

Departmental Overview



“As we look ahead to the year 2021, we will continue to advance the President’s priorities for the Department and for the American people, as we work to build our conservation stewardship legacy.”

Secretary David Bernhardt
February 10, 2020

The Department of the Interior (DOI)’s mission directly affects Americans across the country. Interior plays an integral role in conserving America’s natural resources and heritage, honoring the self-determination of Tribal communities, supplying energy to power the Nation, and delivering water in the West. 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 Fire-fighting Workforce, investments in active forest and rangeland management to better protect communities from fire, increased access to broadband in rural areas, advancement of critical minerals exploration and development, and provision of 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.

The 2021 Budget

The 2021 budget for the Department of the Interior totals \$12.8 billion in current authority. Interior continues to have access to an additional \$310 million in the event of a severe wildland fire season. The Department estimates there will be an additional \$7.5 billion in permanent authority available—including grants and payments—for specific activities that do not require annual appropriation.

Implementing President Trump's Agenda

EO 13766	Expediting Environmental Reviews and Approvals for High Priority Infrastructure Projects	EO 13821	Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America
EO 13771	Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs	EO 13833	Enhancing the Effectiveness of Agency Chief Information Officers
EO 13777	Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda	EO 13834	Efficient Federal Operations
EO 13781	Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch	EO 13840	Ocean Policy to Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interests of the United States
EO 13783	Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth	EO 13855	Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk
EO 13784	Establishing the President's Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis	EO 13865	Coordinating National Resilience to Electromagnetic Pulses
EO 13792	Review of Designations Under the Antiquities Act	EO 13868	Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth
EO 13795	Implementing an America-First Offshore Energy Strategy	October 19, 2018	The Presidential Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West
EO 13800	Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure	EO 13870	America's Cybersecurity Workforce
EO 13807	Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects	EO 13898	Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives
EO 13817	A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals		

The 2021 budget continues to prioritize taking care of the lands and resources Interior oversees, expanding access to those areas for public recreation and enjoyment, and investing to improve the visitor experience at our sites. Funding focuses on delivering Interior's direct mission activities.

In 2021, Interior proposes several targeted investments to advance specific objectives and deliver tangible results, which are described in more detail throughout the Budget in Brief. Those investments include 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 critical minerals independence
- 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 promoting collaborative partnerships
- Being a good neighbor by continuing support for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, which are 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BIE 105(l) lease agreements. The 2021 budget proposes additional legislative language to improve the 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.

Protecting Our People and Our Borders

Protection of public safety, Tribal communities, and America's natural and cultural resources is a key element of Interior's natural resource and trust mission. This responsibility encompasses a wide range of activities, including emergency response and rescue at our national parks, refuges, and public lands; cooperation with Federal drug intervention efforts; earthquake, flood, drought, and volcano monitoring; and fighting and mitigating the threat of wildland fires affecting communities and natural resources.

Investing in a Stronger Fire Program—Preventing and combating wildfires is vitally important to protect people, communities, and the natural environment. The period of actively burning wildfires has increased by 60 days, from 5 months to 7 months. Wildfires are also becoming larger. From 2000 to 2019, the average number of acres burned by

decade was double the number from 1980 to 1999.

The risk from wildfire has increased as more people move into communities that are threatened by wildfires—areas referred to as the wildland urban interface (WUI). Since 1990, the WUI acreage has grown by 40 percent, and now 43 million homes are in the WUI, an extraordinary increase in risk to the public and in the potential for injury and loss of life as wildfires encroach on communities.

One of the primary factors driving wildfires is more accumulated vegetation fueling catastrophic wildfire. To address this threat, in 2018, President Trump issued EO 13855, directing active management of America's forests and rangelands as a comprehensive strategy to reduce wildfire risk. The EO includes specific targets to reduce accumulated vegetation and manage a healthy timber management program.

Earlier this year, the Department announced Interior's wildland fire achievements in the land management bureaus exceeded all of the FY 2019 targets set by President Trump. That tremendous success is due to the strategic implementation plan carried out by the Department's Wildland Fire Management program and the hard work and dedication of Interior's wildland fire employees.

The 2021 budget proposes to strengthen DOI's wildland fire and active management capacity, including DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce to build a more stable and permanent wildland fire workforce better aligned with the challenges of the prolonged period of wildfire activity and the need to more aggressively implement active vegetation management.

In recent years, Interior's wildland fire management program has grown increasingly dependent on temporary personnel and contract firefighters, a workforce structure that limits the program's ability to quickly and effectively respond to the extended threat of wildfire. To address those limitations, the budget includes substantial investments in Fire Preparedness and Fuels Management to build long-term strength in Interior's fire programs.

The additional funds will enable Interior to shift toward hiring more full-time professionals and

What Is Fuels Management and Why Is It Important?

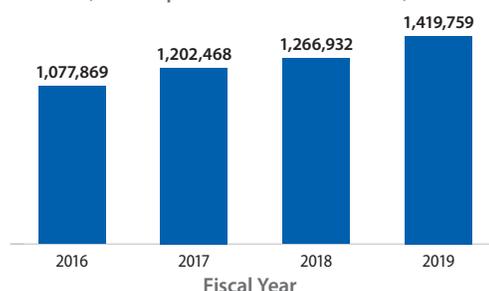
Fuels Management proactively helps to reduce wildland fire risk by strategically removing grasses, shrubs, and trees to—

- restore and maintain ecosystems,
- reduce the chance lives or property will be lost to wildfire, and
- improve the efficiency and safety of wildfire suppression.

During a wildland fire, plant material, including grasses, shrubs, trees, dead leaves, and fallen pine needles, can act as fuel. As these burnable materials pile up, so do the chances of catastrophic wildland fire. In the right conditions, excess fuel allows fires to burn hotter, larger, longer, and faster, making them more difficult and dangerous to manage.

Interior's Wildland Fire Management program plans fuels management treatments across the country using several interagency planning tools. The Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools Project (known as LANDFIRE) provides detailed maps and data about vegetation types (or types of fuel) for the entire country to identify where work needs to be done. The Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision

Reducing Wildfire Risk
(acres of proactive fuels treatments)



Support System helps to plan and model the effects of a project by studying the effectiveness of past treatments and estimating future risk reduction. The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System helps the program track work across public and Tribal lands.

Interior is working hard to implement the active forest management objectives for fuels management treatments set out in Executive Order 13855. In 2019, Interior treated 1.4 million acres of public lands to reduce fuel loads, far exceeding the President's 750,000-acre directive.

career seasonals, which will strengthen Interior's ability to maintain its initial-attack success rate, provide effective wildfire response throughout the fire year, and accelerate proactive wildfire risk reduction through increased active vegetation management. In the short term, this increased capacity will enable Interior to have more firefighting resources mobilized and available year-round to respond quickly whenever and wherever wildfires strike. In the long term, this increased capacity will address current challenges in recruitment, retention, and succession planning to build the next generation of wildland fire management professionals for the Nation.

The 2021 budget proposes a total of \$368.1 million for Preparedness and \$227.9 million for Fuels Management. This is a combined program increase of \$58.9 million from the 2020 enacted level for these two programs. This includes \$50.0 million for DOI's Plan to Transform the Firefighting Workforce as well as support for high-priority fuels treatments on roughly 1.4 million acres of Interior and Tribal lands. Together these two investments

will put Interior's fire program on a more aggressive footing to not only battle wildfires as they occur but to help prevent fires from taking hold, growing in severity, and threatening people and communities. The 2021 budget also includes \$20.5 million in Burned Area Rehabilitation to address the long-term restoration of landscapes damaged by wildfire that are unlikely to recover naturally.

The Wildland Fire Management program request includes \$383.7 million for wildfire suppression, pursuant to the requirements under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. The program will have access to additional fire suppression resources via the wildfire suppression cap adjustment in the event of a severe fire season. In further support of the Administration's active forest management strategy, the 2021 BLM budget includes \$123.1 million for forest and timber management activities, and the BIA budget includes \$54.1 million for Tribal Forestry programs.

In addition, DOI and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have agreed to improve coordination of vegetation management activities. The budget

also includes proposed legislation to provide the Department with the tools necessary to expedite timber salvage operations in response to wildfires, insect and disease infestations, and other disturbances. 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. Currently, the Department has a limited availability of necessary categorical exclusions for fuels management work. The availability of broader legislative categorical exclusions could help reduce National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) investment requirements by an estimated 50 percent, resulting in expedited and more efficient land treatments that will help reduce wildfire risk.

Law Enforcement—The Department of the Interior is home to approximately 4,000 Federal law enforcement officers, with duties as varied as the bureaus' missions. They patrol the border, protect our communities, make BIE schools safe places to learn, and protect our parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands. Interior has highly specialized units in three major cities; drug enforcement teams in Indian Country; urban search-and-rescue units, which also support disaster response; and back-country units that operate in the wilderness for days at a time. Our law enforcement officers have removed millions of dollars' worth of opioids and other drugs from our communities, locked up drug dealers and criminals, helped protect the border, and saved lives.

The 2021 budget includes \$930.6 million for Interior's law enforcement activities to continue priority border and drug enforcement operations on Interior lands and Tribal areas and to provide safety and emergency response on Interior-managed lands. The 2021 budget also funds a \$3.0 million program to address the epidemic of violence and missing persons in Indian Country.

In 2019, the Department continued a heightened law enforcement presence on Interior lands along the United States–Mexico border, in close cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Interior's law enforcement officers help to

secure more than 12.5 million acres under Interior jurisdiction within 50 miles of the United States–Mexico border. Interior law enforcement officers are vested partners in the Administration's border security efforts. In support of President Trump's commitment to secure the southern border, Interior piloted an increase in the number of law enforcement officers on Interior lands at the border. This surge of Interior's law enforcement resulted in a significant increase in arrests from previous years. Since the beginning of the surge effort in 2018, Interior law enforcement recorded 23,824 arrests, 746 illegal immigrations deterred, and 3,701 pounds of illegal drugs and 21 conveyances seized.



Secretary Bernhardt with an officer and dog of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service K-9 unit

In 2019, DHS and Interior's bureaus came together to plan and support execution of border barrier construction along 244 miles of the southern border adjacent to public land. This effective collaboration provides an avenue for Interior land management interests to be considered in ongoing organizational border security efforts with DHS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One outcome was the transfer of jurisdiction over five segments of Interior land to the Department of the Army through an emergency withdrawal to build

Interior Actions to Prevent Wildlife Trafficking

Wildlife trafficking is estimated to net between \$7 billion and \$23 billion per year, making it the fourth most lucrative global crime. The impacts of the illicit trade are far-reaching, as it is often closely linked to countless other kinds of organized crime, such as human trafficking and terrorism.

- In April 2019, Secretary Bernhardt signed a memorandum of understanding with General To Lam, Minister of Public Security in Vietnam, to enhance and strengthen cooperation between the countries to combat wildlife trafficking.
- In May 2019, Interior's International Technical Assistance Program facilitated the first-ever joint U.S.–Central America operation to counter wildlife trafficking in El Salvador. The El Salvador government led and paid for the operation, which included on-the-ground technical advice and assistance from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agents.
- FWS worked to improve U.S. wildlife counter-trafficking capacity by establishing five new attaché positions at U.S. embassies in vulnerable partner nations. FWS currently has eight attachés stationed in Brazil, China, Gabon, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, Tanzania, and Thailand.
- The environmental provisions in the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA) have been hailed as the strongest, most advanced, and most comprehensive of any U.S. trade agreement. One of the provisions promotes conservation and combats trafficking in wild animals and plants by setting penalties for transnational environmental crimes and enhancing the effectiveness of customs and border inspections of shipments. This will augment the work that Interior is doing to combat wildlife trafficking, which centers primarily on law enforcement and other types of economic support.

The 2021 budget for FWS includes \$11.5 million to combat wildlife trafficking.

roughly 70 miles of border barriers to secure the southwest border.

Fulfilling President Trump's commitment to end the opioid crisis in America is a top priority of the Department. This budget request includes funding to continue support for the fight against opioids in Indian Country. The BIA drug enforcement agents are part of the Federal Opioid Reduction Task Force (Task Force), which supports interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug-related crime and helps communities in Indian Country battle the opioid crisis. Native Americans suffer from the opioid crisis at much higher rates than other populations, and Tribes often lack the resources to stage intensive operations to take dealers and drugs out of their communities.

In its first year of operation, the Task Force conducted eight undercover operations, leading to more than 180 arrests and seizure of more than 1,000 pounds of narcotics worth more than \$9 million that were intended for sale in Indian Country. Over the past year, the Task Force seized more than 3,200 pounds of illegal narcotics, with an estimated value of \$9.8 million. In 2019, BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) successfully led 14 task force

operations throughout Indian Country, resulting in 313 arrests. Interior law enforcement programs also continue to emphasize eradicating marijuana cultivation on Federal lands. The budget proposes to realign management oversight of OJS from BIA to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs. This change will enhance the ability of OJS to collaborate with Federal, State, and Tribal stakeholders to increase public safety in Indian Country.

In 2021, the BLM budget invests \$4.8 million to address an Administration objective to improve national emergency response communications for all bureaus. This funding will expand and expedite efforts to modernize Interior's radio infrastructure in the Southwest and deploy FirstNet radio communications capabilities to develop, build, and operate a nationwide broadband network to support first responders. This investment supports the Administration's objective to expand rural broadband access by upgrading Interior's radio tower infrastructure to enable its use for FirstNet and, as feasible, commercial broadband services supporting rural communities. BLM is taking other actions to support rural broadband, such as streamlined permitting for cellular tower rights-of-way, which can also create lower-cost deployment

opportunities for Land Mobile Radios or FirstNet base stations that will strengthen Interior’s communications networks.

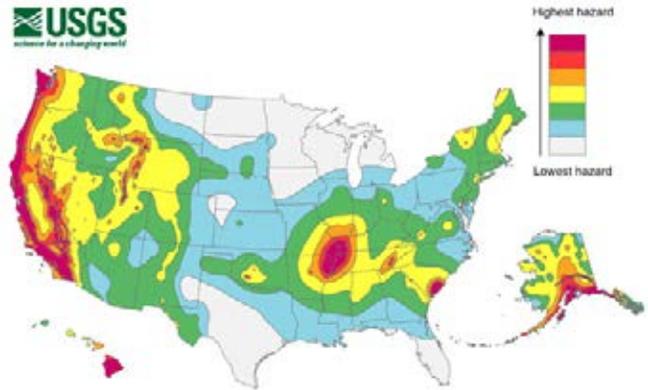
Natural Hazards—In addition to the law enforcement and emergency response support Interior provides communities after natural disasters, the Department also plays an important role preparing for and addressing the aftermath of natural hazard events. For instance, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) produces earthquake-monitoring information indicating the severity of events and data helpful in assessing the potential of further risks. USGS’s scientific information is used by emergency responders, policymakers, and the public to address the risk of loss from a wide range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, geomagnetic storms, and drought. For example, USGS recently updated its National Seismic Hazard Model for the lower 48 States, which will inform community planning and building code standards. The 2021 budget includes \$138.0 million for the USGS Natural Hazards programs. This funding maintains important nationwide monitoring networks and technical assistance that provides vital scientific information to emergency managers around the world.



USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory geochemist measures gases released from the Kilauea Volcano.

The 2021 budget also includes \$109.0 million for the USGS Water Observing Systems program, including streamgages. This program maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and water-level

information for more than 8,400 sites. The data are available online—most in near-real time—to meet the needs of natural resource managers, scientists, and community emergency managers.



USGS map showing the chance of minor damaging earthquake shaking in the next 100 years

Expanding Recreation and Access on Public Lands

Expanding recreation and access on public lands helps strengthen the connection of Americans to these special places and brings economic opportunity to neighboring gateway communities. The millions of Americans visiting Interior’s Federal lands seeking peace and recreation are also helping to grow the booming outdoor recreation industry. Interior’s Economic Report for FY 2018 indicates an estimated 486 million visits to Interior lands in FY 2018 supported roughly \$58.1 billion in total economic output.

Over the past 3 years, this Administration has opened access to millions of acres of previously unavailable or restricted Federal lands for all types of public recreation. Most recently, Interior finalized the 2019–2020 Hunt-Fish Rule, a historic accomplishment that adds new or expanded hunting and fishing opportunities at 77 national wildlife refuges and 15 national fish hatcheries on more than 1.4 million acres across the country. Increasing opportunities for the American public to enjoy their lands is a high priority across Interior.

For example, in 2019, Secretary Bernhardt signed Secretary’s Order 3373 to ensure recreational public access is an important consideration when making land management decisions to enable people to

continue the ability to hunt, fish, camp, and recreate on Federal lands. This emphasis means Interior is adding new trails for motorized and nonmotorized recreation, restoring and expanding access to miles of rivers and streams that provide recreation and fish habitat, and adding historical and cultural sites that tell the American story.

In 2019, Interior launched a Recreation web portal that provides the public easy access to hundreds of recreation opportunities. Also in 2019, Interior created clear and consistent guidance across the Department regarding the use of low-speed electric bikes, or e-bikes, on Interior public lands where traditional biking occurs. BLM also released interactive online maps designed to promote climbing and other recreational opportunities on BLM-managed lands.

Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary's Order 3374 in 2019 to prioritize implementation of P.L. 116-9, the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. This important public lands bill enjoys the broad support of the entire recreation industry, and Interior has established a task force to ensure timely and coordinated implementation of the Act. The 2021 budget reflects support for the Act and its emphasis on increased public access for recreation.

The 2021 budget redirects available land acquisition project funding from prior years to invest \$10.0 million in BLM, the National Park Service (NPS), and FWS to acquire land or easements to enable the public to access previously unavailable areas for recreation. The 2021 budget does not request funding for line-item land acquisition projects, which will allow DOI to focus resources on managing existing lands and assets. In 2019, BLM used Sportsmen's Access funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to provide access to an additional 2,000 acres of previously unavailable public lands along northeast Oregon's John Day Wild and Scenic River. BLM also acquired 7,268 acres of land along Montana's Lower Blackfoot River, which is the first of several additions in the watershed planned in the coming years to expand public access, helping stitch together what had been a patchwork of interspersed public and

private land. The limited and targeted investment provided by Sportsmen Access funding leverages small but key acquisitions to connect areas and expand access for Americans to enjoy existing Federal lands. The 2021 budget also invests \$10.0 million for NPS Battlefield Acquisition grants.

The 2021 budget continues to support permanent funding for the NPS State LWCF grants program and thus does not request additional discretionary funding for this program. These grants encourage outdoor recreation and land conservation at the State and local levels. The 2021 budget estimates approximately \$117 million will be available for State LWCF grants through revenue from offshore oil and gas sales in certain areas in the Gulf of Mexico.

Every Kid Outdoors

Fourth-grade students can get a free annual pass to visit more than 2,000 Federal recreation areas with their families, classmates, and friends. The Every Kid Outdoors Program is an interagency collaboration between the Department of the Interior, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Forest Service that provides fourth-graders with free access to explore, learn, and recreate in spectacular settings, including national parks, wildlife refuges, marine sanctuaries, and forests. Four Interior bureaus are participating in the program: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Reclamation.

The bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, which was signed into law by President Trump on March 12, 2019, authorized funding for Every Kid Outdoors for the next 7 years.

The program focuses on children 10 years of age—the age of most fourth-graders—based on research that indicates children ages 9–11 are at a unique developmental stage in their learning, in which they begin to understand how the world around them works in more concrete ways, and they are more receptive to engaging with nature and the environment. By focusing on this age group year after year, the program aims to ensure all children in the United States can visit their Federal lands and waters by the time they are 11 years old, thereby establishing a lifelong connection to enjoy and protect our American outdoor heritage.

Visit the Every Kid Outdoors site at <https://everykidoutdoors.gov/index.htm>.

Discovering Hidden Chapters of History

America's history is broad and diverse. Sometimes in the telling of our national history, some events and people are overlooked. Interior is committed to telling a more complete story of who we are as a people and how we got where we are. The African American Civil Rights Network Act of 2017 was signed into law by President Donald J. Trump in January 2018, authorizing the National Park Service to commemorate, honor, and interpret "the history of the African American Civil Rights movement; the significance of the civil rights movement as a crucial element in the evolution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and the relevance of the African American Civil Rights movement in fostering the spirit of social justice and national reconciliation."

Since its establishment, 28 sites and programs have been designated as part of the African American Civil Rights Network, including 22 sites and programs announced by the National Park Service in October 2019. Some of the designated sites may be familiar, such as the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, TN, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. Others shed light on a lesser known figure or event, such as Mitchell Jamieson's mural at Interior's headquarters building in Washington, D.C., depicting civil rights icon and singer Marian Anderson's 1939 performance at the Lincoln Memorial.



Aurelia Skipwith in St. Louis, MO, for the dedication of Shelley House

Just as critical as increasing recreational access to Interior lands and historical areas is ensuring visitors have a positive experience during their stay—an important part of Interior's stewardship

responsibilities. In 2021, the budget includes \$5.0 billion for land management operations, a healthy 39 percent of the entire 2021 request. This total includes funding for annual maintenance



Secretary Bernhardt at the USS Arizona Memorial, December 7, 2019

and repairs, management of natural and cultural resources, law enforcement, and visitor services, including interpretative displays and materials, volunteer programs, and concession management. Of that amount, the 2021 budget includes \$453.3 million for visitor services and recreation programs. An important component of the visitor experience is the condition of our facilities—their safety, state of repair, cleanliness, and appearance.

Interior manages an infrastructure asset portfolio valued at more than \$300 billion, ranging from large dams and canals in the West to iconic national landmarks. In total, the Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 80,000 structures. Operations, maintenance, recapitalization, and modernization of infrastructure are a significant part of Interior's annual cost requirements.

Infrastructure repair and enhancement continues to be a priority in the 2021 budget, which includes \$1.5 billion for infrastructure maintenance and construction across the Department, including water project construction, maintenance, and dam safety.

At the end of FY 2019, Interior reported \$17.3 billion in deferred maintenance and repair needs. Interior is taking action to address the agency's long-term construction and maintenance issues and refocus attention toward appropriate asset management and fiscal accountability.

Stewarding Conservation

Interior's mission requires balanced stewardship of natural resources to meet both the Nation's economic needs and our responsibility to protect and conserve the wildlife, habitat, and natural vistas

of Interior's lands. Nearly all of Interior's bureaus have dedicated conservation, natural resource, or wildlife habitat management components.

FWS works to conserve wildlife and habitat under specific statutory authorities, including the Endangered Species Act and Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and manages a network of national wildlife refuges, including some near or in urban areas. FWS biologists actively monitor species populations and their habitat, and the bureau works with sportsmen and sportswomen, States, Tribes, and other partners to restore and enhance tens of thousands of acres of habitat, supporting healthy populations of migratory birds, aquatic life, and many other species. The 2021 budget emphasizes species recovery programs and proactive conservation partnerships to prevent the need to list species as endangered or threatened. The budget includes \$98.4 million for species recovery, \$28.6 million for a range of species and habitat-specific Conservation and Restoration programs to help prevent the need for listing, and \$57.2 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, which supports local, non-Federal efforts to leverage the Federal investment.

The 2021 budget includes \$249.5 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management programs across the 568 units that make up the National Wildlife Refuge

System. More than 70 national fish hatcheries also contribute to the FWS mission to conserve, restore, and enhance aquatic species. The FWS budget includes \$156.1 million for Fish and Aquatic Conservation programs, with \$82.1 million to operate and maintain the national hatcheries and \$18.3 million to fight aquatic invasive species, such as Asian carp and zebra mussels, that threaten recreational fisheries, infrastructure, and native fish and wildlife.

The Department's conservation efforts would not be possible if not for the millions of sportsmen and sportswomen in America who make up the backbone of the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. In 2019, Interior increased hunting and fishing access by more than 1.4 million acres nationwide. Increased access to hunting and fishing on public lands supports conservation of those lands. Sportsmen and sportswomen also help to leverage, roughly two-to-one, the Federal contribution for Interior's North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants. The 2021 budget includes \$40.0 million for those grants, which support projects to improve the health of wetlands, migratory birds, and nearby water quality. The 2021 budget also includes \$31.3 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants supporting State and Tribal projects that benefit local wildlife and their habitats through planning and restoration.

Being a Good Neighbor

The Department of the Interior's Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program makes Federal payments to local governments to help offset losses in property taxes because of nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. Local governments across the country rely on these payments to carry out vital services, including firefighting and police protection; construction of public schools and roads; and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are an important way the Federal Government can meet its role of being a good neighbor to local communities.

The program was first authorized in 1976 in P.L. 94-565, and has since been rewritten, amended, and extended to continue today. The law directs annual PILT payments to compensate for tax-exempt Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service

and for Federal water projects and some military installations. Payments are calculated according to a formula in the PILT Act and are based on population, revenue-sharing payments, and the amount of Federal land within an affected county. PILT payments are made in addition to other Federal payments to States, such as oil and gas leasing, livestock grazing, and timber harvesting.

Since these payments began in 1977, the Department has distributed approximately \$9.2 billion in PILT payments to 49 States (all but Rhode Island), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 2021 budget includes \$442.0 million to continue support for this important program.

Additional information about the PILT program can be found at <https://www.doi.gov/pilt>.

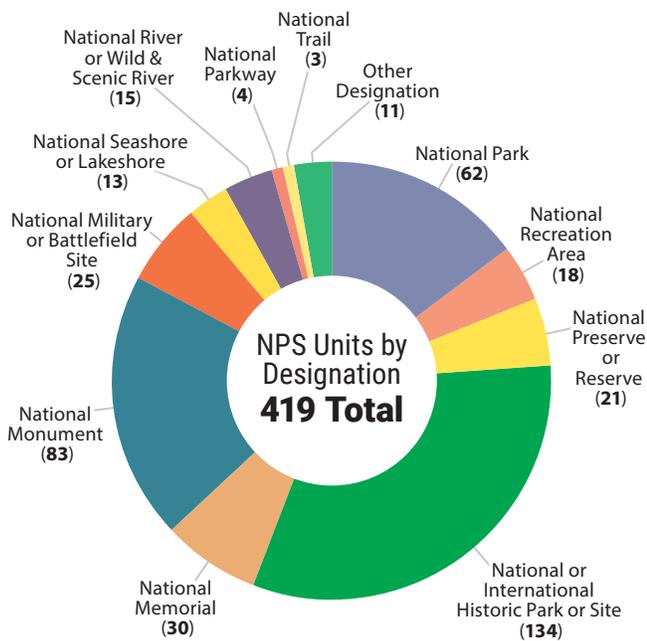
Focused on Recovery

After 60 years of effective collaborative conservation efforts among Federal, State, local, and nonprofit partners, the Hawaiian Goose, or nēnē, is one step closer to recovery. In December 2019, Secretary Bernhardt announced the downlisting of Hawaii's State bird, the nēnē, at Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge.

An intensive captive breeding program, rigorous habitat restoration, and active management strategies have led to the nēnē's return from the brink of extinction. By the mid-20th century, fewer than 30 nēnēs remained in the wild on the island of Hawai'i,

with another 13 birds in captivity. The nēnē was listed as an endangered species in 1967, and in the following decades, nearly 3,000 captive-bred birds were released at more than 20 sites throughout the main Hawaiian Islands. The release of captive-bred nēnēs on national wildlife refuges, national parks, and State and private lands has saved the species from imminent extinction.

Today, more than 2,800 birds compose stable or increasing populations on Kaua'i, Maui, the island of Hawai'i, and Moloka'i.



The 2021 budget for NPS includes \$326.9 million for natural and cultural resource stewardship programs to ensure the national park system of natural, historical, and cultural units remains protected and accessible to all. NPS works to balance the need to protect and conserve the natural resources in its care with the desire to make them available for the enjoyment of the visiting public. NPS actively manages wildlife, habitat, invasive species encroachment, and wildfire risk reduction through active land and forest management for the protection of the resources and the visiting public.

BLM has a multiple-use mission: to ensure conservation of wildlife and their habitats, unique

landscapes, and cultural resources on the public lands, while also managing active resource development and land use, such as for grazing or transmission lines. The 2021 budget includes \$493.0 million for land resources, habitat management, resource protection and maintenance, and management of the National Conservation Areas. BLM manages more wildlife habitat acreage than any other Federal agency, supporting conservation efforts for 3,000 species and preserving and restoring essential habitat for 430 threatened or endangered species. Management activities benefit native prairie life, wildlife, and livestock and help stabilize soils, maintain and improve water quality, reduce surface runoff and control flooding, improve ecological site conditions, and enhance overall environmental well-being.

The 2021 budget for BLM takes steps to address the current untenable state of the Wild Horse and Burro program (WH&B). Wild horse and burro populations on the range have exploded, far exceeding what is healthy for the land and the animals, degrading ecosystem function, and limiting the water and forage available for domestic and wildlife species. The number of animals in off-range facilities and off-range pastures has also exploded, driving up the cost for BLM to care for those animals and consuming most of the program's resources.

The 2021 BLM budget requests \$116.8 million for the WH&B program, an additional investment of \$15.3 million. This significant increase, following on the heels of a major boost in funding provided in 2020, will help slow the growth rate of the wild

horse and burro populations on the range and could lay the groundwork for implementation of a long-term strategy to reduce the on-range population and achieve appropriate management levels. The 2021 proposal is consistent with congressional direction to pursue a nonlethal management strategy. BLM will continue to emphasize gathers and removals of animals and the increased use of all fertility control measures. The bureau will continue efforts to promote more adoptions, including expanding the use of adoption incentive payments. The budget also proposes language to expand BLM's existing authority to transfer animals to other agencies for work purposes.

Balancing habitat conservation and responsible development of resources ensures the best outcome for the people and wildlife that rely on our Federal lands. In 2018, Interior initiated an effort to work with States and other partners to improve the habitat quality, winter range, and migration corridors for antelope, elk, and mule deer. Those migration corridors demonstrate that resource development can occur while maintaining important habitat for game species in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Working with the Interior bureaus and Western States,



Wild horses at a wild horse and burro event at Deerwood Ranch in Wyoming

USGS is mapping how large game animals migrate seasonally across the landscape. In 2019, Interior announced the award of \$2.1 million in grants to State and local partners for conservation activities in migration corridors. The grants are expected to leverage more than \$8.6 million in matching contributions for habitat conservation.

As the largest wholesaler of water in the country and operator of 53 hydroelectric power plants accounting for 15 percent of the U.S. hydropower generation, Reclamation works to balance the competing uses of water resources at its projects, including through its support for measures that will help to conserve water. The competing water uses in the West include Tribal, municipal, industrial, agricultural, ecological, power-generation, and recreational uses of water.

Reclaiming Lands

Interior's resource stewardship mission includes the environmental restoration work of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). OSMRE works with States to reclaim and restore abandoned mine lands. Eliminating hazards and environmental degradation clears the way for productive use of the lands, such as agriculture, wildlife habitat, or development. Mine site reclamation improves the environment, safeguards people and property, and helps to revitalize communities and local economies.

In 2019, OSMRE reclaimed or mitigated the equivalent of 15,400 acres of land with natural resource degradation associated with past mining. In 2021, OSMRE plans to remediate 14,000 acres of abandoned coal mine lands to address health, safety, and environmental concerns.

OSMRE estimates that in 2021, 90 percent of active coal mining sites will be free of offsite impacts, and 44 percent of past mining sites will be reclaimed to post-mining beneficial use.

In response to the challenges now facing water management in the West, in 2018 President Trump issued a Memorandum on Promoting the Reliable Supply and Delivery of Water in the West. The Memorandum directs Interior and the Department of Commerce to work together to minimize unnecessary regulatory burdens to address water infrastructure challenges in the West. Implementing this Presidential Memorandum will increase the supply of water to homes, communities, and farms—which annually produce billions of dollars of agricultural products—while protecting wildlife and refuges. Reclamation and FWS continue to meet these objectives, with efforts focused on encouraging collaboration—to create efficiencies and coordination and to more effectively deliver water and services to customers.

In 2019, Department officials signed the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan—a multi-year effort among Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and the Republic of Mexico to encourage water conservation and reduce water use. Secretary Bernhardt recently announced Interior will begin to work on a new report analyzing the effectiveness of current Colorado River operational rules to ensure continued reliable water and power resources across the Southwest—a year ahead of when the current rules require the report. The 2021 budget advances implementation of the USGS Next Generation Water Observing System in the Upper Colorado River, the source of water for more than 40 million people and irrigation for 5.5 million acres of farmland. Leveraging the latest technologies, the expansion of this system into the Upper Colorado will deliver real-time water quality and quantity for this snowmelt-dominated basin in the Mountain West, which is facing long-term drought conditions.

The 2021 budget includes \$1.1 billion for Reclamation activities. This request includes investments in water infrastructure in the Western States to meet competing water supply demands. Reclamation is moving forward with projects authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) to increase water supplies, storage, and reliability of supplies to help address the need.

Reclamation also manages financial assistance awards, such as grants and cooperative agreements through its WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America’s Resources for Tomorrow) programs. These programs support innovative water savings and water reuse projects and forecasting analysis of basinwide water supply and demand to support resource planning. In 2019, Reclamation awarded Title XVI program funding expected to deliver more than 411,000 acre-feet of recycled or reclaimed water. Cumulatively, Reclamation’s WaterSMART- and Title XVI-funded projects from 2010 to 2019 are expected to result in water savings of 1,352,679 acre-feet. One acre-foot, or 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for 1 year.



Secretary Bernhardt inspects the water and power facility at Hoover Dam.

To address water supply reliability to customers, the 2021 budget includes more than \$103.2 million to address extraordinary maintenance needs at Reclamation facilities and \$76.3 million for Reclamation research and development to leverage technology to address water supply challenges.

Striking a Regulatory Balance

Since taking office, the Administration has stimulated an unprecedented economic boom. One key to this success is the Administration's commitment to lower the regulatory burden on Americans. Through EOs 13771 and 13777, President Trump directed agencies to reform regulations that are ineffective, duplicative, and obsolete. Interior responded by reforming and standardizing our outdated internal NEPA reviews and by streamlining program permitting and review processes to deliver better service. By 2019, that effort generated an estimated \$3.7 billion in regulatory relief for Americans. For the past 3 years, Interior has ranked at the top of all Government agencies in deregulatory actions. Through common-sense improvements to our review and permitting processes, balanced with the need to protect the environment, the Department is making doing business with Interior easier.

The NEPA streamlining effort has been a notable accomplishment. The changes allow project work to begin sooner, saving government and industry time and money by shortening the environmental review process. Through changes in the administrative processes, Interior has been able to achieve improved efficiency without sacrificing science, quality, or legal sufficiency. Interior's Office of the Solicitor is involved from day one, and bureaus review each Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) concurrently rather than consecutively. Since implementing the NEPA reforms in 2017 in BLM, the average time to complete an EIS has dropped from 4 years to 1.25 years from start to finish. Since 2018, BLM's Environmental Assessments have decreased in length by 36 percent, and completion time has dropped from an average of 1 year to 3 months.

The 2021 budget continues to invest in process improvements to deliver better service in grazing, onshore oil, gas, coal, and other mineral leasing programs and in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation Enforcement's permitting of coal operations and mine plan review processes. The BLM onshore oil and gas program's Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) process is a good example of

the success of these efforts. Before 2017, completing an APD took BLM an average of 257 days; in 2019, it took the program 108 days—a drop of 58 percent. This progress occurred despite the number of APDs nearly tripling over the same time—from 1,692 in FY 2016 to 5,071 in FY 2019.

In 2019, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) finalized the improved Blowout Preventer Systems and Well Control regulations. The new regulations will remove unnecessary regulatory burdens to responsible offshore development while maintaining safety and environmental protection.

In 2019, Interior updated regulations to simplify the process for Tribes to enter into Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERAs) with the Department so Tribes can better take control of developing energy resources on their land. Although TERAs have been available since 2008, no Tribe has requested one because of the burdensome requirements. The final regulations were developed with input from Tribes during consultation and a public comment period and allow Tribes to seek preapplication consultation and submit formal applications for a TERA. Complementing those improvements, in response to Tribal concerns, Secretary Bernhardt issued Secretary's Order 3377 to help clarify energy-related functions that Tribes may contract to perform under the Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments of 2017 as part of a TERA. Those actions clear hurdles that have hindered Tribes from exercising their sovereign right to develop energy on their lands.

Facilitating Responsible Energy Resource Management

Interior manages the Nation's great wealth of energy and mineral resources on Federal lands and on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Managing the development of those resources helps strengthen America's energy security and independence. With the rise of technology, our economy is increasingly reliant on critical minerals needed to produce products such as batteries and electronics. Interior also helps to reduce the United States' dependence on foreign imports for those materials.

Interior plays a unique role in meeting our Nation’s domestic energy needs. As the steward of Federal energy resources—including oil, gas, coal, hydro-power, and renewable energy resources—Interior balances energy production with its other land management missions. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Nation’s energy.

Those activities generate revenue that directly benefits taxpayers. In 2019, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue disbursed \$11.7 billion—nearly twice the FY 2016 total—in energy and mineral revenue from energy activities on Federal lands and waters and on Native American lands. Of that amount, \$8.1 billion went directly to the General Treasury and other Treasury special funds, \$2.4 billion was shared with States and local governments, and \$1.1 billion was paid to Native American mineral owners.



Oil production facility in Alaska

Under President Trump’s America First Energy Plan, the United States is a global leader in oil and gas production. By advancing policies that embrace domestic energy development, the Trump Administration is putting the Nation on a path toward greater energy security and prosperity. American families and businesses are seeing the associated benefits of job growth and low energy prices.

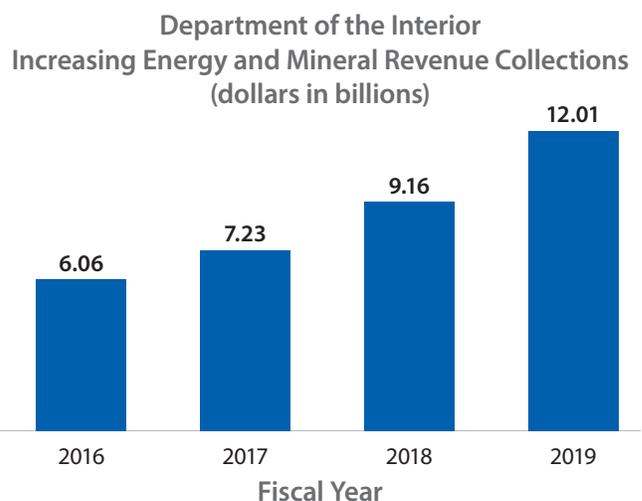
Under the Trump Administration, crude oil and natural gas production has hit all-time highs, with

Federal leases generating \$10.9 billion in revenue in 2019. Energy and mineral development revenues have nearly doubled since 2016. In 2019, Interior collected more than \$12.0 billion from energy and mineral extraction from Federal lands and waters and Native American lands—a 31-percent increase over 2018 for the same timeframe. U.S. net energy imports have fallen to their lowest levels since 1982, and the United States became a net exporter of natural gas in 2017. The Energy Information Administration’s Annual Energy Outlook 2019 expects the United States to become a net exporter of energy overall, including petroleum and other liquids, in 2020.

The 2021 budget includes \$796.1 million to encourage the safe development of oil and gas, coal, other minerals, and renewable energy and the strong management of associated revenue on behalf of taxpayers.

A large portion of Interior’s energy development activities occur on the OCS. The 2021 request includes \$392.8 million to support the responsible exploration, development, and inspection of America’s offshore energy resources. Within this request is \$188.8 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to manage development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

BOEM plays a key role in achieving the Nation’s energy strategy by promoting energy security,



environmental protection, and economic development through responsible, science-informed management of offshore conventional and renewable energy and mineral resources. BOEM also oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals, making available sand and gravel resources to Federal, State, and local agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. BOEM carries out its responsibilities while balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments.

In 2021, BSEE will continue to ensure safe and environmentally sound offshore energy development. BSEE is committed to operating its inspection program at the highest level of effectiveness, while continuously exploring ways to increase the overall efficiency of the program. BSEE is enhancing its inspection program through an annual inspection strategy that includes risk-based inspections—refining permitting strategies based on risk to optimize safety. In FY 2019, BSEE conducted 21,353 inspections, an increase of more than 1,600 compared with the number performed in FY 2016. The budget includes \$204.0 million for BSEE activities to strengthen the Federal offshore oil and gas inspection program.

Onshore, BLM manages oil and gas activities. The 2021 budget includes \$195.5 million in current and permanent funding for BLM’s oil and gas activities, of which \$139.2 million is requested in direct appropriations. Funding will expand areas available for leasing, expedite permitting, and improve program management. In 2021, BLM will continue work to streamline leasing processes and speed the review of Applications for Permits to Drill and efforts to expand development on the Alaska North Slope. The budget will also help to expedite the processing of rights-of-way permits needed to move energy to consumers and job-creating industry.

BLM’s Federal coal leasing program covers roughly 570 million acres and supplies more than 40 percent of the coal produced in the United States. The 2021 budget acknowledges the Nation’s continued reliance on Federal coal resources for a significant

DOI Energy Management	
BIA	Oversees leasing of Tribal and Indian land for energy development
BLM	Administers onshore energy and subsurface minerals on certain public lands
BOEM	Oversees offshore oil, gas, and wind development
BOR	Is the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States
BSEE	Charged with improving safety and ensuring environmental protection offshore
ONRR	Collects revenue from energy production and development
OSMRE	Works with States and Tribes to oversee coal mining operations

share of its energy needs. Federal coal production increased by nearly 2 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2018. The 2021 budget includes \$18.9 million for the BLM coal management program, focused on reducing permit processing times, simplifying the lease application process, strengthening inspection and enforcement capacity, and improving the timeliness to complete lease sale fair market value determinations. BLM will continue to pursue improvements to its coal management activities to facilitate access to this abundant resource, including expediting the processing of lease applications and providing more timely inspection and enforcement actions.

BLM also manages onshore renewable energy activities on public lands. The 2021 budget includes \$29.5 million to support the review and siting of geothermal resources, wind and solar energy projects on public lands, and rights-of-way applications to connect these projects to transmission lines. As part of that process, BLM conducts environmental reviews under NEPA for all renewable energy projects proposed on BLM-administered lands.

In BIA, the 2021 budget requests \$25.7 million for energy and mineral development programs in support of Tribal communities. The budget also proposes to realign the Minerals and Mining Resources program to improve coordination with the Office of Trust Services programs, such as the

Ensuring a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals

In November 2019, Interior announced steps to strengthen the partnership between the United States and Australia to develop both nations' critical mineral assets. Critical minerals are used in nearly all economic sectors for a range of products, including mobile phones, electronics, batteries, fiber optics, steel, military gear, and medical equipment. The new activities focus on the following:

- jointly mapping critical mineral potential and performing quantitative mineral assessments,
- determining geological controls on critical mineral distribution, and
- developing data analytics capability to understand supply and demand to support critical minerals trade between the two countries.

These research priorities and international cooperation are both significant aspects of Executive Order 13817, Federal Strategy to Ensure a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals. Among other things, the strategy directs Interior to locate domestic supplies of those minerals, ensure access to information necessary for the study and production of minerals, and expedite permitting for minerals projects. The strategy also directs the U.S. Geological Survey to explore international partnerships with close allies and partners to learn more about how those countries study their critical minerals and what lessons the United States could take from them.

Indian Energy Service Center. Income from energy and mineral production is the largest source of revenue from natural resources on Indian trust lands. In 2019, \$1.1 billion in revenue from oil, gas, and mineral activities was disbursed to Tribes and individual Indian mineral rights owners. Tribes use this revenue to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs.

The 2021 budget includes \$91.2 million for USGS work to conduct domestic energy and mineral resource assessments, providing essential information to policymakers, stakeholders, and the general public. These assessments inform domestic development and further reduce America's dependence on foreign energy and critical minerals. In 2019, USGS provided updated assessments that identified an estimated 214 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered, technically recoverable natural gas resources in the Marcellus and Point Pleasant-Utica Shale formations. Undertaken as part of a nationwide project assessing domestic petroleum basins by using standardized methodology, this information will guide energy resource development for this generation, while USGS continues to look toward the future of American energy. USGS and an international research consortium have taken another leap forward in evaluating gas hydrates as a potential future energy source. In 2019, USGS reported that drilling in the far north of Alaska,

near the giant Prudhoe Bay oil field, confirmed the existence of two high-quality reservoirs fully saturated with gas hydrate.

For decades, public and national policymakers have used minerals and materials flow information collected and cataloged by USGS to forecast supply and demand, develop national policies, formulate plans to deal with shortages and interruptions in supply, and maintain a competitive position in the global economy. Of the mineral commodities tracked by USGS, 35 are now classified as "critical" to the Nation's economic and national security, meaning those minerals lack viable substitutes and are at risk of potential supply disruption. In 2019, the Administration released a Federal Strategy to Ensure a Reliable Supply of Critical Minerals, in response to President Trump's EO 13817 to strengthen domestic availability of critical minerals.

The 2021 President's budget includes \$60.7 million to support USGS mineral resources science, including \$31.4 million to further identify U.S. critical mineral resource supplies. The budget continues the Trump Administration's support for the national-scale information needed to identify domestic critical mineral resources and improve the understanding of them. Built around a partnership between USGS and State Geological Surveys, four regional working groups (Eastern, Central, and Western United States plus Alaska) are initially

focused on rare-earth element deposits that are necessary for the modern mobile devices, vehicles, and defense systems that drive the American economy and ensure America's military supremacy.

Upholding Commitments to Indian Country and Insular Areas

DOI fosters government-to-government relationships with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. With the recent recognition of the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the number of federally recognized Tribes now stands at 574. The Department also oversees relations with U.S. Territories and insular areas. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and has oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. OIA also has jurisdiction over "excluded areas" of Palmyra Atoll and "residual administration" of Wake Island.

These relationships with Tribal and insular communities help to promote good governance and support nation building and self-determination. The 2021 budget supports the Administration's commitment to fulfill the Nation's trust and insular responsibilities to bolster infrastructure, strengthen economic prosperity, fulfill obligations, and preserve and foster cultural heritage.

Indian Affairs

The Department is committed to Tribal prosperity and self-determination and works with Tribes to support opportunities in economic development, education, and law enforcement and to strengthen communities. The Federal policy of Indian self-determination allows Tribes to choose between having the U.S. government provide direct services or operating federally funded programs themselves. The 2021 budget includes \$2.8 billion for Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education programs, including \$369.1 million to fully fund estimated Contract and Tribal Support Costs. This funding covers the costs of services provided by Tribes that choose to administer



Expedition Yellowstone group playing the Assiniboine game "Sticks"

Landmark National Tribal Broadband Summit

As part of the Trump Administration's effort to facilitate broadband development in rural America and Indian Country, Interior, in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Institute of Museum and Library Services, held a 2-day National Tribal Broadband Summit in September 2019.

High-speed connectivity enables Tribal leaders to grow their economy, improve government services, advance skills training, and nurture cultural preservation and learning. It empowers individuals to access the global marketplace and quality health care, use online educational tools, and prepare the next generation for an increasingly tech-focused job market. Broadband helps Tribal libraries, museums, cultural centers, and community organizations serve as stewards of the unique knowledge, traditions, skills, and languages of the people they serve every day.

Currently, broadband access in other rural parts of the country outpaces development on rural Tribal lands. A large proportion of Tribal areas are located on rough terrain in rural locations. Like most rural locations, populations are more sparse than in urban areas. These factors drive up the costs for businesses to serve Tribal areas, creating a barrier

to broadband deployment on Tribal lands. Rural broadband deployment is achievable—73.3% of rural non-Tribal locations have at least one broadband provider; however, only 46.6% of rural Tribal locations have coverage.

Tribal leaders and representatives of Tribal organizations; representatives of schools and school districts serving underconnected Native students; Tribal libraries, museums, and cultural centers; Federal program managers and policymakers; and the private sector participated in 30 panel discussions and heard from more than 80 speakers. Discussions focused on laying a foundation for building capacity among Tribal communities to support broadband deployment and to identify new opportunities for private-sector investment in broadband.

Interior will continue working with Tribal and industry stakeholders to extend connectivity for Tribal nations and build upon digital infrastructure to achieve the shared goal of strengthening Native American communities now and for the future. The 2021 budgets for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education propose \$13.5 million to expand broadband access in Indian Country.

contracted Federal activities. The budget maintains the separation of funding for BIA and BIE, as enacted in 2020.

The budget includes \$1.9 billion for BIA programs. Proposed program levels reflect priorities identified through the Tribal-Interior Budget Council and focus resources where BIA uniquely serves Tribal needs. This funding advances self-governance and self-determination, fosters stronger economies and self-sufficiency, supports safe Indian communities through a wide range of activities, and provides stewardship of trust resources. BIA programs deliver community services, restore Tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, and support law enforcement, courts, and public safety on Tribal lands.

In 2019, Indian Affairs hosted the first National Tribal Broadband Summit, bringing in more than 250 people from industry and Indian Country to share information and discuss how Federal agencies can assist Tribes. Building on that momentum,

BIA's 2021 budget includes \$8.5 million to help expand broadband access to Tribal communities in areas with little or no connectivity. This effort supports President Trump's Executive Order to encourage increased access to broadband in rural and remote areas.

The 2021 budget includes \$423.7 million for BIA Public Safety and Justice activities, of which \$390.4 million directly supports 191 law enforcement programs and 96 corrections programs run both by Tribes and by BIA as direct services. The 2021 budget continues to address the opioid and illegal narcotics crisis, which has been particularly devastating in Indian Country. This funding will expand BIA capacity to address the increase in drug-related activities through interdiction programs to reduce drug use, distribution, and drug-related crime. The initiative supports Indian Affairs' participation in Federal initiatives targeting opioid and substance abuse prevention efforts to better leverage expertise and resources to combat the opioid crisis, which remains an Administration priority.

The budget includes \$3.0 million to support the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American

Indians and Alaska Natives, also known as Operation Lady Justice, established in November 2019 by President Trump. The objective of the Task Force is to improve response, address investigative challenges, and collect and manage data across jurisdictions. The Task Force will tackle the complex issues that have impeded progress in solving these cases. The Task Force—in coordination and consultation with American Indians and Alaska Natives—will establish multijurisdictional cold case teams to develop protocols for approaching new and unsolved cases. As of the end of 2019, the Task Force had already met with survivors and Tribal leaders in Alaska, Arizona, South Dakota, and Washington State to include their voices in its recommendations.

The 2021 budget includes \$209.7 million for BIA Natural Resources stewardship programs supporting resource conservation, economic use, recreation, and protection of Tribal resource rights. Within that amount is \$54.1 million for Tribal forestry programs in support of the Administration’s active forest management reforms. The budget also includes \$11.2 million for the Tribal Management/Development Program supporting Tribal management of fish and game programs on

Indian reservations. These programs ensure the protection of millions of acres of habitat necessary for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and significantly contribute to the economic development of Tribal communities and the growing national demand for outdoor recreation and tourism.

The budget maintains a strong commitment to meet Tribal settlement agreements and includes \$43.9 million for BIA Water Rights Settlements. At this funding level, BIA remains on track to meet current water settlement commitments within the legislated timeframes.

In July 2019, Indian Affairs executed the Department’s first Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) section 105(l) lease agreement. In response to increased Tribal interest in using the 105(l) agreements, the 2021 budget proposes to establish indefinite current appropriation accounts to support these leases in both the Indian Health Service and Interior. These accounts are consistent with the budgeting for Contract Support Costs, as both requirements have unique legal authority, and actual costs are difficult to predict far enough in advance for budget formulation. The budget proposes one account, Payments for Tribal



Grand Canyon, seen from atop Desert View Watchtower

Leases, which would be used to administer both BIA and BIE 105(l) leases. The budget includes \$21.6 million for the estimated need for 105(l) leases in 2021.

The 2021 budget requests \$944.5 million for BIE programs. Funding continues core Indian education programs, including formula funding and operations and maintenance funding for elementary and secondary schools and support for postsecondary programs. The budget prioritizes programs needed to support direct BIE school operations and services focusing resources to improve the quality and efficiency of BIE schools. The budget continues support to advance BIE management reform efforts to deliver better services to schools. Those efforts include building capacity in acquisition, school safety and repairs, performance tracking, and technical support to the field. The budget includes \$68.9 million to support facility construction, repairs, deferred maintenance, and capital improvements.

The BIE budget includes a specific investment of \$5.0 million to expand and upgrade broadband access at BIE schools to provide a 21st-century

learning environment. Broadband internet connections enable educators and students in remote BIE-funded schools to access innovative resources, comply with online standardized testing requirements, and access knowledge and expertise worldwide. Funds will be used to upgrade connectivity at BIE schools that have insufficient broadband access to accommodate online standardized testing. The funds will also support installation of the last mile of fiber needed to provide broadband access to the remaining BIE-funded schools without access—those in the most remote and hard-to-access areas. BIE will also continue to leverage the Federal Communications Commission’s E-Rate program, which helps schools and libraries obtain affordable broadband with up to a 90-percent discount of eligible costs.

The 2021 budget proposes to create the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) to report directly to the Assistant Secretary–Indian Affairs. The proposal positions Interior for the eventual termination of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) in accordance with the American Indian Trust Funds Management Reform

Operation Lady Justice

Establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives

In November 2019, President Trump signed Executive Order 13898, establishing the Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Task Force, in coordination and consultation with American Indians and Alaska Natives, will develop protocols for new and unsolved cases and establish multijurisdictional cold case teams. The objective of the Task Force is to improve the response to investigative challenges and collect and manage data across jurisdictions.

The Task Force will facilitate better coordination and collaboration between Tribal and adjacent communities; Federal, State, and local government agencies; and the public. It will support long-term strategies and provide greater clarity on the roles, authorities, and jurisdiction for those involved. On the Task Force are top officials from the Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, and Department of Health and Human Services.

The Task Force was established following months of listening sessions and roundtables from Alaska to Washington, D.C. Soon after, Attorney General

Barr announced the Justice Department’s national strategy to address missing and murdered Native Americans. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiative places coordinators in 11 U.S. Attorney’s offices who will develop protocols for a more coordinated law enforcement response to missing person cases. The plan also calls for the deployment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s most advanced response capabilities when needed, improved data collection and analysis, and training to support local response efforts.

American Indian and Alaska Native people suffer from disproportionately high levels of violence, which can have lasting impacts on families and communities. Native American women face particularly high rates of violence, with at least one-half suffering sexual or intimate-partner violence in their lifetime. Many Tribal families have experienced the loss of loved ones who went missing or were murdered. The Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives will work to strengthen the Federal, State, and Tribal law enforcement response to these continuing problems.



President Donald J. Trump met with President Hilda Heine of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, President David Panuelo of the Federated States of Micronesia, and President Thomas Remengesau, Jr. of the Republic of Palau at the White House, May 21, 2019.

Act of 1994, reflecting the Department’s successful trust reform efforts. The budget includes \$108.4 million for BTFA, which will become the new home for the ongoing essential functions currently performed by OST. The budget also proposes to consolidate and rename certain OST offices to gain efficiencies and reflect functional changes or operational emphasis under BTFA.

Insular Affairs

The Office of Insular Affairs strengthens economic and health capacities in the U.S. Territories and fulfills obligations to the freely associated states under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association. An example of this is OIA’s work in 2019 to leverage the expertise of Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation to assist utilities in each of the freely associated states to improve the management of hydropower in Pohnpei, Federated State of Micronesia; enhance the operating efficiency of the utility system in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands; and

make the Republic of Palau more drought resilient through smart water management.

In 2021, OIA will continue to implement activities to bolster healthcare capacity, strengthen island economies, and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts. OIA will also participate in foreign policy and defense matters concerning the U.S. Territories and the freely associated states. The 2021 budget includes \$89.2 million in current appropriations, and an additional \$530.0 million is available through permanent appropriations. The 2021 budget also proposes \$5.0 million for compensation to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, authorized by P.L. 108-188.

Improving Government Services

President Trump issued EO 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

President Trump's Management Agenda Modernizing Government for the 21st Century

The President's Management Agenda (PMA) sets a long-term vision to build more effective and modern government capabilities that work on behalf of the American people and focus on the Federal Government's mission, service, and stewardship.

To modernize government for the 21st century, the PMA challenges Federal agencies to deliver results along Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) goals to achieve transformation in Data, Accountability, and Transparency; IT Modernization; and the Workforce of the Future.

The following are the nine PMA CAP goals that are the framework for Interior's management agenda:

1. Modernize IT to Increase Productivity and Security
2. Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset
3. Developing a Workforce for the 21st Century
4. Improving Customer Experience with Federal Services
5. Sharing Quality Services
6. Shifting from Low-Value to High-Value Work
7. Category Management—Leveraging Common Contracts and Best Practices to Drive Savings and Efficiencies
8. Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants
9. Getting Payments Right

Through comprehensive efforts, including the DOI Reorganization and Efficiency 2020, Interior is leveraging technology to improve our operational efficiency, service delivery to the public, oversight and accountability for government resources, and investment in the long-term strength of our workforce.

American people. Interior has made significant progress to support the principal management objectives for Federal agencies outlined in the President's Management Agenda.

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 comprehensive reorganization 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, CO—closer to BLM's program operations and customers—and shifted more program operations and positions to BLM's State and Field Offices. The reorganization and relocation of BLM will be completed in 2020. Fully implemented, the reorganization will transform 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, Department-wide 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 Department-wide 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



White River, Mount Rainier National Park, WA

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, enterprisewide 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 agencywide 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 policymaking 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.
- Implement a single, enterprisewide 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 enterprisewide procurements.
- Establish scalable and consistent end-user IT support services to support a single seamless help-desk ticketing system for shared network resources.
- Incorporate robotic process automation to reduce processing times and errors in



Yellowstone Bird Program wildlife biologist releases a spotted towhee

repetitive work, starting with contract close-out processes.

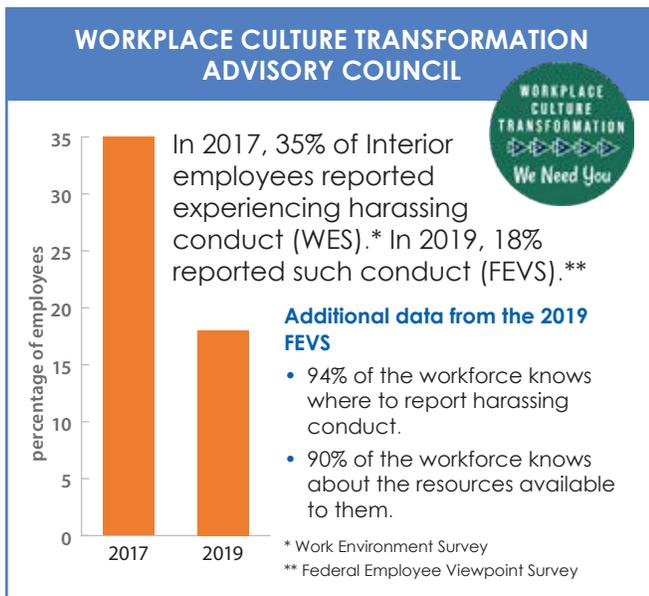
- Implement an agencywide account for routine online purchases to increase transparency and save money on purchase card transactions.
- Create a single, enterprisewide electronic library of common templates and resources used in the acquisition process to help improve the efficiency of procurement processing.

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 antiharassment 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 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 transforming 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.

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 dedicated 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 the 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.

Information Technology Security—Interior relies on complex, interconnected IT systems to carry out its daily operations. In 2019, The Department spent \$1.2 billion on IT systems to support bureau operations and programs. 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 enterprisewide 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.

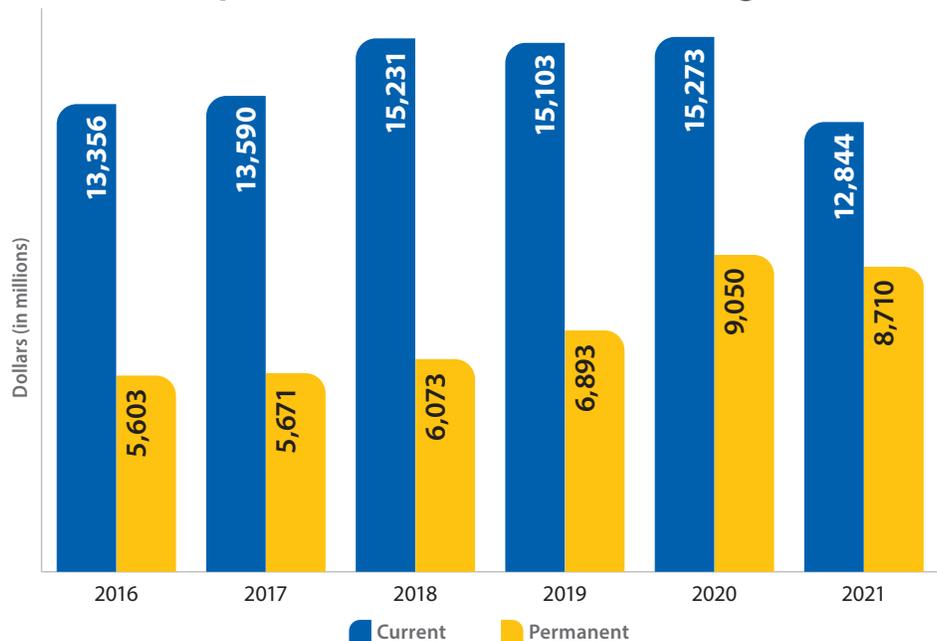
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS (dollars in millions)

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 Request	Change
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations.....	15,103	15,273	12,844	-2,429
Permanent Appropriations (w/mandatory proposals).....	6,893	9,050	8,710	-340
TOTAL (w/o cap adjustment).....	21,997	24,323	21,555	-2,768
[Net discretionary BA].....	[14,951]	[15,160]	[12,699]	[-2,461]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf.....	6,262	4,419	4,870	+450
Onshore Mineral Leasing.....	4,610	4,673	4,046	-626
Other Offsetting Receipts.....	1,815	1,756	1,572	-184
Other Receipts.....	559	1,847	1,862	+15
TOTAL.....	13,246	12,695	12,350	-345

THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2021 budget request totals \$12.8 billion in current authority. Of this, \$11.7 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2021 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations. In 2021, Interior will generate receipts of \$12.3 billion.

Department of the Interior Funding



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

Land—Interior manages more than 480 million acres—or about 20 percent—of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land at five marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 419 units of the national park system, 568 national wildlife refuges, 70 fish hatcheries, 1 historic fish hatchery, 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 28 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

People—Interior has nearly 70,000 employees in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 345,000 volunteers, who provide more than 9 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$233 million per year.

Conservation—More than 519,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through OSMRE's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS acts to protect more than 2,300 endangered and threatened species, 1,661 of which are in the United States.

Revenues—Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue-producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2021 are \$12.3 billion.

Economic Benefit—Interior contributes an estimated \$315 billion in economic output benefiting the U.S. economy and supports 1.8 million jobs a year, according to Interior's most recent economic report.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 491 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

Energy—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Nation's energy in 2019, including 12 percent of natural gas, 24 percent of oil, and 43 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy-generating capacity, including 14 percent of hydropower, 2 percent of windpower, 52 percent of geothermal energy, and 13 percent of solar energy.

Visitation—Annually, more than 70 million visits are made to BLM public lands, more than 318 million visits to national park units, more than 59 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 45 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians—The Department maintains relationships with 574 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of nearly 2 million people. BIE provides education services to 46,000 students in 23 States, attending

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

(continued)

169 elementary and secondary schools, 14 dormitories, and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools. BIA funds 96 corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

American Indian Trust—Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of sub-surface mineral estates. On those lands, Interior manages nearly 131,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration manages approximately \$5.5 billion of trust funds, held in about 3,600 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes, and about 406,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

Science—Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 8,000 streamgages and 3,000 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating two earth observation satellites—the Landsat 7 and 8 missions. USGS has provided Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2019, more than 33 million scenes were downloaded.



Ranger at the Canyon Visitor Education Center in Yellowstone National Park