Appropriation: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program**

Appropriations language and citations:

- 1. For carrying out activities that support the long-term sustainability of the Great Salt Lake watershed and its ecosystems, in addition to amounts otherwise available, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended:**

This language authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to distribute funding to support a comprehensive Federal program that will restore and protect Utah's Great Salt Lake without restriction regarding specific versus general appropriations for overlapping/similar purposes of funds and projects.

- 2. Provided, That the Secretary may transfer such amounts to any bureau or office of the Department of the Interior and the head of any Federal department or agency to carry out such purposes:**

This language authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to distribute funding internally to DOI bureaus and externally to Federal agencies engaged in this effort.

- 3. Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.**

The transfer authority is not intended to replace or alter existing transfer authorities within the Department or between relevant Federal agencies already in place.

**Activity: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program****Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program supports a comprehensive Federal program that will work collaboratively with the State of Utah to restore and protect Utah's Great Salt Lake. The Department will work with cooperating Federal agencies and the state of Utah to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Great Salt Lake, which is a critical ecological and economic asset to Utah, the region, and the country. 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.

**Program Performance Estimates**

Ecosystem restoration and watershed improvements will be monitored by FWS and USGS respectively and supported with relevant data gathering.

## Funding Table

**Activity: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program***Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Great Lake Watershed Recovery Program</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs &amp; Related Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (+/-)</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>	<b>Change from 2026 (+/-)</b>
(\$000)	0	0	0	0	+1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
FTE	0	0	0	0	+8	8	+8

### Summary of Program Changes Table: Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program

#### Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program *Dollars in Thousands (\$000)*

<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Program Initiation</i>	+1,000,000	+8
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>+1,000,000</b>	<b>+8</b>

#### Justification of Program Changes Narrative: GSLWRP

The 2027 Budget Request for GSLWRP is \$1,000,000,000 and 8 FTE, a program change of +\$1,000,000,000 and +8 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Program Initiation (+\$1,000,000,000/ +8 FTE)** – The request includes \$1,000,000,000 to initiate the Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program. The proposed funding will allow Interior to distribute funding to Federal partners engaged in this effort and coordinate with State-level programs. The funds will support ecosystem restoration and water volume management to ensure future economic and environmental viability.

**Account: Working Capital Fund**

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**Account: Working Capital Fund****Summary of Requirements Table****Summary of Requirements**

Working Capital Fund

**Appropriation: Working Capital 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	
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>											
Financial and Business Management System	57,667	102	54,340	85	+8	-	-13,473	-	40,875	85	-13,465
Cybersecurity	47,059	5	35,023	7	-1	-	-3,544	-	31,478	7	-3,545
Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management	2,423	6	885	4	-1	-	+2,000	-	2,884	4	+1,999
IT Modernization	561	1	527	2	-	-	-	-	527	2	-
<b>Total, Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>107,710</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>90,775</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-15,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,764</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-15,011</b>

## Fixed Costs and Internal Realignment Tables

**Justification of Fixed Costs Changes**  
**Departmentwide Programs**  
**Working Capital Fund**

Dollars in Thousands (\$000)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Pay Raise	+312	+57	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	-73	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.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	-3	+22	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.
<b>Total, Account Fixed Costs</b>	<b>+309</b>	<b>+6</b>	

## Appropriations Language

### Appropriations Language Sheet

#### **Appropriation: Working Capital Fund**

*For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$75,764,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may assess reasonable charges to State, local, and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment, or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.*

## Appropriations Language Citations

### Appropriation: Working Capital Fund

Appropriation language and citations:

43 U.S.C. 1467 Et seq., the Working Capital Fund Act.

**1. For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, data management and information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$75,764,000, to remain available until expended:**

This provision establishes the amount and purpose of appropriated funding in the Working Capital Fund. The funds provided are available until expended to ensure flexibility for contracts.

**2. Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:**

This provision clarifies that reserves cannot be established in the Working Capital Fund except those specified without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations.

**3. Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may assess reasonable charges to State, local, and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center:**

This provision allows the Department to recover the costs of providing training to State, local and Tribal government employees at the National Indian Program Training Center, as well as allows the Department to lease space and recover the costs for professional services and equipment from entities conducting commercial, cultural, or recreational activities at the National Indian Programs Training Center. The National Indian Program Training Center was established in December 2004. The Center is managed and operated by the Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development. The Center develops and delivers mission-critical training to employees of Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian

Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. The Center's goals include establishing partnerships with State, local and Tribal governments to provide educational opportunities supporting Interior's trust responsibilities to American Indians.

**4. Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.**

This language provides authority to enter into grants and cooperative agreements associated with ONRR's minerals revenue collection and management functions, including the State and Tribal Audit Program. This language provides the authority for the Interior Business Center to enter into such agreements necessary to carry out minerals revenue collection and management activities such as the State and Tribal Audit Program.

**Appropriations Language Sheet****Appropriation: Administrative Provision**

*There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase, or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.*

**Appropriations Language Citations****Appropriation: Administrative Provision**

Appropriation language and citations:

**1. There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase, or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.**

31. U.S.C. 1341 – 1344

This provision provides for general replacement of aircraft and contingency in case of destruction of aircraft for the Department of the Interior, Office of Aviation Services. The aircraft are acquired to support Interior scientific, resource protection, and especially wildland fire missions.

The use of proceeds derived from the sale of replaced aircraft to partially offset the purchase price of the replacement aircraft is a cost-conscious and economical approach to the perpetuation of fleet operations which are financially managed through the Working Capital Fund.

Donated aircraft includes those that may become available through court-ordered action following aircraft seizure, forfeiture, or abandonment procedures in the course of conducting law enforcement investigations or that may become available for other reasons. Aircraft acquired as a donation will be subject to the same rules and regulations of any Interior aircraft (i.e., A-76 provisions).

## **Activity: Business Integration Office (BIO) Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)**

### **Activity overview and program description**

#### **Program Overview**

The FBMS is a single Departmentwide management initiative that replaced the Department's many standalone administrative systems to provide a modernized, fully integrated, enterprise-wide solution. FBMS, managed by the BIO, supports the administrative systems requirements of all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting.

FBMS facilitates a common financial and business management approach through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services more efficiently and effectively, with greatly improved internal controls.

Benefits include:

- Enhanced access to, and sharing of, real-time business information that supports effective business decisions for mission delivery across the Department, bureaus, and in the field;
- More timely business reports that facilitate analysis of core financial, acquisition, financial assistance, and property data;
- Retirement of outdated legacy systems that do not comply with current mandates and are no longer supported by their software vendors;
- An improved internal control environment with separation of duties and standardized business practices to support the internal controls;
- Support for the consolidated financial Departmentwide audit with centrally produced information that can be used by the Department, the Office of Inspector General, and an independent auditor;
- Shared expertise across the Department and the bureaus so knowledge can be leveraged across the entire enterprise; and
- Development and adoption of shared approaches for improving reporting and data management, management of tracking and reporting of administrative efficiencies, and value management.

Implementing FBMS across DOI allowed the Department to realize the benefits of a fully integrated business management system and strengthened the integration and communication across the business management communities. The BIO sustains this business management integration while managing the FBMS investment. The BIO performs all system analysis and project management to deliver, maintain, and optimize the business process support tools for the FBMS and closely related systems.

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

- *In-memory Computing* – In FY 2025, the BIO completed the multi-phase effort to migrate to the next generation of technology, in-memory computing. This functionality provides improved performance for business processes and transactional data. It also provides for improved report presentation for data analysis and simplifies and accelerates reporting. In FY 2025, the BIO also completed the S/4HANA migration and successfully went live in October 2024. The effort to deploy S/4HANA was a collaborative effort across DOI.
- *Reporting Improvements* – The BIO continued efforts to improve DOI’s ability to make business decisions at the headquarters, bureau, and program levels by expanding and highlighting reporting and analytics capabilities. These improvements came through the direct creation of analytics products, such as the development of multiple dashboards, and through training efforts that expand capabilities at the bureau and program levels. The BIO also continued to be a leader in the business intelligence space within DOI and the Federal government through continued participation in the Financial Management Standards Committee, SAP Analytics Working Group and presentations to multiple stakeholders.
- *Usability Improvements and Automation* – The BIO implemented several system improvements utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community more rapidly while better managing risk. The BIO also implemented additional robotics process automations, helping to minimize manual processing time for FBMS end-users and allowing them more time to focus on the analytical aspects of their positions. Automations implemented in FY 2025 include:
  - *Contract Closeout Backlog Clean-Up* – This bot automates contract close-out actions by capturing, analyzing, drafting modifications, and emailing Contracting Officers (CO) a list of expired contracts for potential closure. The bot also accomplishes human-initiated contract close-outs with \$0.00 remaining, without the CO having to enter PRISM. As of FY 2025, the bot has helped with over 92,000 zero-dollar simplified contract closeouts.
  - *Contract Modifications* – This bot automates contract modifications actions by drafting and routing modifications to COs in PRISM. As of the end of FY 2025, this bot has helped with 8,939 contract modifications supporting Executive Orders (EO) 14173: Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity; EO 14168: Defending Women From Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government; EO 14148: Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions; and EO 14208: Ending Procurement and Forced Use of Paper Straws.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The GAOA is historic legislation that provides funding to reduce DOI's deferred maintenance backlog and to improve the condition of deteriorating assets. FBMS is the Department's financial and property management record system. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of GAOA funding. In FY 2025, the BIO continued collaboration with the Infrastructure Office to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet GAOA reporting requirements, including the development of a new portfolio management suite and improvements to data validation protocols for project data.
- *Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)* – These pieces of legislation provide a financial commitment to unleash American energy, modernize critical infrastructure, streamline permitting, and promote economic growth across the Country. FBMS and GrantSolutions (GS) are the systems of record for the Department's financial, property, and

grant management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS and GS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of IJJA/IRA funding. The BIO supported Interior's stewardship of IJJA/IRA funding through the development of a master data hierarchy and visualizations to support project transparency and reporting.

- *Production Operations Support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 13,500 FBMS users and over 50,000 travel users.
- *Improved the FBMS Security Environment* – In 2025, the BIO continued implementation of system-wide upgrades to strengthen cybersecurity posture, reduce risk, and improve the audit stance of FBMS. The BIO continued data masking and data loss prevention capabilities and continued deployment of a suite of security tools that provide improved security and controls in the following areas: patch and vulnerability management; continuous monitoring of FBMS for evidence of exploitation; monitoring of IT controls; and demonstrated compliance with security controls applicable to a FISMA moderate system. The BIO also successfully deployed a tool to mask Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and continued a proof of concept for privileged access management. The BIO also improved cybersecurity through the continued implementation of Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) for all FBMS systems. MFA is an authentication method that requires the user to provide two or more verification factors to gain access to a resource such as an application, online account, or a VPN. In FY 2025 the BIO continued collaboration with the OCIO and its cloud services Managed Service Provider (MSP) regarding compliance with DOI's MFA requirements as well as Data in Transit (DIT), and Data at Rest (DAR) requirements. The BIO also continued participation in the strategic planning sessions for Interior's Zero Trust (ZT) Architecture mission to ensure alignment of the FBMS security strategy with DOI requirements for this critical cybersecurity initiative and supported the periodic High Value Asset (HVA) assessment of FBMS by the CISA organization which included progress toward remediation of recommendations.
- *Executive and Secretary's Order Support*: The BIO, in collaboration with DOI's Office of Policy, Management, and Budget, leveraged existing FBMS functionality and implemented system enhancements to meet high-priority needs outlined in Executive and Secretary's Orders, contributing to DOI's compliance with EO 14247: Modernizing Payments To and From America's Bank Account; EO 14249: Protecting America's Bank Account Against Fraud, Waste, and Abuse; EO 14222: Implementing EO 14208: Ending Procurement and Forced Use of Paper Straws, Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement; EO 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation; SO 3429: Interior Workforce Consolidation, Unification and Optimization; and SO 3443: Elevating and Unifying DOI's Wildland Fire Management Program. This support includes initializing the integration of Treasury "Do Not Pay" services into FBMS; automating pre- and post-award checks against Treasury Do Not Pay databases; developing a new data pipeline for OIG investigations into fraud, waste, and abuse; implementing robotic process automation to ensure contract language is in-line with administrative priorities; and providing multifunctional subject matter expertise in support of the consolidation of DOI administrative functions.

**Program Performance Estimates**

- *System Security* – The BIO will continue to sustain technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and improve audit capabilities. FY 2026 and FY 2027 Planned activities *encompass* improvements to enhance security compliance monitoring, including Azure, SAP monitoring, expanded use of data masking, and exploration of advanced network security options for the cloud environment. These security improvements are critical ingredients for enabling mission delivery across Interior and advancing key priorities.
- *Mandatory Technology Upgrade* – The BIO will begin planning a phased, critical, fact-of-life upgrade of two core components (enterprise portal and the integration platform) of FBMS’s SAP software to ensure the technical currency and viability of the FBMS solution.
- *Reporting Improvements* – The BIO will continue to support DOI’s reporting and analytics capabilities through technological enhancements, direct creation of analytics products that support the mission and operations, and training and user empowerment efforts. Enhancements include upgrades to DOI’s core administrative and business management data reporting tools.
- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption was a multi-year effort to improve business transaction processing and reporting and set the stage for larger usability improvements. Building on the successful completion of S/4HANA and its financial systems roadmap, DOI maintains business and systems roadmaps in several areas complementary to FBMS. The goal of each of these roadmaps is to create a plan to expand support for the kinds of benefits being realized from FBMS, such as common business and data standards; modern and unified platforms; transparent reporting using modern analytical tools; increased automated controls and information security; and support for Government-wide initiatives (e.g., G-invoicing, GO.gov) across other areas of DOI’s business operations. Roadmap development and refinement will continue to ensure that DOI is maximizing the FBMS investment in support of DOI operations.
- *Grants Management* – The BIO will continue to assist the Office of Grants Management with operations and maintenance of the Department of Health and Human Service’s GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve the management of DOI’s \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The BIO will continue to support this important program with modern data solutions, including improvements to public-facing data and building easy-to-use low-code/no-code applications to support data collection, management, and reporting.

Funding Table

<b>Activity: Financial and Business Management System<sup>1</sup></b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (\$)	Program Changes FTE (+/-)	Budget Authority	FTE	Change from 2026 Enacted
<b>Financial and Business Management System</b>											
<b>Total, Financial and Business Management System</b>	<b>57,667</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>54,340</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-13,473</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,875</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>-13,465</b>

### Summary of Program Changes Table: Financial and Business Management System

*Activity: Financial and Business Management System*

<b>Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Financial and Business Management System</b>		
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		
<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Reduce Development Activities</i>	-13,473	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-13,473</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Financial and Business Management System

The 2027 Budget Request for BIO – FBMS is \$40,875,000 and 85 FTE, a program change of -\$13,473,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Reduce Development Activities (-\$13,473,000 / 0 FTE)** The BIO will continue standard operations and maintenance (O&M) activities in FY 2027 and reduce development efforts. O&M activities required to sustain the IT asset at the current capability and performance levels, including application-level security, will remain a priority.

## Activity: Cybersecurity

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

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

#### *Zero Trust*

Successfully modernizing the Federal government's approach to security requires a government-wide effort. Consistent with prevailing guidance and cybersecurity best practices, the Federal government is transitioning to a Zero Trust approach to security.

The foundational tenet of a Zero Trust model is that no actor, system, network, or service operating outside or within an organization's security perimeter is trusted. Instead, agencies must verify everything attempting to establish access. It is a dramatic paradigm shift in the philosophy of how agencies secure infrastructure, networks, and data, from verifying once at the perimeter to continually verifying each user, device, application, and transaction.

#### Program Performance

The Department recognizes that outdated IT systems increase security risks and vulnerabilities and is committed to taking decisive actions to prioritize, modernize, and secure its IT resources and assets. The OCIO will focus on high-priority actions such as:

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

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

Addressing Zero Trust Strategic Pillars:

- The 2027 budget request explicitly funds cybersecurity efforts tied to:
  - Networks:

- Continuing SASE implementation and operation, which improves network performance and security regardless of network location.
- Continuing advanced network threat protection for all devices and endpoints.
- Data:
  - Continuing the sensitive data characterization efforts.

Introductory Funding Table

<b>Activity: Cybersecurity<sup>1</sup></b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	<b>2025 Actual</b>		<b>2026 Enacted</b>		<b>2027 Request</b>						
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Fixed Costs (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (\$)</b>	<b>Program Changes FTE (+/-)</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Change from 2026 Enacted</b>
Cybersecurity											
<b>Total, Cybersecurity</b>	<b>47,059</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35,023</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-3,544</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,478</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-3,545</b>

### Summary of Program Changes Table: Cybersecurity

*Activity: Cybersecurity*

<b>Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Cybersecurity</b> <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		
<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Secure Access Service Edge Efficiencies</i>	-3,544	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>-3,544</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Cybersecurity

The 2027 Budget Request for Cybersecurity is \$31,478,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of -\$3,544,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Secure Access Service Edge Efficiencies (-\$3,544,000 / +0 FTE)** – The request includes a reduction in costs for Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) as the Department’s replacement for legacy virtual private network (VPN) infrastructure that is compliant with Zero Trust principles. The budget will continue to fund SASE implementation, including the purchase of SASE licenses. SASE supports Modernizing Federal Defenses in Pillar One of the National Cybersecurity Strategy and provides DOI end-users with secure direct access to IT resources without the vulnerability risks of legacy technologies such as VPN. SASE has advanced the Department’s implementation of key Zero Trust network goals, such as securing access to data regardless of network location and granting access on a per-session basis.

## Activity: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

**Open Data Management** – The use of data is transforming society, business, and the economy. Within that transformation, the management and use of data is increasingly important in achieving mission outcomes. New statutory and Administration directives require Federal agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions.

The Department has initiated an enterprise data management program that supports a Geospatial Information Officer. The program is developing an enterprise data inventory, an essential system that will measure the Department’s progress in ensuring that people, communities, and organizations benefit from the Department’s data, science, and information.

**Evidence and Evaluation** – The acquisition and use of evidence in decision-making is central to the Administration’s focus on achieving results, strengthening accountability, and building public trust. The systematic collection and analysis of meaningful data—through monitoring, assessment, and evaluation—ensures programs are executed on schedule, within budget, and in alignment with performance objectives. These practices enable efficient and effective management and provide transparency into how decisions are made and resources are used.

Formal evaluation, defined as the systematic and independent assessment of evidence, is the only method for determining whether Federal programs achieve their intended outcomes and impacts. Requirements to assess program effectiveness and improve performance have been in place since the 1990s and are codified in OMB Circular No. A-11, Part 6. More recent statutes further elevate evaluation and evidence as core Federal management functions.

At Interior, this function is led by the Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP), which ensures evaluation and evidence investments comply with Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act). These activities also strengthen Departmental performance management under the GPRAMA Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA), and the Federal Agency Performance Act of 2024 (FAPA).

Each statute addresses a distinct management need. GPRAMA focuses on performance measurement and improvement; PMIAA emphasizes disciplined program and project management; the Evidence Act addresses gaps by requiring rigorous evaluation and the development of sustainable data and statistical capacity; and FAPA strengthens the integration of evidence— including performance, evaluation, and risk information— into strategic planning and resource decisions. Together, these laws require coordinated leadership, aligned resources, and consistent use of evidence to drive mission results.

PPP operates under the direction of the Department's Evaluation Officer and works in close coordination with the Chief Data Officer and Statistical Official, as required by the Evidence Act. This ensures evaluations are grounded in high-quality data and rigorous statistical methods.

Evidence is rooted in data, and statistics is essential for producing credible, decision-ready insights. Statisticians ensure data quality through sound sampling and analytical methods, while data managers ensure compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, security and privacy requirements, accessibility standards, interoperability mandates, and Gold Standard Science principles. Together, these capabilities form the foundation for credible evaluation, sound management, and responsible stewardship of public resources.

PPP will direct performance evaluation and reporting work on Administration priorities (e.g. permitting, energy, and wildland fire management). These activities will be funded through the proposed Independent Program Evaluation Fund. The evaluations will assess complex mission outcomes and processes that are performed by multiple bureaus, using common processes, supporting the same customers/environments that could have impacts that may ensue when numerous organizations work in the same area.

Results of independent evaluations will identify and promulgate across the Department evidence-based practices, assess effectiveness of differing strategies, ensure public facing programs meet changing customer needs, improve management of complex mission projects, and strengthen overall decision making and achievement of Departmental missions. Evaluation topics, scope, and scheduling will be prioritized annually based on Departmental goals, urgency, timeliness, need, and available funding. Senior leaders will be able to assess the mission effectiveness holistically, at the Departmental level, rather than siloed within each bureau. Enterprise level evaluation will help leaders identify opportunities for better integration and collaboration, assess collective performance and outcomes of similar/affiliated work, strengthen mission delivery and address topics that are significant Department-wide.

The Statistics and Analysis function in the Office of Policy Analysis (PPA) coordinates and provides leadership on statistics and evidence policy for the Department and its bureaus and offices, as required under the Evidence Act. This includes interagency coordination through the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, of which the Department's Statistical Official is an active member, and other interagency bodies such as the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. It includes leading the development of new or refined policies as the state-of-the-art of statistical methods change, such as the emergence of artificial intelligence and other next-generation statistical tools.

PPA provides cross-cutting analysis and coordination to support decision-making across a highly decentralized agency. It conducts policy and economic analyses for Department-wide and inter-bureau issues and coordinates and leads implementation of key policy and program priorities on behalf of Departmental leadership.

PPA's Chief Economist serves as the Department's Statistical Official under the Foundations of Evidence-based Policy Making Act ("Evidence Act"). This role is required to ensure sound statistical policy and practice for building evidence used in decision-making, including through strong data quality, statistical methodologies, and other purposes described in the statute and implementing policies such as Office of

Management and Budget Memorandum M-19-23. Staff in PPA support this requirement for the Department both through interagency engagement and by leading the development of guidance and tools to facilitate evidence building by staff across bureaus and offices.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

- Analyzing and accelerating natural resource permitting decisions.
- Calculating and predicting the benefits of fuels management to reduce wildland fire risk.
- Managing water resource management, which requires harnessing massive amounts of data from across the Department and beyond to understand and predict floods, droughts, and energy potential.
- Measuring the enhanced recreational value associated with reducing the deferred capital maintenance backlog on public lands.

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

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

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

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

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

Introductory Funding Table

<b>Activity: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management<sup>1</sup></b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						Change from 2026 Enacted
	Budget Authority	FTE	Budget Authority	FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (\$)	Program Changes FTE (+/-)	Budget Authority	FTE	
<b>Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management</b>											
<b>Open Data Management</b>	800	1	300	1	-1	-	-	-	299	1	-1
<b>Evidence and Program Evaluation</b>											
Evidence and Program Evaluation	638	2	319	2	-	-	-	-	319	2	-
Independent Program Evaluation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	+2,000	-	2,000	-	+2,000
Statistics and Analysis	266	1	266	1	-	-	-	-	266	1	-
<b>Justice40 Initiative</b>	719	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total, Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+2,000</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+1,999</b>

### Summary of Program Changes Table: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

<b>Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management</b> <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>		
<b>Program Changes</b>	<b>2027 Request Change</b>	<b>FTE Change</b>
<i>Independent Program Evaluation Fund</i>	+2,000	+0
<b>TOTAL Program Changes</b>	<b>+2,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of Program Changes Narrative: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

The 2027 Budget Request for Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management is \$2,884,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of +\$2,000,000 and 0 FTE from the 2026 Enactment.

**Independent Program Evaluation Fund (+2,000,000 / +0 FTE)** – The proposed increase of +\$2,000,000 will fund program evaluations, monitoring and reporting on the Administration’s priority initiatives (e.g. permitting, energy, and wildland fire management). These efforts will catalyze efficient and results-driven program operations and sustain core operational capacity while building the foundation for a more adaptive, accountable, and results-oriented Department.

## Activity: IT Modernization Initiatives

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

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

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

- The First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) is a Federal agency responsible for delivering public safety broadband and created by Congress in the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (PL 112-96).
- The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9), which calls for modernizing the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) portfolio to improve situational awareness, firefighter safety, and support the citizenship at risk of wildland fire.
- Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (PL 104-106) - The Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) and the Federal Acquisition Reform Act (FARA).
- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).
- FITARA Enhancement Act of 2017 (PL 115-88) - *Data Center Consolidation Initiative and Portfolio Management*.
- Communications Act of 1934 (Public Law 73-416) - *Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire or radio*.
- 2021-WR-020, *OIG Report on DOI Radio Communications Recommendations*.
- GAO-17-12 - *Emergency Communications: Improved Procurement of Land Mobile Radios Could Enhance Interoperability and Cut Costs* Published: Oct 05, 2016.
- Executive Order 13821, *Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America*.
- Executive Order 14275, *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement*.
- Executive Order 14239, *Achieving Efficiency Through State and Local Preparedness*.
- Executive Order 14308, *Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response*.

The OCIO provides program management for planning, design, and implementation oversight of DIFCOM as well as related oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements. Through DIFCOM, the OCIO supports deployment of mobile broadband connectivity and provides employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities across a broader set of missions.

### **Program Performance Estimates**

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

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

**Introductory Funding Table**

<b>Activity: IT Modernization<sup>1</sup></b>											
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>											
	<b>2025 Actual</b>		<b>2026 Enacted</b>		<b>2027 Request</b>						
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Fixed Costs (+/-)</b>	<b>Internal Transfers (+/-)</b>	<b>Program Changes (\$)</b>	<b>Program Changes FTE (+/-)</b>	<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Change from 2026 Enacted</b>
<b>IT Modernization</b>											
<b>Radio Modernization</b>											
Technical Assistance	300	1	211	1	-	-	-	-	211	1	-
Field Communications Coordination	261	-	316	1	-	-	-	-	316	1	-
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>

The 2027 Budget Request for IT Modernization is \$527,000 and 2 FTE, equivalent to the 2026 Enactment.

## Working Capital Fund – Reimbursable Activity

### Narrative Statement

#### History

The Department of the Interior’s (DOI) Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1467 to provide common administrative and support services efficiently and economically on a reimbursable basis to Interior’s bureaus and offices as well as other Federal agencies.

#### Overview

	Funding Summary (Dollars in thousands)		
	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Central Bill	\$663,582.2	\$1,246,850.0	\$1,203,136.9
Direct Bill	\$424,136.9	\$406,887.3	\$407,119.3
Pass Through Activities	\$492,000.0	\$293,000.0	\$327,022.4
Charge Card Rebate	\$11,284.2	\$10,476.1	\$10,589.3
Total	\$1,591,003.3	\$1,397,786.9	\$1,947,867.9

#### Purpose

The Fund is used to finance reimbursable activities, including centralized services provided by individual Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary (OS) Offices, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), and the Interior Business Center (IBC). The Fund also provides an efficient way to bill Interior bureaus and offices for shared costs, such as office space in the Main Interior Building provided by the General Services Administration.

In addition to meeting the needs of the Department’s bureaus and offices, selected administrative services are provided to other Federal agencies.

The Fund also serves as the financial tool to manage the Department’s charge card rebate program. Rebates are used to fund administrative management initiatives of general benefit to Interior’s bureaus and offices.

#### Governance

Fiduciary responsibility for the Fund rests with the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management, and Budget. Direct oversight and management of the Fund are conducted by the Office of Budget, with the

supervision of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget. The Working Capital Fund Consortium provides oversight for Centralized and Direct Billed activities. The Consortium includes representation from DOI bureaus and offices, the OCIO, and external customers.

### **Service Providers**

Service Providers in the WCF range from individual OS offices to large-scale shared Service Providers. Services are grouped within four service categories to provide a transparent view of services provided through the WCF to DOI customers and other Federal agencies. Descriptions of Service Providers within each category are:

**OS Shared Services** – These activities are operational in nature, and with limited exceptions, service DOI customers only. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using workload-based algorithms such as the number of system users, aircraft flight hours, and percentage of building population.

**OS Activities** – These activities provide policy oversight and Department-wide coordination functions. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using algorithms, such as percentage of total Department full-time equivalents (FTE), which best represent the nature of programs being overseen or coordinated.

**IT Shared Services** – These activities provide a variety of IT-related functions ranging from desktop and help desk support to application hosting and IT security. These activities are managed within the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and provided to DOI and other Federal agency customers. Billing algorithms are workload-based.

**IBC Shared Services** – The Interior Business Center is the Department’s Shared Service Provider of business management services. The IBC offers a variety of business services designed to create efficiencies and economies of scale for the Department and other Federal agencies, including Acquisition Services, Financial Management Services, and Human Resources Services.

### **Billing Methods**

Customer billing for services provided through the WCF is accomplished using one of the following methods:

**Centralized Billing** is used whenever the product or service being provided is not severable, or it is inefficient to bill for the exact amount of product or service being procured. Customers are billed annually using a pre-established fixed price, as determined in the Working Capital Fund Consortium budget formulation process. Estimates are adjusted from year-to-year based on a review of the costs of providing services and customer consumption. The use of Centralized Billing is limited to the Department’s bureaus and offices and mandatory services. Bureau and office budgets are adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in the costs of services that are centrally billed. For 2027, bureau and office budget requests include full funding for all charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund.

**Direct Billing** is used whenever the product or service provided is discretionary or severable and individual customer orders are used. Direct Billing is used for both fixed fee and time and materials contractual arrangements. Reimbursable support agreements, government charge cards, and similar contractual documents are used to establish the relationship between the customer and the Service Provider. Bureaus and offices adjust their budget requests based on their estimates of service levels required and requested through Direct Billing.

Centralized and Direct Billings include overhead charges unless the product or service is a Pass-Through Activity. Overhead Activities are corporate-level leadership and administrative functions and infrastructure support, including acquisition, human resources, financial management, facilities, and information technology. Service Providers are authorized to fully recover costs of overhead activities. Overhead costs are included in rates charged by Service Providers for Centralized and Direct Billed services.

**Pass Through Activities** are activities where the value of goods provided is recovered. Costs to administer Pass Through Activities are recovered through separate direct bill fee structures. Pass Through Activities include the value of contracts awarded on behalf of other Federal agency customers of the IBC Acquisition Services Directorate, maintenance of DOI fleet aircraft, rent, physical security, and maintenance for the Main Interior Building Complex. Pass Through Activities also include the Department's Workers Compensation and Unemployment Compensation costs.

**Charge Card Rebate** is used to support Departmental projects, including enterprise financial and property management. Authorization to retain refunds and rebates to enhance Interior-wide programs and administrative systems was provided in the Interior Appropriations Act of 1999 and made permanent in 2001. The table below provides a summary of projects funded through the Charge Card Rebate:

Charge Card Rebate Projects Funded	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Charge Card Oversight	\$498,636	\$528,893	\$528,893
Charge Card Operations	\$1,622,632	\$1,747,183	\$1,761,374
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	\$5,648,174	\$8,200,000	\$8,299,033
Emergent Requirements	\$3,514,780	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,284,222</b>	<b>\$10,476,076</b>	<b>\$10,589,300</b>

## Financial Overview

In 2027, the WCF will finance delivery of \$1,947.9 million of reimbursable services. Bureaus and offices request funding in their budgets for the proposed charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund and the costs of unified administrative functions. The unification and optimization of administrative functions within DOI will achieve effectiveness, accountability and cost savings for the American taxpayer. All bureaus and offices are fully funded for their WCF bills.

Revenue reported in 2025 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2025. Revenue projected for 2026 and 2027 is based on anticipated business. For Direct Billing, since service level agreements are negotiated between customers and service providers, customers may not be billed for the estimates shown in 2026 and 2027 because billings are based on the goods and services procured.

The following tables on the next pages summarize the Fund's revenue for 2025, 2026, and 2027 by budget activity. The 2026 column has been updated from the 2026 President's Budget level to reflect current 2026 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2027 column are calculated based on these updated figures.

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b><u>Centralized Billing</u></b>						
<b>OS Shared Services</b>						
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	-	14,832.2	-	-	-	-
<b>FBMS Business Integration Office</b>	-	<b>14,832.2</b>	-	-	-	-
Aviation IT Services	-	430.0	-	429.6	-	428.3
Aviation Management	54.1	11,770.3	68.0	11,979.6	68.0	12,659.1
<b>U.S. Wildland Fire Service</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>12,200.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>12,409.2</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>13,087.4</b>
Conference and Special Events Services	4.7	1,781.3	5.0	2,001.3	5.0	2,015.2
Departmental Library	6.7	1,487.6	6.0	1,646.6	6.0	1,620.0
Interior Complex Management and Services	4.0	825.5	3.0	900.3	3.0	946.6
Mail Policy	2.0	265.4	2.0	342.6	2.0	464.7
Mail and Messenger Services	1.0	2,298.9	2.0	2,320.1	2.0	1,547.6
OS Safety and Health Program	0.2	126.2	1.0	173.8	1.0	209.1
Personal Property Accountability Services	3.8	708.7	3.0	770.3	3.0	861.4
Real Property Leasing	1.0	363.8	1.0	394.3	1.0	343.9

<b>Account</b>	<b><u>2025 Actual</u></b>		<b><u>2026 Estimate</u></b>		<b><u>2027 Estimate</u></b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	2.8	993.6	2.0	1,221.3	2.0	1,202.2
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	2.0	582.0	2.0	800.3	2.0	742.6
Space Management Services	3.0	812.2	2.0	993.7	2.0	1,057.2
Vehicle Fleet	1.0	320.2	1.0	356.9	1.0	368.5
<b>Office of Facilities &amp; Administrative Services</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>10,565.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>11,921.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>11,379.0</b>
<b>OS Shared Services Subtotal</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>37,597.9</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>24,330.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>24,466.5</b>
<b>OS Activities</b>						
International Affairs	4.5	1,195.3	30.0	5,713.0	30.0	5,963.4
Oceans, Great Lakes and Coastal Program	3.4	1,584.2	5.0	1,605.7	5.0	1,411.0
Passport and Visa Services	3.0	407.9	2.0	418.0	2.0	410.9
<b>Assistant Secretary for Insular, International and Ocean Affairs</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>3,187.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>7,736.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>7,785.3</b>
Administrative Record Compilation	-	555.1	-	-	-	-
Employment Labor Law Unit	-	5,001.3	-	5,082.7	-	5,102.3
Ethics	-	562.8	-	568.0	-	569.9
FOIA Appeals	-	631.1	-	634.9	-	636.1
FOIA Technology	-	1,830.3	-	1,835.4	-	1,838.1
Financial Disclosure System	-	651.0	-	647.9	-	647.9
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	-	560.3	-	626.9	-	462.1
Torts Management Support	-	2,819.4	-	2,865.3	-	2,876.4

Account	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>	-	<b>12,611.3</b>	-	<b>12,261.1</b>	-	<b>12,132.7</b>
OACIO	7.1	2,491.2	-	-	-	-
Partnerships & Philanthropy Initiatives (OPPI)	-	-	1.0	541.9	1.0	541.9
Youth & Young Adult Partnership Programs (YYPP)	-	-	1.0	600.5	1.0	600.5
<b>Policy, Management and Budget</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2,491.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,142.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1,142.4</b>
CPIC	1.0	307.1	1.0	315.8	1.0	315.8
<b>Office of Budget</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>307.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>315.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>315.8</b>
Compliance Support ESF- 11/ESF-11 Website	-	113.0	-	182.2	-	182.2
FedCenter	-	23.4	-	23.3	-	23.3
<b>Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance</b>	-	<b>136.4</b>	-	<b>205.5</b>	-	<b>205.5</b>
Drug-Free Workplace Program Services and Oversight	-	-	-	1,794.1	-	1,794.1
LE Records Management System (LE RMS)	6.0	8,437.8	6.0	8,434.3	6.0	8,398.0
Law Enforcement Coordination	2.9	1,569.9	4.0	1,698.7	4.0	1,667.5
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	1.0	351.0	1.0	400.7	1.0	343.0
OLES Physical Access Control System (PACS)	-	865.6	-	861.6	-	1,381.2
OLES Training and Compliance - OSSTP	-	50.0	-	49.7	-	49.7

Account	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Personnel Security	56.1	9,721.6	151.0	22,320.1	151.0	22,700.4
Physical Security Assessments	-	-	1.0	270.2	1.0	334.4
Security (MIB)	6.0	9,440.7	6.0	9,428.4	6.0	10,368.5
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	3.9	1,073.6	3.0	1,239.2	3.0	1,991.4
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.0	543.1	2.0	570.2	2.0	338.3
<b>Office of Law Enforcement and Security</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>32,053.4</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>47,067.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>49,366.5</b>
Congressional & Legislative Affairs	13.6	3,609.7	40.0	9,040.7	40.0	9,063.9
External Affairs	2.4	781.2	4.0	1,152.4	4.0	1,223.7
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	4.0	1,054.6	4.0	1,067.8	4.0	1,067.8
<b>Secretary's Immediate Office</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>5,445.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>11,261.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>11,355.4</b>
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	0.6	467.6	1.0	479.1	1.0	415.5
DOI National Security Program Manager	-	-	1.0	269.7	1.0	269.7
Emergency Management Reporting System (WebEOC)	-	58.8	-	58.5	-	58.5
Emergency Notification System	-	359.9	-	358.2	-	358.2
Emergency Preparedness	2.1	1,448.5	2.0	1,504.1	2.0	681.8
Emergency Response	5.9	1,712.9	6.0	2,053.7	6.0	2,023.9
Emergency Response All Hazards Team	-	252.0	2.0	265.0	2.0	407.0
Federal Mission Resilience	-	411.6	2.0	419.6	2.0	419.6
IOC Network	-	92.6	-	92.2	-	92.2

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Interior Operations Center	11.9	3,250.6	10.0	3,758.2	10.0	3,703.8
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	-	255.2	-	254.0	-	254.0
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	0.2	227.6	1.0	230.8	1.0	227.6
Secretary's Secure Communications	-	696.1	-	692.8	-	969.1
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (SHIRA)	1.0	552.5	1.0	553.1	1.0	544.0
<b>Office of Emergency Management</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>9,786.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>10,988.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>10,424.9</b>
Business Enterprise Accountability Risk System (BEARS)	-	1,776.4	-	1,768.0	-	552.5
Financial Management	191.7	41,760.7	555.0	93,490.8	555.0	87,299.7
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	3.9	1,302.1	3.0	1,317.1	3.0	1,346.8
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	-	34.6	-	34.4	-	34.4
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	10.0	2,302.2	8.0	2,461.6	8.0	2,487.2
Partnerships	1.0	291.8	1.0	341.3	1.0	340.4
Travel Management Center	1.0	269.8	1.0	298.6	1.0	260.8
e-Travel	-	1,037.0	-	1,032.1	-	1,032.1
<b>Office of Financial Management</b>	<b>207.6</b>	<b>48,774.6</b>	<b>568.0</b>	<b>100,744.0</b>	<b>568.0</b>	<b>93,353.9</b>
Invasive Species Coordinator	1.0	315.4	1.0	334.4	1.0	334.1
<b>Office of Policy Analysis</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>334.1</b>

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Document Management Unit	5.3	1,537.7	6.0	1,420.0	6.0	904.2
FOIA Operations	9.0	2,532.5	10.0	2,520.5	10.0	1,798.8
<b>Office of the Executive Secretariat</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>4,070.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3,940.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2,703.0</b>
Alaska Affairs Office	3.0	1,355.7	3.0	1,349.3	3.0	1,051.8
<b>Alaska Affairs Office</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,355.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,349.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1,051.8</b>
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	-	51.6	-	51.4	-	51.4
<b>Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	-	1,417.5	-	1,410.8	-	1,410.8
<b>ARLIS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,417.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,410.8</b>
Departmental Museum	4.0	1,260.0	3.0	1,324.4	3.0	1,310.1
Facility Maintenance Management	0.6	307.5	1.0	320.5	1.0	309.9
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	-	30.0	-	33.2	-	33.2
MCMS	1.0	2,133.3	2.0	2,458.2	2.0	2,638.4
Procurement	318.3	63,513.2	864.0	146,459.7	864.0	138,442.7
Space Management Initiative	1.3	575.5	3.0	859.9	3.0	685.7
<b>Office of Acquisition and Property Management</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>67,819.4</b>	<b>873.0</b>	<b>151,455.9</b>	<b>873.0</b>	<b>143,420.0</b>

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Invasive Species Council	4.0	1,256.3	4.0	1,324.6	4.0	1,344.3
<b>National Invasive Species Council</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,256.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,324.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,344.3</b>
Communications	163.2	26,589.2	495.0	84,395.5	495.0	77,373.3
Departmental News and Information	3.8	1,784.3	3.0	1,802.7	3.0	1,927.8
Photographic Services	1.0	264.7	1.0	284.9	1.0	267.2
Social Media Management Tool	-	1,271.2	-	1,265.2	-	1,099.5
<b>Office of Communications</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>29,909.4</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>87,748.3</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>80,667.8</b>
Federal Financial Assistance	136.6	26,152.7	362.0	59,183.9	362.0	56,119.7
<b>Grants Management</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>26,152.7</b>	<b>362.0</b>	<b>59,183.9</b>	<b>362.0</b>	<b>56,119.7</b>
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	2.0	611.5	2.0	667.4	2.0	646.6
Anti-Harassment Coordinator	0.4	263.4	-	-	-	-
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	-	714.5	-	711.2	-	711.2
Department-wide Workers Compensation Program Coordination	0.1	608.9	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Workforce Analytics	-	-	1.0	303.9	1.0	303.9
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	1.0	248.5	2.0	447.5	2.0	494.9
Human Capital	459.1	82,932.0	1,252.0	197,592.4	1,252.0	194,114.1
Human Resources Accountability Team	3.0	609.9	3.0	943.3	3.0	870.0

<b>Account</b>	<b><u>2025 Actual</u></b>		<b><u>2026 Estimate</u></b>		<b><u>2027 Estimate</u></b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>
Human Resources Accountability	-	61.1	-	88.4	-	121.6
Team IT						
IMART	-	843.6	-	839.6	-	342.4
My DOI Career O&M	-	479.1	-	476.9	-	366.4
OPM Federal Employment Services	-	664.6	-	671.4	-	671.4
USA Performance Licenses	-	54.0	-	54.0	-	54.0
USA Performance Program Support	1.0	612.5	1.0	632.5	1.0	296.0
<b>Office of Human Resources</b>	<b>466.6</b>	<b>88,703.6</b>	<b>1,261.0</b>	<b>203,428.6</b>	<b>1,261.0</b>	<b>198,992.4</b>
Civil Rights & Equal Employment Opportunity	54.0	13,922.6	128.0	24,244.8	128.0	25,146.6
EEO Complaints Tracking System	-	177.5	-	176.6	-	176.6
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	1.0	525.2	1.0	531.8	1.0	336.5
<b>Office of Civil Rights</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>14,625.2</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>24,953.2</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>25,659.8</b>
Business Enterprise Accountability Risk System (BEARS)	-	405.2	-	403.3	-	-
Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,430.0	4.0	1,470.7	4.0	1,671.9
<b>Office of Planning and Performance Management</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,835.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,874.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1,671.9</b>
Department-wide Workers Compensation Program Coordination	2.9	-	2.0	741.3	2.0	741.5
Occupational Safety and Health	5.0	1,981.3	4.0	2,266.4	4.0	2,348.5

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Safety Management Information System	3.0	1,473.5	2.0	1,499.4	2.0	1,499.3
Workers Compensation	5.9	1,154.2	17.0	2,665.5	17.0	2,647.3
<b>Office of Occupational Safety and Health</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>4,609.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>7,172.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>7,236.7</b>
DOI Talent Learning Help Desk	-	601.3	-	526.3	-	325.3
DOI Talent Learning Program Support	2.0	695.0	2.0	700.3	2.0	563.7
DOIU Management	2.0	850.5	2.0	785.2	2.0	804.7
Department-Wide Training Programs	2.0	1,131.2	2.0	1,220.0	2.0	1,265.6
Leadership Development Programs	4.0	953.2	3.0	1,155.7	3.0	1,196.8
Learning and Performance Center Management	3.0	871.0	2.0	875.6	2.0	919.3
Training	55.9	12,060.8	163.0	28,543.9	163.0	26,258.3
<b>DOI University (DOIU)</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>17,163.0</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>33,806.9</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>31,333.8</b>
CFO Financial Statement Audit	-	5,002.6	-	4,979.0	-	6,085.8
<b>CFO Financial Statement Audit</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,002.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,979.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,085.8</b>
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	-	555.1	-	552.5	-	861.9
<b>Cooperative Ecosystem Study Unit (CESU)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>555.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>552.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>861.9</b>
Federal Executive Board OPM	-	582.9	-	580.1	-	580.1
OPM SuitEA	-	175.1	-	174.3	-	174.3

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>Department-wide Activities</b>	-	<b>758.0</b>	-	<b>754.4</b>	-	<b>754.4</b>
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	-	945.3	-	957.5	-	957.5
<b>Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)</b>	-	<b>945.3</b>	-	<b>957.5</b>	-	<b>957.5</b>
<b>OS Activities Subtotal</b>	<b>1,608.6</b>	<b>381,338.3</b>	<b>4,207.0</b>	<b>777,000.2</b>	<b>4,207.0</b>	<b>746,739.4</b>
<b>IT Shared Services</b>						
Enterprise Artificial Intelligence Services	-	-	-	-	3.0	5,401.1
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	-	-	-	14,546.1	-	14,546.1
Information Resources & Technology Management	560.8	117,689.3	1,731.0	302,594.2	1,731.0	288,218.9
OACIO	-	-	6.0	2,508.4	6.0	1,926.9
<b>Office of the CIO</b>	<b>560.8</b>	<b>117,689.3</b>	<b>1,737.0</b>	<b>319,648.8</b>	<b>1,740.0</b>	<b>310,093.0</b>
Assessment and Authorization Services	1.0	198.1	1.0	205.8	1.0	217.1
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	4.0	2,098.6	5.0	2,143.6	5.0	1,867.0
Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring (formerly CDM Phase 1 and 2)	2.0	7,162.2	2.0	7,551.1	2.0	7,728.3
Cybersecurity Division	3.0	1,181.2	3.0	1,236.7	3.0	1,030.7
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	6.6	3,544.7	8.0	3,478.3	8.0	3,498.0

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	2.0	2,176.9	2.0	2,137.4	2.0	2,163.8
IT Security	3.0	1,216.6	4.0	1,296.8	4.0	1,337.8
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	2.0	1,298.2	2.0	1,412.5	2.0	458.7
Privacy and Civil Liberties	1.9	1,433.5	4.0	1,541.4	4.0	1,148.4
Threat Management	13.8	10,993.4	16.0	10,705.9	16.0	11,663.9
<b>OCIO Cybersecurity Division</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>31,303.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>31,709.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>31,113.8</b>
Hosting Services	3.9	1,102.5	3.0	1,215.9	3.0	1,239.1
IT Budget Formulation and Portfolio Development	6.1	4,703.4	6.0	4,701.8	6.0	4,235.9
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	-	952.1	-	952.5	-	983.3
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	-	123.6	-	124.6	-	128.8
e-Gov - Connect.gov	-	-	-	-	-	32.5
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	-	36.8	-	36.2	-	37.3
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	-	128.0	-	124.2	-	128.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	-	36.1	-	35.0	-	36.1
DHS						
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	-	148.7	-	152.9	-	-
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	-	1,527.8	-	1,056.0	-	816.0
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	-	141.1	-	137.0	-	141.1

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) GSA	-	763.5	-	530.4	-	343.5
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB)	-	82.2	-	100.0	-	110.0
e-Gov - Program Manager	1.0	169.5	1.0	175.1	1.0	175.1
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	-	1,463.7	-	1,091.9	-	864.1
e-Gov Hiring Assessment Line of Business (HALoB)	-	136.0	-	132.0	-	2.0
<b>OCIO Program Management Division</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11,514.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10,565.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9,272.5</b>
ESN-Consolidating EIS Voice Services to ESN Model	2.3	651.5	2.0	831.5	2.0	584.6
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	8.5	3,593.8	8.0	3,746.6	8.0	3,811.5
Enterprise Services Network (ESN) - Central Bill Pass-Throughs	-	16,925.9	-	18,253.5	-	17,972.1
Federal Relay Service	-	968.0	-	760.0	-	378.9
Frequency Management Support	4.1	1,122.8	5.0	1,163.8	5.0	1,174.3
MIB Data Networking	1.0	749.2	1.0	787.2	1.0	879.2
MIB WIFI	-	615.0	-	615.0	-	615.0
NTIA Spectrum Management	-	2,447.5	-	2,496.4	-	2,546.3
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	3.0	1,079.4	2.0	1,066.4	2.0	1,039.8
Telecommunication Services	2.0	1,846.7	3.0	1,999.4	3.0	2,428.2
<b>OCIO Telecommunications Services</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>29,999.9</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>31,719.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>31,430.0</b>

<b>Account</b>	<b><u>2025 Actual</u></b>		<b><u>2026 Estimate</u></b>		<b><u>2027 Estimate</u></b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>
Desktop Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise Directory Services	4.7	3,475.7	5.0	3,521.8	5.0	3,621.3
IT Desktop Software Administration	-	840.1	-	799.4	-	825.4
Online Support	-	813.3	-	808.0	-	897.9
Unified Messaging - Oversight and Management	2.0	550.4	2.0	563.7	2.0	567.8
<b>OCIO End User Services</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5,679.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5,692.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5,912.3</b>
Bison Support System (BSS)	1.0	6,104.8	-	6,128.8	-	4,433.2
Customer Support Services	-	1,013.7	-	1,018.3	-	949.2
Enterprise Cloud Connect Infrastructure	-	1,224.0	-	-	-	-
<b>OCIO Enterprise Services Division</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8,342.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,147.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,382.3</b>
Geospatial Services	2.0	473.6	2.0	492.1	2.0	509.9
Information Management Compliance	10.2	3,851.1	6.0	3,020.3	6.0	3,176.7
National Archives and Records Administration	-	134.0	-	134.0	-	134.0
OS Records Office	-	-	2.0	954.6	2.0	1,012.9
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	3.0	1,158.9	3.0	1,221.6	3.0	933.6
<b>OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>5,617.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5,822.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5,767.1</b>
<b>IT Shared Services Subtotal</b>	<b>654.9</b>	<b>210,147.1</b>	<b>1,835.0</b>	<b>412,306.3</b>	<b>1,838.0</b>	<b>398,971.1</b>

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>Interior Business Center</b>						
DOI Talent	10.3	4,667.4	10.0	4,809.6	10.0	3,904.0
Drug-Free Workplace Program Services and Oversight	1.9	1,753.9	-	-	-	-
Drug-Free Workplace Program Services and Oversight (IT)	-	12.1	-	-	-	-
Employee Express	-	-	0.4	846.7	0.4	862.8
Employee Express CB	-	844.0	-	-	-	-
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	-	-	69.0	20,906.2	69.0	21,468.0
Federal Personnel and Payroll System CB	68.2	11,678.4	-	-	-	-
Federal Personnel and Payroll System CB (IT)	13.3	9,087.4	-	-	-	-
HR System Integration Framework	1.7	301.2	2.5	843.8	2.5	846.6
HR System Integration Framework (IT)	0.4	521.9	-	-	-	-
<b>IBC Human Resources Directorate</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>28,866.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>27,406.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>27,081.3</b>
Accounting Ops - Household Goods Quarters	0.8	168.3	0.9	187.7	0.9	180.8
Quarters CB	-	-	2.0	671.5	2.0	690.1
Quarters CB (IT)	1.8	344.4	-	-	-	-
	-	304.2	-	-	-	-
<b>IBC Financial Management Directorate</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>816.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>859.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>871.0</b>
Acquisition Services Aviation	20.7	4,815.7	20.8	4,947.4	20.8	5,007.7

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>4,815.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4,947.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>5,007.7</b>
<b>Interior Business Center Subtotal</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>34,498.8</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>33,212.7</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>32,960.0</b>
<b>Centralized Billing Total</b>	<b>2,468.9</b>	<b>663,582.2</b>	<b>6,245.7</b>	<b>1,246,850.0</b>	<b>6,248.7</b>	<b>1,203,136.9</b>
<b><u>Direct Billing</u></b>						
<b>OS Shared Services</b>						
FBMS DOI-IT Support	4.5	838.2	-	302.3	-	302.3
e-Travel Implementation	-	1,688.0	-	-	-	-
<b>FBMS Business Integration Office</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2,526.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>302.3</b>
Aviation Management	1.0	2,202.8	1.0	2,206.8	1.0	2,607.6
DOI Aircraft Usage and Bulk Inventory	8.0	14,023.2	8.0	14,044.0	8.0	15,140.5
<b>U.S. Wildland Fire Service</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16,226.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>16,250.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>17,748.1</b>
Building Automation System	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0
Creative Communications	-	41.0	-	120.0	-	120.0
Lease Administration - MIB	1.0	859.1	1.0	955.7	-	-
MIB Operation and Maintenance	7.0	18,410.9	8.0	19,026.0	9.0	20,306.9
Reimbursable Mail Services	-	516.8	-	532.5	-	521.4
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	-	125.6	-	109.8	-	115.5

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>Office of Facilities &amp; Administrative Services</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>19,983.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>20,774.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>21,093.8</b>
Valuation Services	16.0	2,251.3	-	2,290.4	-	708.1
<b>Appraisal and Valuation Service Office</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2,251.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,290.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>708.1</b>
<b>OS Shared Services Subtotal</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>40,986.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>39,617.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>39,852.4</b>
<b>OS Activities</b>						
MIB/Udall Building Budget Support	1.0	243.5	1.0	248.3	1.0	248.3
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	8.0	1,687.5	8.0	1,723.3	8.0	1,725.8
<b>Office of Budget</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1,931.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1,971.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1,974.0</b>
Recycle Program	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0
<b>Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	-	-	-	1,487.0	-	1,589.3
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	-	-	-	2,142.2	-	3,304.9
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service (IT)	-	-	-	24.4	-	9.8
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	-	-	-	169.2	-	212.0
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	-	-	-	12.2	-	5.0

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services	-	-	-	6,151.0	-	6,463.5
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services (IT)	-	-	-	171.2	-	128.9
<b>Office of Law Enforcement and Security</b>	-	-	-	<b>10,157.1</b>	-	<b>11,713.5</b>
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	4.0	925.4	4.0	940.6	4.0	940.6
<b>Secretary's Immediate Office</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>925.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>940.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>940.6</b>
Single Audit Clearinghouse	-	104.1	-	103.6	-	103.6
e-Travel	-	2,442.5	-	2,431.0	-	2,431.0
<b>Office of Financial Management</b>	-	<b>2,546.6</b>	-	<b>2,534.6</b>	-	<b>2,534.6</b>
Indirect Cost Services	-	-	-	4,717.7	-	5,426.5
Indirect Cost Services (IT)	-	-	-	451.2	-	492.8
<b>Grants Management</b>	-	-	-	<b>5,168.9</b>	-	<b>5,919.2</b>
USA Hire Assessment Tools	-	385.0	-	-	-	-
eOPF	-	869.8	-	865.7	-	865.7
<b>Office of Human Resources</b>	-	<b>1,254.8</b>	-	<b>865.7</b>	-	<b>865.7</b>
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	-	181.4	-	180.6	-	180.6
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	-	4.4	-	4.4	-	4.4

<b>Account</b>	<b><u>2025 Actual</u></b>		<b><u>2026 Estimate</u></b>		<b><u>2027 Estimate</u></b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>(\$000)</b>
<b>Office of Civil Rights</b>	-	<b>185.9</b>	-	<b>185.0</b>	-	<b>185.0</b>
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	6.0	2,309.6	6.0	2,790.0	6.0	2,762.4
DOI Learning Management System	-	357.5	0.0	314.0	-	314.0
Government-Wide Forums	1.0	724.8	1.0	1,926.1	1.0	1,040.2
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	-	655.6	-	442.0	-	442.0
National Indian Prgms Training Center (NIPTC) Maintenance	-	57.7	-	107.2	-	106.1
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SESCDP)	-	471.9	-	773.5	-	828.8
<b>DOI University (DOIU)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4,577.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6,352.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5,493.5</b>
Federal Consulting Group	11.0	24,868.3	-	507.0	-	507.0
<b>Federal Consulting Group / DOIU</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>24,868.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>507.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>507.0</b>
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	-	511.7	-	511.7	-	511.7
OPM Credit Monitoring	-	579.8	-	579.8	-	-
Transportation Benefits (Transit Subsidies)	-	175.0	-	175.0	-	175.0
<b>Department-wide Activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,266.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,266.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>686.7</b>
<b>OS Activities Subtotal</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>37,595.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>29,989.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>30,859.8</b>

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>IT Shared Services</b>						
FBMS DO-IT Support	-	-	-	939.8	-	2,577.9
e-Travel Implementation	-	-	-	1,688.0	-	1,688.0
<b>Office of the CIO</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,627.8</b>	-	<b>4,265.9</b>
CDM Licenses	-	1,665.2	-	1,462.8	-	1,113.7
CDM Phase 2 - SailPoint	-	508.8	-	628.0	-	655.6
End Point Manager Licenses	-	2,205.1	-	2,271.3	-	2,339.4
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	-	11,320.4	-	9,881.5	-	7,981.8
Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO)	12.7	11,429.0	9.0	11,332.1	9.0	11,497.4
<b>OCIO Cybersecurity Division</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>27,128.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>25,575.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>23,587.9</b>
Core Hosting Services	0.9	25,922.0	24.0	26,522.4	24.0	29,350.8
<b>OCIO Hosting Services</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>25,922.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>26,522.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>29,350.8</b>
AQD EIS Supplemental Bill	-	738.6	-	2,108.6	-	2,108.6
COMSEC Program	-	264.7	1.0	269.6	1.0	260.4
Enterprise Infrastructure Solution (EIS) Voice	-	7,056.0	-	9,041.2	-	-
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	-	32,025.6	-	26,168.0	-	23,775.8
Frequency Management Support	-	75.0	-	78.0	-	78.0
ISSO Network Support Services	0.1	6,059.9	3.0	6,924.8	3.0	6,661.6
ISSO Telecommunications	-	495.2	-	1.0	-	-
Phone Modernization	-	424.1	-	-	-	-

Account	2025 Actual		2026 Estimate		2027 Estimate	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Radio Security	-	464.3	-	473.7	-	470.6
<b>OCIO Telecommunications Services</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>47,603.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>45,064.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>33,355.1</b>
Active Directory Federated Services (ADFS)	-	616.3	-	-	-	-
Desktop Services	1.0	7,054.9	6.0	7,781.1	6.0	9,822.5
Enterprise Virtual Desktop Platform	-	-	-	-	-	20.5
Microsoft Support Services	-	1,519.0	-	688.1	-	688.1
Unified Messaging - Cloud	8.1	23,229.7	10.0	25,741.7	10.0	26,401.9
<b>OCIO End User Services</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>32,419.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>34,210.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>36,933.1</b>
Customer Support Services for Human Resource and Financial Management Shared Services	1.6	7,518.1	13.4	7,584.6	10.4	7,354.7
<b>OCIO Enterprise Services Division</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7,518.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7,584.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7,354.7</b>
Electronic Records Management	-	7,856.6	-	5,264.5	-	6,390.3
GeoPlatform Services	-	816.5	-	1,645.0	-	1,606.9
Geospatial Enterprise Licenses	-	8,344.1	-	9,857.1	-	10,192.2
Login.gov	-	149.1	-	287.3	-	133.9
National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) Access	-	1,900.0	-	2,000.0	-	2,100.0
<b>OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,066.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,053.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,423.3</b>
<b>IT Shared Services Subtotal</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>159,658.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>160,640.0</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>155,270.7</b>

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<b>Interior Business Center</b>						
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	9.0	1,483.7	-	-	-	-
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	5.8	2,365.8	-	-	-	-
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	0.2	175.8	-	-	-	-
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	0.1	11.7	-	-	-	-
Employee Express	0.7	1,261.2	0.6	1,284.2	0.6	1,268.5
FPPS Casuals	3.3	604.1	2.7	610.9	2.7	615.5
FedTalent	5.8	1,882.8	5.6	1,874.6	5.6	1,894.7
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	251.7	51,982.7	175.4	53,052.9	175.4	53,788.2
HR Systems Integration Framework	6.6	2,060.3	6.4	2,141.2	6.4	2,121.3
HRD Special Projects	14.9	2,486.3	10.3	2,487.2	10.3	2,208.0
Human Resource Management Systems	14.4	4,115.5	10.3	4,322.7	10.3	4,341.5
Human Resources Operational Services	64.7	11,347.1	47.8	12,702.2	47.8	14,439.6
Learning Content	0.1	12.5	0.1	11.2	0.1	10.9
Learning Content License Passthrough	-	-	-	1,421.9	-	1,645.7
Learning Content License Passthrough (IT)	-	1,523.9	-	-	-	-
Leave and Earning Statements	-	186.4	-	237.9	-	217.6
Leave and Earning Statements (IT)	-	57.4	-	-	-	-
Migrations/Conversions	4.0	1,058.2	4.0	869.6	4.0	917.0

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Monster Hiring Solutions	0.4	83.1	0.4	108.7	0.4	97.6
Monster Hiring Solutions (IT)	-	75.0	-	-	-	-
Monster Hiring Solutions License Passthrough	-	3,155.7	-	3,153.0	-	3,127.5
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services	41.2	6,508.0	-	-	-	-
Quicktime	38.9	12,086.5	27.7	10,623.7	27.7	8,433.6
USA Staffing	0.1	75.2	0.3	55.7	0.3	52.0
USA Staffing Licenses Passthrough	-	-	-	8,885.4	-	9,157.6
USA Staffing Licenses Passthrough (IT)	-	8,010.5	-	-	-	-
<b>IBC Human Resources Directorate</b>	<b>461.8</b>	<b>112,609.1</b>	<b>291.5</b>	<b>103,843.1</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>104,336.9</b>
Accounting Ops - General Accounting	18.2	3,573.8	14.1	3,739.5	14.1	3,805.3
Accounting Ops - PCS/Travel Coor	9.6	1,627.9	6.3	1,626.1	6.3	1,770.3
Accounting Ops - Process Automation	0.5	97.3	0.5	105.1	0.5	786.4
Accounting Ops - Rec/Rev/Reimb	19.3	3,254.6	13.7	3,349.6	13.7	3,123.9
Accounting Ops - TDY/Local Payments	12.1	2,339.7	8.0	2,408.7	8.0	2,622.7
Accounting Ops - Vendor Payments (Commercial Payments)	25.6	4,369.6	17.2	4,443.9	17.2	3,926.5
Acquisition Audit Services	18.5	3,556.8	13.2	3,767.8	13.2	4,091.7
Charge Card Support Operations	8.9	1,651.8	5.7	1,747.1	5.7	1,761.4
Contracting Officer's Representative Support Service	3.5	821.4	3.4	1,190.9	3.4	1,787.6

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
FMD Special Projects	1.5	276.1	3.5	660.6	3.5	965.1
FMD Special Projects (IT)	-	-	-	31.9	-	61.4
Indirect Cost Services	28.9	4,950.3	-	-	-	-
OFF O&M Pass-Through	-	3,793.7	-	3,863.9	-	3,977.6
Oracle Fed Fin Imp WCF	-	-	-	-	-	572.1
Oracle Federal Financials Operations & Maintenance (O&M)	43.8	18,564.7	31.0	19,305.9	31.0	19,676.7
Project Management Service	9.1	2,070.8	5.7	2,359.9	5.7	2,391.0
Quarters	1.1	458.5	1.4	474.8	1.4	478.5
eTravel Solutions	5.6	1,621.7	5.6	1,572.3	5.6	1,578.9
<b>IBC Financial Management Directorate</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>53,028.4</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>50,648.0</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>53,377.1</b>
Acquisition Services Hourly WCF	75.2	20,258.9	57.1	22,148.8	44.0	19,077.9
Acquisition Services Transactional WCF	-	-	-	-	13.1	4,344.5
<b>IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>20,258.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>22,148.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>23,422.5</b>
<b>Interior Business Center Subtotal</b>	<b>743.2</b>	<b>185,896.5</b>	<b>477.9</b>	<b>176,639.9</b>	<b>477.9</b>	<b>181,136.4</b>
<b>Direct Billing Total</b>	<b>836.1</b>	<b>424,136.9</b>	<b>582.3</b>	<b>406,887.3</b>	<b>579.3</b>	<b>407,119.3</b>

Charge Card Rebates

## OS Activities

<u>Account</u>	<u>2025 Actual</u>		<u>2026 Estimate</u>		<u>2027 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Charge Card Rebate Program	-	11,284.2	-	10,476.1	-	10,589.3
<b>Charge Card Rebates Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,284.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,476.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,589.3</b>

**Account: Interior Franchise Fund**

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## Account: Interior Franchise Fund

### Narrative Statement

#### History

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356) authorized the creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund (IFF) was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-208). The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation bill provided permanent franchise fund authority.

#### Purpose

The purpose of the IFF is to provide common administrative and financial management services to Federal agencies on a discretionary and competitive basis. Services executed in the IFF support the Department's missions of conserving and managing the country's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit of the American people.

The objective of the Franchise Fund program is to reduce the costs of common services and systems to Interior and other Federal agencies and, ultimately, the taxpayer by streamlining and standardizing business processes and supporting architecture and systems. Common services are those functions all agencies perform in support of their missions.

#### Governance

The Department provides IFF oversight through a formal governance structure and policy. The governance structure provides operating principles, criteria, and a management control framework for shared services operating in the IFF. This oversight ensures that business lines support the Department's strategic goals and initiatives, and service offerings are in compliance with Federal and Departmental programs and expectations.

#### Service Providers

The Interior Business Center (IBC) provides services executed in the IFF. IBC is the Department of the Interior's Shared Service Provider of business management services. IBC offers business services through the IFF designed to create efficiencies and economies of scale for the Department and other Federal agencies.

The IBC Acquisition Directorate provides valuable technical support to numerous customers in the Department and other Federal agencies. Acquisition Services provided through the IFF include lifecycle-assisted acquisition from project inception through contract completion including acquisition planning; pre-award documentation and solicitation; negotiation; contract award and administration; and contract closeout services.

### Billing Methods

Customer billing for services provided through the Interior Franchise Fund is accomplished using one of the following methods:

**Direct Billing** is used whenever the product or service provided is discretionary or severable, and individual customer orders are used. Direct Billing is used for both fixed fee and time and materials contractual arrangements. Reimbursable support agreements and similar contractual documents are used to establish the relationship between the customer and the Service Provider. Customer agencies adjust their budget requests based on their estimates of service levels required and requested through the Direct Billing.

**Overhead Activities** are corporate-level leadership and administrative functions and infrastructure support including acquisition, human resources, financial management, facilities, and information technology. Service Providers are authorized to fully recover costs of overhead activities. Overhead costs are included in rates charged by Service Providers for Direct Billed services.

**Pass Through Activities** are activities where the value of goods provided is recovered. Costs to administer pass-through activities are recovered through separate direct bill fee structures. Pass Through Activities include the value of contracts awarded on behalf of other Federal agency customers of the IBC Acquisition Services Directorate.

### Financial Overview

The following table details revenue, expenses, and estimated contributions to the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve.

IFF Revenue and Expense Summary			
Dollars in thousands			
	2025	2026	2027
Revenue	60,837.4	96,679.7	94,841.9
Operating Expenses	59,732.5	94,079.7	92,021.9
Net Reserve Contribution	1,104.9	2,600.0	2,820.0

2026 and 2027 are estimates based on projected customer workload.

The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Departmentwide initiatives. The following table details the use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve from 2004 – 2026.

Department of the Interior  
Use of IFF Capital Improvement Reserve  
2004 - 2026  
Dollars in thousands

Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems <sup>1/</sup>	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2024	\$82,100	\$65,977	\$9,694	\$157,771
2025	0	6,185	0	6,185
2026 <sup>2/</sup>	0	0	0	0
Total	\$82,100	\$72,162	\$9,694	\$163,956

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

2/ 2026 Usage is through January 22, 2026.

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**Account: Great American Outdoors Act**

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## Great American Outdoors Act

### Account: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	2027 Estimate <sup>1,2</sup>
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF)	2,235,006	245,000	2,140,000
Sequestration	-111,150	-13,965	-105,735
Previously Unavailable	92,055	111,150	13,965
Transfer to U.S. Forest Service	-285,000		-285,000
<b>TOTAL, DOI LRF</b>	<b>1,930,911</b>	<b>342,185</b>	<b>1,763,230</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2026 and FY 2027 LRF amounts include anticipated interest.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2027 estimate assumes LRF reauthorization as proposed in the 2027 President's Budget.

#### Activity overview and program description

##### Program Overview

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's important missions, ranging from operating Bureau of Indian Education schools to the care and maintenance of America's national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to address the Department of the Interior's deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires prioritization, consistent with lifecycle investment plans and a sound program execution and management strategy.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing the GAOA National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF for projects that address priority deferred maintenance. The annual deposit equaled 50 percent of energy development revenues, up to \$1.9 billion, from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Recipients of the funding are the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

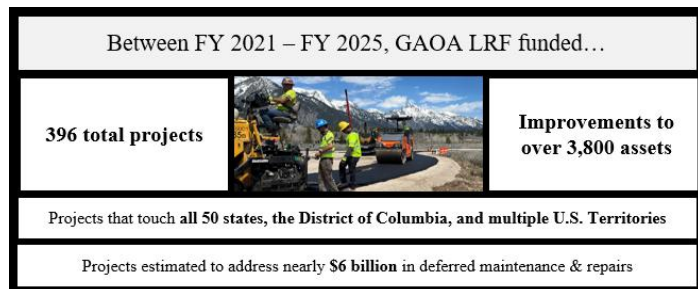
The initial five years of GAOA LRF funding are transforming the Department of the Interior's massive infrastructure portfolio, greatly improving the condition of nearly 4,000 assets across the country that will positively benefit current and future generations. Collectively, Interior expects to retire approximately \$5.9 billion of deferred maintenance once all GAOA LRF projects are complete.

Despite the tremendous progress being made, the need for additional investment is significant. Interior supports the Administration’s proposal to reauthorize the LRF for an additional five years at the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Reauthorization will allow Interior Bureaus to continue addressing critically important maintenance needs using a variety of methods including repairs, replacements, and divestiture. Infrastructure investments under a reauthorized fund will improve public safety, enhance recreation access and improve service delivery, reduce liabilities, and help to ensure facilities on public lands meet visitor and community needs.

### Accomplishments

The Department of the Interior’s FY 2021-2025 GAOA LRF allocations funded 396 projects across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and multiple U.S. territories. At project completion, the first five years of GAOA LRF-funded projects at Interior are expected to retire nearly \$6 billion in deferred maintenance, support an average of 17,000 jobs annually, and contribute an average of \$1.9 billion to the U.S. economy per year. Highlights of the Department of the Interior’s accomplishments implementing the GAOA LRF program in its first five years include:

- Allocating nearly \$8.3 billion in funding for 396 projects addressing high priority deferred maintenance across asset types, including transportation assets, housing, recreation infrastructure, water infrastructure, operational buildings, and schools.
- Collectively, these projects are expected to repair, improve, replace, or demolish more than 3,800 real property assets, three percent of the total inventory for the four LRF bureaus.
- As of September 30, 2025, Interior has obligated more than \$4.2 billion with 152 projects in a pre-construction phase, 121 projects in the construction phase, and 117 projects with construction complete.
- As of June 30, 2025, GAOA LRF-funded Maintenance Action Teams at the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed maintenance and repair work at hundreds of locations, utilizing in-house staff skilled in a variety of trades to complete deferred maintenance and repair activities at small- to medium-sized units.
- Generated \$772 million of interest revenue that Bureaus can use to fund future GAOA LRF projects and address unforeseen needs on existing projects. The revenue Interior generated from effectively managing its cash balances vastly exceeds its cost of administering the LRF program (all five years).



*Figure 1 — Image; Grand Teton National Park.  
Photo Credit: NPS*

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

*National Park Service****Project: Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape—Phase I & II******Location: National Mall & Memorial Parks, District of Columbia***

The iconic Tidal Basin reservoir in Washington, D.C. is most famous for the breathtaking cherry blossoms that emerge each spring and the nearby monuments, including the Jefferson Memorial. Over 36 million people visit the Tidal Basin annually. The project, supporting the executive order on Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful, strengthens the shoreline around the Jefferson Memorial, the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial and the world-famous cherry blossom trees. It is the first of two phases, with the Potomac River seawall scheduled for completion in May 2026. Together, the projects are on track to finish eight months ahead of schedule and about \$30 million under budget. The project addressed decades of sinking ground, frequent tidal flooding and aging infrastructure along the south side of the Tidal Basin. In some places, the original seawall, built in the late 1800s and early 1900s, had settled more than five feet, causing daily flooding on walkways and repeated damage to trees and historic landscapes. The new seawall has deeper foundations, a wider and more accessible walkway, and a resilient design that better prepares the area for future sea-level rise and stronger storms. Construction along the tidal basin is complete, but major landscape restoration is still ahead. In spring 2026, the National Park Service will plant 426 trees, including 269 cherry trees, around the Tidal Basin and along the Potomac River work areas, replacing the 306 trees removed for construction.



*Figure 2 – Completed repairs to the seawall at Tidal Basin reservoir. Photo Credit: NPS*

***Project: Replace the Yellowstone River Bridge******Location: Yellowstone National Park, WY***

*Figure 3 – Completed Yellowstone River Bridge. Photo Credit: NPS*

Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872 as the country's first national park, encompasses unique hydrothermal and geological features including half of the world's active geysers. This project replaced the 604-linear-foot, structurally deficient Yellowstone River Bridge, connecting Tower Junction and the Yellowstone River Picnic area, with a new steel girder bridge. The original bridge provided the only access point to the gateway community of Cooke City, Montana and had exceeded its intended design life, presenting major safety hazards for travelers. The new bridge, which reopened to cars and pedestrians in

November 2025, addresses traffic safety concerns for residents and visitors. The project is expected to complete in 2026 as crews continue to work on overlooks, remove the old bridge, and restore Lost Creek drainage.

*Bureau of Indian Education*

***Project: Navajo – Education Demolition Project B***  
***Location: Navajo Region, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico***



*Figure 4 – Demolition in progress at Tuba City Boarding School. Photo Credit: EQM*

This project is demolishing more than 150,000 square feet of uninhabitable and unsafe buildings at eight school campuses in the Navajo Nation across Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah: Many Farms Community School, Kin Dah Lichi'i Olta', Aneth Community School, Beclabito Day School, Cove Day School, Kaibeto Boarding School, Rocky Ridge Boarding School, and Tuba City Boarding School. Removing these abandoned buildings and resolving the associated health and safety hazards will improve the educational environment for students, teachers, and staff at these schools.

*Bureau of Land Management*

***Project: Carbella Boat Ramp Repair***  
***Location: Western Montana District, Montana***



*Figure 5 – New, completed Carbella Boat Launch at Carbella Recreation Site. Photo Credit: Zack Morgan*

The Carbella Boat Launch, located in Montana, offers visitors access to water-based recreational activities like floating, boating, and fishing on the Yellowstone River. The ramp is the primary takeout for white water rafting on the river and is located just north of Yellowstone National Park, making it one of the most heavily utilized day-use facilities on the river. The previous structure of the ramp was skewed upstream, resulting in significant sediment load on the ramp. This project installed a new concrete ramp that is skewed downstream and allows for easier access to the river for recreationists. These repairs improve the site's visitor experience and increase recreation access.

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service****Project: Eliminate DM Backlog at Prime Hook NWR and Bombay Hook NWR******Location: Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Delaware***

The Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex, which includes Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge and Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge, protects one of the largest remaining expanses of tidal salt marsh habitats in the mid-Atlantic region and is home to migratory birds, horseshoe crabs, and terrapins. Buildings at these locations had serious maintenance issues, including foundation issues, energy inefficiencies, and aging utility infrastructure. This project demolished multiple outdated buildings and replaced them with a new combined-use facility at Bombay Hook and a Visitor Contact Station and multipurpose building at Prime Hook. These new facilities have improved accessibility and modernized infrastructure to support refuge operations and public engagement. The new buildings support orientation areas, exhibits, and interpretive programming, which provide educational opportunities for the complex's thousands of annual visitors.



*Figure 6 – Completed visitor contact station at Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge. Photo Credit: USFWS*

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

**Reauthorization**

The budget proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years, maintaining the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Investments made under this reauthorized fund will not only increase operational efficiency and improve public safety, but also enhance service delivery, reduce liabilities, and ensure facilities on public lands adequately serve visitors and communities. Additionally, these investments will help to expand recreational access and provide a more enjoyable visitor experience. Interior looks forward to sharing its Fiscal Year 2027 project list and project data sheets once the GAOA LRF program is reauthorized.

**Account: Land and Water Conservation Fund***(Dollars in Thousands)*

<b>Bureau</b>	<b>Account Name</b>	<b>2025 Actual</b>	<b>2026 Enacted</b>	<b>2027 Request</b>
Office of the Secretary	Departmental Operations	19,000	19,000	19,000
Bureau of Land Management	Land Acquisition	73,877	66,027	58,877
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Land Acquisition	118,952	108,912	120,452
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	40,162	40,162	40,162
National Park Service	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	429,869	429,200	443,369
<b>Subtotal, DOI LWCF without 43 U.S.C. Section 1331</b>		<b>681,860</b>	<b>663,301</b>	<b>681,860</b>
National Park Service	43 U.S.C. Section 1331, LWCF Share from Certain Leases	117,875	153,238	153,238
<b>TOTAL, DOI LWCF with 43 U.S.C. Section 1331</b>		<b>799,735</b>	<b>816,539</b>	<b>835,098</b>

**Activity overview and program description****Program Overview**

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

**Permanent LWCF Programs**

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

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) amended the LWCF Act to make LWCF funding permanent and LWCF funding is provided through a mandatory account. GAOA requires the President’s annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed

allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7%. Beginning in FY 2022, the sequestered amount becomes available or “pops up” in the following year. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts referenced in this section reflect the Net Budget Authority that would be available for programs to execute after sequestration adjustments.

Comprehensive information on LWCF activities and the 2027 request for each bureau is available in the budget justifications for BLM, FWS, and NPS.

## Account: Land and Water Conservation Fund – Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

Appropriation/Activity	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request
Land and Water Conservation Fund			
Federal Lands Appraisals	19,000	19,000	19,000
<b>TOTAL, LWCF Funding (Net Budget Authority)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>

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

### Activity overview and program description

#### Program Overview

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

#### Improving LWCF Land Acquisition Processes

AVSO supports ongoing work to streamline processes to improve operational efficiency such as increasing the use of waiver valuations for uncomplicated valuation assignments and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved with Federal land acquisition. In accordance with Congress' request for DOI to evaluate options for returning some appraisal functions to the bureaus, the Department launched a pilot project at the start of FY 2025 for FWS and NPS to perform lower complexity land acquisition appraisals with an estimated value of less than \$1 million to help improve appraisal efficiency without impairing quality and compliance. At the start of FY 2026, AVSO introduced key performance indicators to improve appraisal review times and decrease cases over 180 days old. AVSO is also developing two Artificial Intelligence tools to make appraisal development and review more efficient. These tools are focused on significantly improving the timeliness of appraisal products.

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

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## **General Provisions**

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## Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### Title I - GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

##### EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

*SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That it is the sense of the Congress that all funds used pursuant to this section should be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, to be requested as promptly as possible.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 101. The provision allows for the transfer of funds within a bureau or office in cases of emergency and defined circumstances when authorized by the Secretary.

##### EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

*SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87 (30 U.S.C. 1240); and shall transfer,*

*from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That it is the sense of the Congress that all funds used pursuant to this section should be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, to be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 102. The provision allows for the transfer of funds between bureaus in cases of emergency and defined circumstances when authorized by the Secretary.

#### **AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS**

*SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 103. The provision allows for the use of appropriations up to \$500,000 for certain consulting services; and authorizes the purchase and replacement of motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; payment of dues, and other specific costs.

#### **AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT**

*SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for settlement support activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House*

*and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 104. The provision permits the transfer of appropriated and unobligated balances in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration, for Indian trust and reform activities.

### **REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

*SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2027. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 105. The provision permits the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities. The provision also prohibits the reduction of a Tribe's Tribal Priority Allocation funds by more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2027, except in certain circumstances.

### **ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS**

*SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein, including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts, or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable: Provided, That for the purposes of section 200306(a) of title 54, United States Code, such lands, waters, or interests acquired under this heading shall be considered to be within the exterior boundary of a System unit authorized or established.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 106. The provision authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein to operate and maintain facilities in support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis,

Governors, or Liberty Islands, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees, or by exchange. The provision also authorizes the Secretary to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts, or other agreements for the use of such facilities. This provision would treat land, water or interest acquired through this authority as part of the authorized boundary of the unit, which enables the use of LWCF funds for these purposes.

#### TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE HOURS EXEMPTION

*SEC. 107. Section 316.401(d)(ii) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, shall be applied by the National Park Service by substituting "6 months (1,040 hours)" for "9 months (1,560 hours)".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 107. This provision waives the less-than-1,040 hours rule and instead would have the CFR apply as if it read not to exceed 1,560 hours.

#### FIELD UNIT LOCAL HIRING

*SEC. 108. The Secretary of the Interior may recruit and directly appoint qualified individuals into the competitive service who are certified as maintaining a permanent and exclusive residence in the vicinity of a field unit, into any position at or below grades GS-9 or WG-15 or equivalent within such field unit: Provided, That any action authorized herein shall be consistent with the merit principles of section 2301 of title 5, United States Code, and with the public notice requirements of section 3327 of title 5, United States Code: Provided further, That appointments under this authority shall be considered compliant with all applicable provisions of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 108. This provision would enable expedited local hiring of employees.

#### NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING

*SEC. 109. Subsections (c) and (e) of section 305302 and subsection (a) of section 305304 of title 54, United States Code, are amended by striking "shall" and inserting "may".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 109. This provision would eliminate the statutory requirement to operate this center. The 2027 Budget does not request funding to operate this center.

**DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION AREA ROUTE 209 OPERATIONS**

*SEC. 110. The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 4 of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act, Public Law 109–156, as amended through Public Law 115–101 and Public Law 117–328, is further amended by striking "2026" and inserting "2036".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 110. This provision extends authority for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area to collect fees for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of US Route 209 within park boundaries.

**OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES**

*SEC. 111. (a) In fiscal year 2027, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Marine Minerals Administration" account, from the lessee, operator, or predecessor for facilities subject to inspection under section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1348(c)).*

*(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2027 shall be—*

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

*(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2027. Fees for fiscal year 2027 shall be—*

- (1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and*
- (2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*(d) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2027. Fees for fiscal year 2027 shall be—*

- (1) \$13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;*
  - (2) \$11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet;*
- and*
- (3) \$4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*(e) Fees for inspection of offshore wind projects shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2027. Fees for fiscal year 2027 shall be—*

- (1) \$7,300 for onshore visit to offshore wind project control center;*
- (2) \$72,800 for physical inspection of any wind turbine generator or substation either under construction or operating on the OCS;*
- (3) \$15,400 for visual inspection of each wind turbine generator or substation either under construction or operating on the OCS; and*

*(4) \$5,300 for onshore pre-production inspection of each wind turbine generator or substation prior to installation on the OCS.*

*(f) The Secretary shall bill lessees, operators, or predecessors under subsection (b) quarterly, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill lessees, operators, or predecessors under subsections (c) and (e) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill lessees, operators, or predecessors under subsection (d) with payment required by the end of the following quarter.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 111. The provision provides the authority to charge Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas operators a fee for the OCS facilities the Marine Minerals Administration inspects, includes specific fee rates in FY 2027 for defined activities, and includes a follow-up facility inspection fee. This provision includes a new change to replace the term “designated operator” with “lessee, operator, or predecessor,” to ensure DOI can access inspection fees on predecessors who are conducting monitoring, maintenance, and decommissioning. Further, new subsection (e) establishes inspection fees for offshore wind operators, so they are not held to different standards than oil and gas companies.

#### **CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES**

*SEC. 112. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 112. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into multiyear cooperative agreements and contracts (up to 10 years) with certain entities for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros.

#### **MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS**

*SEC. 113. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 113. The provision requires FWS to implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally financed hatcheries. The provision requires that marked fish have a mark readily identifiable by commercial and recreational fishermen.

### CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

*SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2027, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 114. The provision allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to continue to perform reimbursable work for Tribes, States and local governments or any political subdivisions thereof, in advance of receipt of the funding, through FY 2027.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

*SEC. 115. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, Public Law 89-73, to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.*

*(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—*

- (1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;*
- (2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or*
- (3) affect existing contracts for services.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 115. The provision continues authority for the Department to enter into grants or cooperative agreements with private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to use the services of older Americans, with specific assurances.

### SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

*SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 116. The provision authorizes the Department to transfer funds among and between BIA and BIE to support the transition to separate accounts.

### INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

*SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally recognized Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations that receive Tribally-Controlled School Grants pursuant to the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1998, Part B of Title V of Public Law 100–297, as amended (25 U.S.C. 2501, et seq.), may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.).*

**Purpose:** Sec. 117. The provision clarifies that P.L. 100-297 Tribally-Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration (GSA) motor pool resources including school buses.

### APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

*SEC. 118. For fiscal year 2027, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS-1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 118. The provision extends higher basic minimum pay for appraisers in the job series GS-1171 for one year.

### SAGE-GROUSE

*SEC. 119. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to write or issue pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93–205, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1533)—*

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

**Purpose:** Sec. 119. The provision prohibits the use of funds to write or issue proposed or final rules for certain species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.

### STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

*SEC. 120. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 120. The provision allows the National Park Service to provide grants to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas for administrative costs associated with the processing of State Conservation Grants.

### TRANSFER OF NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE ACTIVITIES

*SEC. 121. Amounts made available in this Act or any other Act, including transfers, to the Department of the Interior under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management" may be used to carry out any provision of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), as amended, notwithstanding the Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970, except with respect to enforcement and the importation or exportation of terrestrial plants, and may be used to carry out any provision of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), as amended, to the same extent as if references in such statutes to the Department of Commerce refer to the Department of the Interior and any references to the Secretary of Commerce refer to the Secretary of the Interior.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 121. This provision would transfer the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) Office of Protected Resources and associated Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) implementation responsibilities into FWS, which will streamline permitting activities and ensure consistency in ESA and MMPA implementation across the Federal Government.

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND DEPOSITS

*SEC. 122. Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2027” for “fiscal year 2023”.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 122. The provision extends the current authority to continue to deposit \$150 million annually into the Historic Preservation Fund (54 U.S.C. 303102) for FY 2027.

### INTERIOR AUTHORITY FOR OPERATING EFFICIENCIES

*SEC. 123. (a) In fiscal years 2027 and 2028, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize and execute agreements to achieve operating efficiencies among and between two or more component bureaus and offices through the following activities*

*(1) co-locating in facilities leased or owned by any such component bureau or office and sharing related utilities and equipment;*

*(2) detailing or assigning staff on a non-reimbursable basis for up to 5 business days; or*

*(3) sharing staff and equipment necessary to meet mission requirements.*

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

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

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

**Purpose:** Sec. 123. This provision would provide the Department of the Interior authority to facilitate and increase collaboration among Interior’s bureaus and offices. Interior’s programmatic missions frequently cut across the Department requiring collaboration particularly in the field to better accomplish results. Bureaus and offices across the agency increasingly need to collaborate to achieve efficiencies through co-location and shared service arrangements. This authority would help to simplify specific types of collaboration across the Department.

### CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

*SEC. 124. Section 113 of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Public Law 113-76,*

*as amended by section 114 of division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116–6, and by section 124 of division C of the Commerce, Justice, Science, Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026, Public Law 119-74, is further amended by inserting ", or any successor agency," after "Enforcement".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 124. This provision would extend current authority to the Marine Minerals Administration.

#### **APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS TO DRILL FEES EXTENSION**

*SEC. 125. Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 191), is further amended in subsection (d) by striking "2026" each place it appears and inserting "2027".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 125. This provision would extend current authority expiring at the end of FY 2026 to FY 2027.

#### **EXPEDITED REVIEW OF INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS AND INTERIOR BOARD OF INDIAN APPEALS CASES**

*SEC. 126. (a) REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW. Notwithstanding the procedures set forth in 43 C.F.R. part 4, subpart E, or the procedures set forth in 43 C.F.R. part 4 Subpart D, an appellant before the Board of Land Appeals or the Board of Indian Appeals whose appeal has been pending for more than 18 months from the date of receipt may submit to the Board a written request for expedited review of the appeal. If all appellants submit or join such a request, the Board will issue a final decision on the appeal not later than 6 months after the date of receipt of the last request.*

*(b) ACTION BY THE BOARD.—When an appellant submits a notice of their intent to seek expedited review, the following procedures govern the appeal:*

- (1) If more than one appellant filed the appeal, all appellants must jointly submit a request to seek expedited review;*
- (2) The Board may issue a briefing schedule to ensure that it has sufficient time to issue a decision within the deadline set forth in subsection (a);*
- (3) The Board may issue a summary opinion, addressing only those issues necessary for resolving the appeal. Should the Board issue such a summary opinion, the record for purposes of judicial review under sections 704 and 706 of title 5, United States Code, includes the record and rationale before, and articulated by, the Board and the agency decision reviewed by the Board.*

*(c) NO BOARD DECISION.—If the Board does not issue a decision on the appeal by the deadline described in subsection (a), the agency decision that has been appealed will constitute final agency action for purposes of section 704 of Title 5, United States Code.*

*(d) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies to any appeal described in subsection (a) that is*

*(1) pending before the Board as of the date of enactment of this Act; or*

*(2) filed with the Board after the date of enactment of this Act.*

*(e) CONFLICT.—In the event of a conflict between the deadline described in subsection (a) and a deadline under section 115(h) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1724(h)); section 525(b) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1275(b)); or any other applicable statutory or regulatory limitation, the shorter of the two following deadlines controls: the deadline described in subsection (a) or the deadline described in the applicable statute or regulation.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 126. This new provision would address the case backlogs of the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and the Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA). Language authorizes the Department to expedite issuance of an appeal decision in cases pending more than 18 months before the Interior Board of Land Appeals or the Interior Board of Indian Appeals to address the current backlog of pending cases.

#### TRANSFER OF FUNDS, MARINE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION

*SEC. 127. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, may transfer affected program funds as necessary to effectuate the reorganization.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 127. This provision provides transfer authority to support the strategic reunification of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) into a single bureau to better align with the Department's mission, streamline governance of offshore energy and mineral resources, and deliver greater value to the American public.

**TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

**OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

*SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 401. The provision provides that appropriations are only available for one year unless expressly provided in the Act.

**MINING APPLICATIONS**

*SEC. 402. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.*

*(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.*

*(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2028, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).*

*(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor or to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 402. The provision continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands with certain exemptions.

**CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION**

*SEC. 403. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, Public Law 113–235 shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2027.*

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

**CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2027 LIMITATION**

*SEC. 404. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2027 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2027 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years..*

**Purpose:** Sec. 404. The provision specifies that funds provided in the annual appropriation are available for contract support costs of activities funded by that appropriation. Funds are not available to pay prior year contract support cost claims.

**FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS**

*SEC. 405. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 405. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

**PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS**

*SEC. 406. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to Executive Branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—*

- (1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes;*
- (2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e));*  
*or*
- (3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 406. The provision prohibits no-bid contracts except in certain cases including formula grants to States or Tribes, and contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

#### POSTING OF REPORTS

*SEC. 407. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.*

*(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—*

- (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or*
- (2) the report contains proprietary information.*

*(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 407. The provision requires public disclosure of certain reports with certain exemptions.

#### EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

*SEC. 408. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), should remain in effect for fiscal year 2027.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 408. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### FUNDING PROHIBITION

*SEC. 409. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.*

*(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 409. The provision prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish computer networks that allow access to pornography websites.

### HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

*SEC. 410. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the "Secretary concerned"), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies.*

*(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of an approved non-profit organization, an approved individual, an approved foreign country; and a Federal, State, or local government agency.*

*(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, Public Law 92–195 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1332)).*

**Purpose:** Sec. 410. The provision authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to transfer excess wild horses and burros to other Federal, State, or local government agencies.

### FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

*SEC. 411. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2027" for "September 30, 2019".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 411. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

*SEC. 412. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.*

*(2) In this section, the term "iron and steel" products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

*SEC. 413. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior*

*firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.*

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

### LOCAL CONTRACTORS

*SEC. 414. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 414. The provision extends authority to Interior and Agriculture to when evaluating bids and proposals for certain types of contracts related to specific forest management activities, give consideration of local contractors who provide employment and training for dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community when awarding Federal contracts.

### SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

*SEC. 415. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 415. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

*SEC. 416. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, 2027" for "September 30, 2019".*

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

**FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION**

*SEC. 417. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2019".*

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

**TRIBAL LEASES**

*SEC. 418. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law 93-638, as amended (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 418. The provision clarifies Federal agency authorities regarding the timing of 105(l) leases in that leases shall be prorated based on the date of receipt.

**FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND**

*SEC. 419. The authority provided under the heading "Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund" in title I of division A of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, is further amended by inserting "fiscal year 2027" for "fiscal year 2026" each place it appears.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 419. The provision extends existing authority through FY 2027.

**SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS**

*SEC. 420. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as "small, remote incinerator" units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 420. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

*SEC. 421. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.*

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

### TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

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

**Purpose:** Sec. 422. The provision provides the Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture authority to transfer or allocate funds to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects authorized under the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152).

### PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

*SEC. 423. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 423. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### FUNDING PROHIBITION

*SEC. 424. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.*

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

### FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP

*SEC. 425. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended, is further amended in subsections (a), (b), and (c) by striking "2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024" each place it appears and inserting "calendar years 2021 through 2026 and each calendar year thereafter".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 425. This provision amends the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act to extend the waiver of the premium pay cap limitation for wildland fire personnel permanently.

### ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

*SEC. 426. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2027" for "December 24, 2022".*

**Purpose:** Sec. 426. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### LAVA RIDGE WIND PROJECT

*SEC. 427. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the purpose of issuing a right-of-way, or processing or approving any notice to proceed or related action, to approve any construction or operational activities relating to the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way authorization.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 427. This provision prohibits the use of funds to issue a right-of-way, process or approve any notice to proceed with any construction or operational activities relating to the Lava Ridge Wind Project right-of-way authorization.

### LIMITATION

*SEC. 428. If requested by the claimant of any mining claim located within the area covered by Public Land Order 7921, the Bureau of Land Management shall prioritize completion of a validity determination for such claim. The Bureau of Land Management shall strive to complete any such validity determination not later than 3 years of receipt of the request.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 428. This provision requires the Bureau of Land Management to prioritize completion of a validity determination for any mining claims located within the area covered by Public Land Order 7921.

### WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*SEC. 429. In addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112-272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 429. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

### TRIBAL AGREEMENTS

*SEC. 430 Notwithstanding sections 106(b)(2) and 516(a) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5325(b)(2), 5396(a)), the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Interior may reduce the amount of funds provided under the terms of a self-determination contract or compact entered into under that Act if--(1) the approval of an increase to the amount of funds that would otherwise be required under the terms of such contract or compact was made pursuant to section 507(b) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 5387(b)) or section 900.18 or 1000.179 of title 25, Code of Federal Regulations; and (2) the amount of the reduction does not exceed the amount of the increase.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 430. The provision enables the agencies to make adjustments to proposals deemed approved or agreed to by the Secretary.

### OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

#### SEC. 431. (a) MODIFICATION

(1) *In general. Subsection 12(f) of the Navajo Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, Public Law 93–531, as amended, is further amended—*

*(A) by striking "cease to exist when the President determines that its functions have been fully discharged" and inserting "terminate effective September 30, 2026"; and*

*(B) by inserting at the end of the subsection the following new sentence: "Upon termination, the Secretary shall assume any remaining functions or responsibilities of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) authorized by the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including functions or responsibilities of ONHIR relating to certified relocation applications and appeals pending as of the date of the enactment of this Act, beneficiary support services, warranty and repair obligations for relocation homes, and records management."*

(2) *Effective Date. The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.*

#### (b) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS

(1) *In general, nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section affects*

*(A) The application or effect of any Federal law other than the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 640d et seq.), as amended by subsection (a); or*

*(B) Any limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under any Federal law or regulation other than the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 640d et seq.), as amended.*

(2) *REFERENCES IN OTHER LAWS. An express reference to the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 640d et seq.) contained in any other Federal law shall be considered to be a reference to that Act, as amended by subsection (a).*

**Purpose:** Sec. 431. The provision provides a termination date of September 30, 2026 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (OHNIR) and transfers any remaining relevant functions or responsibilities continuing after the termination date to the Secretary of the Interior.

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

*SEC. 432. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide a report to Congress detailing the projects or activities for which amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund were allocated for fiscal year 2027.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 432. The provision requires the development of a report on the projects and activities of the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

**REALLOCATION OF FUNDS, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND**

*SEC. 433. If any portion of a project specified under the accounts titled "Land Acquisition Projects" and "Forest Legacy Projects" in fiscal years 2021 through 2026 is intended to be carried out within the Federal land unit or project boundary but outside the boundary of the project as described in the project data sheet submitted from the Secretary of Agriculture to Congress, not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary of Agriculture expends amounts on the project, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide written notice to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of such expenditure.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 433. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

**EXPANSION OF HAZARDOUS FUELS MITIGATION AUTHORITIES**

*SEC. 434. (a) During the period covered by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may utilize applicable emergency procedures under section 46.150 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, section 402.05 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and section 800.12 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, or superseding regulations for such sections, for actions involving hazardous fuels mitigation, including the use of targeted grazing, to address significant imminent wildland fire threats posed by high fuel loads, as well as wildland fire threats to highly-valued ecosystems and critical oil and gas infrastructure. The use of such procedures is hereby ratified and deemed consistent with the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, and section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536), as applicable.*

*(b) The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.), as amended, shall be applied—*

(1) in section 603(c) (16 U.S.C. 6591b(c))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by substituting "10,000" for "3,000"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by substituting the following: "in the wildland urban interface;"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by substituting the following: "(B) outside the wildland-urban interface that are of high hazard;"; and

(II) by inserting after subparagraph (B), as substituted, the following: "(C) within existing fuels reduction areas; (D) within Sage Grouse habitat; (E) within USFWS designated critical habitat; (F) within Giant Sequoia and Redwood ecosystems or areas adjacent to these ecosystems; (G) within surface drinking water watersheds, including tribal water supplies and systems; (H) adjacent to or within 1 mile of energy infrastructure; or (I) impacted by insect and disease outbreaks.";

(2) in section 605(c)(1) (16 U.S.C. 6591d(c)(1)), by substituting "10,000" for "3,000"; and

(3) in section 606(g)(1) (16 U.S.C. 6591e(g)(1)), by substituting "10,000" for "4,500".

(c) Section 40806(d)(1) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (16 U.S.C. 6592b(d)(1)) shall be applied by substituting "10,000" for "3,000".

**Purpose:** Sec. 434. This provision allows Interior to use emergency authorities to further increase hazardous fuels mitigation (including grazing) on high-hazard lands, certain highly-valued ecosystems (e.g., critical habitat), and areas around critical oil and gas infrastructure. In addition, this provision increases the number of acres of Interior-administered and USDA-administered lands that are categorically excluded from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

#### FOREST SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN ACES PROGRAM

SEC. 435. Section 8302(b) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 3851a(b)) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, 2027" for "October 1, 2023".

**Purpose:** Sec. 435. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

**TRANSFER OF FUNDS, WILDLAND FIRE**

*SEC. 436. Contingent upon the enactment of legislation consolidating the wildland fire programs of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in order to implement an orderly transition to the U.S. Wildland Fire Service, may transfer funds among and between appropriations of the Departments and agencies affected by the reorganization.*

**Purpose:** Sec. 436. This provision authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer funds among and between the two departments and agencies—contingent upon the enactment of legislation consolidating the wildland fire programs of Interior and USDA—to implement an orderly transition.