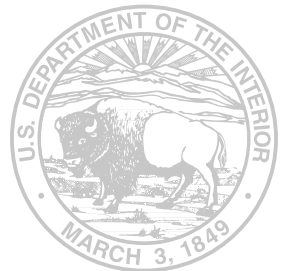


Fiscal Year 2025
The **Interior**
Budget
in **Brief**



March 2024

Front cover photo:
Hawaiian green sea turtle.

USGS Photo.



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March 2024

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Foreword

Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2025 President’s Budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major departmentwide initiatives, programs, and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2024–2025 budgetary resource estimates. The **APPENDIXES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a departmentwide table, presenting the 2025 request with prior-year amounts. Other appendixes contain summaries and project-level information of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs, including maintenance and construction, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, receipt amounts, energy revenue payments to States, and staffing levels.

Usage and Terminology

All year references are fiscal years unless noted, and the amounts presented reflect budget authority unless otherwise specified. Numbers in tables and graphs may not add to totals because of rounding. Numbers shown in brackets “[]” are displayed for informational purposes and are not included in totals.

The *2025 Interior Budget in Brief* displays 2024 funding in columns marked as 2024 CR, 2024 Estimate, or 2024. Amounts in the 2024 column reflect an annualized level of funding made available under the four continuing resolutions providing funding through March 8, 2024, for bureaus and offices funded by Energy and Water Development Appropriations and March 22, 2024, for bureaus and offices funded by Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations. All 2024 funding amounts in this document reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA^{1/} 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2024*, which was issued on March 13, 2023.

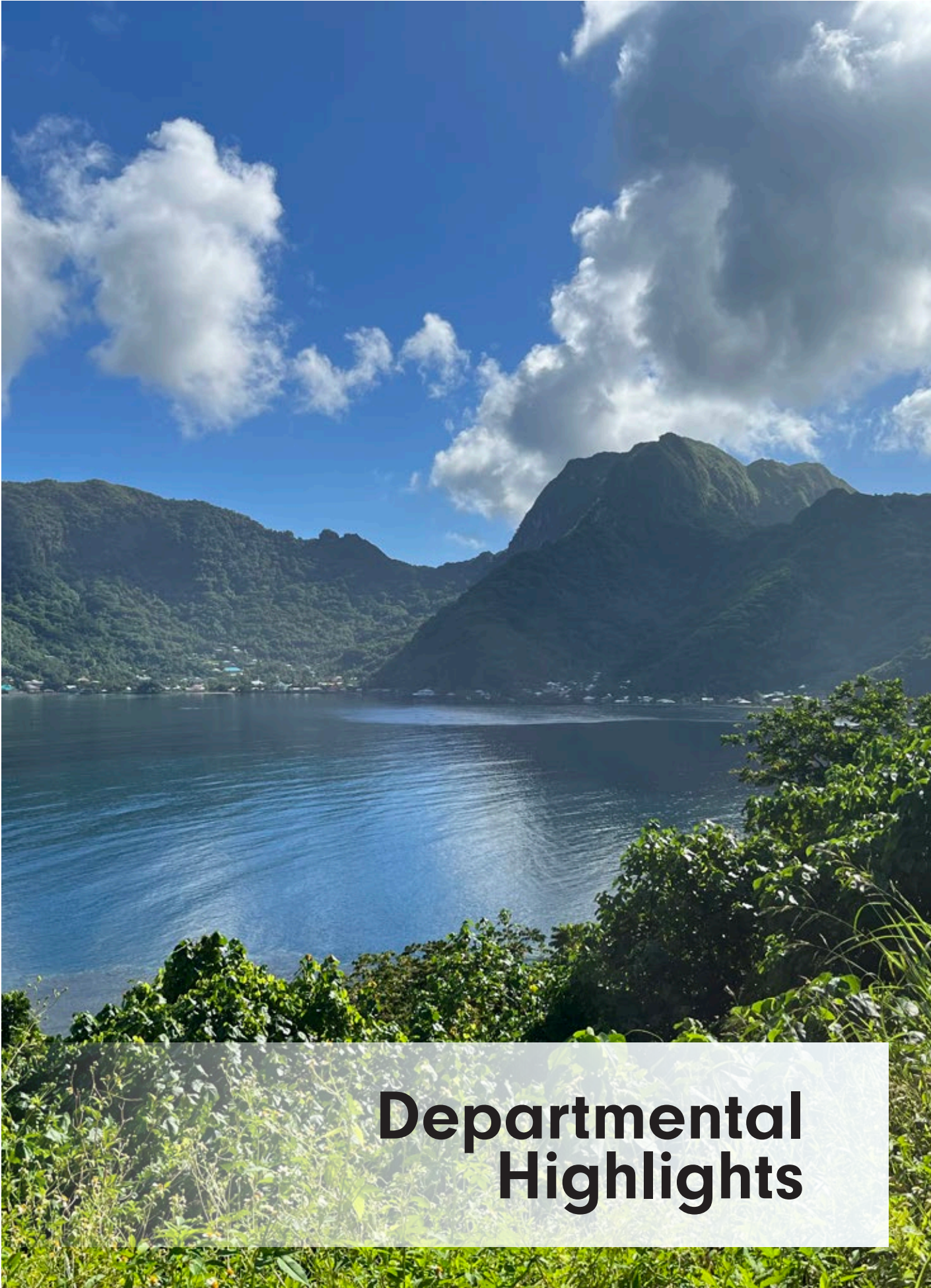
References to 2023 Actual, 2023 Appropriations, or 2023 Enacted signify amounts appropriated in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–328) for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2023 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA^{1/} 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2023*, which was issued on March 28, 2022.

Fixed costs refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g., cost-of-living pay increases, General Services Administration-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and governmentwide changes in health benefits). Tables in the President’s Budget typically include actual full-time equivalent (FTE) levels for the previous fiscal year and estimates for the 2 most current fiscal years. Total FTEs displayed in the tables are inclusive of staffing associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117–58) and the Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117–169).

^{1/} Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

A list of frequently used acronyms follows:

AHMR	Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
AVSO	Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	KI	Keystone Initiative
BA	Budget Authority	LBBP	Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations
BAR	Burned Area Rehabilitation	LRF	National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund
BBEDCA	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (of 1985)	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	NBS	Nature-based Solutions
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	NPS	National Park Service
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	NSS	National Seed Strategy
BSI	Boarding School Initiative	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	OIG	Office of Inspector General
CHF	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
CR	Continuing Resolution	OS	Office of the Secretary
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
DEIA	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility	OWF	Office of Wildland Fire
DFO	Departmental FOIA Office	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
DO	Departmental Offices	P.L.	Public Law
DOI	Department of the Interior; Interior	SIPI	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
DWP	Departmentwide Programs	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
ECRP	Energy Community Revitalization Program	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
EO	Executive Order	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	USBM	U.S. Bureau of Mines
ESA	Endangered Species Act	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	WCF	Working Capital Fund
GSA	General Services Administration	WFM	Wildland Fire Management
GAOA	Great American Outdoors Act	ZEV	Zero-Emission Vehicle
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan		
IBC	Interior Business Center		



Departmental Highlights

Departmental Overview

“From tackling the climate crisis to developing innovative conservation strategies to unleashing incredible science to telling our country’s full story and honoring our commitments to Tribal communities, we’re ensuring that the planet we leave behind provides everyone with the support and resources they need to thrive. These values are foundational to everything we do.”

—Secretary Deb Haaland



As the steward of 20 percent of America’s lands, the Department of the Interior (DOI; Interior) serves critical roles for the Nation. Interior is the manager of our country’s national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands. The Department works with States, Tribal Nations, and other partners to conserve and steward the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the American people. Interior’s scientists and technical experts provide actionable science and evidence people depend on to prepare for and respond to hazards and make everyday decisions affecting communities and local economies. The Department serves as the lead in fulfilling the Nation’s Trust and other obligations to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and the Insular Areas. Interior’s programs are important to the Nation’s economy: generating jobs, supporting local economic growth, building resilience to our changing climate, and managing the natural resources on which we all depend.

The President’s 2025 Budget request for Interior builds on the momentum the Administration has achieved through historic investments to advance commitments to Tribal Nations, climate resilience, clean energy, conservation, environmental justice, and American jobs. The 2025 budget continues to

reflect the importance of science, diversity and inclusion, and collaboration between Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners in carrying out all of Interior’s important missions.

The 2025 Budget

The Department’s 2025 budget totals \$18.0 billion in current authority (\$17.8 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$575.9 million, or 3 percent, from the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level. An additional \$360.0 million is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also includes an estimated \$14.8 billion in permanent funding available in 2025.

Within the requested increase for 2025, \$206.0 million is needed to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments, to maintain Interior’s core operations carried out by more than 68,000 people living and working in every corner of the country. The 2025 request also includes \$412.2 million needed to keep pace with

2024 fixed costs that are not included in the 2024 CR base. The 2024 CR funding level is essentially the same as the 2023 enacted appropriation with adjustments reflecting Office of Management and Budget (OMB) rather than congressional scoring.

The 2025 President's Budget also allocates important permanent funding available in 2025 through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA). This amount includes \$1.6 billion for deferred maintenance projects through the Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and \$681.9 million in permanent funding for Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs. Interior's 2025 allocation for LWCF includes \$313.0 million for voluntary Federal land acquisition projects and programs, \$8.0 million for a new LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition program, and \$360.8 million for grant programs. An additional \$117.9 million is estimated to be available for State LWCF grants in 2025 from offshore oil and gas revenue in the Gulf of Mexico.



Acadia National Park, ME.

DOI Photo.

In 2025, Interior will continue to execute landmark investments in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) to promote new jobs and advance local economies. These funds are providing a significant boost needed to address longstanding health and safety risks from abandoned coal mines and orphaned oil and gas wells; advance clean energy development and carbon reduction efforts; accelerate the completion of Indian water rights settlements; and strengthen the resilience of critical ecosystems, Tribal Nations, and communities in the face of unprecedented risks from extreme weather events, devastating drought, and threats of wildfires.

Legislative Proposals

The 2025 budget request includes the following legislative proposals and technical budgetary adjustments.

Wildland Firefighting Workforce—The 2025 President's Budget provides significant funding increases to advance the wildland firefighter workforce reform initiatives first proposed in the 2024 budget. The cornerstone of these long-term reforms is a permanent increase in pay, as provided for in the pay reform legislation transmitted to Congress in March 2023. This legislation will 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 includes waiver authority to the Secretary based on specific criteria. The budget includes funding for these Federal pay reforms and similar pay increases for Tribal personnel. These proposals build upon the historic reforms in the BIL to ensure wildland fire personnel receive the enhanced support they need to meet evolving mission demands from the increasing frequency and intensity of catastrophic wildfires, which are expected to continue due to climate change.

Indian Water Rights Settlements—The budget proposes \$2.8 billion in permanent funding over 10 years to expand the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to cover the costs of



Early warning systems site at Menagers Dam, Tohono O'odham Nation.

BIA Photo.

enacted and future water rights settlements and provide for ongoing operations and maintenance costs associated with enacted water settlements managed by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Providing a stable, dedicated funding source for Indian water rights settlements helps to ensure these commitments are honored and Tribal communities have safe, reliable water supplies to support public and environmental health and economic opportunities.

Transfer Authority for Implementation of BIL Projects—The 2025 budget continues the proposal to expand authority for Federal agencies to transfer funds provided under the BIL to FWS to accelerate and improve Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultations in support of responsible development of priority infrastructure projects and energy solutions.

Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting Authority—The 2025 budget proposes legislation to expand Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities currently available to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to include FWS and NPS. Including these bureaus will allow them to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States, Tribes, and counties to perform watershed restoration and forest management

services on Bureau lands. Expanding stewardship contracting authority will enable FWS and NPS to enter into stewardship contracts or agreements to achieve Bureau land and resource management goals. These contracts enable agencies to apply the value of timber or other forest products removed from the lands as an offset against the cost of land and resource management services provided through the agreement. The budget also proposes appropriations language to provide Good Neighbor Authority for BLM and USFS through 2025. The current authority expired at the end of 2023 and was proposed for extension through 2024 in the 2024 President's Budget.

Tribal Contract Support Costs—Contract Support Costs funding is a critical Tribal sovereignty payment enabling Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2026 and requests discretionary funding in 2025 to fully cover estimated requirements.

Payments for Tribal Leases—Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under

a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. This critical Tribal sovereignty payment is allowing Indian Affairs to get Tribes closer to meeting the full cost of program implementation and improve their facilities. The 2025 budget proposes to reclassify funding for 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2026 and requests discretionary funding in 2025 to fully cover estimated requirements.

Compact of Free Association (COFA)—The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau. The 2025 budget seeks \$6.5 billion in economic assistance over 20 years to be provided through a permanent appropriation to the Department of the Interior. In addition, a COFA legislative proposal will include \$634.0 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the Freely Associated States (FAS). Funding for postal services will be requested as a direct payment to the Postal Service

Fund. The United States remains committed to its longstanding partnerships with the governments and the people of the FAS as we work together to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Program for Tribes—The budget proposes language that will allocate \$8.0 million of permanent LWCF funding to establish an LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition program in the Office of the Secretary (OS) account. The program will be managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to award funding for Tribal land acquisition proposals that meet the criteria of LWCF to advance conservation and recreation opportunities. This program will, for the first time, provide Tribes direct access to participate in LWCF without relying on partners—an important advancement supporting Tribal Self-Determination.

Addressing Climate Challenges and Building Resilience

Across America, communities are enduring historic and catastrophic flooding, wildfires, extreme heat, drought, and more, and longer term changes in temperature are affecting ecosystems and the economies that depend on them. The impacts of



Pāhoehoe lava flows at sunrise in Craters of the Moon National Monument & Preserve, Idaho.

NPS Photo.

climate change are intensifying, disrupting lives and livelihoods, and causing billions of dollars in damages. Together with agencies across the Federal Government, States, Tribes, and other partners, Interior is working to address the immediate and long-term needs driven by the changing climate. Catastrophic fire, flood, and drought events are increasingly top-of-mind considerations for Interior's resource managers. These events demand immediate attention and resources, but long-term success requires work to build climate resilience. The 2025 budget reflects Interior's important role in the all-of-government approach to tackling climate change and building long-term resilience. The budget invests \$5.5 billion in climate adaptation and resilience efforts to address these important challenges.

The 2025 budget continues to leverage science to better understand the impacts of climate change, inform and improve land management practices, and develop and implement strategies to increase climate resilience across the country. Interior's U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has a long history of delivering science, methods, and tools to provide timely, relevant, and useful information about the Earth and its processes, including ecosystems and the environment. USGS works in partnership with a variety of Federal agencies and State, Tribal, and local entities across the country to maintain roughly 20,000 groundwater monitoring wells, more than 11,800 streamgages, and more than 3,900 earthquake sensors and directly monitor approximately 70 volcanoes.

USGS also manages a network of Climate Adaptation Science Centers, which partners scientists with natural and cultural resource managers and local communities to help fish, wildlife, water, land, and people adapt and build resilience to climate change. The budget includes \$69.3 million, an increase of \$6.2 million from the 2024 CR level. This funding will support a network of nine USGS Regional and one National Climate Adaptation Science Centers across the country, which are affiliated with university partners. The centers work with a wide range of natural and cultural resource managers and other partners to address specific climate-related challenges. In

addition, USGS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) jointly manage the Landsat program. Since 1972, Landsat has provided essential land change data enabling Interior and others to manage lands and other natural resources more effectively and provide information to better understand and document land changes due to climate change, wildfire, drought, urbanization, and other changes affecting the Earth.

Landsat Next

The Department of the Interior continues to work closely with NASA to develop sustainable land imaging for the upcoming Landsat Next mission. In late 2023, Interior announced the Landsat 2030 International Partnership Initiative to enhance the ability of U.S. and partner governments to sustainably manage their land, surface water, and resource use.

Landsat is the only U.S. satellite system designed and operated to collect essential data on the Earth's geologic formations, natural habitats, farmlands, cities, lakes, glaciers, coastlines, and other surface features. Landsat provides imagery at landscape-scale resolution—which can inform efforts to improve environmental sustainability, climate change resiliency, and economic growth—all while expanding an unparalleled record of Earth's changing landscapes.

The U.S. Landsat Next Earth observation satellite mission focuses on building on Landsat's 52-year data record to enable users to record, study, understand, and better manage landscape change at local, regional, and global scales. The Landsat Next mission will provide a new and improved capability for the next generation of users, with higher spatial resolution and better repeat coverage than Landsat 8 and 9 combined.

Today, Landsat is the most widely cited land-focused Earth observation satellite in the peer-reviewed scientific literature. The Landsat series of satellites have provided science-quality observations of the Earth's land surfaces, surface waters, and coastal regions for more than five decades. The 2025 budget includes \$110.5 million for Satellite Operations, which includes a program increase of \$12.0 million from the 2024 CR level for Landsat Next.

Wildland Fire Management

The devastating consequences of severe wildfires continue to affect communities and wildland firefighters across the country. The National



A firefighter evaluates the area he ignited before continuing with prescribed fire operations in South Florida.

NPS Photo.

Interagency Coordination Center reports that more than 56,000 wildfires occurred across the United States in 2023, burning nearly 2.7 million acres. Climate change-driven, long-term trends continue, with increasing wildfire occurrence, burned area, and high-severity incidents expected in 2025 and beyond, with impacts ranging from direct loss of life and property to health, economic, and ecosystem impacts. For 2025, the President's Budget expands the Nation's response to wildfire impacts beyond the near term, investing in longer term actions to restore wildfire resilience, rehabilitate burned areas, and increase the workforce capacity and capability to manage wildland fires.

The 2025 budget request for the Department's Wildland Fire Management (WFM) programs is \$1.6 billion, including \$1.3 billion for WFM annual appropriations and \$360.0 million for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. The request for the WFM account includes \$831.8 million in emergency-designated appropriations (also referred to as "shifted base"). The total request is an increase of \$206.7 million and an estimated 61 Federal full-time equivalents (FTEs) and 7 Tribal FTEs, a funding increase of 14.4 percent above the

2024 CR level. The request includes \$75.0 million to support permanent pay increases for Federal and Tribal wildland firefighters and an increase of \$39.8 million above the 2024 CR level to increase firefighting capacity, which accounts for 56 of these Federal FTEs and the 7 Tribal FTEs.

The 2025 budget continues to press for implementation of permanent, comprehensive pay reform for Federal wildland firefighters at Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Enacting pay reform is essential to meet the challenges posed by longer and more intense wildfire seasons to ensure stable firefighter recruitment and retention. The long-term reforms are supported by funding requested to implement a permanent pay increase to replace the temporary pay increases provided in the BIL and continued in the 2024 CR. Complementing these pay reforms are investments to enhance health services, hire additional permanent and temporary wildland firefighters to increase capacity, and improve government housing. These investments will help address longstanding recruitment and retention challenges, attend to firefighter mental health and well-being, increase the Department's capacity

to complete critical risk mitigation and post-fire recovery work, and further the Administration's commitment to build a more resilient wildland firefighting workforce as the frequency and intensity of catastrophic wildfires continue to increase due to climate change.

The 2025 budget continues to reflect the important role proactive fuels management plays in wildland fire management to reduce the intensity, severity, and negative effects of wildfire and improve the resiliency of public and Tribal lands. The budget includes \$287.6 million for Fuels Management, which maintains program capacity at the 2024 CR level and includes a program increase of \$25.0 million to cover the program's share of the increased cost of the permanent firefighter pay reform. Combined with funding provided in the BIL for fuels management, the Department expects to treat 1.8 million acres in 2025.

The 2025 budget also proposes appropriations language to increase Interior's flexibility to engage in cross-boundary fuels management and burned area rehabilitation work, including on non-Federal lands if the work benefits resources on Federal lands. These changes will address gaps and uncertainties in current authority and support implementation of 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 also benefits Federal jurisdictions.

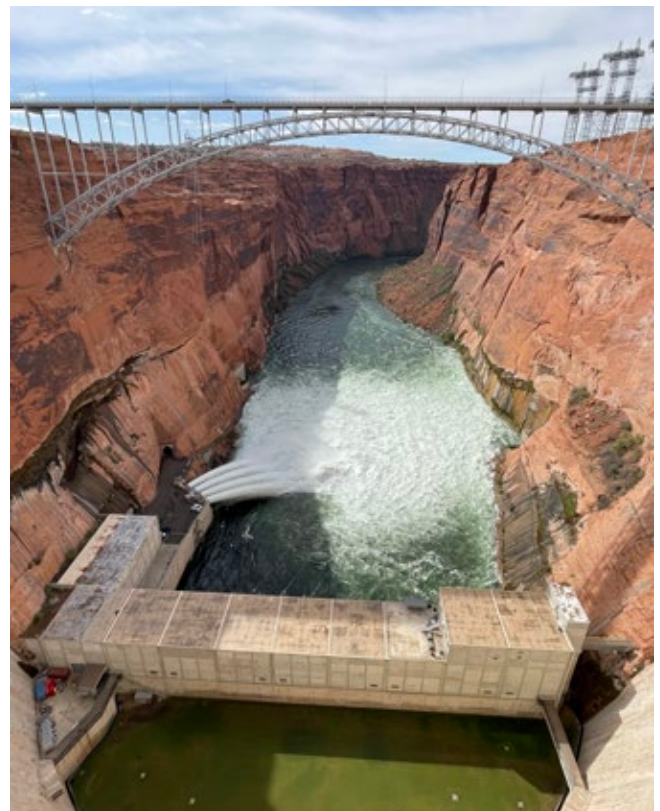
The budget includes \$15.0 million for Facilities Construction and Maintenance, \$5.0 million above the 2024 CR level, which includes \$10.0 million to repair, renovate, and construct housing for wildland fire personnel. These funds will significantly help address the problem of inadequate or unaffordable housing facing many wildland firefighters working in certain geographic locations. The budget will further improve wildland fire management by establishing a Joint Office for Wildfire Science and Technology with the USFS. The budget includes \$2.5 million in Interior's Preparedness program and \$2.5 million in the USFS budget to support joint efforts leading to the development, deployment, and sustainment of technology, science, and

data to be used to improve safety, effectiveness, and cost efficiency across the Wildland Fire Management program.

The 2025 President's Budget—featuring improved compensation, increased workforce capacity, vital health and well-being assistance, and improved housing—will transform interagency Wildland Fire Management by improving recruitment and retention and laying the foundation for further advancements. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to enact this important legislation to obtain the requested funds needed to implement these reforms in 2025.

Drought and Ongoing Water Challenges

Severe and sustained drought conditions across the West are forcing difficult challenges and choices to manage available water supplies. Limited water availability and increased wildland fire risk pose significant threats and challenges for communities, agriculture, Tribes, and ecosystems. Interior is bringing every resource to bear to help mitigate the impacts of drought and bolster long-term solutions supporting continued conservation and economic growth, so no community is left behind.



High-flow spring releases from the Glen Canyon Dam in the spring of 2023.

Reclamation Photo.



Rainbow over tundra wetlands in late spring at Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. *FWS Photo.*

Reclamation plays an important role in the Nation's all-of-government response to drought. Reclamation takes a comprehensive approach to address the historic drought conditions affecting 17 Western States. Recognizing that no single action or solution will adequately address the problem, Reclamation is working to mitigate drought on multiple fronts. Efforts include collaboration with partners to develop new water supply and infrastructure projects, new forecasting and modeling tools, a range of water management improvements, new science, and long-term planning to develop innovative strategies to address hydrologic changes.

The 2025 President's Budget for Reclamation complements the transformative investments in water infrastructure, drought mitigation, and domestic water supply projects now underway through funding from the BIL and the IRA. The 2025 budget includes \$1.5 billion for Reclamation's water programs and projects, sustaining a strong commitment to drought mitigation in the Bureau's annual appropriations. Funding in the request will

help to ensure communities across the West have access to a resilient and reliable water supply by investing in rural water projects, water conservation, desalination technology development, and water recycling and reuse projects. The budget provides funding to address the ongoing drought affecting water systems across the West, including along the Colorado River System, which is near historically low levels.

The 2025 budget includes \$65.6 million for Reclamation's WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) programs, which work cooperatively with States, Tribes, and local communities as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply. This funding supports watershed restoration planning and watershed management project design. Funding is also provided for watershed groups to carry out collaborative on-the-ground watershed management solutions through cost-shared financial assistance for water conservation, water management, and restoration projects that provide significant ecological value and watershed health benefits.

The budget includes \$21.8 million for technical support, studies, and habitat restoration activities related to anadromous fish in the Columbia and Snake River basins to mitigate the impacts of Reclamation water projects. The budget also provides funding for a study to evaluate the potential success of reintroducing anadromous fish upstream of the Grand Coulee Dam.

In the past 3 years, Interior has allocated \$2.43 billion available through the BIL to address Indian water rights settlements enacted by Congress as of November 15, 2021. Indian reserved water rights are vested property rights for which the United States has a trust responsibility. Settlement of Indian water rights disputes helps create conditions that improve water resource management and provides certainty as to the rights of all water users who are parties to the disputes. Honoring those commitments promptly is especially important to the health, safety, and empowerment of Tribal communities.

In addition to these previous investments, the budget provides \$181.0 million within Reclamation to support the White Mountain Apache Tribe's

water settlement agreement within the settlement's statutory completion deadline. The budget also includes \$45.0 million in BIA to support payments authorized in the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022.

The Administration proposes legislation to expand the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund in 2025. This proposal will provide \$2.8 billion in permanent funding over 10 years to help ensure commitments are honored on existing, newly enacted, and anticipated Indian Water Rights Settlements. Included in this total is \$340.0 million in permanent funding for operations and maintenance costs associated with currently enacted Reclamation-funded settlement projects.

USGS works with partners to deliver water predictions and drought risk-assessment tools that support the mitigation of and response to

prolonged drought. USGS has supported extensive partner engagement throughout the Colorado River Basin with science to identify and begin to understand the cascading effects of drought on ecosystems and socioeconomic factors; improve partners' access to science, data, and tools; and improve the understanding of gains and losses of water as it moves from one Colorado River reservoir to another. Predictions and assessments—along with other fundamental information on how drought drives physical, biological, and chemical landscape change—are used to evaluate watershed conditions on multiple-use public lands, the status of fish and wildlife species, drought impacts on rangeland management, and plans and investments for infrastructure, conservation, and restoration projects. In 2025, USGS will invest an additional \$7.0 million to support these efforts to address the critical issues facing our Nation due to drought.

Colorado River

In 2023, the Department took important measures to address the historically low water levels in the Colorado River Basin—a resource upon which 7 States, 30 Tribes, and 40 million people rely. Working closely with States, Tribes, irrigators, and other stakeholders, the Department staved off the immediate possibility of the Colorado River System's reservoirs falling to critically low levels that would threaten water deliveries and power production.

Reclamation conducted updated modeling analyses using June 2023 hydrology data, and the results of that modeling indicate measures agreed to as part of this effort substantially reduce the risk of reaching critical levels at Lake Powell and Lake Mead. However, the levels in these reservoirs remain historically low, and conservation measures will still be necessary to ensure continued water delivery to communities and to protect the long-term sustainability of the Colorado River System.

Investments available through the BIL and the IRA are integral to the efforts to increase near-term water conservation, build long-term system efficiency, and prevent the Colorado River System's reservoirs from falling to critically low levels. The BIL provides nearly \$1.7 billion in 2025 for water infrastructure in the West, in addition to nearly \$4.0 billion provided previously under the IRA for drought mitigation and water supply projects. This funding will continue to benefit the system in 2025 through nearly two dozen System Conservation Implementation Agreements in Arizona and California that will fund projects for water conservation, water efficiency, and protection of

critical environmental resources in the Colorado River System. Reclamation is working with its partners to finalize additional short- and long-term conservation agreements.

To date, the Department of the Interior has announced the following investments for Colorado River Basin States, which will yield hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water savings each year once these projects are complete:

- \$281.0 million for 21 water recycling projects expected to increase water capacity by 127,000 acre-feet annually;
- up to \$233.0 million in water conservation funding for the Gila River Indian Community, including \$83 million for a water pipeline project;
- more than \$73.0 million for infrastructure repairs on water delivery systems, including \$19.3 million in 2022 and another \$54.0 million announced in April 2023;
- \$71.0 million for 32 drought resiliency projects to expand access to water through groundwater storage, rainwater harvesting, aquifer recharge, and water treatment;
- \$50.0 million over the next 5 years to improve key water infrastructure and enhance drought-related data collection across the Upper Colorado River Basin; and
- \$20.0 million in new small surface and groundwater storage projects.



Columbia River gage in Stevenson, WA.

USGS Photo.

Building Resilient Communities

The impacts of climate change on communities across the Nation are focusing more attention on the need to strengthen resilience to these changes through short-term disaster preparedness and long-term planning and infrastructure investments. Interior programs advance these efforts in many ways through proactive investments leveraging science and critical monitoring networks.

USGS manages the Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, which maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and water level information collected from more than 31,000 sites. The budget includes \$121.4 million for this program, \$6.8 million above the 2024 CR level. Network information is available online to help States, Tribes, natural resource managers, scientists, and emergency managers across the country to monitor for floods and drought and forecast water availability for crops and natural resource management.

The USGS Ecosystem Change Research Program analyzes and synthesizes the effects of environment, land use, and climate changes on ecosystems to inform natural resource management policy and decisions—including those concerning wildfires and

drought—and collaborates with Tribal partners to assess climate impacts on Tribal lands and waters.

As part of the USGS Coastal and Marine Hazards programs, researchers use on-the-ground field work, high-resolution data, and modeling to help communities understand and respond to changes in coastal landscapes. Federal, Tribal, State, and local entities around the country use USGS data to inform coastal management and strategic planning. Some organizations use this science to plan evacuation notices, inform city planning, and construct storm-resistant infrastructure. Others use USGS habitat assessments and decision-support tools to restore coastal ecosystems and develop infrastructure that can help buffer future storm damage and coastal erosion. The budget includes \$49.2 million for the Coastal and Marine Hazards program, \$6.0 million above the 2024 CR level.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) also plays an important role in the resilience of coastal areas through its Marine Minerals Program (MMP). BOEM partners with communities to address serious erosion along the Nation's coastal beaches, dunes, barrier islands, and wetlands. Erosion affects natural resources, energy, defense, public infrastructure, and tourism. To help address

this problem, the MMP leases sand, gravel, and shell resources from Federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration with vigorous safety and environmental oversight.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) provides the authority to manage minerals on the OCS and the requirement to provide environmental oversight. As the steward of OCS marine minerals, BOEM needs to understand where sand resources are located and how much may be available for coastal protection and restoration projects. These sand resources are most critical along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with an evolving interest in the Pacific and Alaska regions. To meet those challenges, BOEM has launched the Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS) as part of the National Offshore Sand Inventory to help to reduce response time in disaster recovery and facilitate long-term planning to strengthen the resilience of coastal communities and infrastructure. Ensuring that all parties have access to detailed offshore information is critical to responsible decision making. The 2025 budget includes \$14.8 million for the Marine Minerals Program.

The 2025 budget includes \$48.8 million, \$13.8 million above the 2024 CR level, in BIA for Interior's Tribal Climate Resilience program to support Tribes in climate resilience planning, assessment, and adaptation activities. The program also funds planning and design work for Tribal communities evaluating the need for or pursuing climate-related relocation. This annually funded program complements the Voluntary Community-Driven Relocation program, led by Interior, and made possible with investments from the BIL and the IRA, with additional support for relocation from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Denali Commission. This initiative is helping Tribal communities severely affected by climate-related environmental threats take the next step in the process of relocating crucial community infrastructure away from imminent threats.

The Office of Insular Affairs budget includes \$118.3 million for Assistance to Territories to support basic services in the Insular Areas and

targeted investments related to climate change. These investments include \$15.5 million to promote renewable energy and strengthen grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas and \$2.8 million for work related to coral reef ecosystems and other natural resource needs. The Coral Reef Initiative and Natural Resources program supports efforts to protect the health of all natural resources in the Insular Areas for the long-term economic and social benefit for these island populations. In 2025, this program will support overall natural resource protection in the Insular Areas, such as coral reef conservation, training and law enforcement, watershed restoration, marine area protection and preservation, and the deterrence and prevention of the spread of invasive species. Funding in 2025 for Assistance to Territories includes total increases of \$4.0 million for important investments needed to maintain ongoing support for conservation and climate resilience in the Insular Areas. These increases are offset by a reduction of \$6.0 million reflecting the discontinuation of discretionary funding support for the discretionary Compact Impact program. Compact Impact is addressed in the Administration's legislative proposal for COFA.

Healthy Public Lands and Waters

Interior manages more than 480 million acres of lands across the United States and is responsible for the protection and recovery of 2,367 endangered and threatened species. Through this significant stewardship mission, Interior leads as an active partner in ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate climate impacts on natural resources, promote biodiversity, and ensure these valuable assets remain available for the public to experience and enjoy. Natural resource conservation, restoration, recovery, and adaptive management are a fundamental part of Interior's mission across the agency. Interior's conservation and adaptive management work relies heavily on partnerships and interagency collaboration to leverage information and resources. The 2025 budget includes roughly \$2.8 billion in annual funding for conservation efforts, including critical work for restoration and improvements supporting healthier lands, waters, ecosystems, and their resident species.

Single-Use Plastics

On World Ocean Day 2022, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland issued [Secretary's Order 3407](#), directing the reduction of the procurement, sale, and distribution of single-use plastic products and packaging with a goal of phasing out single-use plastic products on Department-managed lands by 2032.

Plastic waste is a priority environmental problem. Less than 10 percent of the plastic ever produced has been recycled, and recycling rates are not increasing. Plastics, including unnecessary and easily substituted single-use plastic products, are devastating fish and wildlife around the world. Our oceans are downstream of all pollution sources and bear the brunt of the impacts. Marine species ingest or are entangled by plastic debris that causes severe injuries and death.

The Secretary's Order is accelerating action across all Interior bureaus and offices to provide additional water bottle filling stations for staff and visitors. These stations provide a critical alternative to purchasing or bringing along single-use plastic water bottles. Examples of these efforts include the following:

- Working with partners, NPS is installing water bottle filling stations at seven National Park sites, including the National Mall. At the National Mall, the project modified 34 water fountains in phase one of these installations, with 2 additional phases planned.
- BLM has installed or ordered water bottle filling stations for all employees at each State, district, and field office.
- BIE has begun modifying school water fountains to include water bottle filling stations and is providing free reusable drinking containers for students.

The Department is also working with food service providers, souvenir vendors, and other concessionaires and contractors to reduce sales of single-use plastics on Department-managed lands. From campaigns to be "plastic straw free" to eliminating plastic bags in retail stores and single-use toiletry containers in hotel rooms, the Department is working closely with private partners to reduce single-use plastic products through contracting and procurement policies and processes. Although bureaus and offices are at various stages of implementation, exciting examples are emerging, such as at Yosemite National Park, which eliminated sales of all single-use plastic beverage containers in 2022. The park is also taking steps to reduce the use of plastic wrap and plastic packaging and promote reusable water bottles.

The 2025 budget includes targeted investments aimed at protecting biodiversity; restoring fish, wildlife, and their habitats; and halting nature loss. The request includes \$2.0 billion for natural resource programs in NPS, BLM, and FWS. This funding supports Interior's core mission activities and at the same time supports the objectives of the America the Beautiful initiative to advance conservation efforts that are locally led, are collaborative and inclusive, honor Tribal sovereignty, and follow science.

The FWS budget invests \$602.3 million in the National Wildlife Refuge System to maintain and operate 570 national refuge areas across the country. Each unit of the refuge system is established to target conservation of native species dependent on its lands and water, and all activities on those lands are reviewed for compatibility with this purpose. The budget includes \$280.4 million for Wildlife and Habitat Management activities in the national refuge areas, an increase of \$19.9 million above the 2024 CR amount.

The budget also includes \$942.5 million, an increase of \$37.9 million from the 2024 CR level, for species and habitat conservation; restoration and recovery of species; migratory bird programs; fish and aquatic conservation; and international conservation programs. Many of these programs support collaborative partnerships leveraging the support of a wide range of partners, including sportspeople, local communities, private landowners, and Tribes. The budget includes \$68.1 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, \$7.8 million above the 2024 CR level, to further support voluntary conservation on private lands—a key focus of the America the Beautiful initiative. The FWS budget also includes \$17.6 million for the Migratory Bird Joint Ventures program, \$0.8 million above the 2024 CR amount, to continue collaborations with a multitude of partners to ensure the migratory pathways of our Nation's birds remain connected and support sustainable populations.

A primary responsibility of NPS is to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources and values at 429 park units, 25 trails, and 66 wild and



Black Canyon Narrows in Gunnison National Park, CO.

NPS Photo.

scenic rivers. NPS natural resource stewardship activities support active management, research, and projects to conserve, protect, and better understand park natural resources. NPS is managing invasive plants and animals, restoring disturbed ecosystems, and addressing the resiliency of park resources to climate changes to conserve iconic natural resources and enhance the visitor experience. NPS develops best management practices and applies science to understand the risks to park resources from environmental hazards, identifies specific factors that affect park resources and park investments, and develops approaches to make resources more resilient. National park lands are also venues to collaborate with partners and the public on this important work. The budget includes \$431.0 million for natural and cultural resource stewardship activities across the national parks, \$11.3 million above the 2024 CR level.

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) National Conservation Lands (NCL) system of national monuments and national conservation areas comprise nearly 37 million acres. The NCL system was created to recognize and help protect

the outstanding value of these unique places, which are some of BLM's most popular and heavily visited sites. The 2025 budget includes \$54.6 million, \$4.0 million above the 2024 CR level, to maintain and operate these areas on behalf of the public. The funds support the management and operation of the NCL sites to protect and conserve these special places and address the impacts of stressors, such as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change. BLM and its volunteers provide key visitor services and interpretive programs at areas with the highest visitation to offer the American people exceptional areas for recreation. The budget includes \$61.5 million, \$5.9 million above the 2024 CR level, for recreation management activities across BLM. That amount includes increased funding to implement the MAPLand (Modernizing Access to Our Public Land) Act to improve geospatial data about and facilitate access to BLM-managed public lands.

Interior bureaus often work collaboratively to address cross-cutting resource stewardship challenges. A longstanding example of this approach is Interior's ongoing support to



Pronghorn at Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge, WY.

FWS Photo.

enhance wildlife migration corridors and habitat connectivity to help ensure fish and wildlife have the freedom to move and migrate, as areas are increasingly fragmented by roads, fences, and other barriers. Since 2018, Interior has worked in partnership with 11 Western States, a wide diversity of nongovernmental organizations, and Western Tribes to support projects to better understand migration routes, remove barriers to migrating wildlife, and improve habitat conditions on public and private lands. The budget includes \$12.0 million for migration corridor activities in FWS, BLM, NPS, and USGS to help leverage public-private partnership efforts to protect pronghorn, elk, mule

deer, and other iconic species across the West. As part of this work, USGS has led development of the coproduced science needed to manage migration corridors. Because of the widely acknowledged value of this work and the recognition of increasing threats to Western landscapes, the 2025 USGS budget includes \$3.9 million to support this work, a program increase of \$3.5 million above the 2024 CR level.

Interior plays a leadership role in implementing the National Seed Strategy (NSS) to support ecosystem restoration by addressing the increasing demand for native seed that outpaces the supply. The NSS provides a framework for coordination across Federal agencies and other partners and cooperators to build an adequate supply of native seeds.

Through investments made possible by the BIL and IRA, Interior is investing in the critical infrastructure necessary to have a viable native seed industry that can supply the right seeds at the right time to restoration projects conducted by Interior and its partners. Developing a reliable, abundant and diverse supply of native seeds is foundational to ensuring ecosystems can thrive for current and future generations. Collecting, producing and procuring native seeds is critical for restoring native vegetation, and special facilities are required to prepare, store and safeguard genetically diverse seeds. The NSS Keystone Initiative (KI) codifies many efforts across the Department to build on those successful efforts. The NSS KI invests in the infrastructure, tools, research and labor needed for a robust native seed supply chain, including by expanding Tribal greenhouse facilities, assisting local farmers in transitioning from high-water crops to low-water native plant crops, connecting underserved communities in native seed collection via the Seeds of Success program, and increasing regional seed production capacity. These efforts will help foster the availability of native seeds for communities to support nature-based solutions, rebuild habitat, and boost ecosystem services. A critical part of the work funded to date has been to improve science and technical assistance to address native plants that have been historically difficult to grow and taking collections across many climatic zones and ecoregions to supply starter seed. Work

is also underway to develop better restoration practices for land managers. Existing practices often suffer from a lack of the ecological knowledge and perspective possessed by Tribal cultures and a lack of research on the effects of current climate change that would make projects more successful.

To build on this investment and the decade of BLM support for the NSS, Interior’s 2025 budget includes \$27.2 million, \$4.3 million above the 2024 CR level,

across BLM, FWS, and BIA to implement the NSS as part of Interior’s core operations. This investment is needed to do the following:

- Coordinate the development of plant materials and research at a national level, including guiding the development of a seed warehouse system and seed logistics, developing data-sharing portals, and integrating restoration science and best management practices.

Advancing a National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework for Invasive Species

Invasive species pose a substantial threat to native plants and wildlife and often affect human health, economies, and commercial, agricultural, and recreational activities. Combating invasive species is a significant part of Interior’s resource stewardship activities. The Department is actively addressing these challenges, including by undertaking early detection and rapid response (EDRR) to find and eradicate invasive species infestations before they establish, spread, and cause harm.

Interior is working to implement a national EDRR framework of actions to address invasive species before they become well established. Leveraging investments from the BIL, Interior bureaus are identifying high-risk invasive species and invasion hotspots across the Nation to inform early detection efforts. This investment is also being used to develop molecular tools to aid early detection capabilities, expand capacity for on-the-ground surveillance and rapid response actions, and create an online information system to guide detection and response actions. These tools include horizon scanning to systematically examine potential invasive threats with a high likelihood of introduction to the United States, hotspot analysis and mapping to identify high-risk habitats to help prioritize early detection surveillance, new modeling capabilities to forecast invasion, and genomic libraries and eDNA markers to detect target species more easily.

This investment creates transformational approaches to accomplish EDRR outcomes through cross-cutting, coordinated projects benefiting a broad range of partners. These efforts complement existing EDRR efforts underway by Interior and its partners, including

the National Invasive Species Council member agencies, Invasive Species Advisory Committee, Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, States, Tribes, territories, local governments, and other entities.

The 2025 budget includes \$25.6 million for EDRR as part of \$166.1 million across DOI to address invasive species. DOI’s portion includes \$2.6 million within FWS to establish a base program for a Rapid Response

Fund for Aquatic Invasive Species, first piloted in 2023 with BIL funding, to support or lead rapid response actions to respond to new high-risk invasions of national significance. FWS will also contribute expertise to a new Interior-wide Interjurisdictional Invasive Species Rapid Response Team pilot program to carry out expedited management responses to new infestations across jurisdictions. The aim of both efforts is to build capacity to support rapid response actions to achieve management objectives of the National EDRR Framework.

Another set of projects will leverage the tools and information developed

through the National EDRR Framework to guide strategic implementation on the ground. This framework will help to better integrate invasive species early detection into more Interior operations to make DOI’s resources more resilient to emerging invasive species. For instance, surveillance projects will focus early detection on Interior’s infrastructure—such as dams, canals, and fish hatcheries—to target invasive species early in the invasion process, when eradication is most feasible and efficient. Other projects will focus surveillance at invasion hotspots, which are the highest risk areas for the introduction of high-risk invasive species.



The four stages of the National Early Detection Rapid Response Framework. Source: USGS.

- Support two new ecoregional plant material hubs to coordinate and analyze seed needs, develop species and ecotype priorities, and create joint seed collection and production projects.
- Better incorporate Indigenous knowledge and research into restoration practices and codevelop and share best management practices for seed production and use in restoration.

These investments are consistent with congressional direction to “supply native plant materials for emergency stabilization and longer term rehabilitation” and will strengthen broader restoration efforts by helping to reduce suppliers’ uncertainty of demand for seed, increase the availability of stock seeds, and increase knowledge sharing.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The GAOA established permanent, annual funding totaling \$900.0 million a year for the LWCF. The LWCF supports the conservation of lands and

resources and outdoor recreation through a suite of programs managed by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. These programs include funding to acquire lands to be managed by NPS, FWS, BLM, and USFS and several important grant programs that encourage local conservation and recreation investments. The investments made through the LWCF directly support the objectives of the Administration’s America the Beautiful initiative by encouraging locally led conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities in cities and towns across the country.

The 2025 budget proposes to allocate \$681.9 million for Interior’s permanently funded LWCF programs, which includes \$313.0 million for Interior land acquisition, \$360.8 million for grant programs, and \$8.0 million for a new LWCF Tribal program. Interior’s land acquisition programs in BLM, FWS, and NPS prioritize projects with strong local partner engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and advance the missions of the bureaus. In 2025, the Department proposes \$8.0 million to establish a new LWCF Tribal Land



Bohemian waxwings.

DOI Photo.

Acquisition program in the OS allocation. The program will enable Tribes to directly participate in the LWCF for the first time to acquire lands for natural and cultural resource conservation and recreation access. The program will award funds for Tribal land acquisition project proposals consistent with the purposes of the LWCF and other program criteria. BIA held formal Tribal consultation on the establishment of the program and eligibility criteria in the fall of 2023, at which Tribes expressed support for the proposed program and provided initial input on criteria.

The remainder of the \$900.0 million available for LWCF is included in the budget for USFS, which allocates \$218.1 million for LWCF Federal land acquisition and grant programs. In addition to the permanent LWCF funding to be allocated in 2025, another \$117.9 million in Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) oil and gas revenue is estimated to be available for LWCF State formula grants, providing a total of \$408.6 million. Together with the proposed permanent funding allocation, Interior's total funding available for LWCF in 2025 is \$799.7 million. A table of LWCF funding and a detailed list of 2025 proposed LWCF land acquisition projects are provided in the appendixes.

Creating Jobs and Meeting Energy and Environmental Challenges

Interior's programs create jobs and spur economic growth in a variety of areas—energy and minerals, recreation and tourism, irrigation and other water-related activities, grants and payments, and infrastructure investment. Enactment of the GAOA, the BIL, and the IRA have and will continue to significantly expand Interior's contributions to America's economic and job growth. A DOI analysis completed in 2023 found that investments from three BIL-funded programs alone—Abandoned Mine Land; Orphaned Well Plugging, Remediation, and Reclamation; and Water Resources—support on average 17,669 jobs and generate \$2.0 billion for the U.S. economy each year. The 2025 budget maintains a consistent strategy to emphasize investments that create jobs and better position the country to be more competitive worldwide.

Creating Jobs for America

In July 2023, at the 2-year anniversary of the signing of the BIL, the Department of the Interior released a new analysis estimating three key investments from the historic law support on average 17,669 jobs and contribute an average of \$2.0 billion to the economy each year.

The BIL will provide an overall \$28.1 billion over 15 years for work at Interior to combat legacy pollution, restore critical habitats, address the drought crisis, strengthen wildland fire management, and help communities prepare for and build resilience to extreme weather events. Since enactment of the law, the Department has, among other milestones, accomplished the following:

- As of February 2024 announced close to \$9 billion for over 1,700 projects across the country and launched an [interactive map](#) to track these investments;
- Established a new Orphaned Wells Program Office to ensure effective, accountable, and efficient implementation of the new program to clean up orphaned oil and gas wells on Federal, State, and Tribal lands;
- Unveiled a Restoration and Resilience Framework, which guides the more than \$2 billion in investments from the BIL and the IRA to restore our Nation's lands and waters;
- Launched a Voluntary Community Driven Relocation initiative with more than \$135 million in Federal commitments to assist Tribal communities severely affected by climate-related environmental threats;
- In conjunction with USDA, established a joint firefighter behavioral health program to support firefighter health and well-being; and
- Waived grant matching requirements for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to reduce the financial burden for U.S. territories accessing this funding.

Developing a Robust Clean Energy Economy

The 2025 budget continues to advance the Administration's clean energy goals. Interior has made significant progress to stand up clean energy projects on public lands and establish a strong offshore wind energy program, which will create good-paying union jobs and help the transition to a decarbonized economy.

At the start of 2024, two U.S. offshore wind energy sites announced the first delivery of electricity to the



Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Director Kevin Sligh tours Vineyard Wind's wind turbine laydown yard in February 2024.

BSEE Photo.

grid from projects off New England and Montauk, NY. This event came on the heels of Interior's announcement at the end of 2023 that the Nation's sixth commercial offshore wind energy project had been approved and a new offshore wind lease sale was proposed in the Central Atlantic. Four offshore wind-lease auctions have taken place during this Administration, which have brought in almost \$5.5 billion in high bids. BOEM has also advanced the process to explore additional opportunities for offshore wind energy development, including in the Gulf of Maine and Gulf of Mexico and offshore the U.S. Central Atlantic and Oregon coasts. Also, this year, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) stood up a regulatory and enforcement program for this new offshore industry. BSEE is also preparing a regulatory update to ensure safe development and operation of offshore wind facilities.

In 2023, BLM approved 10 wind, solar, and geothermal projects that, when built, will power millions of homes across the West. The Administration also made significant progress clearing the way for key transmission lines crossing federally managed lands and celebrated

the groundbreakings of the TransWest Express Transmission Project (Wyoming), the Ten West Link (Arizona and California), and the SunZia Transmission Project (New Mexico, Arizona, and California).

BLM is processing more than three dozen utility-scale onshore clean energy projects proposed on public lands—including solar, wind, and geothermal projects—and the interconnected generation tie lines vital for connecting clean energy projects on non-Federal land to transmission lines. These projects have the combined potential to add more than 22 gigawatts of renewable energy to the Western electric grid.

Overall, the budget includes \$189.3 million, \$35.3 million above the 2024 CR level, to continue the Administration's progress in deploying clean energy, spurring economic development, and creating thousands of good-paying jobs. Funding supports the leasing, planning, and permitting of solar, wind, and geothermal energy projects and associated transmission infrastructure that will help mitigate the impacts of climate change and support the Administration's goal of deploying 30 gigawatts

of offshore wind capacity by 2030 and 25 gigawatts of clean energy capacity on public lands by 2025.

The 2025 budget includes \$53.1 million for BLM's onshore renewable energy program, \$12.1 million above the 2024 CR level. The request will help build staffing capacity at BLM's Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and accelerate planning and permitting to accommodate increased demand and workload. BLM also plans to undertake market and technology trend analysis; enhance engagement with States, counties, and Tribes; and work to adopt a regional approach to permitting and environmental reviews.

The 2025 budget includes \$52.0 million for BOEM's Renewable Energy program, a \$9.2 million increase above the 2024 CR level. This request includes funding to continue to support permitting for projects proposed on existing leases and activities associated with Interior's current Offshore Wind Leasing Path Forward 2021–2025. The budget includes \$21.7 million within BOEM's Environmental Programs for studies that inform clean energy decisions, an increase of \$1.7 million, which includes additional funding for environmental reviews associated with offshore renewable energy projects.

The budget for BSEE includes \$12.6 million to continue work in support of offshore renewable energy deployment. BSEE anticipates receiving more than 40,000 wind engineering, construction, and other technical reports for review through the end of 2025. The bureau is working closely with BOEM to implement the framework needed to ensure offshore renewable energy projects are constructed and operated safely and responsibly.

Conventional Energy

The budget for BOEM provides \$67.5 million for conventional energy programs, approximately \$6.0 million above the 2024 CR level, to support OCS planning, leasing, and oversight. This work includes inventorying oil and gas reserves; overseeing ongoing activities; ensuring adequate financial assurances for decommissioning liability and risk management; implementing the 2024–2029 National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program; reviewing and administering oil and gas

exploration and development plans and geological and geophysical permits; and conducting economic analyses, environmental studies, and resource evaluation. Decisions pertaining to conventional energy activities receive support from the Environmental Programs funding.

The 2025 budget for BSEE includes \$213.0 million that supports conventional energy program work. This funding supports OCS permit application reviews, regulation and standard development for offshore activities, verification and enforcement of operator compliance with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, technical reviews of planned operations and emerging technologies to properly identify and mitigate risks, an annual inspection program that includes risk-based inspections, and incident investigations. Within this funding, BSEE will continue to strengthen its technical workforce to keep pace with an evolving industry with increasingly complex deepwater operations. BSEE's budget also includes \$12.0 million to fund the decommissioning of orphaned offshore oil and gas infrastructure. This funding, along with funding from other sources, will be used to address the most immediate and urgent well, pipeline, and platform



A deepwater offshore production platform, Gulf of Mexico.

BSEE Photo.

decommissioning needs to help reduce the risk of pollution.

Included in the 2025 budget is \$115.8 million for BLM's Oil and Gas Management program, an increase of \$3.0 million from the 2024 CR level. The BLM budget also includes \$51.0 million for Oil and Gas Inspection Activities and proposes to offset the cost of this program through onshore inspection fees.

The 2025 budget continues to support onshore and offshore carbon sequestration activities. The BIL provides authority to the Secretary of the Interior to grant a lease, easement, or right-of-way on the OCS for activities that “provide for, support, or are directly related to the injection of a carbon dioxide stream into sub-seabed geologic formations for the purpose of long-term carbon sequestration.” Carbon sequestration permanently stores carbon dioxide (CO₂) in secure subsurface geologic reservoirs to reduce the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere and mitigate its impact on global climate change. BOEM and BSEE are working to develop and publish draft offshore carbon sequestration regulations for public comment. The proposed rule will address aspects of carbon sequestration on the OCS, including the transportation and geologic sequestration of CO₂, leasing of OCS areas for that purpose, storage site characterization (i.e., delineation of potential storage reservoirs), environmental plans and mitigation measures, facility and infrastructure design and installation, injection operations, monitoring, incident response, financial assurance, and safety, among other issues.

While the rule is under development, BOEM and BSEE will continue to develop their carbon sequestration programs to facilitate program implementation upon final rule publication. The 2025 BOEM budget includes \$1.0 million to establish a dedicated carbon sequestration team and fund environmental studies, scientific research, data collection, and other activities critical to implement the new program. The 2025 BSEE budget includes \$1.5 million to prepare to regulate and oversee safe and effective offshore carbon sequestration activities.

Addressing Offshore Orphaned Infrastructure

Operator bankruptcies are a growing concern for both the agency and taxpayers. When the responsible parties for offshore infrastructure go bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform, the obligation for decommissioning their infrastructure may fall to the Federal Government. Orphaned offshore oil and gas infrastructure can pose serious safety hazards and potentially cause ongoing air, water, and other environmental damage. BSEE and BOEM work together to ensure all infrastructure is properly decommissioned to support the long-term protection of the surrounding environment.

Beginning in 2023, BSEE developed a series of multiyear contracts to properly plug and abandon orphaned wells on the OCS and properly decommission associated orphaned pipelines and structures. In January 2024, BSEE awarded a task order for decommissioning orphaned infrastructure in the Matagorda Island Area of the Gulf of Mexico, which was funded by a combination of financial assurances, direct appropriations, and the BIL Federal Orphaned Well Program. BSEE will continue to issue contracts to perform decommissioning on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 2024 and 2025.

Accelerating Implementation

The BIL and the IRA have spurred investment in Federal and private sector infrastructure projects that are strengthening and advancing all sectors of the economy, building climate resilience, and creating more American jobs. The Administration is coordinating efforts across Federal agencies to streamline processes as appropriate to responsibly get these projects underway. Interior is actively engaged in those efforts, primarily as they concern statutorily required ESA permit reviews.

The 2025 budget invests in environmental permitting capacity to accelerate delivery of modernized infrastructure across the Nation and avoid delays. The FWS budget includes \$160.1 million for ESA planning and consultation and migratory bird permitting, an increase of \$33.7 million above the 2024 CR level. The budget continues to propose appropriations language to facilitate the transfer of BIL funding from Federal agencies to FWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries to expedite ESA consultations. Together with existing law, this proposal will help to avoid delays

in required reviews of infrastructure projects and energy solutions to minimize negative environmental impacts.

The budget includes \$13.5 million in 2025, an increase of \$6.0 million from the 2024 CR level, to advance electronic permitting efforts through the proposed consolidated ePermits program activity. FWS implemented ePermits in 2020 as an easy-to-use, modern, secure system that streamlines the end-to-end process for permits processed by FWS. The program makes it easier for applicants to properly identify and submit complete application packages and helps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency review process. Although FWS has achieved a secure and modern system that enables permit applicants to apply and pay processing fees for permits online, work remains to be done on ePermits to build and optimize features to better achieve efficiency and streamlining. The requested increase supports operations and maintenance requirements and program enhancements.

Reclamation Jobs

The BIL invests nearly \$16.0 billion, mostly through grants to States and Tribes, to reclaim abandoned coal mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells

in communities across the country. Millions of Americans live less than 1 mile from a dangerous abandoned coal mine or toxic orphaned oil and gas well. Methane pollution from many of those unplugged wells poses a serious safety hazard and is a significant driver of climate change, with methane being more than 25 times as potent as carbon dioxide in trapping heat in the atmosphere. Not only are those sites environmental hazards but they also jeopardize public health and safety, increase flood risks, and can cause sinkholes that harm neighborhoods, roadways, and wildlife.

With these historic new resources from the BIL, States, Tribes, and Federal land managers have already remediated more than 6,000 orphaned oil and gas wells, and funding will be used to continue to address thousands of abandoned mine land problems—creating jobs and revitalizing local economies in the process. All this work, implemented by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) and the Department’s new Orphaned Wells Program Office, also advances President Biden’s Justice40 initiative, which aims to address current and historical environmental injustice. Complementing these efforts, USGS has developed a national mine waste inventory, which leverages the USGS Earth Mapping



Abandoned coal mine in Utah.

BLM Photo.

Resources Initiative and supports partnerships with Federal and State agencies to evaluate the potential to reprocess critical minerals from mine waste as part of site reclamation.

The 2025 budget continues to provide annual ongoing support for related reclamation activities targeting State and Tribal reclamation needs associated with abandoned hardrock mines, legacy pollution on Interior's lands, and innovative coal mine reclamation projects directly supporting local economic growth. The Administration is committed to remediating the physical and environmental hazards to repair those lands, improve air and water quality, and, at the same time, create jobs in rural communities. The budget includes \$7.0 million, \$2.0 million above the 2024 CR level, for the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program to support State, Tribal, and Federal efforts to inventory and address legacy sites on their lands. Abandoned hardrock mine sites often pose significant health and safety risks to surrounding areas and are

found across the country. Many States, Tribes, and Federal land programs do not have good inventories or strong programs to manage those sites. This program targets the need to build capacity and begin to address this longstanding problem.

On Interior lands, the Department has identified thousands of mines and features that pose safety risks and generate environmental contaminants. USGS, in partnership with BLM, has developed the first national database of current and historical mine features. Tens of thousands of legacy pollution sites are on BLM lands alone, including roughly 56,600 abandoned hardrock mine sites, many of which pose serious threats to the public and the environment. Rural and Tribal communities proximate to historic mining sites feel the physical and environmental impacts of those sites most keenly, but the growing popularity of BLM lands for recreation has placed even more people in harm's way. The budget includes \$58.4 million for BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials

Critical Minerals

The Department of the Interior-led Interagency Working Group on Mining Laws, Regulations, and Permitting (IWG) released its final report containing recommendations to reform and improve the way mining is conducted on U.S. public lands. The report is informing efforts to modernize the Mining Law of 1872 and related Federal permitting processes as part of the Administration's efforts to increase domestic supplies of critical minerals and uphold the strongest environmental, labor, and community engagement standards.

The rapid buildout of a clean energy economy is fueling a significant increase in demand for responsibly sourced critical minerals that power everything from consumer electronics to electric vehicle batteries. President Biden's [Executive Order 14017](#), America's Supply Chains, ordered a review of vulnerabilities in our critical mineral and material supply chains. Following that first-of-its-kind assessment, the Department launched the IWG to review laws, regulations, policies, and permitting processes pertaining to hardrock mineral development.

The IWG report recognizes that the rapidly increasing demand for critical minerals will drive a surge in mine planning, permitting, and environmental analyses. The report therefore recommends increased investment in mining-related training and agency resources to increase pre-application engagement and

efficiently coordinate and complete environmental and permitting reviews. The 2025 budget includes a \$3.0 million increase in BLM's Mining Law Administration program to improve domestic mining permitting by hiring up to 25 new minerals staff and mining law adjudicators, provide additional training to ensure uniform application of regulations, and increase the capacity to review and approve mining plans of operations.

Earlier this year, USGS launched [CriticalMinerals.gov](#) on behalf of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy-led National Science and Technology Council's Critical Minerals Subcommittee. USGS provides statistics on the supply, demand, and trade of mineral commodities; leads the Federal Government in developing the Nation's list of critical minerals; conducts assessments of the potential for critical minerals in the ground and in mine waste; and conducts critical mineral supply chain forecasting and scenario analysis, which informs billions of dollars in Federal and private sector investments and includes risk analysis methodologies for supply chain disruptions, ranging from trade wars to natural disasters to electric vehicle market penetration. The 2025 budget invests in systems to provide earlier and additional forecasts than currently exist, accelerating USGS' ability to identify supply chain disruptions in advance of economic impacts and events ranging from earthquakes to pandemics.



Piper Mine Reclamation Project on the Cahaba National Wildlife Refuge, AL.

OSMRE Photo.

Management program, \$1.3 million above the 2024 CR level, which will work in tandem with national Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program efforts to inventory and remediate those sites more broadly on State, private, Tribal, and other Federal agency lands.

OSMRE works with States and Tribes to regulate active coal mines to ensure environmental problems do not occur and remediate abandoned coal mines to address health and safety hazards. High-priority abandoned coal mine problems can include clogged streams, acid mine drainage, dangerous highwalls, waste piles or embankments, subsidence, underground mine fires, and polluted water—all of which can pose immediate threats to the public health and safety of communities. OSMRE manages the State and Tribal abandoned mine reclamation grant programs authorized by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and the BIL. In 2023, OSMRE invested nearly \$1 billion in coal communities, including \$724.8 million made available to 22 States and the Navajo Nation for reclamation as part of the BIL and \$126.5 million available through the traditional, fee-funded,

mandatory Abandoned Mine Land (AML) grant program.

OSMRE also manages the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) grant program, which administers grants to six States and three Tribal Nations to return legacy coal mining sites to productive uses and foster economic and community development. Since 2016, the AMLER program has provided more than \$900 million to America's current and former coal communities to deliver economic and community development and achieve reclamation of historic abandoned mine sites. The 2025 budget includes \$135.0 million to continue support for AMLER grants.

In 2025, the OSMRE budget includes \$2.5 million to provide grants to nongovernmental organizations and local and State government agencies to help construct, operate, maintain, and rehabilitate abandoned mine land passive-treatment systems that were previously constructed to address water pollution from mine drainage. This funding helps local communities protect the investments made in passive-treatment systems installed to address water pollution discharges from abandoned mine lands.

Tribal Nations Summit

In late 2023, the Administration held the annual Tribal Nations Summit, which provides an opportunity for the Administration and Tribal leaders from the 574 federally recognized Tribes to discuss ways the Federal Government can invest in and strengthen nation-to-nation relationships and ensure that progress in Indian Country endures for years to come. Interior announced several important achievements at the 2023 Summit, including the following:

- **Increasing Tribal Co-Stewardship of Lands and Waters:** In 2023, the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce signed nearly 200 new co-stewardship agreements with Tribes, Alaska Native corporations, and consortiums. This number compares with 20 completed agreements reported by Interior and Agriculture at last year's Summit. The Interior Department also released its second annual report on Tribal co-stewardship, which outlines implementation of S.O. 3403 on Fulfilling the Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes in the Stewardship of Federal Lands and Waters and highlights the agreements the Interior Department entered into in the past year.
- **Centering Indigenous Knowledge in the Department's Work:** Interior published departmental guidance on the inclusion and protection of Indigenous knowledge in decision making and scientific research. A new chapter in the agency's Departmental Manual formalizes Indigenous knowledge as a foundational

piece of the Department's mission and formally recognizes Indigenous knowledge as one of the many important knowledge systems that contribute to the well-being of the United States and to our collective understanding of the natural world. Although the Department's bureaus and offices have at times historically included Indigenous knowledge in certain actions or scientific research, this new chapter will facilitate and encourage the Department's consistent, broad, and equitable inclusion of Indigenous knowledge internally and externally.

- **Protecting Indigenous Sacred Sites:** The White House Council on Native American Affairs, cochaired by Secretary Haaland and Domestic Policy Advisor Neera Tanden, published a Best Practices Guide for Federal Agencies Regarding Tribal and Native Hawaiian Sacred Sites. The guide provides best practices, procedures, and guidance for the management, treatment, and protection of sacred sites. It also identifies impediments to Federal-level protection of sacred sites and identifies ways to address and remedy the impediments. The initial draft was informed by feedback gathered at two listening sessions, and the final version has been expanded and improved based on comments received through Tribal and Native Hawaiian consultation. The Federal Government manages a diverse inventory of lands and waters that contain sites held sacred by Tribes and the Native Hawaiian community.

Strengthening Tribal Nations

Honoring the Nation's government-to-government relationships with Tribes and upholding trust and treaty responsibilities are paramount to Interior's mission. Through initiatives addressing complex and difficult challenges, such as addressing the legacy of the Federal Indian Boarding Schools, meeting the need for native language revitalization, and coordinating Federal efforts to address Missing and Murdered Indigenous People, this Administration's commitment to respect the sovereignty of Tribal Nations and address longstanding disparities is unprecedented.

Honoring Tribal Sovereignty

The 2025 budget makes significant investments in Tribal sovereignty and revitalization, providing new and expanded funding opportunities and resources for Tribes to manage their lands and waters. Interior's efforts to strengthen Tribal

sovereignty extend across the Department and with other Federal partners. For example, the Department held Tribal consultation sessions with the USDA, with the participation of NOAA, in which participants consistently pointed to the adverse impacts the changing climate is having on Alaska Native communities and subsistence practices, and they emphasized the need to expand Tribal co-management partnerships and incorporate Indigenous knowledge into subsistence management. Subsistence practices are vital to the lifeways of Alaska Native communities and people. Alaska Native people depend heavily on subsistence practices for their nutritional, social, economic, and traditional cultural needs. The budget includes additional increases in FWS and NPS to support resource management associated with Alaska Native subsistence and addresses Tribal input regarding the proposed transfer of the Office of Subsistence Management from FWS to BIA.

In late 2023, Secretary Haaland hosted the 12th and final session of the “The Road to Healing” tour, a year-long commitment to travel across the country to allow survivors of the Federal Indian boarding school system the opportunity to share their stories and help connect communities with trauma-informed support. Building upon that effort, the Department announced the launch of an oral history project to document and make accessible the experiences of the generations of Indigenous children who attended the Federal boarding school system.

The oral history project—the first of its kind to be undertaken by the Federal Government—is part of the Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative and will ensure stories and experiences that survivors share can be heard by, and learned from, current and future generations. The project will focus on gathering first-person survivor narratives and establishing an oral history collection. Survivors will have the opportunity to make their interviews available to Federal partners, Tribal governments, policymakers, researchers, and the public. The Department will continue its engagement with the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Indian Health Service and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to coordinate trauma-informed, survivor-centered support during these engagements.

During Interior’s Federal Boarding School Initiative “Road to Healing” listening sessions, one of the most significant Tribal concerns expressed was the devastating impact that boarding school policies had on the retention of Native languages in their communities. To address those concerns, the 2025 budget includes \$18.0 million, an increase of \$11.5 million from the 2024 CR amount, to expand BIA grant awards for Tribal Native language revitalization programs that are imperative to restore generational continuity and Tribal culture and strengthen Tribal sovereignty.

At the 2023 White House Tribal Nations Summit, the Department announced new regulations to improve the process for fee-to-trust, or land-into-trust, acquisitions that transfer land title to the United States to be held in trust for the benefit of a Tribe or individual Tribal citizen. The final rule will make this process simpler, more efficient, and less expensive. The acquisition of land in trust is essential to Tribal self-determination and to maximize Tribes’ eligibility for Federal services and programs. This process helps right the wrongs of past policies such as allotment, which removed millions of acres of land from Tribal ownership and Federal protection. By placing lands into trust status through the Department, Tribes can reacquire lands, establish a land base for Tribal communities, and clarify jurisdiction over their lands. Tribes have previously faced delays and increasing costs



White House Tribal Nations Summit, 2023.

DOI Photo.



Havasupai Tribal Council Meeting.

DOI Photo.

in efforts to manage services and develop local economies as a result of inefficiencies and delays in the land-into-trust process.

Complementing the recent changes in the land-into-trust process, the budget proposes to allocate \$8.0 million of permanent funding from the LWCF to establish a new program to support Tribal land acquisition for conservation and outdoor recreation. During LWCF listening sessions, one of the top priorities sovereign Tribes identified was having direct access to LWCF funding for conservation and recreation projects without partnering with or applying through States. The funding will provide Tribes the opportunity to acquire lands to protect and conserve natural resource areas, which may also be of cultural importance to the Tribe or have significant recreational benefits for Tribal communities, consistent with the purposes of LWCF funding.

The 2025 budget maintains the Administration's strong commitment to fully fund Tribal Contract Support Costs and Tribal 105(l) lease costs, which compensate Tribes for the cost of administering programs on behalf of the Federal Government, and for the use of tribally owned space for the operation

of Government-owned services. The budget continues to propose to reclassify these required costs as mandatory funding starting in 2026 and, for 2025, proposes discretionary funding to fully fund requirements in the budget year: an estimated \$426.2 million for Contract Support Costs and \$120.0 million for Tribal 105(l) Lease Costs.

Investing in Tribal Communities

The budget includes \$2.9 billion for BIA programs, \$344.8 million above the 2024 CR level. The 2025 BIA budget contains significant investments in Tribal communities, including \$73.1 million for the Tiwahe Initiative, \$28.6 million above the 2024 CR level. Under Tiwahe, funding assists Tribes at selected sites to implement a tribally driven approach to deliver essential services more effectively and efficiently. The initiative facilitates collaboration within Tribal communities—which can help to leverage resources, share expertise, reduce duplication, and exchange information about families' needs—to formulate the most responsive approach to provide service. Tiwahe Initiative funding has also provided supplemental funding to a broader range of Tribes in some specific program areas, including ICWA and Social Services. Since 2015, the Tiwahe Initiative has focused primarily on promoting family stability through several Human Services programs. The Department's 2025 budget further expands Tiwahe in Social Services, Indian Child Welfare Act, Housing, and Tribal Justice Support programs.

The budget includes \$50.1 million, \$10.9 million above the 2024 CR level, to address another longstanding Tribal priority: to improve road maintenance. Poor road conditions directly affect the quality of life in many Tribal communities, limiting transportation for public safety and emergency response, travel to school, and travel to work. This additional investment increases maintenance for an additional 5,000 miles of BIA roads. Funding will also increase bridge maintenance and safety reviews of 250 bridges to inform prioritization, project selection, and planning to better implement construction funding available through the BIL. The estimated deferred maintenance for BIA roads and bridges is nearly \$400 million. BIA's budget includes additional

investments in Tribal communities in areas such as Tribal climate resilience, social services, housing, and land consolidation.

Public safety continues to be a top priority for Tribal leaders across the country. The elevated level of concern is coupled with emerging needs to expand services to address the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision and the needs of 31 Tribes that are eligible for but do not receive BIA public safety and justice funding. The budget includes \$651.2 million in Tribal Public Safety and Justice funding, a net total change of \$71.5 million above the 2024 CR level, to support

critical public safety needs in Indian Country. The request provides additional resources to help meet Tribal needs in policing, detention, and Tribal courts. A \$41.9 million program increase is included for Criminal Investigations and Police Services; of that amount, \$33.5 million is specifically targeted to increase the number of officers and investigators on the ground in Indian Country. The budget also includes a \$20.1 million increase for Detention and Corrections programs and maintains public safety and justice construction funding at the 2024 CR level of \$51.6 million.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The budget includes \$7.1 million across DOI bureaus to support implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The funding includes increases totaling \$2.9 million in BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, OS, and Reclamation to support and coordinate expedited repatriation and disposition of Tribal and Native Hawaiian ancestors and cultural property consistent with the final rule announced in December 2023 and effective on January 12, 2024, to revise regulations for implementing NAGPRA. These regulations provide systematic processes for returning Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony to lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs). The revised regulations streamline requirements for museums and Federal agencies, including DOI bureaus and offices, to inventory, identify, and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items in their collections and discovered on Federal and Tribal lands. These regulations also require museums and Federal agencies to consult with and receive consent before accessing, exhibiting, or researching collections that may contain Native American human remains and cultural items subject to the Act.

The final rule incorporates input from all comments, especially those from Tribes and NHOs, to the maximum extent possible. The revised regulations are as follows:

- Strengthen the authority and role of Tribes and NHOs in the repatriation process by requiring deference to the Indigenous knowledge of lineal descendants, Tribes, and NHOs.
- Require museums and Federal agencies to obtain free, prior, and informed consent from lineal descendants, Tribes, or NHOs before allowing any exhibition of, access to, or research on human remains or cultural items.

- Eliminate the category "Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains" and reset the requirements for cultural affiliation to better align the regulations with congressional intent.
- Increase transparency and reporting of holdings or collections and shed light on collections currently unreported under the existing regulation.
- Require museums and Federal agencies to consult and update inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects within 5 years of this final rule.

The 2025 budget supports bureau efforts to identify and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items in bureau museum collections and discovered on agency lands, including Tribal consultation, coordination with custodial repositories, and activities required to complete repatriation of ancestral remains and cultural items. Interior bureaus are stewards for Native American places of special meaning across the landscape and Native American human remains, cultural items, artwork, and artifacts in museum collections. Interior bureaus collectively have inventoried more than 14,000 sets of Native American ancestral remains in collections; however, the process for 2,900 ancestors and 9,400 associated funerary objects is incomplete; unreported human remains and funerary objects may exist in Federal collections in the custody of non-Federal museums and universities; and sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony have yet to be identified by Tribal representatives.

NPS administers the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants program. The 2025 budget includes \$3.4 million to maintain support for these grants, which are available to museums, Indian Tribes, and NHOs to assist in consultation, documentation, and repatriation under NAGPRA.



A student at T'is Nazbas Community School in Teec Nos Pos, AZ.

BIE Photo.

The 2025 budget also includes \$111.3 million, level with the 2024 CR amount, to support Tribal and Individual Indian Money financial functions managed by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA). BTFA was established under the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs in 2020 to house the ongoing financial trust management functions established through trust reforms carried out by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. BTFA currently serves as the financial manager for more than \$8 billion of Indian Trust Funds and provides services for 4,200 Tribal accounts and roughly 411,000 Individual Indian Money accounts. The 2025 budget continues to propose BTFA as a stand-alone bureau with critical independent functions for effective management of Indian assets and service to Indian Country. The Department held listening sessions on the future of BTFA, and the input received showed Tribes did not want to eliminate BTFA or its functions, and some Tribes would like to have expanded services from BTFA. The Department looks forward to working with Congress to ensure BTFA is fully recognized as a bureau to allow the organization to focus on its mission of serving Indian Country.

Advancing Indian Education

Indian Education programs are funded in the 2025 budget at \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$119.5 million

above the 2024 CR level, to provide a strong educational foundation for Native children to succeed. Native students face stark inequities in access to education, many of which were highlighted and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. To help address the gap, the budget invests in the day-to-day operations of BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. The budget includes \$518.1 million, an increase of \$36.5 million above the 2024 CR level, for Indian Student Equalization Program formula funds, which provide the primary support for academic activities in the classroom; instructional services; and teacher training, recruitment, and retention. The budget includes resources to operate and maintain BIE-funded schools and fully funds the estimated \$100.7 million required for Tribal Grant Support costs, which cover the administration costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. The 2025 budget also features \$7.5 million for Native language immersion programs at BIE schools.

The budget includes \$191.1 million for postsecondary schools and programs—including Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, Tribal colleges, universities, and technical colleges—and expanded Tribal scholarships and adult education programs.

At \$310.2 million in the 2025 budget, annual funding for Education Construction is \$42.3 million above the 2024 CR level. The 2025 budget also continues efforts to address BIE-funded school facilities in poor condition and deferred maintenance in the BIE school system, which totals more than 180 schools. The budget includes \$162.6 million, \$8.1 million above the 2024 CR level, for facilities operations and maintenance. An additional \$95.0 million in permanent funding for BIE school construction through the GAOA LRF is available in 2025 to support projects at two school campuses. Together, this funding will allow BIE to replace four schools in 2025 and address cost increases at schools funded in prior years.

BIE Health And Wellness

In 2023, BIE awarded an additional 5-year contract to increase access to behavioral health and wellness support for all students and staff at bureau-funded schools and programs. Initially designed to increase access to services during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Behavioral Health and Wellness Program provides virtual counseling and onsite crisis services. BIE's Behavioral Health and Wellness Program provides students and staff at all bureau-funded schools and programs with Indigenous-focused, evidence-based, and trauma-informed behavioral health and wellness support. Services are tailored to meet the unique and diverse mental, cultural, spiritual, emotional, and social needs of Indigenous communities served by BIE.

Services include tele-behavioral health counseling focused on providing short-term, solution-focused, and culturally sensitive virtual counseling; a BIE-specific 24/7 crisis hotline; and onsite crisis support. The program's clinical team is primarily staffed with Indigenous clinicians, who have direct experience serving Native communities.

Virtual and onsite crisis support provides a comprehensive and systemic approach to assisting individuals or groups with critical incidents or traumatic events. Virtual services provide a way to overcome challenges, such as limited onsite providers, minimal transportation options, long wait times, and limited scheduling options for caregivers.

The program also provides various types of technical assistance and hosts trainings to promote suicide prevention and other resiliency-focused topics. Staff at BIE-funded schools will continue to have access to training and certification for Youth Mental Health First Aid, virtual talking circles, monthly behavioral health webinars, and professional development opportunities.

Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities

Interior is taking steps across the Department to expand equity, diversity, and inclusion beyond day-to-day management policies to incorporate this concept into the delivery of DOI's missions. This commitment is consistent with the Administration's all-of-government approach to advance equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity. Interior's 2025 budget request supports the actions needed to recognize and redress inequities and to proactively advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) within the Department's workforce and program implementation. The Department seeks to ensure that everyone—no matter their background or ZIP Code—can enjoy the benefits of Interior's mission programs.

Increasing Representation and Tribal Co-Stewardship

Reflecting the Administration's commitment to accessibility and inclusion, the budget includes targeted investments to increase representation in the delivery of Interior's core missions. An example is the \$3.1 million requested in the NPS budget to support recent or potential new designations that preserve important places and tell the stories of those historically underrepresented. Through the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program, NPS recently designated three new local parks in urban areas to increase residents' opportunities to connect with the outdoors. The designations include a park in Anchorage, AK, in an area with a high concentration of low-income youth; an aging park in Moorhead, MN, in a community with a high poverty rate; and Roosevelt Park in Buffalo, NY, to address a severely deteriorated multiuse athletics field built in the 1950s in a community with a high poverty rate.

The responsibility for meeting Tribal trust responsibilities and promoting Tribal sovereignty stretches across Interior. The 2025 budget includes targeted increases to expand Tribal co-stewardship across the Department. The NPS budget includes a \$3.0 million increase to directly support Tribal participation in management of Federal lands

and waters with cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and their citizens, including sacred religious sites, burial sites, wildlife, and sources of Indigenous foods and medicines.

The budget for FWS includes increases totaling \$5.5 million to advance co-stewardship and engagement with Tribes on Indigenous knowledge research, conservation planning, and marine mammal management. Implicit in the Marine Mammal Protection Act is the realization that cooperative management of subsistence harvests between FWS and Alaska Native organizations is more likely to achieve the goals of the Act than management by a Federal agency alone. The budget provides strong support to continue to build these relationships with partners such as the Eskimo Walrus Commission and the Alaska Nannut Co-management Council, which is the FWS co-management partner for polar bears.

The NPS 2025 budget proposes \$2.5 million in dedicated funding for Tribal Heritage Grants within the Historic Preservation Fund to support Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and NHOs for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage in addition to other important ongoing Tribal programs.

The Reclamation budget includes \$29.5 million for its Native American Affairs Program, \$9.5 million above the 2024 CR level. The program supports a variety of Reclamation activities with Tribes, including technical assistance, drought assistance, the Secretary's Indian Water Rights Settlements Program, and outreach.

Strengthening Interior's Ongoing Commitment to Diversity and Equity

The Department of the Interior is committed to maintaining a diverse workforce that reflects the public we serve and sustaining an equitable and inclusive workplace environment. In 2022, the Department published its first [Equity Action Plan](#), which was updated in 2024. It outlines efforts to advance equity through all DOI operations, remove barriers to equal opportunity, and deliver resources and benefits equitably to the public. The Equity Action Plan remains a key part of Interior's efforts

to implement [Executive Order 13985](#), Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and [Executive Order 14091](#), Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, which call on Federal agencies to advance equity by identifying and addressing barriers to equal opportunity that underserved communities may face as a result of some government policies and programs.

BSEE Advances Commitment to a Diverse Workforce Through Partnerships

To better promote diversity and create paths for the next generation of leaders in the workplace, BSEE and Shorter College signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to promote information sharing, provide opportunities for students to learn about careers at BSEE, and develop relationships that support recruitment efforts.

The MOU calls for BSEE and Shorter College to establish a framework for collaboration that provides opportunities for students to learn about some of BSEE's workplace platforms, including science and technology, engineering, computer science, and mathematics. BSEE will help educate students about numerous human resource professions, administrative areas, equal employment opportunity (EEO) professions, and generalist fields.

Shorter College—a private, not-for-profit, 2-year liberal arts college in North Little Rock, AR—is also a member of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO). The college is one of the Nation's 110 Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and is the only private 2-year HBCU in the Nation.

In support of the Equity Action Plan, the 2025 budget includes program increases of \$2.8 million in OS for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution to accomplish the following:

- Support implementation of DOI's DEIA Strategic and Equity Action Plans.
- Finalize implementation of DOI's automated tracking systems for EEO complaints and Public Civil Rights Complaints and

more streamlined processing for external civil rights claims and automated legally mandated reports.

- Enhance the antidiscrimination protections provided to DOI employees and job applicants, shielding them from harassing and retaliatory conduct while continuing to ensure their equitable access to all terms, benefits, and conditions of employment.
- Continue work to improve the quality and quantity of DEIA and EEO training resources offered through the development of education materials, internal control measures, and focused instructor-led training for bureaus and offices in the EEO and DEIA communities.
- Collaborate with Special Emphasis Program Managers to coordinate departmentwide Special Emphasis Observances (e.g., People with Disabilities Program, Federal Women’s Program, and Hispanic Employment Program) so that diversity is celebrated in a consistent and uniform way across Interior.

- Provide consultation and technical assistance to departmental offices on equity, diversity, and inclusion, including, but not limited to, training; coordination of education and cultural sensitivity and awareness programs; and solutions that enable the Department to be an employer of choice and reduce and resolve workplace conflicts.
- Finalize strategies and operationalize plans to help ensure the Department is a model employer.

The 2025 budget also includes funding to coordinate and manage departmentwide Justice40 efforts to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged communities. In late 2023, the Department held three listening sessions and invited public comment to inform the development of the Department’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan.



Secretary Halaand visiting the Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument in January 2024.

DOI Photo.

Indian Economic Enterprises

In 2023, the Department of the Interior's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs announced the distribution of more than \$1.4 billion in contracts to Indian Economic Enterprises across the Department, including \$1.0 billion awarded to Indian Small Business Economic Enterprises, a historical high for the Department.

Last year, Indian Affairs announced new regulations to improve implementation of the Buy Indian Act and promote economic development opportunities in Indian Country. Through the new Buy Indian Act Information and Tools website, employees and public stakeholders can access training and stakeholder engagement and obtain information for Native American-owned businesses, providing an easily accessible way to identify and enhance the use of Native American vendors for contract opportunities under the Buy Indian initiative.

During the year, Indian Affairs awarded three smart acquisition vehicles totaling \$1.8 billion in potential award value to Indian-owned small businesses for construction, professional services, and program management consulting services. These contracts can be used by organizations across the Department and serve as important tools to continually expand the use of Native American-owned businesses.

Additional contracts awarded to Indian Economic Enterprises include the following:

- \$235.0 million for complete replacement design-build construction projects for three Bureau of Indian Education-funded schools: Chi Chil'tah Community School, Crystal Boarding School, and Tonalea Day School.
- \$58.3 million for the Oglala Dam Remediation Project to protect downstream communities and improve the overall performance of the dams. The investment uses funding from President Biden's BIL.
- \$38.0 million to address mental health and wellness needs of BIE students and staff at all BIE-funded institutions.
- \$31.0 million in architectural and engineering services for design, construction phase services, and assessments for bureau-operated facilities across Indian Affairs.

Building Agency Capacity

Interior is strengthening the Department's delivery of core programs and services for the American people. Efforts to improve Interior's workforce

and operations and better leverage technology and information are underway across the Department.

Strengthening Interior's Workforce and Infrastructure

Interior's mission activities rely on a talented and dedicated workforce; many bureau operations rely on direct public service, are located across the country, and are complex. At the end of 2023, Interior's staffing totaled 62,976 FTEs, which reflects staffing supported by annual appropriations and all other types of funding. When fully enacted, the Department's 2025 budget will support an estimated 66,240 FTEs, an increase of 1,293 FTEs from the estimated 2024 CR level. Interior continues to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talented people who will reflect the diversity and strength of the United States.

The talent and expertise of Interior's workforce are critical to the continued delivery of the agency's important missions. Interior works to ensure employee recruitment and hiring practices remain competitive and inclusive. One of the most important tools in succession planning and achieving DEIA goals is next-generation hiring—creating entry-level opportunities, including paid internships, fellowships, and conversion opportunities for student employees to permanent positions.

Interior is building its capacity for next-generation hiring by promoting and expanding existing and emerging hiring authorities, working closely with the Office of Personnel Management and OMB. Recently, the Department received approval for use of term appointments excepted beyond general time limits for work in support of the GAOA and direct-hire authority for permitting positions. The Department continues to use direct-hire authority for wildland firefighting, information technology (IT), and STEM [science, technology, engineering and math] positions. Interior also recently increased the hiring of former Public Lands Corps participants, Resource Assistant interns, Knauss Fellows, and military spouses. These programs—when combined with Schedule A hiring for persons with disabilities, Pathways internships, hiring of recent graduates, and the Presidential Management



Secretary Haaland with United States Park Police at a promotion ceremony in October 2023.

DOI Photo.

Fellowship (PMF) program—will greatly affect the Department’s ability to acquire the talent needed to achieve its mission for the next several decades.

The budget includes \$206.0 million to fully support anticipated fixed-cost increases in 2025, assuming a 2.0-percent increase in Federal salaries in 2025. The budget also includes \$412.2 million in program baseline capacity funding to reflect increased 2024 fixed-cost requirements over the 2-year budget comparison. Without full funding for these costs, Interior bureaus and offices must absorb these must-pay costs by cutting funding for program work or staffing.

In 2023, the Department released the findings of the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force in a comprehensive report with priority recommendations to strengthen Interior’s law enforcement workforce and programs. The work leading to this report began in 2021 when Secretary Haaland established a Law Enforcement Task Force led with representatives from the law enforcement programs across Interior. Their objective was to develop meaningful solutions to assist law

enforcement and communities in strengthening trust and collaboration while ushering the Nation into the next phase of community-focused law enforcement. The task force focused on ways to enhance the trust afforded to Department law enforcement officers; support their safety, health, and wellness; and ensure law enforcement programs continue to effectively provide for safe and equitable access to public lands and the free exercise of fundamental rights in public spaces. As part of the outreach efforts, the task force held listening sessions, invited public comment, engaged with Tribal stakeholders, and coordinated various internal and external questionnaires to ensure that a wide range of perspectives were included in the new recommendations.

The task force report includes 12 recommendations focused on the areas in which the findings suggest potential improvements in building and maintaining public trust; supporting officer mental health, wellness, and safety; and increasing law enforcement program effectiveness. Those recommendations build on Interior’s progress to

develop law enforcement policies that advance transparent and accountable policing practices. In October 2022, the Department announced new policies establishing clear guidelines on use-of-force standards, required law enforcement officers to use body-worn cameras, and restricted the use of no-knock warrants.

The updates were part of the Department's continuing implementation of President Biden's May 2022 [Executive Order 14074](#) on Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety.

Interior employs nearly 3,000 permanent law enforcement officers assigned to six distinct organizational units within BIA, BLM, NPS, and FWS. In addition, Reclamation employs a Security Response Force to protect its critical infrastructure. DOI's law enforcement contingent is the fourth largest among Executive Branch Departments and provides a range of duties that often extend beyond those of many traditional uniformed law enforcement officers in this country. The 2025 budget includes \$1.2 billion for law enforcement programs across Interior, \$122.5 million above the 2024 CR level. The budget features \$1.8 million across Interior to address a key Task Force recommendation: to improve mental health support within bureau law enforcement programs. The requested funding supports three mental health and wellness coordinators in NPS, two in FWS; and one each in BLM, BIA, and at the Department level.

Another key operational priority for Interior is infrastructure. Interior manages a real property portfolio valued at more than \$400 billion, consisting of more than 130,000 buildings and structures, 65,000 miles of public roads, and a wide variety of other constructed assets. Those facilities serve millions of visitors each year, provide schooling for tens of thousands of Native American children, and are places of work for more than 68,000 DOI employees. Many of Interior's infrastructure assets are priceless for their historical significance. As the steward of those assets, DOI is committed to sustaining and making the lifecycle investments in facilities that are critical to its mission.

Investing in Mission-Essential Facilities

USGS operates nearly 500 laboratories across the United States, which are critical to carrying out the USGS mission. In 2025, the budget includes an additional \$1.7 million to invest in an integrated laboratory support, training, and oversight program to strengthen USGS laboratory quality, integrity, safety, and strategic investments. This funding will address multiple areas requiring attention, implementing training, safety, biorisk management, and animal welfare standards and controls across the labs for the benefit of people and the environment. This increase will help to ensure USGS can continue to provide the highest quality laboratory science to meet its mission.

In addition, USGS proposes to invest \$66.0 million to modernize and improve the operational effectiveness of biosafety level (BSL) 3 Labs at the National Wildlife Health Center (NWHC). The NWHC is the only Federal BSL3 facility dedicated exclusively to scientific investigation and research on wildlife diseases that threaten human, animal, and environmental health. USGS will modernize the NWHC through the construction of replacement facilities to include state-of-the-art BSL3 laboratories that support research and surveillance on economically and ecologically harmful wildlife diseases.

Collectively, Interior is working to address increasing deferred maintenance across the breadth of the Department's asset portfolio. Interior's lifecycle management approach recognizes that deferred maintenance and repairs make those requirements more expensive as assets continue to deteriorate, and the Department must balance investments to ensure mission requirements are met. Beginning in 2023, Interior started using the more comprehensive Federal Real Property Profile data to report on estimating deferred maintenance because the information historically referenced from Interior's Agency Financial Report represented a subset of assets for which the Department had a financial liability. The Federal Real Property Profile includes all real property categories except those identified as excess assets.

The Department continues its evolution toward a lifecycle investment approach to help slow the growth of deferred maintenance and sustain assets in the long term. This approach includes focusing efforts on preventive and recurring maintenance and selectively targeting assets for modernization

and renewal investments. The 2025 budget includes more than \$2.7 billion for lifecycle management of real property, a decrease of \$185.8 million from the 2024 CR level.

NPS manages 429 individual units covering more than 85 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories. The NPS Facility Operations and Maintenance program maintains, protects, restores, and rehabilitates natural and cultural resources, visitor and employee facilities, and other infrastructure across the park system. The Cyclic Maintenance program is a central element of NPS efforts to curtail the growth of deferred maintenance and promote asset lifecycle management. The budget includes an additional \$5.0 million, for a total of \$193.2 million, for routine cyclic maintenance projects, which are periodic in nature and help ensure that NPS assets and resources can meet their intended design lives.

Interior's annual request for real property asset management funding is in addition to \$1.6 billion in permanent funding available to Interior in 2025 through the National Park and Public Lands LRF included in the GAOA. These funds are available to address the Department's deferred maintenance in

the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, BLM-managed lands, and BIE schools. At the end of 2024, Interior's LRF program will have initiated 327 projects touching all 50 States; Washington, DC; Puerto Rico; Guam; the Northern Mariana Islands; Midway Atoll; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. When completed, 2021–2024 projects are estimated to address \$4.8 billion of deferred maintenance, create an average of 17,000 jobs each year, and contribute an average of \$1.9 billion each year to the overall gross domestic product. The 2025 budget proposes to allocate another \$1.6 billion in GAOA project funds; the projected list of 2025 projects is provided in the appendixes.

Executing Interior's diverse mission requires a large motor vehicle fleet. The Department's motor vehicle fleet of more than 30,000 units includes approximately 12,000 alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs), including zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). The nature of DOI's mission requires a motor vehicle fleet capable of handling rugged terrain to transport Interior employees and volunteers to and from remote locations to support multiple mission activities. In addition, DOI's mission-critical vehicles are used to support and transport staff, scientific and mission-related equipment, law



Zion National Park electric bus.

NPS Photo.

enforcement, emergency response (fire equipment and ambulances), maintenance (special purpose), and collections of scientific data.

The Department continues to support the Administration's goals to transition the Federal motor vehicle fleet to clean and zero-emission vehicles. The 2025 budget includes \$13.0 million across bureaus to support the Department's transition of light-duty fleet acquisitions to ZEVs. This funding will be used to conduct fleet planning (including ZEV integration), electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) site evaluations, EVSE installation, and ZEV acquisition. The funding will also support Interior's efforts to right-size its fleet to ensure the Department has efficient, mission-capable vehicles at the right locations and with the right vehicle mix to deliver Interior's missions. Fleet planning will ensure ZEVs are integrated into the overall fleet plan, prioritizing locations and appropriate missions for deployment of those vehicles. In addition, this funding will assist Interior with adapting EVSE planning and deployment to address evolving installation requirements, such as building and fire codes, which vary by geographic region.

Fostering Continuous Improvement

The Department of the Interior works to find better ways to accomplish important mission objectives and incorporate continuous improvement and evaluation as a part of standard operations. For example, the 2025 budget proposes language that will make it easier for Interior's bureaus and offices to work collaboratively and execute agreements to achieve operating efficiencies and better accomplish results. The concept draws from existing Service First Authority for collaborations between Interior and USDA, primarily the USFS. DOI has many examples of programmatic collaboration across the agency: wildland fire management, ecosystem restoration, invasive species management, field communications, and information management coordination. Bureaus and offices across Interior are increasingly collaborating to achieve efficiencies through colocation and shared service arrangements and through less formal agreements, such as the temporary loan of a piece of equipment or staff expertise.

Nature-Based Solutions

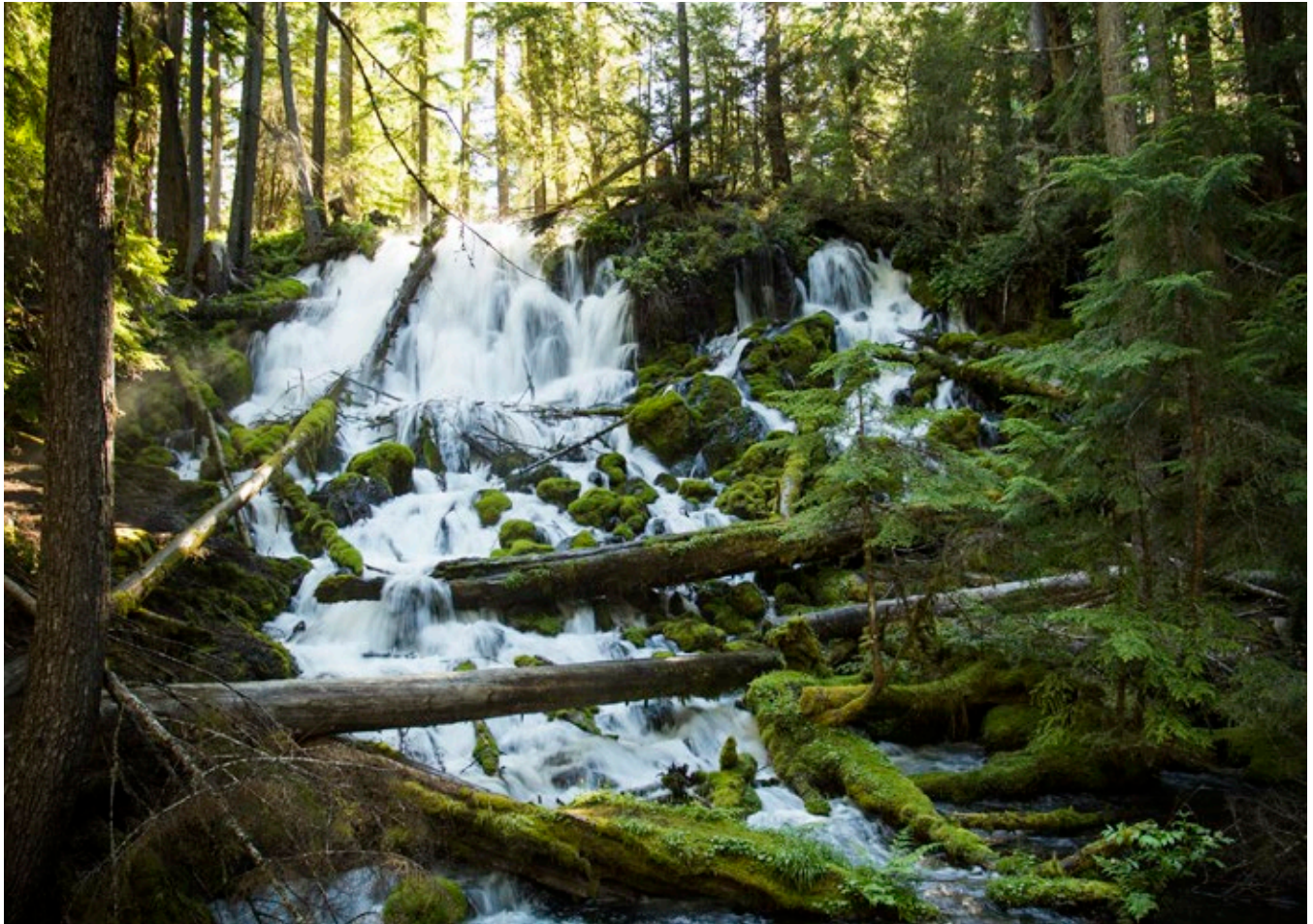
The Department of the Interior is implementing new steps to use nature-based solutions (NBS) in its efforts to tackle the climate crisis, including the launch of a new tool to make those strategies more accessible to the public. NBS use or mimic natural features or processes to improve biodiversity, strengthen resilience for disaster and hazard-risk management, support climate adaptation, and address carbon management to offset greenhouse gas emissions while also benefiting people and nature. NBS can include green infrastructure, natural infrastructure, and natural climate solutions.

In partnership with Duke University's Nicholas Institute for Energy, Environment & Sustainability, the Department released its [Nature-based Solutions Roadmap](#), an online resource that will provide the Department—and the public—guidance on the implementation of NBS. The roadmap includes implementation strategies, project-planning resources, and examples of successful projects throughout the United States.

The Department is also implementing a new policy that will strengthen the Department's ability to meet its mission in the face of a changing climate by prioritizing NBS across bureaus and offices. The policy provides land managers and decision makers with guidance on using nature-based climate solutions and will center on collaborative partnerships, equity, environmental justice, and the use of the best available evidence. FWS has two dedicated resource NBS experts in place, who have already demonstrated success in implementing these strategies. The 2025 budget includes a \$1.0 million increase to establish resource NBS experts within BLM, NPS, and BIA to help implement this policy.

The Department is prioritizing high-return, nature-based investments that connect lands and waters, promote cross-bureau collaboration, and leverage partnerships. By implementing these innovative strategies, the Department aims to ensure climate security, improve equity and address environmental justice, incorporate Indigenous knowledge into decision making, and apply evidence-based scientific approaches to predict, monitor, and assess implementation effectiveness.

Interior continues to implement key Administration management initiatives, which also focus on working better and smarter on behalf of taxpayers. Key to this venture are evidence-building activities and the use of evaluation results to inform decisions on program operations, policy, and regulations. Interior is building program evaluation capacity within the bureaus to improve the Department's



Clearwater Falls in the Umpqua National Forest, Oregon.

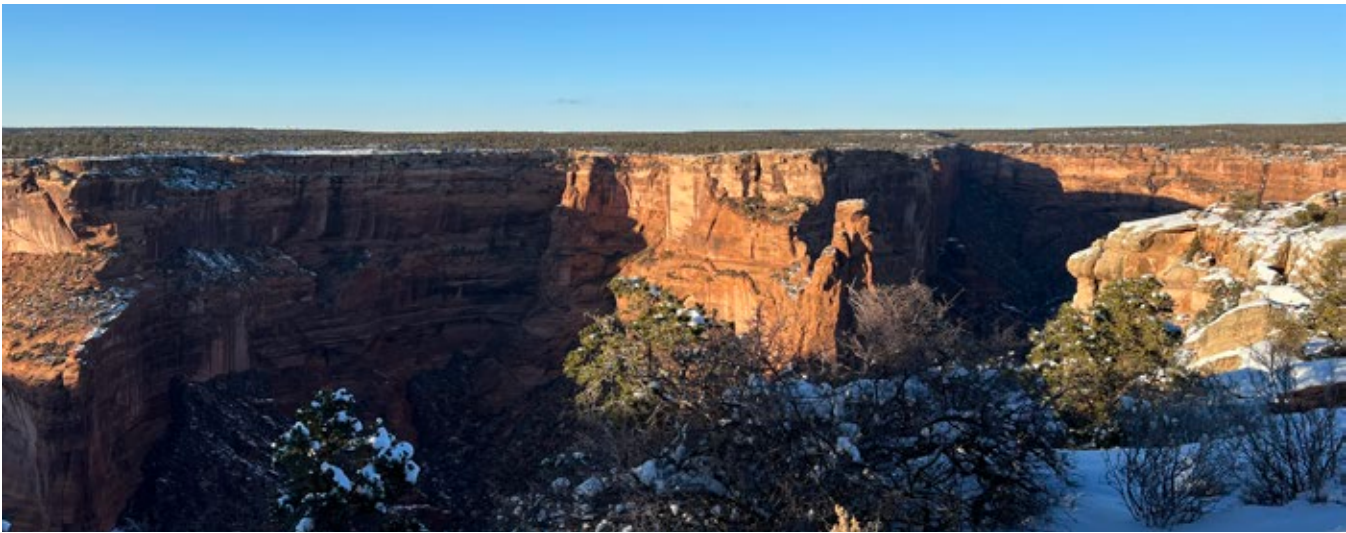
FWS Photo.

implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act of 2018. Evaluations use systematic data collection and analysis to address questions about the implementation of a program, program policy, or organizational factors surrounding a program and for organizational learning and improvement. The Department's Annual Evaluation Plan contains summary information on significant planned evaluations.

The Department is working to develop the capacity to support program evaluations and building the knowledge, skills, and abilities to conduct those activities at the Department, bureau, office, and field levels. A key success factor to improving DOI's evaluation culture is developing evaluation expertise and capacity within the evidence and evaluation community among bureaus and offices. In addition to bureau funding that supports specific bureau evaluations, the 2025 budget includes \$4.5 million in the Appropriated Working Capital Fund account to support evidence and evaluation work across the Department.

Interior is also part of the Administration's efforts to improve customer service across the Federal Government by targeting improvements in specific agency public services. The objective is to improve customer service by better understanding our customers, reducing administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize "time taxes," enhancing transparency, creating greater efficiencies across Interior, and redesigning compliance-oriented processes to improve the customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States. The 2025 budget supports the implementation of action plans targeting the following four programs within Interior identified as High-Impact Service Providers (HISPs), including a dedicated analyst to coordinate central customer experience efforts and implementation across the Department.

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Expand secure online payment functionality for fees, passes, permits, and reservations provided through the National Wildlife Refuge System.



Canyon de Chelly National Monument, AZ.

DOI Photo.

- National Park Service—Design and implement process and operational improvements on Volunteer.gov services and the NPS Mobile App to advance the NPS digital experience.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs—Identify and implement customer experience improvements in BIA’s Probate program.
- Bureau of Trust Funds Administration—Improve service delivery by reducing administrative hurdles, enhance transparency, and create efficiencies to better meet the needs of the trust beneficiaries.

Investing in Technology and Information Management

The 2025 budget includes \$57.8 million, \$3.5 million above the 2024 CR level, for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), which supports the Department’s core financial and business management requirements. The request provides for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department’s integrated FBMS system of record, mandatory technology upgrades, improved end-user training, and implementation of zero trust architecture to strengthen FBMS IT security. Modernizing Interior’s core business system helps to ensure a strong administrative backbone and is critical to the continued execution of Interior’s mission activities.

Cybersecurity remains a top priority for the Department. Malicious actors continue to present

risks to Federal systems and the Nation’s critical infrastructure. Interior continues to work to support a consistent level of assurance and risk reduction for the Department at the enterprise level. This effort will provide a solid foundation for an operationally focused enterprise cybersecurity architecture that is resilient and scalable and will allow the Department to respond rapidly to sophisticated and advanced threats.

The 2025 budget includes \$67.8 million for departmentwide cybersecurity, \$23.5 million above the 2024 CR level. This investment funds high-priority recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation, provides resources to fight emerging threats, and supports the development of an enterprise cybersecurity architecture. The increase in the 2025 budget enables foundational enterprise capability to implement zero trust principles, which require 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. Within the increase is \$5.0 million to implement a secure access service edge (SASE) solution to secure access points to meet the required zero trust security and performance standards.

The 2025 budget proposes appropriations language to establish a nonrecurring expenses fund (NEF), which will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from 2025 and subsequent years—no later than the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year of availability—to the NEF as no-year funds to

support specific purposes. The NEF will provide funding for critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments, such as IT modernization projects. Those requirements often do not coincide with the timing of the budget formulation process and are difficult to forecast. In many cases, those costs either cannot be accommodated within existing funds or are emergency requirements that would otherwise require the Department to reprogram existing funds from other priority projects.

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. ONRR is committed to efficiently and effectively implementing its modernized systems in the coming years. The office has made significant progress in implementing its Information Technology Modernization program and has determined the annual funding level can be reduced by \$10.0 million beginning in 2025 without significantly affecting the implementation schedule. The 2025 budget also includes an increase of \$4.1 million for the Department to support BIA's proposed final rule, which will transition minerals revenue management functions for the Osage Tribe to ONRR. ONRR's assumption of the full oil and gas revenue and production reporting and verification program on Osage lands will represent a significant increase in ONRR's workload across its mission activities.



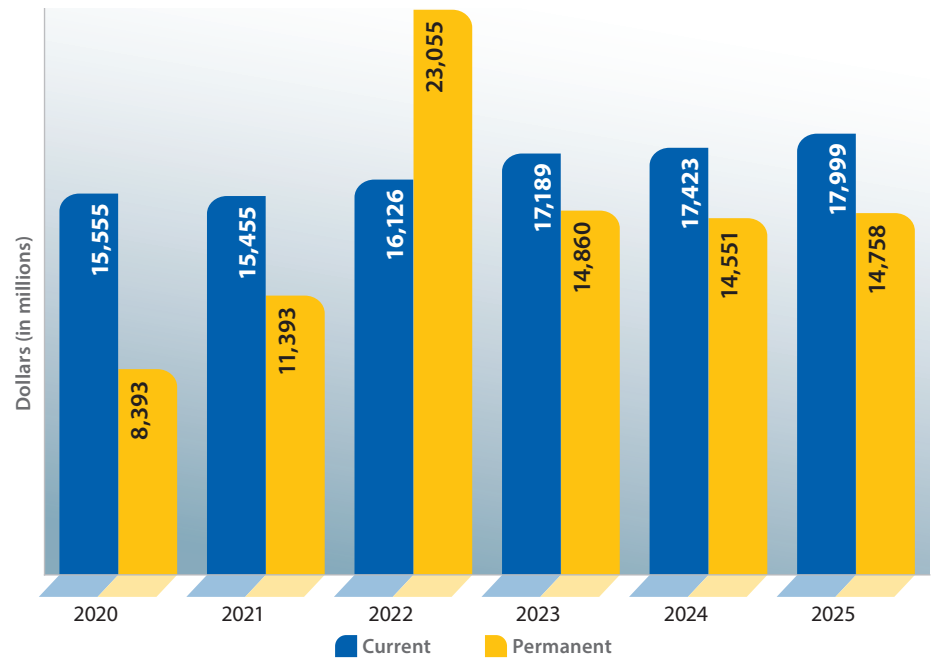
Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

FWS Photo.

The Numbers

The Department's 2025 budget request totals \$18.0 billion in current authority. Of that amount, \$16.4 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2025 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.6 billion in current appropriations. In 2025, Interior will generate receipts of \$22.3 billion.

Department of the Interior Funding



Budget Authority and Receipts

(dollar amounts in millions)

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations (w/ shifted base, w/o other supplementals and cap adjustment)	17,189	17,423	17,999	+576
Permanent Appropriations (w/o legislative proposals)	14,860	14,551	14,758	+207
TOTAL	32,049	31,974	32,757	+783
[Net discretionary BA]	[17,027]	[17,271]	[17,839]	[+568]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf	6,980	8,513	7,877	-636
Onshore Mineral Leasing	8,840	7,812	7,749	-63
Other Offsetting Receipts	4,607	4,624	4,772	+148
Other Receipts	1,821	1,936	1,908	-28
TOTAL	22,248	22,885	22,306	-579

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; more than 700 million acres of subsurface minerals; and more than 760 million acres of submerged land in five national monuments. The Department also has jurisdiction over nearly 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 429 units of the national park system, 570 national wildlife refuges, 71 fish hatcheries, and one historic fish hatchery, as well as 25 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 30 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

People—DOI has more than 68,000 employees in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 165,000 volunteers who provide more than 5.5 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$175 million per year.

Conservation—The Department provided nearly \$4.9 billion for the reclamation of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites through OSMRE's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS protects 2,367 endangered and threatened species, 1,669 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 2024 are \$22.9 billion.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States. Reclamation manages 490 dams and 294 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, including 14 percent of natural gas, 27 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, one percent of wind power, 66 percent of geothermal energy, and 8 percent of solar energy.

Visitation—Annually, more than 565 million visits are made to BLM public lands, national park units, national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians—The Department provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. BIE provides education services to 40,000 students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools. There are 101 BIA-funded corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

Department of the Interior Facts *(continued)*

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 subsurface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages more than 127,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. BTFA manages approximately \$8.8 billion of trust funds held in about 4,200 Tribal accounts and about 411,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

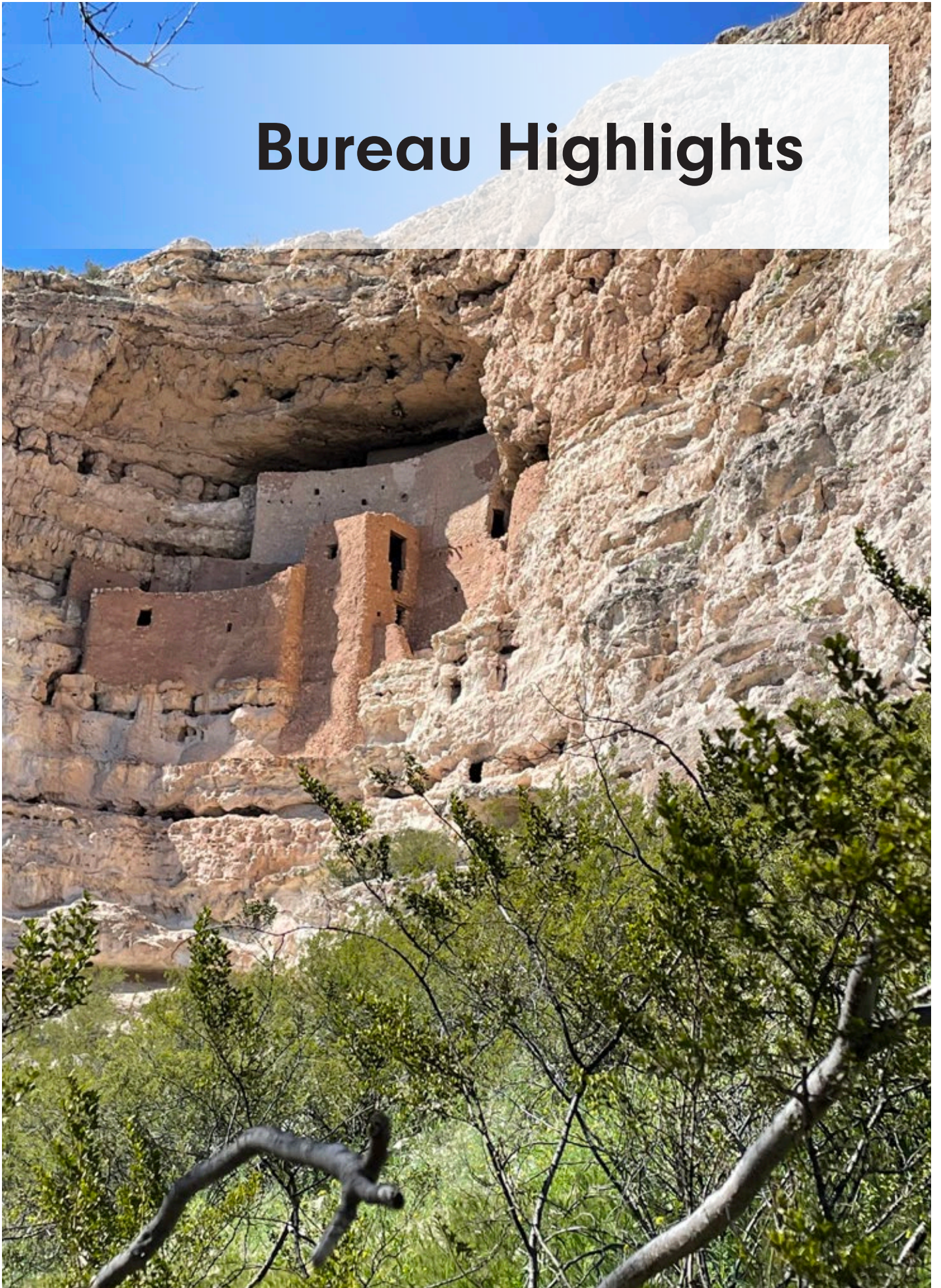
Science—Interior provides unbiased, multidisciplinary science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 11,800 streamgages and more than 3,900 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating three Earth observation satellites: the Landsat 7, 8, and 9 missions. USGS has provided Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2023, USGS distributed more than 135 million remotely sensed data products with more than 20 billion data deliveries via the commercial cloud.



Secretary Haaland (fourth from left) visits the Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site in Virginia in February 2024.

DOI Photo.

Bureau Highlights



Bureau Highlights

This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2025 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department’s budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

Fiscal Year 2025 Current Appropriations

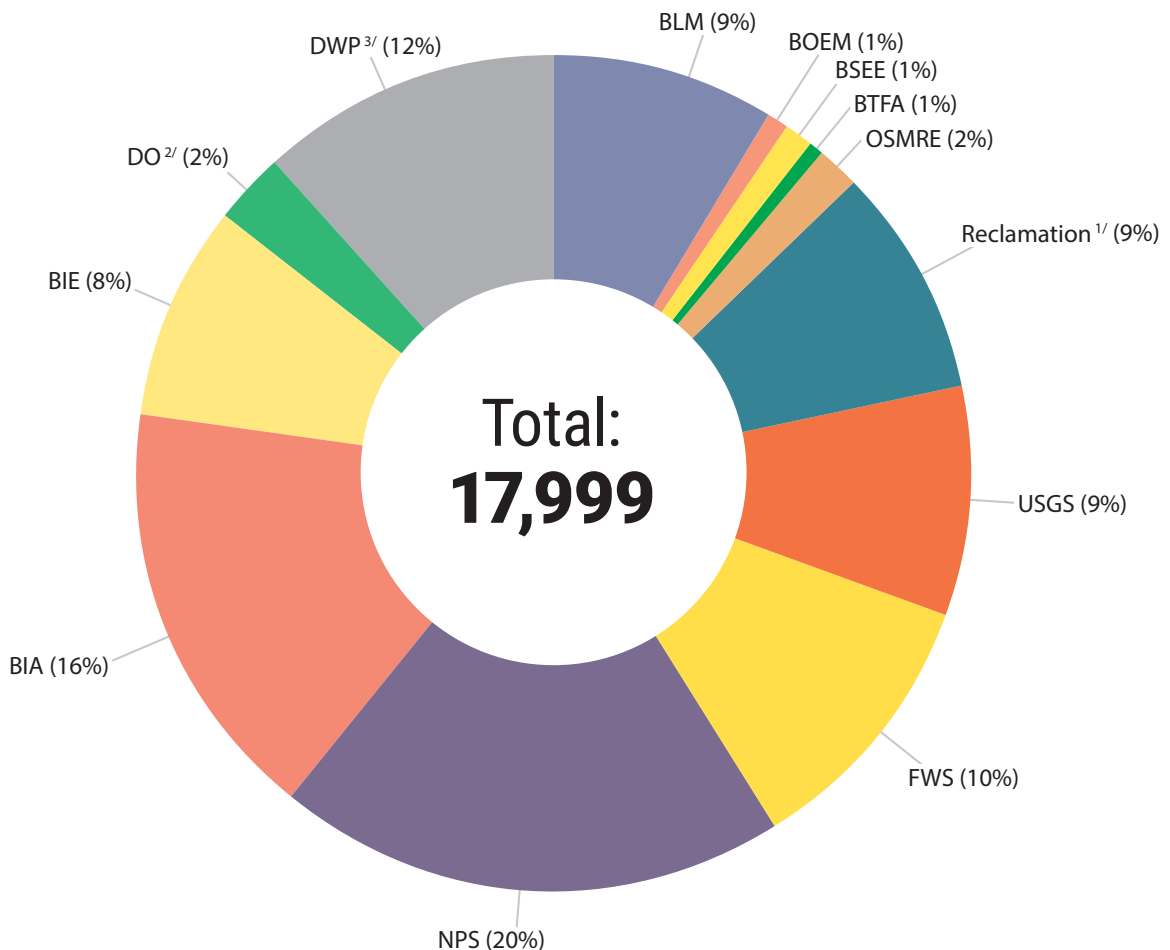
(dollar amounts in millions)

BLM	1,555	OSMRE	305	FWS	1,886	BIE	1,521
BOEM	183	Reclamation ^{1/}	1,616	NPS	3,573	DO ^{2/}	460
BSEE	170	USGS	1,578	BIA	2,942	DWP ^{3/}	2,098
BTFA	111						

^{1/} Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

^{2/} Includes Departmental Management and Offices of Insular Affairs, Solicitor, and Inspector General.

^{3/} Includes Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Energy Community Revitalization Program, Wildland Fire Management, Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Working Capital Fund, and National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.



Current Budget Authority by Bureau

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Current Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management	1,521	1,529	1,555	+27
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	183	163	183	+20
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	174	162	170	+8
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	290	290	305	+15
U.S. Geological Survey	1,497	1,497	1,578	+81
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,773	1,773	1,886	+113
National Park Service	3,473	3,472	3,573	+101
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,448	2,597	2,942	+345
Bureau of Indian Education	1,353	1,401	1,521	+119
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	111	111	111	0
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary	134	136	158	+22
Office of Insular Affairs	129	129	119	-10
Office of the Solicitor	101	101	108	+6
Office of Inspector General	67	67	76	+9
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	431	433	460	+27
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	579	635	482	-153
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	175	175	176	+1
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program	5	5	7	+2
Wildland Fire Management ^{1/}	1,095	1,093	1,280	+187
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	8	8	8	0
Working Capital Fund	112	112	135	+23
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i>	1,984	2,038	2,098	+60
Bureau of Reclamation	1,926	1,934	1,599	-335
Central Utah Project Completion Account	23	23	17	-6
Total Current Budget Authority	17,189	17,423	17,999	+576
Adjustments for Current Mandatory Accounts	-59	-67	-67	0
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets	-102	-85	-93	-8
Total Net Discretionary (w/o supplementals and cap adjustment)	17,027	17,271	17,839	+568
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (<i>cap adjustment</i>)	340	340	360	+20
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	2,001	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	2,325	2,318	2,318	0
Total Net Discretionary (w/ supplementals and cap adjustment)	21,693	19,929	20,517	+588

^{1/} Amounts include "shifted base" appropriations of \$429.0 million in the 2023 Actual and the 2024 CR, and \$831.8 million in the 2025 Request.

Total Budget Authority by Bureau^{1/}

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Total Budget Authority				
Bureau of Land Management	1,989	2,031	2,063	+31
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	183	163	183	+20
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	174	162	170	+8
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	1,477	1,498	1,584	+86
U.S. Geological Survey ^{2/3/}	1,608	1,566	1,648	+81
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ^{2/3/}	4,237	3,785	3,999	+214
National Park Service ^{2/}	6,244	4,724	4,813	+89
Bureau of Indian Affairs ^{2/3/}	2,813	2,919	3,512	+593
Bureau of Indian Education ^{2/}	1,446	1,402	1,522	+119
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	1,832	1,911	1,985	+74
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary ^{3/}	5,015	4,489	4,459	-30
Office of Insular Affairs	656	718	2,070	+1,352
Office of the Solicitor	101	101	108	+6
Office of Inspector General ^{3/}	70	70	79	+9
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i>	5,843	5,378	6,716	+1,337
National Indian Gaming Commission	27	29	31	+1
Departmentwide Programs				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	579	635	482	-153
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	175	175	176	+1
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program	5	5	7	+2
Wildland Fire Management ^{2/3/4/}	1,431	1,354	1,541	+187
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	340	340	360	+20
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	616	708	678	-30
Working Capital Fund	143	112	135	+23
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	1,687	1,836	1,884	+48
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i>	4,985	5,176	5,273	+97
Bureau of Reclamation ^{3/}	3,829	3,861	3,561	-300
Central Utah Project Completion Account	27	26	20	-5
Total Budget Authority	36,715	34,632	37,081	+2,449

^{1/} Amounts displayed in this table reflect reductions to permanent accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

^{2/} The 2023 Actual column includes \$2.0 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). More information can be found in Appendix A.

^{3/} The 2023 Actual, 2024 CR, and 2025 Request columns include \$2.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58). More information can be found in Appendix A.

^{4/} Amounts include "shifted base" appropriations of \$429.0 million in the 2023 Actual and the 2024 CR, and \$831.8 million in the 2025 Request.



Bureau of Land Management

Mission

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

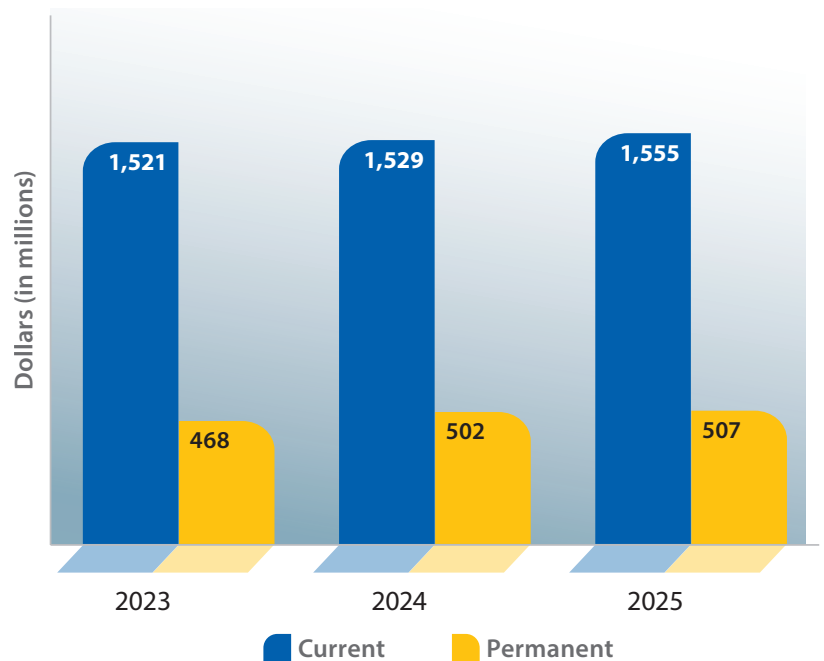
Budget Overview

The 2025 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.6 billion, \$26.7 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level. This amount includes \$1.4 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, \$26.3 million above the 2024 CR level, and \$120.8 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, \$443,000 above the 2024 CR level, which are BLM's principal operating accounts. The budget balances the fiscal constraints of the Fiscal Responsibility Act with the Administration's commitment to addressing climate change by improving landscape resilience and adaptation and supporting clean energy development on Federal lands. The request will support an estimated 9,881 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025.

Management of Lands and Resources

In Land Resources, the request for Rangeland Management is \$115.0 million, \$2.7 million above the 2024 CR level. BLM will focus on the highest priorities for ensuring land health, such as processing and renewing grazing permits in areas where adjustments will likely be needed to

BLM Funding



achieve land health standards, addressing noxious weeds, and conducting monitoring and inventory projects in high-priority areas that support landscape restoration. The request for Public Domain Forestry Management is \$11.0 million, \$213,000 above the 2024 CR level. Cultural Resources Management is funded at \$20.4 million, \$422,000 above the 2024 CR level. This amount includes a program increase of \$250,000 for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) activities—specifically, to support and coordinate expedited repatriation and disposition of Tribal ancestors' remains and cultural property to better ensure compliance with the NAGPRA rule effective on January 12, 2024.

The BLM budget includes additional funding for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management program. Most important, the budget proposes a \$15.0 million increase specifically targeted to permanent sterilization treatments to slow the growth of the on-range animal population while controlling off-range holding costs. This targeted investment will help strengthen the Bureau's broader fertility control

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Facts



- BLM was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.
- The Bureau administers more than 244 million surface acres of public land and 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estates—more land than any other Federal agency. Bureau management adhere to the multiple-use and sustained-yield obligations under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which includes development of renewable and conventional energy resources; solid mineral exploration and development; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; fish and wildlife conservation; and conservation and protection of natural, historical, cultural, paleontological, and other important and sensitive resources on public lands.
- BLM's National Conservation Lands include 30 national monuments, 25 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 263 wilderness areas.
- In 2023, with 9,633 FTEs and 21,627 volunteers, BLM worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.

efforts, which also include the application of appropriate vaccines and gelding. The 2025 request of \$170.9 million, which represents a total increase of \$23.0 million over the 2024 CR level, also includes a program increase of \$5.6 million to help offset the rising cost of caring for excess wild horses and burros in off-range corrals and pastures because the overall cost of feed and associated services continues to increase. BLM will continue to aggressively pursue program improvements to manage the significant program challenges more effectively. BLM is committed to managing healthy herds on healthy lands, in accordance with existing laws and regulations. However, as land health continues to deteriorate in the face of a changing climate, appropriate management becomes increasingly difficult—prolonged drought, more expansive fires, and an influx of invasive species are changing water and forage availability and negatively impacting herd health. To address these growing challenges, BLM would like to work with Congress to identify appropriate tools that might benefit WHB management and land health and potentially limit future increases in program costs.

The 2025 budget proposes \$59.9 million for Aquatic Resources, \$1.6 million above the 2024 CR level, and \$153.4 million for Wildlife Habitat Management, \$4.4 million above the 2024 CR level. The request reflects a significant step forward in the implementation of the National

Seed Strategy (NSS) and BLM's critical role in the strategy. It includes an increase of \$1.2 million to establish the National Interagency Seed and Restoration Center and \$749,000 to establish an Ecoregional Seed Hub. These resources support governmentwide native seed work and complement substantial funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) in support of a broader DOI National Seed Strategy Keystone Initiative. The DOI 2025 budget request also includes funding in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including funding for FWS to establish and manage a second Ecoregional Seed Hub and funding in both the FWS and BIA budgets to address gaps in restoration knowledge at a cohesive national level. The availability and management of native seeds is a linchpin for the success of BLM's landscape restoration projects and is critical to ensuring the durability of the Administration's strong investments in land health and conservation. The Bureau's 2025 request also includes a program increase of \$500,000 to support BLM's use of nature-based solutions that will help BLM-managed landscapes adapt to climate change. These solutions use or mimic natural features or processes to improve biodiversity, strengthen resilience for disaster- and hazard-risk management, support climate adaptation, and address carbon management. BLM will establish two experts to support training and implementation

of the nature-based solutions strategies. The 2025 budget for Wildlife Habitat Management includes a program reduction of \$3.5 million. The budget prioritizes protecting funding for Sage-Grouse Conservation, Plant Conservation and Restoration, and the Wildlife Conservation program components and includes a \$3.0 million reduction in the Threatened and Endangered Species Management component.

In Recreation Management, the budget proposes \$19.7 million for Wilderness Management, \$443,000 above the 2024 CR level, and includes a program reduction of \$930,000, which will result in reduced monitoring activities. The budget includes \$61.5 million for Recreation Resources Management, \$5.9 million above the 2024 CR level. This includes a \$1.0 million program increase to improve access and protection of recreational and natural resources

and enhance the overall recreational experience. The request also includes a program increase of \$1.0 million for MAPLand Act implementation to achieve the Act's goal of clarifying and improving access to public lands by digitizing and modernizing information about property boundaries, easements, and regulations, which will benefit numerous public land users.

The Energy and Minerals Management budget reflects the critical role BLM plays in supporting the Administration's goal of transitioning to a clean energy economy. The budget request for Renewable Energy is \$53.1 million, \$12.1 million above the 2024 CR level. That amount includes a program increase of \$10.6 million to build capacity and take other steps to effectively and expeditiously address the growing demand for renewable energy development and associated transmission



Boating down Idaho's South Fork of the Snake River.

BLM Photo.

infrastructure on public lands. Demand has been on an upward trajectory and is anticipated to surge further as a result of incentives included in the IRA. The funding increase will help BLM to build out staffing capacity in its Renewable Energy Coordinating Offices to accelerate clean energy permitting and planning and undertake additional planning efforts to support expanded responsible development.

Funding in the budget includes \$115.8 million for Oil and Gas Management, \$3.0 million above the 2024 CR level, which reflects the important work BLM continues to perform managing oil and gas resources on public lands. A proposed reduction of \$6.2 million in funding for Alaska legacy wells leaves \$23.4 million in base funding for BLM to continue making progress addressing legacy well sites on Alaska's North Slope.

Oil and Gas Inspection Activities are funded in the 2025 budget at \$51.0 million, \$618,000 more than the 2024 CR level. The requested increase will enhance overall program capacity to better ensure production accountability and other program objectives. The budget also proposes to shift the cost of the program from appropriations to inspection fees, allowing for a reduction of \$51.0 million in BLM's discretionary request. The proposal supports Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies that may slow our Nation's transition to greater clean energy development.

The request for Coal Management is \$16.8 million, \$172,000 above the 2024 CR level. The program will continue to focus on implementing changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to comply with Executive Orders 13990 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis) and 14008 and associated directives.

For Alaska Conveyance, the budget request is \$28.9 million, \$2.8 million below the 2024 CR level. A program reduction of \$4.0 million will slow the pace of land transfers and associated work. The request for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty

Management is \$61.5 million, \$3.4 million above the 2024 CR level.

In Resource Protection and Maintenance, the budget proposes \$30.0 million for Law Enforcement, \$1.4 million above the 2024 CR level. The request includes a program increase of \$250,000 to support a Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator to ensure that supportive resources are available for officer mental health, wellness, and safety by establishing the organizational standards and assets for a healthy career in DOI law enforcement. Similar positions are proposed for other DOI law enforcement programs. The position will focus on the development and acquisition of resources in support of early intervention, Critical Incident Stress Management, and officer resiliency. This proposal supports the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force recommendation that the Department proactively support the mental health, wellness, and resiliency of all DOI law enforcement officers from recruitment to retirement.

The request for the Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program is \$58.4 million, \$1.3 million above the 2024 CR level, which reflects a program reduction of \$263,000. BLM will continue to focus on the highest priority abandoned mine lands and hazardous waste issues, in coordination and cooperation with State, Federal, and Tribal agencies and other partners.

For Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements, the budget proposes \$36.1 million, \$4.1 million above the 2024 CR level. The request includes program increases of \$2.1 million to support the transition to a zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) fleet, including the necessary charging infrastructure and a ZEV coordinator position. The budget also includes an increase of \$1.4 million for deferred maintenance projects. The request for Annual Maintenance is \$40.9 million, \$3.3 million below the 2024 CR level.

To fund the Mining Law Administration program, the budget proposes \$42.7 million, an increase of \$3.0 million over the 2024 CR level. The amount is fully offset by revenue from mining claim

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act

Working Together to Preserve the Sage-Steppe Biome

In February 2024, DOI announced establishment of a Sagebrush Keystone Initiative (Sage KI). With its many partners invested in the values present in the sage-steppe biome, DOI has identified landscapes in the biome where multiple Interior bureaus can co-invest restoration funding, building upon existing partnerships to collectively target conservation and restoration actions.

Investment from BLM and other partners in Sagebrush Collaborative Restoration Landscapes will focus on defending the core to protect and grow the remaining intact, healthy sagebrush habitat using the Sagebrush Conservation Design (SCD), which was coproduced by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, BLM, other Interior bureaus, and other stakeholders.

With the announcement of the Sage KI, the Department dedicated an immediate \$7 million to these landscapes through the BIL Ecosystem Restoration program. Other BIL and IRA funding, including IRA funding for BLM Restoration Landscapes and BIL funding provided to FWS for sage-grouse conservation, will support restoration work in these landscapes.

This work is a product of implementing the Department's Restoration and Resilience Framework, which seeks targeted and coordinated actions across bureaus and offices to drive transformational restoration outcomes. As the largest land manager in the sagebrush biome, BLM is leading the coordination of shared opportunities to pool, focus, and optimize resources to protect and grow remaining, healthy, intact areas. The nonregulatory Sagebrush Collaborative Restoration Landscapes represent areas where BLM and other sage-steppe biome stakeholders can accelerate existing partnerships to address major threats to the system and make a bigger impact than they could alone.

Advancing the National Seed Strategy

The BIL is investing \$1.4 billion for Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience, with funding directed to implement revegetation efforts and the National Seed Strategy across DOI and USDA. The NSS is also supported by IRA funding and regular appropriations. To coordinate the implementation of the National Seed Strategy as part of BIL and leverage its historic investment, DOI launched a Keystone Initiative (KI) focused on the NSS KI in March 2023. DOI assembled a group of specialists and managers from across

the Department and tasked that team with developing an action plan that would operationalize the NSS and be responsive to the recommendations in the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report while considering the objectives of the NSS and its Business Plan. Through a deliberative and collaborative process, in December 2023, the NSS KI Team completed an action plan that identifies eight foundational, priority actions, including, for example, creating and supporting the National Interagency Seed and Restoration Center; developing DOI ecoregional plant material hubs; enhancing coordination to improve the seed supply chain; and inventorying, strategically augmenting, and improving existing seed storage and distribution facilities.



BLM employee collecting native seeds in California.

BLM Photo.

maintenance and location fees. The additional funding will support BLM’s implementation of the Administration’s priorities regarding critical mineral sourcing and supply chains by enhancing BLM’s capacity for reviewing and approving mining plans of operation and conducting inspections and by advancing recommendations issued in September 2023 by the Interior-led Interagency Working Group on Mining Laws, Regulations, and Permitting (IWG). The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to implement comprehensive mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental, and labor standards and believes the IWG report provides a valuable resource to inform and guide this work.

National Conservation Lands is funded at \$65.8 million, \$4.2 million above the 2024 CR level, including \$54.6 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NM/NCA) and \$11.2 million for National Scenic and Historic Trails. The NM/NCA request includes a program increase of \$995,000 to enhance management and operational capacity. The additional funds will help ensure that BLM can provide funding to all NM/NCA units for public safety and conservation, protection, and restoration of the resources, objects, and values identified in NM/NCA designating language.

The request for Workforce and Organizational Support is \$190.1 million, \$14.3 million above the 2024 CR level, including \$59.2 million for Administrative Support, \$103.8 million for Bureauwide Fixed Costs, and \$27.1 million for Information Technology Management.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

The 2025 budget request for the Oregon and California Grant Lands account is \$120.8 million, \$443,000 above the 2024 CR level. The request includes a program reduction of \$5.4 million in the Western Oregon Resources Management program, which will reduce forest treatments geared toward mitigating climate change.

Fixed Costs

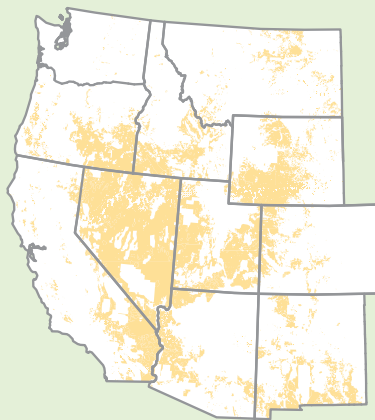
Fixed costs of \$32.1 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$49.8 million for baseline capacity, which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in 2024. This request in combination with the 2025 fixed costs will allow BLM to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Over the past 5 years, BLM has...

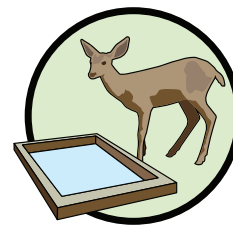
Removed or modified more than **1,250 miles** of fencing to improve big game migration and movement



Improved more than **3 million acres** of big game habitat, with more than **1 million acres** located in State-identified migration corridors



Installed or maintained more than **1,150 water developments** for use by big game animals and other wildlife



SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Management of Lands and Resources	5,320	1,368,969	5,396	1,395,249	+76	+26,280
Oregon and California Grant Lands	626	120,334	611	120,777	-15	+443
Range Improvements	23	9,430	23	9,430	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (<i>indefinite</i>)	147	37,687	147	34,787	0	-2,900
SCDF Offset	0	-37,687	0	-34,787	0	+2,900
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>indefinite</i>)	91	30,000	91	30,000	0	0
Subtotal, Current	6,207	1,528,733	6,268	1,555,456	+61	+26,723
Permanent						
Management of Lands and Resources	8	0	4	0	-4	0
Working Capital Fund	34	0	35	0	+1	0
Land Acquisition	23	73,877	23	78,236	0	+4,359
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	0	43,620	0	64,506	0	+20,886
Permanent Operating Funds						
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	12	4,300	12	4,300	0	0
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	44	40,485	32	17,381	-12	-23,104
Lincoln County Land Sales	6	1,479	6	1,459	0	-20
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	0	5	0	5	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	1	850	1	850	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	236	58,168	220	55,582	-16	-2,586
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	101	26,943	98	28,000	-3	+1,057
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	41	246,845	61	251,074	+20	+4,229
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts	0	19	0	48	0	+29
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	17	4,162	18	4,009	+1	-153
White Pine County Special Account, 85% Federal Share	0	19	0	78	0	+59
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	458	383,275	448	362,786	-10	-20,489
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	4	1,650	4	1,650	0	0
Helium Fund	18	45,184	21	79,125	+3	+33,941
Offsetting Collections	0	-45,184	0	-79,125	0	-33,941
Subtotal, Permanent	545	502,422	535	507,178	-10	+4,756
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	2,657	0	2,696	0	+39	0
Reimbursable	368	0	382	0	+14	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	3,025	0	3,078	0	+53	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	9,777	2,031,155	9,881	2,062,634	+104	+31,479

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Land Resources				
Rangeland Management.....	112,340	112,340	115,020	+2,680
Public Domain Forest Management.....	10,814	10,814	11,027	+213
Cultural Resources Management.....	20,026	20,026	20,448	+422
Wild Horse and Burro Management.....	147,888	147,888	170,917	+23,029
Subtotal, Land Resources.....	291,068	291,068	317,412	+26,344
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources				
Aquatic Resources.....	58,247	58,247	59,865	+1,618
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	148,938	148,938	153,359	+4,421
Subtotal, Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources.....	207,185	207,185	213,224	+6,039
Recreation Management				
Wilderness Management.....	19,216	19,216	19,659	+443
Recreation Resources Management.....	55,550	55,550	61,484	+5,934
Subtotal, Recreation Management.....	74,766	74,766	81,143	+6,377
Energy and Minerals Management				
Oil and Gas Management.....	112,873	112,873	115,841	+2,968
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	50,402	50,402	51,020	+618
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program.....	163,275	163,275	166,861	+3,586
Coal Management.....	16,609	16,609	16,781	+172
Other Mineral Resources Management.....	13,466	13,466	14,438	+972
Renewable Energy.....	40,983	40,983	53,089	+12,106
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management.....	234,333	234,333	251,169	+16,836
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska Conveyance.....	31,654	31,654	28,859	-2,795
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management.....	58,160	58,160	61,543	+3,383
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management.....	89,814	89,814	90,402	+588
Communication Site Management				
Communication Site Management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Communication Site Management</i>	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Communication Site Management.....	0	0	0	0
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource Management Planning.....	69,029	69,029	71,615	+2,586
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.....	28,568	28,568	29,975	+1,407
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	57,166	57,166	58,444	+1,278
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	154,763	154,763	160,034	+5,271

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost	44,180	44,180	40,881	-3,299
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	32,007	32,007	36,082	+4,075
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	76,187	76,187	76,963	+776
National Conservation Lands				
National Conservation Lands	61,599	61,599	65,839	+4,240
Subtotal, National Conservation Lands	61,599	61,599	65,839	+4,240
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Administrative Support	56,305	56,305	59,175	+2,870
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,515	92,515	103,811	+11,296
Information Technology Management	26,934	26,934	27,097	+163
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	175,754	175,754	190,083	+14,329
Mining Law Administration				
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	42,696	+3,000
<i>Offsetting Collections—Mining Law Administration</i>	-39,696	-39,696	-42,696	-3,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	0	0	0	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Oil & Gas Inspection Fees</i>	0	0	-51,020	-51,020
Congressionally Directed Spending	3,500	3,500	0	-3,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,368,969	1,368,969	1,395,249	+26,280

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	369	369	391	+22
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	1,887	1,887	2,009	+122
Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System	817	817	864	+47
Western Oregon Resources Management	106,138	106,138	105,795	-343
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	11,123	11,123	11,718	+595
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	120,334	120,334	120,777	+443

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,430	9,430	9,430	0

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Adopt-a-Horse Program	1,514	550	550	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	1,093	290	290	0
Copy Fee Account	474	720	720	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	0	1,000	1,000	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	1,565	3,417	3,417	0
Recreation Cost Recovery	4,358	3,600	700	-2,900
Repair of Damaged Lands	31,999	3,910	3,910	0
Rights of Way Processing	28,384	21,100	21,100	0
Timber Contract Expenses	94	100	100	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	2,289	3,000	3,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	71,770	37,687	34,787	-2,900
<i>Offsetting Collections—Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures</i>	-71,770	-37,687	-34,787	+2,900
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc)	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	22,093	30,000	30,000	0



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

Mission

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) manages the development of the Nation’s offshore energy, mineral, and geological resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

Budget Overview

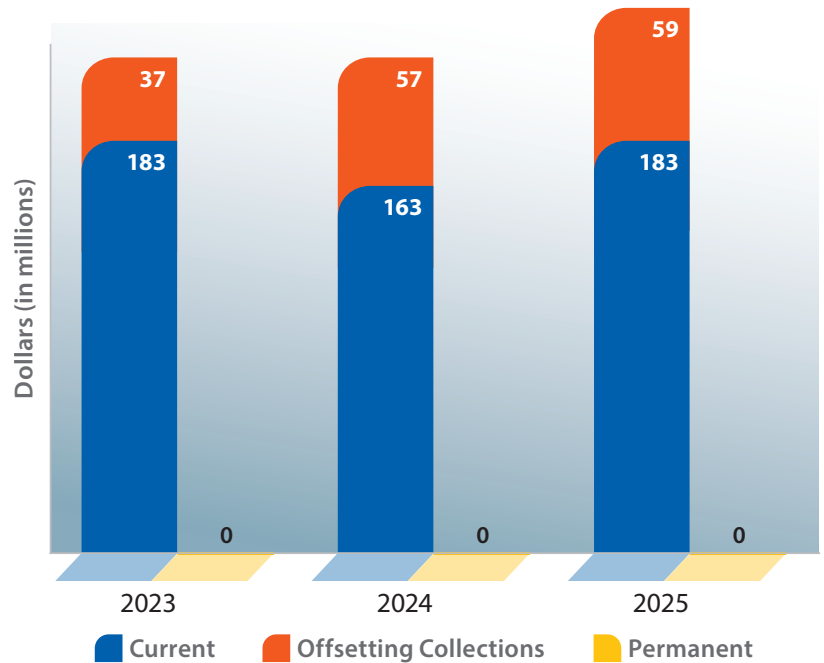
The 2025 budget includes \$242.0 million for BOEM programs, \$22.1 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level, including \$183.4 million in current appropriations and \$58.6 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and cost recovery fees. BOEM estimates staffing will total 681 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025.

Ocean Energy Management

BOEM’s 2025 budget includes the resources necessary to advance the Nation’s rapid transition to a clean energy future. The request for BOEM’s Ocean Energy Management activities includes renewable energy, conventional energy, marine minerals, environmental studies and analysis, and executive direction.

Renewable energy activities are funded at \$52.0 million, \$9.2 million above the 2024 CR level, to advance the development of a job-creating offshore wind energy industry along with other renewable energy sources, such as wave and current energy, on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The request supports the development of offshore leasing opportunities along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Gulf of Mexico.

BOEM Funding



The budget requests an increase of \$4.7 million to enhance and increase engagement and consultation with Tribes and to work with U.S. territories to consider traditional cultural priorities in a meaningful way as BOEM identifies additional wind energy areas. BOEM will continue environmental and compliance work; competitive leasing actions; review of site assessment plans and construction and operations plans; conferring with State and local governments, Federal agencies, ocean users, and other stakeholders; and consultation with Tribes. In addition, BOEM requests an increase of \$2.2 million to support the information technology and administrative needs associated with its expanding role and contributions toward the Administration’s clean energy, climate change resilience and restoration, and conservation efforts. Collectively, the request supports the Administration’s goal of deploying 30 gigawatts (GW) of offshore wind capacity by 2030, which will drive job creation, and 15 GW of floating offshore wind capacity by 2035.

- Offshore Federal oil and gas production in 2023 reached approximately 674.4 million barrels of oil and 795.9 million cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of Mexico. In FY 2023, offshore conventional energy activity generated \$434.5 million in bonuses, \$120.4 million in rent, and \$6.5 billion in royalties.
- In FY 2023, BOEM held the first offshore wind lease sale offshore California, which generated more than \$757 million in revenue for the U.S. Treasury, and on August 29, 2023, BOEM held the first offshore wind energy lease sale in the Gulf of Mexico, which brought in \$5.6 million.
- BOEM's Renewable Energy Research continues to contribute to the growing body of scientific knowledge on the marine environment and informs BOEM's decision making regarding renewable energy planning, leasing, and development efforts.

The rapid growth in demand for developing wind energy resources along the Atlantic coast and the growing demand for OCS sand resources to support coastal resilience projects demonstrate a critical need to establish an Atlantic Regional Office in 2025. The presence of an Atlantic Regional Office will foster greater consistency, collaboration, and accountability, improving service to industry, partners, Tribes, and stakeholders; innovating and aligning BOEM's workforce and operations to meet current and future energy and minerals needs; and driving results by better connecting front-line employees with all members of Atlantic coastal communities.

As of February 1, 2024, BOEM manages 2,241 active oil and gas leases covering more than 12.0 million acres of the OCS. Approximately 75 percent of these leases are not yet in production. The producing OCS leases account for about 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production. The 2025 budget proposes \$67.5 million for conventional energy development, \$6.0 million above the 2024 CR level. These funds support the effective management of offshore oil and gas development activities, including—

- overseeing exploration, development, and production activities;
- ensuring adequate financial assurances from offshore operators for decommissioning liability and risk management;
- implementing the 2024–2029 National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program;

- estimating inventories of oil and gas reserves;
- conducting economic analyses and resource evaluation;
- ensuring fair market value; and
- identifying and delineating appropriate boundaries and legal descriptions.

To support the Administration's goal to address the climate crisis and reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, BOEM requests \$1.0 million to establish a dedicated Offshore Carbon Sequestration Program that will help ensure offshore geological storage of carbon dioxide is administered in a safe and effective manner while also adhering to congressional direction in the Inflation Reduction Act. This request includes \$263,000 for emerging environmental analysis needs to support offshore carbon sequestration.

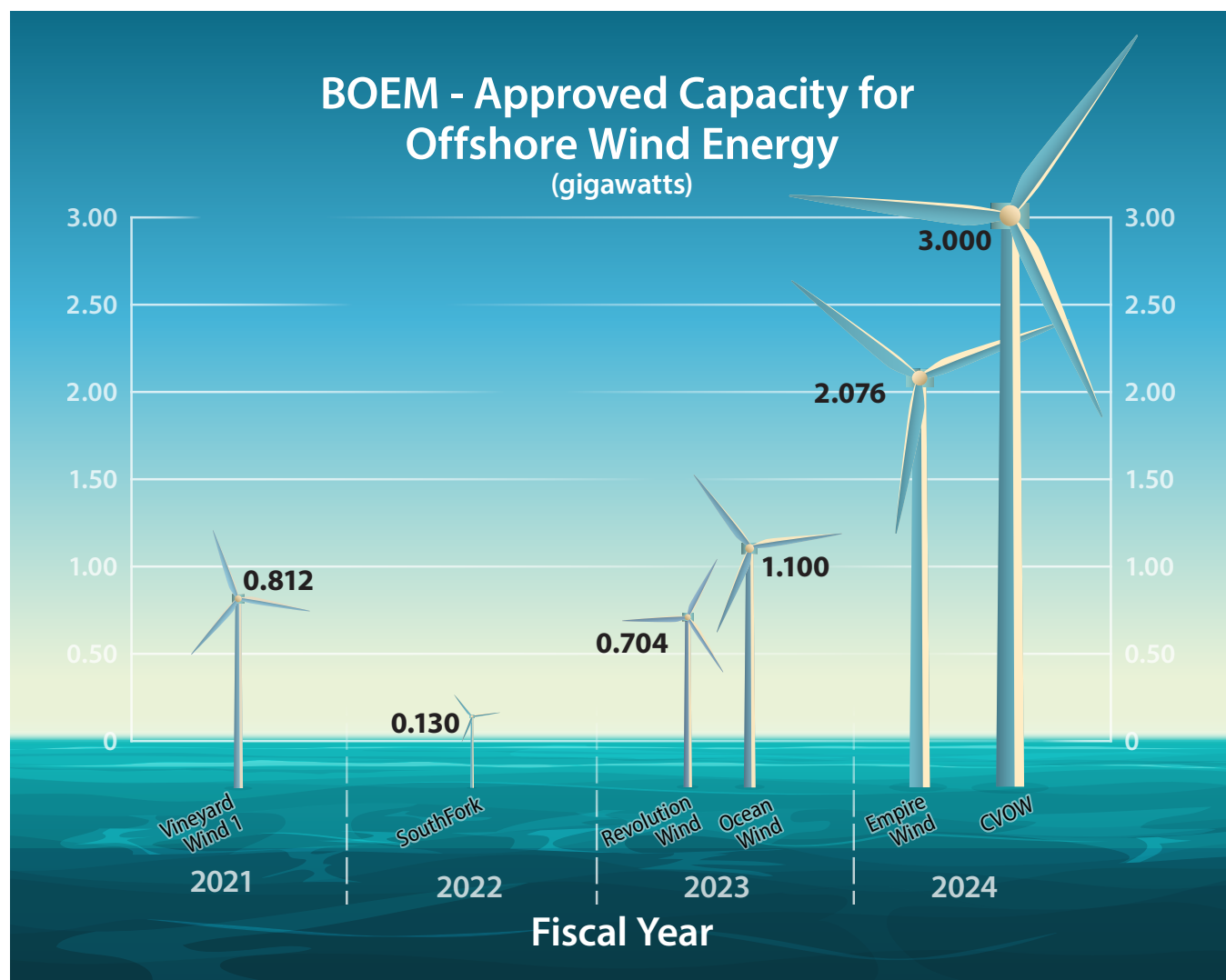
The 2025 budget proposes \$14.8 million to support BOEM's marine minerals activities, \$462,000 above the 2024 CR level, which will help foster climate change resilience and restoration while supporting conservation partnerships. BOEM has permitted access to nearly 193 million cubic yards of OCS sediment for shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration projects along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. These projects protect coastlines, people, and property from storm surges during severe weather events, which have become more frequent due to climate change. In 2025, BOEM will continue building the National Offshore Critical Mineral Inventory to centralize information about potential OCS critical mineral resources and

environmental conditions associated with critical mineral-bearing deposits.

BOEM’s environmental program ensures that environmental protection is a primary consideration in BOEM’s decision making. BOEM’s environmental assessments and studies are critical to the successful management of offshore energy and mineral resources. Scientific studies inform management of offshore energy and mineral resources in an environmentally and economically responsible manner. BOEM’s Environmental Programs budget activity plays a critical role in enabling research, partnership, and collaborative efforts to advance scientific knowledge and providing environmental safeguards for development of renewable energy, oil and gas, and non-energy minerals and the future sub-seabed

storage of carbon dioxide. The 2025 request includes \$86.7 million, \$4.4 million above the 2024 CR level. BOEM also uses the information collected to inform environmental reviews and engagement with Tribes, States, and natural resource agencies. Requested resources will expand meaningful partnerships with Tribes to better steward Tribal expertise and Indigenous knowledge and ensure that Tribal governments play an integral role in decision making related to the management of DOI lands and resources.

The 2025 budget requests \$21.0 million for Executive Direction, \$2.1 million above the 2024 CR level, which supports BOEM-wide leadership, direction, management, coordination, communication strategies, outreach, and regulatory development. BOEM’s budget proposes two FTEs



for its Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights to advance the work of its Justice, Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Committee and establish an equal employment opportunity program to ensure leadership capacity to holistically advance all aspects of those values.

The 2025 request continues to propose language to establish a new Treasury account allowing BOEM to separate funds from the collection of forfeitures (of bonds or other securities) and bankruptcy distributions or settlements (associated with failure to perform or noncompliance) from appropriations in its main operating account in the Treasury. To accomplish this undertaking, BOEM would require new authority to transfer such funds, current and future, to the new Treasury account. Additional authority is needed to transfer funds to and from the new

account for the collection and administration of funds specific to decommissioning activities. The request also proposes to amend BOEM's appropriations language to provide flexibility in the implementation of grant authority and cooperative agreement authority to recipients to elect to use or forgo a matching component, depending on their respective purposes and associated parameters.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$4.6 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$7.2 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 BOEM to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



An oil and gas facility in the Gulf of Mexico.

BOEM Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management	666	162,992	681	183,434	+15	+20,442
Subtotal, Current	666	162,992	681	183,434	+15	+20,442
Offsetting Collections	0	56,968	0	58,611	0	+1,643
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (w/oc)	666	219,960	681	242,045	+15	+22,085

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Conventional Energy				
Appropriation	56,420	50,145	55,588	+5,443
Offsetting Collections	5,067	11,342	11,893	+551
Subtotal, Conventional Energy	61,487	61,487	67,481	+5,994
Renewable Energy				
Appropriation	38,349	35,737	44,682	+8,945
Offsetting Collections	4,469	7,081	7,323	+242
Subtotal, Renewable Energy	42,818	42,818	52,005	+9,187
Marine Minerals				
Appropriation	13,143	12,636	13,007	+371
Offsetting Collections	1,240	1,747	1,838	+91
Subtotal, Marine Minerals	14,383	14,383	14,845	+462
Environmental Programs				
Appropriation	59,438	50,085	53,928	+3,843
Offsetting Collections	22,935	32,288	32,807	+519
Subtotal, Environmental Programs	82,373	82,373	86,735	+4,362
Executive Direction				
Appropriation	16,050	14,389	16,229	+1,840
Offsetting Collections	2,849	4,510	4,750	+240
Subtotal, Executive Direction	18,899	18,899	20,979	+2,080
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	183,400	162,992	183,434	+20,442
Total Offsetting Collections	36,560	56,968	58,611	+1,643
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc)	219,960	219,960	242,045	+22,085



Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible exploration, development, and production of America’s offshore energy resources through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement.

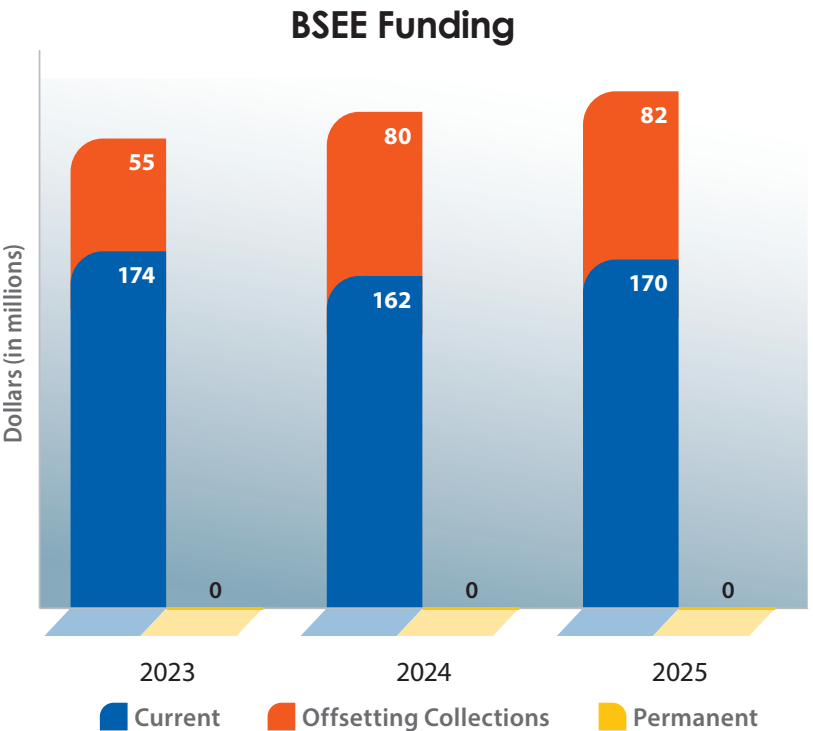
Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request for BSEE is \$252.6 million, \$10.9 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level, including \$170.4 million in current appropriations and \$82.2 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. BSEE estimates staffing will total 938 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025, including 125 FTEs that are fully reimbursed from other accounts to provide departmentwide shared services.

Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

The 2025 budget request includes \$237.5 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, \$10.9 million above the 2024 CR level, consisting of \$155.3 million in appropriated funds, \$32.4 million in offsetting rental receipt and cost recovery collections, and \$49.8 million in inspection fee collections.

Underpinning its regulatory oversight and enforcement mission are BSEE’s efforts to drive and support continual improvement in safety, environmental protection, and responsible offshore



resource conservation. BSEE pursues those efforts through data and risk analysis, safety improvement initiatives, research, regulatory development and maintenance, standards development, stakeholder engagement, policy development and oversight, and emerging technology evaluation.

The 2025 request enables BSEE to continue strengthening oversight, regulatory, and research capabilities on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) by building and sustaining staff capabilities. Funds will be used to recruit, train, and retain expert engineers, geoscientists, inspectors, and employees in other disciplines to support the implementation of BSEE’s regulatory oversight responsibilities. BSEE will continue outreach and dialogue with stakeholders from academia, industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other governmental agencies to enhance the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, regulatory gaps, real-time monitoring capabilities, and



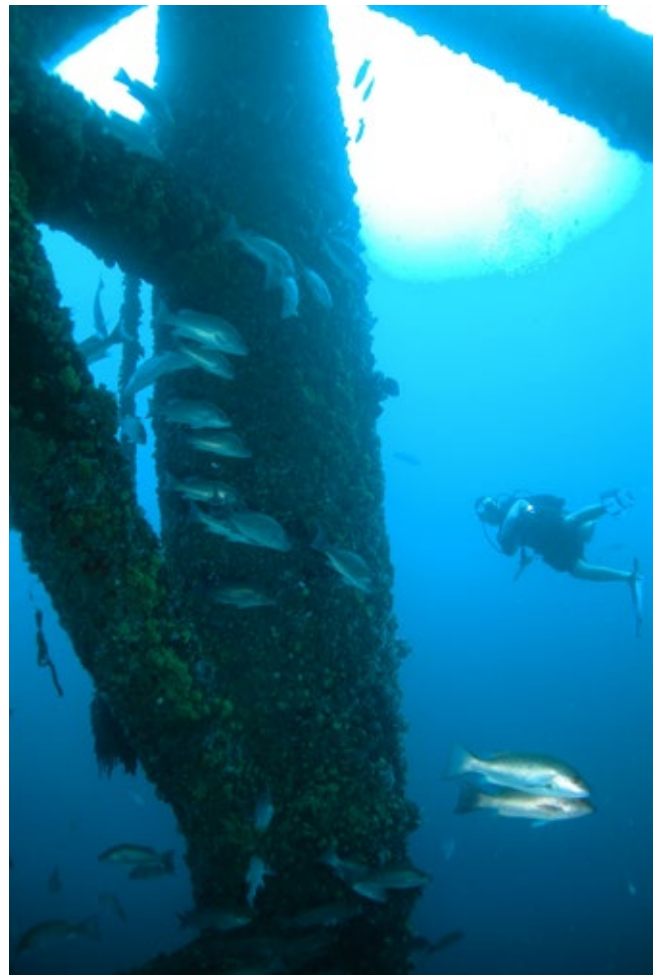
- BSEE consults with Tribes to identify cultural values, religious beliefs, traditional practices, and legal rights of Indigenous peoples potentially affected by energy development on the OCS.
- Each year, BSEE conducts approximately 11,000 inspections for more than 1,400 energy-related facilities and more than 20,000 miles of pipelines in Gulf of Mexico, Pacific coast, and Alaskan waters.
- BSEE operates the largest facility in the United States for testing oil spill response equipment with a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products under reproducible marine conditions.
- BSEE facilitated the conversion of nearly 600 previously installed platforms in the Gulf of Mexico into artificial reefs through its Rigs-to-Reefs program, which boosts offshore fish habitat and supports coastal communities through expanded fishing, jobs, and tourism opportunities.

risk-based decision making for safety and environmental enforcement.

BSEE's 2025 budget reflects the progress made in the offshore renewable energy industry and anticipated growth and supports the Administration's priority to tackle the climate crisis. The 2025 request proposes a new budget activity—Renewable Energy Operations—to enable timely and rigorous industry plan and permit reviews, create a robust compliance verification and assurance program for new renewable offshore energy infrastructure, and demonstrate BSEE's commitment and leadership in driving safety performance and protecting environmental, cultural, and biological resources on the OCS.

BSEE's 2025 budget request includes \$1.5 million to help establish an offshore carbon sequestration program, including hiring personnel with the necessary technical expertise, developing safety and environmental standards, and establishing applied research needs and requirements to inform safe operational execution. BSEE is continuing to partner with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management on the development of regulations to facilitate an effective and environmentally protective strategy for managing carbon sequestration on the OCS.

Unplugged or poorly plugged wells are serious environmental hazards because they provide potential conduits for fluids to migrate between formations and potentially into offshore waters. Strong winds and hurricanes can topple structures



A diver observes sea life beneath an offshore facility.

BSEE Photo.

and wells on the OCS, thus posing additional risks to unplugged wells. Proper decommissioning of orphaned wells and pipelines is essential to reducing the risk of oil spills.

BSEE's 2025 budget request includes \$12.0 million, an increase of \$9.0 million above the 2024 CR level,

to properly plug and abandon orphaned wells on the OCS and properly decommission associated orphaned pipelines and structures. This funding would augment forfeited financial assurances from operators, proceeds from bankruptcy proceedings, and funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to address the most immediate and urgent needs for proper plugging, abandonment, and decommissioning of orphaned wells, pipelines, and structures to reduce the risk of pollution and eliminate safety hazards.

Oil Spill Research

This program supports research on the prevention of and response to oil pollution, as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role by funding applied research to support decision making on the methods and equipment needed to prevent

or mitigate oil spills, a critical component of the offshore permitting process. Located in Leonardo, NJ, the Ohmsett testing facility is the only one of its kind in North America, providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment. Funds are used to sponsor the testing of new equipment and methods and to support Ohmsett testing and training activities.

The 2025 budget proposes \$15.1 million for Oil Spill Research, equal to the 2024 CR amount. As renewable energy development from offshore wind and marine hydrokinetic energy accelerates, BSEE will continue to meet its oversight and safety responsibilities. The Bureau's Oil Spill Preparedness Program will help ensure that offshore renewable energy operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The request



**BSEE regulates
the Offshore Energy Industry
by Promoting Safety, Protecting the Environment,
and Conserving Resources.**



will also help BSEE strengthen oil spill response capabilities, particularly in deepwater and Arctic environments.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$5.6 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$8.1 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 BSEE to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Tropical fish use offshore infrastructure to find food and shelter.

BSEE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	778	146,960	790	155,295	+12	+8,335
Oil Spill Research	23	15,099	23	15,099	0	0
Subtotal, Current.....	801	162,059	813	170,394	+12	+8,335
Offsetting Collections	0	79,662	0	82,190	0	+2,528
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable.....	125	0	125	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	125	0	125	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (w/oc)	926	241,721	938	252,584	+12	+10,863

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation	3,690	3,690	5,390	+1,700
Offsetting Collections	2,168	2,168	2,168	0
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement	5,858	5,858	7,558	+1,700
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation	124,101	111,784	95,577	-16,207
Offsetting Collections	42,842	67,895	69,007	+1,112
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation ..	166,943	179,679	164,584	-15,095
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation	11,663	11,663	10,937	-726
Offsetting Collections	7,629	7,629	8,838	+1,209
Subtotal, Administrative Operations	19,292	19,292	19,775	+483
Executive Direction				
Appropriation	16,823	16,823	18,841	+2,018
Offsetting Collections	1,970	1,970	2,177	+207
Subtotal, Executive Direction	18,793	18,793	21,018	+2,225
Offshore Decommissioning				
Appropriation	3,000	3,000	12,000	+9,000
Subtotal, Offshore Decommissioning	3,000	3,000	12,000	+9,000
Renewable Energy Operations				
Appropriation	0	0	12,550	+12,550
Subtotal, Renewable Energy Operations	0	0	12,550	+12,550
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	159,277	146,960	155,295	+8,335
Total Offsetting Collections	54,609	79,662	82,190	+2,528
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc)	213,886	226,622	237,485	+10,863

APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,099	15,099	15,099	0



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Mission

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to ensure coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and the harmful environmental and health effects of past coal mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned mine lands (AMLs).

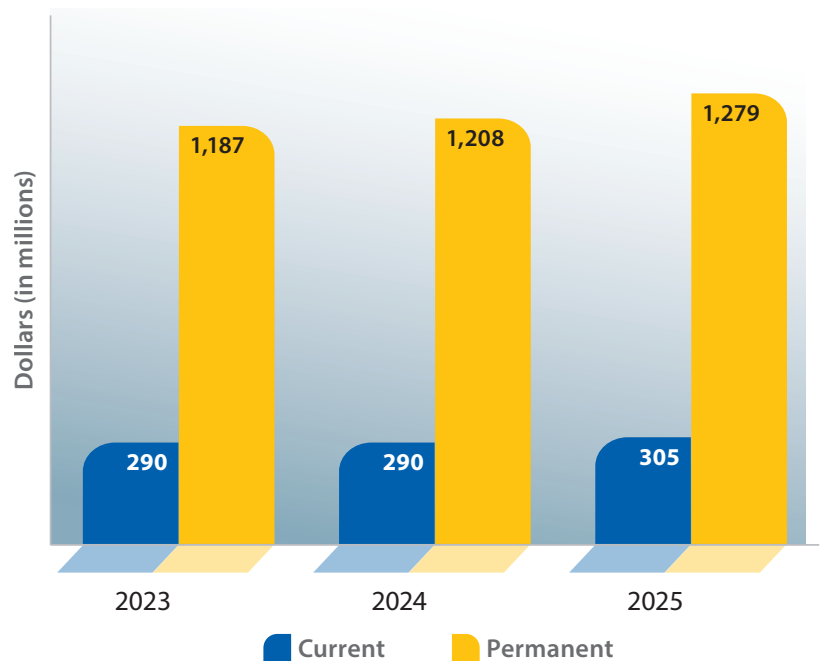
Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request for OSMRE is \$304.7 million in current appropriations, \$14.8 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level, and includes \$1.3 billion in permanent appropriations, most of which is for grants and payments to States, Tribes, and the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) health and pension plans. OSMRE estimates staffing will equal 521 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025. The Bureau expects to recover \$40,000 of the costs to review, administer, and enforce permits for surface coal mining and reclamation on Federal and Indian lands in 2025. OSMRE also expects to collect \$100,000 from civil penalties under Section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

Regulation and Technology

The 2025 budget for the Regulation and Technology Account is \$128.9 million, \$7.8 million above the 2024 CR level. This account supports the regulatory

OSMRE Funding



functions defined by SMCRA and administered by the States and OSMRE. It also funds Federal activities related to the administration and monitoring of State regulatory programs and OSMRE's technical training, assistance, and fund transfer activities related to environmental protection.

Environmental Protection programs are funded in the 2025 budget at \$91.4 million, \$2.5 million above the 2024 CR amount. The request for State and Tribal regulatory grants is \$65.0 million, which fully funds estimated requirements and is equal to the 2024 CR amount. The 2025 request for regulatory grants provides for the efficient and effective operations of State and Tribal programs at a level consistent with the anticipated obligations and the demand for coal mine permitting, production, and reclamation.

The 2025 budget includes \$26.4 million for other regulation and technology functions under Title V of SMCRA, \$2.5 million



- OSMRE was established in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- Over more than four decades, SMCRA has directly contributed to the closure of more than 49,000 abandoned underground mine shafts and openings.
- OSMRE's Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program (WCAP), established in 1999, distributes an average of \$1.3 million each year to nonprofit organizations focused on watershed health and restoration. Funding for each project is capped at \$100,000 and goes toward efforts to treat acid mine drainage in local communities. Since its inception, WCAP has allocated approximately \$23 million to watershed groups across the country.

above the 2024 CR level, including State Program Evaluation and Federal Program operations, which regulate coal mining in States and for Tribes without approved regulatory programs.

The 2025 budget includes \$37.5 million for Technology Development and Transfer, Financial Management, and Executive Direction activities, \$5.3 million above the 2024 CR level, which supports the overall Regulation and Technology program. Within the Regulation and Technology appropriation, the budget includes a \$2.5 million program increase for essential data center migration, hosting, and cybersecurity enhancements.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

For the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, the 2025 budget requests \$175.8 million, \$6.9 million above the 2024 CR amount. This account derives a portion of its funding from a fee levied on coal produced for sale, use, or transfer and supports reclamation program functions carried out by the States, Tribes, and OSMRE.

The budget includes \$156.1 million for Environmental Restoration activities carried out by States and OSMRE, \$4.1 million above the 2024 CR level. That amount includes \$21.1 million, \$4.1 million above the 2024 CR amount, for State reclamation program oversight, expanded water



OSMRE and partners mark Arbor Day in Virginia planting more than 1,000 trees at a reclaimed coal mine site with 100 ninth-grade Earth science students.

OSMRE Photo.

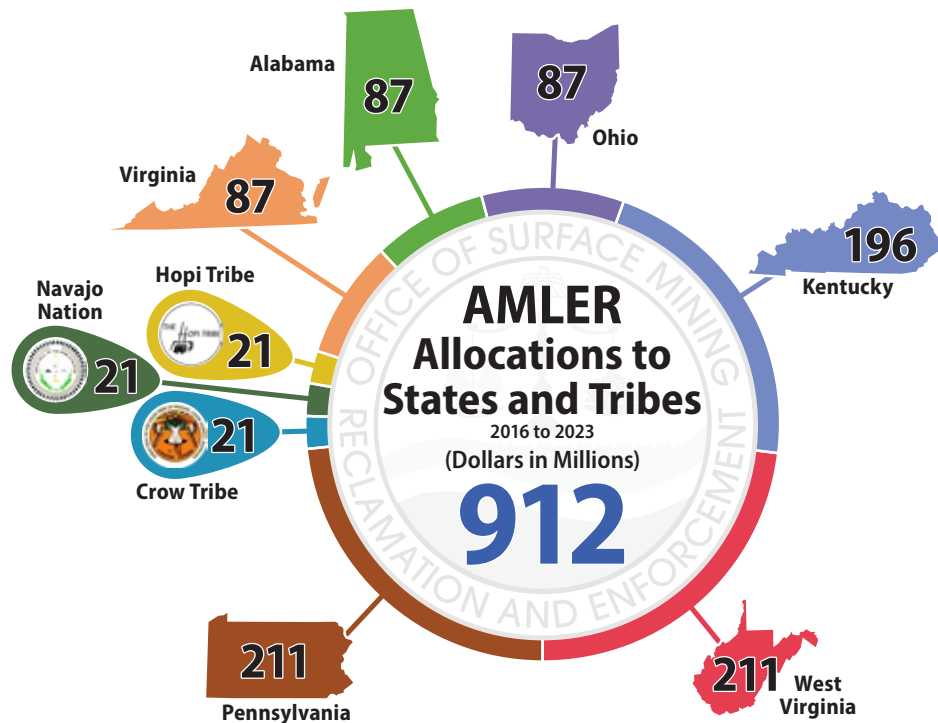


A large spoil pond in the Kuiper AML site in Marion County, IA. The bright blue water color is caused by suspended aluminum that has leached out of the abandoned surface mine. *OSMRE Photo.*

treatment grants to treat acid mine drainage, Federal reclamation operations and projects, and reclamation program development.

The budget for the AML Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program is \$135.0 million, equal to the amount in the 2024 CR. The program provides grants to the six Appalachian States with the

highest amount of remaining high-priority AML problems and the three Tribes with approved AML reclamation programs. The grants provide an opportunity for the States and Tribes to invest in reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development activities on or adjacent to these lands. The grants benefit coal communities by reclaiming



formerly mined lands for beneficial economic uses and provide good-paying jobs for skilled former coal industry employees in some of the hardest hit communities in the Nation. These grants also address longstanding hazards and environmental degradation near coal communities, such as acid mine drainage. The request proposes to allocate 1.25 percent of the AMLER appropriation to support OSMRE program administration and for oversight by Interior’s Office of Inspector General.

The budget includes \$19.7 million, an increase of \$2.9 million above the 2024 CR level, to support OSMRE’s technology development and

transfer, financial management, and executive direction activities that support AML program implementation.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$2.7 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$4.0 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 OSMRE to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Regulation and Technology	312	121,026	313	128,875	+1	+7,849
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	208	168,904	208	175,815	0	+6,911
Subtotal, Current	520	289,930	521	304,690	+1	+14,760
Permanent						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	0	459,518	0	530,715	0	+71,197
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	0	28,573	0	23,481	0	-5,092
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Plans	0	719,700	0	725,100	0	+5,400
Subtotal, Permanent	0	1,207,791	0	1,279,296	0	+71,505
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	520	1,497,721	521	1,583,986	+1	+86,265

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	88,900	88,900	91,410	+2,510
Permit Fees	40	40	40	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees</i>	-4	-40	-40	0
Technology, Development and Transfer	16,061	16,061	17,187	+1,126
Financial Management	535	535	576	+41
Executive Direction and Administration	15,530	15,530	19,702	+4,172
Civil Penalties	453	100	100	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties</i>	-453	-100	-100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	121,062	121,026	128,875	+7,849

APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	152,088	152,088	156,141	+4,053
Technology, Development and Transfer	4,266	4,266	4,517	+251
Financial Management	6,079	6,079	6,539	+460
Executive Direction and Administration	6,471	6,471	8,618	+2,147
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	168,904	168,904	175,815	+6,911



Bureau of Reclamation

Mission

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

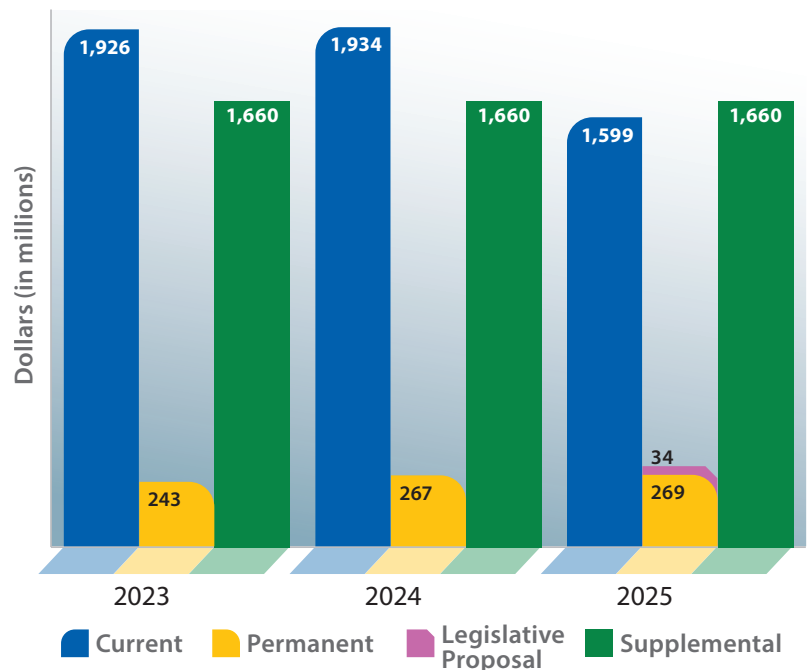
Budget Overview

Reclamation’s 2025 budget request is \$1.6 billion in current appropriations, including an offset by current receipts of \$55.7 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF). Reclamation estimates the budget supports staffing of 5,480 full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Reclamation’s budget request focuses on core mission activities that support climate resilience, emphasizing drought planning and response, water availability, conservation of land and water, clean energy, and applying science to inform resource management decisions. The Reclamation budget honors commitments to Tribes, investing in the Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program and specific projects that support underserved communities.

The American West faces serious water challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. Safe, adequate water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and environmental well-being of communities throughout the West. Intensifying droughts, changing

Reclamation Funding



hydrology, and increasing climate variability increase water shortages, contribute to impaired water quality, and deplete groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including economic development, have increased the demand and competition for water supplies. Furthermore, maintaining the key features of the Nation’s water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time as facilities age and input costs rise.

Water allocations have recently been at historic lows—in areas such as the Colorado River Basin, California’s Central Valley, and the Klamath River Basin—creating an urgent need to address the impacts of drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth. This severe drought situation is the latest manifestation of the pervasive and pernicious impacts of climate change on American communities, making climate resilience an important area of focus. Reclamation’s budget request addresses the unprecedented drought in much of the Western United States and combats climate change through the WaterSMART



- The Bureau of Reclamation was established in 1902.
- Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.
- The Bureau is the largest wholesale water supplier and manager in the United States, managing 490 dams and 294 reservoirs.
- Reclamation delivers water to one in five Western farmers, delivering 140 million acre-feet of water for more than 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides 10 trillion gallons of water to millions of people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.
- The Bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 million megawatt-hours of energy per year.
- Reclamation partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.
- The Bureau provides substantial benefits for recreation and for fish and wildlife habitats.

(Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) program, support to secure water supplies for wildlife refuges, and efforts to provide sound climate science, research and development, and clean energy.

The Department of the Interior's WaterSMART program directly contributes to Administration priorities for conservation, climate science, adaptation, and resiliency. Through the WaterSMART umbrella of programs, Reclamation provides leadership on the sustainable use of water resources, which are increasingly stressed by a changing climate. WaterSMART uses scientific and financial tools to promote collaborations that balance water supply and demand. Through the Basin Study Program, Reclamation collaborates with State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages and to support related efforts to ensure sustainable water supplies. WaterSMART programs support climate adaptation by leveraging Federal and non-Federal funding to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings. These programs serve to address current and future water shortages due to drought, degraded water quality, increased demands for water and energy from growing populations, and environmental water requirements.

In the 2025 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$65.6 million. The components include the Drought Response Program, funded at \$25.0 million; WaterSMART Grants, funded at \$13.7 million; the Basin Study Program, funded at \$15.0 million; the Title XVI Program, funded at \$4.0 million; the Water Conservation Field Services Program, funded at \$2.5 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, funded at \$5.0 million; and the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program, funded at \$500,000. Once completed, projects funded through WaterSMART since 2010, including WaterSMART Grants and Title XVI projects, are expected to save more than 1.8 million acre-feet of water each year.

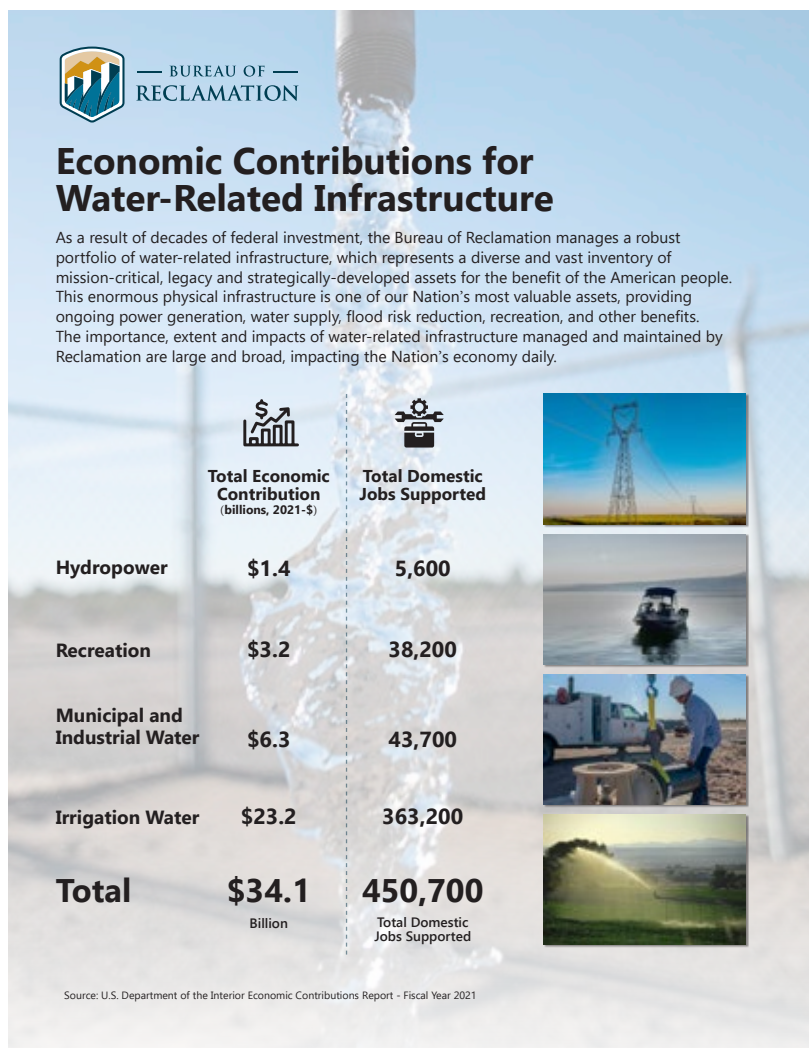
The budget includes additional investments to support drought-affected areas of the West. For example, \$49.1 million is requested for the Lower Colorado River Operations Program, of which \$10.2 million is specific for the implementation of drought contingency plans and response actions to conserve storage at Lake Mead. An additional \$3.5 million will continue to support operational water deliveries to Mexico in support of binational efforts related to Minute 323 to further support water savings in Lake Mead, and \$3.7 million (plus an additional \$7.7 million from the Upper Colorado River Annual Operating Plan) will support

continuing work on Post-2026 Operating Guidelines to address the operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead during drought and low-reservoir conditions. In another example, the 2025 budget requests \$9.0 million within the Native American Affairs Program dedicated to supporting Tribal drought assistance actions throughout the West.

Reclamation supports Administration goals to advance science. Climate change adaptation is a focus of Reclamation's science efforts; the budget includes \$29.6 million for Research and Development that focuses on the innovative strategies necessary to address present and future hydrologic changes. The Desalination Program supports desalination science, development, and demonstrations to convert unusable waters to usable water supplies through desalination. The Science and Technology Program addresses the full range of technical issues confronting Reclamation water and hydropower managers.

To support the deployment of clean energy through early planning, strategic investments, and the application of sound science, the Department is working to ensure hydropower continues to contribute to the Nation's renewable energy supplies. Reclamation's 2025 budget request includes \$4.5 million to advance Administration goals to expand renewable energy implementation by increasing Reclamation project hydropower capabilities and value. Those activities allow Reclamation to derive additional value and revenue from existing public infrastructure, thereby reducing project operating costs (e.g., water and power delivery costs). Revenues derived from incremental hydropower production are invested in the underlying public infrastructure to ensure continued, reliable operations and benefits.

Reclamation owns 78 hydroelectric power plants, of which it operates 53, accounting for 15 percent of hydroelectric capacity and generation in the United



States. Each year, on average, Reclamation generates about 40 million megawatt-hours of electricity and collects more than \$1.0 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal Government. Producing an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels would take more than 130 billion cubic feet of natural gas or about 7.1 million tons of coal.

Water and Related Resources

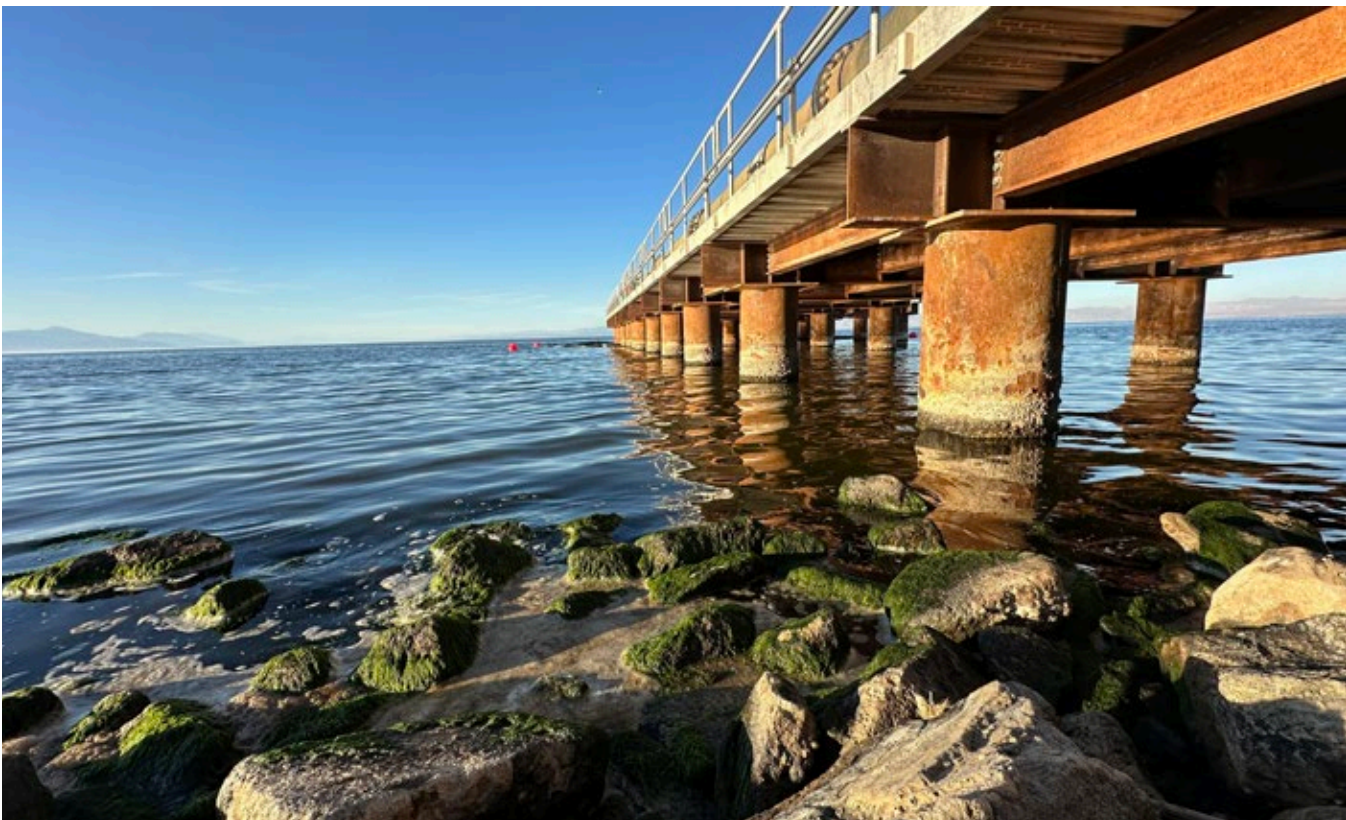
The 2025 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation's principal operating account, is \$1.4 billion. Of that amount, the budget includes \$780.1 million for Resources Management and Development, which will support the construction, planning, and management of water and energy projects and programs. Those activities support water supply and reliability projects, drought preparedness and response, land management, and recreation and address the effects of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides \$663.4 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes the safe, efficient, economical, and reliable operation of its facilities. Ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation's employees and facilities and providing adequate funding for those activities continue to be among Reclamation's highest priorities.

Reclamation's dams, water conveyances, and power-generating facilities are vital to the Nation's water resources infrastructure; they provide basic water and power services to millions of customers in hundreds of basins throughout the Western United States. Effectively managing structures is among the significant challenges facing Reclamation over the next several years. Approximately 50 percent of Reclamation's dams were built between 1900 and 1950, before state-of-the-art design and construction practices were implemented. Reclamation manages 490 dams throughout the 17 Western States, and the Dam Safety program identified 360 dams as high- and significant-hazard

dams. Reclamation evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure risks do not exceed public protection guidelines; the 2025 budget request includes \$211.2 million for the Dam Safety program.

The proposed budget includes appropriations for specific projects for Extraordinary Maintenance (XM) activities across Reclamation. Reclamation's XM request is part of its overall Asset Management Strategy, which relies on condition assessments, condition/performance metrics, technological research and deployment, and strategic collaboration to better inform and improve management of its assets and address infrastructure maintenance challenges. The 2025 budget includes \$74.8 million for XM-related activity; additional XM items are directly funded by revenues, customers, or other Federal agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration). Reclamation's budget request for XM activity implementation is further supported by \$3.2 billion in Aging Infrastructure Account appropriations made available through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Public Law 117-58).



Pumps atop this wharf will draw water from the Salton Sea for use in the Species Conservation Habitat Project area.

Reclamation Photo.

“Water is life. It is essential for feeding families, growing crops, sustaining wildlife, and powering agriculture businesses. Yet far too many communities lack access to adequate clean, reliable water supplies that they need. When President Biden promised to invest in every community in America, he meant it. In the wake of severe drought conditions, the Biden-Harris administration is bringing every tool and every resource to bear, ensuring that we both minimize the impacts of drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth, because no community should be left behind.”

—Secretary Deb Haaland, October 30, 2023

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and Inflation Reduction Act: Strengthening Our Water Infrastructure and Building Energy Security

The BIL provided \$8.3 billion to the Bureau of Reclamation for Western water infrastructure projects over 5 years to advance drought resilience and expand access to clean water for families, farmers, and wildlife. This investment will repair aging water delivery systems, secure dams, complete rural water projects, and protect aquatic ecosystems. More than \$2.5 billion in BIL funding had been allocated to projects as of December 2023.

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) provided \$4.6 billion to Reclamation to tackle the climate crisis and strengthen American energy security across the Western United States. The projects and programs funded by the IRA will help increase water conservation, improve water efficiency across Western basins experiencing long-term drought, and prevent the Colorado River System’s reservoirs from falling to critically low elevations, threatening water deliveries and hydropower production. In addition, these investments will aid Tribes in securing more potable water supplies. IRA funding of \$705.7 million had been allocated to projects as of December 2023.

Funding highlights include the following:

- November 15, 2023: \$51 million for 30 new Environmental Water Resource Projects in 11 States throughout the Bureau of Reclamation service area to focus on water conservation, water management, and water restoration efforts that will result in significant benefits to ecosystem or watershed health.
- October 30, 2023: \$65 million for rural water construction efforts in Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Work supports the completion of water treatment plants and intakes, work related to pipeline connections, pump systems, and reservoir construction designed to bring potable water to rural and Tribal underserved communities.
- August 14, 2023: \$50 million over the next 5 years to improve key water infrastructure and enhance drought-related data collection across the Upper Colorado River Basin, including \$8.7 million in 2023 to support drought mitigation in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
- July 27, 2023: \$152 million to support clean, reliable drinking water delivery to communities across the West through six water storage and conveyance projects in California, Colorado, and Washington, where efforts are expected to develop at least 1.7 million acre-feet of additional water storage capacity (enough water to support 6.8 million people for a year).
- May 9, 2023: A \$5.5 million investment in domestic water supplies for U.S. territories for the planning, design, and construction of potable water projects in American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- May 3, 2023: \$12.6 million to support the Brackish Groundwater National Desalination Research Facility in New Mexico to enhance the resilience of the Western United States to impacts of drought and climate change.
- April 21, 2023: \$140 million for Water Conservation and Energy Efficiency Projects in the West, supporting 84 projects in 15 States for irrigation districts, water districts, States, and Tribes; efforts are anticipated to conserve more than 230,000 acre-feet of water when completed—enough water to support more than 940,000 people a year.
- April 5, 2023: \$585 million for the Aging Infrastructure Account to support infrastructure repairs on water delivery systems throughout the West, supporting 83 projects in 11 States to improve water conveyance and storage, increase safety, and improve hydropower generation and water treatment efforts.



Construction of the first segment of the trunkline of the Arkansas Valley Conduit in 2023. Current phases of the project are utilizing BIL funding to bring clean and reliable water supplies to communities east of Pueblo, Colorado. *Reclamation Photo.*

More information is available at www.usbr.gov/bil and www.usbr.gov/inflation-reduction-act.



Photo of wildlife activity returning to the Grey Lodge Wildlife Area in Gridley, CA in November of 2023.

Reclamation Photo.

As part of the Administration’s zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) investment strategy, Reclamation’s budget request includes \$1.1 million to support vehicle fleet lifecycle replacement, fleet requirements analysis, charging infrastructure planning and deployment, and fleet capabilities assessments. Reclamation’s fleet planning efforts will continue to ensure ZEVs are integrated into the overall fleet plan, prioritizing locations and appropriate missions for deployment of these vehicles.

In support of promoting racial and economic justice, the 2025 budget includes \$29.5 million for Reclamation’s Native American Affairs program to work with and support Tribes in the resolution of their water rights claims and to increase opportunities for Indian Tribes to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources. That funding will also help to strengthen departmentwide capabilities to integrate and systematically approach Indian water rights negotiations by considering a full range of economic, legal, and technical attributes

of proposed settlements while serving to support Tribal drought assistance.

The 2025 President’s Budget request continues previous proposals to provide mandatory funding for Indian Water Rights Settlements. The 2024 President’s Budget proposed legislation to provide mandatory funding for Indian Water Rights Settlements to cover the costs of existing and future water rights settlements and to address the ongoing Operation, Maintenance, and Repair requirements associated with four enacted Indian Water Rights Settlements managed by Reclamation. The proposal would provide \$2.8 billion: \$250.0 million annually over 10 years for existing and future water rights settlements and \$34.0 million a year over 10 years for requirements associated with the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Project, the Animas-La Plata Project (Colorado Ute Settlement), the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project (Nez Perce Settlement), and the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project. Funds would be deposited into the Indian Water Rights Settlement

Completion Fund established by the BIL and be available to Reclamation for implementation.

In addition, the request includes \$181.0 million in discretionary funding to meet the requirements of Public Law 117–342, an act to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010, because the amendment precluded Reclamation from using existing mandatory sources of funding for this settlement. The amendment also increased the authorization of the Cost Overrun Subaccount from \$11.0 million to \$541.0 million and extended enforceability from April 2023 to December 2027. The discretionary funding requested will support the design, construction, and eventual operations and maintenance of a rural water system to provide clean, potable water.

Funding made available in the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund established by the BIL is nearly exhausted, although funding made available by previous authorities, such as those authorized in the Claims Resolution Act, remain available for settlement implementation, and revenues from the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund will continue to support the ongoing maintenance and operational requirements of Arizona Water Settlement Act settlements. The Reclamation Water Settlement Fund makes another \$120 million available to support Reclamation’s 2025 Tribal settlement needs.

Several of Reclamation’s Rural Water Projects directly support Tribal Nations through the construction and operation of water systems, including the Mni Wiconi Project, Rocky Boy’s/ North Central Montana Rural Water System, Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System, and Garrison Diversion Unit. Funding for the Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System and the Lewis & Clark Rural Water System benefit non-Tribal underserved communities. Reclamation requests \$58.5 million in 2025 to support rural water construction, operations, and maintenance.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

The 2025 budget includes \$55.7 million for the CVPRF, which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). The CVPIA (Public Law 102–575) established the CVPRF to carry out the habitat restoration, improvement, and acquisition provisions of the CVPIA.

California Bay-Delta Restoration

California Bay-Delta Restoration activities are funded at \$33.0 million in the 2025 budget. Those activities focus on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem, a unique ecosystem comprising the San Francisco Bay Estuary and Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta and related watersheds, and on improved water management and supplies. The budget supports the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability under the following program activities: \$2.6 million for a renewed Federal–State partnership, \$2.3 million for smarter water supply and use, and \$28.1 million for habitat restoration.

Policy and Administration

The 2025 budget includes \$66.8 million in Policy and Administration to support Reclamation’s central and regional management. Policy and Administration funds are used to develop, evaluate, and implement Reclamation-wide policy, rules, and regulations and perform functions not properly chargeable to specific projects or program activities covered by separate funding authorities.

Working Capital Fund

Reclamation operates an internal working capital fund to manage financial activities, such as the acquisition and replacement of capital equipment, recovery of the cost of services provided to others, indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center, management services and human resources in regional and area offices, and information technology-related costs and services. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

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						
Water and Related Resources	2,150	3,447,151	2,257	3,103,527	+107	-343,624
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	18	48,508	18	55,656	0	+7,148
California Bay-Delta Restoration	31	33,000	31	33,000	0	0
Policy and Administration	276	65,079	276	66,794	0	+1,715
Subtotal, Current (w/o offset)	2,475	3,593,738	2,582	3,258,977	+107	-334,761
<i>Less BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts</i>	0	[-48,508]	0	[-55,656]	0	[-7,148]
Permanent						
Water and Related Resources ^{2/}	0	2,320	0	36,332	0	+34,012
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	0	142,000	0	142,000	0	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	22	13,600	22	13,600	0	0
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	218	108,736	218	110,073	0	+1,337
Reclamation Trust Funds	1	1,000	1	1,000	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account	0	-490	0	-495	0	-5
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account	0	194	0	0	0	-194
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund	22	0	22	0	0	0
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	97	0	97	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	360	267,360	360	302,510	0	+35,150
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	7	0	7	0	0	0
Reimbursable	2,531	0	2,531	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	2,538	0	2,538	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	5,373	3,861,098	5,480	3,561,487	+107	-299,611

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

^{2/} The 2025 budget includes a legislative proposal of \$34.0 million for ongoing operations and maintenance of current settlements.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Aging Infrastructure Program	500	500	100	-400
Arbuckle Project	335	335	313	-22
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program	5,000	5,000	500	-4,500
Balmorhea Project	3	3	2	-1
Boise Area Projects	6,163	6,163	5,974	-189
Cachuma Project	2,329	2,329	2,325	-4
Canadian River Project	133	133	232	+99
Carlsbad Project	7,011	7,011	7,021	+10
Collbran Project	2,894	2,894	2,576	-318
Colorado River Activities	21,400	21,400	23,620	+2,220
Colorado River Basin Project— Central Arizona Project	18,988	18,988	8,993	-9,995
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project— Title I	20,674	20,674	19,489	-1,185
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title II—Basinwide Prog.	9,003	9,003	6,000	-3,003
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System	2,315	2,315	2,315	0
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 5 ...	10,917	10,917	16,995	+6,078
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP), Section 8 ...	3,584	3,584	3,536	-48
Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program	748	748	746	-2
Colorado-Big Thompson Project	18,348	18,348	16,722	-1,626
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project—excludes Nez Perce	16,829	16,829	18,769	+1,940
Columbia Basin Project (Ephrata)	14,202	14,202	10,965	-3,237
Columbia Basin Project (Grand Coulee)	8,818	8,818	7,345	-1,473
Congressional Add—Water Conservation Projects	134,000	134,000	0	-134,000
Crooked River Project	1,107	1,107	956	-151
CVP, American River Division, Folsom Dam Unit/ Mormon Island (SOD)	13,078	13,078	13,338	+260
CVP, Auburn-Folsom South Unit	2,629	2,629	3,005	+376
CVP, Delta Division	17,366	17,366	10,951	-6,415
CVP, East Side Division	4,415	4,415	4,411	-4
CVP, Environmental Compliance and Ecosystem Development	90,494	90,494	47,689	-42,805
CVP, Friant Division	5,964	5,964	5,227	-737
CVP, Friant Division (SJRF)—San Joaquin Restoration	20,500	20,500	20,500	0
CVP, Miscellaneous Project Programs	13,947	13,947	12,455	-1,492
CVP, Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maint. Program	27,481	27,481	22,481	-5,000
CVP, Sacramento River Division	9,551	9,551	2,037	-7,514
CVP, San Felipe Division	201	201	283	+82
CVP, Shasta Division	12,611	12,611	13,074	+463
CVP, Trinity River Division	17,406	17,406	19,601	+2,195
CVP, Water and Power Operations	19,592	19,592	13,421	-6,171
CVP, West San Joaquin Division, San Luis Unit	17,956	17,956	16,968	-988
Deschutes Project	638	638	1,397	+759

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
DS: Department of the Interior Dam Safety Program	1,303	1,303	1,303	0
DS: Initiate Safety of Dams Corrective Action.....	182,561	182,561	182,561	0
DS: Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams	26,354	26,354	27,354	+1,000
Eastern Oregon Projects	1,034	1,034	1,055	+21
Emergency Planning and Disaster Response Program	1,261	1,261	1,996	+735
Endangered Species (Platte River Recovery Implementation Program) GP	3,451	3,451	3,451	0
Endangered Species Conservation/ Recovery Project LC	712	712	764	+52
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program-UC	7,655	7,655	4,000	-3,655
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-MP	1,569	1,569	1,569	0
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation-PN	303	303	300	-3
Environmental Program Administration	1,933	1,933	1,802	-131
Examination of Existing Structures	11,934	11,934	11,738	-196
Fruitgrowers Dam Project	259	259	399	+140
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project	10,463	10,463	8,441	-2,022
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Arkansas Valley Conduit	10,059	10,059	13,059	+3,000
General Planning Activities	2,388	2,388	5,575	+3,187
Grand Valley Project	470	470	565	+95
Grand Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II	1,772	1,772	2,011	+239
Hungry Horse Project	761	761	1,222	+461
Huntley Project	73	73	100	+27
Hyrum Project	714	714	390	-324
Kendrick Project	4,156	4,156	5,147	+991
Klamath	34,842	34,842	35,342	+500
Lahontan Basin Project (Humbolt, Newlands, and Washoe Projects)	11,313	11,313	11,488	+175
Lake Mead/Las Vegas Wash Program	6,598	6,598	598	-6,000
Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development	115	115	115	0
Land Resources Management Program	18,974	18,974	24,696	+5,722
Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project	13,891	13,891	5,318	-8,573
Lewiston Orchards Project	1,395	1,395	419	-976
Lower Colorado River Operations Program	95,804	95,804	49,136	-46,668
Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project	2,210	2,210	1,000	-1,210
Lower Yellowstone Project	1,081	1,081	1,060	-21
Mancos Project	352	352	481	+129
McGee Creek Project	961	961	991	+30
Mid-Dakota Rural Water Project	9	9	9	0
Middle Rio Grande Project	35,719	35,719	30,985	-4,734
Milk River Project	3,912	3,912	2,649	-1,263
Minidoka Area Projects	8,044	8,044	9,389	+1,345
Mirage Flats Project	135	135	138	+3
Miscellaneous Flood Control Operations	958	958	1,045	+87
Moon Lake Project	150	150	219	+69
Mountain Park Project	619	619	742	+123

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Native American Affairs Program	20,042	20,042	29,542	+9,500
Negotiation and Administration of Water Marketing	2,345	2,345	2,360	+15
Newton Project	522	522	207	-315
Norman Project	523	523	1,028	+505
North Platte Project	2,897	2,897	2,541	-356
Nueces River Project	1,204	1,204	1,028	-176
Ogden River Project	828	828	512	-316
Operation and Program Management	6,193	6,193	4,775	-1,418
Orland Project	918	918	891	-27
Paradox Valley Unit, CRBSCP, Title II	3,007	3,007	3,129	+122
Pine River Project	416	416	543	+127
Power Program Services	5,012	5,012	4,462	-550
Preston Bench Project	51	51	43	-8
Provo River Project	3,694	3,694	2,747	-947
P-SMBP, Ainsworth Unit	127	127	173	+46
P-SMBP, Almena Unit	543	543	519	-24
P-SMBP, Angostura Unit	951	951	956	+5
P-SMBP, Armel Unit	494	494	456	-38
P-SMBP, Belle Fourche Unit	1,730	1,730	1,748	+18
P-SMBP, Bostwick Unit	1,285	1,285	1,010	-275
P-SMBP, Boysen Unit	2,516	2,516	2,893	+377
P-SMBP, Buffalo Bill Unit	5,998	5,998	7,192	+1,194
P-SMBP, Canyon Ferry Unit	8,780	8,780	9,538	+758
P-SMBP, Cedar Bluff Unit	520	520	560	+40
P-SMBP, Dickinson Unit	686	686	707	+21
P-SMBP, East Bench Unit	832	832	1,039	+207
P-SMBP, Frenchman-Cambridge Unit	2,487	2,487	3,763	+1,276
P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (non-Rural Water)	10,583	10,583	10,995	+412
P-SMBP, Glen Elder Unit	8,255	8,255	1,641	-6,614
P-SMBP, Heart Butte Unit	1,404	1,404	1,763	+359
P-SMBP, Helena Valley Unit	295	295	305	+10
P-SMBP, Kansas River Area	228	228	159	-69
P-SMBP, Keyhole Unit	1,101	1,101	1,078	-23
P-SMBP, Kirwin Unit	442	442	517	+75
P-SMBP, Lower Marias Unit	1,768	1,768	2,833	+1,065
P-SMBP, Missouri Basin Unit	1,158	1,158	1,447	+289
P-SMBP, Narrows Unit	33	33	40	+7
P-SMBP, North Loup Unit	218	218	228	+10
P-SMBP, North Platte Area Unit	10,659	10,659	9,353	-1,306
P-SMBP, Oahe Unit	80	80	84	+4
P-SMBP, Owl Creek Unit	126	126	194	+68
P-SMBP, Rapid Valley Unit	281	281	323	+42
P-SMBP, Riverton Unit	783	783	724	-59
P-SMBP, Shadehill Unit	898	898	1,428	+530
P-SMBP, Webster Unit	3,066	3,066	566	-2,500
P-SMBP, Yellowtail Unit	10,107	10,107	10,678	+571
Public Access and Safety Program	1,720	1,720	1,984	+264
Rapid Valley Project	119	119	119	0

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
RD: Desalination and Water Purification Prog.....	17,719	17,719	7,018	-10,701
RD: Science and Technology Program.....	27,922	27,922	22,547	-5,375
Reclamation Law Administration.....	1,119	1,119	1,119	0
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Program Administration.....	5,176	5,176	5,504	+328
Rio Grande Project.....	11,012	11,012	9,535	-1,477
Rio Grande Pueblos.....	6,011	6,011	6,010	-1
Rogue River Basin Project, Talent Division.....	1,486	1,486	3,525	+2,039
RW: Eastern New Mexico Water Supply— Ute Reservoir.....	32,026	32,026	60	-31,966
RW: Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System.....	7,000	7,000	10	-6,990
RW: Lewis and Clark Rural Water System.....	18,601	18,601	6,825	-11,776
RW: Mni Wiconi Project.....	20,021	20,021	17,524	-2,497
RW: Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.....	3,600	3,600	147	-3,453
RW: P-SMBP, Garrison Diversion Unit (Rural Water).....	23,285	23,285	24,948	+1,663
RW: Rocky Boys/North Central MT Rural Water System.....	20,761	20,761	8,946	-11,815
Salt River Project.....	1,023	1,023	1,023	0
Salton Sea Research Project.....	2,252	2,252	2,002	-250
San Angelo Project.....	642	642	759	+117
San Gabriel Restoration Fund.....	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
San Luis Valley Project (Closed Basin Division).....	4,070	4,070	3,568	-502
San Luis Valley Project (Conejos Division).....	31	31	32	+1
Sanpete Project.....	92	92	92	0
Santa Maria Project.....	0	0	10	+10
Scofield Project.....	375	375	415	+40
Shoshone Project.....	1,331	1,331	1,537	+206
Site Security Activities.....	27,350	27,350	26,600	-750
Solano Project.....	4,991	4,991	4,513	-478
Strawberry Valley Project.....	864	864	589	-275
Sun River Project.....	544	544	698	+154
Transportation Construction Program.....	0	0	110	+110
Tualatin Project.....	884	884	753	-131
Tucumcari Project.....	20	20	150	+130
Umatilla Project.....	3,675	3,675	4,708	+1,033
Uncompahgre Project.....	887	887	1,146	+259
United States/Mexico Border Issues— Technical Support.....	81	81	70	-11
Upper Colorado River Operations Program.....	3,708	3,708	8,260	+4,552
Ventura River Project.....	1,875	1,875	370	-1,505
W.C. Austin Project.....	2,539	2,539	793	-1,746
Washington Area Projects.....	793	793	1,397	+604
Washita Basin Project.....	1,354	1,354	1,496	+142
Water Conservation Field Service Program.....	3,389	3,389	2,452	-937
Weber Basin Project.....	2,891	2,891	4,084	+1,193
Weber River Project.....	980	980	323	-657
White Mountain Apache.....	0	0	181,000	+181,000
Wichita Project (Cheney Division).....	416	416	449	+33
Wichita Project (Equus Beds Division).....	8,010	8,010	10	-8,000
WS: Basin Studies.....	15,017	15,017	15,017	0

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
WS: Cooperative Watershed Management	5,000	5,000	4,954	-46
WS: Drought Response and Comprehensive Drought Plans	41,855	41,855	25,009	-16,846
WS: Title XVI Program	60,000	60,000	4,006	-55,994
WS: WaterSMART Grants	65,000	65,000	13,690	-51,310
Yakima Project	17,989	17,989	14,681	-3,308
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project	61,004	61,004	35,480	-25,524
Yuma Area Projects	25,158	25,158	23,788	-1,370
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers)	1,787,151	1,787,151	1,443,527	-343,624
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Transfer to Aging Infrastructure Account (P.L. 117-58)	-739,000	0	0	0
Other Transfers	-39,487	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers)	2,668,664	3,447,151	3,103,527	-343,624

Program Highlights

The 2025 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued activities to fulfill native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects, construction design, cost estimates, National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses, and construction of recharge and recovery facilities.

Central Valley Project (CVP)

Requested funds are for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation; numerous management and development efforts; and water conservation. Funding also provides for the Trinity River Restoration program and related activities. In addition to delivering water for farms, homes, factories, and the environment, the CVP produces electric power and provides flood protection, navigation, recreation, and water-quality benefits.

Colorado-Big Thompson Project

The Colorado-Big Thompson project diverts approximately 260,000 acre-feet of water annually from the Colorado River headwaters on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains for distribution to eastern-slope project lands and associated communities. Funding is provided for project operations and continued coordination of activities associated with conservation, enhancement, development, and restoration of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats.

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program

Funds are provided for the operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and a basinwide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options on the basis of proposals from non-Federal interests. The funds also are used to meet the United States' obligations under the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico and subsequent minutes to the Treaty, which clarify and resolve treaty issues. To help meet the treaty requirements, Reclamation continues maintenance of the U.S. and Mexico bypass drains, wellfields, and conveyance systems; operations and delivery of Colorado River water to Mexico; and management of water quality. Reclamation works to identify and evaluate the options for replacing or recovering bypass flows to Mexico as they relate to the Yuma Desalting Plant.

Colorado River Storage Project

Funds are included for the Federal share of costs for facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation, including the rehabilitation of recreation facilities at Reclamation-constructed reservoirs; implementation of drought-mitigation measures continues.

Columbia Basin Project

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)—through a memorandum of agreement—directly funds power operations and maintenance costs of the Grand Coulee project. In addition, BPA directly funds—through subagreements—major power replacements, additions, and improvements. Funds are provided for the day-to-day operation of two storage dams and reservoirs, three Grand Coulee power plants, one pump and generating plant, associated switchyards and transmission lines, the feeder canal at Grand Coulee, and the distribution canal systems for the irrigation reserved works.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program

This program implements the actions required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; a separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is in effect as well. Those biological opinions include a multiagency suite of actions to protect listed species and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin.

Dam Safety Program

This program provides funding for the Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) program, the Initiate Safety [of Dams] Corrective Actions (ISCA) program, and the Dam Safety program. The SEED program provides funding for routine and recurring risk management activities, including performance monitoring, examinations, field data investigations, and technical studies for dams in Reclamation's Dam Safety program. The ISCA program provides funding for the safety of dam modifications and includes project formulation, approval, preconstruction, and construction activities for Reclamation's dams that have identified safety issues. The Dam Safety program provides funding for Reclamation to oversee and coordinate dam safety-related activities. The budget continues dam safety risk management and risk reduction activities throughout Reclamation's inventory of high- and significant-hazard dams.

Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation Program

This program provides for the development and implementation of measures for the preservation, conservation, and recovery of native and endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species residing in, or migratory to, habitats affected by the operation of Reclamation projects to increase water supply reliability. Ongoing efforts funded by this program involve the Colorado, San Juan, and Platte River Basins; watersheds in the Pacific Northwest; and areas affected by the CVP.

Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit

Funds are provided for the planning, design, and construction of the Arkansas Valley Conduit, which will transport, treat, and store water from the Pueblo Dam east to cities along the Arkansas River, extending approximately 227 miles of pipe to areas near Lamar, CO, and providing safe drinking water to dozens of rural communities. This project will address water quantity and severe water-quality issues.

Klamath Project

The budget includes funds for authorized projects and initiatives to improve water supplies to address the competing demands of agricultural, Tribal, wildlife refuge, and environmental needs in the Klamath River Basin, along with facilities operations and maintenance. Key areas of focus will increase surface water and groundwater supplies and continue improvements in fish passage and habitat, actions to improve water quality, and the development of a basinwide species recovery plan.

Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project

The budget includes funds for replacement of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) Treatment Plant and chemical storage facility. The existing LMDT Treatment Plant has exceeded its 30-year expected service life. Water flowing from the LMDT is treated to ensure that proper water quality is maintained before discharge into the East Fork Arkansas River. Reclamation's current activities focus on eliminating the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that cause environmental damage, harm the community, and risk public and worker safety.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

This program funds the work needed to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the Lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low-reservoir conditions. It also funds activities that examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. Funding supports efforts to conserve water in Lake Mead and address declining water elevations through implementing the provisions of the Drought Contingency Plan. The program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) to provide long-term ESA compliance for Lower Colorado River operations for Federal and non-Federal purposes. The MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50:50 basis. This program meets commitments to Mexico included in the 1944 Water Treaty and supplemental minutes.

Middle Rio Grande Project

Funds are included for the operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities; river maintenance; and efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property.

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program

Funds are provided for the Federal share of the cost of operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of facilities on 32 units of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Research and Development: Desalination and Water Purification; Science and Technology Programs

Funds will continue to support the development of new solutions and technologies to meet Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provide for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Funds will support the sponsorship of technology prize competitions to spur innovation by enlisting a national solver community to help find breakthroughs or overcome technical obstacles or complexities. Funds will also support desalination research, development, and demonstrations for converting unusable waters into usable water supplies and support the development of improved technologies to minimize the impacts of invasive mussels on water and power management. The program supports competitive, merit-based research, development, and demonstration efforts on a cost-share basis.

Rural Water Program

The budget includes funding for the ongoing construction, operations, and maintenance of authorized rural water projects that deliver potable water supplies to defined rural communities. Rural water projects that benefit Tribal Nations include the Mni Wiconi Project (South Dakota), the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program—Garrison Diversion Unit (North Dakota), the Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System (New Mexico), and the Rocky Boy's/North Central Rural Water System (Montana). Construction is complete on the Mni Wiconi Project; it is in operation and maintenance status. The other rural water projects for which funding is requested are the Lewis & Clark Rural Water System (Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota) and the Eastern New Mexico Water Supply—Ute Reservoir Project.

Site Security

Funds are provided to continue Reclamation's ongoing site security efforts, including physical security upgrades at high-risk critical assets, law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, personnel security, information security, security risk assessments, security-related studies, guards, and patrol of facilities.

WaterSMART Program

Funds support the Department's WaterSMART program, which implements water management strategies to stretch limited water supplies in the West to address current and future water shortages. The program also addresses increased demands for water from growing populations, recognition of environmental water requirements, and the potential for decreased water supply availability due to drought. The WaterSMART program provides funding for Reclamation's Basin Study Program, the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program, the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration program, the Water Conservation Field Services Program, WaterSMART Grants, the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, and the Drought Response Program. Through WaterSMART Grants, Reclamation will continue to provide competitive, cost-shared financial assistance for water efficiency improvements and other activities to enhance water management.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

Requested funds cover the operations and maintenance of existing facilities and focus on water supply shortages. Reclamation will address those shortages by evaluating and implementing structural and nonstructural measures to increase the reliability of the irrigation water supply and enhance streamflows and fish passage for anadromous fish in the Yakima River Basin. Funding continues implementation of the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, which includes investigating water supply alternatives at existing reservoirs and constructing the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage. Construction of that passage contributes to Reclamation's obligation for enabling fish passage in accordance with the Yakama Nation Settlement Agreement and addresses Washington State's fish passage issues involving anadromous salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Yuma Area Projects

The budget funds infrastructure maintenance along the Lower Colorado River to ensure reliable water delivery to urban and agricultural users in Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Funding also supports river management, well inventory and drainage control, environmental compliance actions, and land-use management activities.

Other Projects and Programs

The budget includes funds to carry out the mission of Reclamation throughout the 17 Western States through numerous smaller projects and programs. Although each of those projects may constitute a relatively small portion of Reclamation's budget, each provides critical services to thousands of individuals, farmers, municipalities, and industries throughout the arid West.

APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Habitat	20,035	27,474	14,577	-12,897
Miscellaneous Project Programs—Management ...	17,534	17,534	37,579	+20,045
San Joaquin River Restoration Program.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Trinity River Division.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	41,069	48,508	55,656	+7,148

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	33,000	33,000	33,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Aging Infrastructure Account

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Water and Related Resources (P.L. 117-58)	+739,000	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+500	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers)	739,500	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	65,079	65,079	66,794	+1,715

APPROPRIATION: San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer	+10,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	10,000	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer.....	+7,587	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	7,587	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION: Upper Colorado River Basin Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	0	0	0	0
Other Transfer.....	+21,400	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	21,400	0	0	0



Central Utah Project Completion Act

Mission

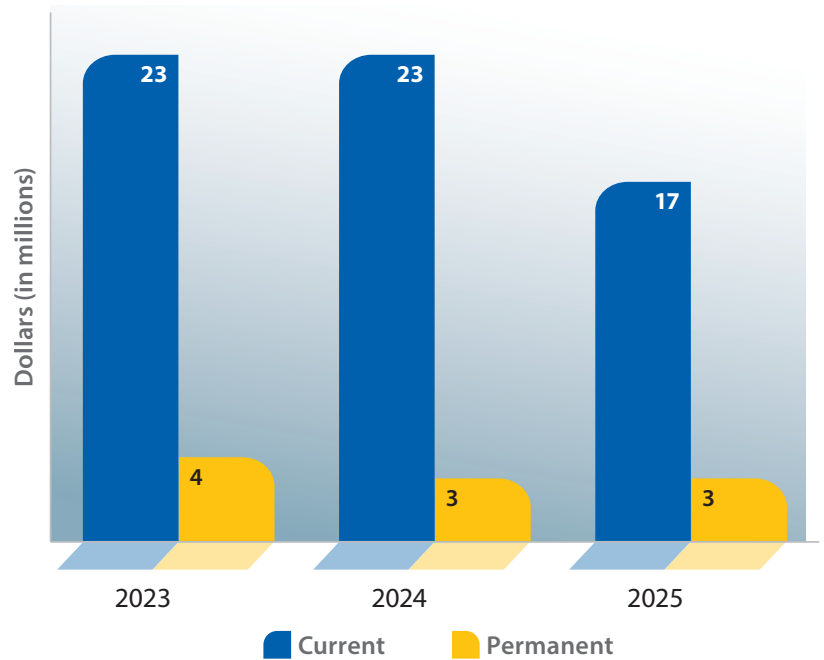
The purpose of this program is to carry out the Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) in a cost-effective, environmentally sound, and timely manner.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget for CUPCA activities is \$17.0 million. The budget supports continuing construction of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the final component of the Central Utah Project, and provides support for associated fish and wildlife conservation measures.

As authorized, the completion of the Utah Lake System pipelines will deliver 60,000 acre-feet of municipal

CUPCA Funding



Aerial view of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project after reconnecting Provo River to the Delta.

CUPCA Photo.

and industrial water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties. The completed project will provide increased water security, helping communities adapt to changing climate conditions.

The request provides funding for the construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System; the recovery of threatened and endangered species; the implementation of mitigation efforts for impacts to fish, wildlife, and recreation; and the implementation of water conservation projects. Funding also supports

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT Facts



- CUPCA was enacted in 1992.
- CUPCA distributes responsibility for the completion of the Central Utah Project (CUP) among its stakeholders.
- Construction of the remainder of the CUP is the responsibility of the local Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- Mitigating the environmental effects of the CUP is the responsibility of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.
- The Department of the Interior is responsible for oversight of the project.
- The program provides 54,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation of more than 30,000 acres and 137,000 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes, meeting the needs of more than 500,000 people.

activities of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, which includes the completion of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project for the recovery of the June sucker fish, a critical element of listed species recovery efforts. At current funding levels, the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline, which is under construction, is estimated

to be completed in 2026. The Santaquin–Mona Pipeline, the next and last pipeline, is estimated to be completed by 2030. The Department’s commitments in water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge will continue after the Utah Lake System pipelines are complete.



Plantings for the Provo River Delta Restoration Project.

CUPCA Photo.

The 2025 budget includes \$5.2 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction activities; \$1.5 million for water conservation; \$4.4 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the CUPCA program office; and \$1.9 million for program administration. In addition, the budget includes \$4.0 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

Mitigation Commission account funding in 2025 will support the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative through construction of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project. The project diverts the majority of the lower Provo River's flow into nearly 300 acres of braided waterways and wetlands flowing into Utah Lake. The project will provide enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, climate resilience and recovery for Endangered Species Act listed species (such as the June sucker), and recreational access to conservation lands for nearby urban populations.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Contributing to Water Delivery, Improved Ecosystems, and Recreation Opportunities

The BIL provided \$50.0 million to CUPCA for continued implementation of programs and activities.

In 2023, the Central Utah Project reached a major milestone in the Provo River Delta Restoration project. Supported by a \$10 million investment from the BIL, the Provo River has now been diverted into channels and ponds that connect the river with a restored delta and with Utah Lake. The reconnection of the Provo River to the delta will help to safeguard the threatened June sucker, expand recreational opportunities for community residents, and accelerate efforts underway to expand access to clean, reliable water throughout the region. The June sucker was downlisted from endangered to threatened under the Endangered Species Act, largely due to ongoing efforts—such as the Provo

River Delta project—by various partnering agencies to help the species recover.

The Provo River Delta Restoration project will also provide an improved ecosystem and additional recreational opportunities. The last piece of the project, the Delta Gateway Park, will include trails, trailhead parking areas, restrooms, nonmotorized boat launches, fishing platforms, interpretive features, and a wildlife viewing tower. It is expected to open for public use in 2024.

The BIL also provided \$40 million to expedite the completion of the Utah Lake System pipeline and delivery of municipal and industrial water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties. The Spanish Fork–Santaquin section of the pipeline is scheduled to be completed in 2026.



Stream bank construction on the Provo River Delta.

CUPCA Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Central Utah Project Completion Account	0	18,000	0	13,000	0	-5,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	12	5,000	12	4,000	0	-1,000
Subtotal, Current	12	23,000	12	17,000	0	-6,000
Permanent						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	0	2,624	0	3,305	0	+681
Subtotal, Permanent	0	2,624	0	3,305	0	+681
TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT	12	25,624	12	20,305	0	-5,319

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System ..	12,391	12,391	5,162	-7,229
Water Conservation Measures	100	100	1,500	+1,400
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects	3,909	3,909	4,438	+529
Program Administration	1,600	1,600	1,900	+300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	18,000	18,000	13,000	-5,000

APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,000	5,000	4,000	-1,000



U.S. Geological Survey

Mission

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monitors, analyzes, and predicts current and evolving Earth-system interactions and delivers actionable science at scales and timeframes relevant to decision makers. USGS provides science about natural hazards, energy and mineral resources, ecosystems and environmental health, and water resources.

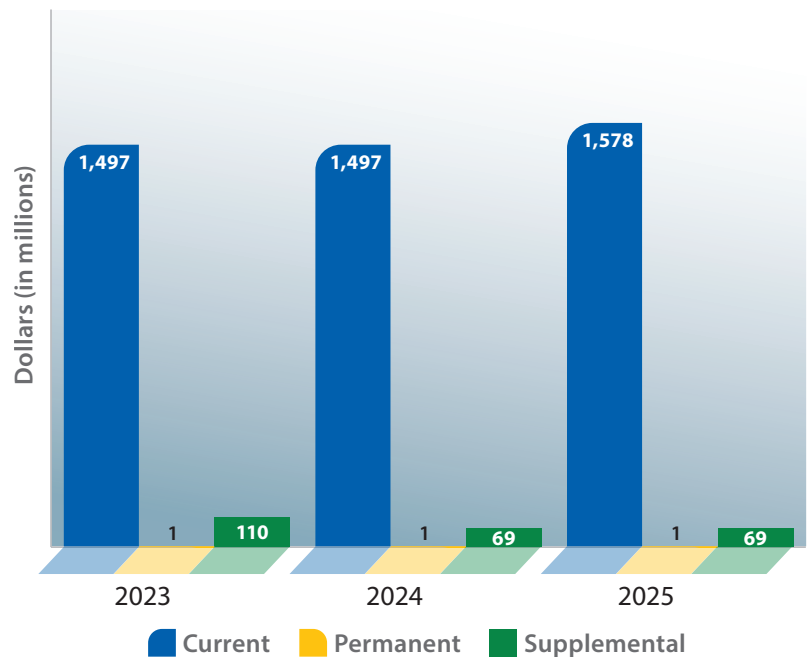
Budget Overview

The 2025 USGS budget is \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$81.1 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level; USGS estimates staffing is 8,000 full-time equivalents. The budget prioritizes science focusing on protection of health and human safety and climate change research to inform balanced decisions regarding resources and ensure the economic growth and well-being of the Nation.

Ecosystems Programs

Ecosystems programs total \$326.1 million in the 2025 budget, \$18.9 million above the 2024 CR level. These programs provide the science to help ensure the Nation's ecosystems are managed sustainably and biological resources in wild and urban spaces are conserved now and into the future. Scientists examine the consequences of climate and environmental change; effects of management actions on communities, lands, and species; and risks of and solutions to harmful invasive species, wildlife diseases, and contaminants in the environment.

USGS Funding



The Environmental Health Program is funded at \$32.0 million, \$1.5 million more than the 2024 CR amount. The budget includes \$13.3 million for Contaminant Biology and \$18.8 million for Toxic Substances Hydrology. Species Management Research is funded at \$66.9 million, \$2.9 million over the 2024 CR level. Land Management Research is funded at \$60.6 million, \$5.7 million over the 2024 CR amount, with an increase to support wildlife migration corridor mapping for big game populations, and an increase to accelerate the development of tools for drought assessment and response decisions. Included in this increase is \$3.5 million for migration corridor mapping work to fund a full inventory of existing migrations (i.e., elk, mule deer, pronghorn, moose, and bison) and science-delivery architecture to make migration maps viewable, publicly available, and actionable for conservation. The Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program is funded at \$45.5 million, \$1.2 million below the 2024 CR amount. USGS will continue addressing invasive carp, including activities to prevent the entry of bighead, black, and silver carp to the Great Lakes. Cooperative Research Units

- USGS was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information available to the public, providing data and analysis on ecosystems, energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, water use availability and quality, and updated mapping and images of the Earth’s land surface and subsurface.
- Since its establishment, USGS has published more than 165,000 scientific documents.
- USGS protects human health and safety by operating more than 3,900 earthquake sensors and by monitoring approximately 70 volcanoes in the United States and more than 11,800 streamgages for advanced flood warnings.
- Since 2018, USGS has cooperated with 11 Western States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies to produce maps and movement details for 152 herds, including mule deer, elk, and pronghorn.
- The Landsat series of Earth observation satellites, operated by USGS in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have continuously acquired images of the Earth’s land surface for more than 50 years, providing uninterrupted data to help land managers and policymakers make informed decisions about natural resources and the environment.

are funded at \$29.8 million, \$1.6 million above the 2024 CR amount. The Ecosystem Change Research Program is funded at \$22.2 million, \$2.1 million above the 2024 CR level. The National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers are funded at \$69.3 million, \$6.2 million above the 2024 CR level. The request supports both actionable science to help natural resource managers address regional priorities and interdisciplinary research to better understand the patterns, processes, and impacts of changes in climate, environment, and land use.

Energy and Mineral Resources Programs

For Energy and Mineral Resources programs, the 2025 budget includes \$120.3 million, an increase of \$16.1 million over the 2024 CR level. USGS conducts research and assessments on the location, quantity, and quality of mineral and energy resources, including the economic and environmental effects of extracting and using those resources. The Nation depends on energy resources to power homes and businesses and mineral resources to manufacture products, such as cell phones, laptops, cars, and components of renewable energy technologies. The Energy Resources Program is funded at

\$39.5 million, \$6.1 million above the 2024 CR, with an increase to support assessments of geothermal energy. The request also includes increases to better understand the Nation’s subsurface storage capacity and work with coal mine operators on the impacts of coal mine operations on methane emissions. The Mineral Resources Program is funded at \$80.8 million, an increase of \$10.0 million more than the 2024 CR, with an increase to



The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory is using continuous data from new instrumentation and infrastructure to effectively respond to the 2020 Kilauea eruption. *USGS Photo.*

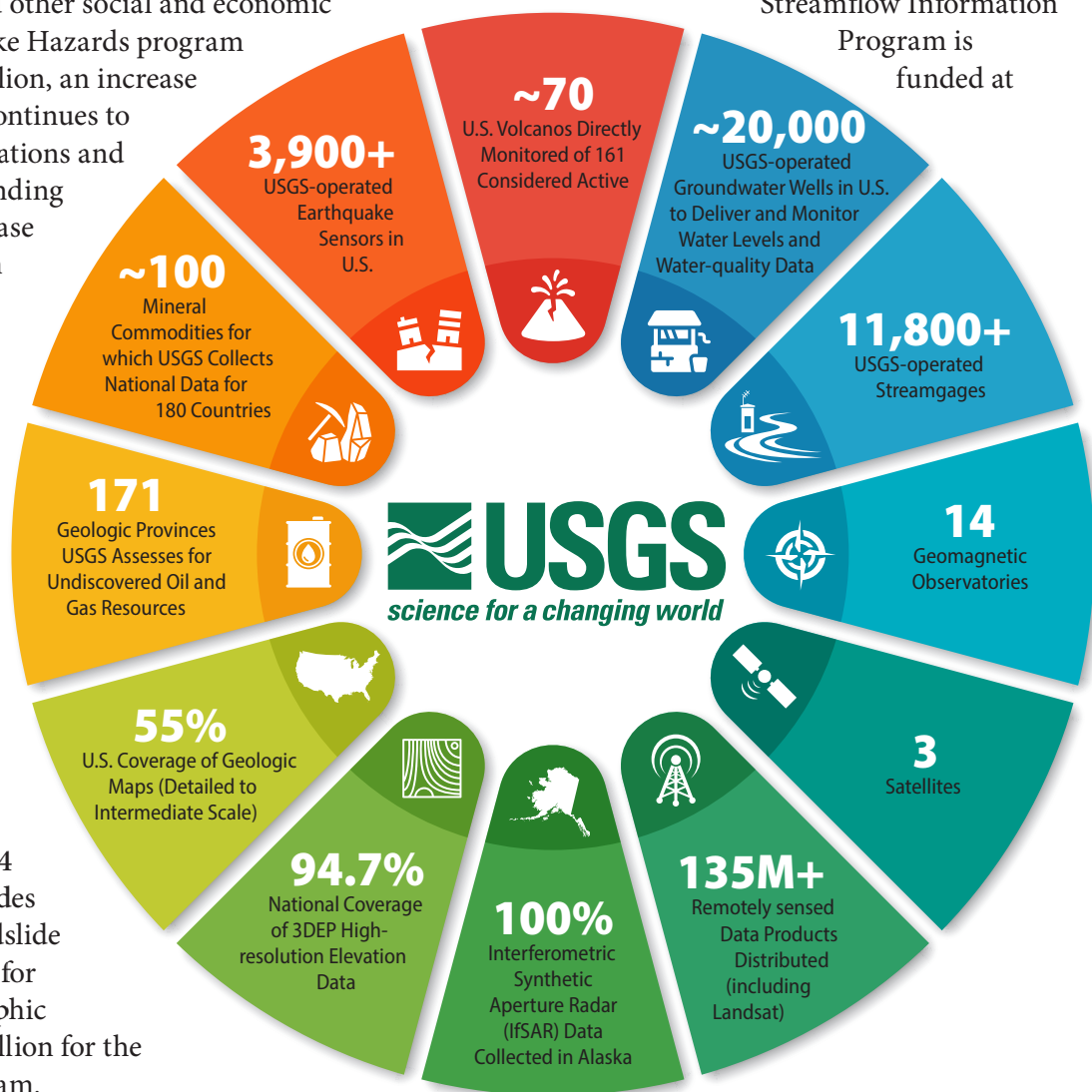
support supply chain research related to critical minerals. Mine waste research and assessments that support reclamation and potential mineral recovery and research and assessments of potential new sources of critical minerals will continue. This work builds on the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) investment in the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative’s foundational geoscience data collection, interpretation, and delivery.

Natural Hazards Programs

Totalling \$210.6 million, the 2025 budget request for Natural Hazards programs is \$10.4 million above the 2024 CR level. These programs provide information and tools to prepare for and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, coastal storms, solar flares, and landslides to enable greater resilience and reduce potential fatalities, injuries, property damage, and other social and economic effects. The Earthquake Hazards program is funded at \$94.9 million, an increase of \$2.2 million, and continues to fund ShakeAlert operations and maintenance. This funding also includes an increase to support subduction zone science to better understand catastrophic earthquakes. The budget for the Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources program is \$49.2 million, an increase of \$6.0 million. The Volcano Hazards program is funded at \$39.7 million, \$2.2 million above the 2024 CR. The request includes \$14.0 million for Landslide Hazards, \$7.4 million for the Global Seismographic Network, and \$5.4 million for the Geomagnetism program.

Water Resources Programs

The 2025 budget includes \$309.6 million for Water Resources, an increase of \$5.1 million over the 2024 CR. These programs work with partners to monitor, assess, conduct targeted research on, and deliver information on a wide range of water resources conditions and issues, including streamflow, groundwater, water quality, and water availability and use. Across the Water Resources mission area, the budget supports delivering Integrated Water Availability Assessments, advancing USGS water observing systems, and building integrated water prediction capabilities. The Water Availability and Use Science Program is funded at \$82.0 million, \$7.7 million above the 2024 CR level, with increases for integrated science to understand drought and deliver national and regional water availability assessments. The Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program is funded at



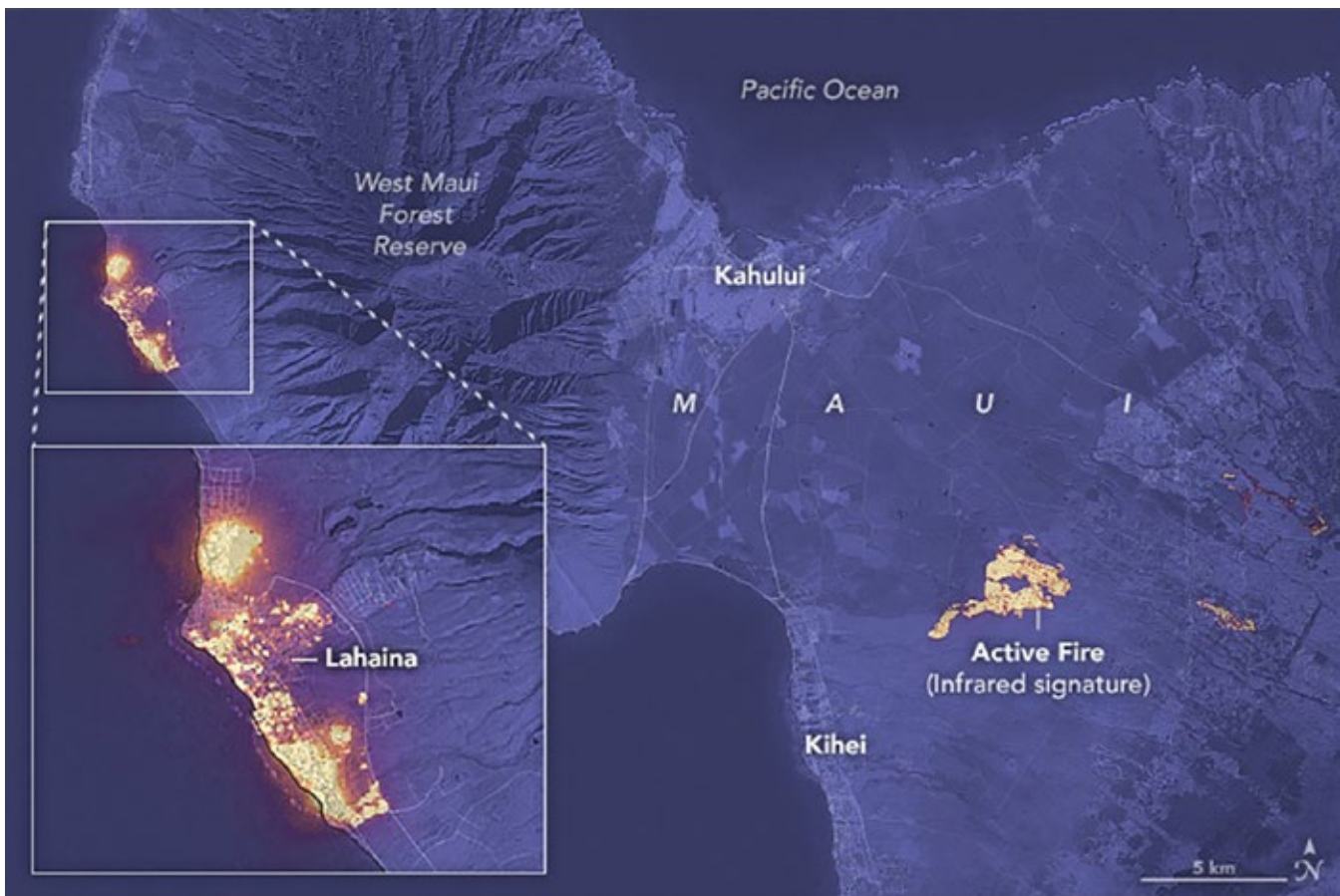
\$121.4 million, \$6.8 million over the 2024 CR, including an increase to expand the Federal Priority Streamgauge Network. The National Water Quality Program is funded at \$106.2 million, \$6.1 million above the 2024 CR. This additional funding will be used to improve the capacity to forecast impacts of climate change and land use on water availability and ecosystem health through increased water-quality sampling and monitoring.

Core Science Systems Programs

With an increase of \$28.4 million above the 2024 CR, the budget request for Core Science Systems totals \$313.0 million. These programs provide the Nation with access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to improve natural resource management, support infrastructure planning, and prepare for and respond to natural hazards. The Science Synthesis,

Analysis, and Research Program is funded at \$36.7 million, \$6.2 million above the 2024 CR level, and includes a \$2.0 million investment in high-performance computing/supercomputing systems and data storage to provide timely and accurate Earth systems forecasting for drought, weather, land management, wildland fires, landslides, and volcanoes. The request also includes \$2.5 million to lead the development of the American Conservation and Stewardship Atlas, which will be used by the Department and the Nation to support land and water conservation, stewardship, and restoration.

National Land Imaging is funded at \$143.8 million, \$27.9 million more than the 2024 CR amount, and includes \$110.5 million in Satellite Operations, which supports Landsat 7, 8, and 9 ground and flight operations and funds both the development of Landsat Next and a pilot program that will augment



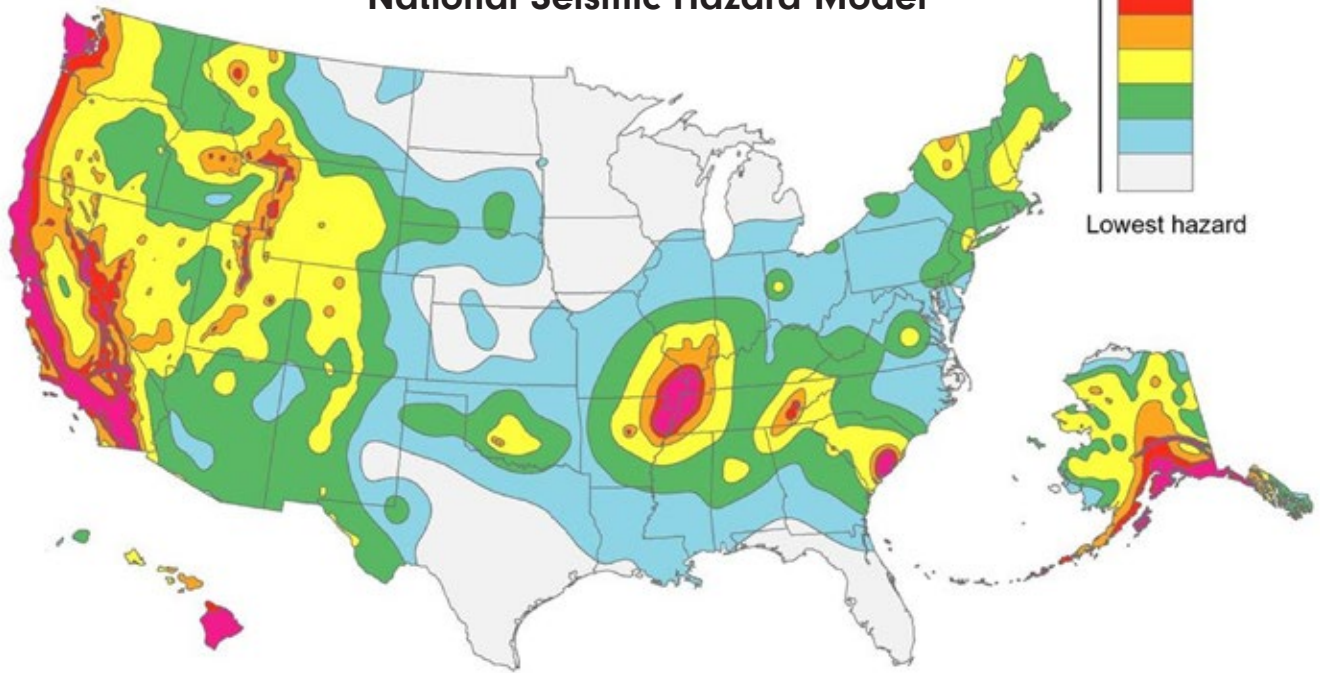
Devastation in Maui

On August 8, 2023 a fast-moving wildfire devastated the historic town of Lahaina on Maui, Hawaii's second-largest island. The image above shows the signature of the fire at 10:25 p.m. local time on August 8, 2023, as observed by the **Operational Land Imager (OLI) on the Landsat 8 satellite**. Much of Lahaina, a town with a resident population of nearly 13,000 people, appeared to be on fire at the time of the image. Another large fire burned northeast of Kihei. The image was composed from OLI observations of shortwave infrared light (band 6). Infrared observations are useful for distinguishing the locations of active fires, shown here in yellow. The shortwave infrared data were overlaid on a natural-color mosaic image based on Landsat 8 observations for added geographic detail.

USGS Photo.



National Seismic Hazard Model



Seismic hazard maps integrate information about earthquake sources, crustal deformation, active faulting, and ground shaking. This information is translated into a form that can be used to reduce the risk from earthquakes and to improve public safety and are improved and updated on a periodic basis by incorporating new information. The USGS maps are the basis for seismic provisions in building codes and for risk models used by insurance companies. *USGS Map.*

Landsat data with commercially available satellite data. As proposed, Landsat Next’s capabilities would substantially improve Landsat data, making them more useful for science and operational applications across the Federal government and for the next generation of Landsat users. Research and Investigations in the 2025 budget is funded at \$33.3 million, \$9.6 million above the 2024 CR, and includes increases for enhancing landscape measurements, data, and analysis; national land use data products; and natural capital accounting. At \$86.2 million, \$7.4 million below the 2024 CR, the budget for the National Geospatial Program includes a \$1.0 million increase to integrate USGS elevation and hydrography data into 3D models for infrastructure and hazard modeling applications. The National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program is funded at \$46.3 million, \$1.8 million above the 2024 CR, continuing geologic mapping in partnership with State Geological Surveys.

Science Support Programs

For Science Support programs, the 2025 budget includes \$118.2 million, \$11.9 million above the 2024 CR amount. These programs provide the necessary business services and IT management to operate USGS science programs. The budget includes \$93.0 million in Administration and Management, \$10.8 million over the 2024 CR level, and strengthens scientific integrity efforts across the Department. To transition the USGS fleet of vehicles to cleaner, electric vehicles, the budget includes an increase of \$964,000. Information Services is funded at \$25.2 million, an increase of \$1.1 million over the 2024 CR level, including funding to support, deliver, and protect USGS science with improved security products and services, high-performance computing and cloud access, and other IT for the data-intensive needs of a modern science organization.

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Funding: Earth Mapping Resources Initiative—Earth MRI

Earth MRI is a partnership between USGS and State Geological Surveys to develop new geologic maps and perform geochemical sampling and geophysical, topographic, and hyperspectral surveys. The BIL provided funding that has accelerated this work in areas with potential for critical-mineral resources, both still in the ground and in material left over after mining. Some critical-mineral commodities, such as rare earth elements, are known to occur alongside more commonly mined minerals. Because of this realization, mine-waste sites are now being revisited to see if the waste has potential for critical-mineral commodities that were not a primary product of the original mining. Understanding what is in these waste materials also helps identify potential hazards of reprocessing mine wastes and opportunities for remediation. Overall, the BIL provides a \$320 million investment to USGS for the Earth MRI program.

In 2023, Earth MRI put a strong focus on Tribal engagement efforts, seeking to address Tribal communities' geoscience data needs in areas where Earth MRI can support Tribal land management decisions regarding natural resources (e.g., minerals, geothermal energy, groundwater), infrastructure, and geologic hazards issues.

In 2023, the Mineral Resources Program's Earth MRI flew high-resolution airborne geophysical surveys in 26 States; conducted geologic mapping in 16 States and geochemical reconnaissance surveys in 12 States; flew lidar surveys in 4 States; and flew hyperspectral surveys in 3 States. Altogether, Earth MRI has flown geophysical surveys for an area the size of Montana and Texas combined.

National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program

USGS provides competitive grants to State Geological Surveys and funds projects executed by USGS and other Department of the Interior bureaus to preserve, modernize, and make publicly available geological and geophysical data and assets. The BIL provides funding to leverage the existing National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program (NGGDPP) to provide competitive grants to States quickly and efficiently.

In 2023, NGGDPP funded State Geological Surveys and about 25 DOI bureau projects for data preservation activities that will make historical data and physical samples publicly available.

Facilities

The 2025 budget provides \$180.4 million for Facilities, \$7.7 million below the 2024 CR amount. Funding includes \$105.7 million for Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance, \$7.5 million below the 2024 CR level, and \$74.7 million for the Facilities Maintenance, Modernization, and Restoration Program, \$151,000 below the 2024 CR level.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$8.8 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$46.4 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 USGS to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



A USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory field team finishes the installation of the combined seismic/GPS station at Mount Hood, OR.

USGS Photo.

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						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	4,640	1,565,833	4,709	1,646,953	+69	+81,120
Subtotal, Current	4,640	1,565,833	4,709	1,646,953	+69	+81,120
Permanent						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	0	67	0	68	0	+1
Contributed Funds	4	508	4	507	0	-1
Subtotal, Permanent	4	575	4	575	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	52	0	52	0	0	0
Reimbursable	3,235	0	3,235	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	3,287	0	3,287	0	0	0
TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	7,931	1,566,408	8,000	1,647,528	+69	+81,120

^{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: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Ecosystems				
Environmental Health				
Contaminant Biology	12,528	12,528	13,252	+724
Toxic Substances Hydrology	17,929	17,929	18,752	+823
Species Management Research	63,904	63,904	66,850	+2,946
Land Management Research	54,806	54,806	60,551	+5,745
Biological Threats and				
Invasive Species Research	46,622	46,622	45,466	-1,156
Cooperative Research Units	28,206	28,206	29,773	+1,567
Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science				
Climate Adaptation Science Center	63,115	63,115	0	-63,115
Land Change Science	20,066	20,066	0	-20,066
Ecosystems Change Research Program	0	0	22,181	+22,181
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	0	0	69,300	+69,300
Subtotal, Ecosystems	307,176	307,176	326,125	+18,949

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Energy and Mineral Resources				
Mineral and Energy Resources				
Mineral Resources	70,855	70,855	0	-70,855
Energy Resources	33,365	33,365	0	-33,365
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources	104,220	104,220	0	-104,220
Energy and Mineral Resources				
Mineral Resources Program				
National Minerals Information Center	0	0	25,123	+25,123
Mineral Resources Research, Surveys and Assessment	0	0	55,719	+55,719
Energy Resources Program				
Renewable Energy Resources	0	0	4,153	+4,153
Geologic Energy Resources	0	0	35,338	+35,338
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources	0	0	120,333	+120,333
Natural Hazards				
Earthquake Hazards	92,651	92,651	94,866	+2,215
Volcano Hazards	37,500	37,500	39,684	+2,184
Landslide Hazards	14,432	14,432	14,037	-395
Global Seismographic Network	7,273	7,273	7,436	+163
Geomagnetism	5,251	5,251	5,444	+193
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	43,149	43,149	49,174	+6,025
Subtotal, Natural Hazards	200,256	200,256	210,641	+10,385
Water Resources				
Water Availability and Use Science Program	74,296	74,296	82,012	+7,716
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	114,558	114,558	121,390	+6,832
National Water Quality Program	100,080	100,080	106,152	+6,072
Water Resources Research Act Program	15,500	15,500	0	-15,500
Subtotal, Water Resources	304,434	304,434	309,554	+5,120
Core Science Systems				
National Land Imaging Program				
Satellite Operations	92,184	92,184	110,507	+18,323
Research and Investigations	14,881	14,881	24,437	+9,556
Land Cover Monitoring and Assessments	8,856	8,856	8,856	0
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program	30,480	30,480	36,652	+6,172
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	44,556	44,556	46,317	+1,761
National Geospatial Program	93,650	93,650	86,247	-7,403
Subtotal, Core Science Systems	284,607	284,607	313,016	+28,409
Science Support				
Information Services	24,125	24,125	25,234	+1,109
Administration and Management	82,179	82,179	92,997	+10,818
Subtotal, Science Support	106,304	106,304	118,231	+11,927

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Facilities				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance	113,211	113,211	105,709	-7,502
Facilities Maintenance, Modernization, and Restoration Program	74,840	74,840	74,689	-151
Subtotal, Facilities	188,051	188,051	180,398	-7,653
Special Initiatives	2,130	2,130	0	-2,130
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer)	1,497,178	1,497,178	1,578,298	+81,120
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+69,000	+69,000	+69,000	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+41,040	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-345	-345	-345	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer)	1,606,873	1,565,833	1,646,953	+81,120



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mission

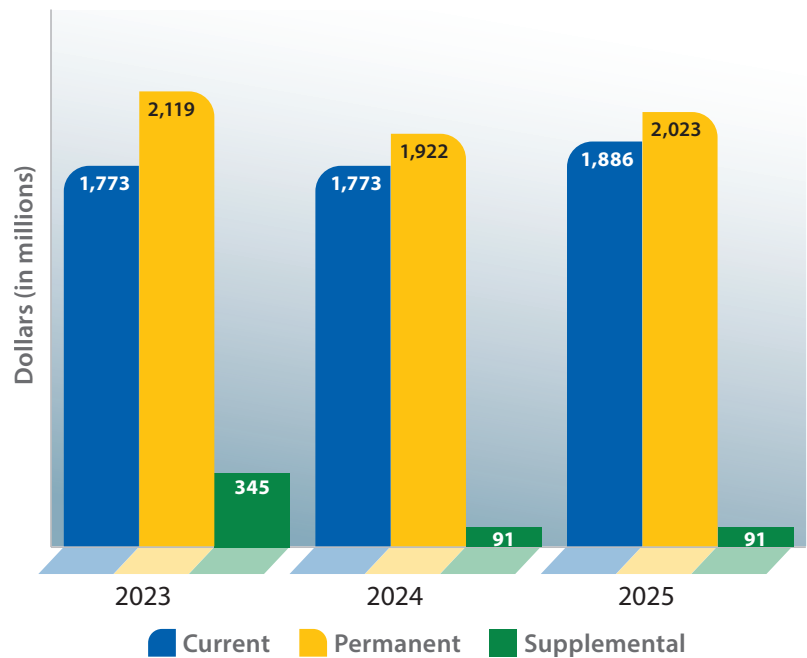
The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Budget Overview

The 2025 President's Budget for FWS totals \$1.9 billion, \$112.8 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR). In total, FWS estimates the budget request will support 9,183 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 2025 budget request for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$150.9 million. The budget proposes to increase the percentage of funds available to administer the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to support outreach to boost awareness of both programs while continuing compliance- and technical assistance-related activities. In addition, the 2025 budget proposes to lower the match requirement for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act to increase opportunities to support bird conservation activities.

The 2025 budget continues the proposal to expand authority for Federal agencies to transfer funds provided under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) to FWS to accelerate and improve environmental reviews in support of responsible development of priority infrastructure projects and

FWS Funding



energy solutions. Increases are proposed for law enforcement programs to address wildlife interdiction within the Wildlife Inspection Program, capacity for Refuge Law Enforcement, and officer mental health and wellness. The budget also includes increases for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), the National Seed Strategy, and the Customer Experience initiative (as directed in Executive Order 14058) and improves customer service through a consolidated, modernized ePermits program. The 2025 budget promotes investments to address climate change effects on FWS trust resources, implement the America the Beautiful initiative, reconnect Americans with the outdoors, enable economic development, and create good-paying job opportunities.

Resource Management

For Ecological Services, the budget includes \$338.2 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. The budget supports the Administration's efforts to responsibly site, permit, and deploy



- FWS originated in 1871 when Congress established the U.S. Fish Commission to study why the Nation's food fish populations were decreasing and recommend ways to reverse that decline.
- Through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, more than 50,000 landowners have cooperated with FWS to complete more than 60,000 habitat restoration projects spanning more than 7 million acres.
- The National Wildlife Refuge System's more than 850 million acres of lands and waters include 570 wildlife refuges, 7 national monuments, and waterfowl production areas in 212 counties managed within 38 wetland management districts and 48 coordination areas.
- Since 1937, FWS has delivered more than \$26 billion to State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies for hunting and fishing education, fish and wildlife management, scientific research, habitat restoration and conservation, and hunting and boating access.

clean energy solutions, including \$146.6 million, \$25.8 million more than the 2024 CR level, for FWS planning and consultation activities. Requested funding will advance proactive, cooperative conservation with investments in programs aimed at preventing the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act and promoting the recovery of imperiled species. The request provides \$41.2 million, \$3.5 million above the 2024 CR amount, to support conservation of at-risk species and their habitats and \$23.9 million for listing. Within the \$126.4 million provided for recovery, an increase of \$12.3 million from the 2024 CR level will support delisting and downlisting efforts and catalyze the conservation of imperiled species.

The 2025 budget for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is \$68.1 million, \$7.8 million more than the 2024 CR level, and the Coastal Program request is \$14.6 million, \$690,000 more than the 2024 CR amount, in recognition of the importance of cooperative conservation of private lands to habitat adaptation and resilience and a healthy economy. These citizen-centric programs work collaboratively with private landowners and partners through voluntary efforts to restore, enhance, and protect habitat for priority Federal trust species. The projects provide other benefits to the local communities, such as enhancing drought resistance through water conservation projects, creating resilience to wildfire, and supporting habitat connectivity and migration corridors for game and other plants and animals of cultural significance.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a model for conservation around the world. The 2025 budget for the refuge system is \$602.3 million, \$60.8 million above the 2024 CR level. Funding for operations—including wildlife and habitat management, visitor services, refuge law enforcement, and planning—is \$442.3 million to support the FWS core mission to increase adaptive management, habitat resilience, and the use of science-driven decision making for conserving America's rich fish and wildlife heritage. The budget for those programs is \$50.9 million more than the 2024 CR amount, including \$200,000 in the Customer Experience initiative for a position focused on expanding the use of digital sites and activity passes at National Wildlife Refuges, \$17.1 million for refuge law enforcement to increase visitor safety and officer mental health and wellness, and \$1.9 million to support the National Seed Strategy. The request for Refuge Maintenance is \$160.1 million, an increase of \$9.8 million above the 2024 CR level.

Migratory Bird Management is funded at \$73.1 million in the 2025 budget, \$19.2 million more than the 2024 CR level. Within that amount is funding to modernize the permitting process to enable the use of the latest scientific information and energy production technologies when evaluating development proposals. The Joint Venture program will support grants to improve the resilience of important habitats—and nearby communities—across the Nation's four migratory bird flyways. The program's Urban Bird Treaties grants support partnerships to conserve birds in

urban environments by creating parks and restoring nearby wetlands—all while engaging local communities.

Since the launch of the ePermits system in 2021, FWS has continued to improve how customers apply for and receive permits while bringing greater efficiency and consistency to the work FWS does to process those applications. This budget consolidates \$13.5 million, \$6.0 million more than the 2024 CR amount, for ePermits system operations and enhancements into a single program, supporting the transition of more permit types to fully online, self-service processes that will improve the customer experience.

The Service’s Office of Law Enforcement is funded at \$110.8 million in the request, an increase of \$18.7 million from the 2024 CR level. This program investigates wildlife crimes and enforces the laws that govern the Nation’s wildlife trade. FWS continues to work with the State Department, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to address the threat to conservation

and global security posed by illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. The budget supports law enforcement efforts to stop illegal trade; ensures sustainable legal trade through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; reduces the demand for illegal wildlife products; and provides technical assistance and grants to other nations to build local enforcement capabilities. Included in this increase is \$10.0 million for wildlife inspection activities. Wildlife inspectors combat a multibillion-dollar black market trade in wildlife, which fuels species extinction and organized crime; emerging zoonotic threats often linked to wildlife trade; and invasive species, which cause ecological disruptions that devastate ecosystems and economies. The budget also supports mental health and wellness activities and other recommendations from the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force.

FWS provides international conservation grants and technical support to assist other countries’ conservation and climate change adaptation and resilience efforts. The budget includes \$24.0 million,

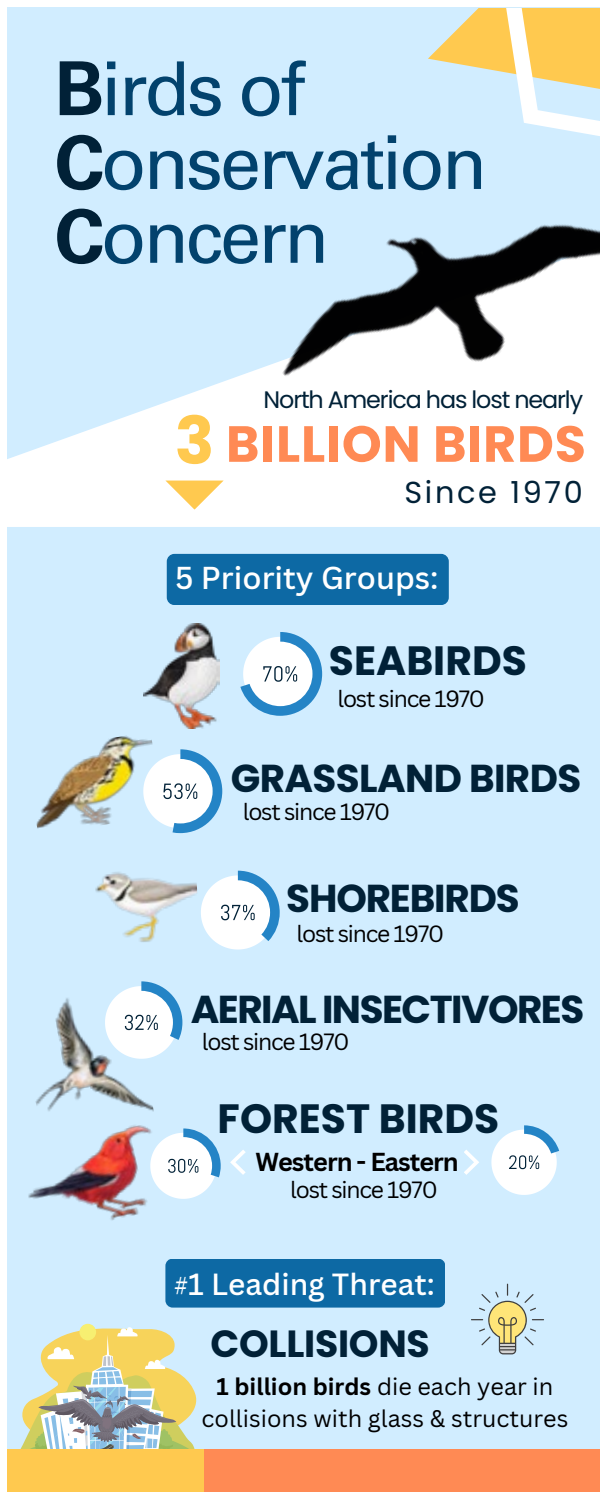


Wildlife Inspector with his K-9.

FWS Photo.

\$2.4 million more than the 2024 CR amount, for International Affairs to support expanded conservation capacity for iconic species such as elephants and rhinoceroses and to support climate adaptation and resiliency efforts. The request includes funding for an evaluation designed to determine the impact and effectiveness of the

program's support for species conservation abroad. The program complements FWS Law Enforcement efforts to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking and develops innovative conservation activities that target market and consumer demand for illegal products driving a rapid increase in the poaching of species such as tigers and pangolins.



The budget requests \$239.3 million, \$2.2 million less than the 2024 CR amount, to support the National Fish Hatchery System, aquatic habitat conservation and restoration, and the prevention and control of aquatic invasive species. That amount includes \$80.3 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System and \$32.1 million for National Fish Hatchery maintenance, \$3.9 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, more than the 2024 CR amount. The National Fish Hatchery System is an international leader in the propagation of imperiled aquatic species, and the budget expands its capabilities to ensure the health of aquatic species. Advancing aquatic conservation requires modernizing and maintaining hatchery infrastructure, which is not eligible for funding under the Great American Outdoors Act. The budget also includes \$126.9 million for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation. The request includes \$2.6 million to continue the Rapid Response Fund for Aquatic Invasive Species under the Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework, fully funds the National Fish Habitat Action Plan at the authorized level, and provides for aquatic species assessments and cooperative management to enhance habitat adaptation and resilience.

Twenty National Fish Habitat Partnership projects leverage Federal, State, Tribal, and private funding to conserve fish habitat. Partnerships are formed around distinct geographic areas, important fish species, or ecosystems and identify and prioritize fish habitat conservation projects for funding within their boundaries, guided by individual strategic plans.

The 2025 request for Science Applications is \$37.9 million, \$2.5 million above the 2024 CR level. The program supports science partnerships

with States, Tribes, industry, local communities, and other stakeholders to design and implement conservation and habitat management strategies that support the development of landscape conservation objectives, such as biodiversity, adaptation, and resilience. By weaving together conservation design principles and local conservation blueprints, the collaborations increase coastal resilience, mitigate desertification, control invasive species, and reduce the impacts of wildfires.

General Operations is funded at \$183.8 million in the 2025 budget, an increase of \$17.5 million from

the 2024 CR amount, including \$500,000 to support the Customer Experience initiative, \$7.0 million to support the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and \$28.2 million to support the National Conservation Training Center.

The budget continues proposed authority for FWS to seek and retain compensation from responsible parties who injure or destroy resources managed by FWS. As with the National Park Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), damages recovered will be used to reimburse assessment costs; prevent or minimize the risk of loss; monitor ongoing effects; and restore,

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Removing Barriers to Fish Migration

Across the country, millions of barriers are fragmenting rivers, blocking fish migration, and putting communities at higher risk of flooding. Addressing these barriers and improving fish passage is one of the most effective ways to help conserve vulnerable species while building safer infrastructure for communities and improving climate resilience. Restoring aquatic connectivity also supports local economies by providing jobs and safeguarding aging infrastructure. The BIL provided a \$200 million additional investment over 5 years to restore aquatic ecosystems through the National Fish Passage Program (NFPP). In the first 2 years of BIL funding, the program has funded 79 projects across the country.

When complete, those projects will create roughly 6,200 miles of unimpeded stream habitat, helping to conserve vulnerable species. The first two decades of the NFPP provided the foundation for the BIL funds to be put to work quickly and effectively through agency technical expertise, existing and expanded partnerships, and a robust pipeline of projects in development. The investment in NFPP through the BIL is benefiting local economies and enabling FWS to address larger, more complex projects, providing greater impact for ecosystems and communities. Improving fish passage is the one of the most effective ways to both conserve vulnerable aquatic species and improve the safety and resilience of infrastructure for communities while creating better economic values and water quality. The President's Budget request for 2025 complements the BIL funding

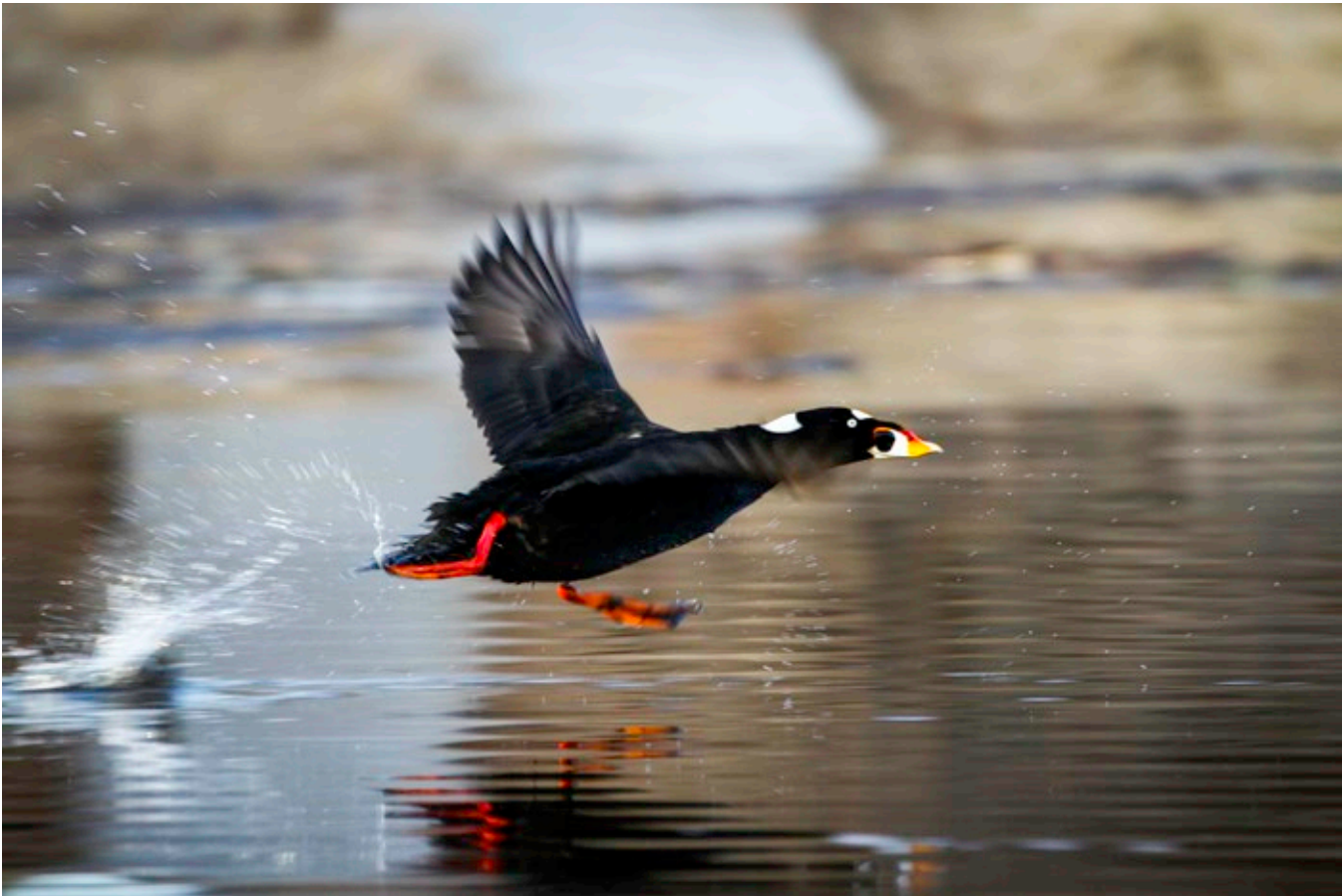


Lost River sucker.

FWS Photo.

to build on successes of the National Fish Passage Program and ensure continued and long-term durability of the program.

The BIL also provided unprecedented funding to multiple Federal agencies to fund projects that remove instream barriers and improve fish passage. FWS convened 13 Federal agencies and helped form the Federal Interagency Fish Passage Task Force, which promotes the benefits of fish passage projects, provides technical advice and capacity across Federal agencies, and better coordinates funding, aiming to create transformational impact across the landscape. The first year of the Task Force has led to new partnerships, increased efficiency, and developed funding models that lead to better outcomes for people and nature.



Surf scoter taking off.

FWS Photo.

replace, or acquire resources equivalent to those injured or destroyed.

Construction

Construction is funded in the 2025 budget at \$32.2 million, \$2.3 million more than the 2024 CR level, including \$21.0 million for line-item construction projects. The budget includes \$2.1 million to support vehicle fleet replacement, requirements analysis, capability assessment, and ZEV charging infrastructure planning and development as part of a coordinated effort across DOI.

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

The budget requests \$14.4 million, \$10.1 million less than the 2024 CR level, for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund to support State and local efforts to recover listed species. The budget also proposes funding for Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants to

States through the permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund.

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

For the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, the 2025 budget request is \$33.0 million, \$17.0 million less than the 2024 CR level. Conservation grants from the fund are leveraged more than 1:1 with partners for wetlands and waterfowl conservation, supporting climate adaptation and resiliency and important outdoor activities for sportspeople. The budget proposes to increase the amount of funding available to administer the program from 4 percent to 7 percent to increase technical assistance, compliance monitoring, performance, and outreach and awareness efforts.

Multinational Species Conservation Fund

The 2025 budget includes \$21.0 million, unchanged from the 2024 CR level, for the Multinational

Species Conservation Fund. These grants support the conservation and protection of African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles and leverage funds from partners to nearly triple the available funding for those species, which will foster improved species management and reduce human–animal conflicts.

Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

The 2025 request maintains the 2024 CR level of \$5.1 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. Populations of neotropical birds, such as the goldfinch, have declined due to climate change and habitat loss. The budget proposes to increase the amount of funding available to administer the program from 3 percent to 5 percent to expand technical assistance and outreach and awareness efforts. The budget also proposes to lower the match requirement for these grants from a 3:1 match to a 1:1 match to increase opportunities for applicants in areas that have difficulty meeting the current match requirement.

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

State and Tribal Wildlife Grants are funded at \$73.8 million, equivalent to the 2024 CR level, and include \$6.2 million for the Tribal Competitive Grants Program. These grants support and leverage State management of non-game species and improve the resiliency of State and Tribal natural resources in the face of stressors, such as rising temperatures and changing weather patterns. This investment recognizes the important partnership between State and Tribal fish and wildlife managers and FWS.

Fixed Costs

Fixed cost increases of \$33.2 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$53.1 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 FWS to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Service staff at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge in Texas with students at a nearby elementary school pollinator garden event.

FWS Photo.

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						
Resource Management	6,569	1,646,229	6,987	1,797,117	+418	+150,888
Construction	52	29,904	53	32,165	+1	+2,261
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	11	24,564	11	14,442	0	-10,122
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	6	50,000	6	33,000	0	-17,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	5	21,000	5	21,000	0	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	1	5,100	1	5,100	0	0
State Wildlife Grants	19	73,812	19	73,812	0	0
Subtotal, Current	6,663	1,863,837	7,082	1,976,636	+419	+112,799
Permanent						
Resource Management	114	0	114	0	0	0
Land Acquisition	81	118,952	81	121,452	0	+2,500
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	2	7,998	2	8,000	0	+2
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	56	1,088,566	56	1,111,030	0	+22,464
Sport Fish Restoration	60	470,069	60	537,608	0	+67,539
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	0	126,358	0	136,514	0	+10,156
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	2	142	2	141	0	-1
Migratory Bird Conservation Account	86	92,597	86	92,000	0	-597
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS	25	7,000	25	7,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	2	4,950	2	4,000	0	-950
Contributed Funds	15	5,000	15	5,000	0	0
Coastal Impact Assistance	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	444	1,921,632	444	2,022,745	0	+101,113
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	712	0	717	0	+5	0
Reimbursable	940	0	940	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	1,652	0	1,657	0	+5	0
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	8,759	3,785,469	9,183	3,999,381	+424	+213,912

^{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: Resource Management

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Ecological Services				
Listing	23,398	23,398	23,941	+543
Planning and Consultation	120,858	120,858	146,633	+25,775
Conservation and Restoration	37,653	37,653	41,198	+3,545
Recovery	114,124	114,124	126,381	+12,257
Subtotal, Ecological Services	296,033	296,033	338,153	+42,120
Habitat Conservation				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife	60,267	60,267	68,065	+7,798
Coastal Programs	13,957	13,957	14,647	+690
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation	74,224	74,224	82,712	+8,488
National Wildlife Refuge System				
Wildlife and Habitat Management	260,529	260,529	280,396	+19,867
Visitor Services	80,859	80,859	93,588	+12,729
Refuge Law Enforcement	46,272	46,272	63,401	+17,129
Conservation Planning	3,684	3,684	4,886	+1,202
Refuge Maintenance	150,211	150,211	160,060	+9,849
Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System	541,555	541,555	602,331	+60,776
Conservation and Enforcement				
Migratory Bird Management	53,860	53,860	73,066	+19,206
ePermitting	0	0	13,500	+13,500
Law Enforcement	92,099	92,099	110,754	+18,655
International Affairs	29,079	29,079	24,010	-5,069
Subtotal, Conservation and Enforcement	175,038	175,038	221,330	+46,292
Fish and Aquatic Conservation				
National Fish Hatchery Operations	76,356	76,356	80,304	+3,948
Maintenance and Equipment	26,314	26,314	32,107	+5,793
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation	138,901	138,901	126,934	-11,967
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conservation	241,571	241,571	239,345	-2,226
Science Applications				
Science Partnerships	26,400	26,400	27,274	+874
Service Science	8,972	8,972	10,628	+1,656
Subtotal, Science Applications	35,372	35,372	37,902	+2,530
General Operations				
Central Office Operations	31,077	31,077	35,372	+4,295
Management and Administration	51,249	51,249	59,458	+8,209
Aviation Management	3,296	3,296	3,400	+104
Servicewide Bill Paying	46,581	46,581	50,319	+3,738
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,032	7,032	7,038	+6
National Conservation Training Center	27,015	27,015	28,212	+1,197
Subtotal, General Operations	166,250	166,250	183,799	+17,549

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Stewardship Priorities	25,641	25,641	0	-25,641
Resource Damage Cost Recovery	0	0	1,000	+1,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers).....	1,555,684	1,555,684	1,706,572	+150,888
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58).....	+7,499	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	-455	-455	-455	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers).....	1,653,728	1,646,229	1,797,117	+150,888

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Nationwide Engineering Services	5,821	5,821	6,691	+870
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety.....	2,427	2,427	2,427	0
Line-Item Construction Projects.....	21,656	21,656	23,047	+1,391
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental).....	29,904	29,904	32,165	+2,261
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+247,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental).....	276,904	29,904	32,165	+2,261

APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Grants and Administration				
Conservation Grants	13,500	13,500	8,000	-5,500
HCP Assistance Grants.....	8,362	8,362	3,740	-4,622
Administration	2,702	2,702	2,702	0
Subtotal, Grants and Administration.....	24,564	24,564	14,442	-10,122
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	24,564	24,564	14,442	-10,122

APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	50,000	50,000	33,000	-17,000

APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation Fund	4,796	4,796	4,796	0
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	3,017	3,017	3,017	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	6,388	6,388	6,388	0
Great Ape Conservation Fund	3,802	3,802	3,802	0
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	2,997	2,997	2,997	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	21,000	21,000	21,000	0

APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,100	5,100	5,100	0

APPROPRIATION: State Wildlife Grants

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	73,812	73,812	73,812	0



National Park Service

Mission

The Organic Act of 1916 created the National Park Service (NPS) “to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

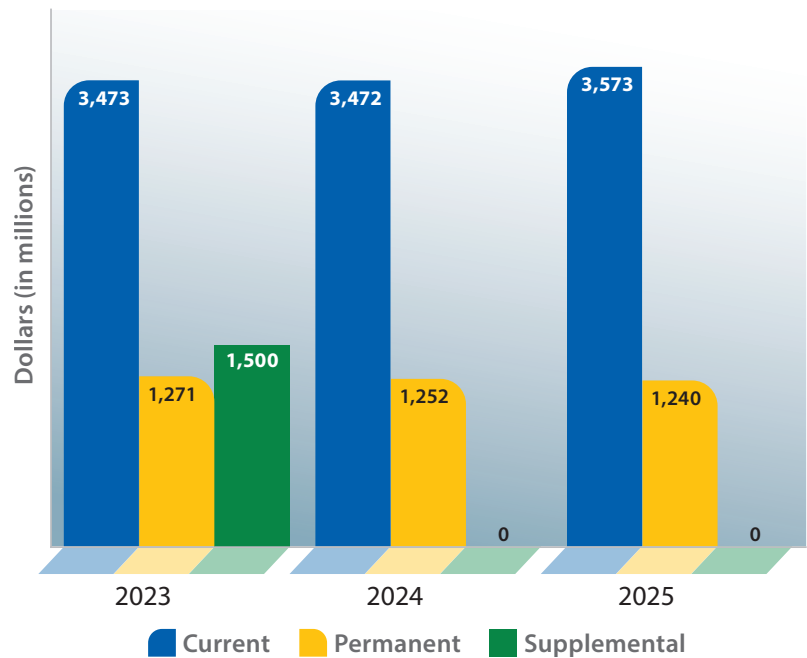
Bureau Overview

The national park system covers 85 million acres at 429 park units, including 138 historical parks or sites, 84 national monuments, 63 national parks, 31 national memorials, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 88 otherwise designated national park units. NPS also helps administer affiliated sites and partnership organizations, the National Register of Historic Places, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, National Trails, and Heritage Partnership Programs, including National Heritage Areas. In addition, NPS works with communities across the Nation to help preserve local history and create recreational opportunities. NPS park units received 325.5 million visits in 2023.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request for NPS is \$3.6 billion in current appropriations, a net increase of \$101.1 million over the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level. NPS estimates the budget will support total staffing of 19,953 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025, an increase of 134 over the 2024 CR level. The budget promotes

NPS Funding



programs that improve the visitor experience, protect park visitors and employees, tackle climate change, advance racial equity, upgrade infrastructure, and promote conservation. Changes in the 2025 budget aid efforts to protect and preserve America’s national treasures and enhance visitor services, adaptively manage resources to increase resilience to the changing climate, use science to inform decisions, expand inclusion of historically underrepresented communities, and facilitate agreements with Tribes to collaborate in the co-stewardship of NPS lands and waters.

Operation of the National Park System

The 2025 budget requests \$3.1 billion for operation of the national park system, an increase of \$166.9 million over the 2024 CR amount. The budget includes \$431.0 million for Resource Stewardship, \$299.5 million for Visitor Services, \$456.6 million for Park Protection, \$974.0 million for Facilities Operations and Maintenance, \$709.7 million for Park Support, and \$219.5 million for External Administrative Costs.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Facts



- In 1916, Congress created NPS. The preservation of our most magnificent and meaningful places for the purpose of public appreciation and recreation is a uniquely American idea.
- The national park system includes 429 park units, encompassing 85 million acres in all 50 States and four territories.
- The NPS mission requires a diverse workforce, including archeologists, biologists, curators, engineers, historians, hydrologists, landscape architects, law enforcement officers, and many other disciplines.
- In 2023, NPS employed 21,639 full- and part-time employees.
- NPS served 325.5 million visitors in 2023.
- In 2023, more than 122,000 volunteers worked 3.7 million hours to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofits, and owners of historic property, who share in preserving the Nation's heritage.

To support operational capacity at park areas, the budget includes increases totaling \$11.2 million to meet the NPS core mission objectives of preserving national treasures and making them available for today's and future generations of visitors. The increases support new and critical responsibilities, such as initiating operations at newly designated parks, increasing security, expanding recreational access, accelerating permitting and compliance activities at parks, and other emerging needs.

The request includes \$6.8 million to support cost increases resulting from the Office of Personnel Management changes to geographic boundaries of certain General Schedule locality pay areas and amendments to and redefinitions of a number of wage areas under the Federal Wage System. These changes raise the pay rates for a significant number of NPS employees, but these types of base changes in pay are not factors in the calculation of the annual change in pay that is part of the fixed costs request.

NPS is committed to the Increasing Representation on Our Public Lands initiative in support of Executive Order 13985—Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government and Executive Order 14091—Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. The NPS budget includes increases to facilitate presenting an inclusive and

complete story of America in which everyone can see themselves reflected in national parks. The NPS operations account includes funding increases including \$3.1 million for targeted investments to preserve the stories of the cultures and history across America, engage new audiences, and expand access to America's national parks and programs. The budget also includes \$250,000 for the Japanese American World War II History National Network authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

The budget reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthening Tribal communities by providing \$5.8 million for resources to increase Tribal participation in the management and stewardship of cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Indian Tribes and their citizens on Federal lands and waters. Funding will support collaborative and cooperative agreements with Tribal Nations, further implement the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience (NATIVE) Act, increase resources for subsistence management, and provide dedicated funding for a Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) coordinator.

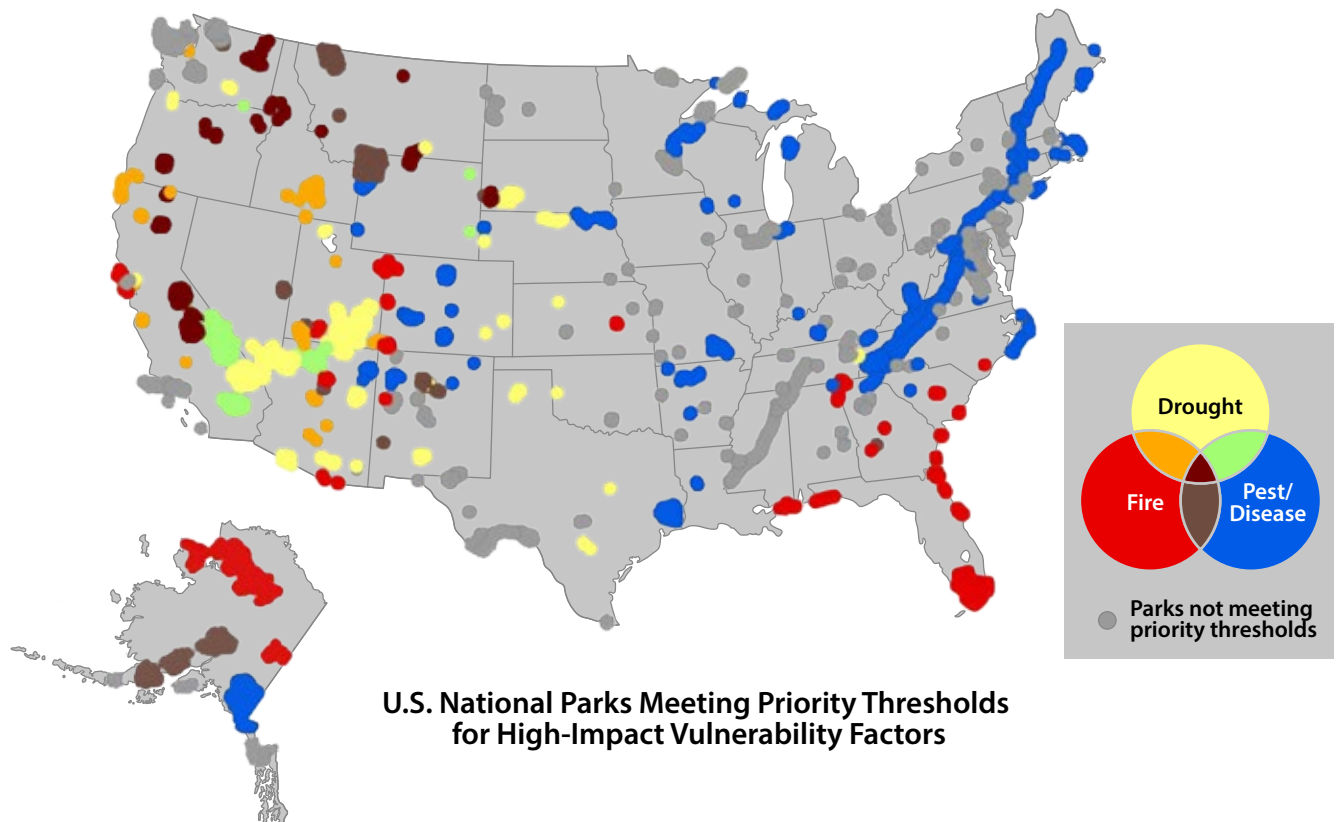
DOI is committed to the Biden-Harris Administration priorities laid out in Executive Order 14008—Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, which supports developing climate resilience and adaptation capabilities. NPS is an

essential component of governmentwide actions to address the impacts of climate change on the Nation’s natural areas. The NPS budget includes an additional \$2.5 million to fund varied NPS natural resources projects to better understand and address resource challenges on park lands stemming from climate change and to implement adaptation strategies that protect the Nation’s treasured natural resources from 21st-century threats. Projects will include management and control of non-native invasive species, restoration of damaged and/or sensitive ecosystems, mitigation of threats to significant at-risk resources, and tactical natural resource studies necessary to understand resource conditions and apply appropriate management actions.

To further strengthen the Department’s ability to meet its conservation mission in the face of a changing climate, the 2025 Department budget includes a total \$1.0 million increase to establish experts within NPS, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to

implement a nature-based solutions (NBS) policy. NBS promotes sustainable management of healthy ecosystems to protect the environment, which leads to numerous economic and social benefits. Dedicated funding for NBS experts has the potential to improve flood resilience, water quality, carbon sequestration, biodiversity, and habitat connectivity to strengthen the overall climate resilience of communities and natural resources.

NPS sustains the condition of thousands of assets in a manner befitting their status as America’s treasures while making them available for public enjoyment. The Facility Operations and Maintenance Program maintains, protects, restores, and rehabilitates natural and cultural resources, visitor and employee facilities, and other infrastructure. The Cyclic Maintenance Program is a central element of NPS efforts to curtail the growth of deferred maintenance and promote asset lifecycle management. The budget includes an additional \$5.0 million, for a total of \$193.2 million, for routine cyclic maintenance projects, which are



NPS evaluated 47 indicators to measure park unit exposure to climate change. The analysis found that 57 percent of park units are at high risk from at least one potentially transformative, high-impact factor, such as fire, drought, and forest pests/disease.

Source: NPS Natural Resource Report. <https://doi.org/10.36967/nrr-2287214>

periodic in nature and help to ensure that assets and resources can meet their intended design lives.

The 2025 NPS budget includes \$750,000 in new funding to support mental health and wellness coordinators in the NPS law enforcement rangers program and U.S. Park Police. The funding implements a primary recommendation of the Interior Law Enforcement Task Force to strengthen the law enforcement workforce and programs. The Department budget includes \$1.7 million to address this recommendation for bureau law enforcement programs across Interior.

The NPS budget also includes \$280,000 to contract psychological screening of law enforcement personnel to be compliant with Department policy

and Executive Order 14074—Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety. Testing is required for all newly hired law enforcement officers and is a best practice for hiring in public safety positions.

NPS proposes one-time funding totaling \$4.2 million for visitor services needs relating to the Presidential Inaugural Celebration in 2025. The Presidential Inauguration serves as an enduring symbol of American democracy, and nearly all inaugural activities occur on or adjacent to NPS sites and grounds. Funding will ensure ranger presence throughout the inauguration site and adjacent areas to provide visitors with interpretive and general information and for the logistical,

Inflation Reduction Act: Supporting Restoration and Resilience Programs

Nature is one of our best tools in improving our resilience to climate change and creating a thriving sustainable economy. NPS is making coordinated investments to safeguard the National Park System, advance nature-based solutions in our efforts to address the climate crisis, protect endangered species, and ensure clean air and clean water for all. These Restoration and Resilience projects, funded through the Inflation Reduction Act, are guided by the Department's Restoration and Resilience Framework to support coordination across agency programs and ensure collaborative, strategic, and measurable landscape-scale benefits that advance climate resilience.

The projects infuse much-needed funding to address critical ecosystem needs to restore healthy and resilient parklands while benefiting the communities surrounding parks. The investments are restoring iconic redwood forests and watersheds to improve biodiversity and sequester carbon; helping prevent the extinction of Hawaiian forest birds by suppressing invasive mosquitoes that spread avian malaria; restoring threatened whitebark pine at five national parks in Montana, Wyoming, and California; restoring Sonoran Desert habitats; and supporting healthy forests in Appalachia. In Midwestern parks, NPS is building

forest resilience by remediating legacy forest management practices that have created conditions favorable to climate-driven stressors, such as fire and insect outbreaks that kill trees.

IRA Restoration and Resilience projects in national park units for FY 2023 totaled \$43.9 million. Projects include broad-scale and impactful resource investments to strengthen climate resilience across the Nation to every corner—from Alaska to California to Florida to Maine—as part of the goal to restore and conserve 30 percent of the Nation's lands and waters by 2030.



A healthy stand of giant sequoia trees bears the signs of a previous fire. Iconic species like the giant sequoia face pressure from intensifying wildfires and snow drought. One solution is to protect climate change "refugia." These are areas that experience more gradual effects from climate change than other places. Conserving refugia could allow precious resources to survive, but understanding how to identify and protect them can be difficult.

NPS Photo.

material, and operational support necessary for hosting a public event expected to draw hundreds of thousands of attendees.

NPS is a High Impact Service Provider (HISP) as part of the ongoing whole-of-government approach to improve Federal service delivery and the Customer Experience (CX). NPS has highlighted two programs as designated services. The first program, Volunteer.gov, is a digital platform administered by the NPS Volunteers-in-Parks program and used by other land management agencies to serve more than 122,000 people who annually provide volunteer services. The second program, NPS Digital Experience, focuses on engaging visitors as they virtually explore or plan trips to national park sites using NPS.gov and the NPS App. As part of efforts to build CX capacity, the 2025 NPS budget includes an additional \$800,000 to expand the Volunteer.gov site. Funding will enable the program to design and implement future-thinking communications strategies, as well as updated application forms and electronic processes. NPS will continue the development, refinement, successful operation, and promotion of the NPS App using available funding.

ONPS appropriations language includes a provision to extend the period of availability of funding in the Operation of the National Park System account to 2 years. Two-year funding availability will allow NPS to improve park operations management, manage available resources more efficiently and effectively, and adjust for disruptions in the fiscal year. This period of availability is consistent with that of the operating funds at other Interior bureaus.

In addition, language is added to enable NPS to use up to \$15,000 of appropriated amounts for courtesy and social responsibilities associated with official duties, primarily for outreach, engagement,



A team of sled dogs waits outside Thorofare Cabin in Denali National Park and Preserve. The park's historic patrol cabins shelter staff on long patrols into Denali's backcountry.

NPS Photo.

and consultation with Tribal partners to honor traditions. This request would provide NPS similar authority provided to other DOI agencies to extend hospitality to official visitors without bureau employees bearing expenses from their personal funds.

National Recreation and Preservation

The 2025 request includes \$84.4 million, a decrease of \$8.1 million below the 2024 CR level, for programs that provide technical and financial assistance to local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The budget proposes \$3.0 million for the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program established in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 and authorized for appropriation through 2027. The budget also includes \$500,000 in additional resources for NPS administration of grant programs commensurate with recent increases in funding for National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P) grant programs for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation, Japanese American Confinement Sites, American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture, the 9/11 Memorial Act, and multiple Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) programs that provide competitive grants to preserve the stories

of civil and equal rights and underrepresented communities. The budget requests \$18.1 million for the Heritage Partnership Program.

Historic Preservation Fund

The 2025 budget includes \$151.4 million for HPF programs, a decrease of \$53.1 million from the 2024 CR level in grants and projects. HPF programs support the preservation of non-Federal historically and culturally significant sites and entities. In support of the Administration's priority to strengthen Tribal communities, the budget proposes \$2.5 million in dedicated funding for the Tribal Heritage Grants program, which awards competitive grants to support Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations for the preservation and protection of their cultural heritage. Funding also supports formula-funded State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and competitive grants to rehabilitate Historically Black Colleges and Universities, historic properties that help foster the economic development of rural communities, and historic sites that tell the stories of the struggle for African American civil rights and equal rights in America. The funding also facilitates surveys and nominations of properties associated with communities currently underrepresented in the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks. The budget requests \$10.0 million for the Save America's Treasures grant program.

Construction

The budget requests \$237.2 million, a decrease of \$2.6 million below the 2024 CR amount, in current funding for the NPS Construction program. The request includes \$120.7 million for line-item construction projects to address high-priority needs on mission-critical assets. The construction account request includes an increase of \$9.0

million for new construction or rehabilitation of existing employee housing where local market data show limited availability of affordable housing for purchase or rent. Housing is a critical factor in recruiting and retaining park employees, especially those in lower General Schedule grades, who make up the bulk of staff needed to manage higher visitation levels during peak seasons. In addition to using the Housing Improvement Program, NPS leverages multiple sources of funding to satisfy housing needs, including the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund; regular appropriated programs, such as Repair and Rehabilitation and Cyclic Maintenance; rents collected to support the operation and maintenance of quarters; and funding that supports employee leasing in gateway communities. The net decrease in funding is due to changes in funding strategies to modernize field communications and transition motor vehicle fleets to include a larger number of clean and zero-emission vehicles.

Centennial Challenge

The 2025 budget proposes \$13.0 million, \$2.0 million below the 2024 CR amount, to support partnership projects that leverage private funding with a minimum 1:1 match from a non-Federal



As part of an ongoing effort to "Green our Rides," NPS partnered with the U.S. Dept. of Energy to procure electric motorcycles for the United States Park Police fleet shown here in front of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC.

U.S. Park Police Photo.



Cultural Landscape Reports and Historic Structure Reports are planning tools for NPS staff that document historic resources that are important to preserve and the steps to care for them. This is the cultural landscape of Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site. For more information go to <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/culturalallandscapes>.

NPS Photo.

source. In addition to this appropriated funding, the NPS Centennial Act established the permanent National Park Centennial Challenge Fund for high-priority projects or programs that enhance the visitor experience to be funded through amounts exceeding \$10.0 million from the sale of age-discounted Federal Recreational Lands Passes, known as Senior Passes. Amounts deposited into the fund are used for projects subject to the same matching requirement as other Centennial Challenge projects. Senior Pass revenues are estimated to generate \$7.5 million for the fund in 2025.

Recreation Fees

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) (Public Law 108–447) authorizes recreation fees to be collected, retained, and expended by NPS and other land management agencies to provide benefits and services to the visitor. NPS uses revenue generated by recreation fees to repair, maintain, and enhance facilities;

provide interpretation, information, and other visitor services; restore habitat directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation; and provide law enforcement related to public use and recreation at the park where the fee is collected and throughout the national park system. FLREA fee receipts depend on visitation, which varies on the basis of many factors. In 2025, FLREA revenue at NPS units is estimated at \$365.5 million. The 2025 budget proposes appropriations language to extend the authorization of FLREA through 2026.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$46.1 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$117.3 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 NPS to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

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						
Operation of the National Park System	13,973	2,920,124	14,083	3,087,050	+110	+166,926
Centennial Challenge	14	15,000	13	13,000	-1	-2,000
National Recreation and Preservation	202	92,512	205	84,423	+3	-8,089
Historic Preservation Fund	5	204,515	5	151,400	0	-53,115
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	309	239,803	306	237,183	-3	-2,620
Subtotal, Current	14,503	3,471,954	14,612	3,573,056	+109	+101,102
Permanent						
Operation of the National Park System	891	0	891	0	0	0
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	3	0	3	0	0	0
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	146	547,744	163	532,885	+17	-14,859
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund	0	14,145	0	0	0	-14,145
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	1,827	365,819	1,827	365,829	0	+10
Other Permanent Appropriations	398	241,619	398	259,630	0	+18,011
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	251	83,003	251	82,003	0	-1,000
Subtotal, Permanent	3,516	1,252,330	3,533	1,240,347	+17	-11,983
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	1,041	0	1,049	0	+8	0
Reimbursable	759	0	759	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	1,800	0	1,808	0	+8	0
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	19,819	4,724,284	19,953	4,813,403	+134	+89,119

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Park Management				
Resource Stewardship	387,520	419,717	431,035	+11,318
Visitor Services	279,979	308,487	299,498	-8,989
Park Protection	430,578	429,396	456,594	+27,198
Facility Operations Maintenance	937,347	938,677	974,005	+35,328
Park Support	670,367	609,514	709,688	+100,174
Subtotal, Park Management	2,705,791	2,705,791	2,870,820	+165,029
External Administrative Costs	217,633	217,633	219,530	+1,897
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers)	2,923,424	2,923,424	3,090,350	+166,926
External Mandated Transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Other Transfers	+1,537	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers)	2,921,661	2,920,124	3,087,050	+166,926

APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,000	15,000	13,000	-2,000

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Natural Programs	18,579	18,579	19,572	+993
Cultural Programs	39,327	39,327	44,172	+4,845
Environmental Compliance and Review	465	465	496	+31
International Park Affairs	1,990	1,990	2,093	+103
Heritage Partnership Programs	29,232	29,232	18,090	-11,142
Statutory and Contractual Aid	2,919	2,919	0	-2,919
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	92,512	92,512	84,423	-8,089

APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-In-Aid to States and Territories	62,150	62,150	62,150	0
Grants-In-Aid to Indian Tribes	23,000	23,000	23,000	0
Tribal Heritage Grants	0	0	2,500	+2,500
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	12,500	12,500	12,500	0
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges & Universities	11,000	11,000	11,000	0
Competitive Grants-in-Aid				
African American Civil Rights	24,000	24,000	24,000	0
History of Equal Rights	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Underrepresented Communities	1,250	1,250	1,250	0
Subtotal, Competitive Grants-in-Aid	30,250	30,250	30,250	0
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid	148,900	148,900	141,400	-7,500
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures	26,500	26,500	10,000	-16,500
Historic Preservation Fund Projects	29,115	29,115	0	-29,115
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	204,515	204,515	151,400	-53,115

APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction Projects	126,700	126,700	124,700	-2,000
Special Programs	45,949	45,949	41,898	-4,051
Construction Planning	15,183	15,183	15,183	0
Construction Program				
Management and Operations	34,891	34,891	37,749	+2,858
Management Planning	17,080	17,080	17,653	+573
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental)	239,803	239,803	237,183	-2,620
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+1,500,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental)	1,739,803	239,803	237,183	-2,620



Bureau of Indian Affairs

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out Federal responsibilities to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.

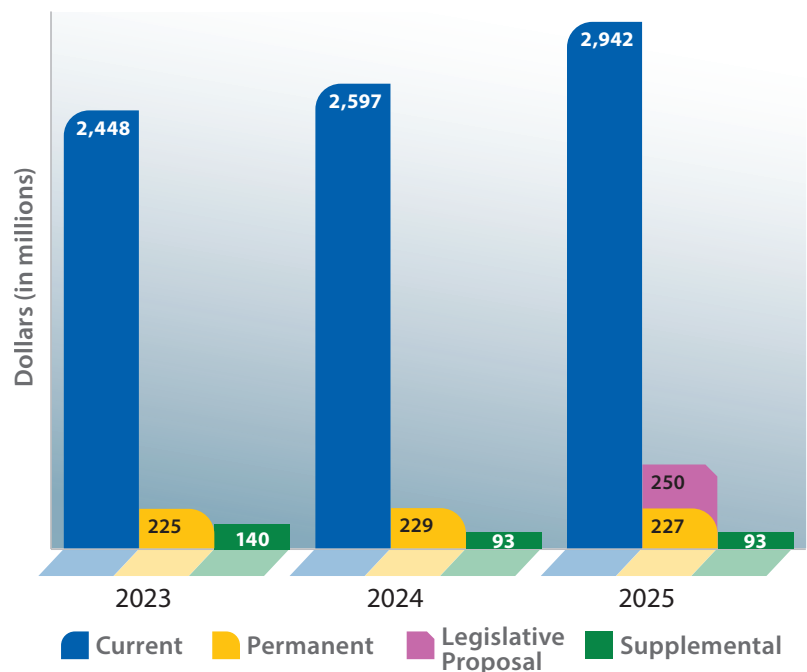
Budget Overview

The 2025 budget for BIA is \$2.9 billion, \$344.8 million above the 2024 CR level, in current appropriations. BIA estimates the budget will support staffing of 4,139 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025. The funding total includes \$426.2 million for Contract Support Costs and \$120.0 million for Payments for Tribal Leases; the budget proposes to reclassify these accounts from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2026. The President's Budget supports an all-of-government approach to addressing Federal responsibilities and Tribal needs in Indian Country. The White House Council on Native American Affairs, in coordination with Indian Affairs bureaus, supports collaboration on this work across Federal agencies, and BIA plays a vital role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and serving Tribes.

Operation of Indian Programs

The 2025 budget includes \$2.2 billion, \$262.4 million above the 2024 CR level, for the Operation of Indian Programs account. Programs in this account support the stewardship of natural

BIA Funding



resources and energy resources, deliver community services, support law enforcement, help restore Tribal homelands, aid Tribal governance, and create economic opportunity.

The BIA Tribal Government activity promotes Tribal self-determination and provides assistance to Tribes and Alaska Native entities to strengthen and sustain Tribal government systems and support Tribal self-governance through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA) (Public Law 93-638), contracting, and a self-governance compacting process. The 2025 budget provides \$438.7 million for programs supporting Tribal government activities. Within that total, the budget includes \$251.2 million for compact activities for self-governance Tribes. Those funds enable Tribes to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens according to priorities established by their Tribal governments. The budget also includes \$89.5 million to support Consolidated Tribal Government programs that also promote Indian

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Facts



- BIA was established in 1824 under the War Department and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849.
- BIA provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- The bureau administers and manages 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates held in trust by the United States for individual Indians and Tribes.
- More than 80 percent of Indian Affairs employees are American Indian or Alaska Native.



A Jicarilla Apache man who plays hand drum and sings pauses in front of the dunes.

NPS Photo.

self-determination, giving approximately 275 Tribes the flexibility to combine and manage contracted programs and grants that are similar or compatible to simplify contracting.

BIA is responsible for more than 29,000 miles of paved, gravel, and earth-surface roads and more than 1,000 bridges. The 2025 budget includes \$50.1 million for Road Maintenance, a \$10.9 million increase above the 2024 CR level, to support pavement and gravel maintenance, remedial work on improved earthen roads, bridge maintenance, and snow and ice control.

The budget includes \$359.3 million, a \$26.2 million increase over the 2024 CR amount, for critical trust natural resources activities and investing in climate resilience and environmental justice. Of that amount, \$48.8 million is provided for the Tribal Climate Resilience program. This program includes the Climate Relocation Grant program, which is funded at \$13.5 million, \$4.0 million more than the 2024 CR amount, to provide relocation, managed retreat, and protect-in-place support for critically vulnerable communities. Also included in the request is \$26.8 million for the Tribal Climate Adaptation Grant program, which helps Tribes better assess and address their growing adaptation needs. The Tribal Climate Resilience program also includes \$7.8 million for Tribal youth corps programs, a \$7.0 million increase over the 2024 CR level. The Tribal youth corps program is an important jobs initiative to tackle climate change on the ground, ensure a living wage, and provide skills and a pathway to employment. These funds will also support Tribes in developing science, obtaining tools, training, planning, and implementing actions to build resilience into resource management,

infrastructure, and community development activities. The budget supports the America the Beautiful initiative by honoring Tribal sovereignty and supporting the Trust Natural Resources priorities of Tribal Nations.

Included in the budget request are two new elements of the Tribal Climate Adaptation program. First, it includes a \$500,000 increase to fund BIA's role in the National Seed Strategy. This funding will advance critical scientific requirements by supporting botanists and ethnologists who will seek out Indigenous knowledge to incorporate into restoration practices. The funding will also support co-developed climate adaptation and resilience best management practices for seed production and use in restoration. Second, in support of the White House national strategy to prioritize nature-based solutions (NBS) that benefit people and nature, advance equity, are evidence informed, integrate continuous improvement, and advance collaboration/co-stewardship opportunities, BIA

is requesting \$250,000 to establish a Resource NBS expert to implement the NBS roadmap and strategies. BIA will develop and maintain a tool for Tribes and decision makers that allows access to data needed to invest in protecting, sustainably managing, and restoring natural ecosystems.

The budget also includes \$41.0 million to support Agriculture and Range efforts and \$33.6 million for Energy and Minerals activities, which includes investment in the deployment of clean energy in Tribal communities. Indian Affairs (IA) views renewable energy as one of many tools available to American Indians and Alaska Natives to create sustainable economies on Indian land; many Indian reservations are well positioned to access or provide a stable source of competitively priced, low-carbon clean energy. These efforts also support the Justice40 Initiative, ensuring that at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments are delivered to disadvantaged communities.



Nation-to-Nation talks between Tribal Leaders and DOI Leadership at the 2023 White House Tribal Nations Summit.

DOI Photo.



Traditional dancers at the 2023 White House Tribal Nations Summit.

DOI Photo.

Fiduciary Trust management activities are essential to BIA's mission. The Trust Real Estate Services activity implements strategies to advance Indian trust ownership and improve Indian trust-related information. The 2025 budget proposes \$180.2 million for real estate services programs and supports the processing of Indian trust-related documents, such as land title and records and geospatial data, to support land and water resources use, energy development, and protection and restoration of ecosystems and important lands. The budget also proposes to shift funding for the DOI Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) Probate Hearings Division to BIA from the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. This transfer will align OHA's Probate Hearings Division function with BIA's Probate Real Estate function, allowing DOI to more efficiently process probate cases to completion by improving coordination between BIA and OHA.

The BIA budget further invests in both environmental justice and climate resilience and includes \$29.3 million for the Environmental Quality (EQ) Projects program, which has primary

responsibility for monitoring environmental compliance of IA activities with Federal regulations and standards and identifying hazardous contaminated sites for remedial cleanup actions. In 2025, the EQ Projects program includes a \$1.0 million increase for IA's Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act programs to support and coordinate expedited repatriation and disposition of Tribal ancestors' remains and cultural property. The Construction account includes \$10.0 million to address water safety and sanitation requirements. This funding will provide dedicated resources for BIA-owned drinking water and wastewater infrastructure, and it will address significant water-quality problems, including Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-identified systems of concern.

As part of the governmentwide efforts to strengthen Tribal communities, the budget includes \$205.2 million, an increase of \$38.2 million above the 2024 CR level, in Human Services funding to support Indian families. This amount includes \$79.3 million for Social Services, which will support

expanded implementation of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. The Act seeks to bolster child protection and ensure better coordination between child welfare and domestic violence programs in Indian Country. The Housing Program, which helps address substandard housing conditions in Indian Country, is funded at \$18.0 million, \$5.8 million over the 2024 CR level. The budget includes increases of \$28.6 million to expand the Tiwahe Initiative through several programs. The Tiwahe Initiative uses an integrated model of service delivery, which focuses on the development of prosperous and resilient Tribal communities. The Tiwahe Initiative is tribally driven: Tribes are able to incorporate their traditional values, customs, and traditions into the services provided to their communities.

BIA is uniquely positioned to assist in the effort to recover the histories of Federal Indian boarding schools. In 2023, as part of the Secretary's Federal Boarding School Initiative (BSI), Secretary Haaland and Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs Newland completed their 12-stop Road to Healing tour, during which they traveled to locations across the country giving Indigenous boarding school survivors the opportunity to share their stories and be connected with trauma-informed support. The 2025 budget includes \$7.0 million to continue the Secretary's BSI and its comprehensive review of Federal boarding school policies. This funding will continue to implement recommendations laid out in the May 2022 Federal Boarding School Initiative

Investigative Report Volume 1, including continued historical research and documentation, and work to identify and protect the remains of those identified. The funding will also support an oral history project to document and make accessible the experience of the generations of Indigenous children who attended the Federal boarding school system. Through the BSI, the Department is seeking to work with Tribal Nations to begin the long healing process through transparency and accountability.

BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. The 2025 budget includes \$651.2 million for Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) operations, an increase of \$71.5 million above the 2024 CR level. Operational funding supports the expanding Tribal needs in policing, detention, and Tribal courts. The budget includes a \$33.5 million program increase in Criminal Investigations and Police Services, specifically targeted to increase the number of officers and investigators on the ground in Indian Country. A program increase of \$2.0 million is also requested to enhance functions within the OJS Professional Standards Directorate, including recruitment and retention initiatives, development and evaluation of law enforcement policies, program reviews, and training.

The 2025 budget includes \$16.5 million to address the crisis of Missing and Murdered Indigenous People. The Missing and Murdered Unit engages in

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Funding Water Sanitation Projects

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) provides \$50.0 million each year for fiscal years 2022–2026 for BIA Construction programs. Over 5 years, the BIL will provide \$250 million for construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, safety of dams, water sanitation, and other facilities. In FY 2023, BIA invested an additional \$8.25 million to continue several BIL water sanitation projects previously initiated, including the following:

- Completed design and awarded a construction contract for a Northern Idaho water system serving more than 240 consumers. Construction is underway, and activities funded by BIL funds in FY 2022 and FY 2023 are anticipated to be completed in 2024.
- Enhanced capacity of the regional Hopi water supply for three public water systems to remove naturally occurring arsenic and begin the process to fully integrate the three systems with the regional arsenic-free water system.
- Initiated the design process and prepared for construction to address unsanitary conditions at treaty fishing sites serving four Tribes, including 30 percent design completion at the North Bonneville and Cooks Landing sites.

cross-departmental and interagency collaboration to identify gaps in information sharing and data collection to more effectively investigate these cases. As part of a proposed expansion to the Tiwahe Initiative, the budget includes a program increase of \$1.9 million for the Office of Tribal Justice Support to provide technical assistance to Tribes looking to develop and operate Healing to Wellness courts. These courts serve as alternatives to incarceration and provide a culturally appropriate forum to support those within the criminal justice system by assisting in addressing underlying behavioral health and substance abuse issues.

The 2025 budget funds the Community and Economic Development activity at \$43.0 million, an \$11.8 million increase above the 2024 CR level, to advance economic opportunities in Indian Country. Job Placement and Training is funded at \$13.9 million to assist Tribal members in obtaining job skills and finding and retaining jobs. Economic Development projects are funded at \$24.5 million and include a request for an additional \$11.5 million investment in Native language revitalization, which is crucial to preserve endangered languages, promote self-determination, and strengthen Tribal communities. A \$1.2 million program increase in



A young woman wears a red shawl and looks out at the landscape. Red Shawl Day, November 19th, is a day to remember and honor the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People crisis and their families. *DOI Photo.*

Community Development Oversight is requested to support the implementation of Native language activities, the administration of the Native American Business Incubators program, and oversight of other grant programs.

Tribal Priority Allocations

Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2025 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$934.0 million.

Contract Support Costs

Contract Support Costs funding is critical for Tribal sovereignty, enabling Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2026 while estimating \$426.2 million in discretionary funding needs in 2025 to fully cover projected requirements.

Payments for Tribal Leases

Section 105(l) of the ISDEAA provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. This critical Tribal sovereignty payment is allowing Indian Affairs to get Tribes closer to meeting the full cost of program implementation and improve their facilities. The 2025 budget proposes to reclassify 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2026 while estimating \$120.0 million in discretionary funding needs in 2025 to fully cover projected requirements.

Indian Land Consolidation

The 2025 budget includes \$11.0 million, a \$3.0 million increase above the 2024 CR level, for the Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP), which purchases fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners and conveys those

interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction. ILCP funding recognizes the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands while also focusing support on Tribes' plans for and adaptation to climate change. This program has been especially important since the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP), established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ended in November 2022. The ILCP has incorporated lessons learned from the LBBP, including those described in the LBBP final report published in December 2023, and the previous ILCP in BIA to ensure effective program implementation.

Construction

The 2025 budget includes \$154.8 million for Construction activities. The funding supports replacement and deferred maintenance projects to address needs at PS&J facilities. It also includes the irrigation rehabilitation program, which addresses critical deferred maintenance and construction needs at BIA-owned and operated irrigation facilities, including 17 Indian irrigation projects. The Safety of Dams program is responsible for 141 high-hazard dams on 42 Indian reservations. The Construction program also addresses needs at regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country.

As previously noted, the budget includes \$10.0 million to address water-quality issues at BIA-owned water infrastructure, including systems of concern identified by EPA. The BIA budget also includes \$1.4 million to support the Administration's governmentwide goal to accelerate the use of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) to enable a clean transportation future. Funds will be used to acquire ZEVs, install solar panels and related charging infrastructure, and perform planning and integration to support the initiative across Indian Affairs.

Land and Water Claims Settlements

Tribal land and water rights settlements ensure that Tribes have access to land and water to meet domestic, economic, and cultural needs. The 2025 budget proposes \$45.9 million for the Settlements account. The 2025 funding request covers the

BIA Living Languages Program



FOCUS AREAS/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2020 RESTORATION REVITALIZATION

- Creation of digital language and cultural archival database
- Production of language grammar videos
- Creation and publication of children's books in Native languages
- Recruitment and training of students and language mentors
- **62 Tribal Proposals Submitted**
\$9,590,638
- **18 Tribal Proposals Funded**
\$3,000,000

2021/2022 PRESERVATION DOCUMENTATION

- Teacher training with certifications
- Development of language surveys and assessment tools
- Creation of translation documentation
- Community language development through use of Indigenous signage
- **59 Tribal Proposals Submitted**
\$9,375,346
- **45 Tribal Proposals Funded**
\$7,000,000

2023 LANGUAGE IMMERSION

- Dual language immersion programming
- Language immersion teacher training
- Master-apprentice language programs
- Advancing fluency via song and story
- **74 Tribal Proposals Submitted**
\$21,414,045
- **20 Tribal Proposals Funded**
\$5,723,000

continuing implementation of the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act (Public Law 99-264) and Truckee River Operating Agreement (Public Law 101-618). The request also includes initial funding of \$45.0 million for Federal payments authorized in the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-419). The Hualapai settlement authorizes discretionary appropriations of \$317.0 million plus indexing to the Tribe for the construction of the Hualapai Water Project and related purposes. Payments to satisfy the settlement must be made by April 15, 2029.

The Administration is interested in working with Congress to find a solution to meeting Federal commitments regarding current and future enacted Indian water rights settlements, including the Hualapai settlement. The 2025 President's Budget proposes legislation to provide permanent funding for Indian Water Rights Settlements, building on the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund, established in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117-58). The proposal would provide the fund \$2.8 billion: \$250.0 million annually over 10 years for existing and future water rights settlements and \$34.0 million a year

over 10 years for requirements associated with the operation, maintenance, and repair of the Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Project, the Animas-La Plata Project (Colorado Ute Settlement), the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project (Nez Perce Settlement), and the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project.

LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition

The budget proposes to allocate \$8.0 million of permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding to establish a Tribal LWCF program in the Office of the Secretary account. The program will be managed by BIA and will support Tribal land acquisition proposals that meet the criteria of the LWCF to advance conservation and recreation opportunities. The funding will be primarily provided to Tribes to acquire lands or easements to protect and conserve natural resource areas that may also be of cultural importance to the Tribe or have significant recreational benefits for Tribal communities, consistent with the purposes of the LWCF. This program will, for the first time, provide Tribes direct access to participate in LWCF without relying on partners—an important advancement supporting Tribal self-determination.

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

The 2025 budget request for this program is \$14.5 million, which will guarantee or insure \$223.6 million in loan principal to support Indian economic development across Indian Country. The program's purpose is to reduce the inherent risk to lenders investing in eligible Indian business loans. The program also provides technical assistance to applicants and supports Indian businesses starting up, expanding operations, revitalizing operations in a changing industry, or rebounding from business downturns. By strengthening the economic base of Tribal communities, the Tribal governments near those businesses progress toward greater independence and self-determination. Neighboring non-Indian communities also benefit from the increased economic success of Tribal governments.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$25.5 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$47.6 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 BIA to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative's Road to Healing tour stop at Tulalip Gathering Hall in Tulalip, Washington.

DOI Photo.

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						
Operation of Indian Programs	2,745	1,949,982	3,186	2,212,370	+441	+262,388
Contract Support Costs ^{2/}	0	431,388	0	426,172	0	-5,216
Payments for Tribal Leases ^{2/}	0	82,500	0	120,000	0	+37,500
Construction	50	203,059	50	204,521	0	+1,462
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	0	825	0	45,897	0	+45,072
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	13,884	0	14,489	0	+605
Indian Land Consolidation	17	8,000	17	11,000	0	+3,000
Subtotal, Current	2,812	2,689,638	3,253	3,034,449	+441	+344,811
Permanent						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	0	2,000	0	0	0	-2,000
White Earth Settlement Fund	0	1,750	0	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	241	129,112	241	129,855	0	+743
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	38	6,057	38	5,892	0	-165
Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund	0	90,000	0	90,000	0	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund ^{3/}	0	0	0	250,000	0	+250,000
Subtotal, Permanent	279	228,919	279	477,497	0	+248,578
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation	581	0	589	0	+8	0
Reimbursable	18	0	18	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	599	0	607	0	+8	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,690	2,918,557	4,139	3,511,946	+449	+593,389

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

^{2/} The 2024 CR column reflects estimates from the 2024 Request.

^{3/} The 2025 budget includes a legislative proposal of \$250.0 million for new and ongoing settlements.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Tribal Government				
Aid to Tribal Government	29,037	29,037	33,024	+3,987
Consolidated Tribal				
Government Program (TPA)	82,467	82,467	89,499	+7,032
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA)	200,398	200,398	251,158	+50,760
New Tribes (TPA)	480	480	0	-480
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA)	7,002	7,002	1,734	-5,268
Road Maintenance (TPA)	39,190	39,190	50,084	+10,894
Tribal Government Program Oversight	10,414	10,414	13,180	+2,766
Subtotal, Tribal Government	368,988	368,988	438,679	+69,691
Human Services				
Social Services (TPA)	54,934	54,934	79,282	+24,348
Welfare Assistance (TPA)	78,494	78,494	78,494	0
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)	17,848	17,848	25,730	+7,882
Housing Improvement Program (TPA)	12,219	12,219	17,981	+5,762
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)	218	218	226	+8
Human Services Program Oversight	3,272	3,272	3,442	+170
Subtotal, Human Services	166,985	166,985	205,155	+38,170
Trust—Natural Resources Management				
Natural Resources (TPA)	16,903	16,903	17,715	+812
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	15,269	15,269	17,711	+2,442
Rights Protection Implementation	49,200	49,200	49,790	+590
Tribal Management/Development Program	18,544	18,544	18,696	+152
Endangered Species	6,243	6,243	6,280	+37
Tribal Climate Resilience	34,991	34,991	48,837	+13,846
Integrated Resource Info Program	3,077	3,077	3,233	+156
Agriculture and Range	39,438	39,438	41,005	+1,567
Forestry	66,017	66,017	69,205	+3,188
Water Resources	18,426	18,426	18,718	+292
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	23,699	23,699	24,019	+320
Energy & Minerals	33,011	33,011	33,634	+623
Resource Management Program Oversight	8,301	8,301	10,485	+2,184
Subtotal, Trust—Natural Resources Management	333,119	333,119	359,328	+26,209
Trust—Real Estate Services				
Trust Services (TPA)	10,218	10,218	10,736	+518
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,303	1,303	1,375	+72
Probate (TPA)	14,140	14,140	15,402	+1,262
Office of Hearings and Appeals	0	0	7,664	+7,664
Land Title and Records Offices	16,425	16,425	17,774	+1,349
Land Acquisitions	0	0	2,000	+2,000
Real Estate Services	41,133	41,133	44,227	+3,094
Land Records Improvement	7,074	7,074	7,240	+166
Environmental Quality	32,907	32,907	34,482	+1,575
Alaskan Native Programs	1,521	1,521	1,579	+58

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Rights Protection	17,531	17,531	17,952	+421
Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight	16,751	16,751	19,759	+3,008
Subtotal, Trust—Real Estate Services	159,003	159,003	180,190	+21,187
Public Safety and Justice				
Law Enforcement	506,290	506,290	579,157	+72,867
Tribal Courts (TPA)	71,770	71,770	70,462	-1,308
Fire Protection (TPA)	1,665	1,665	1,590	-75
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice	579,725	579,725	651,209	+71,484
Community and Economic Development				
Job Placement and Training (TPA)	13,759	13,759	13,912	+153
Economic Development (TPA)	5,855	5,855	2,958	-2,897
Economic Development Projects	0	0	24,500	+24,500
Community Development Oversight	11,558	11,558	1,635	-9,923
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development	31,172	31,172	43,005	+11,833
Executive Direction and Administrative Services	263,766	263,766	291,820	+28,054
Special Initiatives	4,240	4,240	0	-4,240
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfers)	1,906,998	1,906,998	2,169,386	+262,388
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+43,200	+43,200	+43,200	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+44,500	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-216	-216	-216	0
Other Transfers	+50,696	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfers)	2,045,178	1,949,982	2,212,370	+262,388

APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Contract Support (TPA)	288,156	426,388	421,172	-5,216
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)	201	5,000	5,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ^{1/}	288,357	431,388	426,172	-5,216

APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ^{1/}	26,022	82,500	120,000	+37,500

^{1/} The 2024 CR column reflects estimates from the 2024 Request.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Public Safety and Justice Construction	51,561	51,561	51,561	0
Resource Management Construction	75,213	75,213	75,565	+352
Other Program Construction	26,535	26,535	27,645	+1,110
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplementals and transfer)	153,309	153,309	154,771	+1,462
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+2,500	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-250	-250	-250	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplementals and transfer)	205,559	203,059	204,521	+1,462

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	825	825	45,897	+45,072

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,884	13,884	14,489	+605

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,000	8,000	11,000	+3,000



Bureau of Indian Education

Mission

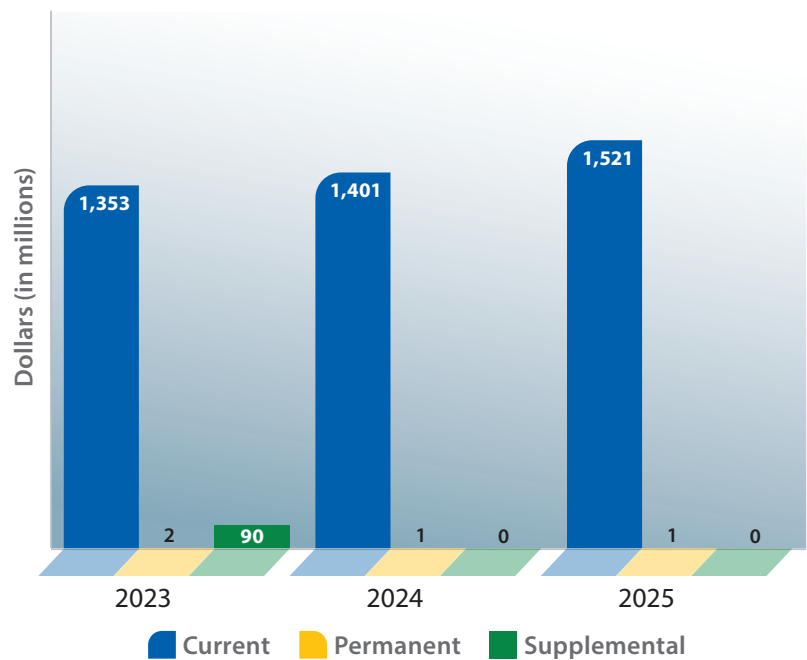
The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is to provide students at BIE-funded schools with a culturally relevant, high-quality education that prepares them with the knowledge and skills to equip them for success in the opportunities of tomorrow, become healthy and prosperous individuals, and lead their communities and sovereign nations to a thriving future that preserves their unique cultural identities.

Budget Overview

The 2025 President’s Budget for BIE is \$1.5 billion in current appropriations, a \$119.5 million increase from the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level. The budget includes key investments to strengthen BIE’s autonomy as a Federal agency and improve local services for tribally controlled and bureau-operated schools while also advancing equity for historically underserved Tribal communities. BIE estimates the budget supports staffing of 2,983 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025.

The United States has a trust and treaty responsibility to provide eligible Indian students with a quality education. BIE serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in delivering culturally appropriate education with high academic standards to allow students across Indian Country to achieve success. Funding for BIE supports classroom instruction, student transportation, Native language

BIE Funding



development programs, cultural enrichment, gifted and talented programs, behavioral health and wellness services, school safety, security, and education technology investments. In addition, BIE conducts facility operations and maintenance at BIE-funded schools operated by Tribes or the bureau. In some schools—mostly in remote sites—funding also supports residential costs. BIE operates two postsecondary institutions, administers grants for 29 tribally controlled colleges and universities, funds two Tribal technical colleges, and supports multiple scholarship programs for highly qualified Native American students.

The 2025 budget invests in improved educational opportunities and service delivery for Native American students from their earliest years through college. BIE continues to strengthen itself as an independent bureau and is developing a strategic plan to create a roadmap for the future to support Tribes in educating their youth and to deliver a world-class and culturally appropriate education.



- BIE provides education services to an average daily membership of 40,000 students in 23 States, 169 elementary and secondary schools, and 14 dormitories.
- Currently, 128—or 70 percent of—BIE-funded elementary schools, secondary schools, and dormitories are tribally controlled and operate under the direction of individual Tribal governments.
- BIE also provides funding to 33 Tribal colleges, universities, and other postsecondary schools.

Operation of Indian Education Programs

The 2025 budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$77.1 million over the 2024 CR level, providing resources for BIE’s core mission to support bureau-operated and tribally controlled schools and administering grants to Tribal institutions of higher education.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

The request includes \$941.7 million, a \$59.0 million increase over the 2024 CR level, for operating the entire BIE elementary and secondary school system—169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories—by providing educational services to approximately 40,000 students in 23 States. Funds support the basic and supplemental education programs at BIE-funded schools, student transportation, facility operations, and maintenance.

Targeted funding is included in the 2025 request to improve Native American student academic outcomes, address maintenance needs, support early childhood education and Native language programs, and provide pay parity for Tribal teachers while fully funding projected Tribal Grant Support Costs. The budget provides \$518.1 million, a \$36.5 million increase over the 2024 CR level, for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) formula funds to enhance opportunities and outcomes in the classroom, provide improved instructional services, and support increased teacher quality, recruitment, and retention. The ISEP funds serve as the primary funding source for educational programs at BIE-funded schools. The request level of \$22.5 million, including a \$500,000 program increase, for Education Program Enhancements supports professional development for teachers, advances the quality of in-classroom instruction, and incorporates improved Native language and



A student stops and smiles during a physical education class at T'iis Nazbas Community School in Teec Nos Pos, AZ.

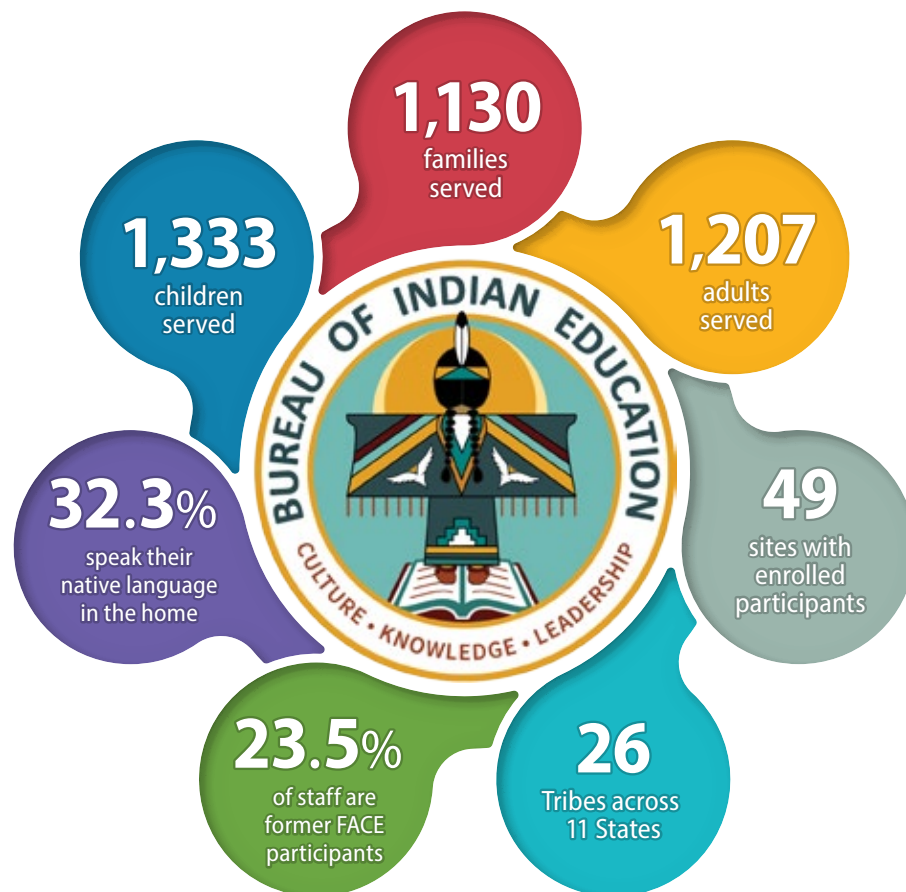
BIE Photo.

culture programs in classrooms. Early Child and Family Development funding of \$26.6 million enables BIE to provide preschool opportunities at BIE-funded schools.

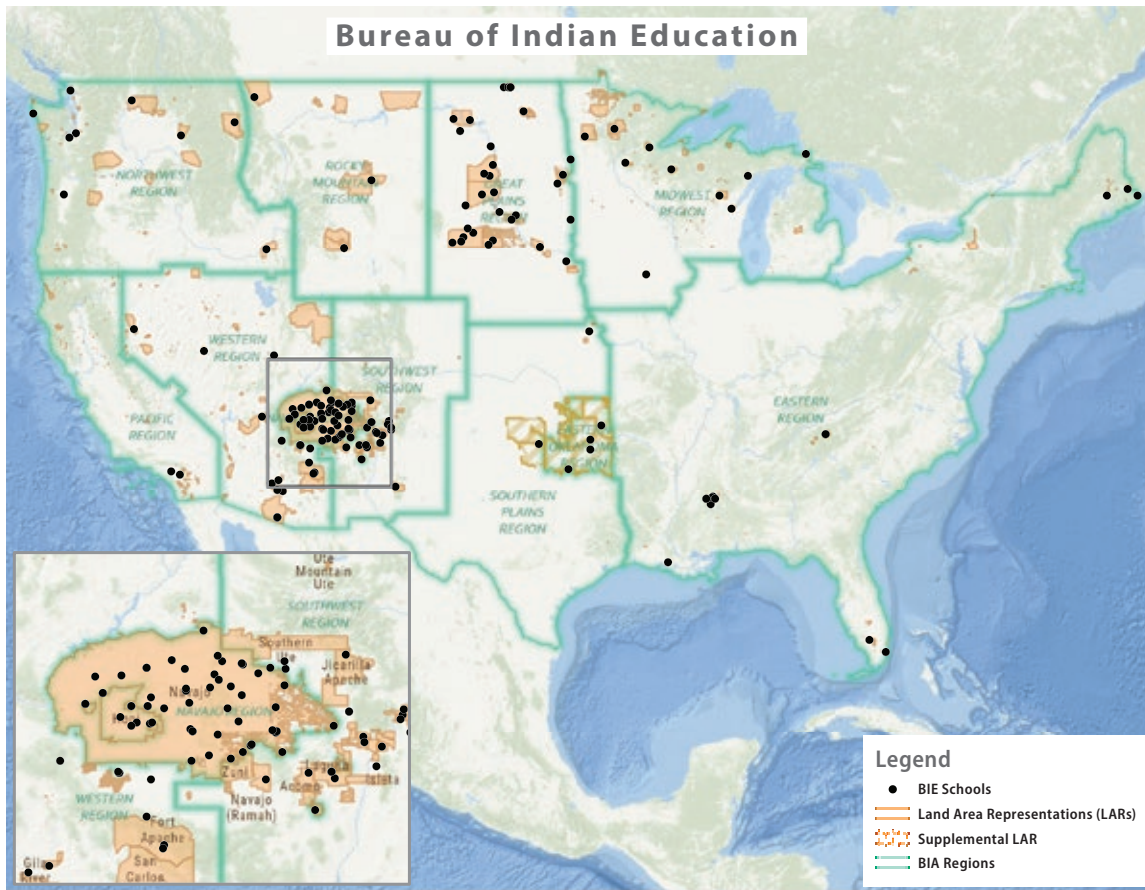
Student Transportation is funded at \$75.2 million, including a \$2.0 million program increase, to help schools pay for bus leases, fuel, maintenance, and driver safety trainings. Facilities Operations and Maintenance is funded at \$162.6 million and includes investments to keep pace with operational cost increases and support the timely maintenance and replacement of equipment at BIE schools. The budget also includes \$22.6 million, including a \$2.0 million program increase, for the Johnson-O'Malley program, which is authorized to support the individualized educational needs of eligible Indian students enrolled in public schools and

nonsectarian private schools by providing remedial instruction, counseling, and other culturally relevant programs.

The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities and includes \$100.7 million for Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. These funds are designed to ensure BIE provides the necessary administrative costs that accompany the operation and management of tribally controlled schools. This level of funding supports 100 percent of the estimated requirement. To further support sovereignty, the budget proposes a provision allowing for the expansion of more than one grade at BIE-funded schools with a K-2 or K-4 structure.



Family and Child Education (FACE) in the 2022-2023 school year



Postsecondary Programs

The request includes \$191.1 million for Postsecondary Programs, a \$7.5 million increase over the 2024 CR level. The 2025 budget continues recognition of the critical role Tribal postsecondary institutions have in empowering Indian students and promoting equity for Tribal communities. These institutions are on or near reservations; they directly serve Tribal communities with culturally relevant education and career pathways in a supportive environment. Postsecondary education of Tribal members remains an essential component in the economic development of many Tribes. In many instances, Tribal Colleges and Universities are the primary means available for Indian students to receive a postsecondary degree.

The budget will provide \$36.2 million, including a \$2.0 million program increase, for BIE-operated Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute; \$87.9 million for grants to 29 Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs); and \$10.7 million, a \$1.6 million increase over the 2024 CR level, for grants for two Tribal Technical Colleges.

Postsecondary Programs fund multiple scholarship programs, including \$43.5 million for the Scholarships and Adult Education program to improve educational opportunities and serve a larger population of qualified Native American students. The program improves the success of students at each educational level by providing financial assistance for eligible students and increases engagement with science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)-related initiatives.

Education Management

The budget includes \$77.9 million, an increase of \$10.7 million over the 2024 CR level, for education management and information technology (IT) to optimize learning opportunities for students of all ages. Education Program Management (EPM) funding supports ongoing improvements in high-priority functional areas, including acquisition, school safety, performance tracking, and technical support to schools in the field. Other management activities include data collection, analysis, and reporting; financial and budget functions; oversight and coordination of major facility

repairs; and management of grant applications. BIE Education IT includes the Native American Student Information System, wide area network infrastructure, and general support systems used by BIE-funded schools.

EPM initiatives in 2025 include the continued implementation of a School Operations Office of Self-Determination to develop Tribal capacity and promote maximum Indian participation in educational programs and services and BIE's Social Emotional Learning project to develop a national curriculum to support behavioral health and wellness programs at BIE-funded schools. The funding in 2025 will also allow EPM to calculate and report on methodologies for maximizing the benefits of self-determination and student wellness-focused programs to underserved communities.

The budget proposes \$29.7 million, including a program increase of \$1.5 million, for Education IT to support the ongoing costs of distance learning and enhanced classroom technology. The 2025 budget will support IT infrastructure and connectivity requirements, including wide area

network and internet service delivery, updates to enterprise software licensing, and BIE's Education Learning Management System operations.

Payments for Tribal Leases are accounted for in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget and used to administer BIA and BIE leases pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638). The budget reflects the Administration's support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by proposing to reclassify 105(l) leases as current mandatory spending in 2026. This funding reclassification will provide Tribes with certainty in meeting these ongoing needs through dedicated funding sources.

Tribal Priority Allocations

Tribal Priority Allocations (TPAs) give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2025 BIE budget includes TPA funding of \$67.4 million.



A student studies the water cycle during science class at Isleta Elementary School in Isleta, NM.

BIE Photo.

Education Construction

The 2025 budget includes \$310.2 million, an increase of \$42.3 million over the 2024 CR level, in annual funding for Education Construction to replace and repair school facilities and address deferred maintenance needs at campuses across the BIE school system. This funding includes substantial investments to address the climate crisis with more sustainable BIE infrastructure. Whenever feasible, BIE facilities projects incorporate techniques to reduce energy and water consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and to prepare the facilities for the predicted effects of climate change. The Indian Affairs (IA) Office of Facilities, Property and Safety Management—in close coordination with BIE—manages the Site Assessment and Capital Investment (SA-CI) Program, a comprehensive approach to assess the conditions of bureau-funded schools and prioritize requirements for campus improvements. The SA-CI Program follows formalized procedures that respect Tribal sovereignty and self-determination and result in consensus agreements with schools, Tribes, and IA for major renovations and new construction projects. The SA-CI Program has developed a long-term facilities plan that is continuously updated and adjusts to changes in education construction funding and facility evaluation or selection criteria. Replacing or repairing BIE-funded schools is a high priority that has produced tangible results.

The proposed \$155.7 million for Replacement School Construction, a \$39.2 million increase over the 2024 CR level, and \$23.9 million for Replacement Facility Construction are critical to ensuring all Native students can develop in an environment conducive to quality educational achievement. With the Replacement School Construction, Replacement Facility Construction, and Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) funding anticipated through 2025, BIE expects to support planning, design, and construction work at four BIE schools and address inflationary cost increases at schools funded in prior years. Final allocations are pending completion of the design phase and refined cost estimates for each school. Appropriate housing is a key element for educational staffing, especially at schools in remote locations. An additional \$130.6 million is included for other housing and facilities repair programs, including a \$2.5 million program increase for new employee housing.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$17.9 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$26.2 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 BIE to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Quileute Tribal School in La Push, WA.

BIE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Operation of Indian Education Programs	2,361	1,133,552	2,434	1,210,690	+73	+77,138
Education Construction	11	267,887	11	310,236	0	+42,349
Subtotal, Current	2,372	1,401,439	2,445	1,520,926	+73	+119,487
Permanent						
Gifts and Donations	7	1,000	7	1,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	7	1,000	7	1,000	0	0
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable	531	0	531	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	531	0	531	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION	2,910	1,402,439	2,983	1,521,926	+73	+119,487

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)				
ISEP Formula Funds	481,636	481,636	518,127	+36,491
ISEP Program Adjustments	6,539	6,539	7,450	+911
Education Program Enhancements	21,025	21,025	22,528	+1,503
Tribal Education Departments	5,889	5,889	5,889	0
Student Transportation	70,007	70,007	75,247	+5,240
Early Childhood and Family Development	25,267	25,267	26,566	+1,299
Tribal Grant Support Costs	95,822	95,822	100,716	+4,894
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	706,185	706,185	756,523	+50,338
Elementary and Secondary Programs				
Facilities Operations	80,888	80,888	84,513	+3,625
Facilities Maintenance	73,544	73,544	78,039	+4,495
Juvenile Detention Center Education	555	555	0	-555
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants (TPA)	21,570	21,570	22,619	+1,049
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary Programs	176,557	176,557	185,171	+8,614
Postsecondary Programs (forward funded)				
Haskell and SIPI	30,325	30,325	36,234	+5,909
Tribal Colleges and Universities	87,926	87,926	87,926	0
Tribal Technical Colleges	9,156	9,156	10,721	+1,565
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs (forward funded)	127,407	127,407	134,881	+7,474

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs *(continued)*

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Postsecondary Programs				
Tribal Colleges and Universities				
Supplements (TPA)	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	43,549	43,549	43,539	-10
Special Higher Education Scholarships	4,992	4,992	4,992	0
Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund	6,450	6,450	6,450	0
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs	56,211	56,211	56,201	-10
Education Management				
Education Program Management	39,291	39,291	48,253	+8,962
Education IT	27,901	27,901	29,661	+1,760
Subtotal, Education Management	67,192	67,192	77,914	+10,722
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer)	1,133,552	1,133,552	1,210,690	+77,138
Other Transfer	-48,662	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer)	1,084,890	1,133,552	1,210,690	+77,138

APPROPRIATION: Education Construction

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Replacement School Construction	116,504	116,504	155,690	+39,186
Replacement Facility Construction	23,935	23,935	23,935	0
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,500	1,500	4,000	+2,500
Employee Housing Repair	13,595	13,595	14,208	+613
Facilities Improvement and Repair	96,353	96,353	96,403	+50
Tribal Colleges Facilities				
Improvement and Repair	16,000	16,000	16,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental)	267,887	267,887	310,236	+42,349
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+90,465	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental)	358,352	267,887	310,236	+42,349



Bureau of Trust Funds Administration

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) is to manage the Department of the Interior's (DOI's) trust beneficiaries' financial assets. BTFA provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal trust and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts.

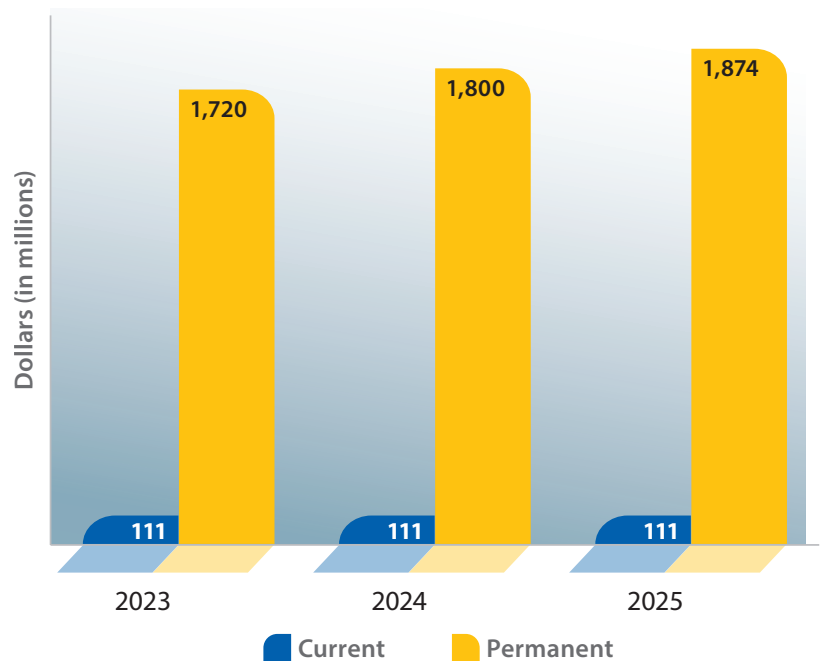
Budget Overview

The 2025 budget totals \$111.3 million in current appropriations, \$5,000 above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) amount, to support the execution of the Federal trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, individuals, and communities. BTFA estimates staffing will total 444 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025. The 2025 budget promotes investments in programs to ensure the Department is meeting its financial management trust obligations, with targeted programmatic increases to ensure effective operations and improve beneficiary services. In addition, the 2025 budget proposes to transfer \$7.1 million for the Office of Hearings and Appeals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to better facilitate probate functions.

Program Overview

BTFA was established within the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (AS-IA) in 2020 to house the ongoing financial trust management functions of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. The 2025 budget continues to propose BTFA as

BTFA Funding



a stand-alone bureau with critical independent functions for effective management of Indian assets and service to Indian Country. In 2021, the Department held listening sessions on the future of BTFA, and the input received showed Tribes do not want BTFA or its functions eliminated, and some Tribes would like to have expanded services from BTFA. The Department looks forward to working with Congress on ensuring BTFA is fully recognized as a bureau to allow the organization to focus on its mission of serving Indian Country.

The bureau is responsible for the financial management of approximately \$8.8 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 4,200 Tribal accounts (approximately \$7.2 billion) and about 411,000 IIM Accounts (approximately \$1.5 billion). Trust funds include payments from judgment awards, settlements of claims, land-use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. Trust financial management functions include receipting, investing, disbursing, reconciling, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION Facts



- BTFA will continue to meet Interior's core responsibilities for sound fiduciary trust management on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes.
- The Bureau provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- BTFA will continue to manage approximately \$8.8 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 4,200 Tribal accounts and about 411,000 Individual Indian Money accounts.
- BTFA processes more than 350,000 account maintenance transactions and 2,500 probate orders (monetary estate distributions) and distributions of funds to beneficiaries annually.

and Tribes. In addition, BTFA provides document production support for lawsuits and litigation related to Tribal and IIM trust accounts.

BTFA is responsible for planning and executing the historical accounting of Tribal trust accounts and IIM accounts. That work is accomplished by the Office of Trust Analysis and Research (OTAR), which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in Youpee Escheat accounts and Special Deposit Accounts and distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

OTAR provides litigation support resulting from Tribal lawsuits in coordination with the DOI Solicitor's Office and the Department of Justice. As of January 8, 2024, 24 pending cases were filed in various Federal courts—by Indian Tribes or individual Indians—that involve or could involve BTFA regarding the Federal Government's fiduciary trust duties.

The 2025 budget transfers the \$7.1 million in funding for the DOI Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) Probate Hearings Division from BTFA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The OHA Probate Hearings Division adjudicates Indian probate cases submitted from the BIA probate program on behalf of the Secretary, independent of BIA. This transfer will align OHA's Probate Hearings Division function with BIA's Probate Real Estate function, allowing DOI to more efficiently process probate cases to completion by improving coordination between BIA and OHA and by modifying new tools and research methods for case processing.

Federal Trust Programs

Executive Direction is funded at \$1.8 million, including a program increase of \$200,000 for BTFA to support the Deputy Chief Beneficiary Officer, who will lead BTFA's customer experience improvement efforts to continually increase its understanding of its beneficiaries, reduce administrative hurdles, enhance transparency, and create efficiencies to improve beneficiary service delivery and more directly meet the needs of the trust beneficiaries. The Executive Direction staff coordinate BTFA's role as a High-Impact Service Provider (HISP). BTFA was selected as a HISP by the Office of Management and Budget due to the scale and critical nature of BTFA's beneficiary services. As a HISP, BTFA continually measures its customer service to identify and implement actions for improvement.

The 2025 budget includes \$109.5 million for Trust and Program Operations.

Trust Operations comprises BTFA's primary beneficiary-facing services, including field operations, accounting operations, settlement support, trust records, and information resources functions. The budget provides \$85.9 million for Trust Operations, of which \$25.9 million is for Field operations. Field operations staff serve as the primary point of contact for trust beneficiaries—Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives—seeking information and services in conjunction with their trust assets. Fiduciary Trust Officers are the initial liaison for Tribal Governments and beneficiaries on questions the Tribes or beneficiaries may have about their trust assets managed by the Secretary. The staff provide technical assistance



BTFA provides estate planning tips to beneficiaries.

BTFA Photo.

to beneficiaries on a daily basis at local levels throughout Indian Country in regional, agency, and urban locations.

The budget provides \$18.6 million for Accounting, which is responsible for all fiduciary accounting activities, estate processing of monetary assets, liquidity investments, and reconciliations related to individual Indians, Alaska Natives, and Tribal trust funds under management by the Department. The accumulated balances in Tribal Trust are a result of claims and judgment awards, investment income, and revenues from approximately 56 million acres of trust lands. Revenues derive from subsurface mineral extractions (e.g., coal, oil, gas, and uranium), timber, grazing, and other surface leases. Accounting provides timely and accurate financial account information to trust beneficiaries, timely recording of oil and gas royalties in the trust accounting system, and accurate processing of financial information in trust beneficiary accounts.

Settlement Support, which funds OTAR, is funded at \$18.0 million, which provides litigation and settlement support for cases involving Indian trust assets or trust-related issues, addresses historical accounting and other issues pertaining to Tribal Trust and IIM accounts, determines and facilitates the distribution of residual balances in Special Deposit Accounts and Youpee Escheat accounts,

and addresses beneficiary account holder objections to BTFA Statements of Performance that are filed through the administrative appeals process established in 2023.

The budget includes \$8.8 million in Information Resources funding to develop, maintain, and operate the trust information technology (IT) enterprise architecture; provide day-to-day computer support to BTFA personnel nationwide; and develop and maintain applications in support of the BTFA mission. The \$39,000 program increase in IT enhancement funding will allow BTFA to meet continued emerging Federal requirements in addressing cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, data center consolidation, and mission system modernization.

Trust Records is funded at \$13.9 million in the 2025 budget. This program operates the American Indian Records Repository and provides records management training and services to BTFA, Tribes, BIA, the Bureau of Indian Education, and AS-IA. The budget includes funding for the digitization of trust records to continue ongoing work to meet Federal records retention requirements.

Trust Records also supports DOI's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative (BSI) and its comprehensive review of Federal boarding

school policies. BTFA, through Trust Records and other BTFA offices, is supporting the BSI with investigation and retrieval of relevant records, including information from 1819 to 1969 related to DOI's oversight and implementation of the Indian boarding school program. Through the BSI, the Department seeks to work with Tribal Nations to begin the long healing process through transparency and accountability.

The 2025 budget requests \$684,000 to establish a Trust Operations Management function within Trust Operations. This amount will fund a Principal Deputy Bureau Director for Trust Operations and dedicated personnel to oversee day-to-day trust operations, perform planning, monitor performance, and coordinate activities, providing direction and targeting efficiency, cost savings, and cohesive trust services to beneficiaries.

Program Operations comprises BTFA's communication, policy, and training functions and its budget, finance, and administration entities. The budget requests \$23.6 million, a \$3.4 million program increase, for Program Operations. This amount includes \$2.4 million for the DOI Office of the Solicitor for litigation support. The budget

provides \$7.8 million for the Office of Strategic Oversight and Planning, which oversees and evaluates the Indian fiduciary trust programs and manages a comprehensive system of internal controls for BTFA operations and the BTFA Strategic Planning and Project Management Office. A \$911,000 program increase will support the annual financial audit.

Within Program Operations, the BTFA budget includes \$614,000 to establish an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) office. Those services have been provided to BTFA through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs; however, establishing an office within the bureau will allow BTFA to offer the full suite of EEO services to its employees and be in compliance with the Elijah E. Cummings Federal Employee Antidiscrimination Act of 2020.

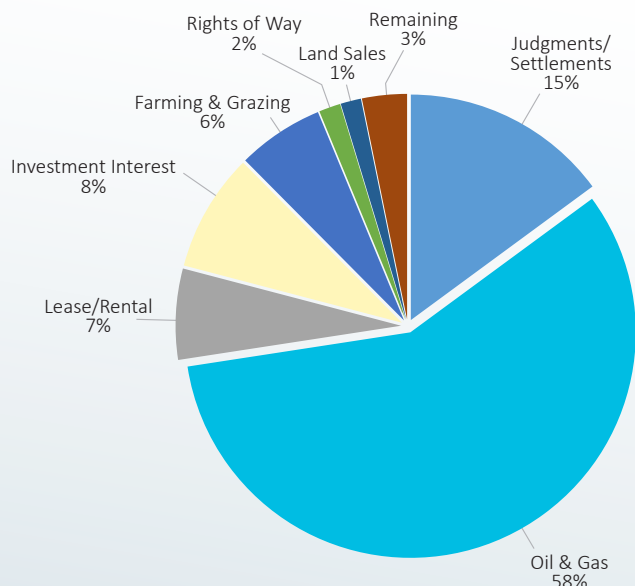
Fixed Costs

Fixed costs are fully funded. The request also includes \$3.3 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 BTFA to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Accounting & Financial Management

FY 2023 Revenue Sources

- Judgments/Settlements: \$298,930,164
- Oil & Gas: \$1,156,171,838
- Lease/Rental: \$130,611,077
- Investment Interest: \$169,865,790
- Farming & Grazing: \$124,360,098
- Rights of Way: \$31,168,247
- Land Sales: \$29,435,002
- Forestry: \$43,294,538
- Damages/Fines: \$25,194,479
- Other: \$1,615,438.07
- Other Minerals: \$10,952,557
- Returned Payments: \$26,719,513



SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Federal Trust Programs	436	111,272	441	111,277	+5	+5
Subtotal, Current	436	111,272	441	111,277	+5	+5
Permanent						
Tribal Special Fund	0	422,000	0	440,000	0	+18,000
Tribal Trust Fund	0	1,378,000	0	1,434,000	0	+56,000
Subtotal, Permanent	0	1,800,000	0	1,874,000	0	+74,000
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Reimbursable	3	0	3	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	3	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION	439	1,911,272	444	1,985,277	+5	+74,005

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Executive Direction	1,520	1,520	1,765	+245
Trust and Program Operations	109,752	109,752	109,512	-240
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	111,272	111,272	111,277	+5



Office of Insular Affairs

Mission

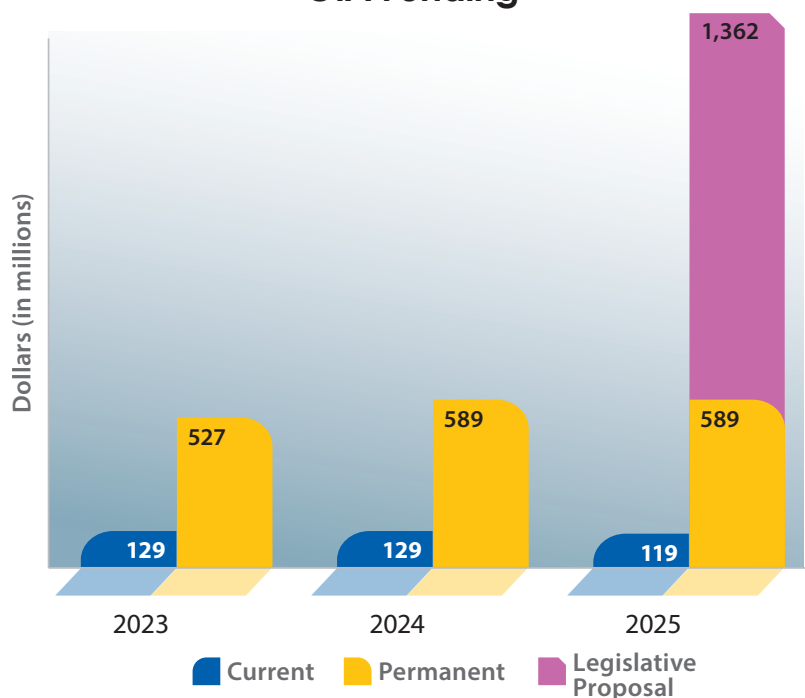
The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) coordinates Federal policy for the U.S. territories and fulfills Compacts of Free Association (COFA) obligations to the Freely Associated States (FAS).

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget includes \$119.1 million in current appropriations, \$9.7 million below the 2024 continuing resolution (CR). The 2025 request consists of programmatic increases totaling \$3.4 million, including an increase of \$544,000 for baseline capacity and an increase of \$508,000 for fixed costs, and reductions of \$8.7 million related to expiring Compacts of Free Association provisions and \$5.0 million for the completed payments to the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) for tax and trade requirements. OIA estimates the budget will support staffing equal to 36 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2025.

The 2025 budget supports climate resilience and conservation through programs that provide targeted assistance to the Insular Areas—places disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. In 2025, the Brown Tree Snake Control and the Coral Reef and Natural Resources programs will provide funding for these underserved areas to address the effects of climate change on their communities and protect the native ecosystems from further damage.

OIA Funding



The 2025 budget supports the Administration's priority to increase clean energy and energy efficiency with a requested \$15.5 million in the Energizing Insular Communities program to promote renewable energy and grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas. Funding will help the islands reduce their dependence on energy imports to support energy independence and increase energy conservation and efficiency through reliable and affordable energy strategies.

The Department of the Interior looks forward to working with Congress on the renewal of the U.S. Compacts of Free Association with the FAS, which continues the longstanding relationships with the governments and people of FAS and the U.S. commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific. The 2025 budget continues to seek \$6.5 billion in economic assistance needed to bring negotiated COFA-related agreements into force through a mandatory appropriation at the Department of the Interior. In addition to the \$6.5 billion requested for economic assistance, the mandatory proposal includes \$634 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the FAS.



- Executive Order 6726 (May 29, 1934) established in the Department of the Interior the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which was renamed the Office of Insular Affairs on August 4, 1995.
- The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for coordinating Federal policy with respect to the territories and administering and overseeing U.S. Federal assistance provided to the Freely Associated States.
- The responsibilities for the Insular Areas are executed through the Assistant Secretary for Insular, International, and Ocean Affairs.
- The U.S. territories under the responsibility of OIA include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- The Freely Associated States are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The mandatory proposal also includes legislation allowing FAS migrants to become eligible for key Federal social safety net programs while residing in the United States as a long-term solution to the financial impacts of FAS migrants on State and territorial governments.

Program Overview

The Assistant Secretary for Insular, International, and Ocean Affairs and OIA carry out the Secretary's responsibilities for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern

Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. OIA also administers and oversees Federal assistance under the COFA agreements to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The economies in the Insular Areas are small, isolated, and dependent on one or two main sources of income. In most areas, Federal programs and grants represent a major contribution to the economy. OIA strengthens insular economies through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, health and education, and technical assistance, which attracts private sector investment. The 2025 budget request strengthens insular economies through strategic investments such as infrastructure, energy independence and security, natural resource protection, capacity building, health and education, and compliance with the Insular Areas Act (Public Law 112-149) related to groundwater monitoring of Runit Dome.

In 2023, OIA provided \$792.1 million in grant funding and fiscal payments to the Insular Areas, including \$128.8 million in health-related funding and \$85.3 million in education-related funding.

The 2025 budget request achieves the Department's mission to promote well-being, equity, and justice for insular communities through balanced efforts to strengthen economic and health capacities in the territories; fulfill COFA obligations; and address climate resilience, conservation, and clean energy deployment in the Insular Areas.



Chief Taga sculpture, House of Taga archaeological site, Tinian, CNMI.

OIA Photo.

Assistance to Territories

OIA's main account, Assistance to Territories, is funded at \$118.3 million, \$2.0 million below the 2024 CR level, reflecting program increases of \$3.4 million offset by a reduction of \$6.0 million for provisions proposed for funding in the COFA mandatory proposal. Within this account, the budget contains \$61.5 million for Territorial Assistance programs, which consists of \$11.5 million for OIA operations, including financial oversight efforts, a program increase of \$200,000; \$23.3 million for Technical Assistance, an increase of \$1.0 million for compliance with Public Law 112-149; \$4.4 million for Maintenance Assistance; \$2.8 million for Coral Reef and Natural Resources, an increase of \$200,000; \$15.5 million for Energizing Insular Communities; and \$4.0 million for Brown Tree Snake Control, an increase of \$500,000. The budget includes \$28.1 million for American Samoa Operations support, and the request for the Capital Improvement Project grant program is \$28.7 million, of which \$27.7 million is current mandatory funding and \$1.0 million is discretionary funding. This important discretionary funding increase for Capital Improvement Projects will further support critical infrastructure projects in the territories.



View of Songsong Village with Wedding Cake Mountain in the background, Rota, CNMI. *OIA Photo.*



Coastline near Bird Island, Saipan, CNMI.

OIA Photo.

Following the expiration of mandatory appropriations for Compact Impact authorized under the 2003 Compacts of Free Association Act, the 2025 budget for Assistance to Territories also discontinues the smaller discretionary supplement of \$6.0 million to the mandatory funds for Compact Impact.

Compact of Free Association

The 2025 budget includes \$813,000 in discretionary funding for the COFA account, a reduction of \$7.7 million from the 2024 CR level, reflecting the completion of payments to the RMI for Tax and Trade Compensation and payments for certain Federal services to be included in the COFA mandatory appropriations proposal. The entire budget request is for Federal Services activities.

Most of OIA's annual budget consists of mandatory funding. Financial assistance under the COFA expired in 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law: Protecting Island Communities and Ecosystems



View of Tumon Bay, Guam.

OIA Photo.

The historically underserved communities of the Insular Areas are among the most vulnerable communities to sea level rise, invasive species, drought, and loss of fresh water. The Department has announced a number of projects to address the threats to these communities. Most recently, in February 2024, the Department announced projects and programs for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The projects will support the development of actions to mitigate biosecurity risks, accelerate the restoration of coastal areas and coral reefs, and the revegetation of degraded wetland areas with native mangrove forests and other native trees. These new announcements are in addition to previous investments made in the U.S. territories through the BIL to address the effects of climate change in the Insular Areas.

expires after 2024 for Palau. Financial assistance to the RMI under the Military Use and Operating Rights Agreement, which is permanently authorized and appropriated, will continue and is estimated to be \$35.0 million in 2025.

The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the FSM, the RMI, and Palau. The 2025 budget seeks \$6.5 billion in economic assistance over 20 years to be provided through a permanent appropriation through the Department of the Interior. In addition, a COFA legislative proposal includes \$634.0 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the FAS. Funding for postal services will be requested

as a direct payment to the Postal Service Fund. The United States remains committed to its longstanding partnerships with the governments and people of the FAS as we work together to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$508,000 are fully funded. The request also includes \$544,000 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 OIA to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2025 Request with 2024 CR

	2024 CR		2025 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Assistance to Territories	36	120,357	36	118,309	0	-2,048
Compact of Free Association	0	8,463	0	813	0	-7,650
Subtotal, Current	36	128,820	36	119,122	0	-9,698
Permanent						
Compact of Free Association ^{1/}	0	208,797	0	1,570,847	0	+1,362,050
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	0	380,000	0	380,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent	0	588,797	0	1,950,847	0	+1,362,050
TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS	36	717,617	36	2,069,969	0	+1,352,352

^{1/} Permanent appropriations in 2025 include the Compact of Free Association legislative proposal.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
American Samoa Operations	28,120	28,120	28,120	0
Capital Improvement Project Grants				
CIP Grants—Mandatory	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
CIP Grants—Discretionary	0	0	1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Capital Improvement Project Grants	27,720	27,720	28,720	+1,000
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	10,217	10,217	11,469	+1,252
Technical Assistance	22,300	22,300	23,300	+1,000
Maintenance Assistance Fund	4,375	4,375	4,375	0
Brown Tree Snake Control	3,500	3,500	4,000	+500
Coral Reef & Natural Resources Initiative	2,625	2,625	2,825	+200
Energizing Insular Communities	15,500	15,500	15,500	0
Compact Impact—Discretionary	6,000	6,000	0	-6,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	64,517	64,517	61,469	-3,048
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	120,357	120,357	118,309	-2,048

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Federal Services	7,813	7,813	813	-7,000
Enewetak	650	650	0	-650
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,463	8,463	813	-7,650



Departmental Offices

Overview

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

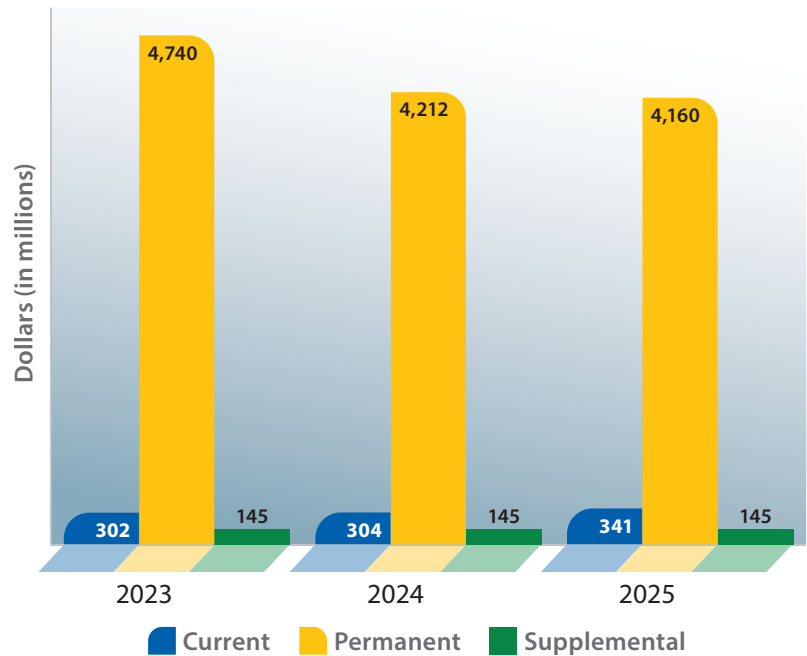
Office of the Secretary

Mission

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

OS manages eight programs funded in separate accounts and discussed within the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. Those programs are the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Central Hazardous Materials

Departmental Offices Funding



Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Wildland Fire Management, Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (financed through the Energy Community Revitalization Program account), Working Capital Fund, and Interior Franchise Fund.

The 2025 budget proposes establishing a Non-recurring Expenses Fund (NEF), which will support critical Information Technology (IT) and Infrastructure projects. The NEF will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances in expired discretionary accounts to a no-year account to support non-recurring, high-priority IT and Infrastructure projects rather than canceling the funds in the source account. The NEF will enable DOI to fund critical or emergency requirements, which often do not coincide with the budget formulation process, are difficult to forecast, and would otherwise require the Department to reprogram current funds from other priorities.



Secretary Deb Haaland visiting Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, ID in April 2023.

DOI Photo.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$157.9 million, a net increase of \$22.0 million above the 2024 continuing resolution (CR) level, and will support an estimated 637 full-time equivalents (FTEs). The 2025 request for OS includes resources to maintain departmental core operations, services, and management functions and resources to advance high-priority initiatives and improve agency effectiveness.

Promoting Diversity, Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance, and Youth Engagement

The 2025 budget includes program increases totaling \$2.8 million, including \$657,000 to address resourcing and compliance gaps identified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) during two technical assessments of DOI's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) program. In particular, the EEOC identified additional

resources that were needed to automate the tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints; improve reporting to the EEOC; close EEO complaint adjudication gaps in OS; and strengthen DOI's Affirmative Employment programs. The program increase includes \$1.4 million to increase alternative dispute resolution capacity through the Department's Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution Office, which provides confidential, neutral, third-party assistance to support dialogue and conflict-resolution processes related to equity, as well as environmental justice and efforts to consult and engage with Tribal Nations more effectively.

The budget increase also includes \$670,000 to increase youth employment opportunities and maximize youth-focused partnerships. The funding will support a Youth Coordinator, who will work with bureaus to facilitate the Department's participation in youth corps programs, the Indian

Youth Corps Program under the Dingell Act, and other youth-focused engagements offered throughout the Department. In addition, the Department will fund a Public-Private Partnerships Coordinator, who will provide Departmentwide leadership and strategic planning to strengthen early career talent pipelines and expand public-private partnerships that maximize the return on investment, avoid duplication, create sustainable outcomes, and demonstrate measurable results. Also requested in the 2025 budget is \$55,000 to allow Interior human resources programs to conduct regulatory audits from any geographic location through a web-based platform called Virtual Accountability Compliance and Evaluation (VACE). The implementation of the VACE portal will transform the Department's Accountability program, providing an independent evaluation of merit promotion, delegated examining, performance management, and classification activities using an electronic platform that delivers transparent audit data, creates uniform audit processes, monitors performance to ensure progress toward meeting DOI metrics, and tracks compliance with merit system principles and regulations.

Expanding Tribal Consultation and Coordination

The 2025 budget requests \$227,000 to provide a permanent coordinator for the Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee (STAC), which will improve DOI's Tribal consultation and coordination. The STAC will ensure that Tribal leaders have direct and consistent contact and communication with Department officials to facilitate robust discussion on intergovernmental responsibilities, exchange views, share information, and provide advice and recommendations on programs and funding across the Department that affect Tribal Nations.

Transitioning to a Zero-Emission Fleet

Program increases totaling \$357,000 are included in the 2025 budget to coordinate and support the Department's Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program, transitioning DOI's fleet of light-duty vehicles (sedans, SUVs, and pick-up trucks) to ZEVs by 2027, consistent with Interior's ZEV Strategic

Plan. The budget increase includes \$257,000 for a ZEV Integrator to coordinate vehicle fleet lifecycle replacement, develop fleet requirements analyses, create charging infrastructure plans, and assess DOI fleet capabilities. The ZEV Integrator will assist smaller DOI bureaus to adapt electric vehicle support equipment planning and deployment to address installation requirements, which vary by geographic region. The Integrator will also work across Interior and with other agencies to maximize the utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The remaining \$100,000 will support infrastructure improvements and the installation of additional ZEV charging stations needed to support the ZEV fleet located at the Main Interior Building.

Advancing Management Reforms and Agency Capacity

In 2023, the Department released the findings of the DOI Law Enforcement Task Force in a comprehensive report with priority recommendations to strengthen Interior's law enforcement workforce and programs. To address a key Task Force recommendation to improve mental health for law enforcement programs, the budget includes an increase of \$295,000 for a DOI Law Enforcement (LE) Mental Health and Wellness (MHW) Coordinator for DOI's law enforcement community, the fourth largest Federal law enforcement workforce in the Executive Branch. The DOI LE MHW coordinator will be a dedicated resource to conduct research and analysis of current MHW resources and collaborate with stakeholders to help reduce physical and mental illness and suicide within DOI's law enforcement community.

A net increase of \$6.8 million is included in the 2025 budget to advance departmental management reforms associated with audit and internal controls, financial assistance, property and risk management, energy revenue estimation, Federal hiring, IT modernization, and agency capacity to implement new legislation. The budget includes an increase of \$227,000 to accelerate the Department's development and implementation of a departmentwide Enterprise Risk Management program and implement a systemwide tool for risk



2023 Tribal Nations Summit.

NPS Photo.

identification, measurement, document treatments, assessment of internal risk controls, and enabling of cross-DOI analysis and reporting. An additional \$300,000 will improve the Department's audit response and address internal controls concerns identified in previous Financial Statement Auditor's Notice of Finding and Recommendations surrounding monitoring and risk assessment.

The budget proposes a \$1.3 million increase to implement Made in America legislation and the Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act domestic sourcing requirements and improve the Department's management and oversight of its approximately 300 financial assistance programs. New BABA regulations signaled significant changes in the waiver process, leading DOI to transition away from programwide/public interest waivers to more narrowly focused individual project/product availability waivers, which require extensive market research to validate. The program increase will provide DOI resources to hire staff dedicated to processing BABA waivers and contract services to perform market research. A requested increase

of \$330,000 is included in the 2025 budget to hire a Senior Permitting Official charged with driving implementation of the Department's Permitting Action Plan; tracking permitting progress on priority projects and infrastructure sectors; and initiating additional analysis and assessment of the Bureau's implementation to identify trends, needs, and best practices.

The 2025 budget includes an increase of \$292,000 to expand capacity for energy revenue estimation and economic modeling. The budget request also includes \$331,000 to provide technical assistance and data management support for DOI's more than 75 million museum objects in more than 2,000 locations through the Interior Museum Program and \$250,000 to expedite the return of Native American ancestors' remains and cultural items under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Across DOI, more than 14,000 sets of Native American ancestors' remains and thousands of funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony have been inventoried in museum collections. Two thousand of those sets

of ancestors' remains have not yet been repatriated from collections, and more human remains and cultural items are expected to be located. This funding will also support implementation of the Stop Trafficking in Objects of Patrimony (STOP) Act to regulate the export of Tribal cultural items and facilitate voluntary repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items from overseas back to Tribes in the United States.

The budget includes \$328,000 for DOI's Agency Contribution to the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program, reflecting the transition of GSA's FedRAMP program—currently funded by GSA appropriations—to an agency contribution model. An increase of \$132,000 is proposed for DOI's Agency Contribution to OPM's Hiring Experience Group supporting the Pooled Hiring platform, which will streamline the Federal recruitment process by onboarding multiple job candidates from a single governmentwide announcement for agencies recruiting for the same type of jobs, such

as IT program managers, IT specialists, and data scientists. The 2025 request includes a reduction of \$105,000 in worker's compensation payments for former Bureau of Mines employees. The budget includes an increase of \$197,000 to support zero trust IT security requirements for the Office of Hearings and Appeals' electronic filing and docket management system. An increase of \$4.9 million is requested to finance the cost escalation of annual contracts for Finance, Human Resources, and Acquisition services and fund IT security costs for OS systems supporting Departmental reporting, analysis, and outreach activities.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$6.3 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$5.2 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 OS to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Office of the Solicitor

Mission

The mission of the Office of the Solicitor is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and the Department of the Interior's bureaus and offices; support the Department of Justice in representing the Secretary and Interior in Federal, State, and Tribal courts; help resolve legal issues for the bureaus and offices as they implement congressional direction on appropriations and substantive legislation; administer the DOI ethics program and ensure ethical compliance throughout the Department; and provide governance over Interior's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) programs.

Budget Overview

The 2025 budget includes \$107.5 million, an increase of \$6.5 million over the 2024 CR amount, and supports an estimated direct staffing of 409 FTEs, an increase of 2 FTEs. Department bureaus

and offices will fund an additional 157 FTEs, level with the 2024 CR count, for a total of 566 FTEs that provide legal, ethics, and FOIA services to the Secretary and Department bureaus and offices.

The budget request proposes \$74.3 million for SOL's Legal Services activity to support legal work associated with the Department's mission. Funding will support SOL capacity to advise on legal options for administrative decision making, respond to congressional oversight and inquiries, and provide expertise on litigation relating to DOI policies and actions. The budget eliminates \$3.1 million provided for a one-time cost to relocate an SOL regional office.

To address a critical administrative requirement, the budget includes \$1.0 million to cover the higher cost of a replacement Human Resources servicing agreement. SOL was required to transition to a new

provider in 2023 because the previous provider could no longer furnish those services. The request funds the SOL-administered DOI Ethics Office at \$21.5 million and the SOL-administered DOI FOIA Office at \$4.1 million.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$3.6 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$4.3 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 SOL to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.

Office of Inspector General

Mission

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide independent oversight to promote accountability, integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the programs and operations of the Department of the Interior. OIG conducts independent investigations, audits, inspections, and evaluations and reports findings of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement along with recommendations for improvement.

Budget Overview

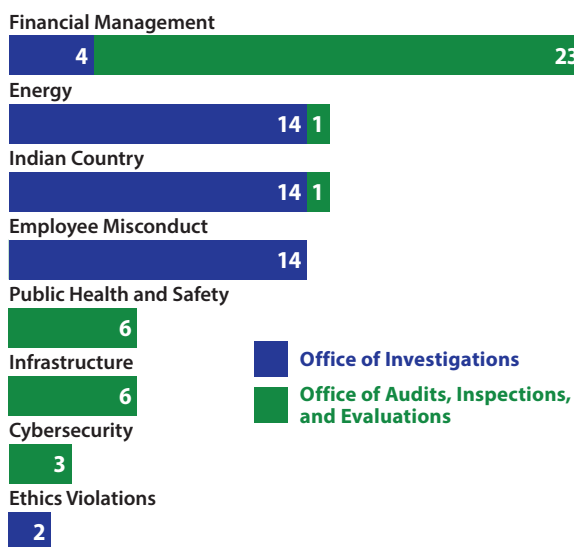
The 2025 budget proposes \$75.5 million, an increase of \$8.5 million over the 2024 CR amount, and supports an estimated 319 FTEs. Programmatic increases total \$7.0 million to support 11 additional FTEs. The proposal supports capacity to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse and further enable robust oversight and accountability commensurate with the growing portfolio of DOI. The budget requests \$2 million to directly support the Office’s important role in oversight of Department of the Interior programs and operations that collect, administer, or receive revenue from energy and mineral lease activity. The budget request will enable OIG to expand investigative capacity, broaden financial management oversight, and maximize results to enhance production of top-quality and timely recommendations to stakeholders.

Fixed Costs

Fixed costs of \$1.5 million are fully funded. The request also includes \$3.6 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 OIG to meet must-pay requirements without affecting program activities.



Office of Inspector General Reports Top Eight Focus Areas FY 2023



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						
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations	420	277,174	443	299,180	+23	+22,006
Office of the Solicitor	407	101,050	409	107,526	+2	+6,476
Office of Inspector General	276	70,289	298	78,789	+22	+8,500
Subtotal, Current	1,103	448,513	1,150	485,495	+47	+36,982
Permanent and Other						
Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund	80	19,000	82	27,000	+2	+8,000
Indian Arts and Crafts Fund	0	20	0	20	0	0
Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests	0	5	0	5	0	0
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	0	3,756,610	0	3,699,921	0	-56,689
Payments to Oklahoma	0	10	0	10	0	0
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	0	3,949	0	1,150	0	-2,799
National Forest Fund, Payments to States	0	7,223	0	7,208	0	-15
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	0	34,873	0	34,815	0	-58
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	0	31,079	0	30,632	0	-447
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties	0	5,639	0	5,738	0	+99
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	0	353,625	0	353,625	0	0
Salaries and Expenses, Office of Inspector General	5	0	10	0	+5	0
Subtotal, Permanent	85	4,212,033	92	4,160,124	+7	-51,909
Allocation and Reimbursable						
Allocation—Office of the Secretary	38	0	38	0	0	0
Allocation—Office of the Solicitor	53	0	53	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Secretary	284	0	74	0	-210	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Solicitor	104	0	104	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of Inspector General	11	0	11	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable	490	0	280	0	-210	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	1,678	4,660,546	1,522	4,645,619	-156	-14,927
National Indian Gaming Commission	140	29,378	140	30,587	0	+1,209

^{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: Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration.....	110,969	110,969	131,058	+20,089
Management Services	24,915	24,915	26,832	+1,917
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers).....	135,884	135,884	157,890	+22,006
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).....	+142,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58).....	-710	-710	-710	0
Other Transfer.....	-2,034	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers).....	275,140	277,174	299,180	+22,006

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Legal Services.....	70,528	70,528	74,280	+3,752
General Administration	6,199	6,199	7,615	+1,416
Ethics Office.....	20,504	20,504	21,490	+986
FOIA Office.....	3,819	3,819	4,141	+322
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	101,050	101,050	107,526	+6,476

APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	67,000	67,000	75,500	+8,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers).....	67,000	67,000	75,500	+8,500
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58).....	+3,289	+3,289	+3,289	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfers).....	70,289	70,289	78,789	+8,500



Departmentwide Programs

Overview

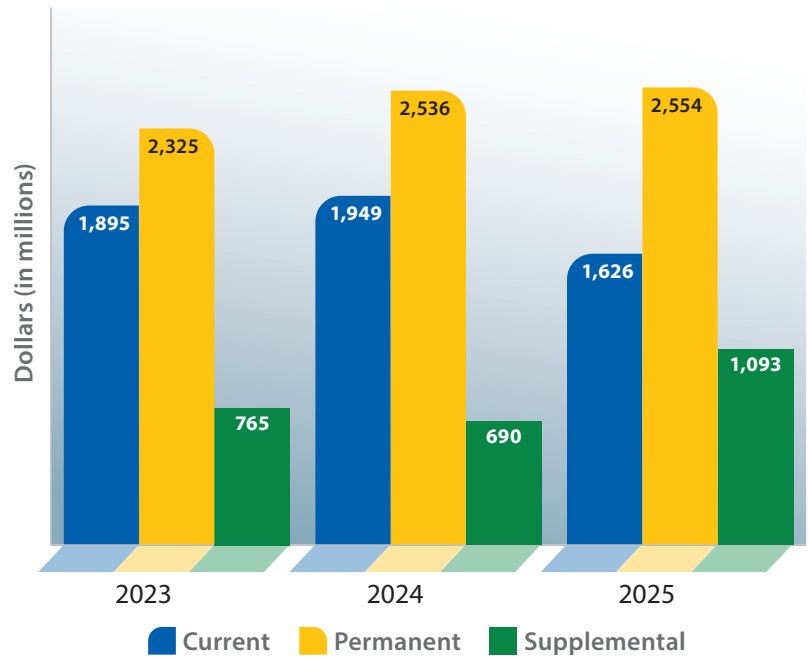
Departmentwide programs support the U.S. Department of the Interior bureaus and offices through the execution of activities broad in scope and effect. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department and help to achieve key strategic goals.

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

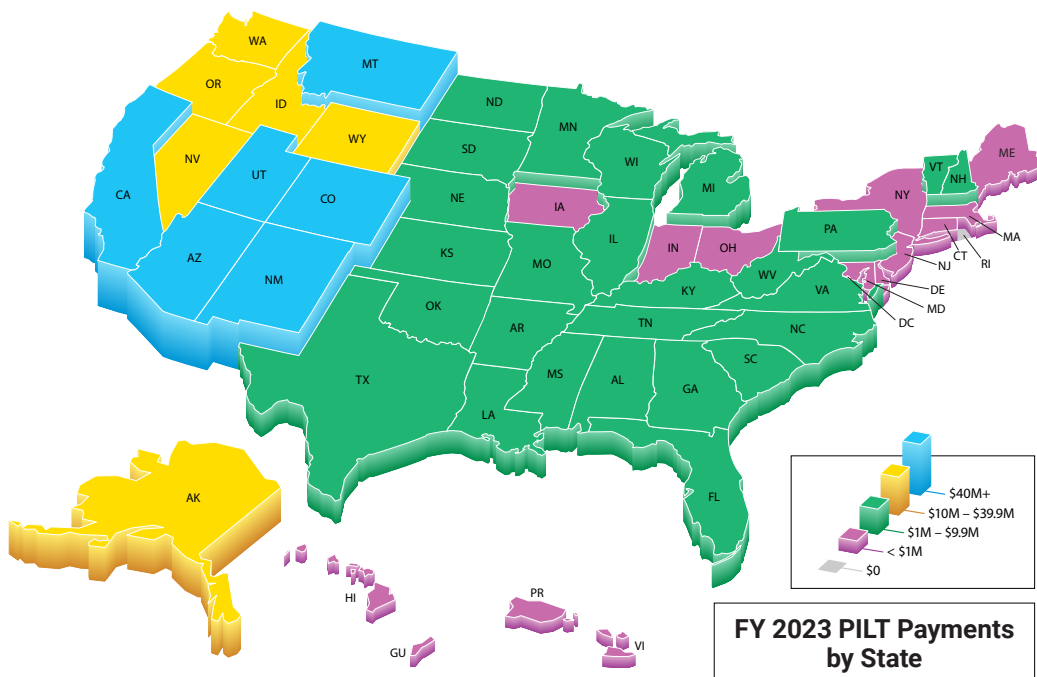


out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations.

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.

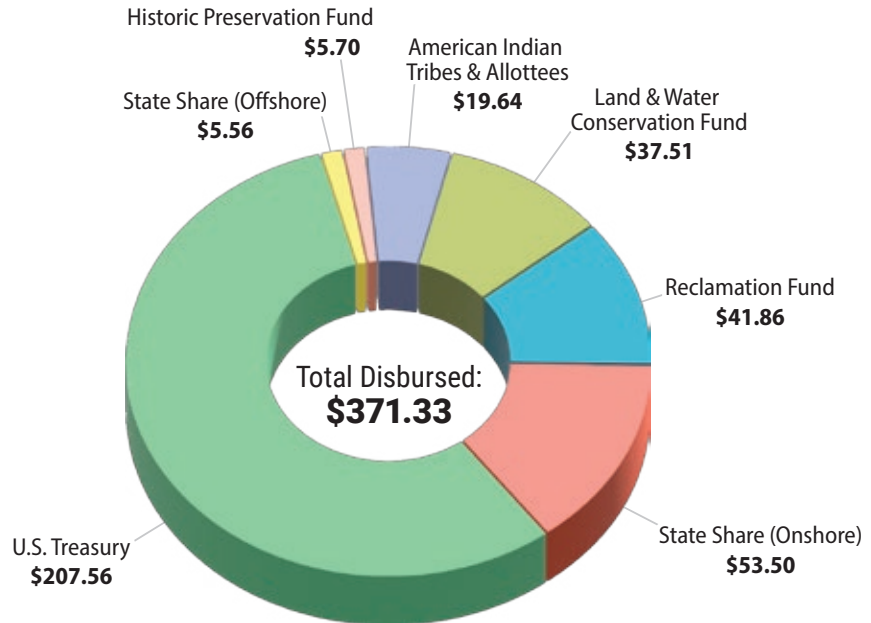
Budget Overview

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

Appendixes



Previous page photo:

Lava erupts within Halema'uma'u on June 7, 2023.

NPS Photo.

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Current Appropriations				
Management of Lands and Resources	1,368,969	1,368,969	1,395,249	+26,280
Oregon and California Grant Lands	120,334	120,334	120,777	+443
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-570	-570	-570	0
Account total	9,430	9,430	9,430	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	71,770	37,687	34,787	-2,900
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset	-71,770	-37,687	-34,787	+2,900
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	22,093	30,000	30,000	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,520,826	1,528,733	1,555,456	+26,723
Budget authority	[1,521,396]	[1,529,303]	[1,556,026]	[+26,723]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Land Acquisition	70,077	74,107	78,486	+4,379
Sequestration reduction	-3,994	-4,224	-4,474	-250
Previously unavailable BA	+3,842	+3,994	+4,224	+230
Account total	69,925	73,877	78,236	+4,359
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	38,615	46,226	66,633	+20,407
Sequestration reduction	-512	-2,634	-3,799	-1,165
Previously unavailable BA	+123	+28	+1,672	+1,644
Account total	38,226	43,620	64,506	+20,886
Permanent Operating Funds	348,108	385,618	361,347	-24,271
Sequestration reduction	-18,019	-20,317	-18,878	+1,439
Previously unavailable BA	+28,619	+17,974	+20,317	+2,343
Account total	358,708	383,275	362,786	-20,489
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	973	1,650	1,650	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	467,832	502,422	507,178	+4,756
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,979,169	2,036,904	2,064,142	+27,238
Sequestration reduction	-23,095	-27,745	-27,721	+24
Previously unavailable BA	+32,584	+21,996	+26,213	+4,217
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,988,658	2,031,155	2,062,634	+31,479

Appendix A

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Ocean Energy Management	183,400	162,992	183,434	+20,442
Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	183,400	162,992	183,434	+20,442
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	159,277	146,960	155,295	+8,335
Oil Spill Research	15,099	15,099	15,099	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	174,376	162,059	170,394	+8,335
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	174,376	162,059	170,394	+8,335
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Regulation and Technology	121,062	121,026	128,875	+7,849
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	168,904	168,904	175,815	+6,911
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	289,966	289,930	304,690	+14,760
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	444,799	465,354	536,871	+71,517
Sequestration reduction	-5,853	-5,836	-6,156	-320
Account total	438,946	459,518	530,715	+71,197
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	31,447	30,300	24,900	-5,400
Sequestration reduction	-1,792	-1,727	-1,419	+308
Account total	29,655	28,573	23,481	-5,092
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans	718,553	719,700	725,100	+5,400
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,187,154	1,207,791	1,279,296	+71,505
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	1,484,765	1,505,284	1,591,561	+86,277
Sequestration reduction	-7,645	-7,563	-7,575	-12
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	1,477,120	1,497,721	1,583,986	+86,265
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,497,178	1,497,178	1,578,298	+81,120
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+69,000	+69,000	+69,000	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+41,040	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-345	-345	-345	0
Account total	1,606,873	1,565,833	1,646,953	+81,120

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
USGS (continued)				
Permanent Appropriations				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	60	67	68	+1
Contributed Funds	655	508	507	-1
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	715	575	575	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey	1,497,893	1,497,753	1,578,873	+81,120
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+69,000	+69,000	+69,000	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+41,040	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-345	-345	-345	0
Total, U.S. Geological Survey	1,607,588	1,566,408	1,647,528	+81,120
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Current Appropriations				
Resource Management	1,555,684	1,555,684	1,706,572	+150,888
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	-455	-455	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	+7,499	0	0	0
Account total	1,653,728	1,646,229	1,797,117	+150,888
Construction	29,904	29,904	32,165	+2,261
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+247,000	0	0	0
Account total	276,904	29,904	32,165	+2,261
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	24,564	24,564	14,442	-10,122
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	50,000	50,000	33,000	-17,000
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	21,000	21,000	21,000	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	5,100	5,100	5,100	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	73,812	73,812	73,812	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	2,118,336	1,863,837	1,976,636	+112,799
Budget authority	[1,773,292]	[1,773,292]	[1,886,091]	[+112,799]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+91,000]	[+91,000]	[+91,000]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+247,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-455]	[-455]	[-455]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Resource Management	0	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA (P.L. 117-2)	-36,687	0	0	0
Account total	-36,687	0	0	0

Appendix A

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
FWS (continued)				
Land Acquisition.....	113,941	119,255	121,585	+2,330
Sequestration reduction.....	-6,495	-6,798	-6,931	-133
Previously unavailable BA.....	+6,571	+6,495	+6,798	+303
Account total.....	114,017	118,952	121,452	+2,500
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	7,957	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-454	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+511	+454	+456	+2
Account total.....	8,014	7,998	8,000	+2
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	1,266,948	1,077,783	1,113,040	+35,257
Sequestration reduction.....	-72,216	-61,433	-63,443	-2,010
Previously unavailable BA.....	+67,685	+72,216	+61,433	-10,783
Account total.....	1,262,417	1,088,566	1,111,030	+22,464
Sport Fish Restoration.....	752,924	678,958	787,050	+108,092
Sequestration reduction.....	-29,587	-26,624	-30,884	-4,260
Previously unavailable BA.....	+28,126	+29,587	+26,624	-2,963
Other transfers.....	-233,847	-211,852	-245,182	-33,330
Account total.....	517,616	470,069	537,608	+67,539
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	133,113	126,803	136,487	+9,684
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,870	-2,315	-2,288	+27
Previously unavailable BA.....	+1,870	+1,870	+2,315	+445
Account total.....	133,113	126,358	136,514	+10,156
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	1,979	151	150	-1
Sequestration reduction.....	-113	-9	-9	0
Account total.....	1,866	142	141	-1
Migratory Bird Conservation Account.....	102,476	92,000	92,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-5,841	-5,244	-5,244	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+6,777	+5,841	+5,244	-597
Account total.....	103,412	92,597	92,000	-597
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS.....	6,781	7,000	7,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-57	-57	-57	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	+57	+57	+57	0
Account total.....	6,781	7,000	7,000	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4,357	4,950	4,000	-950
Contributed Funds.....	3,856	5,000	5,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations.....	2,118,762	1,921,632	2,022,745	+101,113

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
FWS (continued)				
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4,167,624	3,893,192	4,160,403	+267,211
Sequestration reduction	-116,633	-102,936	-109,312	-6,376
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+91,000	+91,000	+91,000	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+247,000	0	0	0
Transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	+7,499	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	-455	-455	0
Rescission of prior-year BA	-36,687	0	0	0
Other transfers	-233,847	-211,852	-245,182	-33,330
Previously unavailable BA	+111,597	+116,520	+102,927	-13,593
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	4,237,098	3,785,469	3,999,381	+213,912
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of the National Park System	2,923,424	2,923,424	3,090,350	+166,926
External mandated transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Other transfers	+1,537	0	0	0
Account total	2,921,661	2,920,124	3,087,050	+166,926
Centennial Challenge	15,000	15,000	13,000	-2,000
National Recreation and Preservation	92,512	92,512	84,423	-8,089
Historic Preservation Fund	204,515	204,515	151,400	-53,115
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	239,803	239,803	237,183	-2,620
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+1,500,000	0	0	0
Account total	1,739,803	239,803	237,183	-2,620
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	4,973,491	3,471,954	3,573,056	+101,102
Budget authority	[3,475,254]	[3,475,254]	[3,576,356]	[+101,102]
External mandated transfer	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+1,500,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers	[+1,537]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	586,803	552,939	539,228	-13,711
Sequestration reduction	-33,448	-31,518	-30,736	+782
Previously unavailable BA	+25,497	+26,323	+24,393	-1,930
Account total	578,852	547,744	532,885	-14,859
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund	0	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction	0	-855	0	+855
Other transfer	0	+15,000	0	-15,000
Account total	0	14,145	0	-14,145

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Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
NPS (continued)				
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	358,473	365,825	365,834	+9
Sequestration reduction	-2,167	-2,173	-2,178	-5
Previously unavailable BA	+2,167	+2,167	+2,173	+6
Account total	358,473	365,819	365,829	+10
Other Permanent Appropriations	250,491	256,631	259,641	+3,010
Sequestration reduction	-473	-485	-496	-11
Previously unavailable BA	+473	+473	+485	+12
Other transfer	0	-15,000	0	+15,000
Account total	250,491	241,619	259,630	+18,011
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	82,823	83,003	82,003	-1,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,270,639	1,252,330	1,240,347	-11,983
Total, National Park Service	4,753,844	4,733,652	4,823,062	+89,410
Sequestration reduction	-36,088	-35,031	-33,410	+1,621
External mandated transfer	-3,300	-3,300	-3,300	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+1,500,000	0	0	0
Other transfers	+1,537	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+28,137	+28,963	+27,051	-1,912
Total, National Park Service	6,244,130	4,724,284	4,813,403	+89,119
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Current Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Programs	1,906,998	1,906,998	2,169,386	+262,388
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+44,500	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+43,200	+43,200	+43,200	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-216	-216	-216	0
Other transfers	+50,696	0	0	0
Account total	2,045,178	1,949,982	2,212,370	+262,388
Contract Support Costs	288,357	431,388	426,172	-5,216
Payments for Tribal Leases	26,022	82,500	120,000	+37,500
Construction	153,309	153,309	154,771	+1,462
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+2,500	0	0	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-250	-250	-250	0
Account total	205,559	203,059	204,521	+1,462
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	825	825	45,897	+45,072
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	13,884	13,884	14,489	+605
Indian Land Consolidation	8,000	8,000	11,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	2,587,825	2,689,638	3,034,449	+344,811

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
BIA (continued)				
Budget authority	[2,397,395]	[2,596,904]	[2,941,715]	[+344,811]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+93,200]	[+93,200]	[+93,200]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+47,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-466]	[-466]	[-466]	[0]
Other transfers	[+50,696]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Operation of Indian Programs	0	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA (P.L. 117-2)	-1,720	0	0	0
Account total	-1,720	0	0	0
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	2,049	2,000	0	-2,000
White Earth Settlement Fund	232	1,750	1,750	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	131,636	129,441	130,091	+650
Sequestration reduction	-2,502	-2,446	-2,304	+142
Previously unavailable BA	+30	+2,117	+2,068	-49
Account total	129,164	129,112	129,855	+743
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	6,067	6,050	5,910	-140
Sequestration reduction	-319	-312	-330	-18
Previously unavailable BA	0	+319	+312	-7
Account total	5,748	6,057	5,892	-165
Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund	90,000	90,000	90,000	0
Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund (P.L. 117-58)	0	0	0	0
Legislative proposal	0	0	+284,000	+284,000
Legislative proposal transfer	0	0	-34,000	-34,000
Account total	0	0	250,000	+250,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	225,473	228,919	477,497	+248,578
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,627,379	2,826,145	3,169,466	+343,321
Sequestration reduction	-2,821	-2,758	-2,634	+124
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+93,200	+93,200	+93,200	0
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+47,000	0	0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-466	-466	-466	0
Rescission of prior-year BA	-1,720	0	0	0
Other transfers	+50,696	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+30	+2,436	+2,380	-56
Legislative proposal	0	0	+284,000	+284,000
Legislative proposal transfer	0	0	-34,000	-34,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,813,298	2,918,557	3,511,946	+593,389

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Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,133,552	1,133,552	1,210,690	+77,138
Other transfer	-48,662	0	0	0
Account total	1,084,890	1,133,552	1,210,690	+77,138
Education Construction	267,887	267,887	310,236	+42,349
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+90,465	0	0	0
Account total	358,352	267,887	310,236	+42,349
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	1,443,242	1,401,439	1,520,926	+119,487
Budget authority	[1,401,439]	[1,401,439]	[1,520,926]	[+119,487]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+90,465]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfer	[-48,662]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters, Bureau of Indian Education	32	0	0	0
Gifts and Donations	2,422	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	2,454	1,000	1,000	0
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,403,893	1,402,439	1,521,926	+119,487
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	+90,465	0	0	0
Other transfer	-48,662	0	0	0
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,445,696	1,402,439	1,521,926	+119,487
BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Federal Trust Programs	111,272	111,272	111,277	+5
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Tribal Special Fund	403,048	422,000	440,000	+18,000
Tribal Trust Fund	1,317,407	1,378,000	1,434,000	+56,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	1,720,455	1,800,000	1,874,000	+74,000
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	1,831,727	1,911,272	1,985,277	+74,005

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
Current Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	135,884	135,884	157,890	+22,006
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+142,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-710	-710	-710	0
Other transfer	-2,034	0	0	0
Account total	275,140	277,174	299,180	+22,006
Permanent Appropriations				
Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses	19,038	19,025	27,509	+8,484
Sequestration reduction	-1,083	-1,083	-1,567	-484
Previously unavailable BA	+1,083	+1,083	+1,083	0
Account total	19,038	19,025	27,025	+8,000
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	4,276,408	3,725,201	3,698,404	-26,797
Sequestration reduction	-243,756	-212,337	-210,810	+1,527
Previously unavailable BA	+233,764	+243,756	+212,337	-31,419
Account total	4,266,416	3,756,620	3,699,931	-56,689
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	0	4,188	966	-3,222
Sequestration reduction	0	-239	-55	+184
Previously unavailable BA	+104	0	+239	+239
Account total	104	3,949	1,150	-2,799
National Forest Fund, Payments to States	7,380	7,659	7,644	-15
Sequestration reduction	-421	-436	-436	0
Account total	6,959	7,223	7,208	-15
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	58,063	36,981	36,920	-61
Sequestration reduction	-3,310	-2,108	-2,105	+3
Account total	54,753	34,873	34,815	-58
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	35,528	32,958	32,484	-474
Sequestration reduction	-2,025	-1,879	-1,852	+27
Account total	33,503	31,079	30,632	-447
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties	6,194	5,606	5,745	+139
Sequestration reduction	-353	-320	-327	-7
Previously unavailable BA	+312	+353	+320	-33
Account total	6,153	5,639	5,738	+99

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Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
OS (continued)				
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	374,561	375,000	375,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-21,350	-21,375	-21,375	0
Account total	353,211	353,625	353,625	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	4,740,137	4,212,033	4,160,124	-51,909
Total, Office of the Secretary	4,913,056	4,342,502	4,342,562	+60
Sequestration reduction	-272,298	-239,777	-238,527	+1,250
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+142,000	+142,000	+142,000	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-710	-710	-710	0
Other transfer	-2,034	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA	+235,263	+245,192	+213,979	-31,213
Total, Office of the Secretary	5,015,277	4,489,207	4,459,304	-29,903
OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS				
Current Appropriations				
Assistance to Territories	120,357	120,357	118,309	-2,048
Compact of Free Association	8,463	8,463	813	-7,650
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	128,820	128,820	119,122	-9,698
Permanent Appropriations				
Compact of Free Association	239,197	208,797	208,797	0
Legislative proposal	0	0	+1,362,050	+1,362,050
Account total	239,197	208,797	1,570,847	+1,362,050
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	288,235	380,000	380,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	527,432	588,797	1,950,847	+1,362,050
Total, Office of Insular Affairs	656,252	717,617	707,919	-9,698
Legislative proposal	0	0	+1,362,050	+1,362,050
Total, Office of Insular Affairs	656,252	717,617	2,069,969	+1,352,352
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR				
Current Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	101,050	101,050	107,526	+6,476
Total, Office of the Solicitor	101,050	101,050	107,526	+6,476

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Salaries and Expenses	67,000	67,000	75,500	+8,500
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	+3,289	+3,289	+3,289	0
Account total	70,289	70,289	78,789	+8,500
Total, Office of Inspector General	67,000	67,000	75,500	+8,500
Transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	+3,289	+3,289	+3,289	0
Total, Office of Inspector General	70,289	70,289	78,789	+8,500
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY				
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	575,299	577,333	604,617	+27,284
Budget authority	[432,754]	[432,754]	[460,038]	[+27,284]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-710]	[-710]	[-710]	[0]
OIG transfers from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfer	[-2,034]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	5,267,569	4,800,830	6,110,971	+1,310,141
Budget authority	[5,304,604]	[4,795,415]	[4,773,469]	[-21,946]
Sequestration reduction	[-272,298]	[-239,777]	[-238,527]	[+1,250]
Previously unavailable BA	[+235,263]	[+245,192]	[+213,979]	[-31,213]
Legislative proposal	[0]	[0]	[+1,362,050]	[+1,362,050]
Total, Departmental Offices	5,842,868	5,378,163	6,715,588	+1,337,425
Budget authority	[5,737,358]	[5,228,169]	[5,233,507]	[+5,338]
Sequestration reduction	[-272,298]	[-239,777]	[-238,527]	[+1,250]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[+142,000]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-710]	[-710]	[-710]	[0]
OIG transfers from bureaus and offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfer	[-2,034]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Previously unavailable BA	[+235,263]	[+245,192]	[+213,979]	[-31,213]
Legislative proposal	[0]	[0]	[+1,362,050]	[+1,362,050]
NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees	27,767	29,475	30,654	+1,179
Sequestration reduction	-1,583	-1,680	-1,747	-67
Previously unavailable BA	+1,200	+1,583	+1,680	+97
Account total	27,384	29,378	30,587	+1,209
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission	27,767	29,475	30,654	+1,179
Sequestration reduction	-1,583	-1,680	-1,747	-67
Previously unavailable BA	+1,200	+1,583	+1,680	+97
Total, National Indian Gaming Commission	27,384	29,378	30,587	+1,209

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Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS				
Current Appropriations				
Wildland Fire Management	663,786	663,786	447,694	-216,092
Shifted Base Appropriations	+429,000	+429,000	+831,816	+402,816
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 transfers	+1,877	0	0	0
Account total	1,430,950	1,354,073	1,540,797	+186,724
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (<i>cap adjustment</i>)	340,000	340,000	360,000	+20,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,064	10,064	10,064	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program	5,000	5,000	7,009	+2,009
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	8,037	8,037	8,037	0
Working Capital Fund	112,198	112,198	134,807	+22,609
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	579,150	635,000	482,383	-152,617
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	174,934	174,934	175,987	+1,053
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	2,660,333	2,639,306	2,719,084	+79,778
Budget authority	[1,893,169]	[1,949,019]	[1,625,981]	[-323,038]
Shifted Base Appropriations	[+429,000]	[+429,000]	[+831,816]	[+402,816]
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 transfers	[+1,877]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Permanent Appropriations				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	614,898	710,000	680,000	-30,000
Sequestration reduction	-399	-399	-399	0
Previously unavailable BA	+399	+399	+399	0
Other transfers	-7,419	-10,000	-10,000	0
Account total	607,479	700,000	670,000	-30,000
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+30,477	0	0	0
Account total	30,477	0	0	0
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	1,972,673	2,132,370	2,203,886	+71,516
Sequestration reduction	-92,055	-92,055	-92,055	0
Previously unavailable BA	+92,055	+92,055	+92,055	0
Other transfers	-285,543	-295,931	-319,856	-23,925
Account total	1,687,130	1,836,439	1,884,030	+47,591
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	2,325,086	2,536,439	2,554,030	+17,591

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
DWP (continued)				
Total, Departmentwide Programs	4,480,740	4,791,389	4,509,867	-281,522
Sequestration reduction	-92,454	-92,454	-92,454	0
Shifted Base Appropriations	+429,000	+429,000	+831,816	+402,816
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 transfers	-260,608	-305,931	-329,856	-23,925
Previously unavailable BA	+92,454	+92,454	+92,454	0
Total, Departmentwide Programs	4,985,419	5,175,745	5,273,114	+97,369
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY				
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	33,347,481	31,266,725	34,111,536	+2,844,811
Transfers	-488,719	-521,083	-612,338	-91,255
Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	32,858,762	30,745,642	33,499,198	+2,753,556
Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations	[15,150,891]	[15,381,396]	[15,915,226]	[+533,830]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfer	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Shifted Base Appropriations	[+429,000]	[+429,000]	[+831,816]	[+402,816]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+657,800]	[+657,800]	[+657,800]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+2,000,505]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfers to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[0]
OIG Transfers from bureaus and offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfers	[+3,414]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[18,245,239]	[16,464,326]	[17,400,972]	[+936,646]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o supplementals, and w/o cap adjustment)	[14,810,435]	[15,037,526]	[15,551,356]	[+513,830]
Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[14,810,321]	[15,040,826]	[15,554,656]	[+513,830]
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[15,199,044]	[14,799,329]	[15,107,340]	[+308,011]
Sequestration reduction	[-552,047]	[-509,374]	[-512,810]	[-3,436]
Previously unavailable BA	[+501,265]	[+509,144]	[+466,684]	[-42,460]
Legislative proposals	[0]	[0]	[+1,646,050]	[+1,646,050]
Legislative proposal transfer	[0]	[0]	[-34,000]	[-34,000]
Rescission of prior-year BA	[-38,407]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers	[-496,332]	[-517,783]	[-575,038]	[-57,255]
Net, Permanent Authority	[14,613,523]	[14,281,316]	[16,098,226]	[+1,816,910]

Appendix A

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT				
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
Current Appropriations				
Water and Related Resources	1,787,151	1,787,151	1,443,527	-343,624
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Transfer to Aging Infrastructure Account (P.L. 117-58)	-739,000	0	0	0
Other transfers	-39,487	0	0	0
Account total	2,668,664	3,447,151	3,103,527	-343,624
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	41,069	48,508	55,656	+7,148
California Bay-Delta Restoration	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Aging Infrastructure Account	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Water and Related Resources (P.L. 117-58)	+739,000	0	0	0
Other transfer	+500	0	0	0
Account total	739,500	0	0	0
Policy and Administration	65,079	65,079	66,794	+1,715
San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+10,000	0	0	0
Account total	10,000	0	0	0
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+7,587	0	0	0
Account total	7,587	0	0	0
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+21,400	0	0	0
Account total	21,400	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	3,586,299	3,593,738	3,258,977	-334,761
Budget authority	[1,926,299]	[1,933,738]	[1,598,977]	[-334,761]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[0]
Discretionary offsets	[-41,069]	[-48,508]	[-55,656]	[-7,148]
Permanent Appropriations				
Water and Related Resources	1,530	2,367	2,367	0
Sequestration reduction	-87	-134	-134	0
Previously unavailable BA	+71	+87	+99	+12
Legislative proposal transfer	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
Account total	1,514	2,320	36,332	+34,012
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	140,905	142,000	142,000	0

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
BOR (continued)				
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	15,962	13,600	13,600	0
Sequestration reduction	-228	-228	-228	0
Previously unavailable BA	+171	+228	+228	0
Account total	15,905	13,600	13,600	0
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	85,164	108,736	110,073	+1,337
Sequestration reduction	-456	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA	+456	+456	+456	0
Other transfer	-627	0	0	0
Account total	84,537	108,736	110,073	+1,337
Reclamation Trust Funds	328	1,000	1,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account	-508	-490	-495	-5
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account	0	0	0	0
Other transfer	+197	+194	0	-194
Account total	197	194	0	-194
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	242,878	267,360	302,510	+35,150
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	2,169,680	2,200,951	1,867,522	-333,429
Sequestration reduction	-771	-818	-818	0
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	+1,660,000	0
Other transfers	-430	+194	0	-194
Previously unavailable BA	+698	+771	+783	+12
Legislative proposal transfer	0	0	+34,000	+34,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	3,829,177	3,861,098	3,561,487	-299,611
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT				
Current Appropriations				
Central Utah Project Completion Account	23,000	23,000	17,000	-6,000
Internal mandated transfer	-5,000	-5,000	-4,000	+1,000
Account total	18,000	18,000	13,000	-5,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	0	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfer	+5,000	+5,000	+4,000	-1,000
Account total	5,000	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	23,000	23,000	17,000	-6,000
Permanent Appropriations				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	3,747	2,557	3,350	+793
Sequestration reduction	-213	-146	-191	-45
Previously unavailable BA	+299	+213	+146	-67
Account total	3,833	2,624	3,305	+681
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations	3,833	2,624	3,305	+681

Appendix A

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
CUPCA (continued)				
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act	26,747	25,557	20,350	-5,207
Sequestration reduction	-213	-146	-191	-45
Previously unavailable BA	+299	+213	+146	-67
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act	26,833	25,624	20,305	-5,319
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY				
Total, Energy and Water Development	3,856,010	3,886,722	3,581,792	-304,930
Grand Total, Current Authority	[1,949,299]	[1,956,738]	[1,615,977]	[-340,761]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[+1,660,000]	[0]
Net, Current Authority	[3,609,299]	[3,616,738]	[3,275,977]	[-340,761]
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[247,128]	[269,770]	[271,895]	[+2,125]
Sequestration reduction	[-984]	[-964]	[-1,009]	[-45]
Previously unavailable BA	[+997]	[+984]	[+929]	[-55]
Legislative proposal transfer	[0]	[0]	[+34,000]	[+34,000]
Other transfers	[-430]	[+194]	[0]	[-194]
Net, Permanent Authority	[246,711]	[269,984]	[305,815]	[+35,831]
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY				
Total, Department of the Interior	37,203,921	35,153,253	37,659,328	+2,506,075
Transfers	-489,149	-520,889	-578,338	-57,449
Total, Department of the Interior	36,714,772	34,632,364	37,080,990	+2,448,626
Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations	[17,100,190]	[17,338,134]	[17,531,203]	[+193,069]
Sequestration reduction	[-570]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfer	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[-3,300]	[0]
Shifted Base Appropriations	[+429,000]	[+429,000]	[+831,816]	[+402,816]
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	[+2,317,800]	[+2,317,800]	[+2,317,800]	[0]
Disaster Relief Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)	[+2,000,505]	[0]	[0]	[0]
FWS transfer from USFS (P.L. 117-58)	[+7,499]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[-3,289]	[0]
OIG Transfers from bureaus and offices (P.L. 117-58)	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[+3,289]	[0]
Other transfers	[+3,414]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, shifted base appropriations, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[21,854,538]	[20,081,064]	[20,676,949]	[+595,885]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/ shifted base appropriations, w/o supplementals, and w/o cap adjustment)	[17,188,734]	[17,423,264]	[17,999,149]	[+575,885]
Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o shifted base appropriations, w/o supplementals, and w/o cap adjustment)	[16,759,734]	[16,994,264]	[17,167,333]	[+173,069]
Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, shifted base appropriations, supplementals, and cap adjustment)	[16,759,620]	[16,997,564]	[17,170,633]	[+173,069]

Comparison of 2023, 2024, and 2025 Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change
<i>DOI (continued)</i>				
Grand Total, Permanent Authority	[15,446,172]	[15,069,099]	[15,379,235]	[+310,136]
Sequestration reduction.....	[-553,031]	[-510,338]	[-513,819]	[-3,481]
Previously unavailable BA	[+502,262]	[+510,128]	[+467,613]	[-42,515]
Legislative proposals.....	[0]	[0]	[+1,646,050]	[+1,646,050]
Rescission of prior-year BA.....	[-38,407]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers.....	[-496,762]	[-517,589]	[-575,038]	[-57,449]
Net, Permanent Authority	[14,860,234]	[14,551,300]	[16,404,041]	[+1,852,741]
Net, Permanent Authority (w/o legislative proposals)	[14,860,234]	[14,551,300]	[14,757,991]	[+206,691]

COMPARISON OF 2023, 2024, AND 2025 BUDGET AUTHORITY

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Terminology

Appendix A is presented to bridge the different scoring approaches used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees and the Executive Branch. As a result of those differences, the budget totals in the 2025 Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the 2025 President's Budget. The President's Budget uses a system of budget scoring required by the *Budget Enforcement Act* based on "net discretionary budget authority." The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on "current authority" consistent with the presentation used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees.

Current authority presents the amounts Congress appropriates each year for the Department's programs, which includes funds classified as mandatory under the *Budget Enforcement Act* but are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Unlike current authority, net discretionary amounts do not include current mandatory funding and are reduced by certain offsetting receipts. In addition, statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts may be displayed or scored differently by the Appropriations Committee as compared with the President's Budget.

The difference in scoring affects the budgets of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA). Both BLM and OIA have current authority and portions of appropriated funding classified as mandatory that are included in the Appropriations Committee scoring tables. That funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President's Budget Appendix. In addition, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. BLM's Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM's Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation's Central Valley Project Restoration Fund accounts all include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President's Budget Appendix.

Scoring differences may also occur when estimated amounts become actual or are updated in the President's Budget, such as with offsetting collections in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement or estimated requirements for Payments in Lieu of Taxes. As depicted in the table that follows, the difference in scoring approaches in the 2025 budget is \$159.8 million. The Department's 2025 total budget in current authority is \$18.0 billion and \$17.8 billion in net discretionary authority. These totals also include \$831.8 million requested as emergency designated funding ("shifted base").

Explanatory Notes (continued)

BUDGET FROM CURRENT AUTHORITY TO NET DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request
Total, Current Authority (<i>w/ transfers, w/ shifted base appropriations, w/o supplementals, w/o cap adjustment</i>).....	17,188,734	17,423,264	17,999,149
Adjustment for Current Mandatory Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements.....	-9,430	-9,430	-9,430
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	-22,093	-30,000	-30,000
Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association.....	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Adjustment for Offsetting Receipts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration.....	-61,031	-36,224	-37,000
Bureau of Reclamation			
Central Valley Project Restoration Receipts.....	-41,069	-48,508	-55,656
Total, Net Discretionary	17,027,391	17,271,382	17,839,343

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is that the Office of Management and Budget presents the President’s Budget to the Congress in “millions of dollars” and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in “thousands of dollars,” the level at which Congress appropriates. For this reason, there may be small differences between the two due to rounding.

Sequestration

Amounts displayed for 2023, 2024, and 2025 in this document reflect reductions to permanent and mandatory accounts required by the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act* (BBEDCA) as presented in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2023*, issued on March 28, 2022, and the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2024*, issued on March 13, 2023. Amounts displayed for 2023, 2024, and 2025 reflect sequestration reductions of 5.7 percent, as required by the BBEDCA.

Consistent with the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act*, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts—for example, Trust and Special Funds—may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. Permanent and mandatory accounts for which legal determinations conclude previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year are included in the estimate of available authority for 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

2023 ACTUAL

The Actual column in Appendix A provides a full picture of events affecting budget authority in the year of funds execution. The Appendix is structured to provide two account totals, where applicable, to show the appropriated total and the total after subsequent actions, such as transfers and supplemental appropriations. Most accounts have only one total reflecting annual congressional action. That total includes transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies or the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line, which includes one-time rescissions of prior-year balances, supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other Committees, and non-directed transfers. This convention provides an agency total for actual activities comparable to the initial enacted appropriation actions and a separate total that reflects total actions during the fiscal year.

Continuing Resolution—Before the passage of the full-year Interior and Environment appropriation, the Department operated under three continuing resolutions. On September 30, 2022, President Biden signed into law the *Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–180), providing continuing appropriations through December 16, 2022. The Act includes the following provisions for the Department:

- **Reclamation Authority Extensions**—The Act extends authorization for the *CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act* (Public Law 108–361); section 104(c) and 301 of the *Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991* (43 U.S.C. 2214(c) and 43 U.S.C. 2241); and section 9106(g)(2) of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009* (Public Law 111–11) through September 30, 2022.
- **Heritage Areas**—The Act allows NPS to provide financial assistance during the period of the CR to any National Heritage Area established as of September 1, 2022.
- **Working Capital Fund**—The Act allows DOI’s Working Capital Fund appropriations to be apportioned up to the rate of operations necessary to implement enterprise cybersecurity safeguards.

On December 16, 2022, President Biden signed the *Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–229), providing continuing appropriations through December 23, 2022.

On December 23, 2022, President Biden signed the *Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–264), providing continuing appropriations through December 30, 2022.

On December 29, 2022, President Biden signed the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023* (Public Law 117–328), providing 2023 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023, includes the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Secure Water Act Ceiling**—The Act increases the Secure Water Act authorization of appropriations from \$750 million to \$820 million.
- **CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the CALFED Bay-Delta authorization through 2023 and increases the authorization of appropriations from \$25 million to \$30 million.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2023.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act**—The Act extends authorization for Title I emergency drought response and authorizations of appropriations through 2023 and increases the authorization of appropriations from \$120 million to \$130 million.
- **Lake Meade/Las Vegas Wash**—The Act increases the authorization of appropriations from \$30 million to \$40 million.

Division G, the *Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023*, includes the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Inspection Fees**—The Act continues the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity.
- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continues authority for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs.
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program.
- **Long Bridge Project**—The Act continues authorization for the Secretary to convey NPS land to the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia for the Long Bridge Project.
- **Interagency Motor Pool**—The Act clarifies that Public Law 100–297—Tribally Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration motor pool resources, including school buses.
- **National Heritage Areas and Corridors**—The Act extends authorizations and increases the appropriations ceiling for certain National Heritage Areas and Corridors.
- **Appraiser Pay Authority**—The Act continues authorization for higher minimum rates of basic pay for appraisers in the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **State Conservation Grants**—The Act allows NPS to retain up to 7 percent of the State Land and Water Conservation Fund grant apportionments to support the State's grant administrative responsibilities.
- **Lowell National Historical Park**—The Act permanently lifts the authorization of appropriations for land acquisition for the Lowell National Historical Park.
- **Visitor Experience Improvement Authority**—The Act extends the Visitor Experience Improvement Authority for 2 years.
- **Delaware Water Gap Authority**—The Act extends the Delaware Water Gap Authority through 2023.
- **Wild Horse and Burro**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in its destruction.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2024.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act continues the prohibition of the use of funds for oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historical Park until the completion of a required cultural resources investigation.
- **105(l) Lease Consultation**—The Act directs the Secretaries of Interior and Health and Human Services to consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of 105(l) leases.
- **Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund**—The Act extends authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund through 2023.
- **Great American Outdoors Act**—The Act includes a provision directing requirements for the allocation of project funding and submission of project lists related to the GAOA.
- **Transfer Authority to Federal Highways Administration (FHWA)**—The Act includes a provision allowing agencies funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to transfer amounts to FHWA for transportation projects.
- **Road Construction**—The Act amends Good Neighbor Authority (16 U.S.C. 2113a) to allow construction, reconstruction, repair, or restoration of roads managed by BLM.
- **Firefighter Pay Cap**—The Act provides for wildland firefighter pay cap waivers.
- **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**—The Act allows easement or right-of-way permits over certain Federal lands.

Division N, the *Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023*, includes the following supplemental appropriations to Interior bureaus for disaster remediation:

- **FWS Construction**—\$247.0 million
- **NPS Construction**—\$1.5 billion
- **USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research**—\$41.0 million
- **BIA Operation of Indian Programs**—\$44.5 million
- **BIA Construction**—\$2.5 million
- **BIE Construction**—\$90.5 million
- **Wildland Fire Management**—\$504.0 million
 - \$429.0 million is for activities that would otherwise be supported by base appropriations, including \$383.7 million for suppression and \$45.3 million for preparedness.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

On January 5, 2023, President Biden signed the *National Heritage Area Act* (Public Law 117–339) which includes the following provisions:

- The Act establishes a National Heritage Area system.
- The Act authorizes the Department to provide technical and financial assistance to local coordinating entities to support the establishment, development, and continuity of such areas.
- The Act requires the Department to review and certify whether a proposed area meets specified requirements, including that it has natural, historic, and cultural resources that represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States.
- The Act directs the Department to conduct studies to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating specified areas in Hawaii as the Kaena Point National Heritage Area and in Virginia and North Carolina as the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area.
- The Act designates the following National Heritage Areas:
 - Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area
 - Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area, Illinois
 - Downeast Maine National Heritage Area
 - Northern Neck National Heritage Area, Virginia
 - St. Croix National Heritage Area, U.S. Virgin Islands
 - Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor, North Carolina and South Carolina
 - Southern Maryland National Heritage Area
- The Act extends 45 National Heritage Area authorities through 2037.
- The Act increases the authorization of appropriations for 11 National Heritage Areas.
- The Act redesignates the America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership in Iowa as the Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area.

On June 3, 2023, President Biden signed the *Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023* (Public Law 118–5), temporarily lifting the debt limit and reinstating discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2024 and 2025 for both defense and nondefense discretionary spending. In addition, the Act includes the following provisions affecting the Department:

- Division B, Sec. 65 rescinds unobligated balances totaling \$36,686,643 provided by the American Rescue Plan (Public Law 117–2) from the FWS Resource Management account.
- Division B, Sec. 66 rescinds unobligated balances totaling \$1,719,746 provided by the American Rescue Plan (Public Law 117–2) from the BIA Operation of Indian Programs account.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

On July 28, 2023, President Biden signed the *Pala Band of Mission Indians Land Transfer Act of 2023* (Public Law 118–11). The Act directs the Department of the Interior to take approximately 721.12 acres of land in San Diego County, CA, into trust for the benefit of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, if the Tribe transfers title to that land to the United States.

Other legislation and transfers affecting Interior budget authority for 2023 include the following:

- The NPS Operation of the National Park System account received a transfer of \$131,945 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions and a transfer of \$1,404,798 from the Medical Services Fund.
- As mandated in the 2023 appropriation, NPS transferred \$3,300,000 to the 400 Years of African American History Commission (Public Law 115–102).
- The Reclamation Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project, completed a capital transfer of \$627,451 to the General Fund.
- The FWS Resource Management account received a \$7,498,775 transfer of BIL funding from the U.S. Forest Service to carry out Section 7 consultations under the Endangered Species Act.
- The Department exercised emergency transfer authority provided in Section 102 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023 to address an urgent situation at the BIA San Carlos Irrigation Project. Pursuant to this authority, BIA executed a balance transfer of \$10,000,000 from the Operation of Indian Programs account to the Power Systems, Indian Irrigation Projects, Bureau of Indian Affairs account.
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred balances totaling \$459,555,000 from the Indian Water Right Settlement Completion Fund to the following accounts:
 - Water and Related Resources (Reclamation)—\$191,000,000
 - Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund (Reclamation)—\$62,725,000
 - Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians (BIA)—\$9,779,000
 - Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund (BIA)—\$156,937,000
 - Navajo Utah Settlement Trust Fund (BIA)—\$39,114,000
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs transferred \$30,606,000 in balances from the WMAT (White Mountain Apache Tribe) Settlement Fund to the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund.
- The Department’s Working Capital Fund received a transfer of \$30,476,867 from the Office of Management and Budget’s Spectrum Relocation Fund for relocation costs.
- The Office of Wildland Fire received a \$6,000,000 transfer of Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117–58) balances from the U.S. Forest Service to support firefighter supplemental pay.

Explanatory Notes (continued)

2024 CR

Continuing Resolution—At the time the 2025 President’s Budget was prepared, congressional action on full-year Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies and Energy and Water appropriations for 2024 had not been completed, and the Department was operating under a CR.

On September 30, 2023, President Biden signed the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act* (Public Law 118–15), providing continuing appropriations through November 17, 2023. The Act includes the following provisions for the Department:

- **Wildland Fire Management Funding**—The Act continues \$429.0 million in supplemental appropriations for activities that would otherwise be supported by base appropriations as a term and condition of the CR.
- **Wildland Firefighter Base Salary Increase**—The Act continues authority provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Public Law 117–58) for Wildland Fire Management to provide base salary increases for firefighters.
- **Compact of Free Association**—The Act extends certain provisions of the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau, which expired in 2023.

On November 17, 2023, President Biden signed the *Further Continuing Appropriations Act and Other Extensions Act, 2024* (Public Law 118–22), providing continuing appropriations through January 19, 2024, for the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill and February 2, 2024, for the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

On December 19, 2023, President Biden signed the *Duck Stamp Modernization Act of 2023* (Public Law 118–25). This Act modifies provisions regarding the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, commonly referred to as the *duck stamp*, including allowing an individual to be carrying an electronic stamp, rather than a paper stamp, at the time of taking waterfowl.

On January 19, 2024, President Biden signed the *Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act and Other Extensions Act, 2024* (Public Law 118–35), providing continuing appropriations through March 1, 2024, for the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill and March 8, 2024, for the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

On March 1, 2024, President Biden signed the *Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024* (Public Law 118–40), providing continuing appropriations through March 8, 2024, for the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill and March 22, 2024, for the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

Maintaining America's Heritage ^{1/}

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change from 2024 CR
MAINTENANCE				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources	76,187	76,187	76,963	+776
Oregon and California Grant Lands	11,123	11,123	11,718	+595
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	87,310	87,310	88,681	+1,371
Bureau of Reclamation				
Water and Related Resources ^{2/}	661,464	661,464	363,085	-298,379
Central Utah Project Completion Act				
Central Utah Project Completion Act	12,491	12,491	6,662	-5,829
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	113,200	114,493	117,271	+2,778
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management	182,973	182,973	199,460	+16,487
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System	937,347	938,677	974,005	+35,328
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs	54,227	54,227	60,089	+5,862
Operation of Indian Education Programs	154,432	154,432	162,552	+8,120
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	208,659	208,659	222,641	+13,982
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management	10,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Maintenance	2,213,444	2,216,067	1,986,805	-229,262
CONSTRUCTION				
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	29,904	29,904	32,165	+2,261
National Park Service	239,803	239,803	237,183	-2,620
Indian Affairs				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	153,309	153,309	154,771	+1,462
Bureau of Indian Education	267,887	267,887	310,236	+42,349
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	421,196	421,196	465,007	+43,811
Subtotal, Construction	690,903	690,903	734,355	+43,452
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	2,904,347	2,906,970	2,721,160	-185,810

Appendix B

Maintaining America's Heritage

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2023 Actual	2024 CR	2025 Request	Change from 2024 CR
TOTALS BY BUREAU				
Bureau of Land Management	87,310	87,310	88,681	+1,371
Bureau of Reclamation	661,464	661,464	363,085	-298,379
Central Utah Project Completion Act	12,491	12,491	6,662	-5,829
U.S. Geological Survey	113,200	114,493	117,271	+2,778
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	212,877	212,877	231,625	+18,748
National Park Service	1,177,150	1,178,480	1,211,188	+32,708
Bureau of Indian Affairs	207,536	207,536	214,860	+7,324
Bureau of Indian Education	422,319	422,319	472,788	+50,469
Departmentwide Programs, Wildland Fire Management	10,000	10,000	15,000	+5,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	2,904,347	2,906,970	2,721,160	-185,810

^{1/} Table excludes all mandatory and supplemental appropriations.

^{2/} Includes extraordinary maintenance, dam safety construction, and other project construction.

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/}
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
MI	Jordan River National Fish Hatchery Construct 5-bay vehicle storage building	850	0
	Pendills Creek National Fish Hatchery Construct 5-bay vehicle storage building	850	0
MN	Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Complete office and visitor center, phase 2 of 2	6,981	0
ND	Baldhill Dam National Fish Hatchery Rehabilitate ponds, kettles, and drainage (ponds 1 to 20), phase 1 of 2	3,619	3,619
SC	Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery Replace and relocate laboratory, phase 3 of 3	1,500	1,000
TX	San Marcos Fish Technology Center Colocate service staff at San Marcos Aquatic Resources Center	5,500	0
VA	Harrison Lake National Fish Hatchery Construct mussel rearing building	400	0
Multiple	Dam Safety Program Evaluations of newly acquired and existing dam deficiencies, phase 2 of 6	350	0
	Energy Management Program Administer the National Energy Management Program	255	0
	Information Resources & Technology Management Perform nationwide radio tower safety investigations, phase 7 of 8	250	0
	Information Resources & Technology Management Perform nationwide radio site safety remediation, phase 1 of 4	400	400
	ZEV Charging Stations	2,092	0
	Dam and Bridge Seismic Safety	2,427	0
	Nationwide Engineering Services	6,691	0
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		32,165	5,019

Appendix C

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/}
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
CA	Yosemite National Park Rehabilitate Hodgdon Meadows water system.....	15,275	11,873
CO	Dinosaur National Monument Replace Yampa District Multi-Operations Facility.....	19,800	4,723
GA	Andersonville National Historic Site Rehabilitate National Cemetery.....	6,400	6,994
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Consolidate French Quarter visitor centers.....	7,900	4,790
MA	Boston National Historical Park Repair and replace storm drain system at Charlestown Navy Yard.....	6,000	7,031
MO	Harry S Truman National Historic Site Replace park headquarters and visitor services facility.....	10,500	0
NY	Federal Hall National Memorial Preserve Federal Hall structure and exterior envelope.....	24,835	28,151
VI	Christiansted National Historic Site Preserve the Steeple Building.....	8,200	8,429
WA	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site Rehabilitate Building 405 for multi-park museum facility.....	21,790	24,975
Multiple	Demolition and Disposal.....	4,000	1,238
	Special Programs.....	41,898	5,000
	Construction Planning.....	15,183	0
	Construction Program Management and Operations.....	37,749	0
	Management Planning.....	17,653	0
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	237,183	103,204

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/}
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Public Safety and Justice Construction			
	Facilities Replacement and New Construction	33,500	TBD
AZ	Window Rock Detention Center		
WA	Quinault Detention Center		
Multiple	Other Facilities Replacement and New Construction projects		
	Employee Housing Program	4,744	TBD
	Facilities Improvement and Repair	9,872	TBD
	Fire Safety Coordination	171	0
	Fire Protection	3,274	0
	<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i>	51,561	TBD
Resources Management Construction			
NM	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	3,442	3,186
	Irrigation Projects - Rehabilitation	25,309	17,412
CO	Pine River Indian Irrigation Project Repair Dr. Morrison Canal over Ignacio Creek		
ID	Fort Hall Irrigation Project Rehabilitate Bannock pumping plant Rehabilitate Reservation Canal headworks		
MT	Blackfeet Indian Irrigation Project Repair/replace Two Medicine Canal V lateral flume Fort Belknap Irrigation Project Rehabilitate Milk River main diversion Fort Peck Irrigation Project Repair and rehabilitate lateral 42		
NV	Duck Valley Irrigation Project Repair and rehabilitate west main canal structure Walker River Indian Irrigation Project Repair and rehabilitate canal 2-A		
UT	Uintah Irrigation Project Design and construct Grey Mountain canal flume and canal lining		

Appendix C

Construction Program INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/}
BIA (continued)			
WA	Wapato Indian Irrigation Project Repair and rehabilitate lateral 3 Rehabilitate and modernize Wapato Diversion Dam		
Multiple	Deferred maintenance and other projects less than \$1 million		
	Safety of Dams	34,978	0
	Construction		
SD	Antelope Dam		
WI	Neopit Dam		
	Design		
	Project(s) TBD		
Multiple	Other Safety of Dams programs		
	Dam Maintenance	7,289	6,560
	Construction		
SD	Antelope Dam		
WI	Neopit Dam		
Multiple	Other dam maintenance		
	Engineering and Supervision	2,844	0
	Survey and Design	1,016	0
	Federal Power Compliance	687	0
	<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i>	75,565	27,158
Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair			
	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair	1,419	0
	Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair	5,351	TBD
	Construction Program Management	10,875	0
	Water Safety and Sanitation	10,000	TBD
	<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>	27,645	TBD
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	154,771	TBD

Construction Program
INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
 (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/}
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION			
SD	Replacement School Construction Cheyenne Eagle Butte K-12	155,690	14,597
WA	Replacement Facility Construction Wa He Lut Indian School	23,935	93
Multiple	Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	4,000	0
	Employee Housing Repair Projects at various locations.....	14,208	TBD
	Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair	16,000	0
	Facilities Improvement and Repair Projects at various locations.....	96,403	TBD
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION		310,236	TBD

^{1/} Estimated deferred maintenance and repair addressed is associated with the amount requested for the project in the 2025 President's Budget.

Appendix C

Construction Program

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/2/}
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION^{3/}			
AZ	Central Arizona Project		
	Native fish protection	2,482	0
	Tucson Reliability Division	990	0
	White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Quantification Act of 2010	181,000	0
AZ, CA	Colorado River Front Work and Levee System	2,315	0
CA	B.F. Sisk Dam, Central Valley Project		
	Safety of Dams modification	118,265	0
	Folsom Dam, Milk River Project		
	Safety of Dams modification	6,000	0
	Central Valley Project		
	San Luis Drainage Service	1,000	0
	San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Implementation	7,600	0
CO	Fryingpan-Arkansas Project		
	Arkansas Valley Conduit	13,059	0
KS	Wichita Project		
	Equus Beds Division	10	0
MT	Fresno Dam, Milk River Project		
	Safety of Dams modification	345	0
	Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System	147	0
	Rocky Boy's / North Central Montana Rural Water System	8,946	0
NM	Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System Project	60	0
	El Vado Dam, Middle Rio Grande Project		
	Safety of Dams modification	2,231	0
	Jicarilla Municipal Water System	10	0
	Middle Rio Grande Project		
	Fish passage construction	10,000	0
	Navajo Dam, Colorado River Storage Project		
	Safety of Dams modification	3,000	0

Construction Program
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/2/}
Reclamation <i>(continued)</i>			
ND	Garrison Diversion Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program		
	Non-rural water system.....	1,586	0
	Rural water system.....	11,000	0
	Heart Butte Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	20,720	0
OR	Ochoco Dam		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	2,000	0
	Scoggins Dam, Tualatin Project		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	6,000	0
SD	Lewis and Clark Rural Water System	6,825	0
TX	Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project.....	1,000	0
UT	Hyrum Dam, Hyrum Project		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	5,000	0
WA	Yakima Integrated Plan		
	Cle Elum fish passage.....	3,301	0
	Toppenish Creek.....	4,050	0
	Wapato irrigation.....	5,050	0
	Clear Creek Dam fish passage.....	220	0
	Kittitas South Branch canal lining.....	5,731	0
	Kittitas North Branch canal lining.....	5,731	0
	Lateral piping.....	1,117	0
	Conconully Dam, Okanogan Project		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	4,500	0
	Kachess Dam, Yakima Project		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	5,000	0
WY	Bull Lake Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program		
	Safety of Dams modification.....	6,000	0
Multiple	Safety of Dams preconstruction and ongoing construction.....	3,500	0
	Platte River Recovery		
	Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program.....	3,451	0
	Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins		
	Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program.....	4,000	0

Appendix C

Construction Program ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request	Deferred Maintenance and Repair Addressed ^{1/2/}
Reclamation <i>(continued)</i>			
	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control, Title II.....	6,000	0
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	469,242	0
.....			
CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT			
UT	Central Utah Project		
	Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System	5,162	0
	Water conservation measures	1,500	0
	TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT	6,662	0

^{1/} Estimated deferred maintenance and repair addressed is associated with the amount requested for the project in the 2025 President's Budget.

^{2/} For Bureau of Reclamation, deferred maintenance and repair addressed does not include extraordinary maintenance activities or Safety of Dams modifications.

^{3/} Excludes major extraordinary maintenance activities, as those are not considered construction.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

2025 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		
AK	Fire and Aviation, Galena Zone	
	Alaska Fire Service Galena Joint Administrative Office Replacement (with FWS)	8,300
AZ	Arizona Strip District	
	Nixon Site Repairs and Quail Hill Access Road Repairs	3,700
	Colorado River District	
	Partners Point Boat Dock and Ramp Replacement	2,300
CA	Northern California and Central California Districts	
	Combined California Recreation Rehabilitation	7,800
CO	Northwest and Southwest Districts	
	Colorado Facilities Repair and Upgrade	6,500
FL	Jupiter Inlet Outstanding Natural Area	
	Jupiter Inlet Shore Stabilization	2,000
ID	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office	
	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	6,200
	National Interagency Fire Center	
	415-Duane Graves Building Replacement	6,000
MT, SD	Eastern Montana/Dakotas, North Central Montana, and Western Montana Districts	
	Montana Dakotas Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project	5,400
NM	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Districts	
	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Recreation Site Repairs	5,000
NV	Elko District	
	Elko District Office Building Replacement and Repairs	2,600
	Winnemucca District	
	Orovada Crew Quarters McDermitt Replacement	1,700
OR	Medford and Northwest Districts	
	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	4,400
	Medford District	
	Galice Number 2 Bridge Replacement	2,200
	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts	
	Western Oregon District Projects	1,500

Appendix D

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund 2025 PROJECT LIST (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
BLM (continued)		
	Roseburg District	
	Roseburg District Office and Security Deficiency Repairs	3,800
	Vale District	
	Vale District Building Renovation	2,300
UT	Canyon Country District	
	Crescent Wash Dam Decommissioning	4,200
WY	High Desert, High Plains, and Wind River-Bighorn Basin Districts	
	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance—Phase IV	4,250
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	12,000
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS*	95,000
*Total amount is net of 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration “pop up”).		
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		
AK	Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko National Wildlife Refuges	
	Replacement of the Galena Headquarters (with BLM)	8,000
IL	Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	
	Modernize Public Use Facilities, Repair Seismic Issues, and Improve Recreational Access—Phase II	27,300
WY	National Elk Refuge	
	Replace Visitor Center & Deferred Maintenance Retirement at National Elk Refuge	17,200
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	
	National Maintenance Action Team—Year 5	30,000
	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce—Year 4	4,400
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	5,250
	TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROJECTS*	95,000
*Total amount is net of 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration “pop up”).		

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

2025 PROJECT LIST
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
AK	Denali National Park and Preserve Replace Ghiglione Bridge.....	16,000
AL	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park Repair Tour Road.....	6,000
AL, MS, TN	Natchez Trace Parkway Rehabilitate Water and Wastewater Systems.....	10,000
AR	Buffalo National River Address Park Infrastructure and Housing Deferred Maintenance.....	10,800
AZ, NV	Lake Mead National Recreation Area Replace Water Tanks and Water Treatment Systems.....	74,642
CA	Mojave National Preserve Rehabilitate South Kelbaker and Kelso-Cima Roads.....	38,300
	Redwood National and State Parks Remove Prairie Creek Logging Roads.....	25,000
	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Rehabilitate and Replace Lodgepole Housing—Phase I.....	35,100
	Yosemite National Park Replace Tuolumne Meadows Wastewater Plant.....	81,300
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park Rehabilitate Kawuneeche Visitor Center and Administration Building.....	10,700
CT, MA, ME, NH, VT	Appalachian National Scenic Trail Rehabilitate Trail Sections in New England.....	15,000
DC	White House and President's Park Rehabilitate Utilities Project H—Phase I.....	45,000
DE	First State National Historical Park Rehabilitate Ramsey House.....	3,000
FL	Dry Tortugas National Park Rehabilitate or Replace Fort Jefferson Docks.....	20,000

Appendix D

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

2025 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
NPS (continued)		
GA	Andersonville National Historic Site, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Jimmy Carter National Historical Park, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park Repair and Preserve Roads and Bridges in Georgia.....	13,000
GU	War in the Pacific National Historical Park Preserve World War II Structures	2,600
HI	Haleakala National Park Replace the Potable Water Catchment.....	7,000
	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Rehabilitate Mauna Loa Lookout Road	12,500
IA	Effigy Mounds National Monument Rehabilitate Visitor Center	5,000
ID	Minidoka National Historic Site Preserve Three Historic Structures.....	5,000
IL	Lincoln Home National Historic Site Replace Exterior Pavement Surfaces on Walkways, Streets, and Parking Areas.....	8,900
IN	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park Preserve Memorial Envelope and Bronze Elements.....	4,600
KS	Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve Rehabilitate Lantry Area and Spring Hill Barn	6,300
KY	Mammoth Cave National Park Repair and Replace Utility Infrastructure—Phase I	29,680
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Rehabilitate Chalmette National Cemetery.....	14,400
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Repair Potomac River Dams 4 and 5.....	74,000
MI	Isle Royale National Park Rehabilitate Washington Harbor Dock.....	4,000
MN	Voyageurs National Park Rehabilitate Rainy Lake and Ash River Roads	6,100
MO	Gateway Arch National Park Preserve Features and Systems of the Old Courthouse—Phase II.....	12,000

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

2025 PROJECT LIST

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
NPS (continued)		
MP	American Memorial Park Replace Waterlines.....	15,000
MT	Glacier National Park Replace Utility Systems.....	33,350
NC	Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Replace Fort Raleigh and Frisco Water Systems.....	7,000
ND	Theodore Roosevelt National Park Repave Route 10.....	4,500
NE	Scotts Bluff National Monument Repair Summit Road and Parking Areas.....	6,400
NJ, NY	Gateway National Recreation Area Address Deferred Maintenance at Multiple Sites.....	40,000
NJ, PA	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Demolish Hazardous Structures and Rehabilitate Historic Buildings—Phase I.....	40,000
NM	Carlsbad Caverns National Park Replace Main Water Distribution System.....	8,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area Replace Shoreline Stabilization Structures—Phase II.....	55,000
OH	Cuyahoga Valley National Park Demolish Excess Structures.....	33,206
OK	Chickasaw National Recreation Area Repair and Preserve Roads and Parking Areas.....	5,120
OR	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Cant Ranch House.....	9,162
PA	Gettysburg National Military Park Rehabilitate Historic Structures and Replace Water Lines.....	31,319
	Valley Forge National Historical Park Rehabilitate Buildings for Leasing and Demolish Obsolete Structures.....	32,500
PR	San Juan National Historic Site Preserve Lighthouse and Austria Bastion.....	9,000
RI	Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park Preserve Slater and Wilkinson Mills.....	9,000

Appendix D

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund 2025 PROJECT LIST (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
NPS (continued)		
SC	Congaree National Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Ninety Six National Historic Site Repair and Preserve Roads in South Carolina	4,000
SD	Badlands National Park Rehabilitate Building for Headquarters and Concession Operations, and Demolish Structures	15,000
TX	Lake Meredith National Recreation Area Repair and Preserve Roads and Parking Areas	4,200
UT	Canyonlands National Park Rehabilitate Utilities and Communication Infrastructure	34,726
VA	Shenandoah National Park Rehabilitate Headquarters Water System	20,000
VI	Virgin Islands National Park Repair Lameshur Bay Road	3,700
WA	Mount Rainier National Park Rehabilitate Paradise Wastewater Systems	65,600
	Olympic National Park Rehabilitate Barnes Point Wastewater Systems	27,699
WI	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Rehabilitate Outer Island Dock	3,400
WV	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve Repair Rend Trail and Bridges	20,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park Rehabilitate "4 Lazy F Ranch" Cabins for Housing	8,120
Multiple	National Park Units Maintenance Action Teams	25,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	19,950
	Project Management	46,816
	Contingency Fund	97,310
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS*		1,330,000

*Total amount is net of 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

2025 PROJECT LIST
 (dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2025 Request
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION		
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	
	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair.....	27,364
NM	Kinteel Campus	
	Kinteel Campus Renovation and Replacement of School Facility	61,700
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850
	Contingency Fund	3,086
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROJECTS*		95,000

*Total amount is net of 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds (sequestration "pop up").

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Displayed in Net Budget Authority

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2023 Actual ^{1/}	2024 Request ^{1/}	2025 Request ^{1/}	Change
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	69,925	73,877	78,236	+4,359
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	104,017	108,952	111,452	+2,500
National Park Service (NPS)	105,293	104,325	104,325	0
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	19,000	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	298,235	306,154	313,013	+6,859
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	124,717	123,885	123,885	0
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	422,952	430,039	436,898	+6,859
STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	32,800	40,162	40,162	0
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}	335,684	305,544	290,685	-14,859
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	398,484	375,706	360,847	-14,859
Department of Agriculture				
USFS Forest Legacy	78,564	94,255	94,255	0
Total, State and Local Grants	477,048	469,961	455,102	-14,859
TRIBAL PROGRAM				
Office of the Secretary				
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition ^{3/}	0	0	8,000	+8,000
Total, Tribal Program	0	0	8,000	+8,000
TOTAL, PERMANENT LWCF WITHOUT GOMESA	900,000	900,000	900,000	0
Total, Department of the Interior (Permanent)	696,719	681,860	681,860	0
Total, Department of Agriculture (Permanent)	203,281	218,140	218,140	0
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}	117,875	117,875	117,875	0
TOTAL, LWCF PERMANENT FUNDING ^{4/}	1,017,875	1,017,875	1,017,875	0

^{1/} Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. Beginning in 2022, permanent LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent across all programs. Amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("pop-up") in subsequent years.

^{2/} NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Program Administration. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) authorizes deposit of revenues generated by certain leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2025, Interior anticipates GOMESA receipts of \$125.0 million (before sequestration) will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.

^{3/} In 2025, DOI proposes an LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition program providing Tribes direct access to permanent LWCF funds. The program would be established in the Office of the Secretary account and managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This proposal builds on the 2024 request, which proposed a similar program using current appropriations.

^{4/} In addition to the full permanent funding allocation of LWCF funding, the 2024 budget included an additional current funding request of \$12,000,000 for the proposed LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition program.

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

New Budget Authority (BA), Sequester Adjustments, and Net BA

(amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2023 Actual ^{1/}	2024 Request ^{1/}	2025 Request ^{1/}	Change
Permanent Appropriations				
Office of the Secretary ^{2/}				
Appraisal and Valuation Services—				
Federal Lands (New BA)	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction	-1,083,000	-1,083,000	-1,083,000	0
Previously unavailable BA	1,083,000	1,083,000	1,083,000	0
Program total (Net BA)	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	0
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition (New BA)	0	0	8,483,563	+8,483,563
Sequestration reduction	0	0	-483,563	-483,563
Previously unavailable BA	0	0	0	0
Program total (Net BA)	0	0	8,000,000	+8,000,000
Office of the Secretary, Total (New BA)	19,000,000	19,000,000	27,483,563	+8,483,563
Sequestration reduction	-1,083,000	-1,083,000	-1,566,563	-483,563
Previously unavailable BA	1,083,000	1,083,000	1,083,000	0
Account total (Net BA)	19,000,000	19,000,000	27,000,000	+8,000,000
Bureau of Land Management				
Land Acquisition (New BA)	70,077,000	74,106,692	78,485,598	+4,378,906
Sequestration reduction	-3,994,389	-4,224,081	-4,473,679	-249,598
Previously unavailable BA	3,842,906	3,994,389	4,224,081	+229,692
Account total (Net BA)	69,925,517	73,877,000	78,236,000	+4,359,000
Fish and Wildlife Service				
Land Acquisition (New BA)	113,941,000	119,254,892	121,584,805	+2,329,913
Sequestration reduction	-6,494,637	-6,797,529	-6,930,334	-132,805
Previously unavailable BA	6,570,716	6,494,637	6,797,529	+302,892
Account total (Net BA)	114,017,079	118,952,000	121,452,000	+2,500,000
LWCF Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (New BA)	32,800,000	40,606,999	40,135,102	-471,897
Sequestration reduction	-1,869,600	-2,314,599	-2,287,701	+26,898
Previously unavailable BA	1,869,600	1,869,600	2,314,599	+444,999
Account total (Net BA)	32,800,000	40,162,000	40,162,000	0
National Park Service				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance (New BA)	461,804,000	427,938,677	414,228,521	-13,710,156
Sequestration reduction	-26,322,828	-24,392,505	-23,611,026	+781,479
Previously unavailable BA	25,495,864	26,322,828	24,392,505	-1,930,323
Account total (Net BA)	460,977,036	429,869,000	415,010,000	-14,859,000
U.S. Forest Service				
Land Acquisition (New BA)	124,438,000	123,851,574	123,887,020	+35,446
Sequestration reduction	-7,092,966	-7,059,540	-7,061,560	-2,020
Previously unavailable BA	7,371,814	7,092,966	7,059,540	-33,426
Account total (Net BA)	124,716,848	123,885,000	123,885,000	0

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

(amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2023 Actual ^{1/}	2024 Request ^{1/}	2025 Request ^{1/}	Change
Forest Legacy (New BA).....	77,940,000	95,241,166	94,195,391	-1,045,775
Sequestration reduction.....	-4,442,580	-5,428,746	-5,369,137	+59,609
Previously unavailable BA.....	5,066,100	4,442,580	5,428,746	+986,166
Account total (Net BA).....	78,563,520	94,255,000	94,255,000	0
Total LWCF Permanent, without GOMESA (New BA).....	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-51,300,000	-51,300,000	-51,300,000	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	51,300,000	51,300,000	51,300,000	0
Total, LWCF Permanent Appropriations (Net BA).....	900,000,000	900,000,000	900,000,000	0
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants (New BA).....	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-7,125,000	-7,125,000	-7,125,000	0
Previously unavailable BA ^{1/}	0	0	0	0
Total, GOMESA (Net BA).....	117,875,000	117,875,000	117,875,000	0
Subtotal, LWCF Permanent with GOMESA (Net BA)^{2/}.....	1,017,875,000	1,017,875,000	1,017,875,000	0
TOTAL, LWCF (NEW BA).....	1,025,000,000	1,025,000,000	1,025,000,000	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-58,425,000	-58,425,000	-58,425,000	0
Previously unavailable BA.....	51,300,000	51,300,000	51,300,000	0
TOTAL, LWCF (NET BA).....	1,017,875,000	1,017,875,000	1,017,875,000	0

^{1/} Sequestered Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) funds are not eligible for obligation ("pop-up"). The underlying statute for the GOMESA account does not provide the necessary affirmative language for sequestered funds to become available in subsequent years.

^{2/} In addition to the full permanent funding allocation for LWCF, the 2024 budget included an additional current funding request of \$12,000,000 for the proposed LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition program.

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

Displayed in Net Budget Authority

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2025 Request ^{1/}
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	16,565	8,000,000
CO	South San Juan Project Area	7,500	9,000,000
ID	Boise Foothills	30	200,000
	Craters of the Moon National Monument	2,143	2,400,000
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed	5,648	7,000,000
NM	La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern	298	4,500,000
OR	Cascade—Siskiyou National Monument	1,425	2,500,000
UT	Grand Staircase—Escalante National Monument	59	600,000
	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	67	5,700,000
	Subtotal, Line-item Projects		39,900,000
	Sportsmen/Recreational Access		20,500,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships		9,309,000
	Acquisition Management		8,527,000
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		78,236,000
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	120	500,000
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	79	4,500,000
	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	250	1,000,000
	Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	59	1,000,000
	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	600	1,000,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area	600	8,000,000
	Everglades to Gulf Conservation Area (proposed)	200	2,000,000
	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	300	1,500,000
ID	Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge	540	3,000,000
IL	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	300	500,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	200	1,000,000
KY	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	500	1,000,000

Appendix F

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2025 Request ^{1/}
MD	Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	160	750,000
ME	Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge	85	1,000,000
	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	146	1,500,000
MO	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge.....	350	500,000
MT	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area	1,500	1,500,000
NC	Mountain Bogs National Wildlife Refuge	149	1,000,000
OR	Willamette Valley Conservation Area	475	1,800,000
SC	Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge.....	350	1,000,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	700	1,000,000
Multiple	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI)	225	1,500,000
	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	549	2,000,000
	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge (FL/GA)	1,667	5,000,000
	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN)	300	750,000
	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/MT/UT)	4,200	2,750,000
	Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO)	350	500,000
	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI)	175	3,290,000
	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD)	8,890	8,000,000
	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD).....	4,000	6,000,000
	Subtotal, Line-item Projects		64,840,000
	Sportsmen and Recreational Access		15,500,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships		11,000,000
	Exchanges		1,591,000
	Land Protection Planning		493,000
	Acquisition Management		18,028,000
	TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		111,452,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area.....	1,106	7,000,000
	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	287	2,890,000
MD	Catoctin Mountain Park.....	29	300,000
	Historic Preservation Training Center.....	10	1,100,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Federal Land Acquisition

(amounts in dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2025 Request ^{1/}
MO	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	154	335,000
WA	San Juan Island National Historical Park.....	460	5,920,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park	357	34,780,000
Multiple	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (GA/TN).....	42	500,000
	Statue of Liberty National Monument (NJ/NY).....	3	5,000,000
	Subtotal, Line-item Projects		57,825,000
	Recreational Access		12,000,000
	Emergencies, Hardship, and Relocations		5,000,000
	Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges		11,000,000
	Acquisition Management		18,500,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		104,325,000
.....			
APPRAISAL AND VALUATION SERVICES OFFICE			
	Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands		19,000,000
	TOTAL, APPRAISAL AND VALUATION SERVICES OFFICE		19,000,000
.....			
	TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION		313,013,000

^{1/} Activity totals shown are subject to a 5.7-percent mandatory sequestration reduction. The projects total to the proposed budget authority after sequester adjustments and reflect the actual funding needed to complete all projects.

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS				
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas	157,539	151,886	141,464	-10,422
Renewable Energy	14,763	16,763	18,763	+2,000
Coal	4,282	4,328	1,044	-3,284
Geothermal	5,798	1,969	1,969	0
Oil Shale	2	0	0	0
All Other	310	404	404	0
Adjustments ^{1/}	-1,793	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas	8,072,883	7,006,088	6,995,808	-10,280
Coal	496,363	560,225	518,596	-41,629
Geothermal	19,030	14,828	15,246	+418
All Other	33,872	55,213	55,212	-1
Adjustments ^{1/}	36,833	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Leasing	8,839,882	7,811,704	7,748,506	-63,198
Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts				
Grazing Fees	20,469	19,395	19,458	+63
Timber Fees	89,804	93,607	71,199	-22,408
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees	397,555	401,310	402,318	+1,008
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees	308,651	256,214	255,628	-586
Rent of Land and Structures	225,774	148,105	150,505	+2,400
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.	409,554	358,493	381,970	+23,477
Offsetting Earnings on Investments	823,334	956,835	1,023,957	+67,122
All Other Offsetting Receipts	2,332,295	2,390,236	2,467,390	+77,154
Subtotal, Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts	4,607,436	4,624,195	4,772,425	+148,230
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	13,447,318	12,435,899	12,520,931	+85,032
UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS				
OCS Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas	800,034	420,864	26,923	-393,941
Renewable Energy	595,422	254,381	311,087	+56,706
Royalties				
Oil and Gas Royalties	5,539,715	7,755,495	7,463,996	-291,499
Renewable Operations	0	2,794	7,513	+4,719
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing Receipts	6,935,171	8,433,534	7,809,519	-624,015
Escrow Payout Interest	44,793	79,873	67,339	-12,534
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts	6,979,964	8,513,407	7,876,858	-636,549

Appendix G

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Change
NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS				
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	94,478	102,182	95,758	-6,424
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts	1,625,542	1,753,150	1,731,150	-22,000
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts	1,720,020	1,855,332	1,826,908	-28,424
UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS				
Non-Offsetting Interest	101,180	81,000	81,000	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	22,248,482	22,885,638	22,305,697	-579,941

^{1/} Adjustments consist of lease-level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal activities that occur throughout the year. The 2024 and 2025 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

Energy Revenue Payments to States^v

(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Alabama.....	1,016	894	881
Alaska.....	43,557	42,171	38,800
Arkansas.....	1,113	979	965
California.....	45,869	40,348	39,745
Colorado.....	153,243	134,795	132,781
Florida.....	1	1	1
Idaho.....	5,126	4,509	4,441
Illinois.....	88	78	77
Kansas.....	675	594	585
Kentucky.....	122	107	106
Louisiana.....	17,296	15,214	14,986
Michigan.....	92	81	79
Minnesota.....	3	2	2
Mississippi.....	368	324	319
Missouri.....	1,927	1,695	1,670
Montana.....	36,180	31,824	31,349
Nebraska.....	21	19	18
Nevada.....	7,895	6,944	6,841
New Mexico.....	2,933,953	2,580,748	2,542,198
North Dakota.....	132,657	116,687	114,944
Ohio.....	565	497	490
Oklahoma.....	5,117	4,501	4,433
Oregon.....	45	39	39
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	5
South Carolina.....	1	1	1
South Dakota.....	424	373	367
Texas.....	9,882	8,692	8,562
Utah.....	123,633	108,749	107,125
Virginia.....	48	42	41
West Virginia.....	264	232	229
Wyoming.....	832,864	732,599	721,656
TOTAL	4,354,051	3,833,744	3,773,736

^v Payments include Mineral Leasing Associated Payments; National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska; National Forest Fund Payments to States; Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation and Allied Purposes; estimated receipts from lease sales in Area 1002 split 50/50 with Alaska; royalty payments to Oklahoma; and late interest payments. Payments in all years above are reduced by the Net Receipts Sharing provision made permanent in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, except for receipts from leasing activity in Area 1002 set out in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20001) and activity in the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska set out in 42 U.S.C. § 6508. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; BLM Rights of Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Staffing^{1/}

(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2023 Usage	2024 Estimated Usage	2025 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	9,633	9,777	9,881	+104
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	599	666	681	+15
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	819	926	938	+12
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	384	520	521	+1
Bureau of Reclamation.....	5,257	5,373	5,480	+107
U.S. Geological Survey.....	7,931	7,931	8,000	+69
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	8,642	8,759	9,183	+424
National Park Service.....	18,905	19,819	19,953	+134
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	3,661	3,690	4,139	+449
Bureau of Indian Education.....	2,794	2,910	2,983	+73
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	422	439	444	+5
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary.....	809	822	637	-185
Office of Insular Affairs.....	28	36	36	0
Office of the Solicitor.....	542	564	566	+2
Office of Inspector General.....	288	292	319	+27
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	37	41	42	+1
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	1	2	2	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	574	577	602	+25
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	3	4	4	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	12	22	30	+8
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program.....	17	18	19	+1
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund.....	1,485	1,607	1,628	+21
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	121	140	140	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	62,964	64,935	66,228	+1,293
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	12	12	12	0
COMBINED TOTAL.....	62,976	64,947	66,240	+1,293

^{1/} All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTEs.

Back Cover photos:

Top Left: A firefighter evaluates the area he ignited before continuing with prescribed fire operations in South Florida. *NPS Photo.*

Top Center: Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Project wind turbines. *BOEM Photo.*

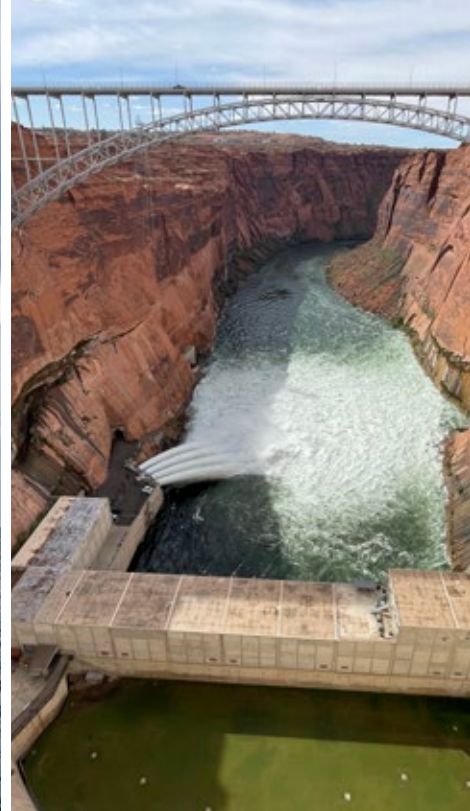
Top Right: High-flow spring releases from the Glen Canyon Dam in the spring of 2023. *Reclamation Photo.*

Middle Left: Traditional dancers at the 2023 White House Tribal Nations Summit. *DOI Photo.*

Bottom Left: Lava erupts within Halema'uma'u on June 7, 2023. *NPS Photo.*

Bottom Right: Zion National Park electric bus. *NPS Photo.*

Bottom: Hawaiian green sea turtles. *USGS Photo.*



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