



Departmentwide Programs

Overview

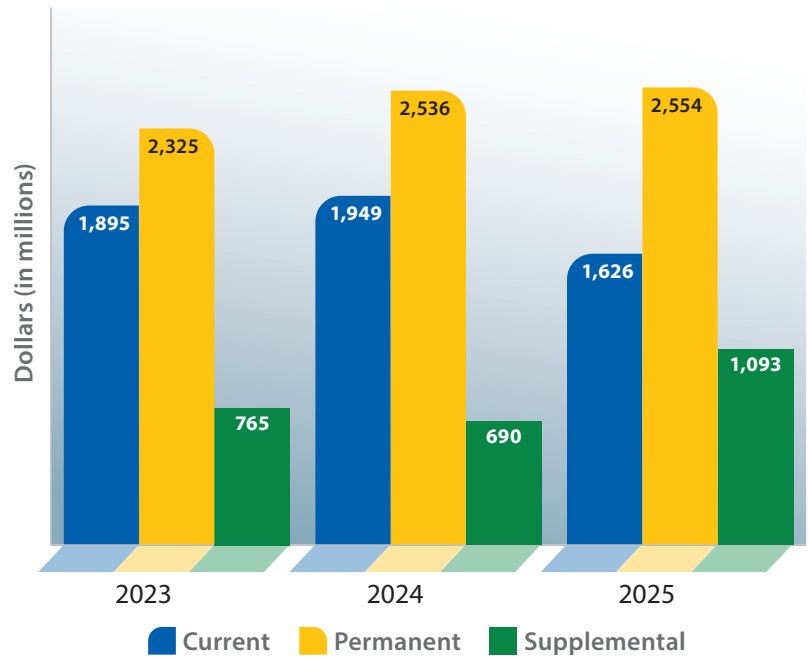
Departmentwide programs support the U.S. Department of the Interior bureaus and offices through the execution of activities broad in scope and effect. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department and help to achieve key strategic goals.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Mission

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts. PILT payments help local governments carry

Departmentwide Programs Funding

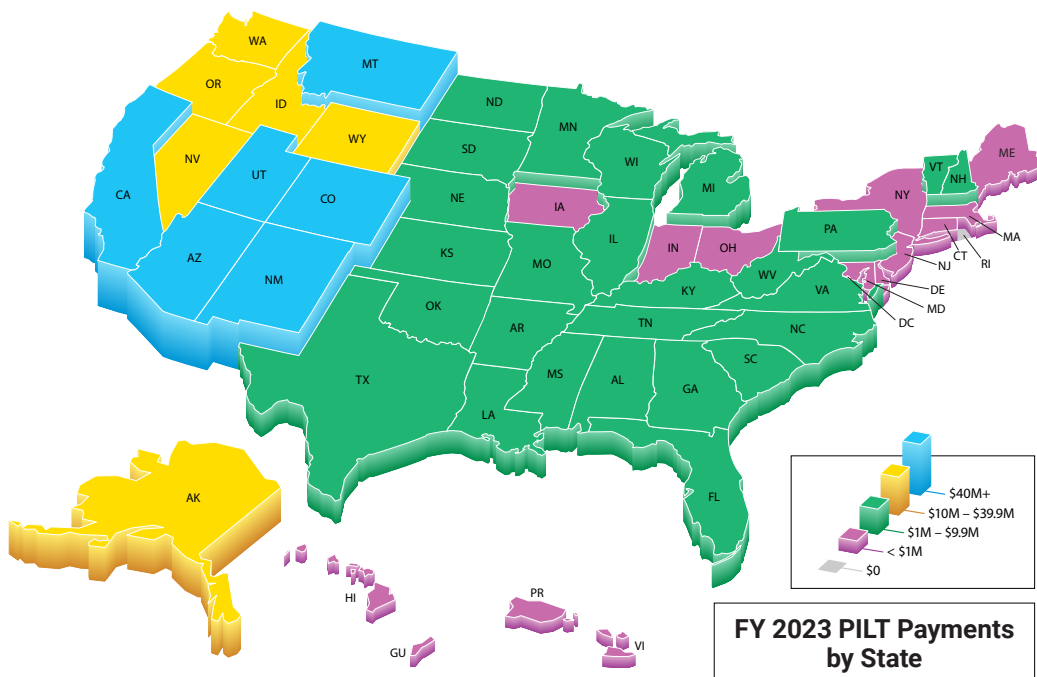


out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations.

In recent years, PILT monies have also been used to fund projects to build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget requests \$482.4 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.



Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Mission

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$18.2 billion in 2023, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

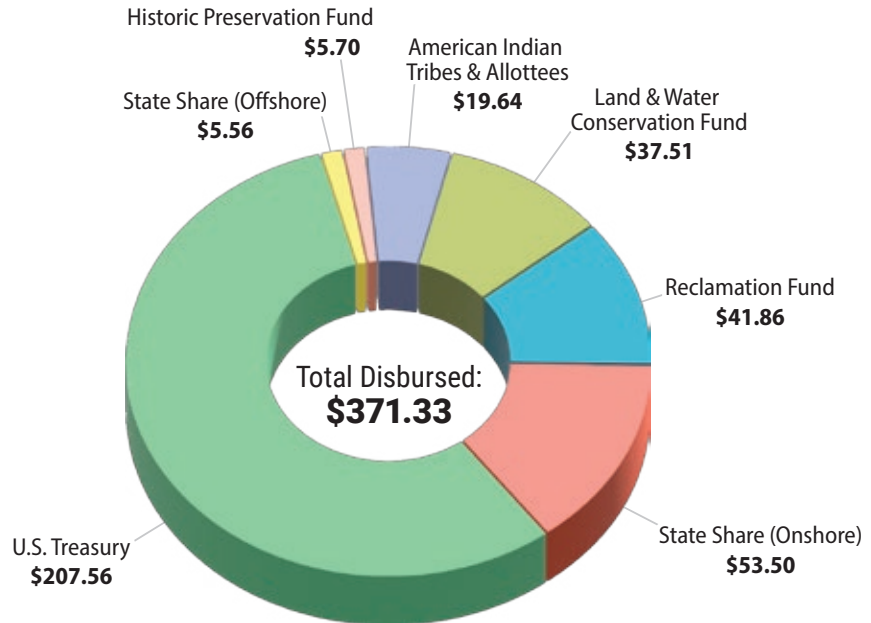
Budget Overview

The 2025 budget requests \$176.0 million for ONRR's receipts management programs, an increase of \$1.1 million from the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level. The request maintains ONRR's essential revenue management functions—which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases—and includes funding for ONRR's IT Modernization initiative.

The budget includes \$4.1 million for the Department to support the Bureau of Indian Affairs proposed final rule, which is scheduled for publication in 2024, transitioning minerals revenue management functions for the Osage Tribe to ONRR. ONRR's reception of the full oil and gas revenue and production reporting and verification program on Osage lands would represent a significant increase in ONRR's workload across its mission activities. The additional funding ensures essential collection, disbursement, and compliance functions for Osage mineral revenues.

ONRR continues to replace its aging Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS) with modernized systems. This work ensures the stability and security of systems that disbursed more than \$18.2 billion in 2023 and will enhance

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, FY 1982–2023 (dollars in billions)



efficiency and mission delivery. ONRR has made significant progress implementing the IT Modernization program and has determined the funding received for these efforts can be reduced beginning in 2025 without significantly affecting the project schedule. The budget includes a \$10.0 million reduction for ONRR's IT Modernization Program. ONRR estimates the budget request will support total staffing of 602 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$1.5 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$5.5 million for baseline capacity, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request in combination with the 2025 fixed costs will allow ONRR to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Mission

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and recoveries from potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain, and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$138.4 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided nearly \$975.0 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request is \$10.1 million, level to the 2024 CR amount, and supports four FTEs.

The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, remediation of those sites is so costly and complex that it cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. In 2025, the program anticipates the budget will support cleanup work at an estimated 23 sites, due in part to higher-than-average cost recoveries. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer. CHF activities include program management, project prioritization, legal support, financial management oversight, technical support, and management of a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$140,000 are fully funded. The request also includes \$48,000 for baseline capacity, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request in combination with the 2025 fixed costs will allow CHF to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Central Hazardous Materials Funds In Use



Palmerton Zinc Pile Superfund Site on the Appalachian Trail in NE Pennsylvania, where 80 years of zinc smelter emissions resulted in this moonscape (left) in the surrounding hills. Extensive legal and technical negotiations brought about the reestablishment of a native, eastern hardwood forest (right), with work performed by the responsible parties under DOI and EPA oversight.

Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program



Pictures of the Nabesna Mine Site in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, which was once the largest gold mine in Alaska. The tailings that remain are high in arsenic, copper, cadmium, lead, and zinc, among other substances that pose risk and degrade water quality in nearby Cabin Creek. DOI has a growing inventory of thousands of mine sites and features, from adits to dilapidated buildings to large tailings piles, as at Nabesna. The AHMR program is compiling a database of hardrock mine sites to inform their prioritization, remediation, and reclamation across Federal, Tribal, State, and private lands for future generations.

Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation—Energy Community Revitalization Program

Mission

The mission of the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program is to implement a key component of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Section 40704) and to support Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, and the President’s American Jobs Plan. The AHMR includes a State Grants program, a Tribal Grants program, a Federal program, and program management. Through the State Grants and Tribal Grants programs, the AHMR will provide grants to State and Tribal communities to address hardrock (non-coal) mine lands on State and Tribal lands. The program will provide resources to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hardrock mines and their associated infrastructure when the companies that created those sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The AHMR Federal program also complements ongoing efforts at Interior and Department of Agriculture bureaus and will provide additional funding support to inventory, assess, and clean up legacy hardrock mines scattered across federally managed lands, focusing initially on inventorying and prioritizing those that present physical safety

hazards and contaminated abandoned hardrock mine sites posing the highest risks.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request is \$7.0 million, an increase of \$2.0 million from the 2024 CR level, and will support one FTE. The budget request includes \$2.5 million, an increase of \$750,000 from the 2024 CR amount, to provide grants and cooperative agreements to States to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hardrock mines and associated infrastructure on State and private lands. Also included in the request is \$1.3 million, an \$860,000 increase over the 2024 CR amount, to provide grants and cooperative agreements to Tribal communities to conduct similar work on Tribal lands and support grants management capacity for Tribes. The AHMR Federal program is funded at \$2.5 million, an increase of \$350,000 over the 2024 CR level, to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to conduct similar work on DOI lands. Although all DOI bureaus are eligible to participate in the AHMR Federal program, the advantage of a centrally managed program will be to facilitate the

identification and prioritization of high-priority projects across Bureau jurisdictional boundaries and offer assistance to DOI bureaus and offices that do not have an established inventory or remediation program. The budget also includes \$849,000, a \$40,000 increase over the 2024 CR amount, for program management and oversight of the State and Tribal grants programs and Federal activities.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$9,000 are fully funded. There are no baseline capacity costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request will allow the AHMR Federal program to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Firefighters use drip torches to ignite vegetation along the control line of the Trout Springs prescribed fire in southwest Idaho.

DOI Photo.

Wildland Fire Management

Mission

The goal of DOI’s Wildland Fire Management (WFM) program is to develop integrated, cost-efficient, and operationally effective policy and budget guidance that meets wildland fire management program objectives before, during, and after wildfires. The guiding program principles and priorities are to reduce wildfire risk, create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and safely and effectively respond to wildfires through strong Federal, Tribal, State, and local collaboration.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request for the WFM account is \$1.3 billion, \$186.7 million over the 2024 CR level, of which \$831.8 million is designated as emergency

appropriations. This shift of base funding to emergency funding (i.e., “shifted base”) builds on a precedent established in the 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The budget supports an estimated 4,394 direct and reimbursable Federal FTEs—an increase of 61 FTEs from the 2024 CR level—and an estimated 775 Tribal FTEs—an increase of 7 FTEs from the 2024 CR level. The 2025 budget proposes significant increases in funding to support wildland firefighter workforce reforms, marking another major step in the Administration’s continuing efforts to build a professional, year-round WFM workforce that is better aligned with the challenges of today’s year-round wildfire and risk mitigation activity.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Shoring Up Recovery from Wildfires

Wildfire is one of the primary stressors that has damaged landscapes throughout the West, and climate change continues to lead to more extreme wildfire activity over longer periods, resulting in costly impacts to communities and resources. The Department's Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) program implements actions that accelerate the early phases of recovery of landscapes damaged by wildfire. These treatments are critical to the Department's efforts to restore and enhance ecosystem health and enable landscapes to be more resilient to future wildfires and climate change. The BIL provided substantial additional funding for the WFM BAR program, resulting in a significant boost to the Department's efforts to implement the National Seed Strategy, including supporting investments

in strategic plant materials development through seed collection, curation, grow-out, and storage to ensure that the right plant materials are available for recovery after a wildfire. Work in progress in 14 States and four Tribal land areas relies on the more than \$44 million of BIL-BAR funding provided in 2024. That funding includes nearly \$30 million to support the development of plant materials necessary to restore burned landscapes and accomplish more than 100,000 acres of treatments to manage post-fire invasive plants. This work will support the post-fire recovery of iconic species lost to wildfires, such as giant sequoias, Joshua trees, whitebark pines, and sagebrush, that anchor unique habitats that support abundant wildlife, clean water, and vibrant economies and communities for the American public.

The 2025 budget delivers on the President's commitment to ensure equitable, competitive compensation for Federal wildland firefighters by providing permanent pay levels comparable to those provided in 2022 and 2023 with the pay supplement included in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and which Congress has extended under 2024 CRs. The Administration maintains support for the legislative proposal it transmitted in March 2023 to establish a special base rate salary table for wildland firefighters, create a new premium pay category that provides additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and establish a streamlined pay cap that provides waiver authority to the Secretary, using specific criteria. The budget includes an increase of \$75.0 million, including \$50.0 million in Preparedness and \$25.0 million in Fuels Management, to cover the costs of the new special base rate table for Federal wildland firefighters and similar pay increases for Tribal firefighters.

In addition to the funding increase for wildland firefighter pay, the 2025 budget request supports other important workforce reforms. The budget includes an increase of \$39.8 million in Preparedness to increase staffing by an estimated 56 Federal FTEs and 7 Tribal FTEs and continue the workforce transformation, helping ensure the Federal government and Tribal Nations can effectively meet the demands of wildland fire year-round. Increasing workforce capacity supports wildland firefighter mental health and

career development by allowing firefighters to take time off for rest and recuperation and to participate in training and other professional development opportunities. An additional \$10.0 million is requested in Preparedness to build on progress initiated through the BIL for Interior to implement a comprehensive joint program with the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enhance wildland firefighters' physical and mental health and well-being. The request for Preparedness also includes increases of \$5.0 million to help address the rising costs of exclusive-use aviation contracts and \$5.0 million and 5 FTEs to enhance uncrewed aerial systems support. The budget requests \$15.0 million for Facilities Construction and Maintenance, a \$5.0 million increase over the 2024 CR level, including \$10.0 million to improve the quality and availability of government housing for wildland firefighters. The workforce reforms and increases in capacity will address the persistent challenges affecting wildland firefighter recruitment and retention.

For DOI to establish a Joint Office for Wildfire Science and Technology with the USDA Forest Service, the request for Preparedness includes a \$2.5 million increase. This office is meant to address, in part, the recommendations and challenges identified in recent federally directed advisory reports on wildland fire management, such as accelerating the development and deployment of new firefighting technologies and more fully integrating science, data, and technology into decision making.

Fuels Management is funded in the 2025 budget at \$287.6 million, \$40.6 million above the 2024 CR level, which includes a program increase of \$25.0 million for compensation reform. The requested funding for fuels management activities, paired with funding for workforce investments improving firefighter recruitment and retention, will allow the Department to continue meeting its fuels management goals, including increasing the pace and scale of prescribed fire treatment. The budget request maintains funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation at the 2024 CR level of \$20.5 million and proposes \$4.0 million for DOI’s contribution to the Joint Fire Science Program. The 2025 budget also proposes changes in appropriations language to increase Interior’s flexibility to engage in cross-boundary fuels management and post-fire activities, including with non-Federal partners, to support the *National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management*

Strategy. Among other benefits, these changes will support underserved communities that may be unable to share the costs for work that has multiple jurisdictional benefits.

The budget proposes \$360.0 million for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.

Fixed Costs

The budget fully funds fixed costs totaling \$15.3 million. The request also includes \$29.7 million for baseline capacity, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request, in combination with the 2025 fixed cost amounts, will allow the WFM bureaus and offices to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

Mission

The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is to restore natural resources that have been injured because of oil spills or hazardous substances released into the environment. Damage assessments—conducted in partnership with affected State, Tribal, and Federal co-trustees—provide the basis for determining the injuries to natural resources and the restoration needed to

compensate for the public’s loss of those natural resources.

Budget Overview

The 2025 request for NRDAR is \$8.0 million, unchanged from the 2024 CR level. The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide



As part of the restoration activities for the Dan River Coal Ash Spill NRDAR case, the Pigg River Dam in Virginia was removed to return riverine conditions to 2.2 miles of the formerly impounded reach and restore fish passage for game fish such as smallmouth bass and other nongame fish, such as the federally and state listed endangered Roanoke logperch.

FWS photo.

in partnership with Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustees. In 2025, NRDAR anticipates that \$670 million will flow into the fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, those receipts can be used by trustees only to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs.

Directly appropriated funding in the 2025 budget will enable the NRDAR Program to optimize the restoration of injured lands and resources using monies from the fund. The NRDAR Program will support the Administration's priorities, such as incorporating climate science during restoration project planning to evaluate the long-term viability of projects, determining the applicability of habitat acquisition and protection as a means of restoring injured resources, supporting Tribal Nations engaged in NRDAR cases, and engaging local

and underserved communities during damage assessment, restoration planning, and restoration implementation. That restoration includes work in the Gulf of Mexico, where Interior is working with the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to develop and implement restoration actions related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

Fixed Costs

Fiscal Year 2025 fixed costs of \$54,000 are fully funded. The request also includes \$330,000 for baseline capacity, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request in combination with the 2025 fixed costs will allow NRDAR to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Nearly 1,000 acres of woodlands, including the headwaters of Naked Creek in the Tanners Ridge area of Page County, VA, are now protected into perpetuity as part of Shenandoah National Park through the united effort of landowners, nonprofits, businesses, and government agencies, including DOI's NRDAR program. *FWS photo.*

Working Capital Fund

Mission

The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

Budget Overview

For the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, the budget includes \$134.8 million, an increase of \$22.6 million from the 2024 CR level.

Modernizing Financial and Business Operations

Operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is funded in the 2025 budget at \$57.8 million, an increase of \$3.1 million from the 2024 CR level. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated financial and business management system of record. Modernizing Interior's core business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities.

The budget includes a decrease of \$1.5 million for the migration of FBMS to the 4HANA platform and transition to the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) phase.

An increase of \$529,000 in the budget will fund training for all 13,000 FBMS users, data consumers, and stakeholders for system and business process changes to ensure DOI successfully implements mandatory Federal initiatives and continues to support DOI's mission goals with excellence. The migration to 4HANA changes the look, feel, and function of FBMS and necessitates updates to training material and retraining of FBMS users.

Included in the budget is a \$641,000 increase for the upgrade of two core components of FBMS's SAP software: the front-end enterprise portal and the integration platform that manages critical FBMS interfaces within DOI and with agencies outside DOI. SAP is ending support for these software

components and replacing both with a modernized Business Technology Platform.

A budget increase of \$3.3 million will strengthen the FBMS security posture by executing a zero trust architecture strategy. Zero trust is not a single product, tool, or network; rather, it is a combination of several IT capabilities and pillars that weave together identity protection, devices, network, applications, and data to form the zero trust model. Those components work together at different levels to establish a secure composite architecture.

Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity Posture

The 2025 budget includes \$67.8 million to fund Departmentwide program cybersecurity efforts, a net increase of \$23.4 million, and continues to fund high-priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities. The budget also provides resources to be directed against emerging threats and includes contract savings of \$243,000 for the enterprise-level advanced threat protection solution, which fills a critical gap in Interior's cyber defensive capability.

A cybersecurity zero trust architecture requires all devices and users, regardless of whether they are inside or outside an organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access. The budget requests an increase of \$5.0 million for a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE), which focuses on securing access points to meet the required zero trust security and performance standards. DOI piloted a SASE solution and determined that it met security and performance requirements outlined by the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The budget increase will fund continued SASE implementation, including the purchase of SASE licenses.

Additional investments for cybersecurity zero trust architecture include \$18.7 million for a log ingestion, search, and retention solution to strengthen the Department's ability to detect,



BSEE conducts pre-production inspection on a platform in Texas.

BSEE photo.

protect, and remediate cybersecurity incidents involving departmental assets. OMB Memorandum M-21-31, *Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*, requires agencies to plan and implement an enhanced level of data logging. Enhanced data logging enables and amplifies the Department's ability to respond to cybersecurity incidents. Fallout from recent incidents—such as the Ivanti, SolarWinds, and Log4J breaches—underscores the importance of increased departmental visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Every activity in the IT environment—from emails to logins to firewall updates—is considered a security event. Bolstering departmental capabilities will fortify the Department's ability to detect, protect, and mitigate cybersecurity incidents in a manner that will defend departmental assets from advanced and persistent threats.

Artificial Intelligence

The 2025 request includes \$2.3 million to implement an artificial intelligence (AI) program at the departmentwide level that will support AI program administration across the Department

and coordinate the Department's participation in governmentwide AI initiatives. Within this total, \$1.4 million is for an AI program that prioritizes innovation that supports physical and psychological safety, equity and the advancement of diversity and inclusion, and the identification and mitigation of risks associated with the burgeoning technology. The Department will hire a Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer (CAIO) and staff the AI program office in accordance with Executive Order 14110 on *Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence* and OMB implementation guidance. The CAIO will be responsible for coordinating use, promoting innovation, and managing the risks of AI and providing a solid foundation for the burgeoning AI program. AI is relatively new as a practical concept. By educating and developing the DOI organization to understand how the advent of AI will change the way we work, organizations will ensure superior implementation with well-aligned, nonduplicative, and high-return AI investments. The budget also includes \$893,000 in agency contributions for the United States Digital Service to help them implement programs that deliver services and products across the government to break down

agency silos, accelerate hiring for digital services and AI positions, respond rapidly to emerging issues, and consult on technology strategy to build agency capabilities into the future.

Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

Included in the 2025 budget is \$6.1 million, an increase of \$3.8 million, to build data management practices to provide evidence-based information the Department can use to improve its programs. This total includes \$812,000, \$50,000 over the 2024 CR level, to aid the development of the Department's enterprise AI strategy to promote the ethical use of AI while aligning data. Maturing this program will enable the Department to establish additional data management and ethical AI policies and monitor program controls to maximize programmatic efficiencies. Evidence and Program Evaluation is funded at \$4.5 million, an increase of \$3.6 million, which includes \$1.0 million, an increase of \$400,000 over the 2024 CR amount, for improved Evidence Act capacity by hiring evaluators to help bureaus and offices identify opportunities for outcomes and deliverables, and \$2.6 million to conduct external, third-party evaluation of the outcomes of program initiatives that span multiple Interior bureaus. Other budget requests include \$630,000 for a senior statistical policy analyst to support evidence-based policymaking across the Department's mission areas and an analyst with statistical and economic expertise to support the Department's work to advance the National Strategy to Develop Statistics for Environmental-Economic Decisions. To coordinate and manage departmentwide Justice40 efforts, the budget includes \$792,000, an increase of \$100,000, to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities.

Customer Experience and Digital Service Delivery

The 2025 budget includes \$190,000 for a program analyst who will strengthen the connection between evidence and service delivery in transforming the Department's customer-focused

services. The Customer Experience (CX) analyst will work in close partnership with Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) digital experience experts in underlying analyses that will inform Departmentwide CX planning, such as foundational research on customer needs and service gaps, standards and benchmarks, customer journey maps, and process optimization. The CX analyst will identify and develop evidence plans and conduct analyses of potential solutions to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, and continuous improvement (e.g., focus groups, make/buy, beta testing). The CX analyst will also collaborate with teams to establish post-implementation service-delivery goals and performance goals (e.g., customer satisfaction, time savings) and operationalize efficiencies across the Department.

IT Modernization

The 2025 budget includes \$567,000 for IT modernization, a reduction of \$10.7 million below the 2024 CR. The 2025 budget includes an \$11.0 million reduction reflecting the implementation of the Law Enforcement Records Management System and the migration of the Department's law enforcement systems to a unified, modern, secure records management system. Radio Modernization is funded at \$567,000, with an increase of \$261,000 to coordinate DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) across the bureaus, provide programmatic direction, deploy remote broadband connectivity, and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$601,000 are fully funded. There are no baseline capacity costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request will allow the WCF to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund

Estimated collections for 2025 total \$263.2 million for centralized billing and \$410.7 million for direct-billed activities.

Interior Franchise Fund

Mission

The Interior Franchise Fund provides business support services to Federal agencies on a competitive basis at customer discretion.

Budget Overview

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized the creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of OMB approved DOI's application for a pilot program in May 1996,

and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Wildland Fire Management	40	1,354,073	41	1,540,797	+1	+186,724
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	0	340,000	0	360,000	0	+20,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	4	10,064	4	10,064	0	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program	22	5,000	30	7,009	+8	+2,009
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	[1]	[5,000]	[1]	[7,009]	[0]	[+2,009]
BIL Orphaned Wells Program	[21]	[0]	[29]	[0]	[+8]	[0]
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	18	8,037	19	8,037	+1	0
Working Capital Fund	100	112,198	117	134,807	+17	+22,609
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2	635,000	2	482,383	0	-152,617
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	572	174,934	597	175,987	+25	+1,053
Subtotal, Current	758	2,639,306	810	2,719,084	+52	+79,778
Permanent and Other						
Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	0	700,000	0	670,000	0	-30,000
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	0	1,836,439	0	1,884,030	0	+47,591
Subtotal, Permanent	0	2,536,439	0	2,554,030	0	+17,591
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Wildland Fire Management	1	0	1	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund	1,344	0	1,337	0	-7	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	5	0	5	0	0	0
Interior Franchise Fund	163	0	174	0	+11	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	1,513	0	1,517	0	+4	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS	2,271	5,175,745	2,327	5,273,114	+56	+97,369

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	579,150	635,000	482,383	-152,617

APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	174,934	174,934	175,987	+1,053

APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	10,064	10,064	10,064	0

APPROPRIATION: Energy Community Revitalization Program

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation				
State Grants.....	1,700	1,700	2,450	+750
Tribal Grants.....	400	400	1,260	+860
Federal Program.....	2,100	2,100	2,450	+350
Program Management.....	800	800	849	+49
Total Appropriation	5,000	5,000	7,009	+2,009

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Preparedness	381,816	381,816	120,618	-261,198
Fuels Management	247,000	247,000	287,606	+40,606
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation	20,470	20,470	20,470	0
Fire Facilities	10,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000
Joint Fire Science	4,500	4,500	4,000	-500
Subtotal, Other Operations	34,970	34,970	39,470	+4,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o shifted base appropriations, supplementals, and transfers)	663,786	663,786	447,694	-216,092
Shifted Base Appropriations	+429,000	+429,000	+831,816	+402,816
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ shifted base appropriations, w/o supplementals and transfers) ...	1,092,786	1,092,786	1,279,510	+186,724
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+262,600	+262,600	+262,600	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+75,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,313	-1,313	-1,313	0
Other Transfer	+1,877	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ shifted base appropriations, supplementals, and transfers)	1,430,950	1,354,073	1,540,797	+186,724

APPROPRIATION: Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	340,000	340,000	360,000	+20,000

APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,037	8,037	8,037	0

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	112,198	112,198	134,807	+22,609