

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

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2021

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

FISCAL YEAR 2021 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

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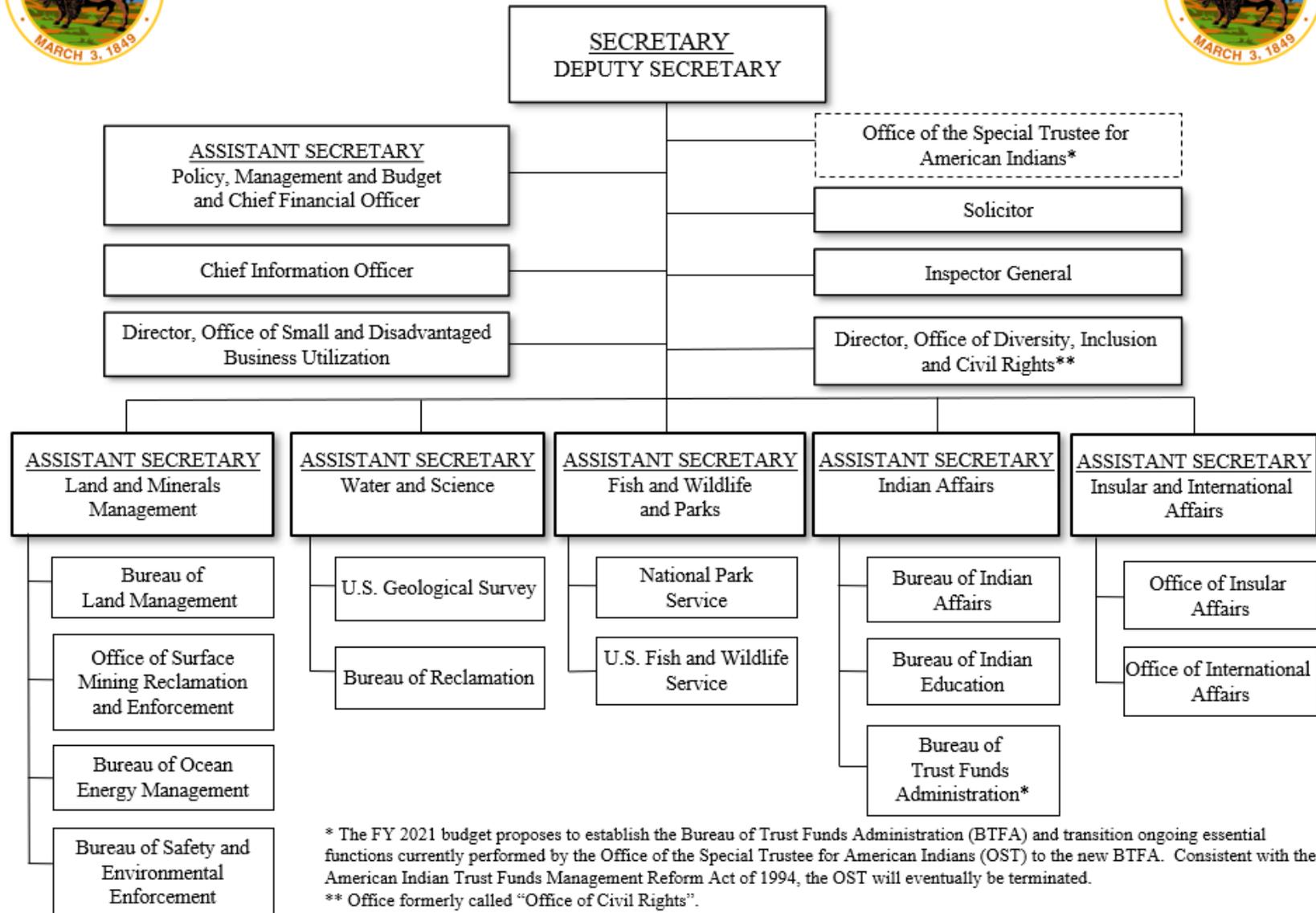
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Overview

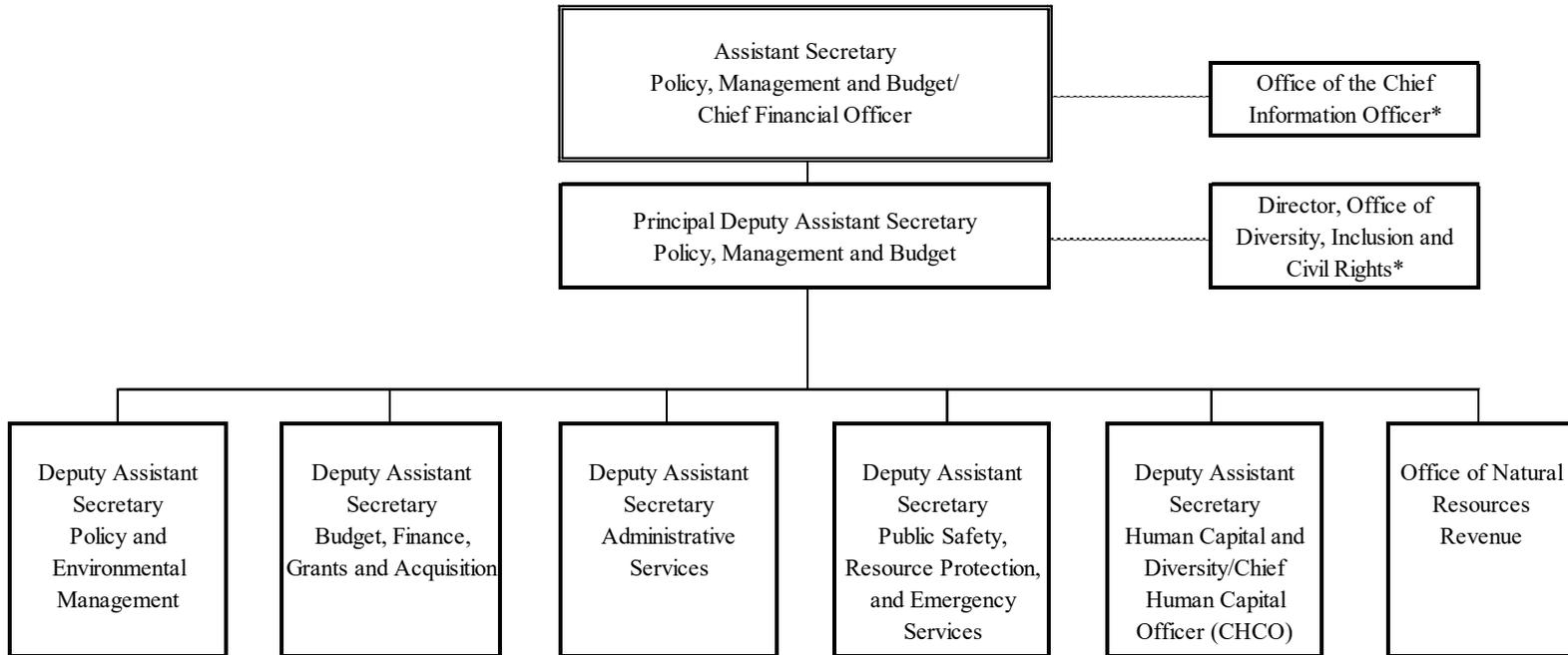


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR





Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget



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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS****Overview**

The Department of the Interior (DOI) conserves and manages the Nation’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 to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper. Interior is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation’s lands, managing national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands and assisting States, Tribes, and other stakeholders in managing natural and cultural resources.

Delivering Interior’s mission creates economic benefits for the Nation, through both direct investment and facilitating private sector activities and contributions. According to the Department of the Interior’s current Economic Report, in 2018, Interior’s lands generated roughly \$315 billion in total economic output across the country. Interior also grants access to public lands and offshore areas for conventional and renewable energy development. In FY 2018, DOI lands and waters produced nearly one-fifth of the Nation’s energy, generating roughly \$150 billion in economic output, which included \$7.9 billion in direct energy revenue disbursements to States and the Treasury.

President Trump has been clear in his direction and priorities, setting ambitious goals challenging Federal agencies—through governmentwide Executive Orders (EOs) and Presidential memoranda—to deliver better results. Interior has worked consistently to implement the President’s agenda for the Department. Investments outlined in the President’s 2021 budget will allow Interior to advance the objectives articulated in Presidential directives.

The 2021 budget advances key Presidential priorities, including DOI’s Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce, investments in active forest and rangeland management to better protect communities from fire, increase access to broadband in rural areas, energy independence, advance critical minerals development, regulatory reform, and satisfy law enforcement needs in Tribal communities. While investing in key areas, this budget also supports the Administration’s broader fiscal objectives through targeted reforms and program reductions.

In 2021, Interior will continue to make important operational reforms—revisiting outdated and redundant processes and regulations, strengthening Interior’s ethical culture, and transforming internal administrative operations to deliver better service to customers and employees.

In 2021, Interior proposes several targeted investments to advance specific objectives and delivery tangible results including the following:

- Bolstering Interior’s capability to address the wildfire seasons

- Investing in proactive forest and fuels management activities to reduce wildfire risk
- Supporting a broadband access initiative to expand coverage in rural and Tribal areas
- Proposing a more sustainable Wild Horse and Burro management strategy
- Investing in U.S. energy and a secure and reliable supply of critical minerals
- Expanding public access to Interior's lands for hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation
- Addressing the problem of missing and murdered indigenous people in Indian Country
- Promoting conservation stewardship focused on recovery and collaborative partnerships
- Being a good neighbor, continuing support for Payments in Lieu of Taxes relied upon by communities across the country
- Implementing important internal reforms in regulation and processes, ethics, workplace culture, Freedom of Information Act programs, and innovation through administrative shared services

The President's 2021 budget carries forward two significant legislative proposals related to Interior: a package of legislative reforms to improve forest management and reduce wildfire risk; and legislation to establish a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund, to address infrastructure needs on our public lands and at Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools.

The budget also proposes new appropriations language in 2021. The 2021 budget establishes a new indefinite appropriation account to be used to fund lease agreements established under the authority of Section 105 (l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The account would be available to fund both Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BIE 105(l) lease agreements. The 2021 budget proposes additional legislative language to improve management of these leases through the establishment of standardized procedures for receiving and processing lease requests.

The 2021 budget also proposes to amend Section 419 of Division D of the 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act regarding the humane transfer and treatment of animals managed through the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) Wild Horse and Burro program. Proposed changes would clarify the bureau's authority regarding the sterilization of animals as part of a comprehensive strategy to address the current, unsustainable program.

Improving Government Services

President Trump issued Executive Order 13781 to modernize and reform the executive branch, and Interior is leading the way, developing and executing strategies to streamline processes and better serve the American people. Interior has made significant progress to support the nine principal management objectives for Federal agencies outlined in the President's Management Agenda as follows:

- Modernize Information Technology to increase productivity and security
- Leveraging data as a strategic asset
- Developing a workforce for the 21st Century
- Improving customer experience with Federal service

- Sharing quality services
- Shifting from low value to high value work
- Category Management – leveraging common contracts and best practices to drive savings and efficiencies
- Results-oriented accountability for grants
- Getting payments right

Delivering Better Customer Service—Interior achieved significant progress in 2019 in delivering better service and improving Interior operations and customer service. The Department launched a three-pronged reorganization effort: common regions, operations closer to customers, and increased use of shared services to improve operations. Each of those objectives focuses on a stronger Interior to better meet the challenges of the next 100 years.

Interior consolidated 49 regions across the Department into 12 new Interior regions, establishing the same regional structure across all Interior bureaus except the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee. To implement this new structure, Interior established Field Special Assistants in each of the new regions. The Field Special Assistants are on the ground coordinating regional efforts, encouraging bureau collaboration, and leveraging the new regional structure to innovate administrative processes and encourage expansion of shared services across regions.

To improve programmatic responsiveness and overall customer service, in 2019, Interior launched the relocation of the Bureau of Land Management, shifting bureau resources closer to the majority of BLM’s customers, who are out West. Interior moved many of the headquarters functions of the Bureau of Land Management to Grand Junction, Colorado—closer to BLM’s program operations and customers—and shifted more program operations and positions to BLM’s State Field Offices. The relocation of the BLM will be completed in 2020. Fully implemented, the relocation will transform the BLM into a more field-focused organization—in step with regional land management concerns and more responsive to its customers—and establish centers of excellence throughout the West.

At the same time, Interior completed third-party comprehensive evaluations of three key, Departmentwide administrative functions—Information Technology, Procurement, and Human Capital Services—to identify opportunities to improve and increase the use of shared services across the Department. Armed with insight from the evaluations and with feedback from those implementing the new Interior regions, Interior piloted an IT interoperability initiative in the Alaska Region. The pilot successfully enabled Interior employees to easily connect to Interior’s network, bureau resources, and local printers at any Interior location, while keeping internal networks secure from non-Interior managed devices. The pilot demonstrated a solution that addressed a significant barrier to collaboration across Interior organizations in the regions—for example, making it easier for Interior firefighting operations to coordinate work in the field.

The 2021 budget assumes the successful completion of the DOI reorganization in 2020 with ongoing support for reforms incorporated directly into bureau budgets. The 2021 budget includes \$1.5 million in

the Office of the Secretary to support Field Special Assistants in the Interior regions and continues to implement shared services and Departmentwide efficiencies as part of *Efficiency 2020*.

Modernizing, Implementing Innovation, and Leveraging Shared Services—The use of shared services is taking hold across the Federal Government because it makes economic and managerial sense for large operations to adopt common solutions for standard enterprise functions.

Administrative shared services will continue to be a vital component of DOI’s modernization efforts in 2021. Interior is collaborating with other Federal agencies and working across Interior to improve operations and meet mission needs.

As an example, the 2021 budget continues agency wide efforts to provide transparency, reduce duplicative grants, and streamline grants management processes. In 2019, Interior established the Office of Grants Management to provide leadership, guidance, and consultation services to strengthen management of grants, cooperative agreements, and financial assistance. The Office works to ensure consistent policies and operations across the Department, which in turn will ensure the responsible use of the roughly \$6.0 billion awarded annually by Interior and increase accountability and transparency. Interior also published the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) to strengthen grants management, including requirements that address conflict of interest and data disclosure, and established a DOI Financial Assistance Certification and Appointment Program to standardize and professionalize the financial assistance occupational series.

As part of this effort, Interior is deploying GrantSolutions, a shared service managed by the Department of Health and Human Services. GrantSolutions is an end-to-end grants management system, which will improve processing and tracking of grants and cooperative agreements. The 2021 budget includes \$6.1 million to cover operating costs of the GrantSolutions enterprise system, budgeted directly in the bureau budgets based on an algorithm of use factors.

Interior is taking an aggressive, enterprise wide approach to modernize IT systems, enhance IT security, and improve technology business management. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is implementing GSA’s Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions agency-wide to improve the Department’s network infrastructure and provide a modern platform for our IT services and cloud email and collaboration. This investment lays the technology foundation needed to improve communication and collaboration across Interior bureaus and with our customers.

In 2021, Interior will also continue efforts to improve data management across the Department. Interior is implementing a strategy to leverage data across the agency to enable evidence-based policy making and better accomplish administrative and program missions. In 2020, the Department will continue to create a searchable comprehensive data inventory identifying assets by mission and also by category, such as records, and privacy or controlled unclassified information. This work enables Interior to align data governance with program mission priorities to improve data interoperability across Interior in areas such as energy development, production, and revenue; and with recreation opportunities.

Implementing *Efficiency 2020*—Interior is continuing efforts begun in 2019 to improve delivery of administrative operations to benefit employees and customers through *Efficiency 2020*. The Department

is leveraging resources to modernize and transform Interior's administrative services to achieve long-term cost avoidance, which benefits Interior's mission programs. Simpler, smarter, and faster operations will produce meaningful and lasting change that stands the test of time.

Reform efforts focus on three areas: human capital, procurement, and information technology. The 2021 budget includes \$13.7 million within appropriated Working Capital Fund programs to implement efficiencies such as these, which were initiated in 2019 and 2020:

- Reduce the number of human resource policies across Interior bureaus to eliminate redundancy and reduce confusion about the applicability of policies. A new Human Resources Review Board reduced the number of human resource policy documents across Interior bureaus by 52 percent in 2019.
- Increase the use of standardized position descriptions across the Department to reduce the time to initiate hiring actions and share them across bureaus. In 2019, Interior developed standardized position descriptions for 60 fire positions across the agency, this work continues in 2020 and 2021.
- Implement a single, enterprise wide talent acquisition system, USA Staffing, a shared service offered by the Office of Personnel Management. Once in place, Interior's human resource managers will more efficiently recruit, evaluate, assess, certify, select, and onboard employees, with common libraries for position descriptions and metrics dashboards to manage and track workload progress.
- Create an electronic storefront where Interior employees can request the IT equipment and other products they need, while the Department leverages savings and efficiencies through the use of enterprise wide procurements.
- Establish scalable and consistent end-user IT support services to support a single seamless helpdesk ticketing system for shared network resources.
- Incorporate robotic process automation to reduce processing times and errors in repetitive work, starting with contract closeout processes.
- Implement an agency wide account for routine online purchases to increase transparency and save money on purchase card transactions.
- Create a single, enterprise wide electronic library of common templates and resources used in the acquisition process to help improve the efficiency of procurement processing.

Reforming Workplace Culture—Promoting and maintaining a culture of ethics is key to employee morale, productivity, and trust. In a 2018 report, the U.S Government Accountability Office outlined the indirect costs that agencies incur when employee misconduct goes unaddressed—including corrosive effects on other employees' morale, higher employee turnover, reduced productivity, and lower employee commitment to their work or agency. The Merit Systems Protection Board has also noted in its reporting on sexual harassment that “there is no corner of the Government wherein the Nation can afford to tolerate conduct that diminishes productivity [and] erodes morale.”

Interior is working to change our workplace culture. The Department has taken steps to address sexual harassment and provide a safe work environment by conducting surveys, issuing policy, conducting investigations into sexual harassment allegations, requiring training, establishing an advisory hotline, and

developing a tracking system. Building on the comprehensive anti-harassment program issued in the 2018 *Prevention and Elimination of Harassing Conduct* personnel bulletin, in 2019, the Department created a Workplace Culture Transformation Advisory Council to advance comprehensive culture change. The Council's work focuses on addressing issues raised in the annual Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey administered across the agency—including antiharassment efforts, building positive work relationships, and building career paths across bureaus. In 2020, the Council is sponsoring 72 in-person training sessions and developing online training focused on preventing harassment and increasing respect, sensitivity, and inclusion in the workplace.

In 2020, DOI University will deploy a customized onboarding course designed to acclimate individuals who are newly hired or transferred from within to new positions. The course will focus on creating a culture of acceptance, introduce the DOI values, and ensure new employees have the tools and information needed to become effective contributors to the Department.

Interior is implementing comprehensive change across the previously largely independent bureau ethics programs. Secretary Bernhardt has made it clear he is committed to transform Interior's ethics program, noting comments in Inspector General investigations over the years highlighting a culture "that did not embrace necessary ethical standards, which erodes the public's faith in our work."

Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary's Order 3375 in 2019, to significantly improve Interior's ethics program by restructuring and realigning ethics personnel and clarifying roles and responsibilities. Secretary's Order 3375 doubles the number of ethics officials hired since 2017 and restructures the ethics program by unifying disparate bureau ethics programs into a centrally-managed office. The Order streamlines the reporting structure for ethics personnel, establishes the Departmental Ethics Office, and clarifies roles and responsibilities for the Department's employees. As of August 2019, the Department had increased the number of full-time career ethics professionals to 55, more than double the 21 ethics staff members in 2017. The 2021 budget fully implements the Secretary's Order by proposing to consolidate ethics staffing and funds from across Interior to the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor budget. The 2021 budget shifts \$14.9 million from bureaus and offices to the Office of Solicitor to fully support the Departmental Ethics Office.

The 2021 budget also fully supports Secretary's Order 3378, Improving the Department of the Interior Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Program. The budget includes \$1.9 million to support a FOIA Office in the Office of the Solicitor to provide greater coordination, tracking, training, and support related to FOIA requests and litigation across Interior.

The budget request supports the President's Management Agenda Workforce Cross-Agency Priority Goal #3, Developing a Workforce for the 21st Century. The Department will support strategic recognition through the year, address workforce challenges, and recognize high performance employees and those employees with talent critical to mission achievement. The budget assumes agency pay for performance efforts increase one percentage point for non-Senior Executive Service (SES)/Senior Leader (SL)/Scientific or Professional (ST) salary spending.

Information Technology Security—Interior relies on complex, interconnected IT systems to carry out its daily operations. The Department spends about \$1.2 billion annually on IT systems to support bureau

operations and programs. In 2019, Interior continued the successful implementation of the Federal Information Technology and Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) and addressed statutory requirements to strengthen the centralized role of the Chief Information Officer to include review of all proposed IT budget matters. These actions are helping to implement an aggressive enterprise wide approach to support IT modernization, IT security enhancement, and technology business management. The 2021 budget includes \$18.0 million for Department-wide cybersecurity activities through the appropriated Working Capital Fund. This investment will accelerate Interior's compliance with Department of Homeland Security-directed Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) cybersecurity requirements.

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Departmental Operations

Total 2021 Budget Request

(in thousands of dollars)

Budget Authority	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request
Current	124,673	131,832	127,938
Permanent	2,434,492	2,674,619	3,773,375
Total	2,559,165	2,806,451	3,901,313
<i>FTEs</i>	469	474	468

The Department of the Interior conserves and manages the Nation'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 to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities; deliver services to Interior's bureaus and offices; and operate unique cross-cutting functions that do not logically fit elsewhere. The Office of the Secretary (OS) provides executive leadership for the Department through the development of policy, legislation, and the annual budget. OS also provides administrative services such as finance, information resources, acquisition, and human resources. OS manages Interior's administrative appeals functions through the Office of Hearings and Appeals and centrally appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO).

The 2021 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$127.9 million in current appropriations. The 2021 request for OS supports priority operations, services, and management functions which includes oversight and leadership to implement the President's Management Agenda nine goals at Interior. The primary focus of this effort is to modernize processes, practices, and IT systems to better leverage technology and improve efficiency and customer service across the Department. The 2021 budget continues to support agency-wide policy coordination and leadership to innovate in areas including human capital, acquisition, financial management, and enterprise business management IT systems and infrastructure – including operation of the enterprise-wide GrantSolutions system.

The 2021 budget request for Departmental Operations includes \$1.5 million for Field Special Assistants (FSAs) supporting the 12 Interior regions. OS provides direct support and oversight for the FSAs as they work to promote collaboration across Interior's bureaus and the use of shared administrative services across the agency.

The budget includes administrative savings (-\$5.8 million) realized from efforts to shrink the OS footprint within the Main Interior Building. The budget also proposes to transfer \$619,000 to support the consolidation of ethics activities to the Departmental Ethics Office within the Office of the Solicitor.

The 2021 budget maintains the Department's commitment to provide effective valuation services to Indian Country through the consolidated Appraisal and Valuation Services Office. The budget adjusts the request for Federal land acquisition-related activities of AVSO, consistent with Interior's policy to prioritize resources to take care of existing assets rather than acquire new areas.

The 2021 budget for Departmental Operations supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$3.7 million are fully funded.

Department-wide Programs

The Office of the Secretary manages five Department-wide programs.

- The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located.
- 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 to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.9 billion in 2018, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.
- The Central Hazardous Materials Fund provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances.
- The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all the Department's restoration efforts for affected resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment.
- The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on Federal lands. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within Interior and with the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service.

The Office of the Secretary also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, the Interior Franchise Fund, and the agency-wide Financial and Business Management System. The budgets for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program and the Wildland Fire Management Program are presented in separate individual Congressional Justifications.

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

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program makes 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. The PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have also been used to help build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

The 2021 budget proposes \$442.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), under CFR Title 30 – Mineral Resources, is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and timely disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$11.7 billion in 2019, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The 2021 budget requests \$148.5 million for ONRR's receipts management programs. The request maintains ONRR's essential revenue management functions, which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases. The 2021 budget continues ONRR's multiyear effort to modernize its core system, the Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS). The modernization effort will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to deploy new technologies as they become available and will allow ONRR to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs. The budget includes funding for ONRR to support Osage Trust Accounting activities pending a final rulemaking. ONRR estimates the budget will support total staffing of 619 full-time equivalents in 2021.

The 2021 budget for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget assumes a transfer of \$260,000 associated with current office ethics activities. The budget also includes \$67,235 to support operations and maintenance of an enterprise-wide grants management and tracking system, GrantSolutions.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.2 million are fully funded.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act known as the Superfund statute. 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. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$116.0 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$755.2 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

The 2020 budget request is \$1.9 million to support CHF program management and legal staff. CHF estimates the budget will support staffing of four full-time equivalents. Recoveries from PRPs will fund remediation projects. CHF will fund the highest priority remediation projects based on the availability of recoveries and focus resources on remediation projects with viable PRPs. During the transition from appropriated funds to a greater reliance on funds recovered from PRPs, the program will continue to conduct internal control reviews, prioritization of projects, financial management activities, and technical support.

The 2021 request reflects an adjustment for completion of a one-time competitive grant program to fund decontamination and remediation of facilities at land-grant universities subjected to radium contamination by actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines. The 2021 budget does not request additional funding for this activity.

The 2021 budget for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund supports the Administration's priority workforce goal to incentivize employee performance to better recognize high performing employee contributions to mission achievement across the office. In 2021, the Department proposes to consolidate all agency ethics staffing and funding within the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor. The 2021 budget assumes a transfer of \$2,000 associated with current office ethics activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$18,000 are fully funded.

Working Capital Fund

Direct Appropriation

Working Capital Fund – Appropriated Fund Request

The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers. The budget includes \$78.5 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Maintaining Financial and Business Operations—The 2020 budget includes \$46.8 million for the

operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System. The request includes funding required for steady-state operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated financial system of record.

Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity Posture—The 2021 budget includes \$18.0 million to continue to strengthen the Department's cybersecurity systems and processes. The Department remains focused on its capability to quickly address significant cybersecurity requirements. The request continues to support Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation requirements to identify, isolate, and quantify cyber threats. The budget includes funding to accelerate the implementation of a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This investment will allow the Department to address an Interior Office of Inspector General recommendation to accelerate SIEM implementation and to comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), which stipulates that agency leadership must take remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats.

Shared Services—The 2021 budget proposes \$13.7 million for Shared Services projects to optimize business practices for a shared environment, support operational decision making through reporting, enable region-wide security, and train users. The 2021 budget request proposes to invest in projects focused on streamlining business processes (such as Human Resources, Acquisition, and Information Technology), increasing the use of shared services, enhancing technology solutions, and implementing Category Management principles for DOI's business functions.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund—Estimated collections for 2021 total \$208.6 million for centralized billing and \$369.9 million for direct-billed activities.

Fixed Costs—There are no fixed costs associated with the Working Capital Fund.

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 and financial services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

FY 2018-2022 Department of the Interior Strategic Plan

The Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2018-2022 emphasizes key mission areas and goals that are most critical across the Department, including a set of agency priority goals that relate to the Secretary's top priorities for management attention. Similarly, the Plan employs key performance measures that capture the results of efforts to implement those strategies across bureaus that will lead to the achievement of an integrated set of goals. This information informs the Department's ability to manage, providing insights that guide planning for programs, infrastructure, human capital, information technology, acquisition, and funding. The Strategic Plan's goals and strategies filter down to the individual level, providing a connection of individual achievement to that of the organization. The Department's accompanying Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R) provides insight into the next level of information to implement the goals reflected in the Strategic Plan, along with corresponding funding estimates, performance targets and strategic actions through FY 2021, and performance results through FY 2019. This information also provides a more readily understandable assessment of performance across the Department, thereby increasing transparency and accountability to the American public. The Office of the Secretary 2021 budget continues to improve performance by:

- Utilizing common goals, strategies, performance measures, and related management processes to make it easier for bureaus and offices to work together to achieve shared missions.
- Improving human resources management and processes to help provide a capable workforce to achieve the Department's missions.
- Linking goals to budget and financial resources, thus improving efficiency and providing more comprehensive data to support decision-making and organizational effectiveness.
- Implementing and maintaining a Department-wide inventory of Interior facilities and their condition, to ensure funds are prioritized to meet the most essential maintenance and rehabilitation needs.
- Achieving economies of scale in information technology purchases by adopting modern Department-wide systems, and focusing resulting savings towards on-the-ground mission delivery.
- Improving the security of our IT systems to ensure Interior's mission and service to the public are not impacted by security breaches.
- Continually seeking methods to achieve economies through process improvement, strategic sourcing, and enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the use of partners' capabilities.

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Departmental Operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Appropriation Language Sheet****Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations**

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, [~~\$131,832,000~~]~~\$127,938,000~~, to remain available until September 30, [~~2021~~]~~2022~~; of which no less than \$1,000,000 shall be for the hiring of additional personnel to assist the Department with its compliance responsibilities under 5 U.S.C. 552]; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; 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; and of which [~~\$10,000,000~~]~~\$8,190,000~~ for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and shall remain available until expended; and of which [~~\$11,061,000~~]~~\$11,204,000~~ 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 [~~Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians~~] *Bureau of Trust Funds Administration* "Federal Trust Programs" account: *Provided further*, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year [~~2020~~]~~2021~~, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Justification of Proposed Language Changes****Appropriation: Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations**

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[;of which no less than \$1,000,000 shall be for the hiring of additional personnel to assist the Department with its compliance responsibilities under 5 U.S.C. 552]

This change removes language included in the 2020 appropriation providing \$1,000,000 for additional FOIA personnel. The 2021 budget request for the Office of the Solicitor includes additional funding for FOIA activities, continuing the Department's commitment to align its policies and processes with FOIA's twin goals of transparency and openness.

2. Deletion of Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) and insert Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)

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 [Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians] *Bureau of Trust Funds Administration* "Federal Trust Programs" account:

This change reflects the Departments proposal to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and transition ongoing critical functions currently performed by OST to the new BTFA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations**

Appropriation language and citations:

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

43 U.S.C. 1451, 1457

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

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

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

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

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

All functions of all other officers of the Department of the Interior and all functions of all agencies and employees of such Department were, with the two exceptions, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, with power vested in the Secretary to authorize their performance or the performance of any of the

Secretary's functions by any of such offices, agencies and employees. Under 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, 2022;

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2022.

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 \$8,190,000 for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$8,190,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account to support valuations of lands and minerals. The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (formerly Office of Valuation Services) provides appraisal services in support of land acquisition and other programs for the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service.

7. and of which \$11,204,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$11,204,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account to fund Indian land appraisals. The Office of Appraisal Services under the Office of the Special Trustee was transferred to the Office of the Secretary and consolidated with the Office of Valuation Services to become the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office in 2018. The 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.

8. 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.

9. Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2021, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Appropriation Language Sheet****Administrative Provisions**

For fiscal year [2020]2021, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: *Provided*, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: *Provided further*, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Administrative Provisions**

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For fiscal year 2021, up to \$400,000 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 for fiscal year 2021 to use no more than \$400,000 of the appropriation for the PILT program for administration and oversight of the program, which is consistent with prior year authority.

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

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

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

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

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

This clause provides authority to adjust an authorized 2021 payment to correct for the under- or over-payment to a unit of local government in a prior year.

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

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

Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2021 Request
Appropriation: Departmental Operations						
Leadership and Administration	97,398	102,356	+3,024	+0	-5,907	99,473
Executive Direction	22,484	23,478	+481	+0	+500	24,459
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,651	7,799	+186	+0	+0	7,985
Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Management	16,240	17,592	+399	+0	0	17,991
Human Capital and Strategic Development	6,933	7,108	+171	+0	0	7,279
Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services	3,609	3,907	+89	+0	+0	3,996
Technology and Business Services	3,724	3,810	+93	+0	+0	3,903
Central Services	36,757	38,662	+1,605	+0	-6,407	33,860
Management Services	27,275	29,476	+628	+0	-1,639	28,465
Office of Hearings and Appeals	6,987	6,899	+220	+0	+361	7,480
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	18,704	21,061	+372	+0	-2,039	19,394
<i>Federal Lands (Derived from LWCF)</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>-1,810</i>	<i>8,190</i>
<i>Indian Country (General Fund)</i>	<i>9,704</i>	<i>11,061</i>	<i>+372</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>-229</i>	<i>11,204</i>
USBM Worker's Compensation	379	327	+0	+0	-41	286
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,205	1,189	+36	+0	+80	1,305
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	124,673	131,832	+3,652	+0	-7,546	127,938

Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019	2020 Enacted		Fixed	Internal		Program		2021 Request		Change from	
	Actual	FTE	Amount	Costs & Related (+/-)	FTE	Amount (+/-)	FTE	Amount (+/-)	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriation: Departmental Operations												
Leadership and Administration												
Executive Direction	22,484	112	23,478	+481	+0	+0	+0	+500	112	24,459	+0	+981
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,651	43	7,799	+186	+0	+0	+0	+0	43	7,985	+0	+186
Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition Management	16,240	84	17,592	+399	+0	+0	+0	+0	84	17,991	+0	+399
Human Capital and Strategic Development	6,933	39	7,108	+171	+0	+0	+0	+0	39	7,279	+0	+171
Public Safety, Resource Protection, and Emergency Services	3,609	16	3,907	+89	+0	+0	+0	+0	16	3,996	+0	+89
Technology and Business Services	3,724	17	3,810	+93	+0	+0	+0	+0	17	3,903	+0	+93
Central Services	36,757	0	38,662	+1,605	+0	+0	+0	-6,407	0	33,860	+0	-4,802
Total, Leadership and Administration	97,398	311	102,356	+3,024	0	0	0	-5,907	311	99,473	0	-2,883
Management Services												
Office of Hearings and Appeals	6,987	38	6,899	+220	+0	+0	+0	+361	38	7,480	+0	+581
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	18,704	117	21,061	+372	+0	+0	-6	-2,039	111	19,394	-6	-1,667
<i>Federal Lands (LWCF Derived)</i>	9,000	58	10,000	+0	+0	+0	-6	-1,810	52	8,190	-6	-1,810
<i>Indian Country (General Fund)</i>	9,704	59	11,061	+372	+0	+0	+0	-229	59	11,204	+0	+143
U.S. Bureau of Mines Worker's Compensation	379	0	327	+0	+0	+0	+0	-41	0	286	+0	-41
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,205	8	1,189	+36	+0	+0	+0	+80	8	1,305	+0	+116
Total, Management Services	27,275	163	29,476	+628	+0	+0	-6	-1,639	157	28,465	-6	-1,011
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	124,673	474	131,832	+3,652	+0	+0	-6	-7,546	468	127,938	-6	-3,894

Office of the Secretary - Departmental Operations
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2020 Change	2020 to 2021 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between FY 2020 and FY 2021, from 2,096 hours in FY 2020 to 2,088 hours in FY 2021.	+290	-321
Pay Raise The President's Budget includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for the FY 2021.	+0	+1,294
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+170	+790
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects the final FY 2021 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.	+521	+831
Worker's Compensation Payments The change reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 2021 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+73	-56
Unemployment Compensation Payments 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.	+61	-155
Rental Payments The amount reflects 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 costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 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.	-281	+1,269

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, INTERIOR BUSINESS CENTER
AND DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Employee Count By Grade

	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Executive Level I.....	1	1	1
Executive Level II.....	0	1	1
Executive Level IV.....	5	6	6
subtotal.....	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
SES.....	74	74	74
AL-2-3 *.....	4	11	11
SL-0 **.....	23	27	27
subtotal.....	<u>27</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>
GS-15.....	294	300	299
GS-14.....	578	591	589
GS-13.....	695	710	708
GS-12.....	546	558	557
GS-11.....	206	210	209
GS-10.....	8	8	8
GS-9.....	156	159	159
GS-8.....	39	40	40
GS-7.....	134	137	137
GS-6.....	44	45	45
GS-5.....	36	37	37
GS-4.....	12	12	12
GS-3.....	2	2	3
GS-2.....	0	1	0
GS-1.....	1	0	0
subtotal.....	<u>2,751</u>	<u>2,810</u>	<u>2,803</u>
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	13	17	17
Total employment (actual / projected) at end of fiscal year.....	<u>2,871</u>	<u>2,947</u>	<u>2,940</u>

* AL - Administrative Law Judge

** SL - Administrative Judge & Senior Level

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Executive Direction

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	22,484	23,478	+481	0	+500	24,459	+981
FTE	112	112	0	0	0	112	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Field Special Assistants	+1,500	-0-
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Pilot	-1,000	-0-

Justification of Program Change

Field Special Assistants (+\$1.5 million/ 0 FTE)

The budget request includes \$1.5 million to support the assignment of Field Special Assistants (FSAs) to the Department's 12 Interior Regions. FSAs will be dedicated to ensuring long-term operational effectiveness of the new regional structure. FSAs, typically serving a 1-year assignment, will provide a clear and distinct point of contact for stakeholders to elevate, and seek prompt resolution on, issues that involve multiple Bureaus. Funding will be used to support FSA travel and other operating expenses. The key goals of the FSAs include:

- Enhancing cooperation and strengthening relationships with States, Tribes, local governments, and other key stakeholders within each Interior Region.
- Coordinating major intra/interagency efforts as assigned by the Secretary.
- Improving problem solving by expediently resolving jurisdictional conflicts within each Interior Region.
- Developing and focusing on shared priorities.

Freedom of Information Act (-\$1.0 million/ 0 FTE)

The 2020 enacted appropriation provided \$1.0 million to help the Department address its FOIA workload including backlog. The Department published revised FOIA regulations effective December 2019 to comply with FOIA case law and improve the quality and capacity of the work performed by its FOIA offices. In 2020, the Department is standing up a team to address FOIA workload, backlog, governance, training, and technology tools in the OS FOIA office. The 2021 budget request for the Office of the Solicitor includes an

additional \$1.9 million for FOIA activities, continuing the Department's commitment to align its policies and processes with FOIA's twin goals of transparency and openness.

Program Overview

The Executive Direction Program Element consists of the Secretary of the Interior's Immediate Office, the Secretary's staff offices, and Assistant Secretary Offices described below.

The Secretary of the Interior is the Administration's leading policy maker and spokesperson for the conservation and management of our Nation's public natural and cultural resources; the provision of scientific and other information about resources; the development of energy production on Federal lands and waters to support energy security and independence; and honoring special responsibilities and commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island communities.

The Department has a significant presence on the land and in the stewardship of the public's natural and cultural resources. Interior's bureaus and offices manage more than 480 million surface acres, 700 million subsurface acres, 760 million acres of submerged land in five Pacific marine national monuments, and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. The Department oversees responsible development of 19 percent of U.S. energy supplies, is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States, maintains relationships with 574 federally-recognized Tribes, and provides services to nearly two million American Indian and Alaska Native peoples. Interior operates and manages 419 national park units, 568 national wildlife refuges, and 71 national fish hatcheries. Department programs operate from 2,400 locations with about 70,000 employees and 370,000 volunteers.

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, infrastructure, land and water stewardship, recreation, upholding our trust responsibility to Tribes, 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 the Western Governors' Association, National Governors' Association natural resource committee, National Association of Counties' western board, and other associations to find ways to resolve issues through cooperation and partnerships. In addition, the office maintains working relationships with external constituent 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 ten bureaus and multiple offices in the Department; and provides the direction and leadership for ethical conduct, program effectiveness, and efficiency.

Secretary of the Interior's Staff Offices:

The Office of Executive Secretariat and Regulatory Affairs serves as the Department of the Interior's principal office that oversees and manages 1) executive correspondence, 2) regulatory affairs, 3) departmental directives, 4) committee management, 5) document production management, and 6) the Freedom of Information Act. The Office has varied responsibilities in each of these areas.

The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs discharges the duties of the Secretary of the Interior with the authority and direct responsibility for the congressional and legislative policies, programs, and activities of the Department. The Office serves as the Department of the Interior's primary liaison with Congressional Committees and individual Members of Congress, the White House, and other agencies within the Administration, communicating the views of the Department and the Secretary on congressional and legislative matters and providing for an effective interchange of information. The Office coordinates meetings with and briefings for Members of Congress and congressional staff and works with other offices to provide responses to congressional inquiries and requests for information. The Office is responsible for the preparation and confirmation of Departmental nominees, for the development of Administration legislation, and for the review and analysis of all legislative matters affecting Interior and its bureaus. This includes the development of the Department's views on: proposed legislation; testimony; reports; correspondence on legislation; responses to post-hearing questions; and any other written statement expressing views on legislative or oversight matters.

The Office of Communications serves as the trusted voice of the Department of the Interior — delivering timely, accurate, and vital information to the American people, Interior employees, members of the news media, and a variety of stakeholders. Communications oversees all public-facing materials — from website content and the Department's social media presence to audio-visual and video productions. It provides strategic guidance and coordination for all major policy announcements and communications initiatives from the Department, bureaus, and offices. This includes the development, planning, production, and evaluation of each plan. It provides a wide range of specific information activities such as the preparation and distribution of speeches for agency leadership, media alerts, news updates, news releases, press conferences, media briefings, and written content for public dissemination. Communications brings together communicators from across the Department to synchronize messages and share resources, saving taxpayers time and money. The Office serves as the keystone in telling the Interior story — highlighting important programs and the work being done for the benefit of all Americans.

The Office of Intergovernmental and External Affairs (OIEA) strengthens relationships between State and local partners and external stakeholders with the Office of the Secretary. The Office also serves as liaison for governmental and non-governmental partners in communicating with Interior's offices and the bureaus.

Assistant Secretary Offices:

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management (AS-LMM) oversees the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). The AS-LMM develops policies concerning public land management, resource use, and regulatory oversight and enforcement, and promotes their effective implementation by BLM, BOEM, BSEE, and OSMRE. Major objectives include:

- Promoting energy and critical minerals independence.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the land and minerals management bureaus.
- Serving as the primary Interior Department focal point for policy and regulatory development and coordination for national onshore and offshore minerals management activities, conventional and renewable resource development, public lands management, the regulation and oversight of coal mining, and the restoration of mined areas and those areas otherwise environmentally degraded and abandoned mine lands.
- Promoting the establishment of and adherence to appropriate program goals for assigned functions.
- Fostering appropriate consultation and coordination with all affected parties on assigned programs.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science (AS-WS) implements Interior policy and provides oversight for the projects and programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Central Utah Project Completion Act Office (CUPCA) for the purpose of accomplishing the agency missions and carrying out the priorities of the Secretary. Major objectives include:

- Coordinating and providing leadership on water storage and delivery.
- Serving as the Interior Department's focal point for national policy on water, hydropower, and science issues.
- Providing leadership on water supply conflicts and increasing storage capacity.
- Ensuring program goals are identified and results are measured against the Interior objectives they support.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the bureaus.
- Ensuring appropriate consultation, communication, and coordination with all affected parties in program and policy development and implementation.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks (AS-FWP) 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, Tribes, and other stakeholders. The AS-FWP has the lead responsibility within the Federal government for ensuring the protection and stewardship of lands and waters within the national park and wildlife refuge systems; preservation of cultural resources; and conservation of Federal trust species of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats, including those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. This responsibility entails a careful balancing of differing needs and viewpoints. The AS-FWP's decisions are guided by Administration policy, the National Park Service Organic Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Refuge Administration Act, among others.

The AS-FWP is responsible for developing and implementing policies to ensure the protection and accessibility of the many natural, cultural, and biological resources throughout the Nation. Major objectives include:

- 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 utilize.
- 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.
- Sustaining fish and wildlife populations, including endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and certain marine mammals.
- 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.
- Providing innovative mechanisms and incentives to conserve endangered species and enhance the effectiveness of conservation measures.
- Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural park resources.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA) 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), including the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations, 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. Major objectives include:

- Advising the Secretary on American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) policy issues.
- Providing leadership in consultations with Tribes, and serving as the Departmental official for intra- and inter-departmental coordination and liaison within the Executive branch on AIAN matters.

- Oversight of policy and economic development programs, including the Office of Self Governance, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, and Office of Federal Acknowledgment.
- Directing centralized administration, information resources, asset management, and other organizational support services.
- Providing centralized services to BIA and BIE 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.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary - Insular and International Affairs (AS-IIA) carries out the Department's responsibilities regarding the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI); the freely associated states (FAS); international technical engagement; and the coordination of the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal programs. The AS-IIA incorporates the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Office of International Affairs (INT), and the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC); promotes the economic, social, and political development of the U.S.-affiliated insular areas, and coordinates engagement on the Department's domestic responsibilities that extend beyond the borders of the United States. The AS-IIA 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 Office of Insular Affairs (OIA): The AS-IIA, 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 FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The AS-IIA, through OIA, works to strengthen local government capacities, economic, and health capacities in the aforementioned insular areas and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association to the three FAS. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIA's purview include American Samoa, Guam, the CNMI, and the USVI. Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. Additionally, the AS-IIA administers and oversees Federal assistance to the FAS: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau (Palau). Information on the Office of Insular Affairs is presented in a stand-alone Congressional Justification.

The Office of International Affairs (INT): The AS-IIA, through INT, supports the Secretary and other senior Departmental officials on international relations of strategic importance, in coordination with the State Department and the White House. INT coordinates with international counterparts on management and protection of resources, wildlife, watersheds, and landscapes; preparation for and response to natural disasters; scientific research; and addressing the international needs and interests of federally recognized Tribes. Major objectives and activities include:

- Representing the Department in interagency deliberations on international issues impacting natural and cultural resource management and indigenous issues and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.

- Supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives complementary to the Department’s domestic mission, including fulfillment of Congressional mandates and U.S. treaty obligations related to resource conservation and indigenous peoples.
- Maintaining long-term direct relationships with foreign counterparts in Ministries managing Environment, Energy, Water, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Culture, and Indigenous Affairs programs.
- Providing valuable institutional knowledge and subject matter expertise for State Department officials who rotate every two to three years from one posting to the next.
- Advancing U.S. “soft diplomacy” around the globe, including in conflict zones and sensitive areas where the Departments of Defense and State may have less ability to operate. For example, geologists, dam safety engineers, and resource managers work well together on technical matters despite geopolitical differences.
- Approval and oversight of foreign travel for all Departmental employees and processing of official passport and visa transactions in coordination with the State Department and foreign embassies.
- Execution of the International Technical Assistance Program, utilizing reimbursable funding from the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development to field multi-bureau teams in the full range of DOI expertise for government-to-government technical exchanges with foreign countries.

Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC): The AS-IIA, through OGLC, coordinates the Department’s ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities and portfolio, which provides tremendous economic, cultural, recreational, and biological value to the Nation, including over 35,000 miles of coastline, 268 coastal and island National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges, and billions of acres of mineral and renewable energy resources on the outer continental shelf. Major objectives include:

- Upholding DOI’s stewardship responsibilities and responding to ever growing threats and complex changes to the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal resources through increased understanding, conservation, responsible use, and collaborative science-based management.
- Coordinating and collaborating with DOI’s offices and bureaus to carry out the Department’s stewardship role.
- Leading efforts to develop policy, program implementation, and collaboration among bureaus to support interagency initiatives and mandates, including the activities of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force.

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 a number of statutorily designated positions and is the agency’s

Chief Financial Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, and Chief Performance Officer. The AS-PMB provides direction and oversight of the Department's information resources management and information technology programs and has responsibility for major operational components that support Interior-wide functions, including the Interior Business Center, Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, Office of Aviation Services, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, and the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The AS-PMB hosts the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) – Secretariat on behalf of the Secretaries and Administrators of the 13 Departments and Agencies that comprise the NISC. The AS-PMB oversees the Wildland Fire program in coordination with the three land management bureaus (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. 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 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:

- Advancing management reforms among Interior bureaus and offices to ensure standardization and cohesion across the Department and maximize resource sharing.
- Promulgating policies, processes, and tools to implement priorities, leading the development of long-term strategies to optimize mission and administrative services.
- Empowering and supporting bureau-level, regional and field-based reforms to improve service delivery.
- 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.
- Ensuring Departmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements related to annual appropriations bills and Interior-wide functions such as performance, finance, environmental compliance, acquisition, financial assistance, and property management, budget, human resources, information technology, general management, administration, and civil rights.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues to focus on addressing the Nation's challenges, the changing demographics of a population that is more urban and diverse and technologically advanced, and management challenges and conflicts that impact land, water, wildlife, and tribal communities. The Executive Direction program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the

efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions. In addition, the program element will provide policy direction to support the following Department strategic goals:

- Utilize science in land, water, species and habitat management supporting decisions and activities.
- Manage DOI water storage and delivery to resolve conflicts and expand capacity.
- Foster partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship and use of public lands.
- Inform land use planning processes especially for public access.
- Ensure energy and economic security for America, access to mineral resources, the public receives fair market value for resources, and recover costs where appropriate.
- Focus timber programs on the "healthy forests" lifecycle and manage grazing resources.
- Expand hunting, fishing, and other recreation on DOI lands and waters, and enhance public satisfaction at DOI sites.
- Support Tribal self-determination, self-governance and sovereignty, and fulfill fiduciary trust; strengthen economic and health capacities in the U.S. territories, and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association to the freely associated states.
- Ensure emergency preparedness and DOI law enforcement staffing addresses public safety risks, support the security of our southern border, manage wildland fire to reduce risk and improve ecosystem and community resilience, and provide science to safeguard communities against natural hazards.
- Align DOI organizational structure and workforce to improve partnership engagement and mission delivery, reduce administrative and regulatory burden, prioritize DOI infrastructure needs, and reduce deferred maintenance backlog.
- Promote shared services across the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a wide variety of shared services.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Policy Analysis and Compliance

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,651	7,799	+186	0	0	7,985	+186
FTE	41	43	0	0	0	43	0

Program Overview

The Policy Analysis and Compliance Program Element includes AS-PMB offices which provide leadership and management of Department-wide programs that support environmental compliance as well as the response, clean up, assessment, and restoration of lands and trust resources damaged by hazardous substance releases and oil spills.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Policy Analysis and Compliance mission area:

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) prepares policy and ensures 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 audits to ensure Department-wide environmental stewardship, sustainability and 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 also manages the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) to clean up contaminated sites on Interior lands. Information on CHF can be found in the Department-Wide Programs section of this budget justification. The Office's work is accomplished by its staff in Washington, DC, and eight offices located in Albuquerque, NM; Anchorage, AK; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Denver, CO; San Francisco, 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

	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Interior Environmental Impact Statements milestone documentation reviewed	159	170	160
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	676	700	700
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	2	8	8
IT Environmental Management Systems managed	2	2	2
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed	11	10	10
Natural Resources Conservation Achievement Awards selected	10	10	10
Oil spill and hazardous substance release notifications and reports received and reviewed	10,000+	10,000+	10,000+

Office activities include:

- Leading the Department's streamlining initiatives under Executive Order 13807 and Secretarial Order 3355, developing policies and guidance to implement the Administration and Department's NEPA streamlining initiatives, including the use and development of categorical exclusions.
- Enhancing the Department wide NEPA and Permit Tracking Database, improving management, oversight and accountability for implementing the Administration and Department's NEPA streamlining initiatives.
- Continuing the Department's NEPA Community of Practice (COP) monthly newsletter to effect culture change in how NEPA documents are prepared and to help ensure effective sharing of new policies, best practices, tips and information to NEPA practitioners at all levels throughout the Department.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 - natural and cultural resource protection - supporting States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource damage following a disaster. In 2019, OEPC provided support, information and assistance to Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Iowa.
- Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF). In 2019, oversaw the deployment of inter-agency personnel to support recovery operations in U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, North Carolina, Florida, and Missouri to support the State or Territory's priorities in recovering natural and cultural resources following a disaster.

- Provided a Department-wide webinar on the proposed Waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule's potential impact to Department-managed lands. The webinar informed the bureaus to be able to evaluate the lands that they manage to identify if certain waters would no longer be covered under the Clean Water Act (CWA) for oil spills, and what other authorities or preparations could the bureaus exercise to be prepared to address oil spills on Department-managed lands.
- Training staff from DOI, other Federal and State agencies, as well as Tribes in inland oil spill and hazardous substance release preparedness and response through the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness Program (IOSPP), which OEPC leads along with the Office of Damage Assessment.

Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)

The PPA provides policy and economic analysis, across the Department of the Interior bureaus and offices as appropriate, and with other Federal agency partners on issues and programs related to Interior's responsibilities. The Office performs analyses of environmental, natural resource, and economic issues such as those involving public lands management, energy production, mineral leasing, and water resources policy, and invasive species management. The Office also reviews program plans, legislation, regulations, and testimony, and contributes to policy development and program coordination. A substantial part of PPA work analyzes the effects of natural and cultural resource policies and regulations, and the relationship between the economy, environment, resource use, Indian trust responsibilities, regulations, and management – especially issues that cross bureau mission responsibilities and have interagency or intergovernmental implications.

Office activities include:

- DOI Economic Report - Leading the preparation of the Department's annual Economic Report on the employment and economic contributions of Interior's activities including a companion Data Visualization website to provide interactive visualizations of Interior's impact on the national economy.
- Wildland fire - Assisted the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) in developing metrics related to fuels treatment activities.
- Regulatory matters - Reviewed and assisted bureaus with economic analysis associated with regulations. Assisted the Department on matters related to Executive Order (EO) 13771 (Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs). This included reviewing cost estimates, tracking cost savings, and submitting data into the Regulatory Information Service Center (RISC), RISC/OIRA Combined Information System (ROCIS). Where appropriate, aided bureaus on EO 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review).
- Recreation - Led the preparation of the Recreation Enhancement Act Triennial Report to Congress. The report provides statistics on the program for the previous three years.
- Natural Resources Damages - Provided economic support to case teams assessing injury to natural resources and planning restoration projects. Provided policy and economic analysis in support of the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment.

- Leading the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer, which helps coordinate technology transfer activities within the Department, including producing the Congressionally-required Annual Report on Technology Transfer, providing training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer, and maintaining the Department's technology transfer website.
- Coordinating implementation of invasive species provisions in the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act, including the development of a Department of the Interior Invasive Species Strategic Plan. This work will continue in 2020.

Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (NHR)

The Office discharges the Secretary's responsibilities designated under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA), State of Hawaii Admission Act, the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (HHLRA), and all other matters related to Native Hawaiians, who, as a community, continue to face significant challenges in economic development, educational achievement, public health, home ownership and safe and adequate housing, and overcoming social and political dislocation. The Native Hawaiian community is one of the Nation's largest indigenous communities, and the Department of the Interior has a special political and trust relationship with the community. In 1921, the United States enacted the HHCA to set aside approximately 200,000 acres of Federal lands for homesteading by Native Hawaiians. The United States intended that the designated Trust lands would support Native Hawaiians by returning them to their lands to facilitate self-sufficiency and cultural preservation. In 1995, Congress passed the HHLRA, which sought to clarify the Department's role in administering the Federal laws governing the Trust. Beneficiaries of the HHCA continue to seek the Department's support to ensure a healthy Hawaiian Home Lands Trust.

Office activities include:

- Successfully executed the 'Ōhi'a Challenge grant initiative. The initiative awarded a prize of \$70,000 to the party who could provide a means of field-based, landscape level detection, and pathway identification of an invasive fungus killing Hawai'i's iconic 'ōhi'a trees. The Department received high praise for its efforts both in the local and national news through the Office's aggressive social and earned media campaigns. As a direct result of the campaigns, the Challenge had two winning entries and multiple promising leads that drove biologists from parks and refuges being devastated by the invasive fungus to state that "reviewing the proposed solutions to the challenge felt like Christmas morning." It is also worth noting that one of PMB's partners received three Emmy awards following six nominations for their documentary associated with the Challenge.
- The Office began surveying Trust land boundaries for over 200,000 acres of Trust lands in Hawai'i. During this initial stage, the Office produced eight Standard of Boundary Evidence (SBE) Reviews for properties on the Island of O'ahu and developed a new set of standards for SBEs in order to reduce the time and costs of full boundary surveys. Both the production of the SBEs and development of new standards for those SBEs are integral in the creation of a Federal Records Database that will be a powerful land management tool for current and future Trust land transactions and development.

- Promoting and maintaining the Department's lists for Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA). These lists assist Federal agencies to obtain input from the Native Hawaiian Community 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 Native Hawaiian Community. The Department, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies use the Department's NHO and HBA lists as their standard for beginning their consultations with the Native Hawaiian Community.
- Under the Service First Authority, the Office served as one of four co-leads in the development and implementation of a community resilience planning effort to assist two Native Hawaiian communities in responding to environmental change and variability (specifically changes in precipitation, air and ocean temperatures, and sea levels). Over the two-year project, communities were selected, subject matter experts convened, and community-directed meetings were conducted, and resilience plans and implementation strategies were completed. Final reports were produced in the spring of 2019 and the communities were selected to present their findings at the Hawai'i Conservation Conference.
- The Office, in partnership with NPS and the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law (UH Law), sponsored a two-day training workshop for DOI and other Federal agencies. Subject areas included: land tenure, ceded lands, traditional and customary rights, water and public trust doctrine, Native Hawaiian burials and religious freedom and practices, among others. Over 50 attendees participated from over 20 Federal and State of Hawai'i agencies including: FWS, USGS, BOEM, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Marine Corps, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Hawai'i congressional delegation offices. Post-training evaluations conducted by the UH Law consistently indicated over 90 percent of all respondents indicated that the training course increased their knowledge and met or exceeded their expectations and were very satisfied having attended the course.
- Defining parameters for the United States' involvement in the repatriation of Native Hawaiian Community cultural items from foreign entities where no previous guidance existed. The purpose of the International Recovery Protocol is to provide guidance to U.S. Government Officials when they receive a request from an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization (Native American Community) official to assist in the recovery of a Native American cultural item from a foreign government, private institution, or individual located outside of the United States. The Protocol also helps the responsible agency to frame its repatriation effort by defining the laws applicable to that specific effort. The first use of the protocol assisted in convincing the University of Cambridge in Great Britain to repatriate the remains of 19 members of the Native Hawaiian Community. This is the first time in the University's 600-year history that they have agreed to repatriate Native American remains back to their Native Community.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to

ensure transparency and good government. The Policy Analysis and Compliance program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will contribute to the reduction of administrative and regulatory burden by:

- Evaluating and improving the net benefits of regulatory reform initiatives and policies, and identify regulations for repeal, replacement, or modification.
- Improving the transparency and timeliness of the infrastructure permitting process.
- Continuing efforts to streamline NEPA processes.

The program element will foster partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship and use of public lands including:

- Developing analyses to address invasive plant, animal, and pathogen threats to the nation's health, economy, and biodiversity.
- Providing coordination and support to DOI bureaus and Federal-on-Scene Coordinators for oil spill responses.
- Implementing and managing a Department-wide recreation website to increase transparency, public access, and visitation.

The program element will support Departmental emergency preparedness by managing the Department's ESF-11 commitment to support States, Tribes, and territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource damage following a disaster, including managing Federal Emergency Management Agency mission assignments for the Department.

Activity: Leadership and Administration

Program Element: Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	16,240	17,592	+399	0	0	17,991	+399
FTE	78	84	0	0	0	84	0

Program Overview

The Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance in the Department's budget, finance, acquisition, financial assistance, performance, grants, and small business development programs.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition mission area:

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 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** — 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.

Office activities include:

- Provided expert guidance, support and analysis in the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the 2019 and 2020 budgets, and responded to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.
- Completed the Department’s 2020 President’s Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of Congressional Justifications. Supported the Secretary, Department Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President’s budget and the hurricane supplemental. Coordinated responses to questions for the record, capability and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyzed Congressional action.
- Supported the Department-wide 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.
- Continued refinement of an enhanced minerals revenue modeling and reporting tool.
- Managed a Federal shared service budget formulation system across the Department, executing the Department’s end-to-end budget cycle using the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM). BFEM serves as the Departmental system of record for budget and performance data. As an integrated system, BFEM enables consistency between funding in the Department’s budget submissions with funding in the Annual Performance Plan & Report (APP&R) and further facilitates the use of performance data to inform the budget formulation process.
- Supported the development and improvement of the capital planning and investment control process designed to improve the management of IT and capital investments for 2019 and 2020, prioritized 2021 budget formulation, and monitored current IT systems.

- Led the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Working Capital Fund. The Office continued one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices to review 2020 and 2021 central and direct bills, and made improvements with the WCF Consortium, improving overall communication, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- Continued documentation of new and established business processes supporting funds control and management and established internal controls to support knowledge management and institutional transfer.
- Managed the PILT program; in 2019, the Office calculated annual payments and issued \$515.7 million to more than 1,900 counties and local governments.

Office of Financial Management (PFM)

The PFM provides leadership for the Department of the Interior in improving financial management, internal controls, and improved reporting capability. The PFM provides direction, planning, and coordination for financial policy, procedures, reporting, systems, analysis, and audit follow-up. The PFM provides the necessary leadership to continue to improve the effective and efficient use of DOI's resources, provide timely and accurate information for stakeholders and program managers, and respond to citizens' needs.

The PFM performs the following functions:

- **Financial Reporting** – The PFM is the lead on the preparation of the Department's Agency Financial Report (AFR) and manages DOI's annual consolidated financial statement audit, preparing and submitting interim financial statements and analysis to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). 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 the Government Performance and Results Act. The Office works with Treasury and other partner agencies to resolve inter-governmental differences.
- **Internal Control and Audit Follow** – The PFM is responsible for providing guidance, governance, and quality control regarding risk assessment, internal control, and audit follow-up. The Office helps to ensure compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) as implemented by OMB Circular No. A-123 regarding internal control over financial reporting. The Office also fulfills the Department's Audit Follow-up responsibilities by providing oversight and guidance over bureau and office efforts to address audit findings and recommendations, as well as resolving disputed audit findings and recommendations.
- **Departmental Offices Finance** – The PFM is responsible for providing accounting guidance, expertise, reporting, and oversight functions to the Department Offices components to ensure financial data and subsequent financial statement reporting are accurate, timely, and in compliance with applicable Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, OMB, Treasury, and GAO standards. The Office performs data validations, reviews, analysis, and reconciliations, provides CFO audit support, and actively participates in support of the Department's consolidated internal control and financial reporting processes.

- **Financial Policy and Operations** - PFM is responsible for coordinating and maintaining financial policy, and other operational policy throughout the agency. This includes reviewing and updating policy from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of the Treasury, and for Department-wide decision-making and management, as well as participating in various workgroups to ensure that the interests of DOI are addressed. The PFM is also responsible for ensuring the Department's compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA), and the Improper Payment Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012; asset and debt management policy functions; maximizing the use of electronic media for communicating policies, processing receipts and disbursements; developing and prescribing financial policies, including but not limited to procedures related to cash management and accountability, pay administration and Treasury collections. The PFM manages and coordinates the travel and relocation program for Departmental offices, as well as the entire policy for the Agency and the Department's Partnership and Donation programs.
- **Financial Systems and Data Analysis** – The PFM is responsible for coordinating and maintaining a master set of definitions of financial data and related codes necessary for reporting to OMB, Treasury, and for Department-wide decision making and management, as well as participation in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed. Included in the PFM realm of responsibility is the collection of financial performance data and data analysis. PFM is responsible for audit support; facilitating alternative and interactive reporting (i.e., visualizations); participating in DOI reporting strategy groups; agile project management; and the development of visualizations. The PFM is also responsible for developing cost accounting structures to support program performance and cost recovery goals of Activity Based Costing and for coordinating and managing system-related issues for financial reporting, audit support, facilitating alternative and interactive reporting (i.e., visualizations), in DOI reporting strategy groups, and agile project management. The PFM also manages and coordinates the Travel and Relocation Data for DOI.

Office activities include:

- The Department received its 23rd consecutive unmodified audit opinion.
- Promoted a strong internal control environment by working with the bureaus and offices to test internal controls over financial reporting and operations to ensure accurate reporting and the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. This work ensures compliance with the requirements of the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act.
- Produced data visualizations that improve access to information for decision-making by leveraging the Financial and Business Management System and analysis of FBMS data.
- Completed the FY 2019 Agency Financial Report on schedule.
- Ensured compliance with Executive Order 13250, *Reducing Improper Payments and Eliminating Waste in Federal Programs*, and Appendix C to OMB Circular No. A-123, *Requirements for Effective Estimation and Remediation of Improper Payments*, by working with OMB on the

Departmental Sampling and Estimation Methodology and Treasury on implementing Do Not Pay requirements.

- Managed the FY 2019 Governmentwide Financial Reporting System reporting process period for DOI used by Treasury to compile the Government-wide financial statement before the due date.
- Continued to improve the reconciliation of intra-Department and intra-government activity to ensure accurate DOI and Government-wide reporting and to reduce material differences.
- Coordinated with the Department's bureaus and offices to close 216 (89%) of OIG and GAO audit recommendations.
- Distributed 60 single audit reports to grantor bureaus and monitored timeliness of management decisions.
- Implemented the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) Control Plan as required in the revised Appendix A to OMB Circular No. A-123 and continued implementation of the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act.
- Coordinated annual updates of OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement for 20 DOI grant programs.

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, energy efficiency, water conservation, renewable energy programs, 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 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 71,000 procurement transactions totaling over \$4 billion, excluding purchase card activity. Department-wide, approximately three million charge card transactions, totaling in excess of \$650 million, are conducted annually.
- **Facility and Property Management** – The Office develops and implements the Department's policies to assure accountability for Government-owned real and personal property (including fleet and museum property) and compliance with the asset management and energy reduction set in law and White House directives. Museum property management includes oversight of the Department of the Interior Museum, funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB). Additional information on the IACB is presented in the Management Services section of this Congressional Justification.

- **Automated Systems** – The Office plans, develops, implements, and operates Department-wide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions.

Office activities include:

- Developed strategies to streamline Interior’s procurement processes through improved technology; implemented best practices to simplify the acquisition process for customers, improve outcomes and promote volume purchasing; established a Department-wide approach for recruiting, training and succession planning for Interior’s acquisition workforce; and enhanced governance between DOI acquisition leadership and bureaus.
- Advanced the Department’s successful suspension and debarment program, which has earned Interior recognition as a civilian leader in the debarment field.
- Promoted the use of innovative contracting methods to reduce the administrative burden associated with contract management.
- Streamlined and standardized acquisition systems, Interior museum collections management systems, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Interior-wide asset management systems.
- Continued progress to “right size” Interior’s fleet, increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuels. Interior is also committed to provide cost savings through increased efficiency of the fleet management program.
- Led the development of 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.
- Produced a visual, interactive mapping of DOI real property assets, which reduced risk to DOI’s \$300 billion portfolio of assets and improved response activities for natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, wildland fire, and seismic activity through engagement of inter- and intra-agency workgroups.
- Managed the implementation of the DOI Charge Card SmartPay3 transition, including the development of Department-wide charge card policies and procedures that implement new and updated charge card business practices.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)

The OSDBU oversees and implements all policies, regulations, and procedures affecting the Department of the Interior’s small and disadvantaged business programs in accordance with the Department’s Strategic Plan. These programs focus on small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses. The work is governed by the Small Business Act, as amended in 1978, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Specific economic development efforts mandated by Congress and supported by the President form the basis of the Office’s activities, including providing assistance and guidance to small

businesses. Consistent with Departmental goals, the Office raises awareness within the small business community of available contracting opportunities and services.

Office activities include:

- Provided leadership on behalf of the Department for small business concerns and ensured small business goals are promoted and achieved. The Department awarded 56% of its contract award dollars in 2019 to small businesses totaling \$1.8 billion, exceeding the DOI goal of 50%.
- Provided leadership on behalf of the Department to ensure that socio-economic goals are promoted and achieved. The Department exceeded all goals for small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses.

Office of Grants Management (PGM)

The PGM was established in 2019 to elevate focus and attention within the Department to revolutionize the effective administration of financial assistance with improvements in efficiency, transparency, and taxpayer accountability. The PGM is responsible for all non-acquisition policy aspects of Department-wide functions related to grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and direct payments; and supports government-wide grants initiatives and related automated systems. The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for a volume of over 36,000 financial assistance actions within 295 different programs, which totaled more than \$4 billion in FY 2019.

The PGM provides executive level leadership and direction, program evaluation and oversight, and coordinates the development and implementation of Departmental policy and guidance. The PGM also provides advocacy and support for bureau programs and operations.

The PGM performs the following functions:

- Develops and implements regulations, policy, and technical guidance related to the Department's financial assistance programs, and coordinates Department-wide implementation of Government-wide initiatives in the financial assistance areas.
- Serves as Interior's liaison for all financial assistance-related matters with the Office of Management and Budget and inter-agency forums to establish and coordinate Government-wide policies and procedures in the Office's functional area.
- Administers the Department of the Interior Certification for Financial Assistance Program, certifying that all financial assistance professionals throughout the Department possess the proper training and experience requirements to effectively conduct the financial assistance business of the Department.
- Establishes and implements performance measures and internal controls.
- Manages Department-wide access and input into Government-wide data collection systems.

Office activities include:

- Deployment of an end-to-end grants management platform, called GrantSolutions to greatly enhance efficiencies and transparency in business processes and reporting in FY 2020. GrantSolutions is a financial assistance management tool administered by the Department of Health and Human Services that enables Federal agencies to manage grants and cooperative agreements through the entire award life cycle including pre-award, award, post-award, and closeout. GrantSolutions will streamline many current financial assistance management tasks through automation, standardization, and transparency. GrantSolutions creates a single system where funding applicants, Federal staff, and award recipients can perform and monitor the status of their respective financial assistance management activities.
- Established the inaugural Financial Assistance Interior Regulation FAIR, 2 CFR Part 1402 which supplements the OMB Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. This rule consolidates DOI's financial assistance regulations and policies.
- Established policy for DOI certification for financial assistance and financial assistance appointments. This program certifies that all financial assistance professionals throughout the Department possess the proper training and experience requirements necessary to ensure the execution of financial assistance awards are appropriate. Only financial assistance personnel with certification and appointment can sign financial assistance awards.

Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP)

The PPP provides leadership, guidance, and consulting services throughout the Department of the Interior on strategic planning, performance assessment and reporting, risk management, program evaluations, evidence policy/procedures, and organizational processes. Its goals are to increase programmatic effectiveness and efficiency, inform and enable future planning, decision-making and budget formulation, and ensure transparency and accountability.

The PPP contains the functions of Deputy Performance Improvement Officer; established under Executive Order 13450, Chief Evaluation Officer, established by the Foundation for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act), and Chief Risk Officer, in compliance with OMB Circular A-123.

The PPP performs the following functions:

- Leading the development of Interior's integrated Strategic Plan and associated Annual Performance Plan & Report. It facilitates the use of Agency Priority Goals, conducts Quarterly Status Reviews and the Strategic Objective Annual Review, and produces the annual Organizational Assessment. All of these activities ensure compliance with Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act.
- Development of the quadrennial Learning Agenda and Annual Evaluation Plans as required by the Evidence Act. In this role, the Office works collaboratively across the Department to identify and develop evidence collection to support Secretarial and Administration priorities. The Office facilitates collection, dissemination and use of evidence and evaluation through an integrated planning and learning cycle in which Learning Agenda development is aligned with the Agency

Strategic Planning process, and Annual Evaluation Plans are incorporated into the Annual Performance Plan and Report.

- Establishing and implementing all aspects of OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Internal Control, dated July 15, 2016, in creating a Department-wide risk profile, and collaborating with bureaus/offices to ensure their internal controls support the risk profile. The Office is also responsible for ensuring that risk and internal controls are discussed in the Department's Strategic Plan.
- Conducts business process improvement activities to support Department improvement goals and priorities. The Office deploys strategic and tactical process improvement capabilities to assist with identifying and eliminating waste in Departmental processes. The goal is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of government programs and services.
- Oversees performance and continuous process improvement for the Department's infrastructure permitting activities. The Office is the designated contact for all performance matters related to Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41) and Executive Order 13807. In this role, the Office provides oversight and coordination for planning, streamlining, and internal and external compliance and reporting.

Office activities include:

- Coordinated the updates of the Department-wide integrated FY 2020-2021 Annual Performance Plan and 2019 Report which presents the goals and strategies across the Department and includes performance measures to track and demonstrate progress on achieving Administration priorities and Departmental goals.
- Coordinated the development of the Implementation Plan for the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act (PMIAA) for the Department.
- Developed the Agency Priority Goal plans, provided quarterly status updates and briefings with senior leadership, and reported quarter/annual results.
- Oversaw the implementation, compliance, and performance reporting for Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, referred to as FAST-41, for the Department to improve the permitting process within the structure of Federal environmental reviews and authorizations.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals by ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will help prioritize DOI Infrastructure needs and reduce deferred maintenance backlog by working with Bureaus to:

- Improve the percentage of priority assets in acceptable condition to 84.5%.
- Maintain DOI's inventory of historic structures in good condition at 54%.
- Maintain critical DOI infrastructure and facilities to ensure effective operations and service delivery.

The program element will support the alignment of the organizational structure and workforce to improve partnership engagement and mission delivery by:

- Developing and delivering an executable budget which supports Administration and Secretarial priorities.
- Partnering with OCIO to improve and automate reporting of IT investments.
- Partnering with HR to automate development and collection of Contingency Plans.
- Effectively managing the Department's Annual Financial Report, maintaining DOI's achievement of clean audit opinions.
- Supporting Departmental compliance with DATA Act and budget execution reporting.
- Monitoring Departmental response and completion of audit recommendations and findings which will result in improved service delivery. Ensuring responses to GAO reports are accurate and submitted timely.
- Developing financial reporting package metrics that identify strengths and weaknesses in existing process and proposed solutions.
- Coordinating the publication of the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R).
- Improving the management of the Department's Financial Assistance Program through development of tools, internal control measures, and focused training; and implementing GrantSolutions, a government comprehensive grants management system, across the Department.
- Streamlining the contracting process across all bureaus and offices to ensure better mission outcomes and avoid redundant costs.
- Implementing a standard, DOI-wide portal for purchasing products through a single market provider to reduce DOI costs, increase transparency into what DOI is buying, and improve internal controls.
- Implementing the use of Robotic Process Automation to improve the efficiency of contract administration processes.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Human Capital and Strategic Development

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	6,933	7,108	+171	0	0	7,279	+171
FTE	41	39	0	0	0	39	0

Program Overview

The Human Capital and Strategic Development Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for the coordination of Department-wide human capital, employee training and development, employee health and safety, equal employment opportunity, federally assisted and conducted special emphasis, and affirmative employment activities and programs.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Human Capital and Strategic Development mission area:

Office of Human Capital (OHC)

The OHC is the corporate human capital office and partner leading the Department's enterprise – wide Human Resource strategic planning efforts by providing policies, solutions, oversight and guidance to further the Department's overall mission. The OHC has Department-wide responsibility for implementation of directives from Congress, the President, Federal Judiciary, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Management and Budget, Merit Systems Protection Board, Office of Special Counsel and the Federal Labor Relations Authority, among others. The OHC is also the liaison with these organizations and other agencies concerning human resources management and coordinates closely with the Chief Human Capital Officers' Council. The Office interprets laws, executive orders, rules and regulations, and provides technical and professional assistance, advice, and guidance to the Secretary and the bureaus. The Office also provides critical assistance to the bureau Human Capital Officers and HR Directors to assist them in operationalizing human capital planning and HR operations throughout the Department.

In close collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor and Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights, OHC ensures hiring practices are fair and free from unlawful discrimination and adhere to the Merit System Principles to attract highly skilled and diverse applicants. The OHC also provides managers with the tools for creating inclusive workplaces that are best places to work for all

employees by improving employee accountability and engagement, and to ensure we recruit, retain and reward a high performing and diverse workforce.

Office activities include:

- Provided critical narratives and workforce data analytics to inform the Department's Strategic Plan, Proposed Realignment Plans and strategies to maximize employee performance.
- Drafted the Department's Human Capital Operations Plan which demonstrates how human capital actions and initiatives support the Department's strategic goals and program return on investment.
- Supported and implemented policies and training curriculum to address anti-harassment efforts and to improve civil treatment for all employees while increasing accountability expectations for supervisors to properly implement policy directives in a timely and professional manner.
- Improved the performance management process by automating performance appraisal plans for employees, supervisors, senior professionals, and senior executives and linked it to the new DOI Talent Management Solution (DOI Talent).
- Promoted and innovated our talent management strategies across the employee lifecycle to better meet the Department's strategic goals, Federal government management agendas and initiatives, and transitioned societal demographics, enabling the Department to better compete for, attract, hire and retain our Nation's best diverse talent in order to build a highly skilled, 21st century workforce capable of meeting the Department's mission.
- Implemented statistical workforce analytics to evaluate impacts of human capital programs and efforts to close skills gaps and identify technologies to design DOI career paths to make them more employee friendly and intuitive to use.
- Supported the Department's work to achieve the Administration's Cross Agency Priority (CAP) Goal on Re-Skilling and Re-Deploying the Workforce, especially relating to career paths.
- Conducted evaluation of the cost of human resources within the Department to validate expenditures through return on investments gained through accomplished human capital metrics and recommend potential HR shared services at the operational level.
- Partnered with the Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights, Office of Occupational Health, and Office of the Chief Information Officer, to assist in reducing costs associated with workers' compensation and accommodation complaints through the promotion of accessible and safe work environments for all employees.
- Monitored and tracked to close skills gaps in mission critical science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) occupations engaged in oil and gas activities.
- Enhanced employee engagement impact and communication through the synthesis of the Federal Employee Viewpoint survey data and building internal webpages to communicate to employees how leaders have used the data toward workplace improvements.
- Addressing the Department's challenges in workplace culture and harassment.
- Conducted various employee accountability workshops, including combining resources with the Office of Solicitor to train employment attorneys and HR professionals on a range of employment

law matters, including how to implement and adhere to the requirements of workforce reform executive orders.

- Implemented a Department-level communication strategy to enhance employee engagement, provided human capital information to decision-makers, branded DOI to highly skilled candidates, and shared knowledge across the employee lifecycle.
- Implemented Career Pathing to leverage and make publicly available data to enable users to understand career progression opportunities within and across career paths, giving them a sense of what they need to acquire in order to advance their careers via our public website.
- Evaluated the feasibility of consolidating Executive Resources offices across the Department to perform the full life cycle functions, standardized recruitment, processing, staffing, benefits, and Executive Resources Board functions for the Department.
- Expanded the I-MART case management tracking system across the Department. Enhancements include: harassment case intake, reasonable accommodation, and other human resources case types such as negotiations, unfair labor practices, mid-term bargaining, representational matters, union requests for information, and within-grade-increase denials, etc.

Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights (ODICR)

The ODICR reports directly to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, PMB. The Departmental ODICR has primary responsibilities, to include, but are not limited to, leading the administration of the Department towards becoming a model work place by implementation of and adherence to its regulatory required affirmative employment, equal employment opportunity and public civil rights programs. The ODICR develops policies, procedures, and programs, provides Department-wide oversight, technical assistance, advice and guidance to bureau Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program Offices, and provides advice and consultation to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget, and Departmental officials on all matters pertaining to affirmative employment, civil rights, equal opportunity and equal access concerning the development and enforcement of civil rights and equal opportunity policies and programs pursuant to Executive Orders and Federal statutes and regulations that prohibit discrimination and promote equal employment opportunity through a continuing affirmative employment program.

The ODICR optimizes the Department's mission success by developing collaborative partnerships with the various bureaus and offices to ensure the workplace is safe, fair, and open; reflective of the Nation at all levels and all occupations; accepting of individual voices and differences; and that all employees are treated with dignity and respect and feel valued, motivated and empowered to maximize their potential. The ODICR includes the Office of the Secretary, Equal Opportunity Office, which provides the full range of EEO Services, including EEO Counseling, complaints processing, training, and outreach for employees of the Office of the Secretary, to include the Assistant Secretaries, Office of Inspector General, Office of the Solicitor, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration, Interior Business Center, and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

Office activities include:

- Reviewed, evaluated, and monitored the performance of the Department's bureaus and offices in carrying out their responsibilities under the laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and Departmental directives pertaining to affirmative employment, civil rights, equal opportunity and equal access.
- Custodian of all official EEO complaint records, managed the EEO complaints processing and reporting system and public civil rights complaints processing system, ensured that files are maintained and disposed of consistent with EEOC regulations and guidelines, the Privacy Act, and Federal regulations for records retention.
- Provided Department-wide certification training to all EEO complaint processing staff (to include permanent and collateral staff) to ensure uniform and consistent training, messaging and dissemination of EEO-related materials.
- Updated the ODICR website to support more transparent dissemination of EEO-related information and to develop ease of electronic complaint filing.
- Provided proactive consultation services with ODICR Departmental offices and bureaus to highlight updates in EEO case law in support of prevention practices that decrease complaint filings.
- Supported and implemented policies and training curriculum to address anti-harassment efforts and to improve civil treatment for all employees while increasing accountability expectations for supervisors to properly implement policy directives in a timely and professional manner.
- Standardized EEO-related position descriptions (PDs) and document templates Department-wide.
- Developed and standardized EEO-related competencies.
- Partnered with stakeholders within and outside the Department to promote external civil rights compliance and accessibility to the Department's public lands and parks.
- Provided leadership and partnered with OHC and other Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to help the Department recruit, empower, engage, and retain the best talent and ensure employees and applicants are protected from discrimination and have equal access to terms, benefits, and conditions of employment.
- Partnered with the Office of Human Capital, Solicitor, and the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution, to provide consultation and technical assistance to Departmental offices on EEO, diversity, and inclusion. This includes guidance, training, and coordination of education and cultural/sensitivity awareness programs to enhance workplace relationships, prevent and eliminate harassment, and resolve conflict.
- Provided reports, data, and analytics as required by laws, regulations, and Congress to determine patterns, practices, and trends associated with Departmental EEO complaints and to assess the organizational health of the Department through evaluation of its personnel policies, practices and procedures to inform solutions to continue to establish and maintain the Department as a model agency for equal employment opportunity.

Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development (OSEOD)

The OSEOD is responsible for coordination and strategic management of Departmental training and development to ensure the workforce has the capability and competency to accomplish Departmental missions. The Office also has responsibility to implement continuous learning as part of workforce management, knowledge sharing and development, incorporating learning and knowledge sharing into management practice, and evaluating the effectiveness of training and development across the Department. The Office has Department-wide responsibility for the implementation of training and organizational development directives from the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management. The Office is also the liaison with these organizations and other agencies concerning workforce development. The Office interprets laws, executive orders, rules, regulations, and provides technical and professional consultation to the Secretary and the bureaus.

This Office works collaboratively with Interior bureaus and offices engaged in functional and specific training. OSEOD focuses on ensuring training is consistent with Departmental policy by utilizing effective and relevant adult learning approaches. The Office leads the Department in providing the vision, policies, and practices to best prepare the workforce with skills to accomplish the Department's mission, including re-skilling and upskilling to better align the workforce to future mission objectives. This entails utilization of a competency-based human resource management system that clearly identifies the skills, knowledge, abilities, and behaviors required of all employees and enhances knowledge management capacity. This Office leads the identification, validation, and implementation of a competency-based system across the Department. The program offers assistance with succession planning through leadership, career and professional, and workforce development. This system allows the Office to work in collaboration with the Office of Human Capital to support an employee life-cycle approach to learning and development. Additional information on the OSEOD is also presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office activities include:

- Collaborated with the information technology, acquisition, and program management communities to develop a departmental competency profile for these groups while building competency profiles for Departmental mission-critical occupations.
- Utilized competency profiles to assess the workforce and use the data to establish benchmarks and inform improvement strategies for workforce planning and overall development opportunities.
- Reviewed and implemented an effective and efficient mandatory training strategy across the Department that reduces costs, training time, provides practical learning, and influences organizational behaviors and practices.
- Advanced consistent leadership and supervisory training that supports succession and workforce planning efforts across the Department.
- Increased employee engagement through enhancements to the learning ecosystem, which includes shared training events, enhanced knowledge sharing, and integration of continuous learning throughout the employee lifecycle.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Human Capital and Strategic Development program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will improve strategic hiring, placement and retention efforts to ensure mission-critical service delivery through data driven processes and increased employee engagement efforts including:

- Leveraging automation to improve employee performance and training opportunities.
- Leveraging technology to improve HR recruitment operations and provide hiring managers the tools needed to hire quality candidates.
- Examining additional data to determine if operational efficiencies can be gained while minimizing redundancies under the current organizational design.
- Supporting the Workplace Culture Transformation Advisory Council to improve employee engagement and build career paths across the Department.
- Launching several successive iterations of a Department-wide career pathing tool to allow Interior to attract, retain, and expand opportunities for DOI employees across the Department. Leveraging technology to enable DOI employees and the public to understand career progression opportunities within and across career paths.
- Providing in-person bystander intervention and intergenerational sensitivity training to DOI employees.
- Increasing the employee engagement index for DOI in the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey to 72%.
- Improving DOI's ranking among large agencies in the Partnership for Public Services' Best Places to Work report to 7th.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,609	3,907	+89	0	0	3,996	+89
FTE	15	16	0	0	0	16	0

Program Overview

The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance in four primary areas: law enforcement; emergency management; aviation; and borderlands coordination. These offices manage Departmental efforts to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on border activities impacting Interior equities; lead the Department's efforts to plan for, prevent, protect against, and recover from natural disasters and human-caused incidents; and ensure employees, visitors, and residents are safe and secure.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services mission area:

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, Department of Homeland Security guidance, Presidential Directives, Secretarial Orders in law enforcement, national security, intelligence, as well as directing oversight of the security function at the Main Interior 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.

Interior provides stewardship of some of the Nation's most recognizable critical infrastructure. Officers from various bureaus protect against illegal activities on its more than 480 million acres of public lands. In addition to protecting approximately 70,000 employees, 536,000 volunteers, 1.5 million Indian Country citizens, and 1.3 million visitors to Interior-managed lands daily, 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 the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and with each bureau that has land adjacent to or near either border.

In light of the continuing foreign and domestic terrorist threats, 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 the Department of Homeland Security.

Office activities include:

- Conducting security assessments and related updates at Department facilities including critical dams, National Monuments and icons, including completing National Monuments and Icons Sector Specific Plans as required by DHS.
- Continuing to coordinate Interior's Emergency Support Function-13 (ESF-13) program including a surge response capability.
- Developing a plan to improve enforcement efforts related to drug cultivation on public lands and maintaining effective liaison with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, Public Lands Drug Control Committee, and various High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) programs.
- Maintaining full access to all classified information systems at the National Joint Terrorism Task Force, 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.
- Enhancing Interior's border coordination along the northern and southwest borders and coordinating with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the Secure Border Initiative.

Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The OEM provides a central capability to coordinate and manage large-scale disasters and other emergency incidents that impact Interior personnel, lands, offices, infrastructure, resources, and trust responsibilities. The Interior Operations Center provides Department leadership situational awareness and timely information about such activities impacting the Department. Additionally, the Office manages the Department's Continuity of Operations Programs and the AS-PMB serves as the Continuity Coordinator for the Department. Additional information on the OEM is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office of Aviation Services (OAS)

The OAS was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1973 to raise safety standards, increase efficiency, and promote the economical operation of aircraft activities in the Department of the Interior. Employing experienced aviation professionals, the OAS plays a critical role in enabling the DOI bureaus to deploy annually in field and fire year operations with safe and mission-ready aircraft through a

certification and inspection process and personnel in support of their missions. OAS also enables the Department to meet its legal and regulatory requirements as a Public Aircraft Operation. The OAS manages a fleet of about 897 Government-owned manned and unmanned aircraft and assures the safety and mission readiness of 1,103 commercially contracted aircraft. Other functions of the aviation program include development and delivery of aviation safety training for a diverse student base i.e. search and rescue, law enforcement, resource management, scientists, fire personnel and pilots, program evaluations of bureau aviation programs, and investigating aircraft mishaps involving Department aviation operations. Much of the Department's flight activity involves unique and potentially hazardous missions such as law enforcement, aerial firefighting, low-level wildlife surveys, search and rescue, aerial capture, eradication and tagging of animals, placement of scientific personnel and instruments in remote locations, and transport of Interior inspectors to offshore oil platforms. The primary functions of the OAS include Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, Fleet Management, Aviation Safety Program Management, and inter/intra-agency coordination and collaboration.

Office activities include:

- Working toward achieving the goal of zero aircraft accidents. Since 1975, the Department of the Interior's aviation safety program has resulted in estimated savings in excess of \$727 million to the Department and its supporting vendors in reduced losses.
- Supporting over 135,876 student hours of aviation training.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will ensure emergency preparedness and DOI law enforcement staffing addresses public safety risks and supports the security of our southern border including:

- Collaborating with DOI's law enforcement community to increase the number of bureaus with a current law enforcement staffing plan to 85 percent.
- Providing training and oversight on law enforcement policy to provide a safe environment for visitors and other users of our lands and facilities.
- Increasing the number of DOI officers utilizing the Federal Law Enforcement Communication Center to improve dispatch service standards and reduce facilities, labor, and overhead costs.
- Coordinating with other Federal, State, and local agencies to assist in the protection of assets on the Outer Continental Shelf, Trans-Alaska pipeline, and gas transmission lines.

- Supporting the five National Planning Frameworks (Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) and their related five Federal Interagency Operational Plans, the National Incident Management System, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan while continuing the Department's mission to protect natural and cultural resources.
- Partnering with Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies working in proximity to each other to address critical issues and participating in local Border Management Task Force meetings, interagency training, and law enforcement specific operations.
- Collaborating with DOI's bureaus, explore the use of emerging technologies to alert law enforcement of illegal cross border entries.

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Technology and Business Services

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,724	3,810	+93	0	0	3,903	+93
FTE	23	17	0	0	0	17	0

Program Overview

The Technology and Business Services Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance for the Department's information technology (IT) infrastructure and business operations including administration and oversight of facility management, information resource management, real estate valuations, administrative hearings and appeals, conflict management and resolution, and the Interior Business Center shared services.

The following offices, described below, support the AS-PMB Technology and Business Services mission area:

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

The OCIO provides leadership to Departmental offices and bureaus in all areas of information management and technology (IMT), including cybersecurity oversight and strategy. Its goal is to minimize redundancies, streamline information technology, and enhance customer service while lowering IT costs to the Department. To successfully achieve this goal and serve the Department's multiple missions, 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 reports to the Secretary with administrative support from the AS-PMB.

The primary authorities for the mission and function of the organization include the: E-Government Act (E-GOV); Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA); Telecommunications Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; Government Paperwork Elimination Act; Federal Records Act (as amended); Communication Act; Privacy Act; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTRA); National Defense Authorization Act of 2014; Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA); Evidence Act; Open Data Act; Geospatial Data Act; OMB Memorandum M-09-02 Information Technology Management Structure and Framework; and IT-related Presidential Orders.

Office activities include:

- Continued implementation of the FITARA, utilizing it as a driver to strengthen IMT governance, including providing review and approval for systems acquisition, key IT position hiring, and performance management.
- Successfully awarded a new, enterprise level email and collaboration contract, which will modernize the Department's communications infrastructure, provide enhanced tools to DOI employees, and reduce cybersecurity risks.
- Implemented and tested seamless access changes in four bureau regional offices in Anchorage, Alaska (BLM, NPS, BIA, and FWS) with over 700 users. These changes will allow any DOI employee or contractor visiting these buildings to connect to those office networks without having to call the help desk or ask for on-site assistance.
- Created an authoritative, comprehensive litigation hold list that improves records preservation and improves efficiency of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other document production activities.
- Participated in integrated teams to improve IT workforce development and hiring processes across the Department, including:
 - Supported the deployment of an enterprise talent management system that delivers on-line training and performance management services by providing technology leadership, security services, and customer support.
 - Developed standard position descriptions for some IT Specialist job series, resulting in a more streamlined hiring process.
 - Participated in an Office of Personnel Management and US Digital Services (USDS) sponsored pilot program to integrate and improve the process for reviewing and qualifying applicants for IT positions.
- Provided expertise and support during the 2019 southern California earthquake and subsequent aftershocks. USGS requested OCIO support in troubleshooting and mitigating bottlenecks in data flow to the public and scientists monitoring the earthquakes. The OCIO team identified the mitigation strategy and long-term solution to accomplish the mission.
- Implemented a cutting-edge Artificial Intelligence- (AI) based Open Data tool, highlighting natural resource revenue data. This sets the stage for ensuring data is machine readable, as required under the Open Data Act.

Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

The CADR leads the Department'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, the Memorandum on Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution issued by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations, the Department's collaboration, conflict management and alternative dispute resolution policies,

programs, and procedures encourage effective conflict management, collaborative problem-solving, and dispute resolution to improve the efficiency and 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 assistance and service delivery to support bureaus and offices in carrying out the Department's missions. These efforts, including timely access to self-help tools, trusted assistance, and clear and consistent policies and guidance, ensure that the Department has the skills, tools, and resources to work collaboratively, manage conflict, and resolve disputes. CADR provides Department-wide leadership and coordination to achieve four primary objectives: establish and implement Department-wide policies and procedures; provide education and training to develop conflict management and collaboration competencies; ensure timely access to expert impartial assistance; and track and evaluate results for continuous improvement.

The CADR provides impartial process design and process assistance to further major Departmental initiatives and Secretarial priorities including impartial and independent facilitation services for Interior organizations undergoing significant transitions as well as other conflict management and dispute resolution assistance. This results in significant cost savings for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities leading to reduced litigation costs and lost productivity. In addition, CADR leads and coordinates training for employees on conflict management and communication skills.

Office accomplishments include:

- Supporting the early resolution of workplace concerns, including harassment allegations, by providing all employees with zero-barrier access to a neutral, confidential, independent, and informal organizational ombudsman. CADR ombudsmen assist all bureaus and offices in identifying patterns and trends in workplace issues and considering improvements.
- Reducing the costs and time associated with administrative litigation by offering mediation to disputing parties in natural resource and Tribal matters. Expert mediators assist the government and external parties in seeking constructive solutions to complex issues and the process helps contribute to a reduction in litigation.
- Providing technical assistance for negotiated rulemaking efforts, developing case studies on the Department's negotiated rulemaking efforts upon completion, and maintaining and updating the negotiated rulemaking guidance based on findings and results.
- Designing and delivering annual Department-wide collaboration and dispute resolution training.
- 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.

Interior Business Center (IBC) and Office of Facilities and Administrative Services (OFAS)

The IBC and OFAS are service providers within the OS Working Capital Fund. The IBC delivers administrative and business services to Interior's ten bureaus and multiple offices, and more than 135 other Federal agencies. The OFAS is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the Stewart Lee Udall building in Washington, D.C. Information on the IBC and OFAS services is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2021 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Department-wide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Technology and Business Services program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will prioritize DOI Infrastructure and technology needs including:

- Providing dependable and efficient information technology.
- Improving the percent of unclassified network hardware and software assets appropriately authorized and managed to 88%.
- Maintaining DOI's Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act compliance.
- Protecting high value information assets by isolating these assets from the shared computing environment.
- Improving connectivity, with an emphasis on broadband in remote areas and standardized and streamlined WiFi capabilities.
- Optimizing Data Centers including reducing the total number of data centers, using Trusted Internet Connections, and promoting standard services.
- Establishing accountability, compliance and risk management functions for improving management of IMT resources.
- Ensuring maximum optimization of shared services.
- Enabling DOI employees to easily connect to DOI's network, bureau resources, and local printers at any DOI location, while keeping internal networks secure from non-DOI managed devices.
- Establishing a Department-wide enterprise IT Service Management and Service Desk ticketing system.
- Collaborating with Acquisition Management to streamline order processes for all DOI employees and allow Headquarters and Regional office to obtain IT components quickly and efficiently.

- Establishing a catalog of standard IT products commonly used by employees, focusing specifically on laptop computers.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Central Services

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	36,757	38,662	+1,605	0	-6,407	33,860	-4,802
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Administrative Savings and Reductions	-5,788	-0-
Ethics (Transfer to Office of the Solicitor)	-619	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Administrative Savings and Reductions (-\$5.8 million / 0 FTE) – The budget request assumes -\$3.2 million in savings realized from continued efforts to shrink the OS footprint within the Main Interior Building and increase Main Interior Building occupancy with other bureaus and offices. The budget request also includes \$-2.6 million in reductions and savings to other administrative support functions such as accounting, acquisition, personnel, and contracts.

Ethics – The budget request assumes the transfer of -\$619,000 to support the consolidation of the Department’s Ethics Program in the Office of the Solicitor. Secretarial Order 3375 dated August 14, 2019, realigned the reporting structure for DOI ethics personnel into the Departmental Ethics Office (DEO) within the Office of the Solicitor. The proposed program change reflects the Office of the Secretary’s contribution to the consolidated program.

Program Overview

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

- Rental payments to the General Services Administration and security costs to the Department of Homeland Security.

- Reimbursement to the Department of Labor for worker's compensation and unemployment compensation paid to current and former Office of the Secretary employees funded by the Office of the Secretary–Departmental Operations appropriation.
- Communications costs, such as Federal Telecommunications System and postage.
- Services provided to the Office of the Secretary which are financed through the Working Capital Fund, including guard services, financial management, payroll services, internal mail service, procurement and property management, and information technology services.
- Personnel services and background investigations procured from BSEE and the Department of Defense.

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

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

Program Performance Estimates

Continued seamless operation of essential building management and administration support services that are transparent to Interior employees and clients and central to accomplishment of the Department's mission will continue uninterrupted through fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	6,987	6,899	+220	0	+361	7,480	+581
FTE	34	38	0	0	0	38	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Interior Board of Land Appeals Administrative Judges	+361	-0-

Justification of Program Change

Funding is provided to support additional Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) Administrative Judges to accelerate the processing of IBLA cases for land and minerals issues. IBLA work supports the Secretarial priority of sustainably developing the Nation's energy and natural resources. In addition, most of IBLA pending appeals come from the Bureau of Land Management and many involve oil and gas permitting issues or land use issues related to energy decisions. The request is made based on the results of a 10-year analysis of the relationship between pending appeals and the number of judges on the IBLA. The number of judges has fluctuated between 5 and 10 in the last 10 years, with the IBLA having 6 judges for 7 of these 10 years. The number of appeals pending each year continues to increase, with projections of pending appeals indicating that IBLA will reach 427 pending cases by the end of FY 2021. The Office of Hearings and Appeals is realigning staffing resources internally to hire two additional IBLA judges. The IBLA continues to refine its processes to improve efficiency in case resolution, which is critical in meeting its responsibility to the public and the Department.

Program Overview

The Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) serves as an authorized representative of the Secretary for conducting hearings and considering and deciding administrative appeals within the jurisdiction of the Department. OHA provides an impartial forum where parties affected by the decisions of the bureaus may obtain independent review of those decisions. It fulfills Interior's trust responsibility with respect to the probate of Indian trust estates and the disposition of other matters involving Indian trust assets. It also promotes negotiated solutions to disputes involving bureau decisions.

By providing independent review of bureau decisions, OHA affords administrative due process to outside litigants, fostering confidence in Departmental actions. By developing a consistent body of administrative precedent construing applicable statutes and regulations, OHA provides legal guidance to officials across the Department and promotes uniformity of bureau decision making. OHA review ensures the Department 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.

OHA employs Administrative Judges, Administrative Law Judges (ALJs), Indian Probate Judges (IPJs), and one Attorney Decision Maker (ADM) in its two hearings divisions and two permanent boards of appeal. These officials render decisions in cases pertaining to public lands and their resources, the regulation of surface coal mining, appeals of administrative decisions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian probate matters. The Director's Office provides management oversight and administrative support to the organization as a whole. In addition, the Director's Office has jurisdiction to review decisions and to decide various appeals not assigned to one of OHA's permanent appeals boards. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for the Department.

OHA is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, and has field offices located in Albuquerque, New Mexico; Billings, Montana; Rapid City, South Dakota; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Bloomington, Minnesota.

The paragraphs below describe OHA's organizational units and main program activities.

Director's Office — The Director's Office decides appeals to the Secretary that do not fall within the appellate review jurisdiction of OHA's established appeals boards (OHA's two appeals boards are identified below). The Director may appoint OHA judges or attorneys to conduct hearings or to sit on ad hoc boards of appeal. The Director's Office has authority to assume jurisdiction over matters before an OHA appeals board and review OHA appeals board decisions. Cases decided by the Director's Office include employee debt collection and waiver cases, property board of survey appeals, quarters rental rate adjustment appeals, Uniform Relocation Assistance Act payment appeals, acreage limitation appeals under the Reclamation Reform Act, and civil penalty assessments under the Endangered Species Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and the National Indian Gaming Act Commission appeals. The following table shows past and projected changes in the Director's Office caseload over the last three years:

	2019	2020	2021
Received	64	65	65
Concluded	124	70	75
End of Year (pending)	45	40	30

Interior Board of Indian Appeals — The Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) decides appeals from administrative decisions rendered by BIA officials. It 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. IBIA also 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. The following table shows past and projected changes in IBIA's caseload over the last three years:

	2019	2020	2021
Received	93	85	85
Concluded	74	75	90
End of Year (pending)	125	135	130

Interior Board of Land Appeals — The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) provides appellate review of a wide variety of decisions made by Departmental officials relating to the use and disposition of public lands and their resources. These include land selections arising under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the use and disposition of mineral resources in certain acquired lands of the United States and in the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf, and the conduct of surface coal mining under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. IBLA also reviews decisions from ALJs in Departmental cases. The following table shows past and projected changes in IBLA's caseload:

	2019	2020	2021
Received	181	241	237
Concluded	263	254	244
End of Year (pending)	342	329	322

Departmental Cases Hearings Division — The ALJs in this Division preside over hearings in all Interior cases required by law to be conducted on the record pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 554. Cases heard include those under the Mining Law of 1872, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Debt Collection Act, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (relating to conditions and prescriptions on hydroelectric licenses), the Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986. In addition, the ALJs conduct hearings in Interior cases that are referred to the Division by one of OHA's appeals boards, the Director, or the Secretary, and also provide a hearings process as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs' Federal acknowledgment program. The following table shows past and projected changes in the Division's caseload:

Lands Cases

	2019	2020	2021
Received	86	65	65
Concluded	66	55	75
End of Year (pending)	124	134	124

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement (WELSA) Cases —The ALJs in this Division also render heirship determinations for eligibility to receive compensation under the WELSA statute. The following table shows past and projected changes in the WELSA caseload:

	2019	2020	2021
Received	144	145	145
Concluded	142	140	140
End of Year (pending)	92	97	102

Probate Hearings Division — The ALJs, IPJs, and ADM in this Division exercise the Secretary’s trust responsibility in conducting hearings and rendering decisions in Indian probate matters. The following table shows past and projected changes in the Division’s caseload:

	2019	2020	2021
Received	4,519	5,075	5,075
Concluded	6,154	5,375	5,700
End of Year (pending)	5,309	5,009	4,384

Program Performance Estimates

2020 and 2021 numbers are projected based on statistics and trends from prior years. Incoming cases are assumed to be roughly equivalent in both 2020 and 2021. Consideration has been given to past years’ averages and the recent trend of a decrease in incoming cases, noting that OHA cannot control or predict changes in incoming caseloads.

2020 numbers also account for current judicial vacancies and allow for some time getting “up to speed” for newly hired judges. Thus, 2021 projections assume slightly more productivity in concluding cases than 2020 projections. In 2020, OHA will collaborate with the Solicitor, BIA, and OST/BTFA to seek public input on streamlining and improving Indian Probate regulations.

Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations - Land and Water Conservation Fund							
Federal Lands Appraisals							
(\$000)	9,000	10,000	0	0	-1,810	8,190	-1,810
FTE	59	58	0	0	-6	52	-6
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
Indian Country Appraisals							
(\$000)	9,704	11,061	+372	0	-229	11,204	+143
FTE	56	59	0	0	0	59	0
Total							
(\$000)	18,704	21,061	+372	0	-2,039	19,394	-1,667
FTE	115	117	0	0	-6	111	-6

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Land Acquisition Valuations Project Work	-1,810	-6
Indian Country Appraisal Support	-229	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Land Acquisition Valuations Project Work (-\$1,810,000/-6 FTE)

The budget request maintains capacity to support on-going LWCF-funded projects and related land exchanges. The President's 2021 budget focuses available funds on the protection and management of existing lands and assets. DOI already owns nearly 700 million acres of Federal land, so acquiring new lands is a lower priority than funding ongoing operations and maintenance and there is limited FY 2021 funding requested for major land acquisition projects, although recreational access, land exchanges, and administrative support will continue.

Indian Country Appraisals Support (-\$229,000/+0 FTE)

The budget request maintains support for Indian Country appraisal workload performed through PL 93-638 compacts/contracts.

Program Overview

The mission of the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) is to provide credible, timely and efficient valuation services by ensuring the Department's fiduciary trust responsibilities are met for Tribes and beneficiaries in Trust and Restricted fee real property transactions as well as ensuring public trust in Federal real property transactions. These services include real property appraisals, appraisal reviews, evaluation of mineral potential, grazing lease valuations, valuations of right of way interests, market studies, mass appraisals, area-wide minerals evaluations, consultations on property value, and concessions valuations. Real property appraisals are required for land acquisition, disposal, exchange and probate; real property rights such as mineral and water rights and rights of way; interests in lands such as partial interests, improvements, crops, and crop damage; establishing the market value of outgrants or grants of interest by lease, license, and permit; excess land appraisals; and conservation easements.

Properties appraised include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. For Federal land acquisition, appraisal reviews are provided to ensure that all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA or the "Yellow Book") and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). Most Trust and Restricted fee property appraisals must be conducted in compliance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. Consultations involve Department and bureau management and staff attorneys and may also require testimony in court and at administrative hearings.

The creation of AVSO as the Department's single appraisal organization under Secretarial Order 3363, March 18, 2018, brought together two strong appraisal and valuation entities. In March 2002, Secretarial Order 3240 established the Office of Appraisal Services (OAS) as a part of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). OAS functioned effectively to serve Indian Country, and assumed responsibility for property appraisals for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP). The Office of Valuation Services (OVS) entity was established as the "Appraisal Services Directorate" in November 2003, when real estate appraisal functions were reformed in the Department resulting in consolidation of the Federal lands appraisal function into a single office independent of the realty function. Appraisers were consolidated from the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service into OVS. Since 2003, the OVS provided valuation oversight to OAS, and supported the valuation program of the LBBP through the OVS Division of Minerals Evaluation.

The AVSO works under a "One Appraisal Policy" following the consolidation of OAS appraisers into the Indian Trust Property Division and Land Buy Back Valuation Division; and the OVS appraisers into the Federal Lands Division. The Indian Trust Property Division is aligned with the Bureau of Indian Affairs regions and the Land Buy Back Valuation Division provides mass appraisals for the LBBP. The Federal Lands Division is structured to align with core client bureaus in the Department's Federal lands structure. The core client group model focuses the assigned team of appraisers on one client's projects, with the flexibility for cross-team assignments to effectively deploy resources where most needed.

The Division of Minerals Evaluation (DME) provides services to AVSO clients as well as to other agencies in evaluating the potential economic value of minerals associated with a property, when minerals are included with the property to be acquired or disposed of by the Department. In addition to the AVSO

bureau clients, DME provides significant service to support appraisals in Indian country, as well as to other Departmental clients under inter-agency agreements and reimbursable service agreements.

AVSO has a highly qualified staff and leadership that consistently work to refine policies, procedures, practices and evaluate process efficiencies. One critical refinement is the consolidation of two IT platforms for appraisal support and management. The AVSO Indian Trust Property Valuation Division uses the Office of Appraisal Services Information System (OASIS) for appraisal production and tracking, while the AVSO Federal Lands Division manages workload through the Interior Valuation Information System (IVIS). The short-term goal is to preserve strengths of both systems and consolidate them into one cloud-based platform. System programming is nearing completion with testing/implementation planned in FY 2020.

A key focus over the next three years is maintenance of capacity as the LBBP funding is expended in the purchase of fractional interests. The mass appraisal and area-wide minerals evaluation technologies and methodologies have application well beyond the LBBP and serve as a basis to efficiently expedite appraisal and minerals evaluation services for other clients and other purposes. AVSO has undertaken VERA and VSIP authority to begin the process of strategically aligning staff, while expanding the use of mass appraisal and area-wide minerals evaluations to support Federal Lands and other Indian country purposes.

Program Performance Estimates

AVSO re-evaluated the centralized internal valuation contracting function in FY 2019 and determined it would be more cost-effective to contract for those services, using the Interior Business Center's Acquisition Directorate, in FY 2020. IBC-AQD has demonstrated that it can effectively achieve Federal Acquisition Rule-compliant awards within 30 days of receipt of the request for a contract. The valuation contracting office is organized to process roughly 350 actions each year.

In FY 2019, the AVSO Federal Lands Division handled over 900 valuation services and completed appraisal reviews on over 500 properties representing approximately 134,227 acres with value estimates totaling over \$300.6 million. Note that over 80% of Federal Lands Division appraisals are subject to the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition (UASFLA) which has additional requirements over the Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). FY 2020 and FY 2021 workload for the Federal Lands Division is expected to be consistent with or slightly increase from FY 2019 levels, although case complexity will remain high. Timeliness of service remains a challenge, with the average Federal lands appraisal case days ranging from 175 to 240 days (client bureau requirements impact average days), and total days from 200 to 320 days (total days includes time client bureaus spend developing the case assignment). FY 2019 represented a setback in timeliness of service due to high staff vacancies, but corrective actions are returning the Office to steady progress in improving response times from over 240 days to under 165 days.

In FY 2019, the AVSO Indian Trust Property Valuation Division completed 6,609 appraisal requests, containing 312,569 acres having a composite value of \$506.9 million. The appraisal backlog was at 297, up from 128 at the end of fiscal year 2018. Appraisals for BIA, Tribes and individual beneficiaries must be completed in accordance with USPAP rather than UASFLA. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 workload is

anticipated to increase over FY 2019, including a small increase to the proportion of funds allocated to Tribal Shares for those Tribes that manage appraisal programs directly. Timeliness of service is a priority and the Indian Trust Property Division is focused on minimizing the number of cases in backlog status, i.e., taking longer than the negotiated due date with the BIA. The Indian Trust Division ended FY 2019 with <4% of cases in backlog status, based in part on increased caseload.

The AVSO Land Buy Back Valuation Division completed appraisal reports for 14,370 tracts (14,604 appraisal and review reports) using both site-specific appraisals and mass appraisal modeling to support the acquisitions of the Department's Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations. The total cumulative value reported in these appraisals was approximately \$1.37 billion and the acreage appraised totaled 1.580 million acres. Appraisals for the Land Buy Back Program are subject to USPAP. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 workload will continue at a similar level with continued emphasis on mass appraisals, with required site-specific work done through the regional offices of the Indian Trust Property Valuation Division.

The AVSO Division of Minerals Evaluation reviewed 221 minerals evaluation cases to support Federal Lands Division appraisal cases; completed 109 mineral lease and appraisal cases for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma; and reviewed over 14,000 multi-parcel tracts, across 8 Reservations for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations. During FY 2019, DME carried out reviews similar to Federal Lands reviews, but for Appraisal Services to Indian Country, providing shared access to minerals evaluations on more than 40,000 multi-parcel tracts, covering 24 Reservations, and completed 293 individual appraisal and lease valuation cases. Additionally, DME staff performed one coal lease review for the BLM. The staff also performed field work and finalized valuation analyses for area-wide mineral material reports covering two States for the BLM in FY 2019. The FY 2020 and FY 2021 workload is expected to be at the same level; minerals materials and coal leasing cases are increasing with BLM and probate work to support Indian country appraisals continuing to increase.

The AVSO will continue to develop policies that strengthen existing practices for processing land exchanges, use of third party appraisals, and codified appraiser qualification requirements. These new policies and procedures improve internal processes and establish consistent practices throughout the Department's land acquisition programs.

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	379	327	0	0	-41	286	-41
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Revised Estimate.	-41	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

The budget request reflects a revised estimate.

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
Program Element: Indian Arts and Crafts Board

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	1,205	1,189	+36	0	+80	1,305	+116
FTE	10	8	0	0	0	8	0
Permanent Appropriation (Revenue from Museum Fees)							
(\$000)	36	20	0	0	0	20	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total							
(\$000)	1,241	1,209	+36	0	+80	1,325	+116
FTE	10	8	0	0	0	8	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Revised Estimate	+80	0

Justification of Program Change

The budget request includes a minor pricing adjustment.

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 manages three museums in Indian Country dedicated to the promotion, integrity, and preservation of authentic Indian art and culture; promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian art and craftwork; 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 \$1.0 billion a year.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector. Its five-member Board of Commissioners serves without compensation, are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and determine the IACB's policies. Portions of program costs are 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 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; protect Indian cultural heritage; and promote economic self-reliance.

The IACB operates the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma; Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; and 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 cultural heritage.

Program Performance Estimates

During 2021, the IACB will continue its reimbursable law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement (FWS) for comprehensive Act investigations and enforcement. This collaboration, with an expanded IACB/FWS Act Investigative Unit, continues to exponentially strengthen the IACB's ability to address counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. This enforcement work includes addressing the onslaught of overseas knock-offs, which undermine Indian economies, self-determination, cultural heritage, and the future of an original American treasure. In collaboration with the FWS, the IACB will build upon its multi-state and international law enforcement actions, which have culminated in numerous successful indictments, convictions, and sentencings, to respond to Act violations nationwide.

The IACB will continue its existing collaborations with other Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, and 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) to promote trademarks, copyrights, collective marks, and branding, as well as provide intellectual property rights protections (IP) and marketing workshops, to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes. Through workshops, participation in Indian art markets, and other venues, the IACB will distribute the newly

revised IACB/USPTO IP brochure and work with 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.

In 2021, the IACB will continue participation in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the Act, promote compliance and enforcement of the Act, and to field complaints of potential violations under the Act. The IACB will also continue support of contemporary Indian artist exhibitions at its three museums. The IACB's museums will continue their community outreach and services to benefit their respective communities as they fulfill their goals to promote authentic contemporary Indian art and craftwork and compliance with the Act. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the existing Indian art market, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity of the authentic Indian art market.

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Mineral Leasing Receipts

2021 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

Mineral Leasing Receipts

This section provides information about mineral receipts collected and disbursed by the Department of the Interior, primarily through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). This section is organized by the Congressionally authorized distribution of the receipts as follows:

Permanent Appropriations: This section refers specifically to mineral leasing receipts generated from onshore Federal lands and from certain offshore mineral 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 “Mineral Leasing Receipts” discussion.

Mineral Leasing Receipts: This section comprehensively discusses both onshore and offshore receipts and how they are distributed. Consistent with the underlying Congressional authorization, funds are deposited in permanent appropriations accounts, or in the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and various special fund accounts, with spending from those accounts requiring subsequent appropriation by Congress.

Budget Proposals and Receipt Estimates: This section discusses current budget proposals that affect receipt estimates, as well as any assumptions used in formulating the estimates. Additionally, this section includes charts with estimated onshore and offshore mineral leasing receipts in future years.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The permanent appropriations administered by the Department provide for the distribution of mineral leasing receipts collected from the sale, lease, or development of mineral resources located on onshore Federal lands and certain offshore areas. The revenues for these payments are derived from bonuses, rents, royalties and other revenues, including late payment interest, collected from Federal mineral 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. The 2019 Actual payments match year-end Treasury Statements. These amounts represent the revenue paid out from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated revenue 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 permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

Table 1: Permanent Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change From 2020
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003.00] ^{1/} & ^{2/}	50%	2,151,728	1,772,564	1,809,314	+36,750
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	15,440	13,761	17,314	+3,553
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243.1] (Forest Fund)	25%	4,395	12,094	12,848	+754
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248] (Flood Control)	75%	43,644	29,530	31,625	+2,095
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488] ^{3/}	50%	0	473,377	250,736	-222,641
Qualified OCS Revenues to Gulf Producing States (GOMESA) [5535.1 + 5535.2] ^{4/}	37.5% subject to annual cap	214,939	352,963	351,513	-1,450
Subtotal, Payments to States	--	2,430,146	2,654,289	2,473,350	-180,939
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574.1] ^{5/}	25%	4,300	3,860	0	-3,860
Total Permanent Appropriations	--	2,434,446	2,658,149	2,473,350	-184,799

^{1/} Subject to Net Receipts Sharing by Public Law 113-67. See Note 1.

^{2/} 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).

^{3/} The estimates assume the first lease sale in FY 2020 and a second smaller lease sale in FY 2021.

^{4/} P.L. 109-432, 120 STAT. 3004 section 105(a) and 120 STAT. 3006 section 105(f) provides that qualified revenues are to be split 50/50 between the General Fund and special accounts. For most qualified OCS revenues, the maximum allocation to the special accounts is subject to a cap of \$500 million annually. Of the special account totals, 75 percent is paid to select Coastal States and local governments and 25 percent is deposited in the LWCF.

^{5/} The 2021 estimate reflects a 2021 Budget Proposal to terminate Geothermal Payments to Counties starting in 2021.

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 revenues¹ resulting from the leasing of mineral resources on Federal public domain lands within their borders. Alaska is the exception, receiving a 90 percent share of receipts from Federal mineral 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, where the traditional MLA fifty-percent State share applies.)

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 of each of the public-land States admitted into the Union since 1802. Except for Alaska, States receive 90 percent of State Select Lands mineral revenues under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 852. These amounts are included in the Mineral Leasing Act payment totals in the table above.

Note ¹ Sharing is from net receipts, after making the required 2 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 mineral 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 mineral 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 the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) not subject to Net Receipts Sharing and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and are projected to start in 2020.

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

The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA, P.L. 109-432) opened specific areas in the Gulf of Mexico for offshore oil and gas leasing. The Act provided that 50 percent of revenues from these open areas (termed “qualified OCS revenues”) be disbursed to four Gulf of Mexico oil and gas producing States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas) and their Coastal Political Subdivisions (CPSs) and to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Act includes specific provisions for allocation during fiscal years 2007 - 2016, Phase 1.

Beginning in 2017, the Act made additional revenue available from any new leases signed after enactment in the current program areas of the Gulf, Phase 2. The revenue generated from Phase 2 is shared in the same percentages (37.5 percent to Gulf States and their CPSs and 12.5 percent to LWCF) as the newly opened areas in Phase 1. This additional revenue sharing from Phase 2 is subject to a cap of \$500.0 million per year (from 2017 - 2019 and 2022 - 2055) and is paid out the following year after collection; revenues in excess of this cap are deposited in the Treasury. An increase in the statutory cap from \$500.0 million to \$650.0 million for 2020 and 2021 was enacted in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20002). The National Park Service (NPS) currently administers GOMESA funds allocated to LWCF State grants.

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

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

States	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Alabama	2,668	2,209	2,262
Alaska	24,409	493,594	271,431
Arizona	8	6	6
Arkansas	854	707	724
California	43,890	36,353	37,211
Colorado	108,038	89,483	91,596
Florida	611	506	518
Idaho	3,652	3,025	3,096
Illinois	75	62	63
Kansas	666	552	565
Kentucky	339	282	288
Louisiana	2,863	2,371	2,427
Michigan	45	37	38
Minnesota	106	88	90
Mississippi	614	509	520
Missouri	1,760	1,458	1,492
Montana	29,992	24,841	25,427
Nebraska	23	20	20
Nevada	4,950	4,100	4,196
New Mexico	1,165,937	965,697	988,495
North Dakota	93,654	77,570	79,401
Ohio	285	236	242
Oklahoma	3,432	2,842	2,910
Oregon	30	25	26
Pennsylvania	17	14	15
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	479	397	406
Texas	4,793	3,970	4,063
Utah	71,529	59,245	60,643
Virginia	49	41	42
Washington	5	4	4
West Virginia	93	77	79
Wyoming	641,109	531,004	543,540
Total	2,206,976	2,301,326	2,121,837

^{1/} Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, National Forest Fund Payments to States, Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes, estimated receipts from lease sales in Area 1002 split 50/50 with Alaska, royalty payments to Oklahoma, and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, except for receipts from leasing activity in Area 1002 set out in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20001). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, BLM Rights of Way Payments, Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and any impacts of 2021 Budget Proposals.

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
ALABAMA	24,476	40,194	40,028
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	2,752	4,518	4,500
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	3,368	5,530	5,507
LOUISIANA	75,783	124,447	123,935
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	624	1,025	1,021
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,006	1,653	1,646
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	1,294	2,126	2,117
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	994	1,632	1,625
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,571	2,580	2,570
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	980	1,610	1,603
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	784	1,287	1,281
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	1,299	2,134	2,125
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	1,857	3,049	3,036
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	892	1,465	1,459
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	666	1,094	1,090
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	582	956	952
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	629	1,033	1,029
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	705	1,157	1,153
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	833	1,368	1,363
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,031	1,693	1,686
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	753	1,236	1,231
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,450	2,382	2,372
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	994	1,632	1,625
MISSISSIPPI	25,379	41,676	41,505
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,189	1,952	1,944
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	2,470	4,056	4,040
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	2,686	4,411	4,393
TEXAS	46,313	76,054	75,741
ARANSAS TEXAS	466	766	762
BRAZORIA TEXAS	779	1,280	1,275
CALHOUN TEXAS	628	1,032	1,028
CAMERON TEXAS	659	1,081	1,077
CHAMBERS TEXAS	407	668	665
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,025	1,683	1,676
HARRIS TEXAS	2,264	3,717	3,702
JACKSON TEXAS	301	494	492
JEFFERSON TEXAS	794	1,304	1,299
KENEDY TEXAS	633	1,040	1,036
KLEBERG TEXAS	460	755	752
MATAGORDA TEXAS	902	1,481	1,475
NUECES TEXAS	615	1,009	1,005
ORANGE TEXAS	392	644	642
REFUGIO TEXAS	286	491	467
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	299	509	489
VICTORIA TEXAS	310	590	507
WILLACY TEXAS	359	469	587
TOTAL	214,939	352,963	351,513

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

^{2/} May contain differences due to rounding.

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

Table 4: Payments to Coastal States under OCSLA Section 8(g): ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
ALABAMA	775	703	706
ALASKA	1,504	1,364	1,372
CALIFORNIA	1,224	1,110	1,115
FLORIDA	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	3,736	3,388	3,404
MASSACHUSETTS	24	22	22
MISSISSIPPI	838	760	763
TEXAS	2,437	2,210	2,220
TOTAL	10,538	9,557	9,602

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

MINERAL LEASING RECEIPTS

Mineral 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 mineral leasing receipts from OCS lands and most revenues from Federal onshore and Indian lands. The disposition of these collections is determined by statute.

Legislation also determines how receipts are classified for budgetary purposes. Mineral 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 Mineral Leasing Receipts

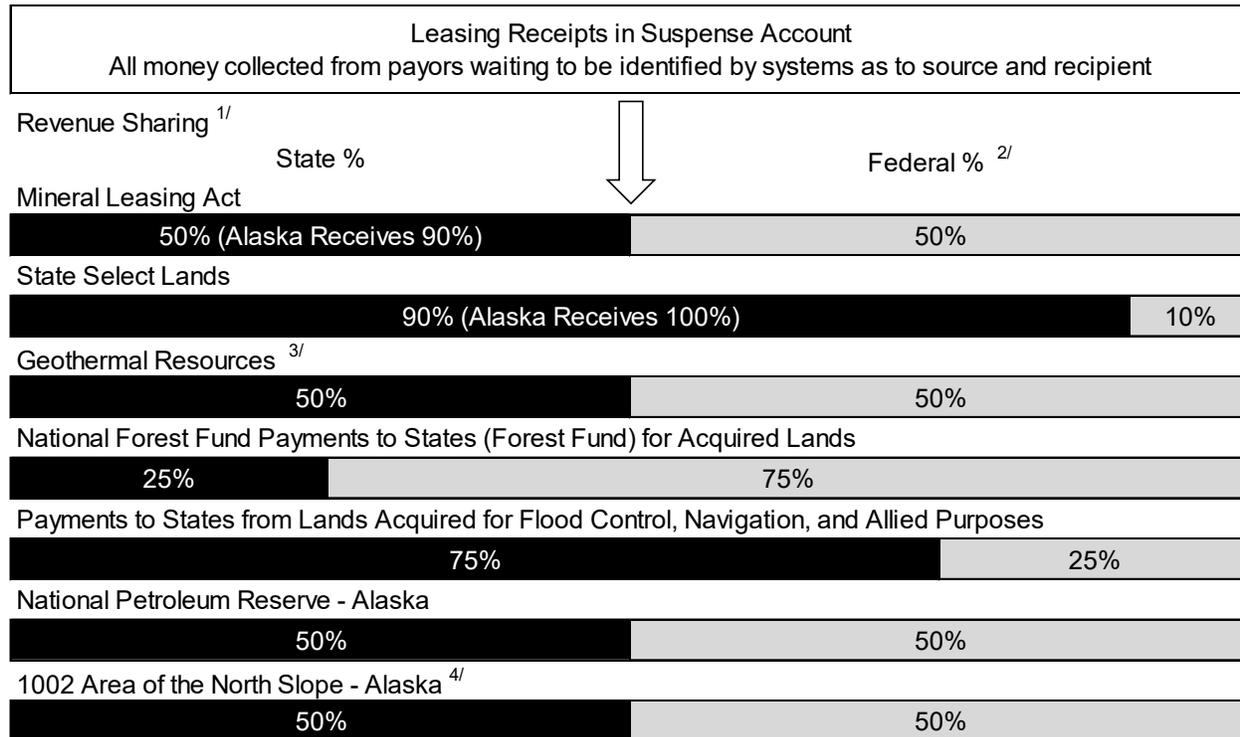
The distribution of mineral leasing receipts is broken down into two broad categories, receipts derived from onshore and offshore lands. In both cases, prior to distribution, the revenues are deposited into a holding or suspense account until the accounting system has identified the payments by the following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

- Source type (oil and gas, coal, other mineral 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.

Onshore Mineral Leasing Receipts

After payments are identified by the above criteria, they are redirected immediately into the appropriate accounts based on land category and source type. Figure 1 displays the distribution process for onshore mineral leasing receipts, the statutory recipients and sharing percentages.

Figure 1: Distribution of Onshore Mineral Leasing Receipts

^{1/} Receipts are net "sharing," after the required 2 percent deduction from gross receipts under P.L. 113-67 (deduction intended to partially cover Federal program administration costs).

^{2/} The Federal share includes the Treasury General Funds, the Reclamation Fund, and the National Forest Fund.

^{3/} Designated counties currently received half of the Federal share, effectively 25 percent of the total revenue disbursed under current legislation. Figure 1 reflects proposed legislation for 2021 which discontinues the county share making the Federal share retained 50 percent of the total revenue disbursed.

^{4/} Reflects the allocation of all new oil and gas leasing receipts generated pursuant to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20001).

Collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*), 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund (*Account 5000.24*) for western water projects, and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury². Alaska receives 90 percent of mineral leasing receipts for Mineral Leasing Act lands.

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.

Note ² 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*).

Figure 1 reflects proposed legislation for 2021 which discontinues the county share making the Federal share retained 50 percent of the total revenue.

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

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

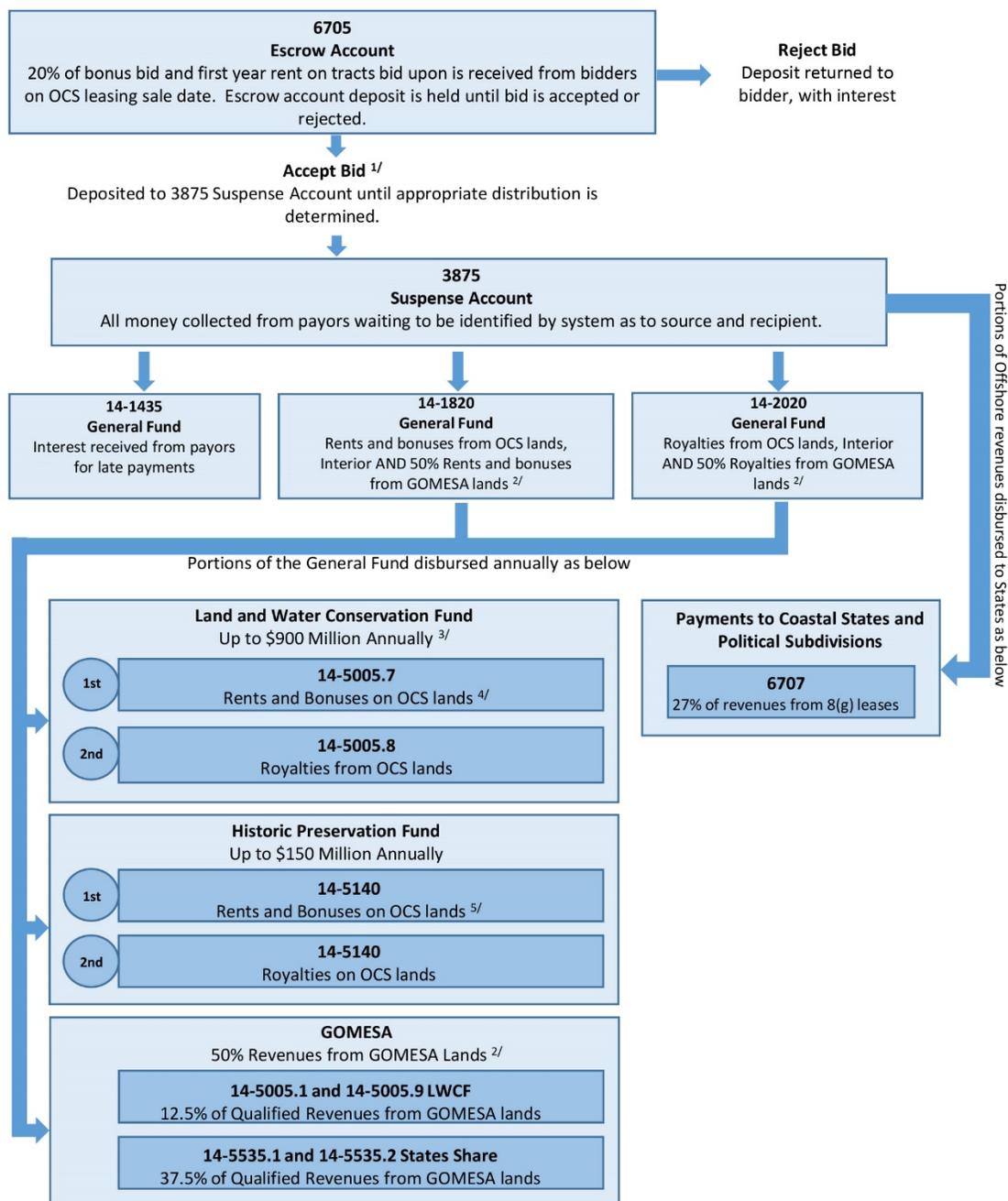
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) not subject to Net Receipts Sharing and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Offshore (OCS Lands) Mineral 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 royalty. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the distribution of offshore mineral leasing receipts.

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



^{1/} 11 days after the bid is accepted, the remaining 80% is due.

^{2/} "GOMESA lands" refers to lands generating "Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues" as defined by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006. Revenue sharing is capped at \$500 million annually for qualified revenues from GOMESA lands in Phase II leasing.

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

^{4/} 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.

^{5/} If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$150 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5140.

In order 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 revenues is deposited into *Account 1820* for rents and bonuses, and *Account 2020* for royalty payments once production begins. Certain OCS revenues are shared with States and are disbursed in accordance with Section 8(g) of the OCSLA and GOMESA as follows:

- 27 percent of 8(g) revenues are disbursed to States (Account 6707).
- 37.5 percent of GOMESA qualified revenues are disbursed to States and coastal political subdivisions (Account 5535), subject to the payment cap noted previously.

OCS receipts are the main funding source of the statutorily required \$900.0 million annual deposit into the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) under 54 U.S.C. 2003. LWCF deposits are reduced by other required deposits from motorboat fuels taxes and surplus property sales. The LWCF continues to receive 12.5 percent of qualified OCS revenues under GOMESA as a permanent mandatory appropriation.

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.

Alaska Escrow Account and the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund

On June 19, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a final decree regarding the State/Federal boundary of areas leased for oil and gas exploration in the Beaufort Sea between 1979 and 1991. The resolution permitted the release of funds held in Treasury Escrow Account 6704. As required by the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, *P.L. 105-83*, as amended, one-half of the principal and one-half of the interest were deposited into the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund. The Act requires that the corpus of the Fund be invested. Twenty percent of the interest earned by the Fund is permanently appropriated to the Department of Commerce. Congress can appropriate the remaining 80 percent of the interest earned through annual appropriations for the specific purposes outlined in the Act. The remaining one-half principal and one-half interest were deposited into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AND RECEIPT ESTIMATES

The 2021 budget includes the following legislative proposals that would affect mineral leasing receipt collections and/or payments to State and local governments from mineral receipts:

Public Lands Infrastructure Fund—Interior and Agriculture manage an infrastructure asset portfolio with over \$18 billion in deferred maintenance, which includes structures, trails, roads, utility systems, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. To address these needs, the budget includes \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will support infrastructure improvements through an allocation of 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, five percent for BIE schools, and five percent for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all Federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2021–2025 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. Interior and Agriculture will prioritize projects, monitor implementation, and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America’s most visible, visited, and treasured places.

EPAct Geothermal Payments to Counties—The budget proposes to restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the U.S. Treasury by repealing Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. That section changed the distribution to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to the Federal government. The 25 percent share for county payments is inconsistent with long-standing revenue sharing practices and reduces the return to Federal taxpayers from geothermal leases on Federal lands. The proposal is estimated to result in savings of \$40 million over 10 years.

Receipt Estimates for Onshore and Offshore Mineral Leasing

Information regarding the estimated onshore and offshore mineral leasing receipts is included in the following charts:

- Table 5: Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source;
- Table 6: Mineral Leasing Receipts by Account;
- Table 7: Onshore Mineral Receipts;
- Table 8: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates;
- Table 9: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates;
- Table 10: Outer Continental Shelf Mineral Receipts;
- Table 11: OCS Rents and Bonuses; and
- Table 12: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates.

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

	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate
Onshore Mineral Leasing						
Onshore Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas ^{2/}	1,554,786	923,598	479,846	496,060	492,721	489,756
Coal	14,171	18,238	17,901	20,309	21,926	22,334
Geothermal	873	888	903	918	933	948
Oil Shale	-	-	-	-	8	8
All Other	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550	5,550
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	1,575,380	948,274	504,200	522,837	521,138	518,596
Onshore Royalties						
Oil and Gas	2,526,101	2,550,181	2,408,106	2,522,929	2,449,270	2,761,139
Coal	451,855	428,293	422,551	409,029	447,427	461,068
Geothermal	10,543	10,730	10,917	11,104	11,291	11,478
All Other	60,991	60,991	60,991	60,991	60,991	60,991
Subtotal, Royalties	3,049,490	3,050,195	2,902,565	3,004,053	2,968,979	3,294,676
Total, Onshore Receipts	4,624,870	3,998,469	3,406,765	3,526,890	3,490,117	3,813,272
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)						
OCS Rents and Bonuses	393,489	825,606	351,773	349,090	354,738	363,256
OCS Royalties	4,002,768	4,021,619	4,312,962	4,708,363	5,076,300	5,337,371
Total, OCS Receipts	4,396,257	4,847,225	4,664,735	5,057,453	5,431,038	5,700,627
TOTAL, MINERAL RECEIPTS ^{3/}	9,021,127	8,845,694	8,071,500	8,584,343	8,921,155	9,513,899

^{1/} OCS receipts include Offsetting Collections.

^{2/} Reflects the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002 as outlined in PL 115-97 sec. 20001.

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

Table 6: Mineral Leasing Receipts by Account ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	FY2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	
Onshore Mineral Leasing Receipts							
1811.00	Rents and Bonuses	58,037	52,125	50,255	52,441	54,380	54,456
2025.00	ANWR Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Federal Share ^{2/}	503,057	221,056	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
2039.00	MLR Royalties ^{3/}	352,029	353,269	338,817	352,866	351,053	429,742
5243.10	Forest Fund, States Share	12,852	12,848	12,718	12,811	12,747	12,922
5000.24	Reclamation Fund	1,396,729	1,369,423	1,302,571	1,347,431	1,337,639	1,423,080
5003.00	Payments to States ^{3/}	1,739,600	1,706,667	1,624,361	1,678,905	1,649,809	1,753,026
5045.10	Payments to Alaska from Oil & Gas Leases (NPRA)	14,624	17,314	19,947	23,331	26,761	80,114
5134.00	Payment to Oklahoma (Royalties)	10	10	10	10	10	10
5248.10	Flood Control, States shares	31,381	31,625	29,776	31,135	30,138	32,710
5488.10	ANWR Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share ^{2/}	503,057	221,056	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
5573.10	Rent from mineral leases (Permit Processing Fund)	9,672	9,188	8,753	8,337	7,889	7,433
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share	3,817	-	-	-	-	-
5575.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, Federal share	-	3,884	3,952	4,019	4,087	4,154
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve #2	5	5	5	5	5	25
Subtotal, Onshore Receipts		4,624,870	3,998,470	3,406,765	3,526,891	3,490,118	3,813,272
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts							
1820.00	OCS Rents and Bonuses	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	OCS Royalties	2,877,572	3,318,492	3,117,651	3,506,755	3,880,562	4,150,437
5005.70	Land & Water Conservation Fund (OCS Rents & Bonuses)	49,479	494,039	38,639	37,644	40,550	48,998
5005.80	Land & Water Conservation Fund (OCS Royalties)	850,521	405,961	861,361	862,356	859,450	851,002
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State share from qualified leases	145,507	136,175	122,350	121,085	123,141	123,194
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State share from qualified leases	206,006	222,875	250,463	254,438	252,215	251,949
5005.10	OCS Royalties, LWCF share from qualified leases	68,669	74,292	83,488	84,813	84,072	83,983
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF share from qualified leases	48,502	45,392	40,783	40,362	41,047	41,065
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund (OCS Rents & Bonuses)	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5140.20	Historic Preservation Fund (OCS Royalties)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, OCS Receipts		4,396,256	4,847,226	4,664,735	5,057,453	5,431,037	5,700,628
TOTAL, MINERAL RECEIPTS ^{4/}		9,021,126	8,845,696	8,071,500	8,584,344	8,921,155	9,513,900

^{1/} Accounts 5573, 5575, and 5576 are administered by the Bureau of Land Management; however, Office of the Secretary provides the estimates for these accounts as part of the overall mineral revenue estimates. Accounts 5535.1, 5535.2, 5005.9, 5005.1 are formed from the GOMESA 2006.

^{2/} Accounts 2025 and 5488 reflect the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002 as outlined in PL 115-97 sec. 20001.

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

^{4/} Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 7: Onshore Mineral Receipts, 2020 - 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	2020	2021	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
Oil & Gas	1,554,786	923,598	-631,188	Area 1002 lease sale ests in FY20 & FY21
Coal	14,171	18,238	4,067	Revised bonus payment estimates
Geothermal	873	888	15	Revised bonus payment estimates
Oil Shale	0	0	0	
All Other	5,550	5,550	0	
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	1,575,380	948,274	-627,106	
Royalties				
Oil & Gas	2,526,101	2,550,181	24,080	Revised price and production estimates
Coal	451,855	428,293	-23,562	Revised price and production estimates
Geothermal	10,543	10,730	187	Revised price and production estimates
All Other	60,991	60,991	0	
Subtotal, Royalties	3,049,490	3,050,195	705	
Total Onshore Mineral Receipts ^{1/}	4,624,870	3,998,469	-626,401	

^{1/} Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 8: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of volume and dollars)

	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Oil						
Oil Volume (MMBbl)	269.30	284.80	280.40	287.00	290.30	286.80
OMB Price/Bbl (in whole \$s)	\$52.92	\$51.01	\$49.34	\$49.80	\$51.25	\$52.10
Royalty Rate	0.120	0.120	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130
Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$1,786	\$1,787	\$1,723	\$1,787	\$1,865	\$1,876
Subtotal Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$1,786	\$1,787	\$1,723	\$1,787	\$1,865	\$1,876
Gas						
Natural Gas Volume (tcf)	2.212	2.254	2.229	2.235	2.244	2.235
OMB Price/Mcf (in whole \$s)	\$2.75	\$2.33	\$2.42	\$1.66	\$2.63	\$2.70
Royalty Rate	0.110	0.130	0.110	0.170	0.080	0.110
Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$687	\$721	\$628	\$676	\$529	\$826
Subtotal Natural Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$687	\$721	\$628	\$676	\$529	\$826
CO2 Royalties (\$M)	\$50	\$59	\$51	\$54	\$41	\$57
Gas Plant Products (\$M)	\$160	\$142	\$154	\$163	\$166	\$166
Subtotal Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$897	\$922	\$833	\$893	\$736	\$1,049
Total, Oil & Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$2,683	\$2,709	\$2,556	\$2,680	\$2,601	\$2,925
Coal Royalties (\$M)	\$452	\$428	\$423	\$409	\$447	\$461
Geothermal Royalties (\$M)	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$11
All Other Royalties (\$M)	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61	\$61
TOTAL ONSHORE ROYALTIES (\$M) ^{2/}	\$3,207	\$3,209	\$3,051	\$3,161	\$3,120	\$3,458

^{1/} Amounts are raw onshore data and differ from the "Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" (Table 5). The oil and gas estimates in the "Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" table include a reduction for Acquired National Grasslands.

^{2/} Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Table 9: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Fees by Type			
	Acquisition & Bonus	Rental	Operating	Total
	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million
2020	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.2
2021	447.0	8.0	0.0	455.0
2022	15.0	8.7	1.5	25.2
2023	10.0	9.5	6.4	25.9
2024	0.0	8.6	17.4	26.0
2025	0.0	7.8	26.6	34.4
2026	0.0	5.6	48.9	54.5
2027	0.0	3.0	65.1	68.1
2028	0.0	1.6	70.8	72.4
2029	0.0	1.0	75.4	76.4
2030	0.0	0.5	78.8	79.3

Table 10: OCS Mineral Receipts, 2020 - 2021
(in thousands of dollars)

	2020	2021	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
Oil & Gas Rents & Bonuses	393,489	825,606	+432,117	NY Wind Lease in FY2021
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	393,489	825,606	+432,117	
Royalties				
Oil & Gas Royalties	4,002,768	4,021,619	+18,851	Revised price and production estimates
Subtotal, Royalties	4,002,768	4,021,619	+18,851	
Total OCS Mineral Receipts ^{1/}	4,396,257	4,847,225	+450,968	

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

Table 11: OCS Rents and Bonuses ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

Sale Number	Sale Date (FY)	Sale Area	High Bids	% in FY	8(g) to States	Receipt Estimate ^{1/}
2020 Estimate						
253	2020	Gulf of Mexico	159	100%	2	157
254	2020	Gulf of Mexico	201	100%	2	199
Bonuses Subtotal						356
Rents						24
FY 2020 TOTAL						380
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[28]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[358]
2021 Estimate						
256	2021	Gulf of Mexico	147	100%	1	146
257	2021	Gulf of Mexico	189	100%	2	187
258	2021	Cook Inlet	7	100%	0	7
Bonuses Subtotal						340
Rents						34
FY 2021 TOTAL						374
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[30]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[332]
2022 Estimate						
259	2022	Gulf of Mexico	126	100%	1	125
261	2022	Gulf of Mexico	170	100%	2	168
Bonuses Subtotal						293
Rents						49
FY 2022 TOTAL						342
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[30]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[294]
2023 Estimate						
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	122	100%	1	121
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	171	100%	1	170
Bonuses Subtotal						291
Rents						65
FY 2023 TOTAL						356
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[30]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[290]
2024 Estimate						
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	130	100%	1	129
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	167	100%	1	166
Bonuses Subtotal						295
Rents						84
FY 2024 TOTAL						379
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[31]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[295]
2025 Estimate						
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	130	100%	1	129
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	167	100%	1	166
Bonuses Subtotal						295
Rents						99
FY 2025 TOTAL						394
Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[32]
Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}						[294]

^{1/} Rent estimates are subject to change based on cost recoveries recouped on an annual basis and totals are net of BOEM and BSEE offsetting collections. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

^{2/} Amounts shown in brackets are for display purposes only. These represent the estimated amounts of rents and bonuses subject to GOMESA from the total receipt estimate.

Table 12: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Oil (Million Barrels)						
Alaska	0	0	0	2	17	19
POCS	4	4	15	17	14	12
<i>Total GOM</i>	634	637	641	648	657	661
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	110	94	81	71	64	57
<i>GOM Royalty Production</i>	524	543	560	577	593	604
Total OCS Royalty Production	528	547	575	596	624	635
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Bbl	\$54.78	\$52.73	\$53.22	\$55.60	\$56.72	\$57.85
Subtotal Oil Royalties	\$3,828.07	\$3,842.63	\$4,107.44	\$4,486.83	\$4,838.26	\$5,078.34
Gas (Billion Cubic Feet)						
POCS	3	2	25	29	26	23
<i>Total GOM</i>	648	637	628	630	635	640
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep & Shallow Water Gas)</i>	96	84	74	66	58	52
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	92	80	70	62	54	48
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Gas)</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
GOM Royalty Production	552	553	554	564	576	588
Total Royalty Production	555	555	579	593	602	611
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
OMB Price/Mcf	\$2.47	\$2.58	\$2.70	\$2.82	\$2.94	\$3.09
Subtotal Gas Royalties	\$171.36	\$180.71	\$200.26	\$218.40	\$237.16	\$257.71
NET FEDERAL OCS OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES ^{3/}	\$3,999.43	\$4,023.34	\$4,307.69	\$4,705.23	\$5,075.43	\$5,336.05

^{1/} Amounts are raw offshore data and differ from the "Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" (Table 5) since the "Mineral Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source" table includes Settlements but does not reflect OCSLA Section 8(g) or receipts from Renewable Energy.

^{2/} A Royalty Free Production is GOM production which is not subject to royalties because of deepwater royalty relief and shallow water deep gas royalty relief. Royalty relief price thresholds are expected to be exceeded (royalties due) in all forecast years for all deepwater royalty relief oil except for production up to a lease's royalty suspension volume from Deep Water Royalty Relief Act leases sold from 1996 through 2000 for which price thresholds were not in effect.

^{3/} Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

Other Appropriations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY****Take Pride in America Gifts and Bequests****Appropriation Summary Statement**

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

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Payments in Lieu of Taxes

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriations Language Sheet****Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$441,976,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriations Language Citations****Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes**

Appropriations language and citations:

- 1. For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, 31 U.S.C. 69**

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

- 2. \$441,976,000 shall be available for fiscal year 2021.**

The Department requests \$441,976,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021.

Note: Authority for the Department to retain a portion of this appropriation for PILT administrative expenses is provided in the Administrative Provisions under “Office of the Secretary – Departmental Operations”.

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2021 Request
Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	516,130	500,000	+0	+0	-58,024	441,976
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0

Department-wide Programs - Payments in Lieu of Taxes
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2021 Request		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes													
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	516,130	2	500,000		+0	+0	+0	+0	-58,024	2	441,976	+0	-58,024
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	516,130	2	500,000		+0	+0	+0	+0	-58,024	2	441,976	+0	-58,024

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Department-Wide Program, Payments in Lieu of Taxes							
(\$000)	516,130	500,000	0	0	-58,024	441,976	-58,024
FTE	2	2	0	0	0	2	0

The 2019 and 2020 PILT programs were appropriated as Mandatory authority providing funding at the full statutorily-authorized payment levels.

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
PILT payments	-58,024	+0

Justification of Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for PILT is \$442 million in discretionary appropriations for PILT payments. The amount proposed reflects the desire to support this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities in a constrained budget environment.

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, approximately \$9.2 billion in payments have been made.

The amount of the payments is determined by codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) based primarily on population and the amount of PILT-eligible Federal land within an affected jurisdiction. Certain Federal

2019 PILT Payment by State/Territory

State/Territory	2019 Payment	State/Territory	2019 Payment
ALABAMA	\$1,375,444	NEBRASKA	\$1,202,918
ALASKA	\$30,941,006	NEVADA	\$27,250,038
ARIZONA	\$38,718,085	NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$2,049,423
ARKANSAS	\$7,418,637	NEW JERSEY	\$120,105
CALIFORNIA	\$51,729,171	NEW MEXICO	\$40,268,203
COLORADO	\$40,943,935	NEW YORK	\$168,942
CONNECTICUT	\$33,141	NORTH CAROLINA	\$4,749,018
DELAWARE	\$23,674	NORTH DAKOTA	\$1,849,619
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$23,477	OHIO	\$437,126
FLORIDA	\$5,936,054	OKLAHOMA	\$3,411,796
GEORGIA	\$2,818,370	OREGON	\$37,168,838
GUAM	\$2,580	PENNSYLVANIA	\$1,217,291
HAWAII	\$402,293	PUERTO RICO	\$10,350
IDAHO	\$32,271,810	RHODE ISLAND	\$0
ILLINOIS	\$1,269,413	SOUTH CAROLINA	\$844,854
INDIANA	\$650,568	SOUTH DAKOTA	\$7,121,635
IOWA	\$529,922	TENNESSEE	\$2,547,926
KANSAS	\$1,272,414	TEXAS	\$5,648,114
KENTUCKY	\$2,639,956	UTAH	\$40,938,259
LOUISIANA	\$1,119,387	VERMONT	\$1,136,959
MAINE	\$718,368	VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$38,808
MARYLAND	\$126,457	VIRGINIA	\$5,765,340
MASSACHUSETTS	\$115,881	WASHINGTON	\$23,059,249
MICHIGAN	\$5,146,197	WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,358,360
MINNESOTA	\$5,234,616	WISCONSIN	\$3,424,093
MISSISSIPPI	\$2,163,010	WYOMING	\$30,210,195
MISSOURI	\$4,118,015		
MONTANA	\$33,990,204	Grand Total	\$515,729,544

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Sheet****Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, [\$147,330,000] \$148,474,000, to remain available until September 30, [2021] 2022; of which \$50,651,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 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.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue**

Appropriation language and citations:

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

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

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

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

3. \$148,474,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022;

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2022.

4. of which \$50,651,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:

The Department proposes \$50,651,000 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, \$15,000 under this heading 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.

Department-wide Programs - Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2021 Request
Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue						
Natural Resources Revenue	137,505	147,330	+2,218	+0	-1,074	148,474
Fixed Costs			[+2,218]			
Osage Trust Accounting					[-881]	
Ethics					[-260]	
GrantSolutions					[67]	
TOTAL, OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	137,505	147,330	+2,218	+0	-1,074	148,474

Department-wide Programs - Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)		Internal Transfers (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2021 Request		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue														
Natural Resources Revenue	137,505	622	147,330		+2,218	+0	+0	-3	-1,074	619	148,474	-3	+1,144	
TOTAL, OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	137,505	622	147,330		+2,218	+0	+0	-3	-1,074	619	148,474	-3	+1,144	

Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2020 Change	2020 to 2021 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between FY 2020 and FY 2021, from 2,096 hours in FY 2020 to 2,088 hours in FY 2021.	+306	-343
Pay Raise The President's Budget includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for the FY 2021.	+0	+1,379
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+172	+830
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects the final FY 2021 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.	-675	+175
Worker's Compensation Payments The change reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 2021 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+12	+33
Unemployment Compensation Payments 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.	+0	+0
Rental Payments The amount reflects 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 costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 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.	-94	+144

Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Office of Natural Resources Revenue							
2 Year Fund	95,778	96,679	+2,218	0	-1,074	97,823	+1,144
No Year Fund	41,727	50,651	0	0	0	50,651	0
Total							
(\$000)	137,505	147,330	+2,218	0	-1,074	148,474	+1,144
FTE	607	622	0	0	-3	619	-3

Summary of Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) is \$148.5 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Osage Trust Accounting	-881	-3
Ethics	-260	-0
GrantSolutions	+67	-0

Justification of Program Changes

Osage Trust Accounting (-\$881,000 / -3 FTE) – ONRR will continue to perform current, limited compliance functions for the Osage while awaiting legal determinations on regulation revisions to provide accounting, audit, compliance and valuation functions for over 3,200 leases on Osage Tribal lands.

Ethics Officer Funding (-\$260,000 / -0 FTE) – The budget request assumes the transfer of \$260,000 to support the consolidation of the Department’s Ethics Program. Secretarial Order 3375 dated August 14, 2019, realigned the reporting structure for DOI ethics personnel into the Departmental Ethics Office (DEO) within the Office of the Solicitor. The proposed program change reflects the ONRR’s contribution to the consolidated program.

GrantSolutions (+\$67,000 / -0 FTE) – Funding supports the allocated share of operating costs for the GrantSolutions enterprise system to improve the processing and transparency of grants and cooperative agreements across Interior. Cost allocations are based on an algorithm of use factors.

Program Overview

For the benefit of all Americans, the ONRR collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, Alaska Natives and the U.S. Treasury. In 2019, ONRR disbursed over \$11.69 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 mineral

resources, either directly through payments to Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners (IIMOs) or indirectly through payments to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Reclamation Fund, States, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2019 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$5.20 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 — \$2.44 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 — \$1.76 Billion***
Mineral revenue receipts support the U.S. 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 Indian Mineral Owners — \$1.14 Billion***
Monies collected from mineral leases on Indian lands are distributed regularly to Tribal governments or IIMOs. These funds provide direct and tangible benefits to thousands within the American Indian community, often as a major source of primary income.
- ***Conservation and Recreation Programs — \$1.01 Billion***
ONRR transfers over \$900 million 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. Most spending from the account is currently subject to annual appropriation.
- ***Historic Preservation — \$150 Million***
ONRR annually transfers \$150 million to the National Historic Preservation Fund as “seed money” to preserve and protect our Nation’s irreplaceable heritage for current and future generations. This fund is administered to help save the historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes that form our communities and enrich our lives.

Our Mission

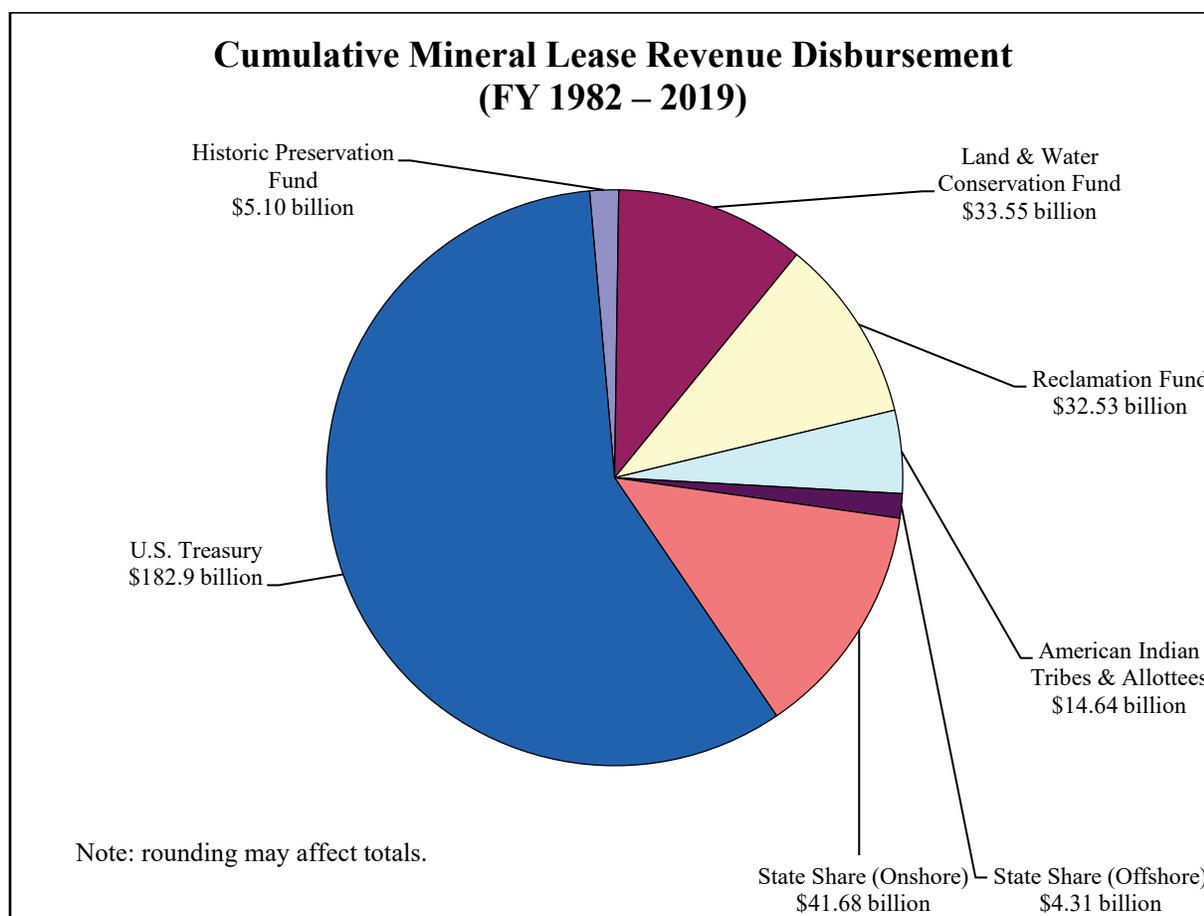
For the benefit of all Americans, ONRR collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, and the U.S. Treasury

Our Vision

To deliver excellence in public service as the Nation’s most trusted steward of natural resources revenue

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, Interior has provided nearly \$315 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 58 percent of all annual collections have gone to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, 22 percent to special purpose funds, 15 percent to States, and five percent to the American Indian community.

Special purpose funds, including the LWCF, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund, have received \$71.2 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the figure below.



ONRR was established within the Office of the Secretary under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB) on October 1, 2010, as part of the reorganization of the former Minerals Management Service. Placement in AS-PMB positioned ONRR to leverage its revenue-collection expertise to serve a leadership role in Department-wide collaboration and implementation of key initiatives to provide reasonable assurance the Department is collecting every dollar due.

In support of its mission, ONRR conducts work in three key program areas:

- ***Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management.*** These activities ensure that all revenues from Federal and Indian leases are efficiently, effectively, and accurately collected, accounted for, and disbursed in a timely manner. This program's activities also include efforts to ensure accurate reporting of production volumes.
- ***Audit Management.*** These activities ensure the Nation's Federal and Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. Federal and Indian compliance assurance activities represent a large and critical part of the operational strategy, ensuring that companies are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms. This program's activities also include the administration of cooperative agreements with States and Tribes.
- ***Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals.*** These activities ensure consistency and oversight in valuation regulations and determinations; market research and information gathering; production meter verification; and enforcement actions and appeals. This program's activities also include outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolution of their royalty-related inquiries.

ONRR exists in a dynamic environment, and since inception has continuously evolved in response to Congressional mandates and significant energy industry changes. ONRR continues to seek innovative improvements and operational efficiencies to best pursue our mission and to serve the American people. We have been heavily engaged in employee-driven continuous improvement of modernizing our business processes, preparing us for strategic and effective changes to adapt to the world around us.

To ensure effective controls over program operations and financial management systems that meet the objectives of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act, ONRR conducts assessments of internal controls consistent with applicable laws and regulations, such as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Controls*. The objectives of these assessments are to ensure ONRR programs achieve intended results and follow laws and regulations; verify resources are used consistent with the mission and protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement; and ensure reliable and timely information is maintained, reported, and used for decision-making.

In May 2019, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued its report, *Federal Oil and Gas Royalties, Additional Actions Could Improve ONRR's Ability to Assess Its Royalty Collection Efforts* (GAO-19-410). GAO's focus was to examine ONRR's Federal oil and gas royalty compliance efforts and the extent to which ONRR reported meeting its compliance goals for fiscal years 2010 through 2017. The GAO report cited seven recommendations for corrective action, including four regarding establishing effective performance measures and three regarding cooperative and delegated audit agreements. ONRR plans to implement four of the recommendations in 2021, two recommendations in 2022, and one recommendation in 2023. ONRR values the continued oversight received from the GAO, the Office of Inspector General (OIG), and other external oversight organizations. ONRR has consistently received clean opinions on regular peer reviews of audit functions and when independent firms perform annual audits of mineral revenue custodial accounts.

ONRR Strategic Priorities

ONRR is engaged in several organization-wide priority efforts to support the accomplishment of its mission and vision, including the following:

Capitalizing on our Diverse Strengths: ONRR is committed to achieving the Department’s diversity and inclusion goals, fostering an environment that is open and accepting of individual differences, and maximizing employee potential. Our dedication to educating and integrating diversity and inclusion



throughout the culture allows ONRR to recruit and retain a diverse population of employees while engaging our employees and ensuring a wide range of perspectives and diverse viewpoints.

Information Technology: As we plan in 2021 to upgrade an increasingly obsolescent Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS), our legacy information systems continue to play a key role in ONRR’s collection and disbursement of the Nation’s mineral revenues. The MRMSS is critical to ONRR’s ability to account for and disburse mineral revenues in a timely fashion. In 2019, ONRR completed an enhancement

that automates the calculations for the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) phase II implementation of sharing Gulf of Mexico revenues with States, counties, parishes, etc. Also, ONRR began the migration of audit work processes into the new Operations Management Tool for both ONRR and its State and Tribal partners.

To begin system modernization efforts, in 2019 ONRR completed modeling current business processes and began designing future processes. In 2020, ONRR plans to complete these design efforts and begin compiling the functional requirements for the new system.

Collaboration with Partners: ONRR continues to strengthen its longstanding relationships with other bureaus because of the interdependent nature of our missions. ONRR works in partnership with the

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the proposed Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) (formerly Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians) to fulfill Interior’s trust and fiduciary responsibilities to Indian beneficiaries. ONRR is also committed to ensuring an effective, ongoing relationship with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Additionally, ONRR has strengthened holistic management of oil, gas, and other natural resources by implementing standard operating procedures applicable to all DOI bureaus and offices in the management of Federal and Indian mineral resources.

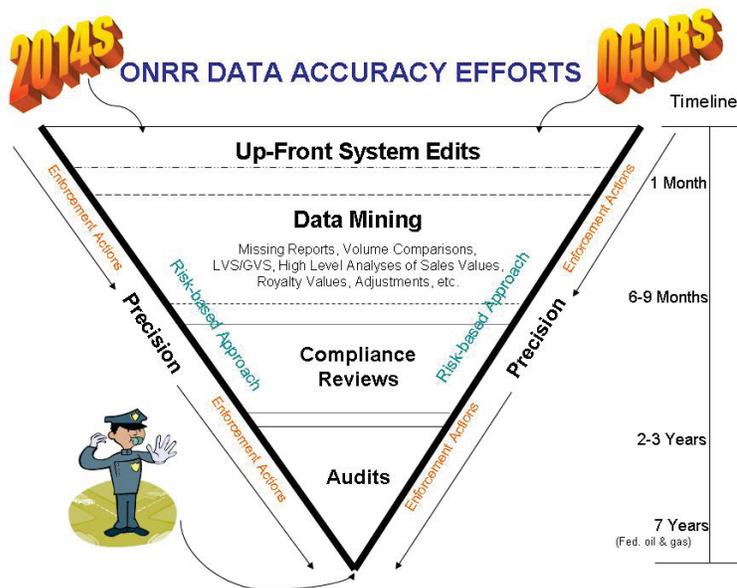
Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA), as amended, requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to States and Tribes for their share of mineral leasing revenues. The distribution and disbursement function within ONRR is intended to ensure that collections from Federal and Indian mineral leases are properly disbursed to the appropriate recipients, including the U.S. Treasury, Federal entities, 35 States, and 32 American Indian Tribes. In 2019, ONRR disbursed over \$11.69 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.

As part of the revenue collection process, ONRR collects annual rental revenues and reporting information on more than 14,400 non-producing leases and monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 26,600 producing onshore and offshore Federal leases.

Each month, ONRR receives and processes more than 70,000 royalty and production reports, containing approximately one million lines of data, from approximately 2,000 royalty payors and 2,100 production reporters. ONRR received approximately 99 percent of reporting electronically in 2019. Through this royalty and production reporting, ONRR collects and maintains several forms of primary data, including:

- Property data, such as information on mineral leases, mineral-producing or revenue-paying companies, and commodity purchasers.
- Mineral revenue and production data, consisting of monthly-required reports and payments.
- Data related to rents, mineral royalties, and mineral production volumes.



- Market and sales data required for verifying compliance.

To ensure that ONRR collects the proper revenues on the Federal and Indian royalty share, ONRR performs automated processing of royalty and production reports coordinating reporting and payment matters with industry, State governments, American Indian Tribes, and other Federal agencies. Each month, ONRR runs automated detection processes to ensure that industry follows Federal laws, regulations, and lease terms in their financial reporting.

Receiving proper payments includes ensuring that delinquent invoices are pursued in accordance with the Debt Collection Act. ONRR uses phone calls and demand letters to companies, notices to lessees/operating rights owners, demands to surety, referrals to the Justice Department for litigation or to the U.S. Treasury for collection, or if required, ONRR writes off uncollectable debt.

In addition to automated upfront system edits, ONRR performs data mining efforts as a second-level screening process to increase the accuracy of company-reported data before the data is subjected to compliance reviews and, ultimately, to audit. Data mining activities include examining company-reported data to identify the most obvious data errors and working with the companies to correct these issues. Additionally, the Compliance Management group also performs compliance reviews, which verify the reasonableness of company reported data by checking its accuracy and completeness.

ONRR assists Alaskan Natives as well by holding escrow funds for the Native Corporations for land selections. Once land selections are finalized, ONRR disburses escrow amounts, and the Corporations assume collection responsibilities. Currently, \$6.0 million remains in escrow awaiting distribution after the remaining land selections are processed.

Program Performance Estimates

Timely Revenue Disbursement: ONRR ensures that funds are disbursed to recipients by the end of the month following the month received, per statute. When disbursements are not completed in a timely manner, ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest to States. In 2019, ONRR completed 99.2 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included nearly \$2.44 billion to 35 States and \$1.14 billion to American Indians as their cumulative share of revenues collected from oil, gas, and mineral production.

Timely Service to American Indians: To ensure prompt payment of mineral revenues to American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian mineral owners (IIMOs), ONRR deposits American Indian revenues into OST/BTFA accounts within 24 hours of receipt, where they are invested and subsequently distributed by BIA to American Indian Tribes and IIMOs. BIA requires Financial Distribution Report information to distribute funds to IIMOs. ONRR provides this lease distribution data to BIA twice each month. In 2019, ONRR distributed 98.9 percent of revenue timely to Indian recipients, exceeding the 98 percent target.

Financial Accountability: ONRR's financial system has automated internal controls and accounting processes to reconcile subsidiary and control accounts and to ensure proper recording and reporting of revenues. ONRR records financial transactions with an account structure consistent with the U.S.

Government Standard General Ledger (USSGL). ONRR uses the USSGL accounts to prepare external reports to OMB and the U.S. Treasury and to provide financial information for inclusion in the annual consolidated Interior Agency Financial Report.

The Chief Financial Officer's Act requires annual audits of the Department's financial statements that include a thorough review of ONRR's mineral revenue custodial accounts. These audits ensure that ONRR's financial information fairly represents the transactions recorded within the ONRR financial system.

Unqualified Audit Opinion on Mineral Revenue Custodial Accounts: To provide greater assurance of the integrity of financial operations and the accuracy of financial data, ONRR undergoes annual financial audits, including a thorough review of mineral revenue custodial accounts. In November 2019, OIG released the Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Interior Financial Statements for fiscal year 2019, including ONRR's mineral revenue custodial accounts. The Department received an unqualified (clean) audit opinion for fiscal year 2019. As a result of the audit, ONRR received one notice of finding and recommendation, which ONRR is actively addressing and expects to fully implement in fiscal year 2020.

Data Validation: ONRR has several efforts underway to improve the accuracy of company-reported data used to collect and verify royalties. These efforts are in response to a 2008 Royalty Policy Committee Subcommittee report and to a 2009 GAO report titled *Mineral Revenues: ONRR Could Do More to Improve the Accuracy of Key Data Used to Collect and Verify Oil and Gas Royalties (GAO-09-549)*.

ONRR continues to reinforce the accuracy of company-reported data by implementing new automated upfront edits and data mining routines. ONRR subjects company-reported royalty data to more than 185 edit checks and has incorporated up-front edits to help prevent companies reporting royalties via the Internet from submitting erroneous data. For fiscal year 2019, 99.5 percent of company-reported royalty information passed system edit checks on the first attempt.

Compliance Management: Closure of data mining cases has resulted in collections of \$257 million in fiscal years 2010 through 2019. Of ONRR's \$97.7 million in total 2019 compliance collections, the Compliance Management staff collected over \$19.5 million as a result of data mining cases and \$7.6 million from compliance reviews.

Production Reporting for Onshore and Offshore Leases: ONRR oversees the timely reporting and processing of Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs) for Federal and Indian onshore and Federal offshore leases. As with company-reported royalty data, ONRR subjects OGOR reports to numerous edit checks and incorporates additional up-front edits. These edits, combined with ongoing ONRR efforts to train companies on proper reporting, have resulted in a continuous decline in error rates. For fiscal year 2019, the error rate was 1.0 percent.

Additionally, ONRR has made tremendous progress in ensuring operators report production information in a timely manner. The Offshore Production Reporting staff ensures the accuracy of reported offshore production information through ONRR's automated Liquid Verification System (LVS) and Gas

Verification System (GVS). The LVS/GVS systems compare company-reported OGOR production volumes to third-party pipeline run tickets and third-party gas volume statements supplied by BSEE. ONRR analysts resolve discrepancies between the OGOR and the third-party data sources to ensure that companies accurately report production volumes, the cornerstone for downstream royalty collection efforts. As a result, ONRR routinely issues Orders to Report and issues Notices of Non-Compliance to companies who fail to submit an OGOR or to report well-level production.

Audit Management

ONRR's Federal and Indian compliance activities have yielded significant additional revenues to Tribes, Individual Indian Minerals Owners, States, and the U.S. Treasury. Since 1982, the Department's additional collections of royalties and interest attributable to compliance activities total \$4.6 billion.

Sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA), as amended, authorize the Secretary to develop cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States to carry out certain inspection, auditing, investigation, and enforcement activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. These Tribes and States (known as the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee (STRAC)) are working partners with ONRR, and integral to the overall compliance efforts. Tribes are self-empowered to perform audits and compliance reviews on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservations, and the States perform audits and compliance reviews on Federal leases within their boundaries. ONRR conducts audits and compliance reviews to provide compliance coverage over properties not covered by the Tribes and States.

For ONRR, cooperative agreements provide knowledgeable Tribal and State representatives who understand the systems and business processes for collecting, accounting for, and distributing mineral revenues. Tribes and States benefit by developing auditing and compliance skills, increasing knowledge of mineral revenue management, and gaining experience with ONRR's systems, processes, and regulations. This experience, as well as face-to-face contact, enables ONRR and Tribal and State employees to identify and work through issues for mutual benefit.

Together with its Tribal and State partners, ONRR performs both audits and compliance reviews on specifically targeted and randomly selected companies and properties. In addition, compliance efforts may focus on gas plants, transportation systems, or other specific issues. ONRR's Tribal and State partners perform both audits and compliance reviews, while within ONRR, its Audit Management staff primarily perform audits and its Compliance Management staff perform compliance reviews.

These two compliance activities are described as follows:

- Audits are performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). Audits have a high standard of verification in the form of evidence from company source documents and records, resulting in greater certainty of accurate payment and reporting.
- Compliance reviews supplement the audit program and provide reasonable assurance that all or part of the royalty equation is reported and paid correctly. Compliance reviews focus on

variations from expected norms and result in resolution of open issues when companies provide requested additional documentation and/or make payment to remove a variance.

To develop the compliance work plan, ONRR incorporates data from its risk tool, including prior-year performance data, cost-per-audit and compliance review, current-year targets, and data available on audit and compliance resources in order to determine the appropriate mix of audits and compliance reviews. Royalty dollars remain a key component of the risk determination, resulting in a strong probability of high-revenue companies and properties being selected for an audit or compliance review.

Program Performance Estimates

ONRR Compliance Collections: During 2019, ONRR collected an additional \$97.7 million as a result of all compliance activities performed across ONRR and its Tribal and State partners. In addition to audits and compliance reviews, these activities included data mining and exceptions processing.

Three-Year Average Compliance Return-on-Investment (ROI): For 2019, the three-year average ROI for compliance activities (collections versus costs) was \$2.03 to \$1. This measure of efficiency includes collections from audits, compliance reviews, and data mining activities performed across ONRR and its Tribal and State partners.

Audit and Compliance Reviews: During 2019, ONRR and our Tribal and State audit partners closed 120 audits and completed 575 compliance reviews.

Delegated and Cooperative Compliance Agreements with States and Tribes: Currently, ONRR has agreements with nine States and six Tribes to perform compliance activities for leases in their jurisdictions. ONRR includes its State and Tribal partners' compliance completion results in our performance results. In 2019, ONRR allocated \$14.1 million to States and Tribes in the 202/205 program. ONRR applies a "best business case" criteria to funding for the 202/205 program by analyzing cost, workload, and risk data, such as total revenues and number of producing leases, in deciding how to allocate available budget resources.

Indian Gas Lease Coverage: In 2019, ONRR ensured substantial compliance for 100 percent of Indian gas properties within three years for Indian-specific major portion/index pricing terms.

Peer Review of ONRR Audit Organization: GAGAS requires an independent peer review of our audit activities every three years. During 2017, ONRR engaged an independent auditing firm to conduct an external peer review of our audit organization including our State and Tribal partners. The peer review examined the period of January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2016. The independent auditor issued a final report in 2017 with a rating of "Pass," the highest possible rating. This is the fifth consecutive peer review rating indicating that ONRR's audit functions are performed in accordance with professional standards. The independent auditor's reports concerning States and Tribes have also concluded in "Pass" ratings with no material weaknesses or findings. The next peer review is scheduled for spring 2020.

Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals

ONRR's Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals program (CEVA) coordinates Federal and Indian (trust) management services; provides royalty guidance and training; oversees production risk management efforts; addresses industry appeals of ONRR orders; drafts and publishes rulemakings and authorizations to collect information; processes Federal Register notices; and provides enforcement support to ONRR programs.

To help fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility to American Indians, ONRR conducts Indian outreach activities through avenues such as Navajo radio broadcasts and attending pow-wows to reach American Indian beneficiaries. 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 BLM, BIA, and OST/BTFA. ONRR's goal is to vigorously and effectively fulfill our trust responsibilities and to foster an ongoing positive working relationship with the Indian community.

Through the Federal Partners Groups in three regions, ONRR is coordinating with several Federal agencies to address a wide range of issues associated with increased production. ONRR is working with the BIA, BLM, OST/BTFA, and EPA to address concerns raised by Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners in Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah.

In addition, ONRR supports the Indian Energy Service Center (IESC) in its mission to provide a wide suite of support services to BIA and regional offices, BLM field and State offices, and BTFA offices. The IESC assists these offices in expediting the leasing, permitting, developing, reporting, and payment for oil and gas development on Indian trust lands. Also fundamental to this effort is responsiveness to trust mineral estate owners (Tribal and allotted) and coordination between Federal agencies. The needs of the IESC are dynamic, and, as such, ONRR must respond quickly. ONRR has two teams dedicated to the IESC that are comprised of four experienced Minerals Revenue Specialists (MRS) and a Supervisory MRS in order to address the contemporaneous issues arising with increased oil and gas production, particularly from the Bakken Formation.

ONRR's Royalty Valuation group participates in valuation rulemaking, provides valuation guidance internally to ONRR, and trains internal and external customers on the proper value for royalty purposes. In addition, they issue royalty valuation determinations, and provide unbundling guidance to State audit groups, Tribal audit groups, industry, and ONRR compliance personnel.

Analytics and risk management business processes include audit and compliance work planning, economic analysis, reporting and market research, Geographic Information System services, and production risk management. The production risk component of ONRR's CEVA program is focused on enhancing the Department's oversight of accurate measurement and reporting of production volumes. These efforts 1) ensure that the Department accounts for all production from Federal offshore leases and Federal and Indian onshore leases, 2) provide greater assurance of data accuracy, 3) reduce the potential for data manipulation or fraud, and 4) mitigate the risk of production reporting errors.

ONRR has implemented a reimbursable support agreement with BSEE to fund a team to perform production verification, measurement inspections, and other production oversight functions on high risk offshore rigs, platforms, and production facilities. To support the measurement inspection effort, ONRR Production Risk Management engineers provide in-depth analyses, verify the accuracy of OGORs, and coordinate work-plans with the BSEE offshore measurement inspectors to ensure that inspections are prioritized based on high production volume and other risk factors.

In addition, ONRR has built on the success of its offshore Production Risk Management program by replicating this model on onshore Federal and Indian lands. ONRR and BLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2015 to support an agile inspection team to address onshore production hot spots and to develop measurement experts to assist with field-level inspections in BLM.

The Appeals group drafts proposed Director decisions or otherwise resolves industry appeals of ONRR, State, and Tribal orders and demands for payment. The Director decisions analyze, interpret, and apply statutes, regulations, lease terms, unit and communitization agreements, and guidance documents. In addition, the Appeals group provides guidance within ONRR and for States and Tribes on complex issues.

ONRR's Regulations group drafts all new rulemakings and all authorizations for information collection. It also processes all notices published to meet the requirements of the Federal Register.

The Enforcement group induces industry compliance with laws, regulations, and ONRR orders by investigating violations and issuing notices of non-compliance and civil penalty notices. Civil penalties serve to compel current compliance and to deter future violations. ONRR issues civil penalties when companies fail to comply with or knowingly or willfully violate applicable laws or regulations. Such penalties are authorized by the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The Enforcement group also performs litigation support activities by filing proofs of claims in bankruptcy cases, assuring the collection of bankruptcy payments, preparing the administrative records for Director decisions appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA), and supporting administrative hearings requested on civil penalties assessed.

ONRR's Appeals and Enforcement groups support the Office of the Solicitor and Department of Justice in appeals before the Department and in Federal Court. This includes preparing voluminous administrative records to support litigation of appeals to the IBLA, evidentiary civil penalty hearings before Interior's Office of Hearings and Appeals, and various types of litigation in the Federal Court system. The Enforcement group further serves as ONRR's liaison in outside law enforcement investigations, providing data and arranging access to ONRR systems as required.

Program Performance Estimates

Communication and Consultation with American Indians: During 2019, ONRR held 142 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 14,731 royalty-related inquiries. ONRR has experienced a significant increase in inquiries in recent years. Increases in oil and gas development in

North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah have spurred more inquiries from Individual Indian Mineral Owners in those States.

Royalty Valuation: In 2019, ONRR completed 537 valuation guidance requests from internal and external customers. In addition, it completed 16 training sessions on Federal and Indian Royalty Value, which included industry as well as State, Tribal and ONRR personnel. ONRR completed four complex unbundling projects and published the unbundling cost allocation percentage to its web site. ONRR also supported the Secretary's Royalty Policy Committee, sub-committees, and working groups, and published Valuation Handbook Chapters at the recommendation of the Committee. In addition, ONRR supported the Interior Inspector General and the Department of Justice by supplying our technical expertise in determining single damages in several ongoing false claims cases.

Production Risk Management: Since its inception in 2014, the offshore verification team has conducted inspections at 741 offshore facilities. These inspections resulted in 1,026 written Incidents of Non-Compliance (INCs). In addition, the team witnessed 305 oil meter provings and 165 gas meter calibrations. The INCs require companies to address deficiencies the measurement inspectors discovered and to provide greater assurance that the measured royalty volumes are reported correctly. The inspection efforts safeguard the integrity of the measurement process by requiring companies to measure accurately and in accordance with regulatory requirements, industry standards incorporated by reference, and BSEE measurement approvals.

ONRR and BLM continue to ramp up the onshore production verification program. In 2019, the Measurement and Production Team at the National Operations Center began inspecting a geographically wide range of onshore production facilities, from Alabama to California. Starting in 2019 and rapidly expanding in 2020, BLM will be deploying a new strategy to take advantage of the logistics of having trained and certified petroleum engineering technicians in the vicinity of virtually all high-risk oil and gas production operations. BLM expects this strategy to allow measurement inspection efforts to reach a significant percentage of high-risk oil and gas production operations each year. Continued collaboration with ONRR petroleum engineers will ensure that production volumes run through complex measurement systems are reported correctly and in accordance with BLM approvals and recognized measurement standards.

Appeals: Since 1987, the Department has rendered decisions in appeals involving \$3.0 billion in additional royalties, rentals, liquidated damages, and interest. In 2019, ONRR completed Director decisions or otherwise disposed of 174 appeals of orders and offered guidance on more than 100 matters.

Regulations: In 2019, ONRR published one final rule and four information collection renewals. ONRR also provided subject matter expertise to the Secretary's Royalty Policy Committee.

Enforcement: ONRR has collected more than \$58.5 million in civil penalties since 1982, and over the last five years, it assessed nearly \$19 million in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has also collected \$23.9 million as a result of bankruptcy cases and, in 2019, collected \$1.7 million.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Sheet****Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), [10,010,000]\$1,874,000, to remain available until expended.

[For an additional amount for a competitive grant program to fund radium decontamination and remediation at any land-grant university that has been subjected to such contamination as a result of actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines, \$12,000,000.]

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes**Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[For an additional amount for a competitive grant program to fund radium decontamination and remediation at any land-grant university that has been subjected to such contamination as a result of actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines, \$12,000,000.]

This change removes language funding a one-time competitive grant program to remediate radium contamination at any land-grant university resulting from actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund**

Appropriation language and citations:

- 1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$1,874,000 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 of 1986, provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the clean-up of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to cleanup releases of hazardous substances.

Department-wide Programs - Central Hazardous Materials Fund
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2021 Request
Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund						
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,010	22,010	+18	+0	-20,154	1,874
Fixed Costs			[+18]			
Ethics					[-2]	
Program Management					[-8,152]	
One-Time Competitive Grant Program					[-12,000]	
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	10,010	22,010	18	+0	-20,154	1,874

Department-wide Programs - Central Hazardous Materials Fund
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)		Internal Transfers (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2021 Request		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund														
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,010	4	22,010		+18	+0	+0	+0	-20,154	4	1,874	+0	-20,136	
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	10,010	4	22,010		+18	+0	+0	+0	-20,154	4	1,874	+0	-20,136	

Central Hazardous Materials Fund
Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2020 Change	2020 to 2021 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between FY 2020 and FY 2021, from 2,096 hours in FY 2020 to 2,088 hours in FY 2021.	+2	-3
Pay Raise The President's Budget includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for the FY 2021.	+0	+11
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+1	+7
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects the final FY 2021 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.	-7	+3
Worker's Compensation Payments The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 2021 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	+0	+0
Unemployment Compensation Payments 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.	+0	+0
Rental Payments The amount reflects 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 costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 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.	+0	+0

Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund							
(\$000)	10,010	22,010	+18	0	-20,154	1,874	-20,136
FTE	3	4	0	0	0	4	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Management	-8,152	-0-
Ethics	-2	-0-
Competitive Grants	-12,000	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Program Management (-\$8.2 million / 0 FTE)

The 2021 budget request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) program is \$1.9 million to fund program management and legal staff. Remediation project funding will be funded from recoveries rather than annual appropriations.

During the transition from appropriated funds to a greater reliance on funds recovered from potentially responsible parties (PRPs), the program office will continue internal control reviews, prioritization of projects, financial management activities, and technical support. The legal staff will continue to seek cost recoveries, negotiate settlements, and assist in providing legal support to bureau project managers. The CHF will fund the highest priority projects based on the availability of recoveries and focus resources on remediation projects with viable PRPs.

Ethics (-\$2,000 / 0 FTE)

The budget request assumes the transfer of -\$2,000 to support the consolidation of the Department’s Ethics Program in the Office of the Solicitor. Secretarial Order 3375 dated August 14, 2019, realigned the reporting structure for DOI ethics personnel into the Departmental Ethics Office (DEO) within the Office of the Solicitor. The proposed program change reflects the Office of the Secretary’s contribution to the consolidated program.

Competitive Grants (-\$12.0 million / 0 FTE)

The 2020 enacted bill provided \$12.0 million for a one-time competitive grant program to fund decontamination and remediation of facilities at land-grant universities which were subjected to radium

contamination by actions of the former United States Bureau of Mines. The 2021 budget does not request additional funding.

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 resources 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 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. 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, it has received over \$116 million in recoveries from PRPs and, as of 2019, has avoided more than \$755 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties. The CHF has funded 106 projects and of these funded projects, 29 sites are either in long term monitoring, no longer require funding, or cleanup is complete.

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 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 policy, 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 to the Department’s contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight, 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 2020, the Department obtained an estimated \$871 million from cost-recoveries and for the performance of work by other parties. During this same period, the Department received approximately \$279 million in annual CHF appropriations. For those sites at which PRPs are identified, the Department has used appropriated dollars to leverage response action or recover costs from PRPs. The amount of cost recoveries the Department receives each year is dependent on several variables, including but not limited to: the number of projects with viable PRPs; the timing of settlements and other agreements; the amount of costs already incurred at a project with an agreement; and projects in which the Department receives funding in advance for future remediation.

The program received approximately \$5.3 million in cost recoveries during 2019 which were used to reimburse the Department for remediation costs already incurred. These funds are used to initiate cleanup at other sites where PRPs do not exist, such as abandoned mines, or to continue remediation work at other projects already underway.

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

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

Program Performance Estimates

Benefits and impacts from CHF funding go beyond protection of human health and the environment. Benefits of cleaning up contaminated sites include 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, as well as off road vehicle use. There are local and nationwide economic impacts that are experienced through the expenditure of funding at cleanup sites. For example, at the Crab Orchard National Priorities List (NPL) site, in Carbondale, IL, 35 percent of the project's expenditures were spent within the local economy which had the complementary effect of adding employment and economic opportunities to this rural community.

The following are examples of cleanup projects requesting CHF funding in 2021:

The Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge was established shortly after World War II. The enabling legislation from Congress had four purposes including industrial reuse, agricultural use, recreational use, and for wildlife conservation. Past military use and the industrial reuse by private companies caused contamination of the land and waters on the Refuge especially during the early years before modern environmental laws were passed. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added 22,000 of the 43,500 acres of the Refuge to the National Priorities List (NPL) under Superfund. The Crab Orchard NPL Site is the Department's only active Federal Facility NPL site. Activities planned in 2021 include the following: operations and maintenance of the completed remedies at various operable units, close out of the Area 7 Pesticides Site removal action, interim remedial action for the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Operable Unit Groundwater Plume 2, and issuing the Additional and Uncharacterized Sites (AUS) Operable Unit proposed plan along with hosting public meetings for the plan.

Great Kills Park is located in the borough of Staten Island, New York and has been managed by the National Park Service since 1972. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the City of New York worked to develop a shorefront recreation area by filling wetlands with dredge and waste. The site was covered with clay and sludge reclaimed from City sewage. A number of follow-on surveys have identified areas of low level radiological contamination from radium 226 at the site. Following the June 2015 Final Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) Completion Report, the NPS conducted a radiological survey of the 265-acre Site and restricted public access through the installation of over 18,000 feet of perimeter fencing with four (4) chain link gates. The radiological survey identified more than 1,200 discrete areas with elevated radiological readings spread over the site. The NPS has determined it is appropriate to initiate a comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). The RI will fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination, including radiological and chemical constituents, and assess potential risks to human health and the environment associated with exposure to the contamination.

The Topock Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Compressor Station located in Topock, California, released hexavalent chromium and other contaminants to the soil and groundwater during the 1950s through the early 1970s. The site is located along the Colorado River that supplies water to numerous States, cities and communities. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Department have been working with PG&E to investigate and develop a strategy to address the contamination. In addition, the Department, as part of its Trust responsibilities, has and will continue to conduct government to government consultation with nine Native American Tribes with ancestral ties to the area. After eleven years of investigation, PG&E began the groundwater remedy construction in October 2018. The first phase is expected to be completed by 2020. The second phase is expected to be completed by 2025. Agencies are finalizing the soil risk assessment and preparing for the soil investigation report, expected to be completed in 2020. Concurrently, PG&E is developing an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for potential soil removal actions focused on areas of high contamination. This document should be available for public comment in the spring of 2020. Any removal actions would occur in 2020/2021.

The CHF will continue to focus on performance and management strategies to improve the use of resources, targeting high risk sites, and seeking innovative methods to streamline the cleanup process. Staff is working with other agencies, such as the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to benchmark cleanup technologies and seek ways of capitalizing on other agencies' experiences in cleanup. The CHF is also actively working on strategies to improve internal processes and to manage cleanups. CHF funding supports the economy through contract work at the cleanup sites. The CHF program, by funding remediation at these high-risk sites, is returning contaminated lands to reuse for recreation, hunting, fishing, and other economic uses. The program also improves water quality of adjacent streams and rivers that have been degraded by contaminants and runoff.

Working Capital Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Working Capital Fund

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, [\$55,735,000]\$78,513,000, 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[approval of] *notice to* the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary 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 Public Law 93–638: *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.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Working Capital Fund**

Appropriation language and citations:

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

1. For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$78,513,000, 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 in order 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 for those specified without first notifying the Committees on Appropriations.

3. Provided further, That the Secretary 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 Public Law 93–638: 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 of 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, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians/Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. The Center's goals include establishing partnerships with State, local and Tribal governments to provide educational opportunities supporting Interior's trust responsibilities to American Indians.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Administrative Provision

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

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Administrative Provision

Appropriation language and citations:

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

31 U.S.C. 1341 – 1344

This provision provides for general replacement of aircraft and contingency in case of destruction of aircraft for the Department of the Interior, Office of Aviation Services. The aircraft are acquired in order 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. Donated aircraft are included in the number authorized for acquisition. Aircraft acquired as a donation will be subject to the same rules and regulations of any Interior aircraft (i.e., A-76 provisions).

**Department-wide Programs - Working Capital Fund Appropriated
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Internal Transfers	Program Changes	2021 Request
Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated						
Financial and Business Management System	45,803	45,803	+0	+0	+1,000	46,803
Cybersecurity	9,932	9,932	+0	+0	+8,063	17,995
Shared Services	0	0	+0	+0	+13,715	13,715
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	55,735	55,735	+0	+0	+22,778	78,513

Department-wide Programs - Working Capital Fund Appropriated
Summary of Requirements
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2021 Request		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated													
Financial and Business Management System	45,803	84	45,803		+0	+0	+0	+1,000	84	46,803	+0	+1,000	
Cybersecurity	9,932	6	9,932		+0	+0	+0	+8,063	6	17,995	+0	+8,063	
Shared Services	0	0	0		+0	+0	+0	+13,715	0	13,715	+0	+13,715	
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	55,735	90	55,735		+0	+0	+0	22,778	90	78,513	+0	22,778	

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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	45,803	45,803	0	0	+1,000	46,803	+1,000
FTE	79	84	0	0	0	84	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
FBMS Migration Activities	+1,000	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

FBMS Migration Activities (+1.0 million / 0 FTE)

The 2021 budget request for the BIO is \$46.8 million to operate and maintain the FBMS, \$1.0 million above FY 2020 Enacted. This funding provides for the administrative systems requirements of all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting. As necessary to maintain core responsibilities, the BIO will prioritize efforts to maintain the system’s operational and technical capabilities, so the system is secure and operational. Technical currency efforts include migrating to a modern database and in-memory processing platform. The additional funding in FY2021 will support these migration activities and high priority system improvements, as possible, to ensure that FBMS supports the President's emphasis on advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) in order to improve Interior's business management community.

Program Overview

The Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is a single Department-wide management initiative that replaced the Department’s many standalone administrative systems to provide a modernized, fully integrated, enterprise-wide solution. FBMS, managed by the Business Integration Office (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 approach to financial and business management through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services in a more efficient and effective manner, 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 Department-wide 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.

The implementation of FBMS across Interior has allowed the Department to realize the benefits of a fully integrated, secure, modernized, business management system, and to strengthen the integration and communication across the business management policy communities. The BIO continues to sustain this valuable 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.

Program Performance Estimates

Since FBMS became fully operational across the Department, efforts have continued to improve, optimize and leverage this valuable enterprise system. The BIO's 2019 accomplishments and activities include:

- *In-memory computing* – The BIO continued the multi-phase effort to migrate to the next generation of technology, in-memory computing. This improvement will enable quick, more complete data analysis to support decision making. The first phase provided transformational improvement for over 60 transactions, mostly real-time operational reports, greatly increasing the speed and utility of these reports. This new platform also increased speed across the FBMS application. The second phase of this modernization transformed the FBMS-wide data warehouse, greatly increasing the ability to leverage FBMS data as well as greatly increasing the

speed of reports against this data warehouse. In 2019, improvements increased the speed across the majority of transactions and enabled several areas of usability improvements.

- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO greatly increased the ability to make business decisions by advancing the Department’s data visualization capabilities to inform decision making, including the completion of a data warehouse in December 2018 to support reporting and analysis of DOI travel spending. The BIO also focused on key reporting improvement initiatives such as enterprise-wide budget reporting and compliance with new mandatory requirements and timely submission of Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA) requirements.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO implemented several system improvement items utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community at a more rapid pace while better managing risk, including internal control improvements such as processing for space lease obligations. The BIO also provided meaningful usability improvements, such as user help functionality providing the users with the ability to access all available training material for the specific transaction they are in; capability for users to group programs together that have different funding identifiers; and a travel mobile application that users can access via their government furnished mobile phones. The BIO also implemented replacement functionality for the new government-wide charge card contractor; this included setting up new interfaces with the card provider and closing out all actions with the old provider.
- *Production operations support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 12,000 FBMS users and over 85,000 travel users.
- *Improved the FBMS security environment* – The BIO implemented updates to align FBMS with the Office of the Chief Information Officer policy and to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS.

Planned activities include:

- *System security* – With available resources, the BIO will reduce the security and operational risk to FBMS by completing system-wide upgrades.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO will focus on implementing the business community’s highest priorities for system improvements.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO will strive to improve the FBMS reporting environment through enhancement of the next phase of the in-memory effort by leveraging the new technology to make data more easily available. This will improve system performance and provide timely access to system data to support analysis and visualization of Department budget, financial, acquisition, financial assistance and property information. The BIO will also continue to implement a data quality program that will analyze the data within FBMS to identify opportunities to increase the efficiency of DOI operations and business decision making.
- *Performance and usability improvements* – The BIO will continue its business process analysis to identify opportunities to improve DOI operations through improved business processes or system configurations. The next upgrade will be a significant change for FBMS and users when the BIO implements SAP’s S/4 HANA, which provides major changes to the look and feel of the system

as well as back-end table structure changes, increased functionality, improved user interface, and better functionality.

- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption is a multi-year effort that will improve business transaction processing and reporting and sets the stage for larger usability improvements. Building on the successful completion and acceptance of DOI’s financial systems roadmap, DOI has initiated business and systems roadmaps in several areas complementary to FBMS, such as budget and performance and revenue systems. 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 across other areas of DOI’s business operations.
- *Grants Management* – Assist the Office of Grants Management with migration to the Department of Health and Human Service’s GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve management of Interior’s \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.

Activity: Cybersecurity

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	9,932	9,932	0	0	+8,063	17,995	+8,063
FTE	7	6	0	0	0	6	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Enterprise Security Information and Event Management Implementation (SIEM)	+8,063	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Enterprise SIEM (+\$8.1 million / 0 FTE)

The budget request includes \$8.1 million to implement a cyber focused Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system across Interior’s information and technology management enterprise. This increase will allow the Department to address an Interior Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendation to accelerate SIEM implementation as well as comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), which stipulates that agency leadership must take remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats.

The OIG review, reported in “Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement” (Report Number 2016-ITA-020), found that the DOI’s decentralized incident detection and response program did not have an effective roadmap outlining risks, policies, procedures, and responsibilities for handling incident response activities, and did not effectively follow the incident response lifecycle to protect DOI High Value Assets (HVAs), information, services, and systems. A SIEM system will enable the detection of incidents that may otherwise go unnoticed by gathering and analyzing security events from multiple sources across the network. While SIEM does not directly stop attacks, it communicates with other network security controls, such as firewalls, and directs them to alter their configurations to block malicious activity. By leveraging intelligence feeds, the SIEM can take action to terminate connections or interactions from known threats, proactively preventing an attack from occurring in the first place. It also can reconstruct events to determine the nature of an attack and whether or not it succeeded.

Program Overview

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), bureau and office leadership, and experts from the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) work collaboratively to identify, plan, and implement actions to address cybersecurity gaps within Interior.

In 2020 and 2021, the budget continues to fund extremely high priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities, as well as provides resources to be directed against emerging threats. This includes managing technology assets, protecting trusted internet connections, and protecting email.

Program Performance Estimates

Interior continues to address new threats and external attacks on its networks, systems, and information. Cybersecurity funding supports protecting HVAs, increasing incident remediation activities, managing technology assets, protecting Trusted Internet Connections, and providing risk-based approaches to cybersecurity. The funds also maintain continued improvements to DHS Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) tools.

The new cyber centric SIEM system will efficiently and cost effectively comply with the federally mandated requirements, address OIG recommendations, and remediate security vulnerabilities.

Activity: Shared Services

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2021 Budget Request	Change from 2020 (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	0	0	0	0	+13,715	13,715	+13,715
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Shared Services	+13,715	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

The 2021 budget request includes \$13.7 million for Department-wide Shared Services projects to optimize business practices for a shared environment, support operational decision making through reporting, enable region-wide security, and train users. The 2021 budget request proposes to invest in projects focused on streamlining business processes (such as Human Resources and Acquisition), increasing the use of shared services, enhancing technology solutions, and implementing Category Management principles for DOI’s business functions that will benefit all bureaus and offices.

Program Overview

Interior achieved significant progress in 2019 in delivering better service and improving Interior operations and customer service. The Department launched a three-pronged reorganization effort: common regions, operations closer to customers, and increased use of shared services to improve operations. Each of those objectives focuses on a stronger Interior to better meet the challenges of the next 100 years.

The Department has evaluated its business operations and identified opportunities to increase the use of common business solutions across Interior. Interior completed third-party comprehensive evaluations of three key, Departmentwide administrative functions—Information Technology, Procurement, and Human Capital Services—to identify opportunities to improve and increase the use of shared services across the Department. Armed with insight from the evaluations and with feedback from those implementing the new Interior regions, Interior piloted an IT interoperability initiative in the Alaska Region. The pilot successfully enabled Interior employees to easily connect to Interior’s network, bureau resources, and local printers at any Interior location, while keeping internal networks secure from non-Interior managed devices. The pilot demonstrated a solution that addressed a significant barrier to collaboration across

Interior organizations in the regions—initially recognized as a problem impacting coordination across bureaus during Interior’s firefighting operations in the field.

The use of shared services is taking hold across the Federal Government because it makes economic and managerial sense for large operations to adopt common solutions for standard enterprise functions, allowing saved resources to be focused on mission needs. Administrative shared services will continue to be a vital component of DOI’s modernization efforts in 2021. Interior is collaborating with other Federal agencies and working across Interior to improve operations and meet mission needs.

Interior is continuing efforts begun in 2019 to improve delivery of administrative operations to benefit employees and customers through *Efficiency 2020*. The desired future of *Efficiency 2020* is improving delivery of administrative operations to benefit our employees and customers. The Department is leveraging resources to modernize and transform Interior’s administrative services to achieve long-term cost avoidance, which benefits Interior’s mission programs. Simpler, smarter, and faster operations will produce meaningful and lasting change that stands the test of time.

Program Performance Estimates

The 2021 budget includes \$13.7 million to implement and expand efficiencies, including the following projects initiated in 2019 and 2020:

- Expand the IT interoperability pilot to ensure that all of Interior’s bureaus enjoy the advantages of laptop and network operability regardless of which bureau’s office an employee may be visiting on any given day without compromising IT security. This important step lays the foundation for greater collaboration and cross-servicing across Interior.
- Leverage existing systems across Interior to improve data quality and transparency and in so doing, the efficiency of DOI operations.
- Expand the use of Robotic Process Automation (bots) to reduce manual processing and increase workload efficiency, free up staff time for higher level tasks, and reduce data errors. A bot developed as a collaboration across Interior’s Acquisition, IT, and Financial Management systems communities is expected to go into production in 2020 to improve the contract closeout process. Work is underway to ensure bots are implemented in a manner without risk to Interior’s cybersecurity or financial management controls.
- Establish a single seamless helpdesk ticketing system for shared network resources across Interior to provide consistent and reliable IT support services.
- Create an electronic storefront where Interior employees can request the IT equipment and other products they need, while the Department leverages savings and efficiencies through the use of enterprise wide procurements.
- Implement an agency wide account for routine online purchases to increase transparency and save money on purchase card transactions.
- Create a single, enterprise wide electronic library of common templates and resources used in the acquisition process to help improve the efficiency of procurement processing.

- Further reduce the number of human resource policies across Interior bureaus to eliminate redundancy and confusion about the applicability of policies. In 2019, a new Human Resources Review Board reduced the number of human resource policy documents across Interior bureaus by 52 percent.
- Increase the use of standardized position descriptions shared across the Department to reduce the time to initiate hiring actions. In 2019, Interior developed standardized position descriptions for 60 fire positions across the agency and plans to expand this effort.
- Implement a single, enterprise wide talent acquisition system, USA Staffing, a shared service offered by the Office of Personnel Management. Once in place, Interior's human resource managers will more efficiently recruit, evaluate, assess, certify, select, and onboard employees, with common libraries for position descriptions and metrics dashboards to manage and track workload progress.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Working Capital Fund — Reimbursable Activity****Narrative Statement****History**

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

Overview

Funding Summary
(Dollars in thousands)

	2019	2020	2021
Central Bill	\$194,767.8	\$198,130.0	\$208,586.1
Direct Bill	333,148.5	362,975.9	369,890.0
Pass Through Activities	351,409.0	552,894.1	535,523.9
Charge Card Rebate	10,674.7	10,750.0	10,750.0
	<u>\$890,000.0</u>	<u>\$1,124,750.0</u>	<u>\$1,124,750.0</u>
FTE	1,252	1,283	1,284

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 is conducted by the Office of Budget, with 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.

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 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 using algorithms, such as percentage of total Department full-time equivalents (FTE), which best represent the nature of programs being overseen or coordinated.

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

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

Billing Methods

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

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

reflect increases or decreases in the costs of services which are centrally billed. For 2021, bureau and office budget requests include full funding for all charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund.

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

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

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

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

Projects Funded:	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Charge Card Operations & Oversight	\$1,520,909.0	\$1,684,364.0	\$1,684,364.0
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	5,249,568.0	5,649,568.0	5,649,568.0
Emergent Requirements	3,904,241.0	3,416,068.0	3,416,068.0
	\$10,674,718.0	\$10,750,000.0	\$10,750,000.0

Financial Overview

In 2021, the WCF will finance delivery of \$1,124 million of reimbursable services, which is the same level as the 2020 Estimate. In 2021, the WCF Centralized Bill reflects an overall increase of \$10.5 million above the 2020 estimate. All bureaus and offices are fully funded for their WCF bills.

Bureaus and offices have included funding requests in their budgets equal to the proposed charges in the centralized billing portion of the Fund.

Revenue reported in 2019 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2019. Revenue projected for 2020 and 2021 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 2020 and 2021 because billings are based on the goods and services actually procured.

The table following on the next pages summarizes the Fund's revenue and FTE for 2019, 2020, and 2021 by budget activity. The 2020 column has been updated from the 2020 President's Budget level, to reflect current 2020 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2021 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>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Centralized Billing</u>						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0
Aviation Management	60.0	9,987.8	60.0	10,156.2	60.0	10,449.0
Office of Aviation Services	60.0	9,987.8	60.0	10,156.2	60.0	10,449.0
Departmental Library	6.0	1,335.4	7.0	1,351.5	7.0	1,398.1
Interior Complex Management and Services	3.0	682.8	4.0	676.5	4.0	676.5
Personal Property Accountability Services	3.0	660.9	4.0	666.2	4.0	666.2
Vehicle Fleet	1.0	236.0	1.0	250.1	1.0	250.1
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	3.0	548.3	3.0	558.6	3.0	558.6
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	3.0	915.8	3.0	898.6	3.0	914.3
Space Management Services	1.0	617.9	2.0	609.2	2.0	609.2
Mail and Messenger Services	3.0	1,800.7	3.0	2,164.0	3.0	2,180.7
Mail Policy	1.0	261.2	2.0	285.5	2.0	285.5
Conference and Special Events Services	6.0	1,531.9	5.0	1,542.2	5.0	1,542.2
Real Property Leasing	1.0	311.2	1.0	315.0	1.0	319.4
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	31.0	8,902.1	35.0	9,317.5	35.0	9,400.8
OS Shared Services Subtotal	91.0	33,726.9	95.0	34,310.6	95.0	34,686.8
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	3.0	694.5	2.0	663.9	2.0	674.9
Alaska Affairs Office	3.0	1,116.6	4.0	1,086.0	4.0	1,102.4
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	0.0	1,072.2	0.0	1,148.1	0.0	1,228.4
Secretary's Immediate Office	6.0	2,883.3	6.0	2,898.0	6.0	3,005.7
Document Management Unit	7.0	1,275.9	7.0	1,275.9	7.0	1,297.9
FOIA Tracking and Reporting System	7.0	1,871.3	10.0	1,901.9	10.0	1,931.1
Office of the Executive Secretariat	14.0	3,147.2	17.0	3,177.8	17.0	3,229.1
Departmental News and Information	4.0	1,189.4	4.0	1,440.9	4.0	1,452.9
Photographic Services	1.0	217.7	1.0	217.7	1.0	222.0
Office of Communications	5.0	1,407.1	5.0	1,658.6	5.0	1,674.9
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	472.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	472.0

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2
FedCenter	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4
Invasive Species Coordinator	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6
Office of Policy Analysis	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6
Invasive Species Council	5.0	1,202.1	2.0	601.1	2.0	601.1
Office of Policy Analysis	5.0	1,202.1	2.0	601.1	2.0	601.1
CPIC	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.7
Office of Budget	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.7
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	2.0	614.1	2.0	658.9	2.0	677.2
Travel Management Center	1.0	188.0	1.0	226.8	1.0	231.8
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	10.0	1,547.0	10.0	1,516.3	10.0	1,709.1
e-Travel	0.0	999.9	0.0	1,028.9	0.0	1,028.9
Partnerships	1.0	292.3	1.0	264.5	1.0	269.3
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	0.0	30.5	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.8
Office of Financial Management	14.0	3,671.7	14.0	3,726.6	14.0	3,948.1
Interior Collections Management System (1G-ICMS)	0.0	592.0	0.0	596.9	0.0	596.8
Space Management Initiative	2.0	400.7	2.0	394.2	2.0	445.3
Renewable Energy Certificates	0.0	101.5	0.0	101.5	0.0	50.5
Facility Maintenance Management	1.0	204.7	1.0	242.8	1.0	288.3
Departmental Museum	4.0	1,130.9	4.0	1,133.1	4.0	1,151.8
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.4
Office of Property & Acquisition Management	7.0	2,505.7	7.0	2,544.3	7.0	2,608.5
Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,151.3	4.0	1,316.5	4.0	1,344.4
Office of Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,151.3	4.0	1,316.5	4.0	1,344.4
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	1.0	296.4	1.0	265.8	1.0	270.5
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program	3.0	560.5	4.0	540.3	4.0	551.6
Human Resources Accountability Team	2.0	636.2	2.0	605.6	2.0	617.8
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	0.0	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	2.0	595.3	2.0	595.3	2.0	607.3

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.0	708.1	0.0	556.9	0.0	556.9
OPM Federal Employment Services	0.0	360.0	0.0	455.4	0.0	469.2
Office of Human Resources	8.0	3,188.3	9.0	3,019.3	9.0	3,073.3
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.0	36.2	0.0	65.5	0.0	65.5
Special Emphasis Program	0.0	38.7	0.0	38.7	0.0	38.7
Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights	0.0	74.9	0.0	104.2	0.0	104.2
Occupational Safety and Health	3.0	1,470.0	5.0	1,536.8	5.0	1,557.8
Safety Management Information System	2.0	1,177.0	3.0	1,295.3	3.0	1,315.1
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	5.0	2,647.0	8.0	2,832.0	8.0	2,872.9
DOIU Management	2.0	641.0	2.0	610.4	2.0	624.8
Leadership Development Programs	1.0	922.6	2.0	892.0	2.0	915.4
Department-Wide Training Programs	3.0	964.8	3.0	1,168.8	3.0	1,177.2
Learning and Performance Center Management	3.0	957.3	3.0	957.3	3.0	980.6
DOI Learning Management System	2.0	1,757.6	1.0	1,758.1	1.0	1,775.2
DOI University (DOIU)	11.0	5,243.3	11.0	5,386.6	11.0	5,473.1
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	2.0	501.3	2.0	535.3	2.0	543.5
Law Enforcement Coordination	4.0	677.2	3.0	986.8	3.0	1,476.1
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.0	181.2	1.0	221.2	1.0	385.1
Security (MIB)	7.0	6,818.6	7.0	6,843.3	7.0	7,119.9
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	4.0	765.4	3.0	897.4	3.0	288.3
OLES Physical Access Control System	0.0	706.8	0.0	738.2	0.0	795.3
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	18.0	9,650.5	16.0	10,222.2	16.0	10,608.2
Interior Operations Center	11.0	2,194.7	12.0	2,431.0	12.0	2,670.3
Emergency Preparedness	2.0	909.3	2.0	814.0	2.0	1,011.7
Emergency Response	7.0	1,338.9	5.0	1,338.9	5.0	1,361.7
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	1.0	176.8	1.0	150.2	1.0	177.1
Federal Executive Board	2.0	266.4	2.0	330.3	2.0	336.5
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	1.0	250.0	1.0	317.6	1.0	322.2
Send Word Now Emergency Notification System	0.0	19.2	0.0	78.2	0.0	78.2
WEBEOC	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.0
IOC Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	85.1
Office of Emergency Management	24.0	5,155.3	23.0	5,599.2	23.0	6,096.8

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	48.0
Passport and Visa Services	2.0	290.0	2.0	240.5	2.0	240.5
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	2.0	290.0	2.0	240.5	2.0	240.5
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	0.0	245.0	0.0	245.0	0.0	245.0
CFO Financial Statement Audit	0.0	6,363.0	0.0	6,363.0	0.0	6,363.0
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	0.0	653.6	0.0	643.2	0.0	643.2
Department-wide Activities	0.0	7,261.6	0.0	7,251.2	0.0	7,251.2
Ethics	0.0	276.3	0.0	390.7	0.0	397.7
FOIA Appeals	0.0	502.9	0.0	543.7	0.0	549.7
Torts Management Support	8.0	1,664.7	8.0	1,664.7	8.0	1,703.2
Legal Services - Employment Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,598.6
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	501.0
Financial Disclosure System	0.0	353.6	0.0	360.6	0.0	360.6
Office of the Solicitor	8.0	2,797.5	8.0	2,959.8	8.0	6,110.7
OS Activities Subtotal	133.0	52,892.5	134.0	54,153.6	135.0	59,330.3
IT Shared Services						
OS Associate Chief Information Officer (ACIO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	724.4
Office of The Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	724.4
Unified Messaging	1.0	1,003.3	2.0	961.8	2.0	962.7
Enterprise Directory Services	4.0	3,508.1	8.0	3,541.6	8.0	3,538.0
IOS Collaboration	0.0	803.6	0.0	823.4	0.0	817.8
IT Desktop Software Administration	0.0	838.9	0.0	839.4	0.0	832.3
Desktop Services	1.0	2,575.9	2.0	2,650.1	2.0	3,325.9
IT Service Delivery Division - End User Services	6.0	8,729.8	12.0	8,816.3	12.0	9,476.7
Threat Management	14.0	7,104.2	11.0	7,070.4	11.0	7,154.4
Threat Management - DOI Enterprise Phishing Awareness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	521.9
Threat Management - Virtual Security Operations Center Program (vSOC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	559.7
Threat Management - Firewall Audit and Monitoring (FireMon)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	957.2
Privacy and Civil Liberties	2.0	1,207.0	2.0	1,215.8	2.0	1,205.8
Assessment and Authorization Services	1.0	186.3	1.0	170.9	1.0	192.1
IT Security	3.0	977.0	4.0	1,006.1	4.0	1,033.4

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Information Assurance Division	3.0	957.3	3.0	920.6	3.0	935.6
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	2.0	789.7	1.0	914.6	1.0	1,000.7
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	10.0	2,097.2	6.0	2,272.5	6.0	2,296.3
CDM Phase I	0.0	2,321.7	0.0	2,321.6	0.0	2,321.6
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	1.0	2,063.0	2.0	2,105.1	2.0	2,108.4
CDM Phase II	2.0	5,910.0	0.0	5,910.0	0.0	5,910.0
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	0.0	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cybersecurity Division	38.0	23,652.5	30.0	23,907.7	30.0	26,197.1
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	5.0	1,057.6	4.0	1,065.5	4.0	1,036.7
Electronic Records Management	6.0	3,187.8	9.0	3,271.8	9.0	3,184.4
Hosting Services	2.0	462.1	1.0	561.3	1.0	566.1
National Archives and Records Administration	0.0	164.0	0.0	206.7	0.0	260.4
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	0.0	848.5	0.0	849.3	0.0	944.9
Geospatial Services	1.0	240.0	1.0	253.5	1.0	260.7
Office of the Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	14.0	5,960.0	15.0	6,208.2	15.0	6,253.2
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass-Throughs	0.0	16,777.3	0.0	16,885.5	0.0	16,898.4
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	11.0	4,006.5	12.0	3,744.4	12.0	3,826.1
Federal Relay Service	0.0	379.1	0.0	479.6	0.0	606.7
MIB WIFI	0.0	615.0	0.0	615.0	0.0	615.0
Frequency Management Support	4.0	1,134.5	4.0	992.0	4.0	1,027.5
NTIA Spectrum Management	0.0	2,182.8	0.0	2,020.4	0.0	2,020.4
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	3.0	1,071.0	2.0	1,080.6	2.0	1,116.9
Gateway/Bandwidth Expansion	0.0	2,548.8	0.0	2,548.8	0.0	2,548.8
Telecommunication Services	3.0	1,593.9	3.0	1,492.0	3.0	1,471.6
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	0.0	1,306.3	0.0	1,306.3	0.0	1,296.6
MIB Data Networking	1.0	629.3	1.0	632.8	1.0	640.8
IT Service Delivery Division - Telecommunications Services	22.0	32,244.5	22.0	31,797.4	22.0	32,068.8
ISSO Customer Support Services	0.0	754.1	1.0	755.6	1.0	754.6
Enterprise Services Division	0.0	754.1	1.0	755.6	1.0	754.6
Recreation One-Stop	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture and IT Portfolio Performance Management	3.0	2,771.9	2.0	2,866.0	2.0	2,874.9
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	6.0	1,924.4	6.0	1,966.6	6.0	2,018.0

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
IT Budget Formulation and Portfolio Development	2.0	2,116.7	4.0	2,071.3	4.0	2,102.1
e-Gov - Program Manager	1.0	75.7	1.0	129.9	1.0	132.1
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	0.0	725.0	0.0	893.0	0.0	900.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	0.0	36.1	0.0	35.0	0.0	33.9
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) ^{DHS} GSA	0.0	874.4	0.0	944.3	0.0	741.2
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	0.0	137.0	0.0	137.0	0.0	137.0
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	0.0	128.0	0.0	129.6	0.0	124.2
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	0.0	153.7	0.0	176.2	0.0	208.1
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	0.0	1,807.2	0.0	1,933.6	0.0	1,933.6
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business	0.0	54.6	0.0	79.8	0.0	79.8
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB ^(PMLoB)	0.0	110.0	0.0	110.0	0.0	110.0
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7
CPIC	0.0	414.0	0.0	414.0	0.0	410.9
Program Management Division	12.0	11,431.7	13.0	11,886.3	13.0	11,843.5
IT Shared Services Subtotal	92.0	82,772.6	93.0	83,371.4	93.0	87,318.3
Interior Business Center						
HR System Integration Framework (IT)	1.0	806.0	2.0	552.8	2.0	614.7
Employee Express	0.0	687.6	0.0	821.1	0.0	841.9
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	74.0	9,576.1	76.0	10,457.6	76.0	10,913.7
Federal Personnel and Payroll System (IT)	7.0	7,881.9	7.0	7,863.7	7.0	8,347.6
HR System Integration Framework	1.0	235.4	1.0	266.7	1.0	183.4
Drug-Free Workplace Program	3.0	1,219.1	4.0	1,343.9	4.0	1,333.4
IBC Human Resources Directorate	86.0	20,406.2	90.0	21,305.9	90.0	22,234.7
Transportation Services	1.0	170.7	1.0	171.0	1.0	175.6
Quarters Central	2.0	743.8	2.0	806.5	2.0	683.7
IBC Financial Management Directorate	3.0	914.5	3.0	977.5	3.0	859.3
Boise Acquisition Office	24.0	4,055.2	15.0	4,010.8	15.0	4,156.7
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	24.0	4,055.2	15.0	4,010.8	15.0	4,156.7
Interior Business Center Subtotal	113.0	25,375.8	108.0	26,294.3	108.0	27,250.7
Centralized Billing Subtotal	429.0	194,767.8	430.0	198,130.0	431.0	208,586.1

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Direct Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS DOI-IT Support	2.0	2,912.7	2.0	556.6	2.0	568.6
Financial and Business Mgmt System - FBMS	2.0	2,912.7	2.0	556.6	2.0	568.6
Creative Communications	4.0	293.8	4.0	518.4	4.0	528.9
Reimbursable Mail Services	0.0	590.9	0.0	592.4	0.0	594.0
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	0.0	160.0	0.0	152.0	0.0	152.0
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	4.0	1,044.7	4.0	1,262.9	4.0	1,274.9
Lease Administration - MIB	1.0	710.3	2.0	808.2	2.0	822.9
MIB Operation and Maintenance	7.0	11,660.7	7.0	14,869.5	7.0	15,345.8
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	8.0	12,371.0	9.0	15,677.7	9.0	16,168.7
Valuation Services	10.0	2,070.7	15.0	2,136.3	15.0	2,169.8
Appraisal and Valuation Service Office	10.0	2,070.7	15.0	2,136.3	15.0	2,169.8
Federal Consulting Group	9.0	18,698.3	9.0	25,180.7	9.0	25,634.5
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU	9.0	18,698.3	9.0	25,180.7	9.0	25,634.5
Aviation Management	1.0	2,754.2	1.0	2,170.1	1.0	2,178.3
Office of Aviation Services	1.0	2,754.2	1.0	2,170.1	1.0	2,178.3
OS Shared Services Subtotal	34.0	39,851.6	40.0	46,984.2	40.0	47,994.7
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	1.0	659.3	1.0	698.3	1.0	713.5
Secretary's Immediate Office	1.0	659.3	1.0	698.3	1.0	713.5
Recycle Program	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	8.0	1,546.1	8.0	1,545.9	8.0	1,580.4
Office of Budget	8.0	1,546.1	8.0	1,545.9	8.0	1,580.4
OS Finance Office	0.0	70.0	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3
Office of Financial Management	0.0	70.0	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3
Fed Talent (DOI Talent)	0.0	0.0	0.0	734.5	0.0	0.0
Office of Human Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	734.5	0.0	0.0
e-OPF	0.0	1,416.3	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8
Office of Human Resources	0.0	1,416.3	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8
Diversity Change Training	0.0	96.4	0.0	202.0	0.0	202.0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
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	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	0.0	155.6	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7
Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights	0.0	252.0	0.0	372.8	0.0	372.8
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	0.0	0.0	1.0	941.6	1.0	640.9
DOI Learning Management System	0.0	161.1	1.0	106.4	1.0	114.5
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program	0.0	108.0	0.0	663.2	0.0	431.9
(SESCDP)						
Government-Wide Forums	0.0	165.7	0.0	605.7	0.0	623.3
National Indian Prgms Training Center (NIPTC)	0.0	12.5	0.0	55.1	0.0	55.1
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	3.0	1,392.8	5.0	2,055.7	5.0	2,069.5
Maintenance						
DOI University (DOIU)	3.0	1,840.1	7.0	4,427.6	7.0	3,935.2
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	4.0	4,608.4	9.0	4,788.5	9.0	4,815.9
(IMARS)						
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	4.0	4,608.4	9.0	4,788.5	9.0	4,815.9
Knowledge Management and Contract Management System	0.0	334.0	0.0	333.0	0.0	333.0
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	0.0	665.5	0.0	666.5	0.0	667.0
(SHRA)						
Office of Emergency Management	0.0	999.5	0.0	999.5	0.0	1,000.0
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	911.7	0.0	911.7
Department-wide Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	911.7	0.0	911.7
OS Activities Subtotal	16.0	11,651.6	25.0	16,280.8	25.0	15,131.6
IT Shared Services						
Unified Messaging	16.0	11,670.5	16.0	15,591.6	16.0	15,636.0
Email and Collaboration Licenses and Services - New	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0
Initiative						
IOS Collaboration	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	31.1
Desktop Services	2.0	4,366.6	4.0	3,919.3	4.0	4,006.8
IT Service Delivery Division - End User Services	18.0	16,037.2	20.0	19,583.4	20.0	19,673.9
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	0.0	82.5	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
Data-at-Rest Initiative	0.0	421.5	0.0	162.0	0.0	162.0
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0	1,838.7	0.0	2,801.7	0.0	2,885.8
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	0.0	8,773.8	0.0	9,158.7	0.0	9,363.2
CDM Licenses	0.0	846.4	1.0	2,544.8	1.0	2,544.8
CDM Phase II	0.0	0.0	0.0	566.7	0.0	566.7

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
CDM Phase II - SailPoint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	691.5
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	11.0	7,018.0	16.0	8,001.7	16.0	8,180.3
Security & Privacy Migration	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,132.8	0.0	1,127.2
Information Systems Security Line of Business	0.0	2,229.0	0.0	2,400.0	0.0	2,472.0
Cybersecurity Division	11.0	21,209.9	17.0	26,823.4	17.0	28,048.5
Core Hosting Services	35.0	26,921.6	37.0	26,673.4	37.0	26,452.0
Core Hosting Services - Denver Data Center Move	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,783.1
IT Service Delivery Division - Hosting Services	35.0	26,921.6	37.0	26,673.4	37.0	28,235.1
Electronic Records Management	0.0	5,660.6	0.0	6,161.3	0.0	6,298.9
ESRI ELA and NAIP Payment Collection	0.0	1,550.0	0.0	1,900.0	0.0	1,900.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	0.0	7,294.2	0.0	7,035.8	0.0	7,171.7
Office of the Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	0.0	14,504.8	0.0	15,097.1	0.0	15,370.6
Enterprise Services Network	0.0	31,808.8	0.0	33,171.4	0.0	34,166.5
EID Rack Space	0.0	185.2	0.0	128.9	0.0	108.9
Frequency Management Support	0.0	73.2	0.0	75.7	0.0	76.6
EID Office Space	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3
Radio Security	0.0	93.0	0.0	475.1	0.0	477.3
COMSEC Program	1.0	232.6	1.0	241.8	1.0	250.9
EIS (Contracts)	0.0	13,638.3	0.0	7,100.0	0.0	2,701.8
ISSO Telecommunications	2.0	1,120.1	2.0	1,143.5	2.0	1,156.2
ISSO Network Support Services	3.0	5,452.6	5.0	5,362.2	5.0	5,397.8
Denver Phone System	0.0	522.6	0.0	713.0	0.0	700.7
IT Service Delivery Division - Telecommunications	6.0	53,126.4	8.0	48,416.9	8.0	45,042.0
Customer Support Ctr Division (CSCD) - Customer Support Center (CSC)	29.0	8,345.1	31.0	9,865.6	31.0	9,440.9
Enterprise Services Division	29.0	8,345.1	31.0	9,865.6	31.0	9,440.9
IT Shared Services Subtotal	99.0	140,144.9	113.0	146,459.8	113.0	145,811.0
Interior Business Center						
DOI Talent (FedTalent) Special Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.0
Fed Talent Special Projects IT	0.0	0.0	0.0	630.6	0.0	261.9
IBC Human Resources Office	0.0	0.0	0.0	640.0	0.0	262.8
Personnel Security	20.0	2,756.6	25.0	2,738.2	25.0	2,971.0
Human Resource Operations Division	46.0	7,315.8	48.0	8,087.4	48.0	8,901.2

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

**Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

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	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
IBC Human Resources Directorate	66.0	10,072.4	73.0	10,825.6	73.0	11,872.2
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	14.0
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	0.0	0.0	3.0	1,654.7	3.0	1,716.8
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.9	0.0	168.5
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Collection	3.0	2,241.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	5.0	1,147.8	3.0	1,053.6	3.0	1,055.8
IBC Human Resources Directorate	8.0	3,389.5	6.0	2,885.7	6.0	2,955.1
Employee Express	0.0	1,139.6	0.0	1,182.0	0.0	1,220.9
Learning Content	0.0	1,672.3	0.0	856.9	0.0	882.6
Staffing Solutions - USA Staffing	0.0	5,384.4	0.0	5,180.7	0.0	5,335.8
Leave and Earning Statements	0.0	177.3	0.0	228.2	0.0	235.0
Staffing Solutions - Monster Hiring Management	0.0	4,959.6	1.0	5,126.1	1.0	5,279.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	0.0	13,333.2	1.0	12,573.8	1.0	12,953.6
Federal Personnel and Payroll System (External IT)	13.0	18,099.9	13.0	19,256.5	13.0	20,210.2
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	189.0	23,592.6	197.0	25,100.1	197.0	26,423.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	202.0	41,692.5	210.0	44,356.6	210.0	46,633.3
FPPS Casuals	2.0	334.0	4.0	740.6	4.0	820.9
FPPS Casuals (IT)	0.0	124.8	0.0	276.3	0.0	315.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	2.0	458.8	4.0	1,016.9	4.0	1,136.1
HR Systems Integration Framework	2.0	676.9	3.0	640.1	3.0	444.1
HR Systems Integration Framework (External IT)	2.0	1,403.0	3.0	1,326.9	3.0	1,488.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	4.0	2,079.9	6.0	1,967.0	6.0	1,932.3
Fed Talent NON IT	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,010.1	0.0	2,363.5
Fed Talent IT	8.0	1,612.8	0.0	2,350.4	0.0	3,924.6
IBC Human Resources Directorate	8.0	1,612.8	0.0	4,360.5	0.0	6,288.0
Human Resources Management Suite	7.0	942.0	6.0	1,287.5	6.0	1,507.1
Human Resources Management Systems (IT)	1.0	1,182.5	1.0	1,616.4	1.0	1,616.7
IBC Human Resources Directorate	8.0	2,124.5	7.0	2,903.9	7.0	3,123.8
Migrations/Implementations	3.0	267.6	6.0	1,173.8	6.0	1,052.3
Migrations/Implementations (IT)	1.0	191.3	2.0	839.0	2.0	863.3
IBC Human Resources Directorate	4.0	458.9	8.0	2,012.8	8.0	1,915.6
Quicktime	5.0	798.1	5.0	917.4	5.0	840.6

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

**Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

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	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Quicktime (IT)	3.0	3,114.8	3.0	3,577.6	3.0	3,738.6
IBC Human Resources Directorate	8.0	3,912.9	8.0	4,495.0	8.0	4,579.3
Special Projects	10.0	1,755.1	5.0	2,253.1	5.0	2,315.5
Special Projects (IT)	2.0	743.8	1.0	947.9	1.0	975.1
IBC Human Resources Directorate	12.0	2,498.9	6.0	3,201.0	6.0	3,290.7
webTA	5.0	1,417.7	5.0	1,755.5	5.0	1,911.0
webTA (IT)	2.0	2,630.4	3.0	3,257.3	3.0	3,392.8
IBC Human Resources Directorate	7.0	4,048.1	8.0	5,012.8	8.0	5,303.8
FMD Project Management and Systems Implementation	5.0	1,279.6	0.0	396.1	0.0	407.4
Service Quarters Direct	2.0	438.1	1.0	489.0	1.0	500.6
IBC Financial Management Directorate	7.0	1,717.8	1.0	885.1	1.0	908.0
Financial Systems	47.0	17,831.4	48.0	19,371.1	48.0	19,874.7
FPSD: e-Travel Solutions	6.0	1,702.3	5.0	1,992.4	5.0	1,944.6
IBC Financial Management Directorate	53.0	19,533.7	53.0	21,363.5	53.0	21,819.3
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - Commercial Payments	24.0	4,034.3	20.0	3,861.2	20.0	3,939.5
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - PCS Travel Coordinator	11.0	1,575.2	8.0	1,494.9	8.0	1,524.5
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - TDY Local Payment	12.0	1,842.4	11.0	1,853.5	11.0	1,891.1
Acct Ops: General Accounting	23.0	4,605.8	28.0	4,100.5	28.0	4,184.5
Acct Ops: Intra-Governmental Payments	12.0	1,723.6	9.0	1,703.8	9.0	1,737.0
Acct Ops: Revenue, AR, Reimbursable Mgmt	14.0	2,329.5	11.0	2,500.6	11.0	2,552.5
IBC Accounting Operations Services	96.0	16,110.9	87.0	15,514.6	87.0	15,829.0
Indirect Cost Services	19.0	3,347.0	19.0	3,169.8	19.0	3,683.0
IBC Financial Management Directorate	19.0	3,347.0	19.0	3,169.8	19.0	3,683.0
Charge Card Support Operations	7.0	1,397.7	6.0	1,231.7	6.0	1,251.5
IBC Financial Management Directorate	7.0	1,397.7	6.0	1,231.7	6.0	1,251.5
Acquisition Services	69.0	14,710.6	81.0	14,834.9	81.0	15,215.6
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	69.0	14,710.6	81.0	14,834.9	81.0	15,215.6
Interior Business Center Subtotal	580.0	142,499.9	584.0	153,251.1	584.0	160,952.7
Direct Billing Subtotal	729.0	334,148.0	762.0	362,975.9	762.0	369,890.0

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>		<u>2020 Estimate</u>		<u>2021 Estimate</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Charge Card Rebates</u>						
OS Activities						
Charge Card Rebate Program	2.0	10,674.7	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,750.0
Policy , Management and Budget	2.0	10,674.7	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,750.0
OS Activities Subtotal	2.0	10,674.7	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,750.0
Charge Card Rebates Subtotal	2.0	10,674.7	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,750.0

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE by Billing Type**

<u>Billing Type</u>	<u>2019 Actual</u>	<u>2020 Estimate</u>	<u>2021 Estimate</u>
Centralized Billing	429.0	430.0	431.0
Direct Billing	729.0	762.0	762.0
Charge Card Rebates	2.0	1.0	1.0
Overhead Activities	<u>92.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>
Working Capital Fund Grand Total	1,252.0	1,283.0	1,284.0

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Interior Franchise Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS****Interior Franchise Fund****Narrative Statement****History**

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356) 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 (P.L. 104-208). The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation bill provided permanent franchise fund authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the Interior Franchise Fund (IFF) is to provide common administrative and financial management services to Federal agencies on a discretionary and competitive basis. Services executed in the IFF support the Department's missions of conserving and managing the Nation'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 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. IBC previously provided Financial Systems support through the IFF and continues to provide similar support through the Department's Working Capital Fund.

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.

During FY 2019, the Department reviewed IBC acquisition support requests in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget memo M-19-16, *Centralized Mission Support Capabilities for the Federal Government*, dated April 26, 2019. The Department generally endorses IBC's role as an assisted acquisition office supporting the Federal Government, and the IBC will focus on providing Acquisition Services to the Department and other Federal agencies in keeping with DOI's missions of conserving and managing the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit of the American people. Beginning in FY 2019, IBC negotiated agreements with several Defense and Intelligence agencies to gradually eliminate IBC's acquisition support for these customers.

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			
<u>Revenue</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Acquisition Services	\$43,337.0	\$43,337.0	\$42,711.3
Financial Systems	\$1,033.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Revenue	\$44,370.2	\$43,337.0	\$42,711.3
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
Acquisition Services	\$43,337.0	\$43,337.0	\$41,561.8
Financial Systems	\$1,033.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Expense	\$44,370.2	\$43,337.0	\$41,561.8
Net Reserve Contribution	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,149.5

2020 and 2021 are estimates based on projected customer workload. Increased revenue from potential new customers in 2020 or 2021 may result in a net reserve contribution.

The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Department-wide initiatives. The following table details the use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve from 2004 – 2020.

Use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve				
2004-2020				
Dollars in thousands				
Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems ^{1/}	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2018	\$69,530	\$50,663	\$5,267	\$125,460
2019	\$10,734	\$9,180	\$2,927	\$22,841
2020 ^{2/}	0	0	0	0
Total	\$80,264	\$59,843	\$8,194	\$148,301

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

2/ 2020 Usage is through December 3, 2019.

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General Provisions

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

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, 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 Congress that* all funds used pursuant to this section [must] *should* be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, [which must] *to* be requested as promptly as possible.

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

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify language that requires submission of a supplemental appropriations request to replenish transferred funds. This requirement is inconsistent with the President's authority under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution to recommend such measures, as he shall judge when it is necessary and expedient. The proposed revision would state that it is the sense of Congress that a replenishment supplemental should be submitted promptly.

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary 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 Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; 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 Congress* that all funds used pursuant to this section [must] *should* be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, [which must] *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.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify language that requires submission of a supplemental appropriations request to replenish transferred funds and to modify the requirement to state suppression funding in wildland fire must be within 30 days of exhaustion prior to an emergency transfer. The requirement for a replenishment supplemental is inconsistent with the President's authority under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution to recommend such measures, as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The proposed revision would state that it is the sense of the Congress that a replenishment supplemental should be submitted promptly.

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, 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, etc.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

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 [Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians]*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 [historical accounting] *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.

Explanation of change: The 2021 budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and transition the on-going functions currently performed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians to the BTFA. The change replaces OST with BTFA and inserts the relevant activity name, to maintain Indian trust management authorities.

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 [2020] 2021. 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 2021, except in certain circumstances.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend this provision that provides the authority to redistribute Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address tribal funding inequities through FY 2021.

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.

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.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year [2020] 2021, the Secretary shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 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 [2020] 2021 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 [2020] 2021. Fees for fiscal year [2020] 2021 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 [2020] 2021. Fees for fiscal year [2020] 2021 shall be—

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

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

Purpose: Sec. 107. The provision provides the authority to charge Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas operators a fee for the OCS facilities that the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement inspects.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify the provision to extend the authority to charge inspection fees through FY 2021 and to clarify that facilities subject to multiple inspections are subject to additional fees for each inspection.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

Purpose: Sec. 108. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into multiyear cooperative agreements and contracts with certain entities for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

[MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS]

[SEC. 109. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.]

Purpose: Sec. [109]. The provision requires USFWS implement a system of mass making 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.

Explanation of change: The 2021 budget does not request funding for this program, therefore this provision is no longer required.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year [2020] 2021, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Purpose: Sec. 110. The provision allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to continue to perform reimbursable work for Tribes, State and local governments, and pre-approved private organizations in advance of receipt of the funding, through FY 2021.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority to enter into these agreements through FY 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 111. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

- (1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;
- (2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or
- (3) affect existing contracts for services.

Purpose: Sec. 111. The provision continues authority for the Department to enter into grants or cooperative agreements with private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 112. Amounts appropriated by this Act to the Department of the Interior shall be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 112. This provision directs the Department to make funds available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days from enactment.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

[EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES]

[SEC. 113(a) Section 512 of title V of division J of Public Law 108–447 is amended by striking "on the date that is 15 years after the date that funds are first made available for this title." and inserting "after September 30, 2022.".

(b) Section 608 of title VI of division J of Public Law 108–447 is amended by striking "the expiration of the 15-year period beginning on the date that funds are first made available for this title." and inserting "September 30, 2022.".

(c) Section 109 of title I of Public Law 103–449, as amended by Public Law 111–11, title VIII section

8201(c), is further amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and inserting "\$17,000,000".

(d) Section 608(a) of division II of Public Law 104–333, as amended by Public Law 110–229 section 461, is further amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and inserting "\$17,000,000".

(e) Section 810(a)(1) of title VIII of division B of appendix D of Public Law 106–554, as amended by Public Law 115–31, division G, title I section 115(b), is further amended by striking "\$12,000,000" and inserting "\$14,000,000".]

Purpose: Sec. [113]. The provision extended authorities for the National Aviation Heritage Area and the Oil Region National Heritage Area through September 30, 2022 and also increased the funding cap for the Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, the South Carolina Heritage Corridor, and the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor.

Explanation of change: The FY 2020 appropriations bill extended authorities for the National Aviation Heritage Area and the Oil Region National Heritage Area through September 30, 2022. The bill also increased the funding cap for the Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, and the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor. No funding is requested for National Heritage Partnership Projects in FY 2021, and additional extensions and cap increases are not needed.

[SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS]

[SEC. 114. 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 only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.]

Purpose: Sec. [114]. This provision authorizes the Department to transfer funds among and between BIA and BIE to support the transition to separate accounts.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision. The FY 2021 budget request includes this authority in the Indian Affairs administrative provisions.

[PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)]

[SEC. 115. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2020" for "fiscal year 2019".]

Purpose: Sec. [115]. Provided PILT funding at the full authorized levels.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision. The 2021 Budget proposes discretionary funding for PILT payments within Department-wide Programs.

SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 116. 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 (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. 116. 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.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

DISCLOSURE OF DEPARTURE OR ALTERNATE PROCEDURE APPROVAL

SEC. 117. (a) Subject to subsection (b), beginning no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, in any case in which the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement or the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management prescribes or approves any departure or use of alternate procedure or equipment, in regards to a plan or permit, under 30 C.F.R. 585.103, 30 C.F.R. 550.141; 30 C.F.R. 550.142; 30 C.F.R. 250.141, or 30 C.F.R. 250.142, the head of such bureau shall post a description of such departure or alternate procedure or equipment use approval on such bureau's publicly available website not more than 15 business days after such issuance.

(b) The head of each bureau may exclude confidential business information.

Purpose: Sec. 117. The provision requires BSEE and BOEM to disclose any departure or use of alternate procedure or equipment it prescribes or approves with regard to 30 C.F.R. § 585.103, 30 C.F.R. § 550.141; 30 C.F.R. § 550.142; 30 C.F.R. § 250.141, or 30 C.F.R. § 250.142. The provision directs the Bureaus to post a description of the departure or alternate procedure or equipment use approval on their public websites no more than 15 days following the issuance.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to the provision.

AFFILIATED AREA

SEC. 114. Section 5 of Public Law 95–348 is amended by striking "not to exceed \$3,000,000" and inserting "such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this section".

Purpose: Sec. 114. The provision eliminates the funding cap for an affiliated area of the National Park Service, the American Memorial Park.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. 115. 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 Public Law 100–297 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.

Purpose: Sec. 115. 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.

REAUTHORIZATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. 116. Title I 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 in the text under the heading "FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND" by striking "2020" each place it appears and inserting "2025".

Purpose: Sec. 116. The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2025.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 117. The fifth and sixth provisos under the amended heading "Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101-512 (104 Stat. 1926, as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1338a) are further amended by striking and replacing them with— "Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or noncompliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further; That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning account: Provided further, That any portion of the moneys so credited shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder to the extent that the money is in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed."

Purpose: Sec. 117. The provision establishes a Treasury account to allow for the collection of bankruptcy settlements and bond forfeitures and provides flexibility for the amounts collected by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

SEC. 118. Appropriations contained in this or any other Act to the heads of agencies that are members of the Invasive Species Council as established in Executive Order No. 13112 may be used to support operations of the Council.

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision provides authority for the Federal agencies that are members of the Invasive Special Council to provide funding to support operations of the Council.

**TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)****[RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS]**

[SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.]

Purpose: Sec. [401]. The provision prohibits the use of funds to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal on which legislative action is not complete.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete the provision, which is duplicative of other laws and does not need to be repeated.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. [402]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.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. [403]402. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications [and subject to approval by] to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates *also* shall be presented [to the Committees on Appropriations for approval].

Purpose: Sec. 402. The provision requires submission of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks in the annual budget justifications.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify language that restricts the use of funds for Government-wide administrative functions without approval by the Committees on Appropriations. The proposed modification would require notification to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the use of funds for Government-wide administrative functions. This section is inconsistent with the Supreme Court decision in *INS v. Chadha*.

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. [404]403. (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, [2021] 2022, 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 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. 403. The provision continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify the language to require the next report on mining patents by September 30, 2022.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. [405] 404. 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 [2020] 2021.

Purpose: Sec. 404. The provision continues the limitation on contract support costs in the 1994-2014 Appropriations Acts.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the limitation on contract support costs for fiscal years 1994 through 2014 through 2021.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2021 LIMITATION

SEC. [406]405. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year [2020] 2021 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 [2020] 2021 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. 405. 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.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to continue the provision through FY 2021.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. [407]406. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 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. 406. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. [408]407. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

Purpose: Sec. 407. The provision limits preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. [409]408. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes

Purpose: Sec. 408. The provision requires the approval of the Committees on Appropriations for all declarations of taking and complaints in condemnation except those associated with Everglades restoration activities.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. [410]409. 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, 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. 409. The provision prohibits no-bid contracts except in certain cases including formula grants and contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. [411]410. (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. 410. The provision requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

[NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES]

[SEC. 412. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts–

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.]

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

[NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES]

[SEC. 413. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965–

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.]

Purpose: Sec. [413]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. [414]411. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 411. The provision requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

[ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN]

[SEC. 415. Section 3(a) of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act (Public Law 114–244) is amended by striking "in the Office of Tribal Justice of the Department of Justice.".]

Purpose: Sec. [415]. The provision makes clarifying corrections to the authorization of an independent commission with which DOI Indian Affairs works closely.

Explanation of change: This provision amended statute and is no longer necessary.

[FOREST SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION]

[SEC. 416. Subsection (f) of section 8705 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR FEES COLLECTED.—Fees collected by the Forest Service under subsection (c)(3) shall be—

"(A) collected only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts;

"(B) based on the costs described in subsection (c)(3); and

"(C) competitively neutral, technology neutral, and nondiscriminatory with respect to other users of the communications site.".]

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

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. [417]412. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year [2020] 2021.

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

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. [418]413. (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. 413. The provision prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish computer networks that allow access to pornography websites.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. [419]414. (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, *and Tribal* government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, [or]local, *or Tribal* 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 Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the "Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act") (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, [or]local, *or Tribal* government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not–

- (1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;
- (2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or
- (3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

(e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for–

- (1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the

Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or

(2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

(f) Consistent with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burrows Act of 1971, the Secretary of the Interior shall implement a program that uses a combination of techniques or treatments to achieve appropriate management levels for wild horses and burros—

(1) Techniques and treatments should include removals, humane temporary fertility control, humane non-lethal surgical sterilization, humane non-surgical sterilization, and humane chemical sterilization techniques.

(2) Humane temporary fertility control techniques include but are not limited to short-term immunocontraceptive vaccines and intrauterine devices.

(3) Humane, non-lethal sterilization techniques include, but are not limited to, long-term immunocontraceptive vaccines, castration, tubal ligation, occlusion of the oviduct, and ovariectomy.

Purpose: Sec. 414. 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 for use as work animals.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes additional authority to transfer excess wild horses and burros to Tribal government agencies and clarify the BLM's authority to use humane fertility control techniques.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [420]415. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2020] 2021" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 415. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL]

[SEC. 421. (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. [421]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[RESCISSION OF FUNDS]

[SEC. 422. Any amounts made available for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 8705(f)(2) of Public Law 115–334 as amended by this Act, are hereby rescinded.]

Purpose: Sec. [422]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER REAUTHORIZATION]

[SEC. 423. Section 13 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76r) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

"(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$25,690,000 for fiscal year 2020.

"(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$17,800,000 for fiscal year 2020.".]

Purpose: Sec. [423]. 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. [424]416. 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 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. 416. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with fire departments, associations, and similar organizations to provide wildland fire training and equipment.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

RECREATION FEE

SEC. [425]417. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, [2021] 2023" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 417. The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Explanation of change: The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program through October 1, 2023.

[REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES]

[SEC. 426. None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).]

Purpose: Sec. [426]. The provision specifies reprogramming requirements for requesting advanced approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for certain funding and organizational changes.

Explanation of change: Statutory direction is not necessary.

[PROJECT INFORMATION]

[SEC. 427. (a) Within 60 days of the submission of the fiscal year 2021 budget or by April 1, 2020, whichever comes first, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prioritized and detailed lists of Federal land acquisition projects, and Forest Legacy projects, that have been identified by each land management Agency.

(b) The Federal land acquisition project lists required by each Agency in subsection (a) shall include individual projects for the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service, and shall total for each agency no less than 150 percent of the amount enacted for that agency for the previous fiscal year.]

Purpose: Sec. [427]. The provision requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to submit a list of Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects to the Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of submission of the FY 2021 budget.

Explanation of change: Statutory direction is not necessary.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. [428]418. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2020] 2021" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 418. The provision relates to the consideration of local contractors when awarding Federal contracts.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2021.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [429]419. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2020] 2021" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 419. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [430]420. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2020] 2021" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 420. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [431]421. The authority provided by the 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading "Administrative Provisions, Forest Service" in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2020] 2021" for "fiscal year 2019".

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

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [432]422. 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 [2020] 2021" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 422. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [433]423. Section 424(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), as amended by section 428 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), shall be applied by substituting "October 1, [2020] 2021" for "October 1, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 423. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

SEC. [434]424. Section 502(c) of the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–312; 54 U.S.C. 320101 note) shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2020] 2021" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 424. The provision extends the authority for the NPS Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2021.

[FOREST SERVICE BUDGET RESTRUCTURE]

[SEC. 435. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the "Forest Service Operations" account not later than October 1, 2020, for the necessary expenses of the Forest Service: (1) for the base salary and expenses of employees in the Chief's Office, the Work Environment and Performance Office, the Business Operations Deputy Area, and the Chief Financial Officer's Office to carry out administrative and general management support functions; (2) for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites; (3) for the costs of utility and communication expenses, business services, and information technology, including cybersecurity requirements; and (4) for such other administrative support function expenses necessary for the operation of the Forest Service.

(b) Subsequent to the establishment of the account under subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture may execute appropriations of the Department for fiscal year 2021 as provided pursuant to such subsection, including any continuing appropriations made available for fiscal year 2021 before enactment of a regular appropriations Act.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer any unobligated balances made available to the Forest Service by this or prior appropriations Acts to the account established under subsection (a) to carry out such subsection, and shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 5 days of such transfer: *Provided*, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts that were made available for wildfire suppression operations pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d)

(1) Not later than November 1, 2020, the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the preliminary baseline for application of transfer authorities and submit the report specified in paragraph (2) to the Committees on Appropriations for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) The report required in this subsection shall include—

- (A) a delineation of the amount and account of each transfer made pursuant to subsection (b) or (c);
- (B) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the fiscal year 2020 enacted levels, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and adjustments made pursuant to the transfer authority in subsection (b) or (c), and the resulting fiscal year level;
- (C) a delineation in the table for each appropriation, adjusted as described in paragraph (2), both by budget activity and program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget Appendix; and
- (D) an identification of funds directed for a specific activity.]

Purpose: Sec. [435]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. [436]425. 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. 425. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. [437]426. 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. 426. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. [438]427. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

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

[FUNDING PROHIBITION]

[SEC. 439. 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. [439]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY]

[SEC. 440. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly–

- (1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy–
 - (A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and
 - (B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and
- (2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that–
 - (A) reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;
 - (B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in–
 - (i) working forests;
 - (ii) harvesting operations;
 - (iii) forest improvement operations;
 - (iv) forest bioenergy production;
 - (v) wood products manufacturing; or
 - (vi) paper manufacturing;
 - (C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and
 - (D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.]

Purpose: Sec. [440]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS]

[SEC. 441. 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. [441]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[CHACO CANYON]

[SEC. 442. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to accept a nomination for oil and gas leasing under 43 CFR 3120.3 et seq, or to offer for oil and gas leasing, any Federal lands within the withdrawal area identified on the map of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and dated April 2, 2019, prior to the completion of the cultural resources investigation identified in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).]

Purpose: Sec. [442]. This provision prohibits oil and gas leasing within the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prior to the completion of a cultural resources investigation.

Explanation of change: The provision is not needed in FY 2021.

[DAVID R. OBEY NORTHERN GREAT LAKES VISITOR CENTER]

[SEC. 443. (a) DESIGNATION.—The Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center located in Ashland, Wisconsin, the title to which is owned by the Forest Service, shall be known and designated as the "David R. Obey Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "David R. Obey Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center".]

Purpose: Sec. [443]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

EXTEND FTCA COVERAGE TO URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 428. Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 519. Urban Indian organizations deemed part of Public Health Service. "(a) Definitions. In this section:

"(1) Contract or agreement. The term "contract or agreement" means a contract, grant agreement, or cooperative agreement entered into under this title.

"(2) Covered claim. The term "covered claim" means a claim by any person initially filed on or after the date of enactment of this section for personal injury, including death.

"(b) Liability protection. For purposes of section 224 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233), with respect to a covered claim resulting from the performance prior to, including, or after the date of enactment of this section, of medical, surgical, dental, or related functions, including the conduct of a clinical study or investigation, performed while carrying out a contract or agreement, or for purposes of section 2679, title 28, United States Code, with respect to a covered claim resulting from the operation of an emergency motor vehicle pursuant to a contract or agreement— "(1) an urban Indian organization is deemed to be part of the Public Health Service in the Department while carrying out the contract or agreement; and

"(2) any officer, governing board member, or employee of the urban Indian organization (including any contractor or individual that provides health care services pursuant to a personal services contract) is deemed to be an employee of the Public Health Service while acting within the scope of their employment in carrying out the contract or agreement."

Purpose: Sec. 428. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

CONCURRENT FEDERAL AND STATE JURISDICTION AT IHS FEDERAL ENCLAVE PROPERTIES

SEC. 429. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, on behalf of the United States, may, whenever the Secretary deems desirable, relinquish to a State all or part of the jurisdiction of the United States over lands and properties encompassing Indian Health Service facilities that are under the supervision or control of the Secretary.

(1) TERMS.—Relinquishment of jurisdiction under this section may be accomplished, under terms and conditions that the Secretary deems advisable:

(A) by filing with the Governor of such State a notice of relinquishment to take effect upon acceptance thereof; or

(B) as the laws of such State may otherwise provide.

Purpose: Sec. 429. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INCOME TAX EXCLUSION FOR INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 430. (a) IHS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM. Section 117(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking "or";

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting ", or"; and

(3) by adding the following new subparagraph: "(D) the Indian Health Service Health Professions Scholarship program under section 104 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act."

(b) IHS LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) EXCLUSION. Section 108(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding a new subsection to read as follows:

"(5) PAYMENTS UNDER INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE LOAN REPAYMENT

PROGRAM. In the case of an individual, gross income shall not include any amount received under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT FOR TAX WITHHOLDING. Section 3401(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "108(f)(5)," after "108(f)(4)."

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

HALF-TIME BASIS SERVICE OBLIGATION OPTION

SEC. 431. (a) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—Section 104(b) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting after "full-time" the following: ", or, pursuant to paragraph (6), half-time"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

"(6) HALF-TIME SERVICE OPTION. In carrying out paragraph (3), the Secretary may, in accordance with this paragraph, allow an individual to meet the individual's service obligation through half-time practice if—

"(A) the Secretary has determined that assignment of a health professional who would serve half-time would be appropriate for the location where, or the program in which, the individual will be performing his or her service;

"(B) the individual agrees in writing to fulfill all of the service obligations under this section through half-time clinical practice and double the period of obligated service that would otherwise be required; and

"(C) the individual agrees in writing that if the individual begins providing half-time service but fails to begin or complete the period of obligated service, the method stated in section 108(l) for determining the damages for breach of the individual's written contract will be used after converting periods of obligated service or of service performed into their full-time equivalents."

(b) LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM. Section 108 of such Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(1)(B)(iii), by inserting after "may agree to serve" the following: ", or, pursuant to subsection (o), 4 years or such longer period as the individual may agree to serve,"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following subsection:

"(o) HALF-TIME SERVICE OPTION. - In carrying out this section, the Secretary may, in accordance with this subsection, allow an individual to meet the individual's service obligation through half-time practice if—

"(1) the individual agrees in the written contract that the period of obligated service under subsection (f) shall be 4 years or such longer period as the individual may agree to serve, in place of the period otherwise prescribed in paragraph (1)(B)(iii) of such subsection;

"(2) the maximum loan repayment for each year of obligated service shall be 50 percent of the amount that would otherwise be payable, under subsection (g)(2)(A), for full-time service; and

"(3) the individual agrees in writing that if the individual begins providing half-time service but fails to begin or complete the period of obligated service, the method stated in subsection (l) for determining the damages for breach of the individual's written contract will be used after converting periods of obligated service or of service performed into their full-time equivalents."

Purpose: Sec. 431. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FTCA AND FECA COVERAGE FOR IHS VOLUNTEERS

SEC. 432. Section 224 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233) is amended by adding a new subsection as follows:

"(r) TORT CLAIMS AND WORK INJURY COMPENSATION COVERAGE FOR VOLUNTEERS IN INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES.

"(1) IN GENERAL. If under section 223 and regulations pursuant to such section, and through an agreement entered into in accordance with such regulations, the Secretary accepts volunteer and uncompensated services from an individual to provide health care services at a facility of the Indian Health Service during a specified period, such individual shall, during such period, have the coverages described in paragraphs (2) and (3).

"(2) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT COVERAGE. Such individual shall, during such period, (i) be deemed to be an employee of the Department of Health and Human Services, for purposes of claims under sections 1346(b) and 2672 of title 28, United States Code, for money damages for personal injury, including death, resulting from performance of functions under such agreement; and

"(ii) be deemed to be an employee of the Public Health Service performing medical, surgical, dental, or related functions, for purposes of having the remedy provided by such sections of title 28 be exclusive of any other civil action or proceeding by reason of the same subject matter against such individual or against the estate of such individual.

"(3) COMPENSATION FOR WORK INJURIES. Such individual shall, during such period, be deemed to be an employee of the Department of Health and Human Services, and an injury sustained by such an individual shall be deemed in the performance of duty, for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, pertaining to compensation for work injuries."

Purpose: Sec. 432. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 433. *The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274) solely because more than three years have passed since designation prior to the completion of a comprehensive river management plan: Provided, That if more than three years have passed since designation without the completion of a comprehensive river management plan, then said plan must be completed or appropriately updated no later than during the next forest plan revision process.*

Purpose: Sec. 433. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. 434. *(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 (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall—*

(1) be consistent with the calendar year or fiscal year basis of the funding agreement or annual

*funding agreement between the Secretary and Indian tribe or tribal organization under that Act; and
(2) commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.*

(b) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to compensate an Indian tribe or tribal organization for any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) that is on a calendar year or fiscal year basis and that is received during the 120 day period ending on the last day of the calendar year or fiscal year.

(c) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to compensate an Indian tribe or tribal organization for any portion of a lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) that exceeds the square footage necessary for the operation of the Federal programs under the lease, as determined by the Secretary.

Purpose: Sec. 434. The provision clarifies Federal agency authorities regarding the timing and scope of 105(l) leases to: 1) leases shall be prorated based on the date of receipt, 2) require that 105(l) lease requests must be received 120 days before the end of a fiscal year to be considered for that fiscal year, and 3) leases must support a facility size which is consistent with the agency's estimate of programmatic need to operate the Federal program.

TRIBAL AGREEMENTS

SEC. 435. 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. 435. The provision supports the management of 105(l) lease agreements enabling the agency to make corrections to a lease agreement in a subsequent year, as appropriate.

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Legislative Proposals

Legislative Proposals

The 2020 budget request includes the following legislative proposals to request new authorities and reauthorize expiring legislation.

Forest Management—Dense undergrowth has grown profusely across much of the public lands, providing fuel for catastrophic wildfires and worsening insect infestation, invasive species, and disease. These conditions adversely affect the Nation’s forests, rangelands, and watersheds and contribute to increased wildfire risk to surrounding communities. Active management of timber and rangeland vegetation is necessary to combat these threats, save lives, and protect property. The Administration proposes a package of forest management legislative reforms coupled with significant active management investments in the 2021 budget to help mitigate the serious risks of catastrophic wildfire. The proposed legislation would provide categorical exclusions on Interior lands for active forest management, including the ability to harvest dead, dying, or damaged trees and proactive fuels management, including the use of fuel breaks. These changes are critical to help reduce fire risk, improve forest health, minimize post-fire impacts, prevent re-burn of fire-damaged areas, and improve safety for wildland firefighters.

Public Lands Infrastructure Fund—Interior and Agriculture manage an infrastructure asset portfolio with more than \$18 billion in deferred maintenance, recapitalization and other needs. The portfolio includes structures, trails, roads, utility systems, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. To address those needs, the budget includes \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will support infrastructure improvements through an allocation of 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, 5 percent for BIE schools, and 5 percent for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all Federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2021–2025 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. Interior and Agriculture would prioritize projects, monitor implementation, and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America’s most visible, visited, and treasured places.

Recreation Fee Program—The budget proposes to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which expires October 1, 2021. As a precaution, the budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a 2-year extension of FLREA through September 2023. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees—\$345 million in 2019—are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

Cancel Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Account Balances—The budget proposes to cancel \$230.0 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) program. SNPLMA, enacted in 1998, authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to sell specified public lands around Las Vegas, NV and retain the proceeds for capital improvements and various conservation, restoration, and recreational purposes in Nevada. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination; the proposal will only reduce a portion of the more than \$800 million in remaining balances and will not affect any projects currently approved for support.

EPAct Geothermal Payments to Counties—The budget proposes to restore the disposition of Federal geothermal leasing revenues to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the U.S. Treasury by repealing Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. That section changed the distribution to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to the Federal government. The 25-percent share for county payments is inconsistent with long-standing revenue-sharing practices and reduces the return to Federal taxpayers from geothermal leases on Federal lands. The proposal is estimated to result in savings of \$40 million over 10 years.

Appendices

Department of the Interior

Information Technology (IT) Resource Statement

Information management and technology (IMT) is an integral part of the Department of the Interior's operations that crosscuts all programs and significantly impacts the cost, efficiency, and effectiveness of conducting business at the Department. The Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014 expanded the authority of Department-level Chief Information Officers (CIO) to ensure accountability, control, and transparency over all information technology resources throughout the agency. Under FITARA, CIOs must participate in a significant manner in their agency's strategic planning, budget formulation and execution, acquisitions, and human resources activities as it relates to IMT. CIOs must also maintain senior executive partnerships with these communities to establish effective management controls around all IMT decisions and expenditures. The CIO is the final decision-making authority for all major IMT investments for Interior with authority to delegate non-major investments to a direct report. The Department has established clear, direct lines of accountability from the agency CIO to Associate CIOs in bureaus and offices. Interior has realigned reporting structures to ensure senior IMT officials within bureaus are accountable to the Department CIO.

The Department continues to enhance processes and procedures for planning and budgeting for IMT investments, contracting IMT products and services, and managing IMT effectively throughout its lifecycle. The following certification serves as Interior's IT Resource Statement:

Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) Joint Certification Statement

This document certifies the accuracy and completeness of the amounts budgeted for the Fiscal Year 2021 President's Budget submission, in accordance with the Budget Formulation and Planning requirements prescribed in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A11, Section 51.3. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has reviewed and approved the major IT investments portion of this budget request; the CIO and Director, Office of Budget, jointly affirm that the CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major program objectives and significant increases and decreases in IT resources; and the IT Portfolio Summary includes appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the budget request.

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Authorizing Statutes

Native American Land, Mineral, and Resource Valuations

25 U.S.C. 5301, et seq. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, authorizes funds obligated for tribal contracts to remain available until expended.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Program

43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq. The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the OCS and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.

P.L. 114-94 The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721)

P.L. 109-432 The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 required leasing certain areas in the Central and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas within one year of enactment (December 20, 2006); and established a moratoria on leasing in remaining areas in the eastern planning area and a portion of the central planning area until 2022.

P.L. 109-58 The Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the OCS Lands Act to give authority to the Department of the Interior to coordinate the development of an alternative energy program on the OCS and also to coordinate the energy and non-energy related uses in areas of the OCS where traditional oil and natural gas development already occur.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required Federal agencies consider in their decisions the environmental effects of proposed activities and prepare environmental impact statements for Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment.

16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, established goals for ensuring that Federal and industry activity in the coastal zone be consistent with coastal zone plans set by the States.

16 U.S.C. 1531-1543 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 established procedures to ensure interagency cooperation and consultations to protect endangered and threatened species.

42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. The Clean Air Act, as amended, was applied to all areas of the OCS except the central and western Gulf of Mexico. OCS

activities in those non-excepted areas will require pollutant emission permits administered by the EPA or the States.

30 U.S.C. 21(a)

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

30 U.S.C. 1601

The Policy, Research and Development Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy et seq. of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established a fund for compensation of damages resulting from oil pollution and provided for interagency coordination and for the performance of oil spill prevention and response research. It also expanded coverage of Federal requirements for oil spill response planning to include State waters and the transportation of oil. The Act also addressed other related regulatory issues.

P.L. 104-58

The Deepwater Royalty Relief Act of 1995 provides royalty rate relief for offshore drilling in deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

Natural Resources Revenue Management

25 U.S.C. 397, et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1891, as amended, authorizes mineral leasing on land bought and paid for by American Indians.

25 U.S.C. 396, et seq.

The Indian Minerals Leasing Act of 1909 authorizes oil and gas leases on American Indian allotted lands.

25 U.S.C. 396-396(g), et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 authorizes oil and gas lease on American Indian Tribal lands and provides uniformity with respect to leasing of Tribal lands for mining purposes.

30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, potassium, sulfur, and sodium and the payment of bonuses, rents, and royalties on such leases. ONRR currently pays 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenues monthly to the States as required by the Act.

7 U.S.C. 1012

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (BJFTA) authorized acquisition of lands to be used as National Grasslands. Revenues are transferred to either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management depending on management responsibilities. These agencies pay 25 percent to the counties as required by the Act.

30 U.S.C. 355	The <u>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (MLAAL)</u> extends the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and the authority of the Secretary of the Interior over mineral leasing to include acquired lands, without changing leasing revenue distribution.
43 U.S.C. 1331, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953</u> provides for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals; provides for bonuses, rents, and royalties to be paid in connection with such leases; and calls for sharing certain revenues with coastal states.
30 U.S.C. 1001, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Geothermal Steam Act of 1970</u> authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal energy and provides for receipt sharing with the States.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981</u> provides for combined hydrocarbon leases and receipt sharing with the States for such leases within their boundaries.
25 U.S.C. 2101, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Indian Minerals Development Act of 1982</u> provides that any American Indian Tribe may enter into lease agreements for minerals resources within their boundaries with the approval of the Secretary. Allotted landowners may join Tribal mineral agreements.
30 U.S.C. 1701, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA)</u> provides for comprehensive fiscal and production accounting and auditing systems to provide the capability of accurately determining oil and gas royalties, interest, fines, penalties, fees, deposits, and other payments owed and to collect for such amounts in a timely manner.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA)</u> amends the Mineral Leasing Act to grant the USDA Forest Service authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals on National Forest System lands containing oil and gas. The Act also established a requirement that all public lands that are available for oil and gas leasing be offered first by competitive leasing.
110 Stat. 1700	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-185)</u> changes the royalty collection program by establishing a 7-year statute of limitations, limits of appeals, requires the government to pay interest on royalty overpayments, changes definitions, and allows for delegation of certain functions.

- P.L. 105-277 The Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999 General Provisions Department of the Interior Sec. 130 Oil Valuation Rider Sec. 139 - Small Refiner Ratification of Payments.
- P.L. 102-486 The Energy Policy Act of 1992 requires the Secretary of the Interior to disburse monthly to States all mineral leasing payments authorized by Section 6 of the MLA.
- P.L. 108-447 The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 provided that late disbursement interest owed to states be made from current receipts from bonuses, royalties, interest collected from lessees and designees, and rentals of the public lands and outer continental shelf which are not payable to a state or the Reclamation Fund.
- P.L. 109-54 The Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (30 U.S.C. 1758) provided that MMS may under the royalty-in-kind program, or under its authority to transfer oil to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, use a portion of the revenues from royalty-in-kind sales to pay for transportation to wholesale market centers or upstream pooling points, to process or otherwise dispose of royalty production taken in kind, and to recover MMS transportation costs, salaries, and other administrative costs directly related to the royalty-in-kind program.
- P.L. 109-432 The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 requires sharing with Gulf producing states revenues generated from leases entered into after the date of enactment of the Act in certain Gulf OCS areas.
- P.L. 113-67 The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 ended ONRR's transfer of receipts to the Department of Energy's Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas research program. The Act removed the requirement that excessive overpayments be deemed by the Secretary to have been made for the sole purpose of collecting interest before the prohibition on paying interest on excessive overpayments is applied. The Act also made Net Receipts Sharing, whereby the state share of Mineral Leasing Act payments are reduced by two percent, permanent.
- P.L. 113-76 The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 amended Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to clarify that amounts due to States or Indian Tribes resulting from civil penalties are to be reduced by amounts provided to the States and Tribes through cooperative and delegated agreements to run State and Tribal audit programs related to mineral development.

P.L. 114-357	The <u>Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act</u> amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721), removing the requirement for ONRR to pay interest on overpayments.
54 U.S.C. 200301 <u>et seq.</u>	Authorizes the annual deposit of up to \$900 million into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
P.L. 116-9 (Sec. 3001)	The <u>John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act</u> amended 54 U.S.C. 200302 permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund
54 U.S.C. 300101-303901	The <u>National Historic Preservation Act</u> established procedures to ensure protection of significant archaeological resources.

Permanent Appropriations Distribution

30 U.S.C. 191	Requires monthly payments to States of 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenue from public lands leasing, with the application of Net Receipts Sharing.
30 U.S.C. 355; 16 U.S.C. 499	Provides for forest fund payments to a state of 25 percent of all monies received during any fiscal year from each national forest be paid monthly to the state in which that forest is situated.
30 U.S.C. 355; 33 U.S.C. 701, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Flood Control Act of 1936</u> provides that 75 percent of flood control revenue collected be paid monthly with the State in which it was collected.

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