U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AGENCY FINANCIAL REPORT 2024

Bureau of Indian Affairs • Bureau of Indian Education • Bureau of Land Management • Bureau of Ocean Energy Management • Bureau of Reclamation • Bureau of Safety & Environmental Enforcement

Bureau of Trust Funds Administration • National Park Service • Office of Insular Affairs • Office of the Secretary • Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement • U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service • U.S. Geological Survey

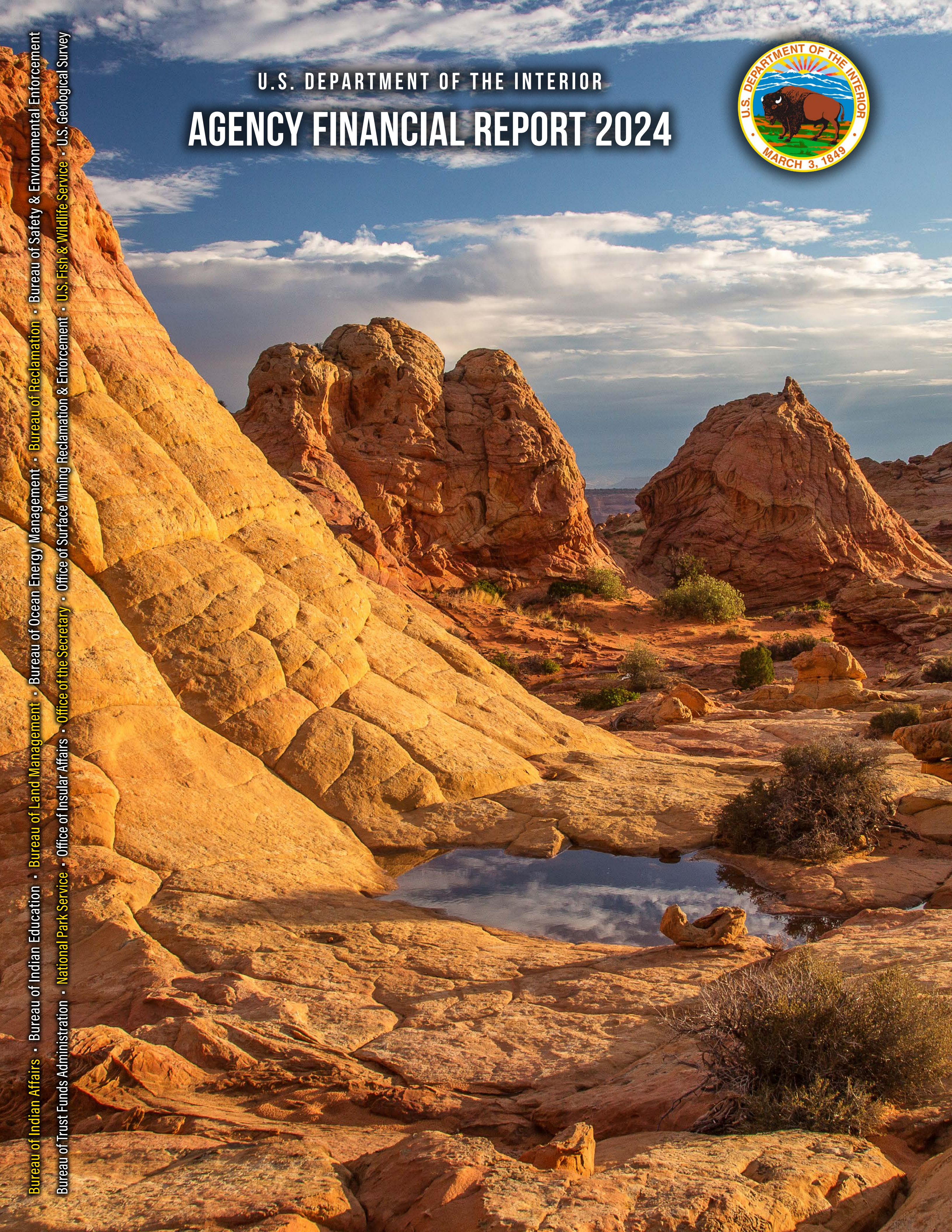

Photo by Jess Stromberg/BOEM

HARNESSING NATURE'S POWER
The Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind pilot project is designed to demonstrate a grid-connected, 12-megawatt offshore wind test facility on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) about 27 miles off the coast of Virginia Beach. The data obtained and lessons learned from this project will be shared with the public and inform the future production of renewable energy within the adjacent commercial lease area.

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ON THE COVER:

(Front): Buttes at the Vermillion Cliffs National Monument on the Colorado Plateau in northern Arizona. The monument includes the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness, and borders Kaibab National Forest to the west and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the east.

(Back): The Snake River winds through a canyon under the stars. Below Hells Canyon Dam, it usually carries more water than the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. Below the confluence with the Salmon River, flows average 35,000 cfs and often peak over 100,000 when the Salmon is high.

Photos by Bob Wick/BLM

https://doi.gov/video/what-doi

Photo by BLM Nevada

HARVESTING THE SUN
An aerial view of the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project near Tonopah, Nevada, showcasing thousands of mirrors (heliostats) encircling a central tower. This unique solar facility uses concentrated sunlight to heat molten salt, enabling power generation even after sunset—a pioneering approach in renewable energy storage.

VITAL RESOURCES
The Colorado River flows through a canyon.
Photo by Bob Wick/BLM

ON BEHALF OF THE MORE THAN 69,000 DEDICATED employees who work diligently across the Nation to fulfill our mission, I am pleased to present the Department of the Interior's (Department) Agency Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2024. This report provides key financial and performance information that demonstrates the Department's enduring commitment to transparency in the use of American taxpayer dollars and provides a complete presentation of our financials per generally accepted accounting principles.

The Department's internal control over operations, reporting, and compliance were operating effectively as of September 30, 2024, with the exception of one material weakness:

- Inadequate Review and Implementation of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards – To address this and ensure full compliance with the standard, the Department will conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of its internal processes and controls to identify and implement the necessary changes for compliance.

The Department has made significant strides in providing clean water for households and businesses across our Nation; addressing legacy pollution that pollutes our landscapes; advancing clean, renewable energy on Federals lands and waters; building climate resilience to help protect communities; and strengthening Tribal communities who know best how to direct resources for their people. We have also made significant investments in our workforce, including several initiatives through President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law to support wildland fire personnel by enacting pay increases, instituting a new job series, and establishing a health and well-being program.

I am proud of our employees' unwavering commitment to protect and manage our public lands and waters for the benefit of all Americans' lives and futures. At every step of the way, we have advanced our priorities with robust engagement, including with Tribal Nations, States, territories, local officials, private landowners, fishers, outdoor enthusiasts, environmental justice advocates, and other important partners across the Nation.

Together, we are building a more resilient Nation to benefit American communities, public lands, and wildlife that rely on these lands for generations to come.

Deb Haaland

DEB HAALAND
Secretary of the Interior
November 15, 2024

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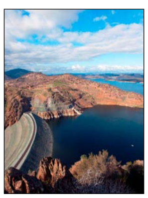
EMPOWERING FUTURES

Secretary Haaland stands with three young children during a visit to the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Earlier this year, President Biden issued an historic apology for the federal government's role in supporting and perpetuating the 150-year era of the Federal Indian Boarding School system, which forcibly removed Indigenous children as young as three from their families, cultures, and lifeways and into federal and religiously sponsored boarding schools. The Department of the Interior's investigative report found that nearly 1,000 of those children died. Secretary Haaland – a descendant of federal Indian boarding school survivors – joined President Biden during his visit to Gila River Indian Community, his first visit to Indian Country as president.

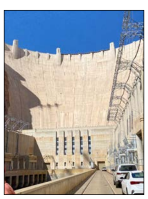
About This Report

The U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI's or Department's) Agency Financial Report (AFR) provides performance and financial information that enables the President, Congress, and the public to assess the performance of DOI relative to its mission and stewardship of the resources entrusted to it for the reporting period October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024. We prepared this report in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. This document consists of three primary sections and supplemental appendices. The AFR consists of the following sections:

SECTION 1: Management's Discussion and Analysis includes an overview of DOI's history, mission and organizational structure; as well as analysis of performance goals and results; systems, internal controls, and legal compliance; financial statements; and forward-looking information.



SECTION 2: Financial Information includes the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements, required supplementary information, and the report from the independent auditors.



SECTION 3: Other Information includes the Inspector General's report on management and performance challenges: a summary of financial statement audit and management assurances; and reports on payment integrity, and grants programs.

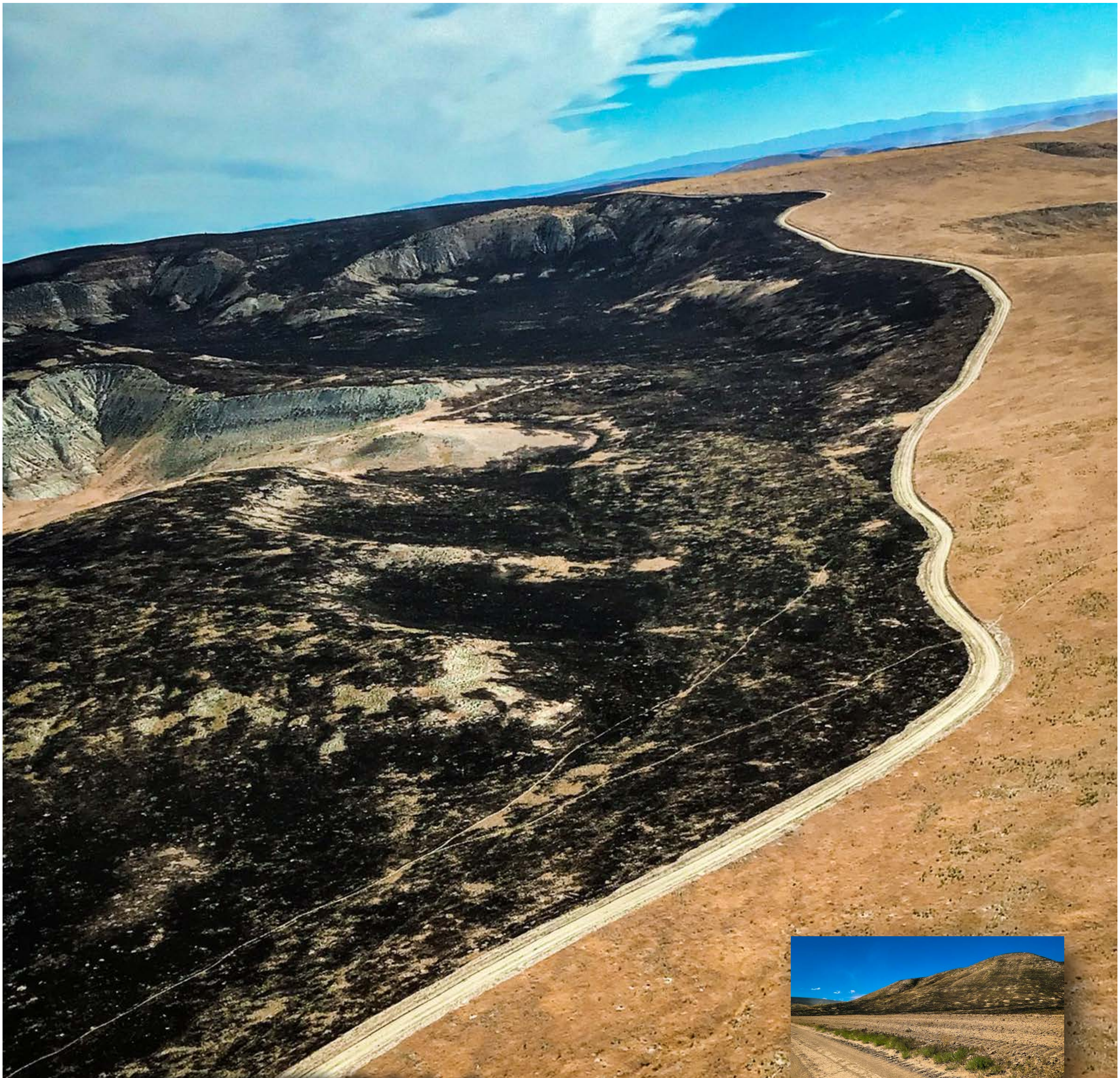
The DOI produces an AFR rather than the alternative Performance and Accountability Report (PAR). The PAR is a report that combines an AFR with performance information required by the *Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993*. The AFR may be viewed online at *https://www.doi.gov/pfm/afr*.

Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting

The DOI received a Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting (CEAR®) award for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 AFR. The Association of Government Accountants (AGA) CEAR® Program has been helping federal agencies produce high-quality AFRs and PARs since 1997. The program was established in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officers Council and the OMB to improve financial and program accountability by streamlining reporting and improving the effectiveness of such reports.

The DOI is honored to have received this prestigious award for the 22nd year. The DOI is fully committed to excellence in financial reporting and providing a comprehensive understanding of DOI's fiscal and programmatic accomplishments.

In addition, the DOI received the CEAR® Best-in-Class Award for comprehensive message from the Secretary.



SECTION 1

Management's Discussion and Analysis

PROACTIVE WILDFIRE MITIGATION

When the Willowcreek Fire ignited in Malheur County, Oregon, during a hot, windy, dry day in June 2022, the conditions were ripe for the fire to spread quickly. However, it encountered barriers that had been created by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and local organizations wildland firefighters used the fuel breaks to safely battle the fire, keeping it from growing beyond 40,000 acres. This success demonstrates how the Department's proactive wildfire mitigation efforts are preventing catastrophic fires. INSET PHOTO: To create fire breaks, crews from the BLM and partner organizations strategically removed overgrown vegetation by mowing, creating disc lines, and chemical spraying. Disc lines are created using a tractor with an attachment made of metal discs to expose bare dirt. This leaves little fuel for a fire to burn. Photo by Justin Robinson/BLM

https://www.blm.gov/press-release/collaborative-wildfire-mitigation-projects-aid-willowcreek-fire-suppression

Photo by Kristen Munday/BLM

History https://www.doi.gov/about/history

The DOI was established in 1849 and was charged with managing a wide variety of programs, which included overseeing Indian affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and researching the geological resources of the United States. As the country matured during the last half of the 19th century, so did DOI, and its mission began to evolve as some of these functions moved to other agencies and DOI acquired new responsibilities.

One such function was established through the *Forest Reserve Act of 1891*, which authorized the President to designate public lands as "forest reserves." By the fall of 1893, during President Benjamin Harrison's presidency, 17 forest reserves containing 18 million acres had been created. His successor, President Grover Cleveland, added two forest reserves totaling five million acres; however, he did not add any more forest reserves for over four years, until Congress was willing to pass legislation to allow for the management of the public forests. Following the establishment of the *National Forest Commission of 1896*, coupled with the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20th century, there was an increasing urgency and expanding congressional mandate to protect and more effectively manage the Nation's natural resources. Gifford Pinchot, one of the first employees of the DOI's General Land Office (GLO), was hired as a special forestry agent to make further investigations of the forest reserves and recommend ways to manage them. Through his leadership, the DOI was able to politically appoint superintendents in each state that had forest reserves, forest reserve supervisors, and forest rangers to patrol the reserves. In 1905, the United States Forest Service was created and named Pinchot the first agency chief. As chief, Pinchot was in charge of managing the forest reserves "for the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." In support of this directive, Congress changed the jurisdiction of the reserves from the GLO in the DOI to the new Division of Forestry within the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

During the 20th century, DOI's authorizing statutes shifted to put more emphasis on the preservation, management, and use of public lands and natural and cultural resources. Today, DOI manages 535 million acres of public and Tribal lands, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The DOI is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's land area, including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and the public lands. It manages resources providing approximately 20 percent of the Nation's energy; delivers and manages water in the 17 western states and supplies 15 percent of the Nation's hydropower energy; and upholds federal trust responsibilities to 574 federally recognized Indian Tribes, Alaska Native communities, and insular areas. The DOI also partners with states to manage wildlife; promote healthy forests and suppress fire; manage energy resource development (oil, gas, coal, hydro, geothermal, wind, and solar) on its lands and offshore areas; promote outdoor recreation (including hunting, fishing, bird watching, boating, hiking, and biking); and provide mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation.

The DOI's programs encompassed in this report cover a broad spectrum of activities performed by Bureaus and Offices and are captured in the following presentation of each entity's unique mission and set of responsibilities. The DOI's mission is carried out by over 69,000 dedicated and skilled employees who work in Bureaus and Offices throughout the United States and our territories. Historically, hundreds of thousands of volunteers annually contribute their time in support of Bureau and Office missions, bringing unique local knowledge to park operations, assisting in recovery from natural disasters, and participating in environmental education, among other activities.

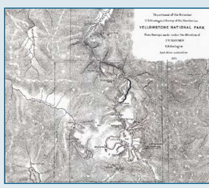
Photo by Alya Fox/USFWS

Restored salt marsh at Chafee National Wildlife Refuge in Rhode Island.

THE DOI TIMELINE

1824 — Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) formed by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun

1849 — Congress created the Department of the Interior consolidating the General Land Office (Treasury Department), the Patent Office (State Department, later transferred to Commerce Department), the Indian Affairs Office (War Department) and the military pension offices (War and Navy Departments, later transferred to Veterans Affairs). Once created, the Department became known as the "Department of Everything Else" for its many disparate activities



1869 — Interior began its geological survey of the western Territories with the Hayden expedition

1872 — Congress established Yellowstone as the first National Park

1873 — Congress transfers oversight of U.S. overseas territories from the State Department to Interior

1879 — U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) created

1891 — The *Forest Reserve Act of 1891* authorized the President to designate public lands in the West into what were then called "forest reserves." Responsibility fell under Interior's General Land Office until it was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service in 1905

1902 — Reclamation Service, later renamed Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) created to construct dams and aqueducts in the west

1903 — President Roosevelt established the first National Wildlife Refuge at Pelican Island, Florida

1910 — The Bureau of Mines was established to promote mine safety and minerals technology

1916 — President Wilson signed legislation creating the National Park Service (NPS)

1920 — *The Mineral Leasing Act* established the government's right to rental payments and royalties on oil, gas, and minerals production

1934 — The first Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp was issued. The *Indian Reorganization Act* was enacted, forming tribal governments and affirming the Secretary's trust responsibilities

PLAQUE commemorating Taylor Grazing Act 50th anniversary was dedicated by BLM Director Bob Burford (right) while Bill Leavell, Oregon-Washington state director, Lowell Jones, Klamath Falls national advisory council member, look on.

1934 — The *Taylor Grazing Act* was enacted to regulate economic uses of public lands

THE DOI TIMELINE

(Continued)

1940 — U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) created by consolidating Bureau of Fisheries and Bureau of Biological Survey

1946 — Bureau of Land Management (BLM) created by merging Interior's General Land Office and Grazing Service

1950–1951 — The DOI assumed jurisdiction over Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1977 — Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) created to oversee state regulation of strip coal mining and repair of environmental damage

1982 — Minerals Management Service (MMS) was created to facilitate mineral revenue collection and manage the Outer Continental Shelf offshore lands

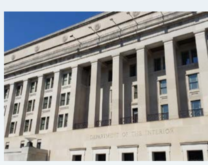
1996 — The DOI science and technology functions were consolidated in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Bureau of Mines disbanded and abolished with certain functions transferred to agencies including USGS

2006 — Formerly known as the Office of Indian Education Programs, the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) was renamed and established on August 29, 2006

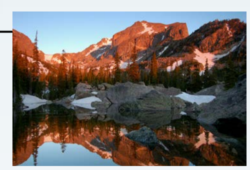
2011 — MMS divided into Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)

2019 — DOI adopted 12 standard regional boundaries

2020 — In a reorganization, the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) assumed the fiduciary functions previously managed by the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) for American Indians

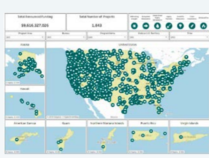


2020 — *Great American Outdoors Act* (GAOA) in 2020: The landmark legislation established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the deferred maintenance and repair backlog on public lands



2021 — Secretary Haaland, Pueblo of the Laguna, leads as the first Native American woman to serve the DOI

2021–2024 — Congress passed the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (IIJA) in 2021. The Department received $28.1 billion across our Bureaus and Offices dedicated to restoring critical habitats, addressing the drought crisis, assisting with wildland fire management, and helping communities prepare for extreme weather events



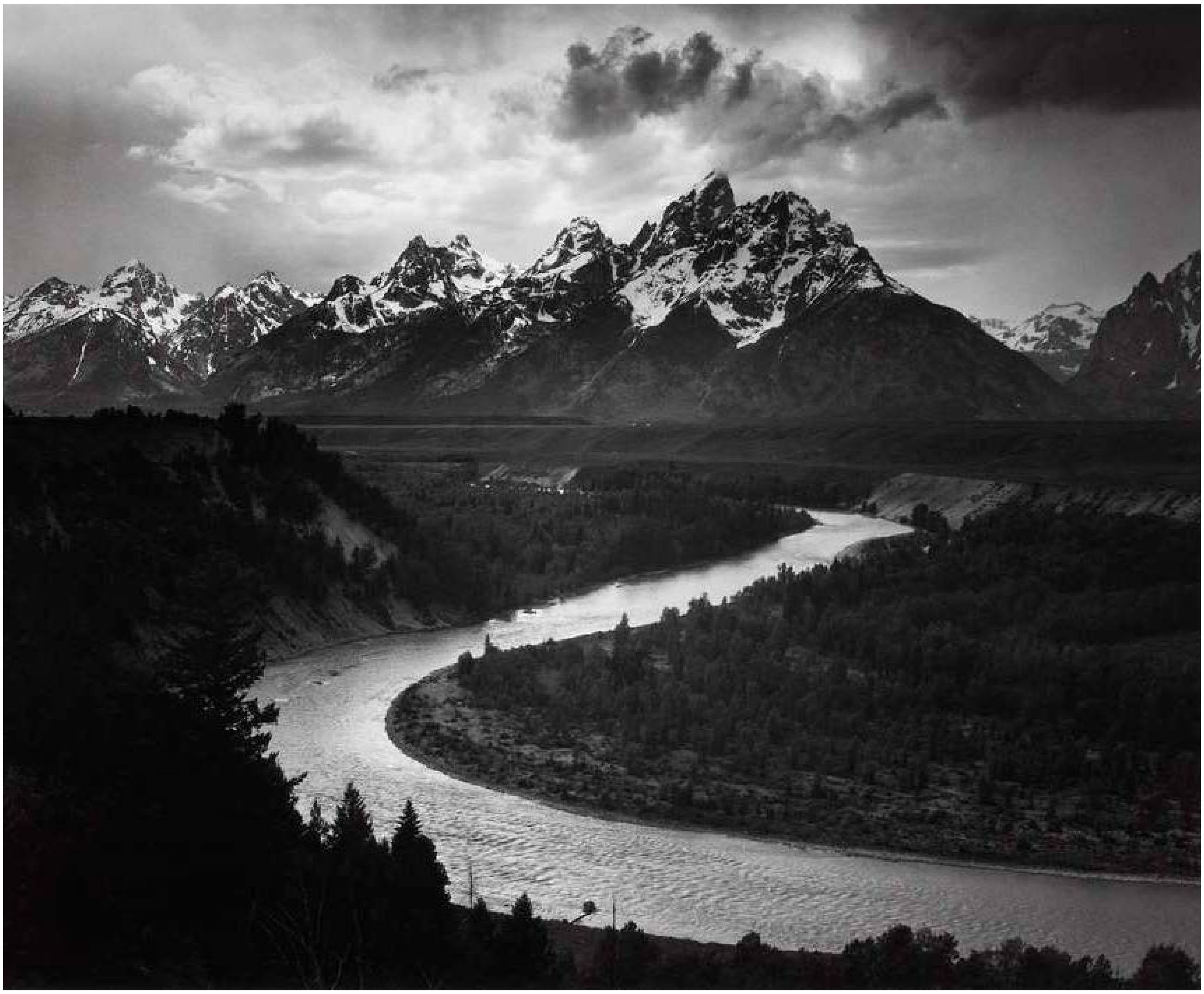


Photo by Ansel Adams

SNAKE RIVER OVERLOOK: GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
Ansel Adams photographed this iconic view of the Teton Range and Snake River. The sweep of the Snake River below the sagebrush flats and the high peaks of the Teton Range towering above enthrall all who visit. Today visitors try to capture this image forgetting that trees have grown, and the exact location is not known. Below this point, rafters access the Snake River at Deadmans Bar coming downstream from Pacific Creek or continuing on to Moose. *https://www.nps.gov/places/000/snake-river-overlook.htm*

Photo by Roger Tabor/USFWS

FISH PASSAGE PROJECTS ADDRESS CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND STRENGTHEN LOCAL ECONOMIES

Mature spring chinook salmon return from the Pacific Ocean to spawn in their natal freshwater rivers and streams. Climate change is impacting the water quality and quantity, causing declines in Pacific salmon runs from Alaska to California. The $70 million from investing in America Agenda for National Fish Passage Program Project will improve fish passage around outdated or obsolete dams, culverts, levees and other barriers fragmenting the nation's rivers and streams. Projects receiving funding showcase a diverse portfolio of aquatic conservation opportunities and are transformational in improving climate resilience, increasing recreational opportunities, and strengthening local economies.

https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-more-70-million-investing-america-agenda

Photo by DOI

ADVANCE CLIMATE RESILIENCE, RESTORE LANDS AND WATERS IN U.S. TERRITORIES

On February 5, 2024, a $3.9 million investment from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law will support programs and projects in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam to advance biosecurity efforts, restore coastal areas and flora ecosystems and support the eradication of invasive species. Another $3 million from the Inflation Reduction Act will help Puerto Rico in combating climate change.

https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-announces-nearly-7-million-through-investing-america-agenda

Photo by Glenda Torres/Bureau of Land Management

MILL GULCH FUEL PROJECT MASTICATOR
A masticator prepares to remove hazardous fuels in Mill Gulch, Colorado.

Photo by Acacia England/BLM

BIA FORESTRY AND WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Two wildland firefighters giving a 'fist bump' to aviation resources of a Super Scooper airtanker dropping retardant on the 2022 Washington Fire.

Vision

Manage our land, water, and resources for the benefit of all Americans, both today and tomorrow.

Mission

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and affiliated Island communities.

Guiding Principles

- We use science and evidence-based information to guide our decisions.
- We balance our decisions to meet the needs of today and tomorrow.
- We value diversity and inclusion in our activities, operations, and services.
- We manage and achieve through meaningful collaboration, engagement, and partnerships.

DOI Secretarial Priorities

Guided by the FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan, we are committed at DOI to implementing the core functions of our mission and achieving the goals of the Biden-Harris Administration and the Secretary on behalf of the American people.

The Secretary has identified priorities to:

- Tackle the impacts of climate change.
- Actively promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.
- Ensure environmental justice and environmental stewardship.
- Support tribal and indigenous communities.
- Build and strengthen an inclusive outdoor economy.
- Invest in DOI infrastructure and facilities to be more resilient.
- Expand renewable energy development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Uphold public trust and demonstrate sound management practices.

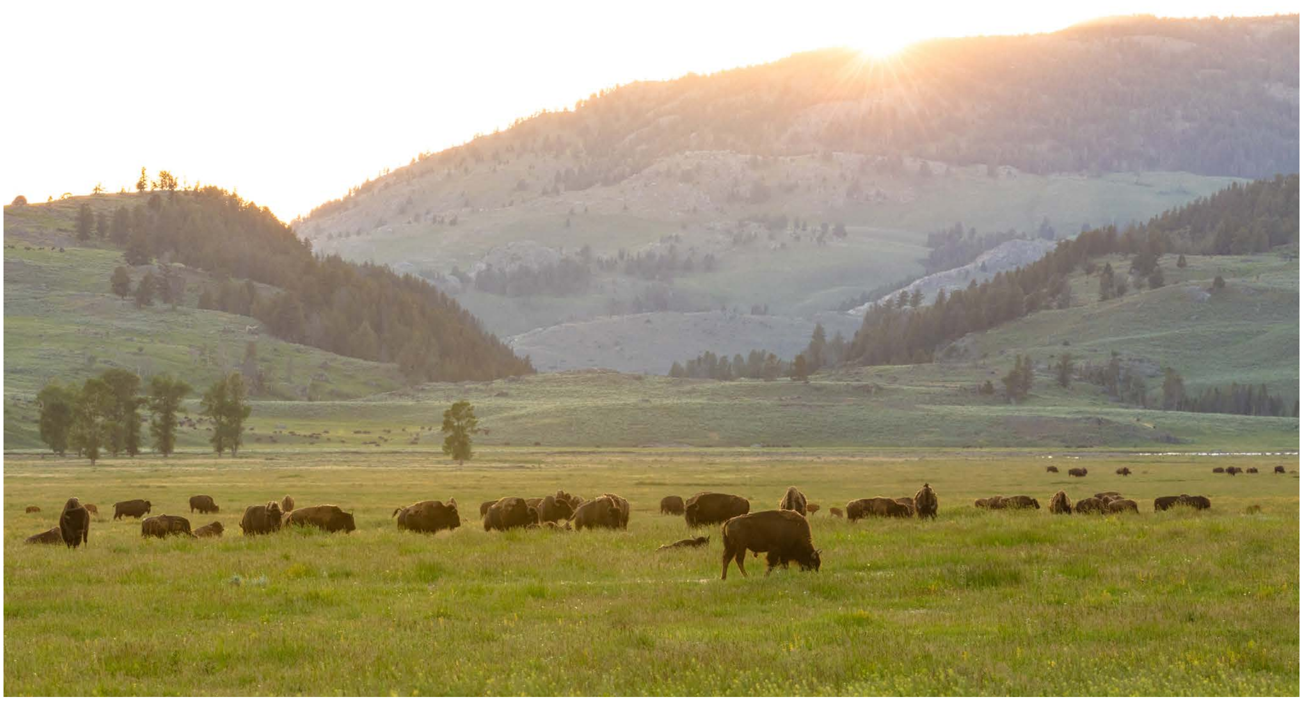
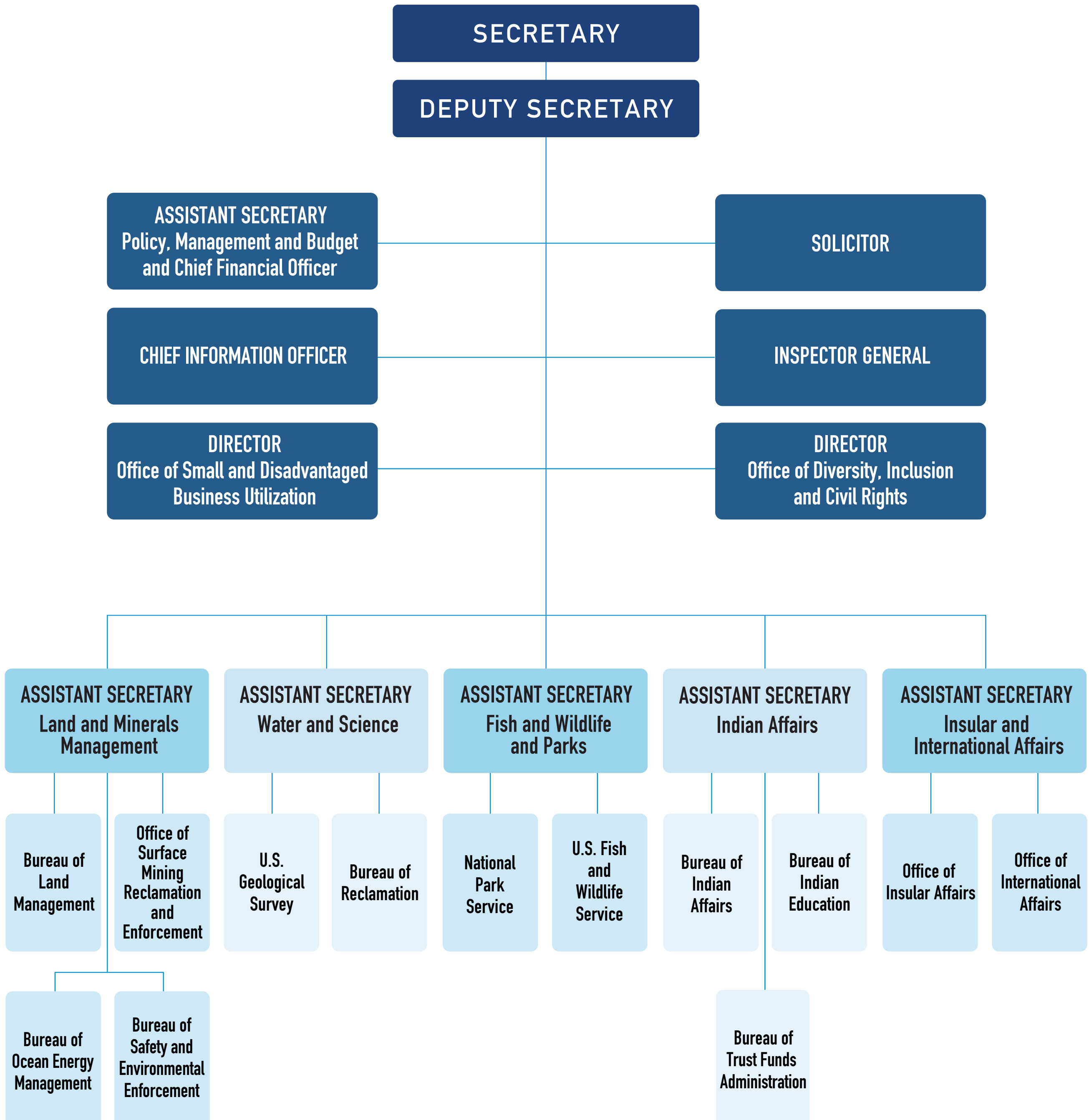


Photo by Jacob W. Frank/NPS

INDIAN AFFAIRS INVESTS $1.5 MILLION IN BISON HERD EXPANSION AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
The Department of the Interior's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs announced $1.5 million from President Biden's Investing in America agenda to support the restoration of bison populations and grassland ecosystems in Tribal communities on January 9, 2024.
https://www.bia.gov/news/indian-affairs-invests-15-million-bison-herd-expansion-and-ecosystem-restoration

Organizational Chart

FIGURE 1



Bureau and Office Summary

Each DOI Bureau or Office has discrete responsibilities that are derived from their legislative authorities.

	Department of the Interior (DOI)	The Office of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries provide leadership and guidance to support all DOI Bureaus and Offices[1].
	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	The Bureau of Indian Affairs fulfills Indian trust responsibilities and promotes self-determination and self-governance for federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaskan Natives.
	Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	The Bureau of Indian Education supports elementary and secondary schools, dormitories, community colleges, universities, post-secondary schools, and technical colleges.
	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	The Bureau of Land Management manages public lands for multiple uses and sustained yield on nearly 250 million surface acres, as well as 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.
	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management manages access to energy, mineral, and geological resources of the Outer Continental Shelf in an environmentally and economically responsible way.
	Bureau of Reclamation (USBR/ Reclamation)	The Bureau of Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.
	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)	The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement fosters safe, environmentally sustainable, energy production from the 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

[1] Under the *Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget* there are many Departmental Offices (DO) that support the entire Department to ensure cross-Departmental coordination. The hyperlink provides a list of Offices and their roles and functions.

Bureau and Office Summary *(Continued)*

Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)	The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration manages billions of dollars in financial trust assets of tribes and American Indians held in trust by DOI.
National Park Service (NPS)	The National Park Service maintains and manages a network of 431 natural, cultural, and recreational sites for the benefit and enjoyment of current and future generations.
Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)	The Office of Insular Affairs coordinates federal policy for the U.S. territories and fulfills the Compacts of Free Association obligations to the freely associated states.
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)	The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement administers surface coal mining programs, provides grants to states and tribes, oversees activities that protect the environment during coal mining, ensures the land is reclaimed after active mining concludes, and mitigates the effects of past coal mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mine lands.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages more than 95 million land acres and 755 million marine acres primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife. FWS is responsible for implementing the Endangered Species Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Lacey Act, and international agreements like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	The U.S. Geological Survey monitors, analyzes, and predicts current and evolving Earth-system interactions and delivers actionable information at scales and timeframes relevant to decision makers. USGS provides science about natural hazards, natural resources, ecosystems and environmental health, and the effects of climate and land-use change.

Photo by USBR

LONG-TERM WATER CONSERVATION IN THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN

The Colorado River provides water for more than 40 million people, fuels hydropower in seven states and is a crucial resource for 30 Tribal Nations and two states in Mexico, and supports 5.5 million acres of agriculture. Investments from the Inflation Reduction Act will build a more resilient western landscape to help local, state, and Tribal communities tackle the climate crisis and enhance water security.
https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-700-million-president-bidens-investing-america

Photo by Adams/NPS

PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

National parks across the United States will use the $195 million investment from President Biden's Investing in America agenda to prepare for the impacts of climate change, protect species, restore ecosystems and invest in conservation jobs. Many of these projects support restoration and resilience efforts in national parks located in small and rural communities, bringing much-needed investments and jobs that support local American economies. Inflation Reduction Act investments will benefit people, wildlife and local economies for generations to come.
https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-announces-195-million-americas-national-parks-through-president

PERFORMANCE TO REACH OUTCOMES

The *GPRA Modernization Act of 2010* and the *Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act* of 2018 require agencies to have a strategic performance framework that focuses on agency priorities with measurable outcomes supported by evidence and data-driven decision making. In June 2022, DOI published a four-year strategic plan which defined the goals, objectives, and strategies that support the DOI mission and reflect the priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration and the Secretary.

The *DOI FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* focuses on outcomes and ensures that we are gathering the right data and evidence to measure our progress, address risks to our program operations, and manage our programs effectively.

The FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan is focused around four strategic goals:

1. **Promote well-being, equity, and justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and insular communities;**
2. **Conserve, protect, manage, and restore natural and cultural resources in the face of climate change and other stressors;**
3. **Sustainably balance the use of resources while supporting communities and the economy; and**
4. **Serve and honor the public trust.**

The Department continues to implement strategies and actions to make progress on these goals to achieve the outcomes in the FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan.

The FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan aligns with the priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration and Secretary Haaland to tackle the climate crisis; promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; advance environmental justice; support tribal and native communities; and support a strong outdoor recreation economy. The priorities are cross-cutting and support DOI's achievement of the outcomes in the plan.

Agency Priority Goals

To support measurable improvements in near-term outcomes and advance progress toward the longer-term, outcome-focused strategic goals and strategic objectives, the Department established four Agency Priority Goals, which are two-year goals with milestones that the Department updates quarterly on *www.performance.gov*. The DOI Priority Goals reflect the top implementation-focused, performance improvement priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration and DOI Leadership.

Improve Tribal Land into Trust Processing

By September 30, 2025, the coordination of IA, the Office of the Solicitor, and the BLM activities will reduce the average time of processing land into trust applications from 779 days to 650 days to better meet the principles and guidelines established in the *Indian Reorganization Act* and reaffirmed in the *Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act*.

Facilitating Safe and Environmentally Responsible Offshore Wind Energy Development

By September 30, 2025, Interior will complete the environmental and technical reviews of construction and operations plans for commercial offshore wind projects capable of generating at least 60 percent of the capacity needed to meet the national goal of deploying 30 gigawatts (GWs) of offshore wind capacity by 2030.

Legacy Pollution

By September 30, 2025, DOI will assist states in reclaiming 1,150 abandoned coal mine land problems; and support the plugging of 7,900 identified orphaned oil and gas wells on state, private, tribal, and federal lands. By reducing legacy pollution with BIL investments, DOI is helping to improve community health and safety, create good paying jobs, and address the climate crisis, all of which is transforming a legacy of pollution into a legacy of environmental stewardship.

Water Conservation

By September 30, 2025, DOI will implement programs that increase water conservation and improve water efficiency to conserve 1,500,000-acre feet of water across the 17 western United States. This will include water conservation in multiple basins, addressing the critically low water levels to ensure continued water delivery to U.S. agriculture, communities, and generation of clean hydropower energy.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan identifies strategic goals and strategic objectives that align with the priorities of the Biden-Harris Administration and Secretary Haaland. The priorities are cross-cutting and support DOI's achievement of the outcomes in the plan.

A detailed breakdown of DOI performance results can be found in the Annual Performance Report (APR) at *www.doi.gov/performance*, scheduled for publishing in Fall 2024.

FIGURE 2

STRATEGIC GOAL 1

OBJECTIVES

Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities

1.1: Tribes and the U.S. Department of the Interior Have an Effective Government-to-Government Relationship and Trust and Treaty Obligations are Upheld

1.2: Tribal, Native Hawaiian, and Insular Communities are Safe and Healthy

1.3: Tribal, Native Hawaiian, and Insular Communities Have Economic Security and Growth

1.4: Bureau of Indian Education Students Have the Education Necessary for Future Success

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

OBJECTIVES

Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors

2.1: Lands, Waters, and Heritage are Conserved for Present and Future Generations

2.2: Species, Habitats, and Ecosystems are Protected, Sustained, and Healthy

2.3: People Find Enjoyment and Take Pride in Our Lands and Heritage

STRATEGIC GOAL 3

OBJECTIVES

Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy

3.1: Future Energy Needs Will Be Increasingly Met Through Renewable and Sustainable Sources

3.2: Current Energy Needs are Met Through Balanced Resource Use

3.3: Land, Water, and Non-Energy Mineral Resources Support the Diverse Needs of Communities

STRATEGIC GOAL 4

OBJECTIVES

Serve and Honor the Public Trust

4.1: People, Communities, and Organizations Benefit from the U.S. Department of the Interior Data, Science, and Information

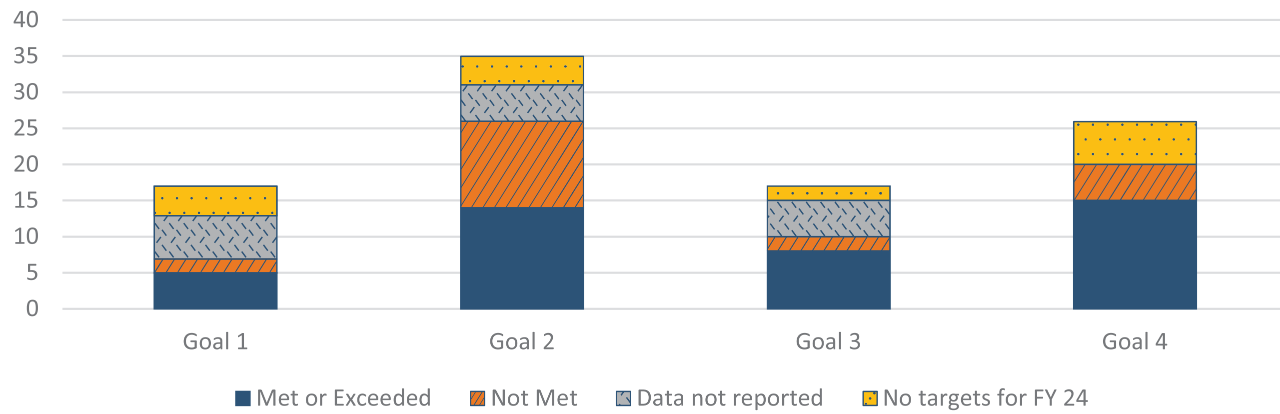
4.2: Access to Opportunities, Services, and Resources is Equitable and Just

4.3: The U.S. Department of the Interior Workforce is Diverse, Safe, Engaged, and Committed to the Mission

4.4: There is Confidence and Satisfaction in the U.S. Department of the Interior

FIGURE 3

FY 2024 Preliminary Performance Measure Results



The FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan established performance measures that track progress and outcomes in DOI's goals and objectives. The DOI met 67 percent of the targets set for the fiscal year shown in the preliminary results for FY 2024. Of the 95 performance measures; 42 measures met or exceeded their targets, 21 did not meet their targets, 16 had not set targets for 2024, and 16 were unreported at the time of publication. The DOI was able to meet a high level of performance through efforts that included increased coordination between tribes and the Department, executing sound program and project management, and through availability of grants and funding that support DOI's outcomes. There are many reasons why performance measures in FY 2024 did not meet the targets and these range from staffing and hiring issues, policy changes during the year, level of demand for permitting, to construction and contracting issues and delays. The performance results of FY 2024 will inform future planning to ensure that DOI can make better progress on the goals and objectives to deliver results for the American people. Actual performance results are available in DOI's Annual Performance Plan and Reports on *DOI's performance website*.

Photo by Jacob W. Frank/NPS

The Milky Way above Delicate Arch at Arches National Park, Utah.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities

The Department upholds the Nation's trust responsibilities by fostering relationships between the federal government and federally recognized tribes, and by providing services to individual American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and the Native Hawaiian community. The DOI also has important relationships with the affiliated insular areas including the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The DOI administers and oversees federal assistance to three freely associated states: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. Many tribes and individual Native Americans use federal trust funds to improve the quality of life for American Indians who live on or near reservations.

One of the primary goals of the Department is to champion equity and justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and insular communities. The scope of the Department's responsibilities includes fulfilling fiduciary trust responsibilities, supporting tribal self-governance and self-determination, and strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and tribal nations. Interior hosts consultations with Tribal Nations to honor our nation-to-nation relationship, engage directly with tribal leaders as we work to address health, economic, racial justice, and climate crises, and commit ourselves to a process that addresses tribal needs and ensures we respect and take input to heart. Additionally, the Department provides educational services to approximately 45,000 students in 23 states through 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories, and supports 33 tribal colleges, universities, technical colleges, and post-secondary schools. The Department also provides technical assistance through partnerships with Native Hawaiian and insular communities to efficiently and effectively secure and manage federal funds through planning and program activities.

These benefits have allowed tribes to enhance housing opportunities for their members, realize the energy development capacity on their lands, negotiate the use and sale of the natural resources, and protect tribal ways of life including subsistence hunting and agriculture. One of the DOI Priority Goals for FY 2022-2023 and FY 2024-2025 cycles are to improve the processing time of applications for land into trust. Interior has placed a high priority on reducing the average processing time for land into trust to align with the principles and guidelines of the Indian Reorganization Act and Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Although the target to reduce the average processing time to *365 days in FY 2023* was not met, a significant reduction of 310 days (from 1,089 in FY 2022 to 779 in FY 2023) was achieved. This Priority Goal was continued for the FY 2024–2025 cycle. The target has changed from 365 days to a more realistic but ambitious milestone of 650 days by FY 2025.

The FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan and performance goals support Native communities renewing focus on personal and community safety including investigation and prosecution of missing and murdered persons, and ensuring environmental justice for Native and underserved communities. The Department has set goals to reduce crimes against persons by tracking offense clearance rates as an indicator of progress. The Department has also strengthened the Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU), which received 304 referrals in FY 2023. Eighty-one of these were closed. Tribal law enforcement achieved a clearance rate of 54.72 percent for criminal offenses, exceeding the target goal of 52.52 percent. This achievement highlights the effectiveness of tribal law enforcement

FIGURE 4

STRATEGIC GOAL 1 PERFORMANCE MEASURE HIGHLIGHTS			
Performance Goal: Tribal Communities are Safe			
Performance Measure	**Bureau**	**2024 Target**	**2024 Actual**
Offense Clearance Rate of Crimes Against Persons	BIA	52.52%	54.72%
Performance Goal: Communities Benefit from Full and Equitable Participation in the American Economy			
Performance Measure	**Bureau**	**2024 Target**	**2024 Actual**
Total Hourly Average Gain in Earnings of Participants that Obtain Unsubsidized Employment Through the Job Placement Training Program	BIA	$13.00	$11.73

in ensuring effective policing within their respective communities.

The Department assists tribes to develop their capacity to attain economic self-sufficiency and to enhance their quality of life. One critical path is economic development and job creation. The BIA coordinates development of comprehensive tribal programs with the Department of Labor (DOL) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The DOI offers programs and financial services that help position Indian businesses and individuals to compete in today's economy. The BIA tribal job placement programs have assisted in increasing earnings of individuals who participated. While job placement is heavily reliant on economic conditions, the program has been successful in increasing earnings for tribal participants.

Photo by DOI

2023 WHITE HOUSE TRIBAL NATIONS SUMMIT AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Summit reflects the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to strengthening Nation-to-Nation relationships. Leaders from across the Administration will announce new actions and updates that will build on the progress that has already been made, create new opportunities for Tribal consultation and input, and produce lasting changes that will impact the lives of Tribal citizens for generations to come. Washington, DC, December 6th and 7th, 2023. *https://www.bia.gov/whcnaa*

Photo by DOI

SECRETARY HAALAND LEADS U.S. DELEGATION TO ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA TO HIGHLIGHT U.S. COMMITMENT TO SMALL ISLAND COMMUNITIES

https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/secretary-haaland-leads-us-delegation-antigua-and-barbuda-highlight-us-commitment

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors

The DOI ensures that America's natural and cultural resources — the lands, waters, and heritage of the United States — are conserved for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of current and future generations. The DOI's Bureaus use the best available science, natural resource management techniques, technology, engineering, and partnerships to inform decisions on the use of land and water resources. These practices help enable balanced stewardship and use of the public lands and resources, including protection and habitat restoration for wildlife and fish species.

The DOI-managed lands and waters ensure the safeguarding of habitats for threatened and endangered wildlife and plants. Over the past several years, DOI has been successful in applying resource management practices and achieving desired condition for healthy ecosystems of lands and waters under the Department's stewardship. Achieving a desired condition is critical in protecting species. The Department will continue this work under the America the Beautiful initiative, to conserve 30 percent of the Nation's lands and waters by 2030. Since the launch of the America the Beautiful initiative in early 2021, the U.S. has experienced one of the most rapid accelerations of conservation progress in U.S. history, with more than 41 million acres of land and water conserved in three years. These conservation gains include five new national monument designations including the Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni – Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument in Arizona and Avi Kwa Ame National Monument in Nevada that help protect Tribes' ancestral and sacred lands; restoration of protections for more than nine million acres of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska; mineral withdrawals in the Boundary Waters of Minnesota, Thompson Divide of Colorado, and of Chaco Canyon in New Mexico; designation of the Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary in Lake Michigan and the Long Island Sound National Estuarine Research Reserve; a 4.3 million-acre expansion of private working lands that are being conserved through the Conservation Reserve Program; the creation of four new national wildlife refuges; and more than 500,000 acres of new agricultural conservation easements that are helping protect ranches, farms, and forests for future generations.

The DOI manages over 535 million acres of public and Tribal lands: including the BIA, the BLM, the NPS, and the U.S. FWS. Wildfire poses a significant risk to DOI-managed lands and local communities and the severity and impacts are growing due to climate change. The Department's Wildland Fire Management Program includes strengthening wildland fire preparedness, improving year-round response to wildfires (as fire seasons are prolonged due to climate change), and increasing fuels management and burned area rehabilitation efforts.

Threatened and endangered plant and animal species are affected by natural and human-induced pressures including loss of habitat, predation, and other factors. The Department is responsible for the protection of fish, wildlife, native plants, and the ecosystems that support them. This trust responsibility transcends jurisdictional boundaries and includes oversight and actions that affect all 1,669 species listed under the *Endangered Species Act* and more than 1,000 migratory bird species that receive federal protection under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*. Interior's strategy includes managing invasive species, restoring lands and waters to a condition that is self-sustaining, and ensuring that habitats support healthy native wildlife populations. Success in recovery of these species often requires long timeframes to achieve results, and treatments of habitat or adjustments to species management actions may require several years to take effect, especially when adverse factors escalate faster than treatment can be applied.

The DOI uses scientific information to guide development of adaptive recovery plans. These plans provide a needed roadmap of actions to guide decisions that the Department and other stakeholders can use to assist in the recovery of these imperiled species.

The DOI works to ensure visitors can find enjoyment and take pride in our lands and heritage and that visitors to

FIGURE 5

STRATEGIC GOAL 2 PERFORMANCE MEASURE HIGHLIGHTS

Performance Goal: Threatened and Endangered Species and Other Trust Species are Protected and are On a Path to Recovery

Performance Measure	Bureau	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Percentage of Threatened or Endangered Species with a Final Recovery Plan	FWS	85%	85%
Percentage of Wild Horse and Burro Populations in Balance with Their Habitats	BLM	45%	45%

public lands and waters take advantage of the physical, mental, and social benefits that outdoor recreational experiences provide. The DOI's policies and programs allow the public to hike, camp, climb, boat, view wildlife, hunt, fish, attend visitor programs, and pursue other outdoor activities. The Department upholds high standards for programs enabling recreation, education, and awareness of the natural world, historic events, and cultural resources. Visitors to public lands (BLM, FWS, USBR) have consistently rated their satisfaction with their experiences above 95 percent. The DOI continues to assess visitor satisfaction related to improvements that will be made with funding provided by the *Great American Outdoors Act* (GAOA), signed in FY 2020. The Department will continue its focus on improving the health of lands and waters, leveraging climate science and evidence-informed decision-making, ensuring imperiled species protection and invasive species management, incorporating Indigenous knowledge in partnership with tribes, and furthering climate science, adaptation, and resiliency.

The Department will continue expanding its youth corps programs to support an American landscape that is resilient, adaptive, and responsive to the threats of climate change. These programs increase jobs for youth, increase access to recreational opportunities, build an outdoor economy that supports environmental and cultural heritage education, and promote environmental justice for communities.

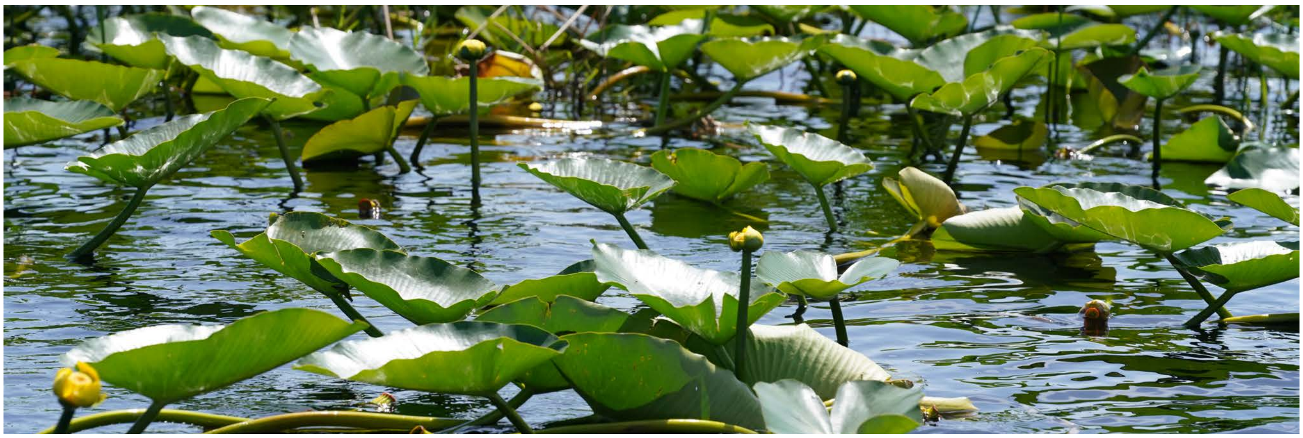


Photo by DOI

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EVERGLADES TO GULF CONSERVATION AREA

The Department of the Interior established the Everglades to Gulf Conservation Area in southwest Florida as the 571st and newest unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, which is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The new four-million-acre conservation area will provide crucial protected wildlife corridors, enhance outdoor recreation access to the public and bolster climate resilience in southwest Florida. *https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-establishes-everglades-gulf-conservation-area-conserve-habitat*

Photo by DOI

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON AGREEMENT CEREMONIAL EVENT

On September 21, 2023, the Biden-Harris administration announced a historic agreement to support Tribally led efforts to restore healthy and abundant salmon populations in the Upper Columbia River Basin. The agreement between the United States, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians will fund efforts to test the feasibility of, and ultimately to reintroduce salmon in blocked habitats in the Upper Basin.
https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-tribes-reach-historic-agreement-supporting-efforts-restore

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy

The DOI is focused on the development of clean energy sources, restoring the balance to energy development, addressing greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate effects, and being responsive and using data-driven management of water resources.

As the manager of one-fifth of the nation's land, mineral, and energy resources, as well as 3.2 billion acres of the OCS, the Department plays a crucial role in meeting America's energy needs and guiding the nation towards a cleaner energy future. Interior manages a comprehensive energy strategy that includes the exploration and development of oil, natural gas, geothermal, hydroelectric, solar, and wind power resources. Projects on lands and waters managed by Interior are not only generating the energy needed to power our homes, vehicles, and businesses, but also creating jobs and providing an average annual revenue of over $10 billion that supports the economies of federal, state, local, and Tribal communities.

In recent years, DOI has increased new megawatt hydropower capabilities. By continuing to invest and develop renewable energy sources, the Nation will have access to clean energy that is less reliant on non-renewable sources that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, a major contributor to climate change.

The Department supports balanced stewardship of natural resources to help meet the Nation's energy needs and the Administration's goal of a *carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035*. The Department is committed to promoting economic growth and safeguarding the environment for future generations. We are working on understanding the Nation's fundamental geologic framework to ensure a reliable and sustainable supply of the critical minerals, as well as advance implementation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and advance sustainable energy production. Additionally, we are mindful of the need to balance resource protection with the economy's demand for non-energy minerals such as metals, sand and gravel, and forest and rangeland products. As the Nation transitions to a clean energy economy to address climate change, Interior is committed to overseeing conventional energy development on lands and waters proceeds in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

Managing America's water and mineral resources has been a core Interior responsibility since its founding. As climate change impacts our communities, economies and the environment, Interior is called upon to balance resource protection responsibilities with the economy's need for water, energy, and minerals. Interior is leveraging science, engineering, and technical assistance both in the U.S., and abroad to improve water delivery and drought mitigation and reduce water consumption to sustain American water supplies challenged by population increase and development. The Department is also pursuing an all-of-government approach to advance sustainable, responsible, and efficient use of non-energy minerals including hard rock, sand and gravel, and forest and rangeland products to ensure that communities' economic and environmental health is sustained.

The DOI will remain focused on the development of clean energy sources, restoring the balance to energy development, addressing GHG emissions to combat climate effects, and responsive and data-driven management of water resources.

FIGURE 6

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 PERFORMANCE MEASURE HIGHLIGHTS

Performance Goal: The Public Benefits from an Electrical Grid that Has Access to 30 GW of Offshore Wind Renewable Energy Capacity by 2030

Performance Measure	Bureau	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Cumulative percent of national offshore wind goal capacity met from the projects with completed construction and operations plan reviews.	BOEM	44%	53%[1]

Performance Goal: Residents of the Western United States Have a Sustainable Water Supply to Address Impacts of Drought and Climate Change

Performance Measure	Bureau	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Annual Increase in Acre Feet of Water Conservation Capacity Enabled to Help Address Drought FY (2024–2025 Agency Priority Goal)	USBR	9,742	89,277[2]

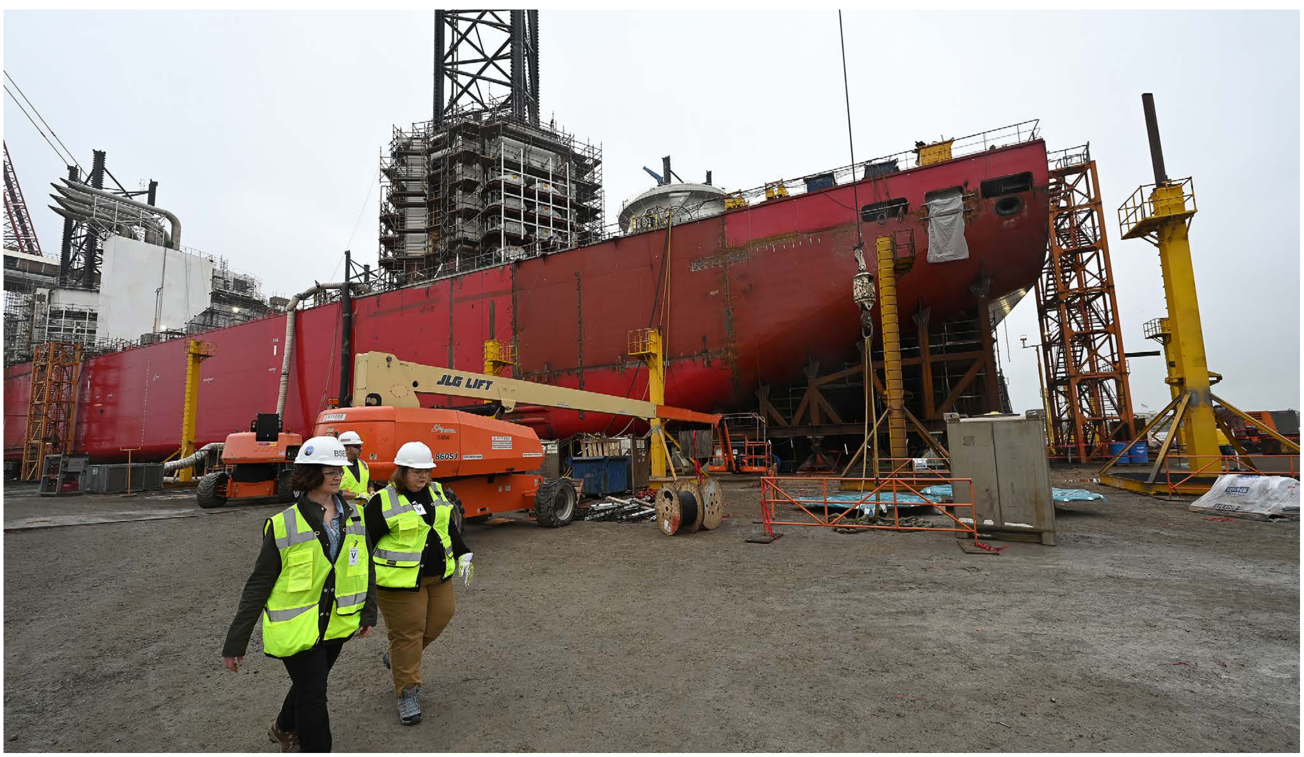
[1] Previous measure included in the AFR was aligned with the FY 2022–2023 APG. This work has continued with modified measures for tracking. Please see Performance.gov for additional discussion of this work.

[2] Previous measure included in the AFR was aligned with the FY 2022–2023 APG. This measure does not contribute to the current (FY 2024–2025) Water Conservation APG which contains water savings from a different set of programs. Please see Performance.gov for additional discussion of the APG.

INNOVATIVE SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION OVER CANALS

On April 4, 2024, the Department of the Interior announced a $19 million investment from President Biden's Investing in America agenda to install solar panels over irrigation canals in California, Oregon and Utah, simultaneously decreasing evaporation of critical water supplies and advancing clean energy goals.

https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-19-million-investing-america-agenda-innovative



FIRST OFFSHORE WIND TURBINE INSTALLATION VESSEL

The *Charybdis* is slated to be the first U.S.-built and Jones Act-qualified offshore wind installation vessel. Currently under construction in Brownsville, Texas, the *Charybdis* used more than 14,000 tons of domestic steel, mostly sourced from Alabama, North Carolina and West Virginia.

https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-leaders-tour-first-offshore-wind-turbine-installation-vessel

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: Serve and Honor the Public Trust

The DOI has an honor and duty to uphold the public trust. In recent years, DOI has improved readiness plans, staffing, and human resource practices, reduced administrative and regulatory burdens, prioritized infrastructure needs, and continued work to modernize information technology (IT). Data, science, and reliable information are key components of the Department's mission and are central to both equitable program delivery and the development and iterative improvement of sound policies. The Department's goal to serve and honor the public trust includes improving discovery of information to ensure Interior data is findable, accessible, and easily reusable; improve interoperability and utility of information to ensure Interior data drives continuous improvement; and provide equitable access to data and information that is responsive to researchers, partners, and other end users. Through its FY 2022–2026 Agency Strategic Plan, the Department has prioritized equity and efficiency as key drivers to improve public trust in DOI operations.

Through a multi-pronged approach with an emphasis on efficiency, investment, and portfolio rightsizing, the Department will pursue excellence in business practices, improve accountability to our stakeholders, and deliver better service to our customers. This includes providing opportunities for meaningful engagement, service, and benefits for all, especially individuals from underrepresented groups and underserved communities. The DOI workforce must support these efforts by attracting the best talent and ensuring that workers are fully engaged and committed to carrying out the Department's mission. As DOI carries out its programs, all work is conducted with a lens on advancing diversity, equity, accessibility, and inclusion.

FIGURE 7

STRATEGIC GOAL 4 PERFORMANCE MEASURE HIGHLIGHTS

Performance Goal: DOI Facilities are Well Maintained and Available to Serve the American Public

Performance Measure	Bureau	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Maintain 85% of Water Infrastructure Facilities in Acceptable Condition	USBR	85%	96%[1]

Performance Goal: Communities, Property, and DOI-Managed Physical and Digital Resources are Safe and Resilient

Performance Measure	Bureau	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Percentage of DOI Information Systems with a Business Continuity/Contingency Plan that Has Been Tested Within the Past Year	CIO	90%	100%

[1] This percentage reflects 325 out of 337 water facilities in acceptable condition.

Photo by NASA's Scientific Visualization Studio

SOLAR ECLIPSE AND OUR PLACE IN SPACE

The path of totality and partial contours crossing the U.S. for the 2024 total solar eclipse occurring on April 8, 2024.
https://www.usgs.gov/news/featured-story/solar-eclipse-and-our-place-space

Photo by USBR

NATURE BOWL AT NEW MELONES LAKE

On Thursday, April 25, 2024, Reclamation's New Melones Lake once again hosted the annual Nature Bowl. During this event, students from Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne counties competed in environmental-themed activities. Over 200 students and teachers joined the Reclamation Park Ranger staff at the New Melones Visitor Center, where they participated in fun challenges that tested the nature knowledge of 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th grade student teams. *https://www.flickr.com/photos/usbr/albums/72177720316520849/*

Photo by Mikaela Oles/USFWS

RELEASING THE 1000TH FISH

U.S. FWS Endangered Fish Hatchery technicians, in collaboration with Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program and the Palisade High School, help the local community release endangered razorback sucker into the Colorado River.
https://www.fws.gov/media/phs2razorbacksuckerrelease2024

Tracking Progress and Annual Updates

The *GPRA Modernization Act of 2010* established the need for agencies to identify performance goals, report progress against targets, and conduct data-driven reviews. These practices serve two key purposes for stakeholders within and outside of the organization: (1) to assess the organization's health and impact; and (2) to inform decision making, resource allocation, and strategy. The Department will review strategic objectives and performance goals and measures annually, and agency priority goals quarterly, to continuously learn and improve as we advance our outcomes in the Department's strategic plan. The DOI organizational performance reviews provide a regular forum for open dialogue and coordination between Department, Bureau, and Office leadership, bringing together different perspectives to set and align priorities, identify and solve problems, review agency performance goals, and drive evidence-informed decisions and results. The annual and quarterly cycles integrate statutory requirements to conduct organizational performance reviews of agency strategic objectives, agency priority goals, and cross-agency priority goals.

Along with reviews of strategic objectives, agency priority goals, and cross-agency priority goals, DOI assesses the past year's performance and sets targets for the next fiscal year. The results of these reviews are published in the DOI Annual Performance Plan and Report and published on the *DOI performance management website*. The Department ensures the accuracy and reliability of the performance data in its performance plans and reports and the performance data tables in accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 five data quality specifications for:

Means Used to Verify and Validate Measured Values:
All performance data reported in the performance plans and reports and on *http://www.performance.gov/* by the Department is subject to the data verification and validation standards initially published in 2003 and reissued in 2007 (see *https://www.doi.gov/performance/data-validation-and-verification*). Implementing organization heads or chief officials confirm in writing the validity of the data and present the data on a quarterly basis to the Deputy Secretary.

Sources for the Data:
Program managers provide performance data based on their observations that can include extrapolations of selected representative samples or history adjusted for estimates of changing conditions. The data is tracked and maintained in separate systems. Following review by the providing Bureau or Office, data is collected, reviewed, integrated, and maintained by the Department's Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP) in its reports available through the Department's Budget and Performance Portal (*www.doi.gov/performance*), and www.performance.gov.

Level of Accuracy Required for the Intended Use of the Data:
Performance data reported in the performance reports and on www.performance.gov is used for management purposes, as a representative indicator of progress in relation to a target or goal established by the corresponding implementing organization. The accuracy of the information is that which is considered necessary to provide a reasonable representation of the progress made relative to a target or goal for discussion purposes, to help:

a. determine if the progress is considered adequate;
b. provide understanding of the ability for the processes and methods being implemented to achieve the goal;
c. indicate if any further exploration or evaluation is needed to better ensure achievement of the goal; and
d. whether alternative action, including adjusting funding levels, facilities, workforce, IT capabilities, etc., is needed to help better ensure achievement of the goal.

Limitations to the Data at the Required Level of Accuracy:
Performance data is subject to potential errors from the use of estimations and extrapolations (especially where direct measurement is impractical and/or too costly), individual observation, miscommunication, and/or failure to effectively employ the guidance described in the performance measure template or the "Indicator" description on www.performance.gov. However, based on multiple review levels and accuracy certifications, these limitations are not significant.

How the Agency Has Compensated for Such Limitations, if Needed, to Reach the Required Level of Accuracy:
The measurement procedures for each performance measure used in the APR are described and documented in data measurement templates posted on the OMB MAX website, or described in the "Indicator" block for each Agency Priority Goal (APG) on www.performance.gov. Along with the implementing organization's official assurance of faithfully employing the data verification and validation standards, submitted data are reviewed within the context of the scope and nature of the activity, plans, and experience to help confirm accuracy. Following review and verification by the submitting Bureau or Office, the data is

reviewed again (within corresponding trends and programmatic context) by PPP to determine if further consultation with the data provider is necessary to adjust or correct the reported data before publication. Senior management and leadership consider this level of accuracy to be acceptable for their use of the data. Experience in using the data, historical trend and programmatic context assessments, and Bureau data quality certifications indicate that the limitations are considered minor and compensating measures are not considered necessary.

In addition to employing the Department's data validation and verification standards, and internal reviews of submitted data, the best "test" of the data's accuracy is in its use. APG updates are reviewed during quarterly status reviews where senior officials report their data directly to the Deputy Secretary and are made publicly available through http://www.performance.gov/. Performance information is provided with historical, organizational, and supporting context to provide the reader with a fuller perspective of the data and is reviewed annually at the strategic objective level.

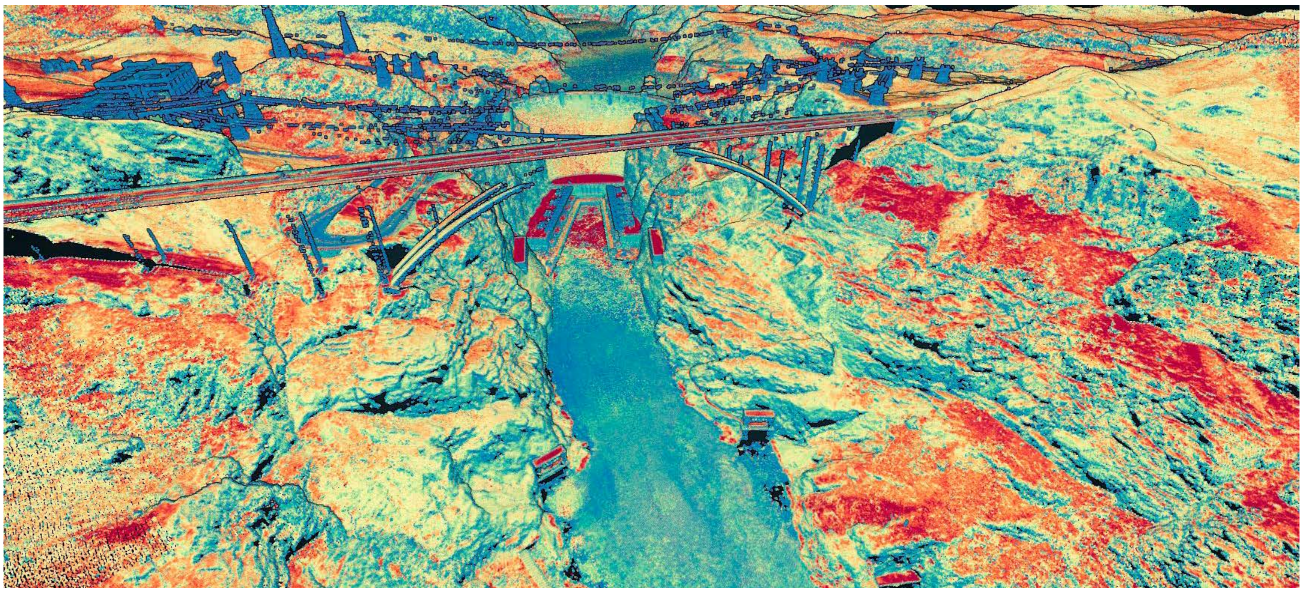


Image created by Jason Stoker

LIDAR POINT CLOUD IMAGE OF THE HOOVER DAM IN NEVADA
Lidar point cloud image taken above the Hoover Dam in Nevada.
https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/usgs-and-partners-launch-world-lidar-day-feb-12-geo-week-conference

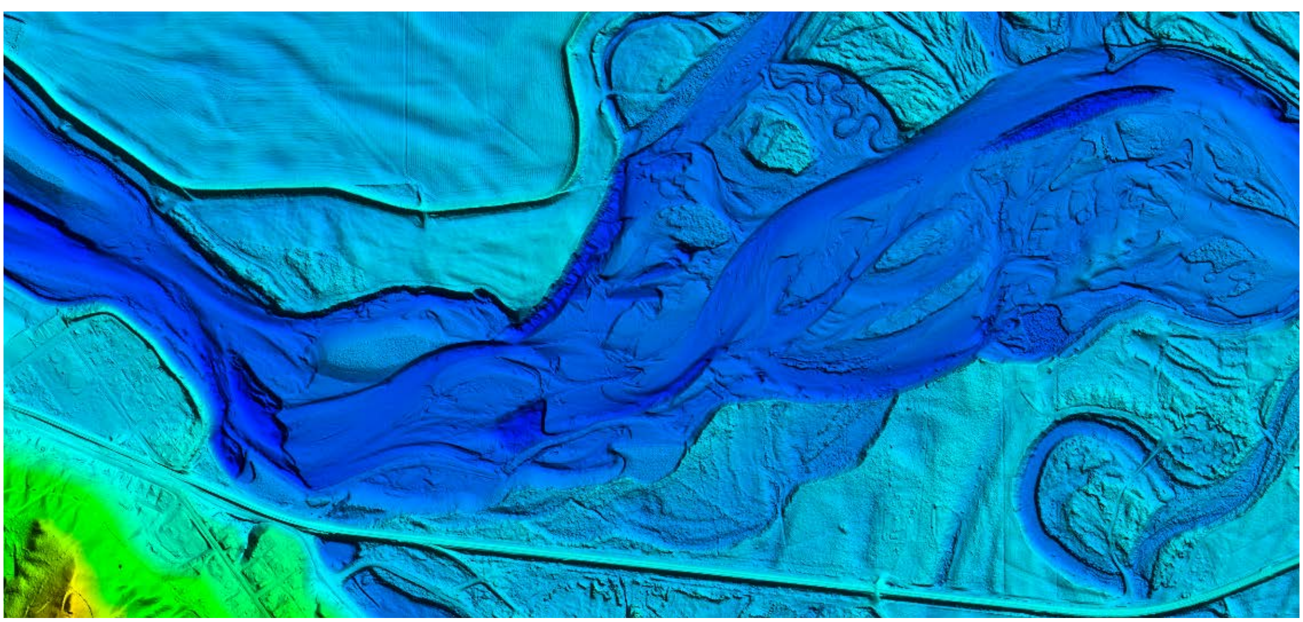


Photo by Cindy Thatcher/USGS

TOPOBATHYMETRIC DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL OF THE KOOTENAI RIVER, IDAHO
The USGS and partners launched World Lidar Day February 12, 2024, at Geo Week Conference in Denver.

Interior's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Program

The Office of Planning and Performance management (PPP) leads Interior's ERM program. The PPP Director serves as the Chief Risk Officer and has the following roles:

- Acts as the principal ERM advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget.
- Leads the central coordinating office for the Department's ERM program.
- Serves as the principal senior staff member in carrying out ERM responsibilities.
- Supports Interior's risk management council, and leads risk-working groups, as required.

Specific PPP responsibilities include the following:

- Act as the principal ERM advisor to the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget.
- Develop the Department's ERM framework, implementation plan, and policy.
- Chair or facilitate appropriate ERM workgroups at the Departmental level.
- Develop and maintain the Department-wide ERM process, handbook, and supporting capabilities.
- Incorporate the status of enterprise risks in the Department as part of existing reports.
- Promote a risk-aware culture and facilitate commitment to ERM.
- Create and deliver training, aid Bureau/Office staff in creating their frameworks, identifying strategic risks, and supplying tools and methodologies to the Bureau and Office staffs.
- Provide Department leadership with information regarding the status of ERM efforts and management of individual risks.
- Assist risk owners and subject matter experts in performing further analysis of individual enterprise risks, risk drivers, and risk treatments.
- Create, review, and keep current a comprehensive portfolio of enterprise risks in a risk register to include strategic risks, the drivers of those risks, the treatment of those risks, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of those risk treatments.
- Establish and maintain the Department Risk Profile and Enterprise Risk Register.
- Elevate risk and risk treatment information for key risks to the Management Improvement Team and appropriate Interior leaders.

In FY 2024, the Department made significant advancements in maturing it's ERM program. Interior established a formal risk management council, led by the Deputy Secretary, into the existing and successful Management Initiatives Team. Formal, quarterly meetings provide a forum for senior leadership discussion and decision making related to common, changing, and emerging risks. The council also adopted an enterprise-wide risk appetite statement.

Establishing the risk council reflects the Department's success in converting data in the enterprise risk register into actionable information. Using new business intelligence tools, risks common across some, or all, of Interior's Bureaus and Offices can now be clustered, sorted, filtered, and analyzed for highest levels of threat. Analysis may also identify opportunities for common, perhaps lower cost, solutions. Through the council, risks and treatments can now be considered and addressed holistically, while accommodating specific organizational requirements. Continuous monitoring and updating of the register as a living document will better allow Departmental leaders to prioritize resources, anticipate risks, and implement proactive treatments, and lower Interior's overall risk posture.

The PPP, in cooperation with Bureaus and Offices. established and codified processes for updating risk registers as a matter of routine and on an ad hoc basis (e.g., new legislation). New quality assurance tools are improving uniformity and accuracy of inputs and assessments.

In FY 2025, Interior will begin realizing benefits of the new risk management council. Future sessions will focus on risks associated with operations (e.g., human capital, budget, cybersecurity), and begin digging into risks associated with mission delivery, such those associated with AI, climate change, invasive species, and customer service. Identified risk owners and the PPP team will work collaboratively to apply risk council decisions into budget and resourcing plans. The PPP will collaborate with authorities for specific risks (e.g., the Chief Information Officer for Information Technology) to ensure evaluation of risk treatments is reflected in the overall program.

The PPP will continue assisting Bureaus and Offices to use their organizational risk information for more localized planning and decision making. The PPP will also continue building risk management capacity across the Department by publishing an ERM manual and handbook, providing trainings, and supporting use risk management cases and analyses.

Management Assurances Compliance with Laws

The DOI continues to enhance its internal control program to strengthen its management assurances and compliance with the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982* (FMFIA); the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996* (FFMIA). The following section demonstrates how DOI's internal controls are providing reasonable assurance for effective and efficient operations, reliability of reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations.

This section includes summaries of DOI's financial management activities and improvement initiatives regarding:

- Results of financial statement audit,
- Major management and performance challenges facing DOI,
- Compliance with other key legal and regulatory requirements, and
- Financial management systems.

Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982

The DOI has an evolving Department-wide management control and financial management system program as required by the FMFIA. The FMFIA establishes management's responsibility to assess and report on internal accounting and administrative controls. Such controls include program, operational, and administrative areas, as well as accounting and financial management. The FMFIA requires federal agencies to establish effective and efficient controls to provide reasonable assurance that:

- obligations and costs are in compliance with applicable laws;
- funds, property, and other assets are safeguarded against waste, loss, unauthorized use, or misappropriation; and
- revenues and expenditures are properly recorded and accounted for to permit the preparation of reliable reports and to maintain accountability over the assets.

The FMFIA also requires agencies to annually assess whether financial management systems conform to related requirements (FMFIA § 4).

To achieve compliance with FMFIA and to support the Department's legislative and regulatory requirements, the Department's Chief Financial Officer Council (CFOC) provides high-level oversight over the internal control program, establishes standards and guidance, monitors compliance, facilitates communication, and develops strategies to mitigate risks to the Department. Furthermore, the CFOC leads and directs the Department's Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) function to ensure Department-wide internal controls deficiencies and weaknesses have been sufficiently resolved.

The DOI's management performs risk assessments to identify high-risk areas for evaluation of internal controls. Internal controls are evaluated to ensure the controls are appropriately designed, correctly implemented within the operating framework, and operating effectively. Internal control evaluations, audits, studies, reviews and other observations of DOI's administrative and programmatic process provide an overall assurance the business processes are functioning as intended. Additionally, the reviews ensure financial and non-financial controls and financial management systems comply with FMFIA, FFMIA, OMB Circular A-123 and A-130.

Any possible reportable conditions must be communicated to the Department and material weaknesses via the annual assurance statement. Each of the assurance statements from Bureaus/Offices are consolidated to develop the Secretary's assurance statement which communicates management's objectives: 1) achieve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations; 2) reliability of reporting; and 3) compliance with laws and regulations. The DOI's management assurances are reflected in the FMFIA Assurance Statement (see page 36).

Internal Control Program and Assessments

The DOI's internal control program is designed to comply with the goals, objectives, and requirements of FMFIA and the following OMB Circulars:

- *U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, GAO-14-704G*, also known as the "Green Book";

Photo by Joe Bradshaw/BLM

WILDFIRE WORKFORCE REFORM
Increasing support and research are helping us light the path toward successfully living with fire. *The Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission's report* to Congress provides an excellent roadmap for not just federal agencies but all partners, with an emphasis on the absolute necessity of aligning the right support and collaboration to tackle such a significant challenge.
https://www.doi.gov/wildlandfire/future-fire-management

- OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control, including Appendix A, Management of Reporting and Data Integrity Risk; Appendix B, A Risk Management Framework for Government Charge Card Programs; Appendix C, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement; Appendix D, Management of Financial Management Systems – Risk and Compliance;* and
- OMB Circular A-130, *Managing Information as a Strategic Resource*.

In FY 2024, DOI continued to strengthen management assurances through the progression of the integrated risk management approach across the organization. The DOI continued to focus on the 17 principles of the GAO Green Book for strengthening the entity-level control environment. The DOI expanded its IV&V program to assess policies at the Department-level and procedures at the Bureau-level. Additionally, DOI broadened anti-fraud strategies by prompting employees to take additional fraud training and to be vigilant of suspicious activities in vulnerable areas of the Department.

The conclusions in the Department's FY 2024 Annual FMFIA assurance statement are based on multiple components. A central component was the FMFIA assurance statements provided by the Bureau and Office Heads attesting to the effectiveness of the Bureau's or Office's system of internal controls. The Bureau and Office FMFIA assurance statements were developed based on knowledge of the Bureau or Office's daily operations, internal control reviews; and recommendations from audits, investigations, and reviews conducted by the DOI Office of Inspector General (OIG) or GAO. The DOI considered the contents of these statements along with other sources of information that included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Department-wide Entity-Level Control Assessment
- IV&V Assessments
- Reviews of financial management systems
- Reports pursuant to the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA)
- Reviews over improper payments
- Internal management reviews and self-assessments
- Results of the financial statement audit conducted by the independent public accounting firm, KPMG LLP

Based on the Bureau and Office's FMFIA Assurance Statements, the supplemental sources of information described above, and the results of the assessment of internal controls over operations, reporting, and compliance; DOI analyzed the magnitude of internal control deficiencies, both individually and in aggregate, to determine whether a material weakness existed in FY 2024.

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FMFIA Material Weaknesses

The OMB Circular A-123 requires that each agency identify and report on material weaknesses affecting the agency. The DOI has adopted OMB guidelines for material weakness designations and recognizes the importance of correcting material weaknesses in a timely manner. The DOI financial staff and senior program officials continuously monitor corrective action progress of all material weaknesses.

The DOI is reporting one material weakness for FY 2024 related to inadequate reviews and implementation of the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54, *Leases*. For more information on the material weakness and the corrective actions, please see Figure 8.

In FY 2024, DOI implemented corrective actions to address the three material weaknesses that were reported on the FY 2023 FMFIA Assurance Statement:

- *Controls over Financial Reporting* – Developed a process to review Office of Management and Budget (OMB) A-136 for changes in reporting requirements and enhanced DOI policies and templates.
- *Inadequate Review and Update of Accounting Policies and Guidance* - Enhanced controls over accounting guidance and policies to ensure they comply with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for recorded transactions.
- *Inadequate Monitoring of Assets Constructed by Other Federal Agencies* – Strengthened communication channels, monitoring controls, policies, and procedures for tracking fixed asset projects constructed by other federal agencies.

FIGURE 8

FMFIA Material Weakness
as of September 30, 2024

Description	Corrective Actions	FY 2024 Progress	Target Date to Complete	Status
Inadequate Reviews and Implementation of SFFAS 54, *Leases* The DOI's internal controls continue to be strengthened in order to effectively respond to the risk(s) and timely implementation of SFFAS 54, and related amendments. Specifically, DOI noted the following: • Bureau's internal control over the lease population were not sufficient, particularly during instances where DOI may be a lessor. • The DOI lacked controls to validate the data, attributes, and assumptions (e.g., lease term and lease payments) used in estimating lease related account balances for rights of way agreements in which DOI is the lessor. • The DOI's controls to validate the completeness and accuracy of disclosures required under SFFAS 54 were found to be insufficient.	The DOI will: 1) Design policies to perform and document a risk assessment of new or revised accounting standards. 2) Provide ongoing guidance and training to Bureaus and Offices to ensure compliance with the standards. 3) Perform a thorough risk assessment to identify changes needed to internal processes and controls to ensure ongoing compliance with SFFAS 54.	The DOI implemented SFFAS 54, *Leases*, and related amendments, through the following activities: • Implemented Financial Management Memorandums (FMMs) requiring Bureaus and Offices to review, validate and certify their lease balances. • Issued SFFAS 54 Leases Policy, providing the requirements to Bureaus and Offices to ensure leases are properly recognized and reported in the financial statements. • Developed white papers communicating DOI's implementation of SFFAS 54, *Leases*, and related amendments, for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activity and BLM's lessor activities related to the onshore oil and gas leasing. Through these activities, DOI was able to provide evidence to support material compliance with the new accounting standard.	September 30, 2025	In Progress

The DOI will report a material weakness as corrected or downgraded when the following occurs:

- Senior management has demonstrated its firm commitment to resolving the material weakness as evidenced by resource deployment and frequent and regular monitoring of corrective action progress,
- Substantial and timely documented progress exists in completing material weakness corrective actions,
- Corrective actions have been substantially completed, remaining actions are minor in scope, and the actions will be completed within the next FY,
- Implemented corrective actions have eliminated or minimized the root cause(s) of the material weakness, and
- Substantial validation of corrective action effectiveness has been performed.

FIGURE 9

FY 2024 ASSURANCE STATEMENT

The Department of the Interior's (Department) management is responsible for managing risks and maintaining effective internal control to meet the objectives of sections 2 and 4 of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (FMFIA). The Department conducted its assessment of risk and internal control in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-123, titled "Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control." As required by appendix B to OMB Circular No. A-123, titled, "A Risk Management Framework/or Government Charge Card Programs," the Department also provides assurance that appropriate policies and controls are in place or that corrective actions have been taken to mitigate the risk of fraud and inappropriate charge card practices.

The Department received its 28th consecutive unmodified audit opinion. Based on the results of the assessment, the Department can provide reasonable assurance that internal control over operations, reporting, and compliance were operating effectively as of September 30, 2024, except for one material weaknesses as follows:

- **Inadequate Review and Implementation of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS 54)** – In fiscal year 2024, the Department implemented SFFAS 54, leases, and related amendments, which revised the financial reporting standards for Federal lease accounting. The Department manages a complex lease portfolio, including a wide array of public land use arrangements, rights of way, energy development, and grazing agreements, all of which may be subject to SFFAS 54 reporting requirements. To address this complexity and ensure full compliance with SFFAS 54, the Department will conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of its internal processes and controls to identify and implement the necessary changes for compliance.

The Department's financial management systems comply substantially with the objectives of FMFIA, section 4, and component requirements under the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

DEB HAALAND
Secretary of the Interior
November 15, 2024

Management of Reporting and Data Integrity Risk

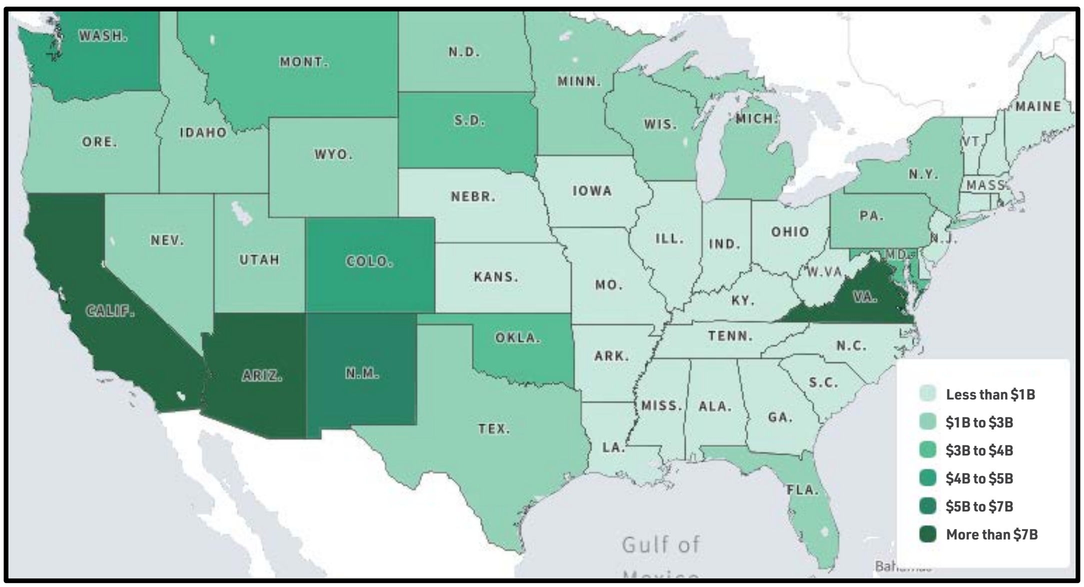
In FY 2024, DOI completed its annual assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over reporting. Deficiencies were found in some reporting processes, but compensating controls and corrective actions offset these deficiencies. The DOI can reasonably provide assurance over the safeguarding of assets from waste, loss, and mismanagement, as well as compliance with laws and regulations pertaining to reporting. See the FY 2024 Assurance Statement on page 36.

The DOI policymakers and program managers continuously seek ways to achieve missions, meet program goals, enhance operational processes, and implement innovative technological solutions. The OMB requirement to assess control over reporting has strengthened the accountability of DOI managers regarding internal control and has improved the quality and reliability of DOI's financial information and other data reporting, notwithstanding current challenges.

In compliance with OMB Memorandum M-18-16, *Appendix A to Circular A-123, Management of Reporting and Data Integrity Risk*, DOI maintains a Data Quality Plan that considers the risks to data quality in federal spending data and the controls that would manage the risks.

In implementing the *Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014* (DATA Act) and reporting in *USAspending.gov*, DOI has realized several benefits that support in achieving our mission and maintaining the public's trust in our financial management practices:

FIGURE 10

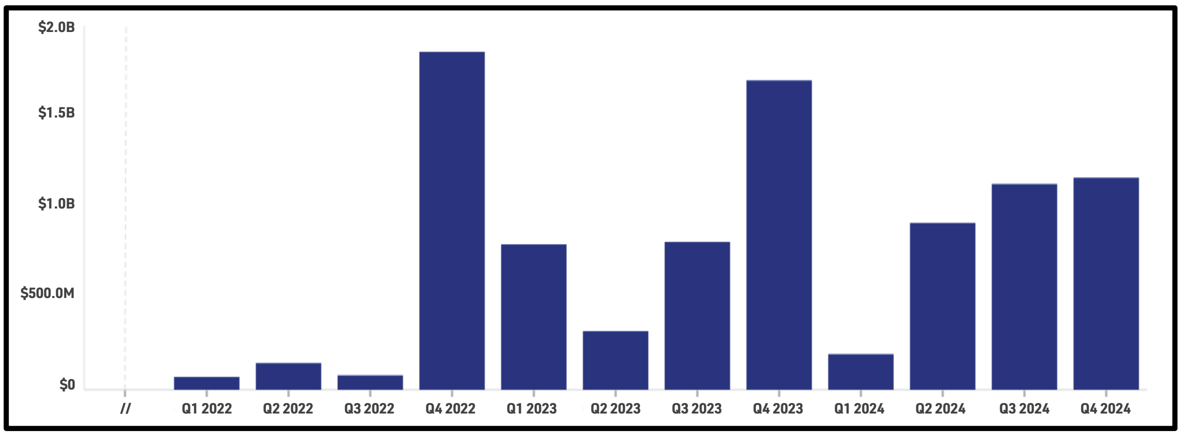


FY 2024 Funding Awarded by DOI in the Continental United States. Source: USAspending.gov

1. Enhanced Accountability and Transparency Public Trust: By providing detailed information on its expenditures, DOI can demonstrate responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. This transparency builds public trust in how funds are allocated and spent on programs such as wildlife, conservation, natural parks, and Native American services. The data can also display how funds are spent across our nation as displayed in Figure 10, FY 2024 Funding Awarded by DOI in the Continental United States.
2. Compliance with Legal Mandates: USAspending.gov helps DOI comply with laws such as the *Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act* (FFATA) which requires federal agencies to publish their spending data.
3. Data-Driven Decision Making Enhanced Budget Oversight: The DOI can easily track its spending against its budget in real-time, identify cost overruns, and pinpoint areas of potential savings. This helps ensure compliance with federal budget requirements.

4. Improved Resource Allocation: Access to detailed spending data allows DOI to analyze its own financial patterns, identify cost-saving opportunities, and ensure funds are directed to high-impact projects. For example, Figure 11, presents the awards made each fiscal quarter by DOI under the IIJA, Emergency Public Law 117-58.
5. Performance Monitoring: The DOI can use the platform to track spending against outcomes, evaluating the success of programs by correlating financial inputs with results such as job creation, energy production, or conservation progress.
6. Collaboration and Interagency Coordination Interagency Insights: By reviewing spending data from other agencies, DOI can coordinate more effectively on cross-agency initiatives, such as climate resilience efforts or infrastructure improvements, where other departments may have overlapping missions.
7. Partnerships with Contractors and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs): USAspending.gov provides transparency on contractor performance and NGO collaborations helping DOI assess which partners are delivering results and making it easier to find qualified partners for future projects.
8. Public Engagement and Support Public Access to Spending Data: USAspending.gov allows the public, researchers, and advocacy groups to track how DOI spends money on specific initiatives from park maintenance to land restoration. This increases public engagement and support for DOI's work, as stakeholders can see direct evidence of government investment.
9. Grant and Funding Opportunities: USAspending.gov provides valuable information on available grants and previous recipients for nonprofits, local governments, and other stakeholders seeking DOI funding, making it easier for external partners to apply.

FIGURE 11



Awards by Fiscal Quarter for the IIJA, Emergency Public Law 117-58. Source: USAspending.gov

Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA)

The FFMIA builds upon and complements the *Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990* (CFO Act), GPRA, amended by the *GPRA Modernization Act of 2010*, and the *Government Management Reform Act of 1994* (GMRA). The FFMIA requires that federal agencies implement and maintain financial management systems that comply substantially with:

- (1) applicable accounting standards; (2) the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level; and (3) federal financial management system requirements that support full disclosure of federal financial data, including the cost of federal programs and activities.

Federal agencies are required to address compliance with the requirements of FFMIA in the management representations made to the financial statement auditor. If an agency is not in compliance with the requirements of FFMIA, the Agency Head is required to establish a remediation plan to achieve substantial compliance.

OMB issued an updated OMB Circular A-123 Appendix D, *Management of Financial Management Systems – Risk and Compliance* in December 2022, to more closely align the guidance with the risk-based approach promoted by OMB Circular A-123. The DOI used the FFMIA Compliance Determination Framework issued in the updated guidance to determine whether DOI's financial management system complied with FFMIA. The DOI's financial management system substantially complied with FFMIA in FY 2024.

Management of Audit Follow-Up and Resolution

The DOI has instituted a comprehensive audit follow-up program to ensure that audit recommendations are implemented in a timely and cost-effective manner and that disallowed costs and other funds due from contractors and grantees are collected or offset. In FY 2024, DOI continued to monitor audit follow-ups on GAO, OIG, and Single Audit Act audit reports. Audit follow-up actions include analyzing referred audit reports by tracking, reviewing, and validating program and financial audit recommendations; developing mutually acceptable and timely resolution of disputed audit findings and recommendations; overseeing the implementation, documentation, and closure of audit recommendations; and monitoring the recovery of disallowed costs. The OIG's Semiannual Reports to Congress (issued May and November 2024) provides additional information about OIG activities and the results of their audits at: *https://www.doioig.gov/reports*. To further underscore the importance of timely implementation of GAO and OIG audit recommendations, DOI has a performance goal of implementing at least 85 percent of all GAO and OIG recommendations where implementation was scheduled to occur during the current year or in previous years by August 1st, of each year. The DOI set its performance goal at 85 percent to allow for impacts, challenges, or unforeseeable delays when initial Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) were developed; some corrective actions can span multiple years. For FY 2024, DOI achieved an implementation rate of 100 percent.

Results of Financial Statement Audit

As required by GMRA, DOI prepares financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent public accounting firm. In FY 2024, KPMG LLP issued an unmodified opinion on the DOI consolidated financial statements. One material weakness was reported, as a result of the financial statement audit. See "Summary of Financial Statement Audit" in the Other Information Section (Figure 34).

Major Management and Performance Challenges Confronting The Department of the Interior

The GAO and the OIG annually advise Congress on what are considered to be the major management and performance challenges facing DOI. A summary of these challenges identified by GAO and the OIG are presented in Section 3: Other Information, of this report. See GAO's High-Risk List at *https://www.gao.gov/highrisk/overview*.

Compliance with Other Key Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The DOI is required to comply with several other legal and regulatory financial requirements, including the *Prompt Payment Act of 2002* (PPA), the *Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996* (DCIA), and the criteria for Electronic Funds Transfers (EFT). See Figure 12.

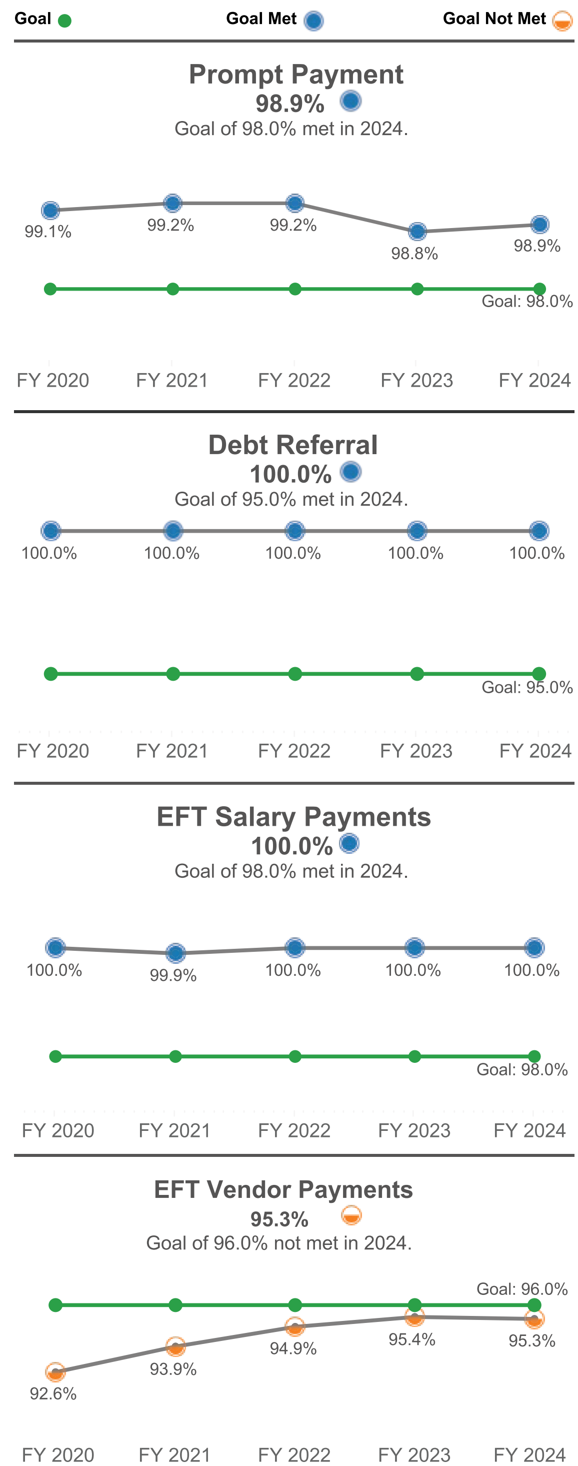
Prompt Pay, Debt Collection, and Electronic Funds Transfer

The PPA requires federal agencies pay interest to vendors when a payment is not timely and report how much interest was paid each year due to late payments. The DCIA requires any non-tax debt owed to the United States that has been delinquent for a period of over 120 days be referred to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury). In FY 2024, DOI exceeded its PPA performance goal of 98 percent and its DCIA debt referral performance goal of 95 percent.

The EFT provision of the DCIA mandates all recipients of federal vendor payments and salary payments receive their payments electronically, except for tax refunds. In FY 2024, the DOI exceeded its 98 percent performance goal for EFT salary payments but did not meet its performance goal for vendor payments. The shortfall of the EFT vendor payments performance goal of 96 percent has been carried over from previous years and continues to be attributed to a high volume of transactions that DOI has for tort claims, legal settlements, financial assistance, social service payments to individual Indians, and realty payments that are processed with non-EFT mechanisms. Logistical issues, such as the remote proximity of vendors to banks and the lack of transportation in isolated communities are contributing factors to the EFT vendor payment shortfall.

As DOI continues to strive to meet the EFT vendor payment goal, the rating has risen sharply from four years ago, which can be attributed to an increased use of Treasury's Pay.Gov and Online Bill Pay systems. Utilization of the Treasury systems allows DOI to identify customers who were paying with paper checks, initiate outreach to customers, and provide assistance to leverage current electronic payment tools. In addition, DOI is utilizing FedNow, a service developed by the Federal Reserve that allows individuals and businesses to send and receive money instantly, offering an innovative instant payment solution to our customers.

FIGURE 12



Information Management and Technology

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) leads the Information Management and Technology (IMT) Leadership Team comprised of Deputy CIOs and Bureau and Office Associate CIOs. Through this cross-Bureau/Office governance body, the CIO drives strategy, alignment, and accountability for IMT. The DOI Information Management and Technology (IMT) Strategic Plan FY 2024–2029 identifies five strategic goals:

- Optimize our IMT Operations to be resilient, sustainable, innovative, and adaptable.
- Attract, hire, promote, retain, and provide career opportunities to an IMT workforce that is diverse, dynamic, and engaged.
- Improve the experience for the Customers.
- Ensure that DOI's Information Technology Environment is Secure.
- DOI data answers tomorrow's questions today.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) works closely with the Senior Procurement Executive to issue policies as needed to control all enterprise-level IMT acquisitions and is a member of the Acquisition Program Advisory Council, which reviews all major acquisitions.

FY 2024 Accomplishments

OPTIMIZE OUR IMT OPERATIONS TO BE RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE, INNOVATIVE, AND ADAPTABLE

- Updated the DOI IMT Strategic Plan, ensuring that goals, objectives and strategies reflected the rapidly evolving IT environment and supported the Department's goals and strategies.
- Documented and implemented the Performance Management Framework.
- Developed and released an Enterprise Technical Roadmap.
- Developed and released the OCIO Investment Review Board Charter. Conducted the initial Investment Review Board meeting, focusing on a comprehensive review of critical Security Operations Center (SOC) planning.
- Drafted an updated IMT Leadership Team (IMTLT) governance structure to improve decision-making and transparency.
- Decreased overall costs to our customers by consolidating OCIO office space into three locations, the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, CO; the Powell Building in Reston, VA; and the Udall Building in Washington, DC.
- Moved into the newly renovated Building 53 on the Denver Federal Center campus. This effort supported the Department's sustainability goals by consolidating and reducing office space into an energy-efficient federally owned facility. This effort is projected to reduce OCIO rental costs by $1.5 million annually.
- Developed the Service Reference Tool, delivering significantly improved transparency and budgetary accountability and providing our stakeholders in the Working Capital Fund with service-level details in a single, interactive interface. The tool empowered Bureaus and Offices to understand financial implications more effectively, fostering a culture of accountability and efficiency.
- Identified revisions to the criteria used to designate Major IT Investment to ensure that DOI is accurately tracking and managing its highest value, risk, visibility, and critical investments to provide effective oversight and mission support. Use of this revised criteria resulted in 10 investments being newly designated as major IMT investments and nine investments previously designated as major being redesignated as non-major IMT investments.
- Reviewed IMT investment risk, performance, budget, and strategic priorities across 33 IMT portfolio reviews with Bureaus and Offices (three per Bureau and Office), improving transparency for senior leadership and mission partners into how IMT priorities support the Department's mission.
- Nearly finished the transition of all voice services from existing cloud providers to a new vendor as part of the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Enterprise Infrastructure Services contract. This multi-year effort will allow DOI to reduce costs and modernize technology.
- Deployed the Bison Support System (BSS) to the BIA and the BTFA. BSS is an enterprise-level IT service management system that improves support for IT user problems and technical incidents. This system increases customer satisfaction, improves cybersecurity, and provides enhanced analytics to DOI decision makers.
- The DOI Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) Program processed 204 Information Collection Requests with no PRA Violations, which indicates a healthy PRA program. The OMB recommended that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) work with the DOI team to learn their best practice and answer questions.
- Completed 52 awards against the Section 508 Support Services Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for a total cost of $114,837, which improved Section 508 compliance of information and communication technology developed, procured, maintained, or used by Bureaus and Offices.
- Scanned 142,514 public-facing web pages in FY 2024 with a website accessibility conformance of 94 percent, which improved from 91 percent conformance in FY 2023. This demonstrates that Bureaus and Offices are improving the accessibility of content posted on their public-facing websites.
- The OCIO hosted its fifth annual DOI Digital Week virtually from May 20–23, 2024, which brought together the DOI community for an immersive, interactive digital experience. This year, we had 16 engaging sessions that covered a range of topics, including Section 508, the impact artificial intelligence could have on our work, and technologies like Adobe Campaign and Zero Trust. The sessions had wide participation within DOI with 80–300 individuals taking part in one or more sessions. The event improved attendees' understanding of accessibility and emerging technologies, which is essential for developing the agency's workforce.
- Dispositioned (deleted) 150 million emails from the email

Enterprise Records and Document Management System (eERDMS) archive. This created a reduction of storage in the eERDMS on average of 1 terabyte (1TB) per month, which is projected to significantly improve in FY 2025, as Bureaus and Offices see the benefit of their time and effort spent classifying and dispositioning email content.

- Discontinued Journaling of all DOI email to eERDMS, which created an immediate cost reduction of $11,000 per month and $132,000 annually. Journaling to eERDMS is now limited to only the permanent High-Level Official email, which also stops increases in eERDMS storage costs for Bureaus and Offices.
- Completed all end-of-year closeout actions for E-Gov initiatives and closely coordinated cleanup actions with budget and finance personnel to ensure all final obligations and payments of more than $5.2 million were executed prior to the year-end budget closeout. Ensured all overage funds were identified and coordinated closely with budget and finance to complete hand back actions for unused funds.
- Successfully executed the quarterly Integrated Data Collections (IDCs), which provided data and information to OMB, yielded critical insights into the impact on the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) scorecard, and influenced strategic recommendations for IDC prioritization, thus moving the FITARA scorecard from a B to an A in one year.
- Provided cloud acquisition planning support, communications outreach, and enterprise security to hundreds of DOI personnel representing a variety of mission and technical backgrounds, facilitating more than 200 Bureau and Office meetings for more than 100 different cloud services and applications.
- Provided enterprise-level cloud acquisition and migration support, which served to increase DOI's cloud adoption rate and promoted cloud adoption consistency across Bureaus and Offices. As a result, $9 million in cloud IT systems was added to the enterprise environment. The OCIO is now governing cloud IT investments valued at over $220 million annually.
- Coordinated DOI IT Sustainability goals under Executive Order (EO) 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability. Established an IT sustainability working group to support DOI's IT sustainability goals by increasing energy efficiency and using renewable energy to operate DOI facilities, including data centers.
- Maintained and expanded the DOI IT Storefront, which utilizes a Departmentwide catalog on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement (SEWP). This simplified the procurement process and reduced the overall cost of computer devices. In addition, the Storefront catalog standardized device configurations to improve IT support processes and reduce cyber risk. In FY 2024, the DOI IT Storefront provided $4 million in cost avoidance, which represents an average savings of 10 percent versus the previous process that required bidding within NASA SEWP.
- The OCIO awarded 305 new requirements in FY 2024 and 202 (66 percent) of those awards went to small businesses.

ATTRACT, HIRE, PROMOTE, RETAIN, AND PROVIDE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES TO AN IMT WORKFORCE THAT IS DIVERSE, DYNAMIC, AND ENGAGED

- Initiated and made significant progress in reviewing the OCIO workforce and budget to document alignment of positions and resources within the OCIO in support of the IMT Strategic Plan's goals, objectives, and priority projects, to increase efficiency and effectiveness.
- Advised and strengthened the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA) Council's generation and use of evidence for more informed decision-making.
- Hired two CyberCorps® Scholarship for Service Program interns and attended a hiring fair at an historically black college and university (HBCU) to expand hiring opportunities in the OCIO.
- Promoted DEIA in DOI's IT community through its leadership of the DOI Women in Information Management and Technology group, coordination of the Information Resource Management Strategic Workforce Plan and membership in the Federal Cyber Workforce Working Group.

IMPROVE THE EXPERIENCE FOR THE CUSTOMERS

- Named DOI's first Chief Digital Experience Officer and formed a team to lead the creation of enterprise policies, practices, and strategies for Bureaus and Offices to better design and deliver Customer Experiences (CXs) and Digital Experiences (DXs) for the public.
- Launched the CX/DX Steering Committee, establishing enterprise governance to drive CX/DX initiatives across DOI, while providing a forum for cross-Bureau/Office collaboration and alignment on key service design and digital modernization activities.
- Ensured DOI's public-facing websites utilized the Digital Analytics Program (DAP) to measure and optimize user experience on websites, increasing adoption by two-thirds by adding DAP to 80 websites. These web metrics help drive our ability to deliver more user-friendly websites and digital services for the public.

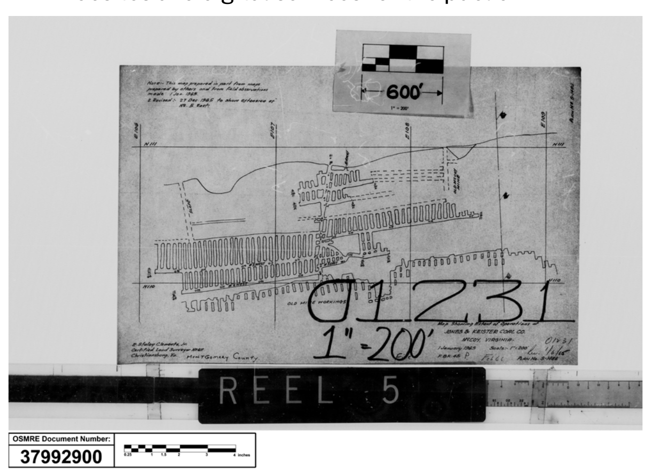


Photo by OSMRE

THE NATIONAL MINE MAP REPOSITORY (NMMR)-SCANNED MAP OF THE JONES-KEISTER COAL MINE
OSMRE maintains an archive of all closed and abandoned mine maps throughout the United States. The NMMR assists both private and public sectors in evaluation of map related data for economic valuation, risk assessment, industrial and commercial development, highway construction, and the preservation of public health, safety, and welfare.
https://www.osmre.gov/newsroom/stories/a-bright-spot-in-a-dark-history

- Positioned DOI as a leader in 21st Century IDEA (*Integrated Digital Experience Act*) implementation through the Government Accountability Office Report 106764 on Digital Experience. The DOI was one of seven federal agencies out of 24 CFO Act federal agencies that met all eight core requirements of 21st Century IDEA.

ENSURE THAT DOI'S INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT IS SECURE

- Improved the Department's cyber scorecard rating from 68 percent in FY 2022 to 89 percent at the end of FY 2024 Quarter (Q)2.
- Exceeded the Department's goal of reaching 90 percent implementation for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), Data at Rest (DAR), and Data in Transit (DIT) in support of EO 14028: Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity. This was a top DOI priority throughout Fiscal Year 2024.
- To improve security controls, began implementing smart card requirements in FY 2024. This means that we no longer allow user IDs and passwords, as users must log in via their Personal Identity Verification (PIV) card.
- Established high-level strategic Zero Trust (ZT) goals and foundational capabilities to achieve an advanced state of maturity by the end of FY 2026. ZT is a security framework requiring all users, whether in or outside the organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and continuously validated before being granted or keeping access to applications and data. The OMB has established a ZT strategy that requires agencies to meet specific cybersecurity standards and objectives.
- In support of DOI's ZT initiatives, fully deployed a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) infrastructure and decommissioned our legacy Virtual Private Network (VPN) service, delivering the flexibility, increased security, and scalability required for a modern workforce. This allowed IT users to connect to widely distributed resources, such as multiple public clouds, Software as a Service applications and traditional data centers.
- Provided ZT training to 300 IT professionals across DOI to mature and enhance the knowledge and skills needed for implementation of DOI's ZT architecture strategy.
- Released the IMT Enterprise Risk Management policy to establish effective management of enterprise and IMT investment risks. This policy enhances the CIO's oversight and visibility into IMT risks, enabling evidence-based decision-making.

DOI DATA ANSWERS TOMORROW'S QUESTIONS TODAY

- The Chief Data Officer and the Data Governance Board collaborated to improve data use for decision-making across DOI Bureaus and Offices.
- The Enterprise Data Inventory project identified over 35,000 datasets, exceeding OMB requirements, while the Data Identification and Semantic Categorization (DISC) project classified data elements in more than 20 application databases tied to major investment systems. These efforts ensured proper metadata documentation, assessed data sensitivity, and established consistent data categorization practices for improved visibility and comprehensive data use.
- Rolled out an internal DOI ChatGPT that runs inside the DOI security boundary and provides employees a safe and responsible artificial intelligence (AI) product that uses the OpenAI GPT mini model. The DOI ChatGPT provides employees with an AI tool that is responsible, trustworthy, and accessible to assist with Departmental adoption of AI.
- In adherence to EO 14110: Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence and OMB Memorandum M-24-10, *Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence*, developed and implemented an AI use case form and collection process to allow employees to share innovative ideas on how AI can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's work to steward the nation's resources and protect its cultural heritage. The AI use cases can now be tracked and updated throughout each stage of the development lifecycle, enabling adherence to OMB's mandatory review of agency AI use case inventories.
- In adherence to EO 14110 and OMB Memorandum M-24-10 established an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Compliance Plan and AI Strategy, both of which were published to the Department's public-facing website.
- In adherence to EO 14110 and OMB Memorandum M-24-10, established an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Governance Board to carry out the Department's regulatory responsibilities related to AI.

Future Planned Activities

OPTIMIZE OUR IMT OPERATIONS TO BE RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE, INNOVATIVE, AND ADAPTABLE

- Strengthen IT governance to ensure scope and decision space are appropriate, well understood, and empowers oversight and transparency. Evaluate the existing framework and build upon, adhere to, enhance, or change the governance process.
- Establish a multi-level framework with all levels empowered to carry out the business of IMT governance with clear lines of accountability and decision-making authority at each level of the framework.
- Develop a process to incorporate future capabilities (e.g., Zero Trust Architecture) that enables continuous maturation of workforce capabilities, technologies, and processes.
- Deploy the BSS to the remainder of DOI. The BSS is an enterprise-level, IT service management system to improve user support for IT user problems and technical incidents. This system will increase customer satisfaction, improve cybersecurity, and provide enhanced analytics to DOI decision makers. Future savings opportunities include reducing the number of servers and Information Systems Security Officers through the consolidation of systems.
- Implement a dynamic, real-time version of the Enterprise Technical Roadmap that ties together Records of Decision from the IMT community with our broad direction and modernization initiatives.
- Establish yearly IT sustainability goals and plans to support overall sustainability goals in EO 14057: Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through

Federal Sustainability by developing plans to increase energy and water efficiency and the use of renewable energy and water in data centers.

- Establish enterprise program views to track and govern all major IT initiatives, manage resources, and track interdependencies between projects and programs. This is part of DOI's hosting strategy implementation initiative.
- Drive the modernization of legacy technology, ensuring DOI's leadership is aware of risks and budgetary resource requirements.
- Lead efforts to implement the Technology Business Management framework. Expected benefits include improved standardization of business and mission services supported by the IT portfolio, improved cost transparency, and improved decision-making ability for the OCIO.
- Ensure that DOI electronically manages records, to the fullest extent possible, for eventual transfer and accessioning by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Per OMB Memorandum 23-07 *Update to Transition to Electronic Records*, by June 30, 2024, federal agencies must manage all permanent and temporary records in an electronic format or store temporary records in commercial records storage facilities.
- Implement improved governance of cloud purchases through rigorous technical and executive review and policy to reduce the number of duplicative IT systems and applications.
- Continue to provide outreach and communications to educate Bureaus and Offices on best practices and lessons learned to accelerate cloud adoption and data center closures.

ATTRACT, HIRE, PROMOTE, RETAIN, AND PROVIDE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES TO AN IMT WORKFORCE THAT IS DIVERSE, DYNAMIC, AND ENGAGED

- Review DOI's barrier analysis and develop mitigation strategies to improve IMT hiring practices and processes that are measured by applicant pool and candidate selection demographic data measured for lifecycle of applicant to hired employee.
- Utilize existing DOI Bureau and Office workforce best practices to address OCIO's workforce planning, with a specific focus on the 2210 Occupational Series.
- Utilize DOI requirement to certify position descriptions (PDs) and create standard PDs for the 2210 Occupational Series across the Department.
- Identify gaps in recruiting, retaining, reskilling, and rewarding employees to prioritize IMT workforce development and retention.
- Increase growth and development opportunities through IMT coaching, mentoring, and networking events, thereby allowing IMT employees to fully contribute to achieving DOI's missions from onboarding, through career growth to separation.
- Ensure professional growth and advancement are fair, equitable, and accessible to all employees at all career levels and are fostered by an inclusive and safe workplace culture as measured by updated DOI policies.
- Leverage a rigorous workforce planning process that delivers the competencies for today and tomorrow and updates the IMT workforce plan, ensuring the inclusion of diversity strategies and plans to meet the IMT strategic priorities.

IMPROVE THE EXPERIENCE FOR THE CUSTOMERS

- Implement common approaches to developing and implementing CX/DX knowledge and awareness for key IT personnel through a training plan and methods that will be utilized to improve processes and/or technologies, thus providing better CX/DX and improve ease of use, access, and security for customers.
- Draft enterprise-wide service design standards for digital and non-digital CX/DX design and delivery, with customer research and user testing as the initial deliverables.
- Gather feedback from the Interior CX/DX Steering Committee on top impediments and roadblocks to delivery, which will inform future objective strategies.
- Coordinate with Interior's four High Impact Service Providers to finalize their service improvement action plans.
- Make progress in meeting the digital delivery requirements of the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act, and EO 14058: Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government to improve customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States.
- Increase the visibility and use of the blanket purchase agreement to provide DOI Bureaus and Offices with Section 508 support services to improve DOI's Section 508 practices and compliance. This will ensure information and communication technology purchased, built, maintained or used by DOI is accessible to employees and members of the public with disabilities.

ENSURE THAT DOI'S INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT IS SECURE

- Continue to develop, adopt, and continuously refine DOI's Zero Trust Architecture Framework by Achieving a maturity level of "Advanced," based on the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) ZT Maturity Model.
- Continue to mature DOI enterprise security and operations capabilities that implement a centralized operational model and provide a Departmental-level view of operations, governance, risk, and compliance.
- Fully adopt MFA and encryption for data at rest and data in transit.
- Transition Windows workstations to the Department's Entra ID Platform by September 30, 2025. Microsoft Entra ID is a cloud-based identity and access management service that our employees can use to access external resources. Entra ID also helps employees access internal resources, such as applications hosted either in our data centers or in the cloud.

- Implement a cyber supply chain risk management program to identify, assess, and mitigate the risks associated with the global and distributed nature of information and communications technology products and service supply chains.
- Continue maturing DOI's enterprise security tooling to support the OCIO and DOI's strategic goals to provide secure access to tools, applications, data and technology.
- Lead efforts to de-duplicate cyber security tools, providing a high level of cybersecurity at a lower cost. Ensure integration of the DOI technology stack with planned ZT architecture.

ENSURE THAT DOI'S INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENVIRONMENT IS SECURE

- Expand the inventory, metadata documentation, and DISC categorization of data in DOI systems.
- Ensure that DOI employees can easily find priority DOI data assets to help inform their decisions, and that DOI employees have data and AI literacy, in addition to evidence-based decision-making skills, appropriate for their roles and responsibilities.
- Lower barriers to effectively use DOI data assets to inform environmental permitting decisions.
- Educate Bureaus and Offices about the ethical use of artificial intelligence to accomplish DOI strategic objectives.

Financial Management Systems Improvement Strategy

The DOI's goal is to continue improvements in financial transaction processing, analysis, and reporting to enhance financial management through an effective partnership of program, information system, financial, acquisition, budget and financial assistance. The integrated nature of business processes working in conjunction with the financial system strengthens internal controls and transparency. The DOI views the adoption of a single, integrated financial system as encompassing four interrelated elements that drive business process, improvements, and financial integrity. These elements are: (1) the improvement of internal controls; (2) the elimination of redundant data entry; (3) enabling end-to-end transaction processing; and (4) the standardization of data for improved information quality. The DOI consolidated these integrated business processes through the implementation of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) which has been used by DOI since 2013. The DOI relies upon the integration of financial and business management information in FBMS to support program and financial managers and continuously collaborate across DOI to improve these business processes.

Financial Systems Modernization

The FBMS is an operational, integrated suite of software applications that enables DOI to manage a variety of business functions to include core financials, budget execution, acquisition, personal property, fleet management, real property, travel financial data, aspects of financial assistance, and enterprise management information and reporting.

The FBMS enables DOI to meet the following business management goals:

- Modernized business operations,
- Standardized and integrated processes,
- Improved security and internal controls,
- Improved cost information,
- Improved tracking and auditing capabilities,
- Reduced double entry of data in multiple systems and manual paper processing,
- Improved DOI-wide and Bureau-specific reporting capabilities,
- Increased data consistency, integrity, and transparency, and
- Retirement of aged, stove-piped, unsupported, and costly legacy systems.

FY 2024 Accomplishments

The Business Integration Office (BIO) provides continual improvements, operations and maintenance support to FBMS and its users. The FBMS has an average of approximately 14,500 users with over 4,100 of them using FBMS on an average business day. The BIO manages FBMS hosting through a cloud managed service provider and partners with OCIO to provide help desk support. In FY 2024, the BIO implemented several system improvements to include:

- Continued a multi-phase effort to migrate to the next generation of technology; in-memory computing. This phase of improvements provides improved performance for business processes and transactional data. It also provides for improved report presentation for data analysis and simplified and accelerated reporting. In FY 2024, the BIO completed a major milestone of the S/4HANA implementation by successfully completing the realization phase of the project and beginning cutover and conversation activities for early FY 2025 go-live. The effort to deploy S/4HANA has been a collaborative effort across DOI; the BIO conducted hundreds of workshops with the Bureaus and policy Offices to confirm requirements for the migration. In FY 2024, the BIO completed configuration, development, unit testing, integration testing, user acceptance testing (UAT), and mock data conversion for the S/4HANA instance. The BIO remains on track for the planned target of a successful go-live on S/4HANA in October 2024.
- Implemented system-wide upgrades to strengthen the cybersecurity posture, reduce risk, and improve the audit stance of FBMS. In FY 2024, the BIO expanded its security toolset to include data masking and data loss prevention capabilities and continued deployment of a suite of security tools that provide improved security and controls in the following areas: patch and vulnerability management; continuous monitoring of FBMS for evidence of exploitation; monitoring of IT controls including continued integration with the DOI Security Information and Event Management tool; and demonstrated compliance with security controls applicable to a FISMA moderate system. The BIO also continued implementation of a tool to scramble Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and continued a proof of concept for privileged access management.
- Improved cybersecurity through the implementation of Multi-factor Authentication (MFA) for all FBMS

systems. MFA is an authentication method that requires the user to provide two or more verification factors to gain access to a resource such as an application, online account, or a VPN. In FY 2024, the BIO, in collaboration with the OCIO, managed a phased effort to bring all of the components of FBMS in compliance with DOI's MFA requirements as well as Data in Transit (DIT), and Data at Rest (DAR) requirements.

- Continued participation in the strategic planning sessions for Interior's ZT Architecture mission to ensure alignment of the FBMS security strategy with DOI requirements for this critical cybersecurity initiative.
- Implemented the following Robotic Process Automation (or bots).
    - "OSDBOT" - The BIO RPA team helped the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) develop an automated solution to efficiently collect and disseminate DOI performance against statutory and small socio-economic business goals. This automation positioned OSDBU to rapidly respond and implement DOI equity initiatives such as the DOI-wide goal to increase performance with Indian Small Business Economic Enterprises (ISBEE). OSDBOT data and automation allowed OSDBU to develop a new analysis of ISBEE firms at DOI and to focus on deploying new performance and oversight tools to support the new DOI ISBEE goal. OSDBU was able to provide near real time performance data to Bureaus, Offices and departmental leadership at an accelerated timeframe thanks to the 'OSDBOT.'
    - Contract Closeout Backlog Clean-Up - Bob The Closer automates contract close-out actions by capturing, analyzing, drafting modifications, and emailing Contracting Officers (CO) a list of expired contracts for potential closure. Bob also accomplishes human-initiated contract close-outs with $0.00 remaining, without the CO having to enter PRISM. As of FY 2024, Bob has helped with over 91,000 zero-dollar simplified contract closeouts.
- Enhanced financial assistance management for all of DOI's Bureaus and Offices by supporting the operations and maintenance of GrantSolutions, a Government-wide shared service solution for grants management, including the development of improved reporting capabilities to assist with tracking.
- Continued implementation efforts for G-Invoicing. DOI provides on-going leadership across the federal government in support of the development and enhancement of Treasury's SAP G-Invoicing solution. DOI is the leader in the requirements gathering, development, defect resolution, testing, and enhancement of SAP's G-Invoicing framework. This year we spearheaded a number of critical development and testing activities to ensure the quality of the solution for its go-live October 2024.
- The BIO and DOI's Museum Office worked together to develop the DOI Museum Collections application, which is used to establish, update and keep track of all museum collections owned and maintained by DOI, as well as collections owned by DOI but where the physical custody of the collections is with another DOI or non-DOI entity. This app includes information for over 2,000 DOI owned museum collections and is required to be updated, at minimum, on a yearly basis. This app has been in use under pilot/testing status, but moved to a live application in July 2024.
- *Great American Outdoors Act* – The GAOA is historic legislation that provides funding to reduce DOI's deferred maintenance backlog and improve the condition of deteriorating assets. FBMS is the system of record for the Department's financial and property management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of GAOA funding. In FY 2024, the BIO collaborated with the GAOA Program Management Office to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet GAOA reporting requirements, including improvements to the GAOA Project Map such as additional project information and site photos.
- *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law* (BIL) – The BIL is historic legislation that provides a financial commitment to invest in our Nation's infrastructure and benefit America's public for the next generation. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild America's roads, bridges, and rails; expands access to clean drinking water; tackles the climate crisis; advances environmental justice; and invests in communities. FBMS and GrantSolutions are the systems of record for the Department's financial, property, and grant management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS and GrantSolutions, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of BIL funding. In FY 2024, the BIO supported Interior's stewardship of BIL funding through implementation of a new BIL budget tool that serves as a central source of information for BIL programs across DOI. This tool is the authoritative source for DOI's BIL budget execution and is used to inform internal and external stakeholders on program execution information.
- OMB Reporting Improvements – Enhanced existing reporting process for the Office of Grants Management (PGM) to facilitate timely and accurate reporting of BIL activities to the OMB.
- Deputy Assistant Secretary-Budget, Finance, Grants, and Acquisition (DAS-BFGA) IT Roadmap – In FY 2024, the BIO continued facilitation of business-driven DAS-BFGA IT Roadmaps. These roadmaps identify technology needed to support emerging business drivers and improve DOI operations by streamlining and standardizing business processes and implementing innovative technologies.

Future Planned Activities

Future plans include the optimization of the existing FBMS functional footprint and leveraging the investment to support modular development opportunities to increase management efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability.

The Department is also focusing on system improvements to address financial management concerns, customer service gaps, improve usability, and increase the security, speed, reliability, and flexibility of the FBMS infrastructure and meeting critical federal mandates. Key planned activities for FY 2025 and beyond include, expanded implementation of robotics process automations; continuation of meaningful security enhancements to strengthen cybersecurity and implement ZT; expansion of data analytics capabilities, end user training improvements leveraging the new Engagement Layer to streamline and automate standard processes; and implementation of G-Invoicing future requirements, ETSNext, and other system changes to aid compliance with mandatory Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) Standards Implementation for federal leases (SFFAS 54) and accounting and reporting of government land (SFFAS 59).

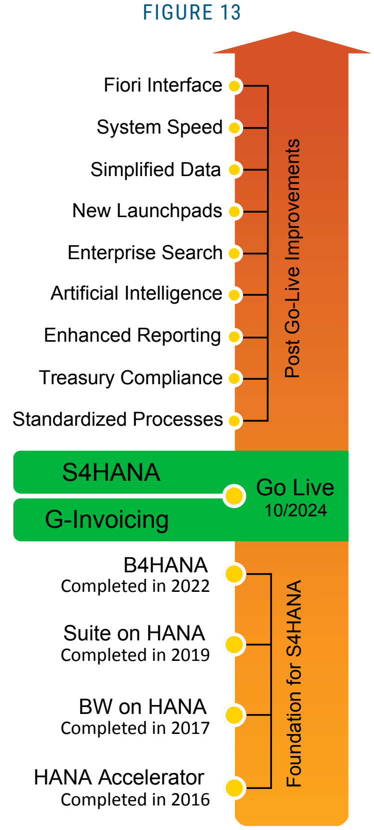
The BIO will also continue to lead the development of the DAS-BFGA IT Roadmap. This effort will identify and prioritize business driven IT initiatives across the entire DAS-BFGA functional area, leading to better plans for improvements for the next three to five years. The DAS-BFGA IT Roadmap is an annual, iterative process. These roadmaps create a plan to expand support for the kinds of benefits being realized from FBMS, such as common business and data standards; modern and unified platforms; transparent reporting using modern analytical tools; increased automated controls and information security; and support for Government-wide initiatives (e.g., G-Invoicing) across other areas of DOI's business operations.

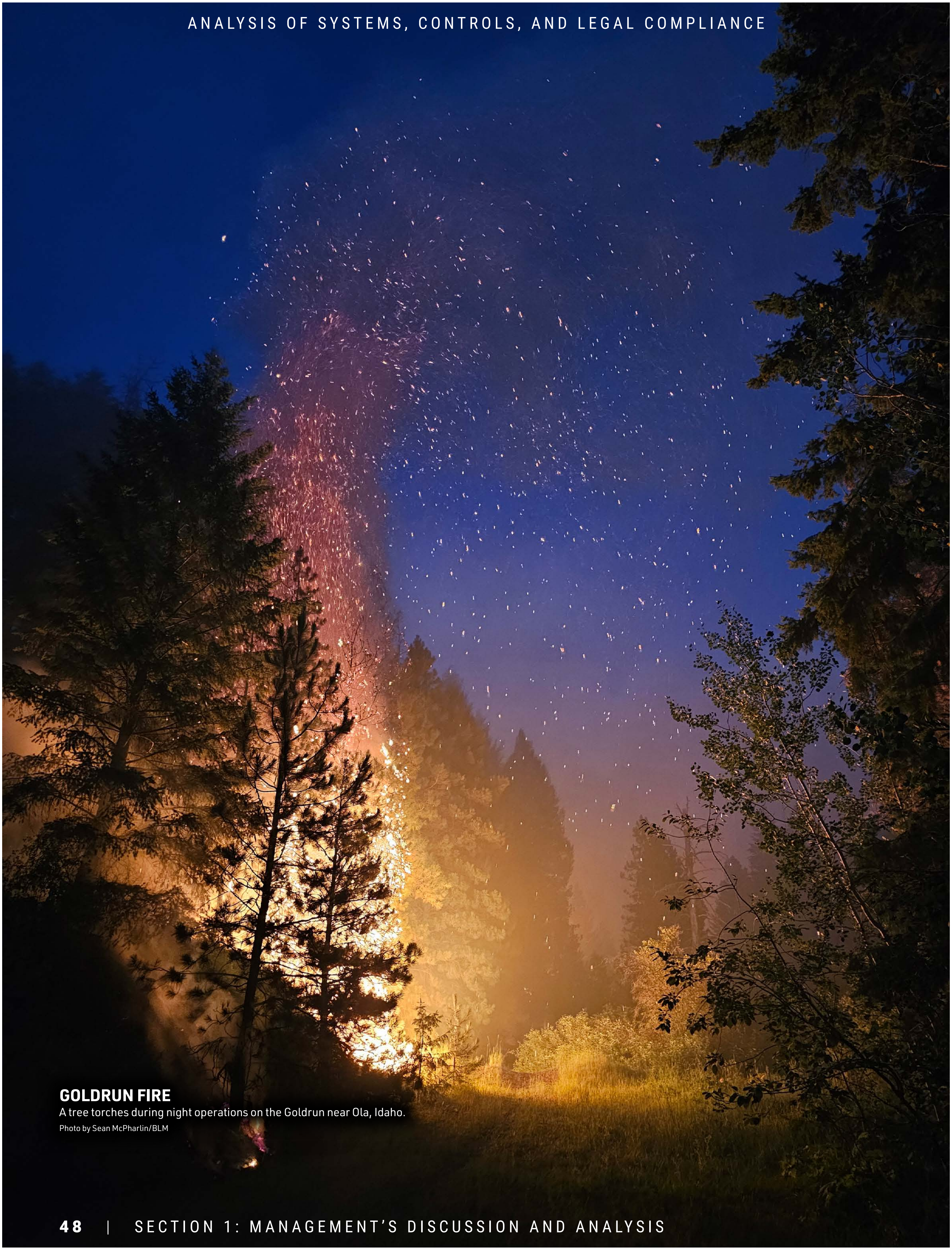
G-Invoicing is the long-term solution for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) to manage their intragovernmental (IGT) Buy/Sell transactions. G-Invoicing will help DOI and our trading partners: negotiate and accept General Terms and Conditions (GT&C) agreements, broker orders, exchange performance information, validate settlement requests through Intra-governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC), and resolve IGT elimination discrepancies. The DOI's implementation plan for G-Invoicing is phased. The implementation approach includes extensive system development efforts to enable FBMS, a SAP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) based system, to interface directly with Treasury's G-Invoicing solution to the greatest extent possible, thus minimizing the need for dual entry by our end-users and eliminating the potential for Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS) reconciliation differences between FBMS and G-Invoicing. After initial deployment in October 2024, the BIO will continue close collaboration with SAP on the design and testing of the subsequent phases of the deployed solution that contain the future phases of G-Invoicing including constructive order acceptance and the 7600EZ processes.

The BIO will continue to lead change in leveraging computing technology through the implementation of in-memory computing. The first phase, which went live in early FY 2017, added the SAP HANA™ Accelerator. The second phase, in FY 2018, moved the data warehouse to HANA™. This update improved system performance and provided timely access to system data to support analysis and visualization of DOI financial information. In FY 2019, DOI implemented Suite on HANA which increased speed across most transactions and enabled several ease-of-use improvements. The next phase was the migration of our data warehouse to B4HANA. This was accomplished in February 2022. This migration improved the openness of the FBMS data warehouse, enabled FBMS to host data from any source (not only FBMS sources) and increased the speed of the FBMS data warehouse. The final phase which includes SAP's S/4HANA implementation, will be a major change for FBMS and our users because it will incorporate changes to the look and feel of the system. These changes will include back-end table structure changes and position DOI to leverage functionality such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, and an improved user interface. S/4HANA will introduce real-time analytics, real-time operational key performance indicators and enterprise search, as well as overall system speed improvements. S/4HANA go-live is scheduled for October 2024.

Once live, DOI will move to support, upgrades and leverage the modernized platform to improve how Interior does business. FY 2025 plans also include upgrade of the user front-end and interface management functionality.

FIGURE 13





GOLDRUN FIRE
A tree torches during night operations on the Goldrun near Ola, Idaho.
Photo by Sean McPharlin/BLM

The DOI received, for the 28th consecutive year, an unmodified audit opinion on its financial statements. The statements were audited by the independent accounting firm KPMG LLP. Information provided on the financial statements and other disclosures provided in this report provide assurance to the public that the information is accurate, reliable, and useful for decision-making. The financial statements and financial data presented in this report have been prepared in conformity with GAAP and standards prescribed by FASAB.

Financial statement preparation supports DOI's goal of strong financial management and provides accurate and reliable information that is useful for assessing financial performance and allocating resources. The DOI management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial information presented in the financial statements. Integrity of the information is supported by DOI's internal control program.

Special Account Funds

The NPS has concession agreements which contain provisions that provide for the establishment of escrow type accounts to be used to develop, improve, and maintain visitor facilities. The concessioner periodically deposits a percentage of gross revenue in the account as provided in the concessioner agreement. These Special Account funds are maintained in separate interest-bearing bank accounts for the concessioners; they are not assets of the NPS and may not be used in NPS operations. Therefore, the balances, inflows, and outflows of these concessioner Special Accounts are not recognized in the financial information of the NPS or DOI. The concessioners reported that these Special Accounts balances totaled approximately $13.9 million (unaudited) and $11.1 million (unaudited), as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet provides a snapshot of DOI's financial position at a fixed point in time. The fiscal year-end Balance Sheet displays amounts of current and future economic benefits owned or available for use (assets), amounts owed (liabilities) and the residual amounts (net position) at the end of the fiscal year.

Analysis of Assets

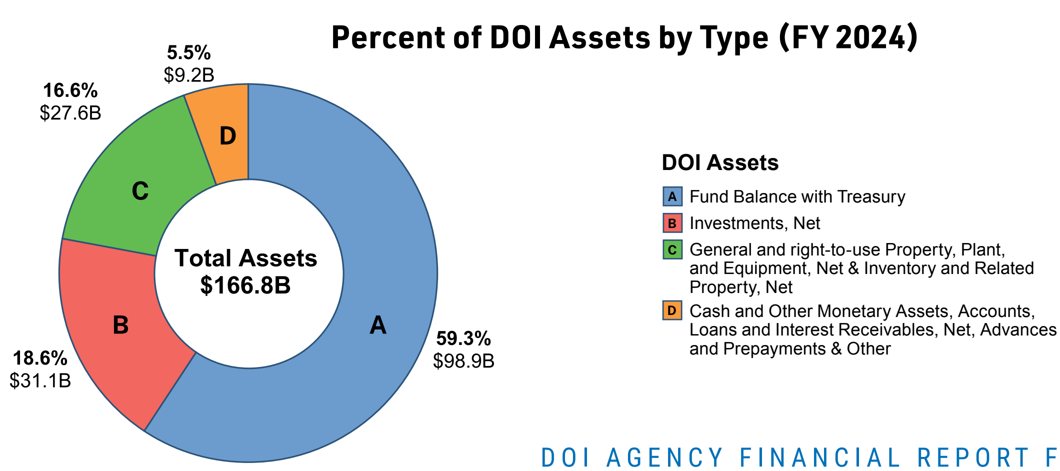
The DOI is authorized to use FBwT to pay liabilities resulting from operational activity and consists of funds received from direct appropriations, transfers, offsetting receipts, recoveries, and funds held in budget clearing accounts. General and right-to-use Property, Plant and Equipment (GRTU-PP&E) is primarily composed of land, right-to-use lease assets, structures, and facilities which are used for general operations, power, wildlife enhancement, and recreation.

The DOI real property portfolio contains more than 42,779 buildings and 91,565 structures, with a replacement value of $400 billion (unaudited), as well as nearly every type of asset found in a local community. Many of these assets have historic or cultural significance that not only support DOI's mission but are important to our Nation's heritage.

FIGURE 14

DOI Assets *(line items summarized) (dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 98,862,424	$ 94,800,140	$ 4,062,284	4.3%
Investments, Net	31,072,842	29,115,803	1,957,039	6.7%
General and right-to-use Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net & Inventory and Related Property, Net	27,606,617	25,762,993	1,843,624	7.2%
Cash and Other Monetary Assets, Accounts, Loans and Interest Receivables, Net, Advances and Prepayments & Other	9,213,253	9,426,063	(212,810)	(2.3%)
Assets	**$ 166,755,136**	**$ 159,104,999**	**$ 7,650,137**	**4.8%**

FIGURE 15



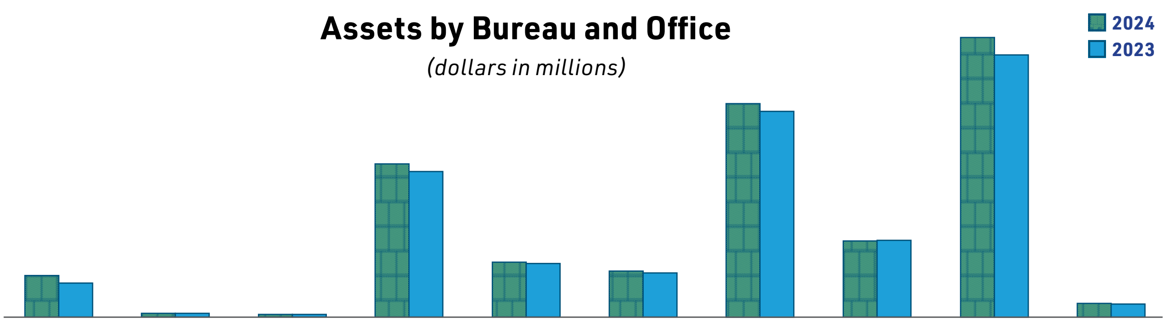
The DOI's reported values for GRTU-PP&E exclude stewardship PP&E in accordance with accounting standards. Stewardship PP&E benefits the Nation as a whole and is considered priceless.

It is not possible to assign an identifiable value to these assets. An in-depth discussion of Stewardship PP&E is presented in Section 2: Financial Information, Note 9.

The USBR enters into long-term repayment and water service contracts with non-federal entities that allow use of irrigation and municipal and industrial (M&I) water facilities in exchange for annual payments that are used to repay a portion of the federal investment. Unmatured repayment contracts are not recognized on the Balance Sheet as a receivable until the annual payment amount is earned. As of September 30, 2024, and 2023, amounts not yet earned under USBR's unmatured repayment contracts were $1.7 billion and $1.7 billion, respectively (unaudited).

Comparative assets by Bureau and Office are displayed in Figure 16. The sum of assets by Bureau is not equal to DOI consolidated total assets as intra-departmental eliminations are excluded from the chart presentation.

FIGURE 16



	BLM	BOEM	BSEE	DO[1]	FWS	IA[2]	NPS	OSMRE	USBR	USGS
FY 2024	$8,159	$660	$215	$30,312	$10,837	$9,055	$42,232	$15,025	$55,366	$2,514
FY 2023	$6,666	$672	$229	$28,800	$10,535	$8,654	$40,723	$15,135	$51,909	$2,483

[1]Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA) and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) are included in Departmental Offices (DO).
[2]Indian Affairs (IA) includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).

Analysis of Liabilities

Figures 17 and 18 display DOI liabilities by type for FY 2024 and FY 2023. The DOI's liabilities increased by $2.2 billion and 11.7 percent. This is mainly due to an increase in Advances and Deferred Revenue and Accrued Grant Liabilities.

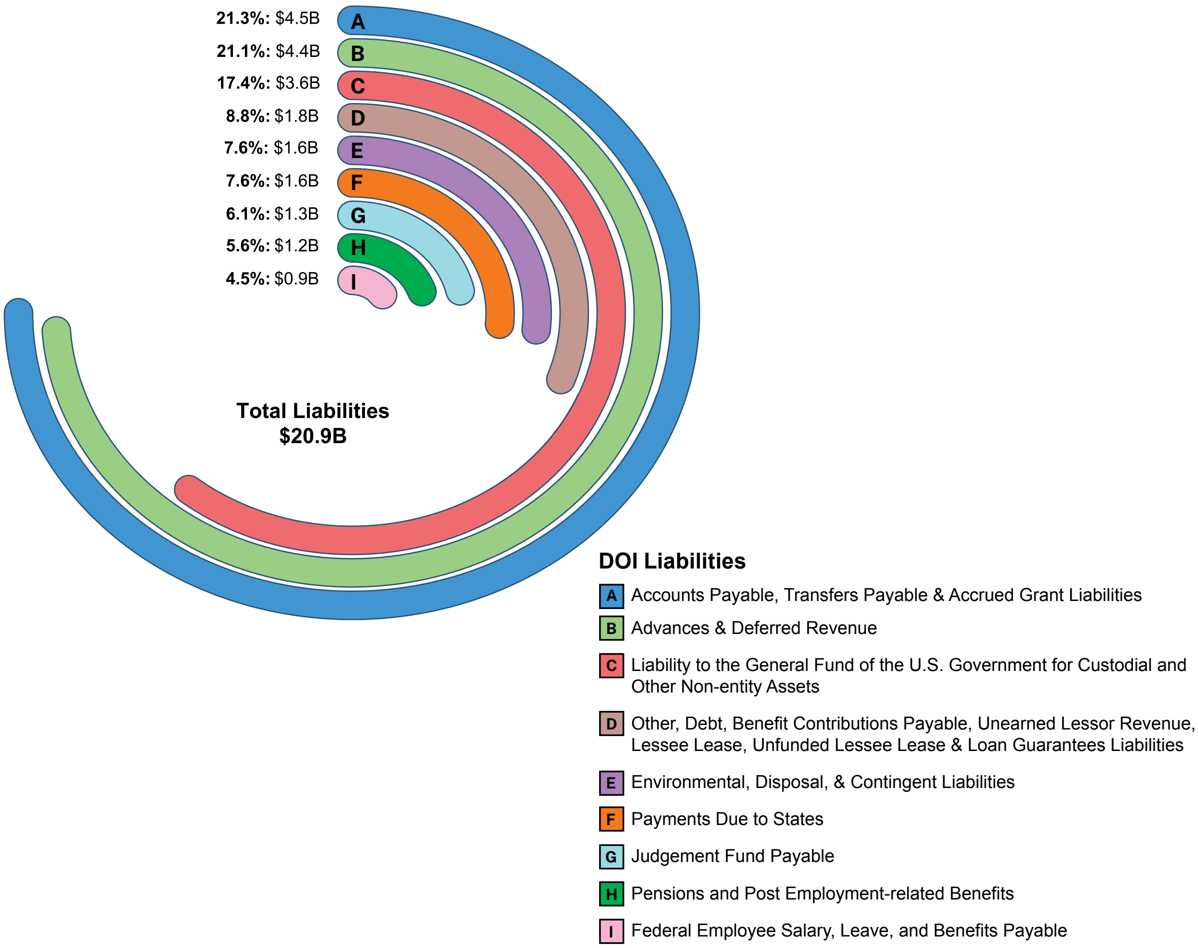
The change in Advances and Deferred Revenue is due to an increase in acquisitions services pass-through activity in the Interior Franchise Fund. The largest share of the increase in pass-through activity was on behalf of HHS. The change in Accrued Grant Liabilities is due to increased obligations for the Energy Community Revitalization Program.

FIGURE 17

DOI Liabilities *(line items summarized) (dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Accounts Payable, Transfers Payable & Accrued Grant Liabilities	$ 4,465,257	$ 3,792,020	$ 673,237	17.8%
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	935,864	856,287	79,577	9.3%
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable	1,177,634	1,181,954	(4,320)	(0.4%)
Environmental, Disposal, & Contingent Liabilities	1,600,086	1,438,373	161,713	11.2%
Payments Due to States	1,583,814	1,691,341	(107,527)	(6.4%)
Advances & Deferred Revenue	4,414,562	3,478,766	935,796	26.9%
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Custodial and Other Non-entity Assets	3,630,268	3,419,726	210,542	6.2%
Judgement Fund Payable	1,275,844	1,275,844	0	0.0%
Other, Debt, Benefit Contributions Payable, Unearned Lessor Revenue, Lessee Lease, Deposit Fund Liability & Loan Guarantees Liabilities	1,830,753	1,581,656	249,097	15.7%
Liabilities	**$ 20,914,082**	**$ 18,715,967**	**$ 2,198,115**	**11.7%**

FIGURE 18

Percent of DOI Liabilities by Type (FY 2024)

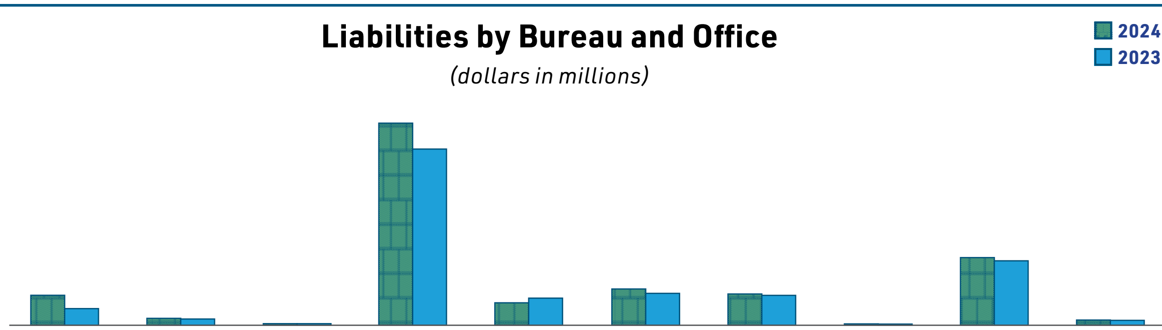


Comparative liabilities by Bureau and Office are displayed in Figure 19. The sum of Bureau and Office liabilities is not equal to DOI consolidated total liabilities as intradepartmental eliminations are excluded from the graph presented.

FIGURE 19

Liabilities by Bureau and Office

(dollars in millions)



	BLM	BOEM	BSEE	DO[1]	FWS	IA[2]	NPS	OSMRE	USBR	USGS
FY 2024	$2,109	$487	$48	$14,260	$1,589	$2,571	$2,208	$73	$4,777	$412
FY 2023	$1,188	$477	$36	$12,433	$1,912	$2,256	$2,117	$48	$4,560	$390

[1]Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA) and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) are included in Departmental Offices (DO).
[2]Indian Affairs (IA) includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).

Analysis of Net Costs

FIGURE 20

DOI Net Cost *(summarized by Bureau and Office) (dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Bureau of Land Management	$ 2,409,684	$ 1,645,420	$ 764,264	46.4%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	184,612	180,168	4,444	2.5%
Bureau of Reclamation	2,266,238	1,803,749	462,489	25.6%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	211,688	174,731	36,957	21.2%
Departmental Offices[1]	7,606,372	7,537,813	68,559	0.9%
Indian Affairs[2]	4,405,394	4,617,980	(212,586)	(4.6%)
National Park Service	4,607,932	3,780,056	827,876	21.9%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	1,975,032	1,506,749	468,283	31.1%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	3,707,202	3,996,699	(289,497)	(7.2%)
U.S. Geological Survey	1,638,411	1,554,285	84,126	5.4%
Eliminations[3]	(31,744)	(33,540)	1,796	(5.4%)
Net Costs - by Bureau and Office	**$ 28,980,821**	**$ 26,764,110**	**$ 2,216,711**	**8.3%**

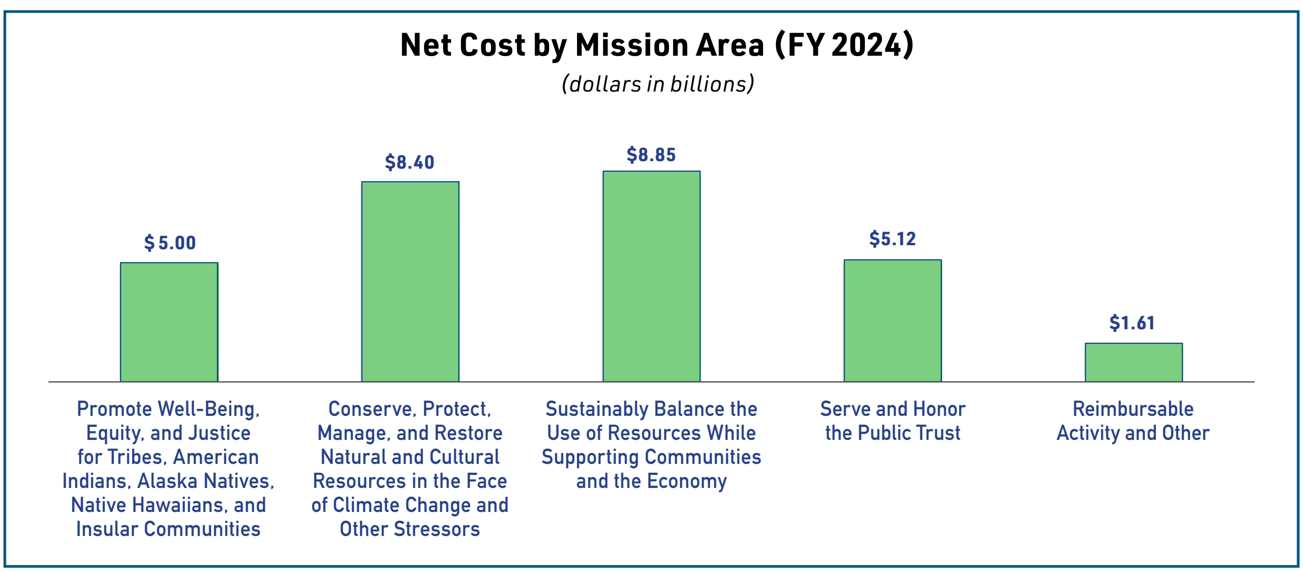
[1]Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA) and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) are included in Departmental Offices (DO).

[2]Indian Affairs (IA) includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).

[3]Eliminations represent intra-departmental transactions or balances resulting from business activities conducted between two different DOI entities included in our Agency Financial Report.

The DOI Net Cost of Operations is presented in Figure 20. The DOI's net costs increased $2.2 billion and 8.3 percent. This increase is due to revenues collected upon the sale and transfer of the Federal Helium System, and increase in acquisition services activity by the Interior Franchise Fund in FY 2024. The Net Costs exceeded these increases in revenue. In Figure 21, the Consolidated Statements of Net Cost includes DOI's four Mission Areas: Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities; Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors; Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy; and Serve and Honor the Public Trust. The Statements of Net Cost also includes Reimbursable Activity and Other, which predominately represents the intragovernmental acquisition of goods and services through the DOI Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund.

FIGURE 21



Analysis of Net Cost – DOI Workforce

The DOI workforce costs include $8.9 billion in payroll and benefit costs for employees executing DOI's mission and programs. The DOI employed 69,419 people in approximately 2,400 locations with offices across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and Freely Associated States. The total DOI employees count includes 57,071 full-time permanent staff and 12,348 part-time and seasonal staff as shown in Figures 22 and 23.

FIGURE 22

Work Schedule Information	Full Time Permanent	Other[1]	Total
BIA	3,643	103	3,746
BIE	540	2,553	3,093
BLM	9,802	1,132	10,934
BOEM	617	17	634
BSEE	864	12	876
BTFA	414	4	418
DO[2]	3,931	249	4,180
FWS	8,273	792	9,065
NPS	16,297	5,619	21,916
OSMRE	402	6	408
USBR	5,574	170	5,744
USGS	6,714	1,691	8,405
Total Employees by Bureau	**57,071**	**12,348**	**69,419**

[1] Other includes Part-Time and Seasonal Employees
[2] DO includes OIA

FIGURE 23

Total Payroll and Benefits		
BLM	$	1,396,734,220
BOEM		116,862,547
BSEE		155,337,657
DO[1]		848,854,276
FWS		1,267,457,275
IA[2]		793,166,242
NPS		2,269,844,400
OSMRE		66,703,368
USBR		831,766,548
USGS		1,146,476,808
TOTAL	**$**	**8,893,203,341**

[1] DO includes BTFA and OIA
[2] IA includes BIA and BIE

Analysis of Net Cost - Stewardship Investments

The DOI net cost includes expenses incurred that are expected to benefit the Nation over time. These expenses are qualitatively material and worthy of highlighting as they represent expenses charged to current operations.

Research and Development:

FIGURE 24

Investments in Research and Development *(dollars in thousands)*

Category	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Basic Research	$ 57,430	$ 161,256	$ (103,826)	(64.4%)
Applied Research	651,967	1,040,618	(388,651)	(37.3%)
Developmental Research	56,004	223,769	(167,765)	(75.0%)
Total	**$ 765,401**	**$ 1,425,643**	**$ (660,242)**	**(46.3%)**

Investment in Research and Development provides reliable, credible, objective, and unbiased scientific results to improve the basic understanding of natural resources and to inform land and resource management decisions across the Nation. These research and development activities encompass examinations of geological structures, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain. Earth science research and information are used to save lives and property, safeguard human health, enhance the economic vitality of the Nation and its people, assess resources, characterize environments, and predict the impact of contamination. This information aids in solving critical societal problems through research, investigation, and the application of state-of-the-art geographic and cartographic methods.

The DOI's research and development activities are presented in the following three major categories:

- **Basic Research**. A study to gain knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of specific phenomena or observable facts without specific applications and products in mind.
- **Applied Research**. A systemic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met.
- **Developmental Research.** The systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research for the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes and processes.

FIGURE 25

Investments in Human Capital *(dollars in thousands)*

Category	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Educational Programs	$ 1,228,391	$ 1,130,274	$ 98,117	8.7%

Human Capital:

Investment in Human Capital refers to education and training programs financed by the federal government for the benefit of the public; investment in human capital does not include education and training expenses for federal employees. The DOI plays a vital role in providing quality educational opportunities from early childhood throughout life, with consideration given to the mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and cultural aspects of the people served.

Education Programs

The BIE serves the school system for American Indian students, delivering educational services to students from their earliest years through college. The BIE supports 183 schools and 33 Tribal Colleges and Universities, supporting Tribes in educating their youth and delivering a culturally appropriate education. The BIE serves approximately 40,000 elementary and secondary students in 23 states and nearly 12,000 post-secondary students in 17 states.

The BIE operates two post-secondary schools, Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and provides technical assistance and grants administration for 29 tribally controlled colleges and universities and two Tribal technical colleges, the Navajo Technical University and United Tribes Technical College.

The BIE's Early Childhood and Family Development programs, referred to as Family and Child Education (FACE) programs, deliver education services that address the achievement gap for Indian children up to five years of age primarily located on rural reservations. These programs teach preschoolers, and their families the critical skills needed to begin school. Over 2,500 individuals receive FACE program services, in the child's home or at school centers.

The BIE incorporates Native language and culture programs in classrooms, supporting expanded preschool and Native Language Immersion Programs to improve American Indian student academic outcomes. The BIE prioritizes revitalization and maintenance of Native languages and the expanded use of language immersion programs in its schools. The BIE supports Tribal sovereignty over education by assisting Tribes in building capacity to coordinate and deliver educational services to their respective Tribal members.

Ninety-two percent of American Indian and Alaska Native students attend public schools. Under its Johnson O'Malley Program funding, BIE supports such students with the necessary resources designed to meet their unique and specialized educational needs. These funds can provide remedial instruction, counseling, parental involvement, language, and other culturally relevant programs to American Indian students from three years of age through the 12th grade.


Photo by BIE

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION LAUNCHES BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CALL LINE FOR STUDENTS AND STAFF
"BIE schools play a critical role in student's lives that extends beyond the classroom and into their communities and the Tribal nations that they are part of," said Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Bryan Newland. "The mental health and wellness services provided through this program will also extend beyond the classroom, creating healthier and more resilient communities." The BIE's Behavioral Health and Wellness Program provides students and staff with services tailored to meet the unique and diverse mental, cultural, spiritual, emotional and social needs of Indigenous communities served by BIE.
https://www.bie.edu/news-article/bureau-indian-education-launches-behavioral-health-call-line-students-and-staff

The BIE Office of Postsecondary Education funds multiple scholarship programs to improve educational opportunities and serve a larger population of qualified Native American students. The BIE post-secondary support includes a Scholarships and Adult Education program that promotes equity through educational grants to Tribal communities, which have been historically underserved and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

The BIE Science Post Graduate Scholarship Program Fund provides funding and awards specifically for post-secondary and post-graduate-level fellowships and training opportunities, and BIE Special Higher Education Scholarships are targeted to assist Tribes in developing their communities in economically disadvantaged rural areas as they require trained professionals to plan and implement Tribal development goals.

Non-Federal Physical Property

FIGURE 26

Investment in Non-Federal Physical Property (Unaudited)

(dollars in thousands)

Category	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Dams and Other Water Structures	$ 442,693	$ 454,675	$ (11,982)	(2.6%)
Land	40,346	63,317	(22,971)	(36.3%)
Roads and Bridges	1,130	2,182	(1,052)	(48.2%)
Schools and Public Buildings	80,023	77,031	2,992	3.9%
Ranges	3,123	1,448	1,675	115.7%
Not Classified	968	1,328	(360)	(27.1%)
Total	**$ 568,283**	**$ 599,981**	**$ (31,698)**	**(5.3%)**

The DOI provides a long-term benefit to the public by maintaining its commitment to investing in non-federal physical property. Non-federal physical property refers to expenses incurred by the federal government for the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property owned by state and local governments and Insular Areas, including major additions, alterations, and replacements; the purchase of major equipment; and the purchase or improvement of other physical assets.

The DOI's investment in non-federal physical property is multifaceted and includes a varied assortment of structures, facilities, and equipment. Investment in these assets results in improved tribal educational facilities; irrigation infrastructure and water quality improvement projects; species protection and habitat loss prevention programs; recreational activities; and wildlife management.

The Office of Facility Management and Construction provides funds for buildings with historic and architectural significance. The Utah Reclamation Mitigation & Conservation Commission invests in habitat improvements for fish and wildlife on non-federal properties to mitigate the impact of reclamation projects in Utah on wildlife resources beyond the boundaries of those projects.

Investments in non-federal physical property decreased overall by $31.7 million and 5.3 percent in FY 2024. The $23 million decrease in land investments is due to a decrease in land grant applications received from the States in FY 2024, compared to FY 2023. The $1.96 million decrease in investments in roads and bridges and the $360 thousand decrease in non-classified investments is due to the expiration of mandatory appropriations for Compact Impact authorized under the 2003 *Compacts of Free Association Act* at the end of FY 2023, with no renewal for FY 2024. A portion of this funding was designated for infrastructure or physical property. The decrease in investments in roads and bridges is offset by the increase in construction projects related to the Federal Highways Administration. The decrease is also offset by the $1.7 million increase in range investment, which is due to the increase in State grant applications for shooting ranges in FY 2024, compared to FY 2023.

Analysis of Net Position

The Net Position of DOI includes Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations. These two components are displayed on the Statements of Changes in Net Position to provide information regarding the nature of changes to the Net Position of DOI as a whole as shown in Figure 27. Cumulative Results of Operations is summarized by Bureau and Office in Figure 28.

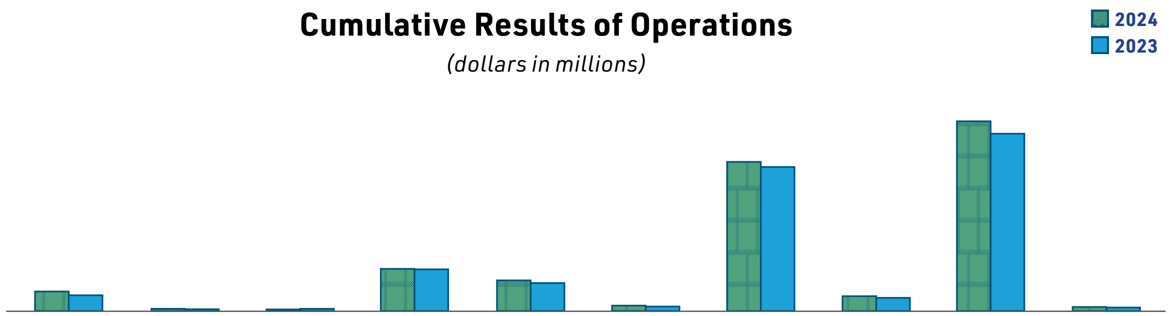
FIGURE 27

Net Position *(dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Unexpended Appropriations	$ 45,888,847	$ 46,221,559	$ (332,712)	(0.7%)
Cumulative Results of Operations	99,952,207	94,167,473	5,784,734	6.1%
Net Position	**$ 145,841,054**	**$ 140,389,032**	**$ 5,452,022**	**3.9%**

FIGURE 28

Cumulative Results of Operations

(dollars in millions)



	BLM	BOEM	BSEE	DO[1]	FWS	IA[2]	NPS	OSMRE	USBR	USGS
FY 2024	$4,268	$76	$101	$9,211	$6,711	$1,206	$32,594	$3,300	$41,513	$972
FY 2023	$3,516	$68	$121	$9,177	$6,158	$1,017	$31,485	$2,933	$38,768	$924

[1]Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA) and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) are included in Departmental Offices (DO).
[2]Indian Affairs (IA) includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE).

Analysis of Budgetary Resources

FIGURE 29

Key Budgetary Measures *(dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority	$ 49,635,088	$ 46,907,569	$ 2,727,519	5.8%
Appropriations (Discretionary and Mandatory)	33,155,324	35,060,224	(1,904,900)	(5.4%)
Borrowing & Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections	9,308,614	7,807,327	1,501,287	19.2%
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 92,099,026**	**$ 89,775,120**	**$ 2,323,906**	**2.6%**
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	44,241,549	41,235,318	3,006,231	7.3%
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	47,187,901	47,961,633	(773,732)	(1.6%)
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts and Expired Unobligated Balance, End of Year	669,576	578,169	91,407	15.8%
Status of Budgetary Resources	**$ 92,099,026**	**$ 89,775,120**	**$ 2,323,906**	**2.6%**

Figure 29 provides an overview of the status of budgetary resources. The DOI receives funding from general government funds administered by Treasury and appropriated for DOI's use by Congress. The DOI also receives a portion of DOI's resources from Special and Trust Funds, such as Conservation Funds (the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund), the Reclamation Fund, and the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund. These funds are administered in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the increase in DOI's total budgetary resources equaled $2.3 billion, a 2.6 percent increase from FY 2023.

According to the data presented in Figure 30, in FY 2024, unobligated balances from the prior year's budget authority totaled $49.6 billion, comprising $49.5 billion in budgetary accounts and $66.4 million in non-budgetary credit program financing accounts carried over from the previous year. This also includes $1.2 billion in recoveries of unpaid obligations and $106 million in other adjustments to unobligated authority. Compared to FY 2023, this represents an increase of $2.7 billion, or 5.8 percent. Appropriations of $33.2 billion saw a $1.9 billion decrease, or 5.4 percent, primarily due to reduced funding in FY 2024. Additionally, spending authority from offsetting collections and borrowing authority amounted to $9.3 billion, reflecting a $1.5 billion, or 19.2 percent, increase. These fluctuations are largely driven by regular program activities, including unfilled customer orders with advances and reimbursable services across various DOI program areas.

FIGURE 30

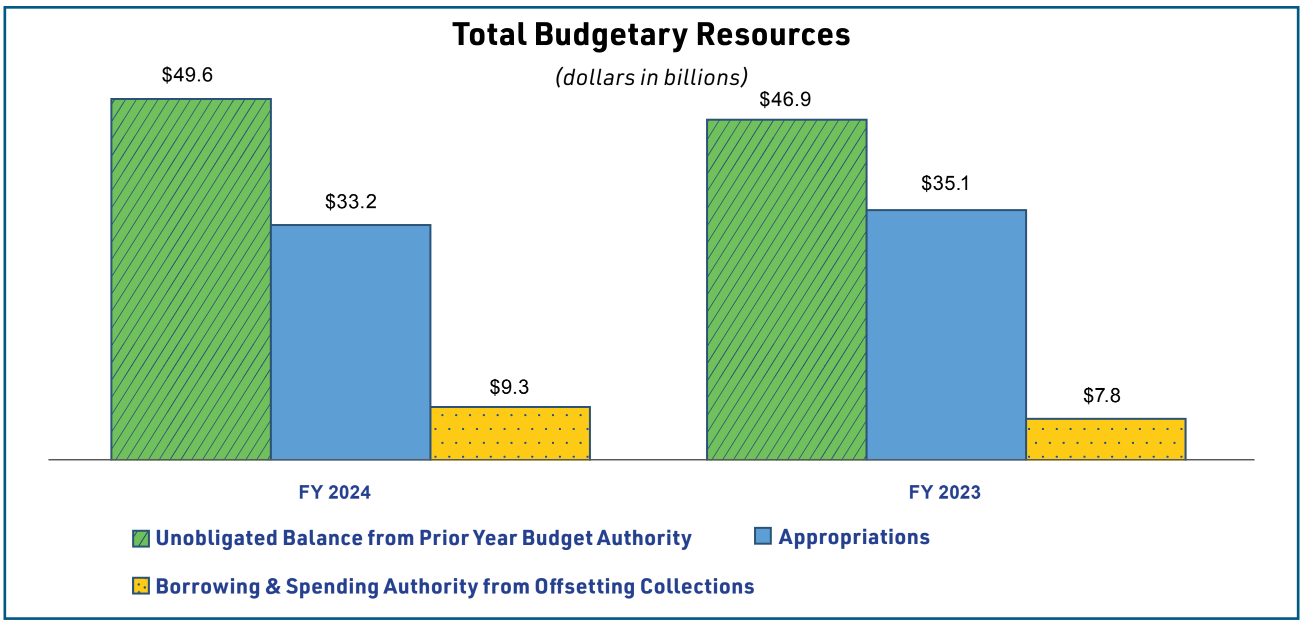
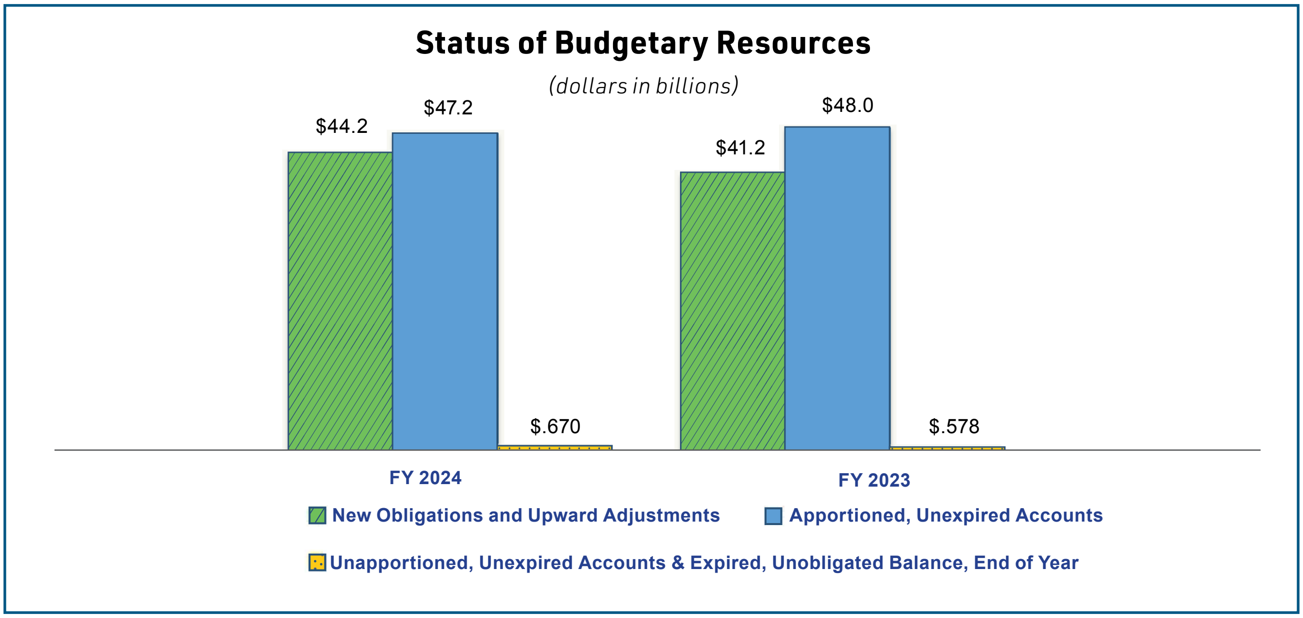


Figure 31 details the status of budgetary resources for FY 2024 and FY 2023. In FY 2024, new obligations and upward adjustments in FY 2024 amounted to $44.2 billion, with $44.2 billion in budgetary accounts and $21 million in non-budgetary credit program financing accounts. These increases were driven by new projects funded by the BIL, additional grant funding, and both delivered and undelivered orders, as well as paid and unpaid obligations across DOI program areas. This reflects a $3 billion, or 7.3 percent, increase compared to FY 2023.

Apportioned, unexpired balances for FY 2024 stood at $47.2 billion, consisting of $47.1 billion in budgetary accounts and $66.3 million in non-budgetary credit program financing accounts. This represents a $774 million, or 1.6 percent, decrease compared to FY 2023, driven in part by reduced funding in FY 2024, and the obligation and expenditure of funds across various DOI programs, including interest earned on GAOA investments.

At the end of FY 2024, the unapportioned, unexpired, and expired unobligated balances totaled $670 million, which includes $338 million in unapportioned, unexpired accounts, driven by higher investment earnings, additional funding, and rising interest rates, and $332 million in expired unobligated balances, which increased due to expired authority in various DOI programs. This marks a $91 million, or 15.8 percent, increase compared to FY 2023.

FIGURE 31



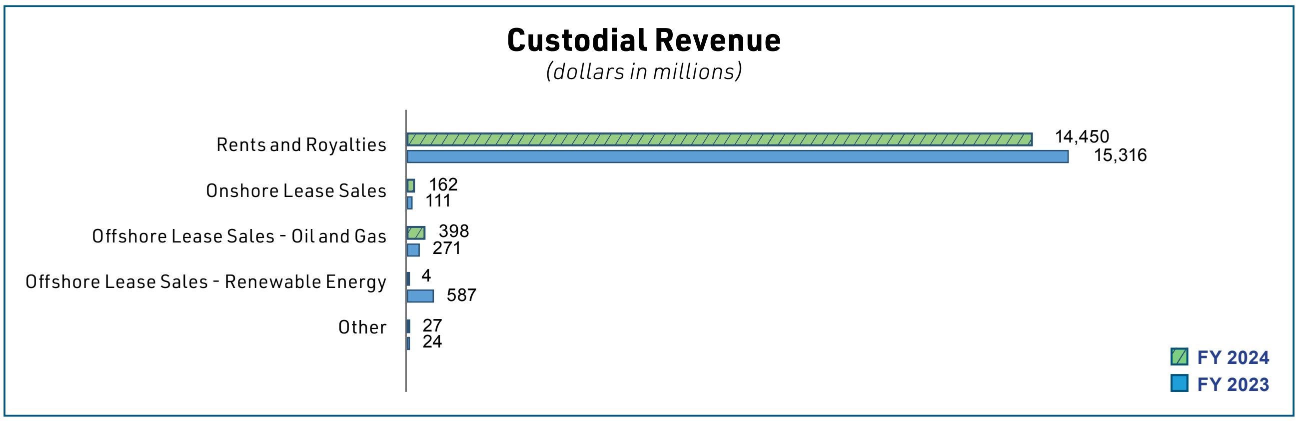
Analysis of Custodial Activity

FIGURE 32

Custodial Activity *(dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Change
Rents and Royalties	$ 14,449,672	$ 15,316,163	$ (866,491)	(5.7%)
Onshore Lease Sales	161,884	111,296	50,588	45.5%
Offshore Lease Sales - Oil & Gas	397,574	271,236	126,338	46.6%
Offshore Lease Sales - Renewable Energy	4,308	587,009	(582,701)	(99.3%)
Other	26,848	24,025	2,823	11.8%
Total Custodial Revenue	**$ 15,040,286**	**$ 16,309,729**	**$ (1,269,443)**	**(7.8%)**

Figures 32 and 33 display DOI custodial activity, that are collected by components within DOI on behalf of other entities. Custodial activity primarily includes revenues from royalties, rents, lease sales, and other receipts for federal oil, gas, renewable energy, and mineral leases. This activity is distributed to other DOI Bureaus, other federal entities, states, and others. This activity is considered to be revenue of the federal government as a whole and is therefore excluded from DOI's Statements of Net Cost. The $1.3 billion and 8 percent decrease in custodial revenue is attributable to decreased rents and royalties due to decrease in natural gas prices in FY 2024, and due to less offshore wind sales activity in FY 2024 as compared to FY 2023.

FIGURE 33



Limitations of Financial Statements

The principal financial statements are prepared to report the financial position, financial condition, and results of operations, consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S. Code (U.S.C.) § 3515(b). The statements are prepared from records of federal entities in accordance with Federal GAAP and the formats prescribed by OMB. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same records. Users of the statements are advised that the statements are for a component of the U.S. Government.

What's Ahead — A Forward Look

The Department conserves and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information about natural resources and natural hazards to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities and special commitments to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and affiliated island communities.

The Department is currently developing the FY 2026–2030 Strategic Plan which will build upon successes achieved through FY 2024, and reflect DOI's long-term mission priorities. This includes continuing the actions already taken to protect public lands, the environment and Americans' lives and futures, and to ensure all communities — including communities of color and urban, rural, and indigenous communities — benefit from a whole-of-government response.

The DOI will further:

- Strengthen our country's infrastructure and create good-paying union jobs;
- Accelerate responsible development of clean energy on public lands and waters;
- Strengthen the government-to-government relationship with Tribal Nations;
- Honor and strengthen commitments to tribal nations by increasing investments in self-determination and self-government programs to bolster tribal sovereignty;
- Work to restore and conserve at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030;
- Center equity and environmental justice;
- Strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships;
- Increase renewable energy production on public lands and waters to support a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035; and
- Advance science and transparency across the Department and better incorporate scientific information into evidence-driven programmatic decisions.

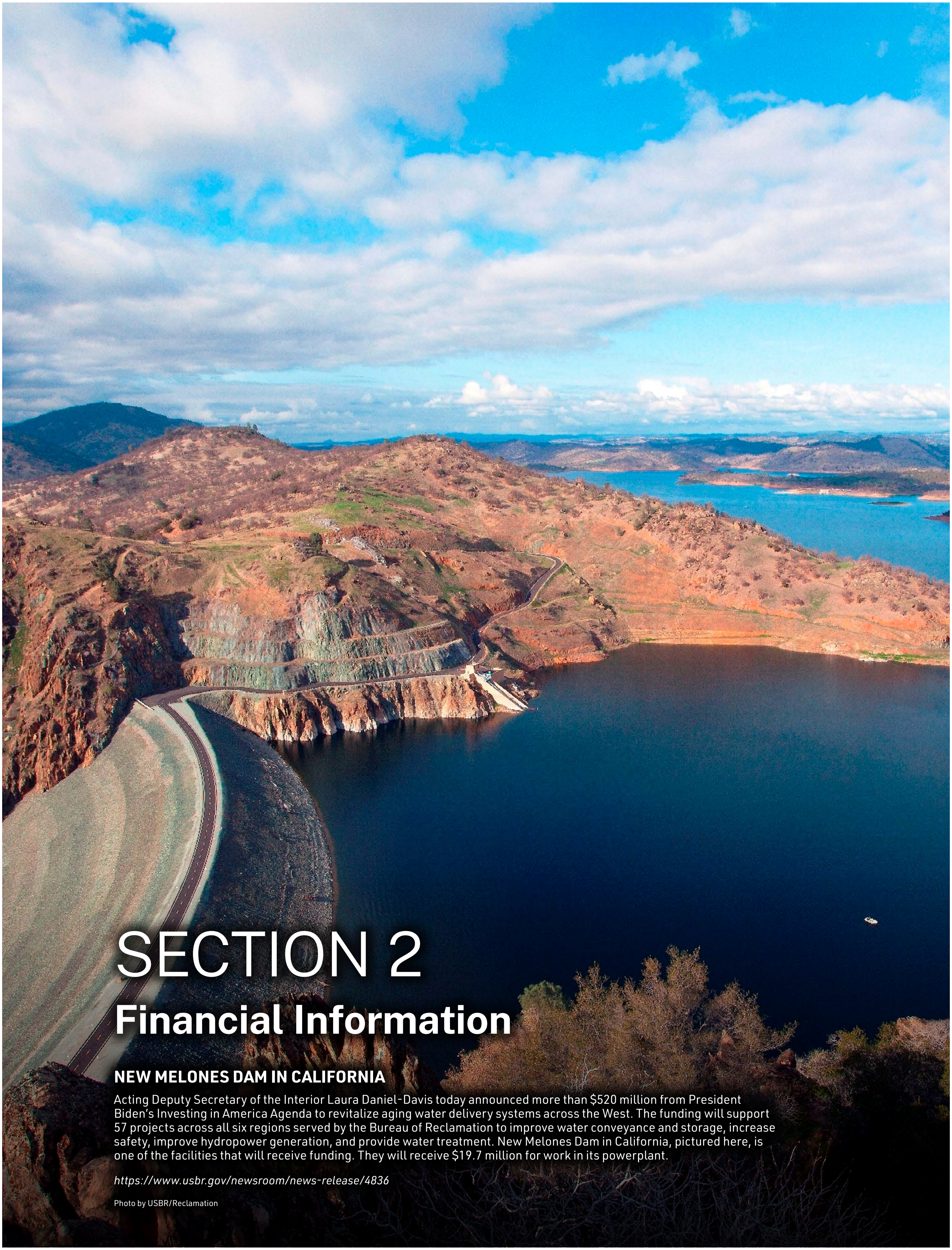
On January 27, 2021, the White House issued EO 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, which requires federal agencies to develop Climate Action Plans that describe their agency's climate vulnerabilities and to develop adaptive steps to take to address the impacts of climate change. On June 20, 2024, the Department joined more than *20 federal agencies* to release updated Climate Action Plans, which will guide our actions to prepare for and adapt to climate change in the coming years. The *Department's 2024–2027 Climate Adaptation Plan* provides guidance in two key ways: first, it includes a risk assessment, which uses historical data and future projections to measure Department exposure to the impacts of climate change; it also includes an implementation plan that describes how the Department will build on recent actions to address climate hazards in the years to come. The Plan builds on the Department's 2021 Climate Action Plan by quantifying, at a high level, exposure to climate hazards — including extreme heat, extreme precipitation, flooding, wildfire, and sea level rise — that can affect the Department's ability to meet its mission in the coming years.

As the Department plans for the next several years, it will build on this foundation to address the hazards presented by climate change. This plan outlines steps for the Department to take through 2027, organized under three overarching themes, that will strengthen its adaptive capacity and resilience:

- Understand and assess current and future impacts of climate change on Department assets, mission, operations, and services.
- Prioritize and scale adaptation and resilience efforts.
- Build capacity for adaptation within the Department's workforce and through partnerships.

The DOI is looking to America's future with a focus on adaptive management and increasing resilience to the changing climate; creating jobs and economic development; using science and evidence to inform decisions; strengthening tribal nations' self-determination; expanding inclusion of historically underrepresented communities; promoting environmental justice; delivering DOI's core services; and providing effective stewardship of America's national treasures.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
Pile burning at Grand Canyon National Park in the northern Arizona winter.
Photo by Jack Pennington/NPS



SECTION 2
Financial Information

NEW MELONES DAM IN CALIFORNIA

Acting Deputy Secretary of the Interior Laura Daniel-Davis today announced more than $520 million from President Biden's Investing in America Agenda to revitalize aging water delivery systems across the West. The funding will support 57 projects across all six regions served by the Bureau of Reclamation to improve water conveyance and storage, increase safety, improve hydropower generation, and provide water treatment. New Melones Dam in California, pictured here, is one of the facilities that will receive funding. They will receive $19.7 million for work in its powerplant.

https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/news-release/4836

Photo by USBR/Reclamation

JOAN M. MOONEY

TONYA R. JOHNSON-SIMMONS

We are honored to join Secretary Haaland in presenting the United States Department of the Interior Agency's Financial Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024. The Department's mission is to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, provide scientific and other information about those resources, and honor its trust responsibilities or commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities. Our unwavering commitment to this mission, demonstrated through our effective financial management and oversight of the resources entrusted to the Department, is a testament to our dedication to the American people and should provide you with a profound sense of reassurance about our work.

We are pleased to report DOI received its consecutive 28th unmodified audit opinion with **only two** findings reported for our financial statements for FY 2024, a ***first ever*** in the Department's history. This includes remediation of all targeted prior year-audit findings. These milestones are a testament to our financial reliability and the trustworthiness of our operations. The Department's financial position and results of operations underscores our commitment to financial stability and reliability. One material weakness (MW) was reported as a result of the FY 2024 financial statement audit, *Inadequate Review and Implementation of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards* (SFFAS 54 or "the standard"). In FY 2025, we will conduct a comprehensive risk assessment of our internal processes and controls to identify and implement the necessary changes for compliance.

The Department began FY 2024 with three material weaknesses related to controls over financial reporting, accounting policies and guidance, and assets constructed by other federal agencies. This past fiscal year, we implemented corrective actions to strengthen controls over financial reporting and enhanced our review and updates to accounting policies and guidance. We are proud to identify that the material weakness related to controls over financial reporting, and accounting policies and guidance were fully remediated. The Department also made significant progress in remediating the outstanding material weakness on assets constructed by other federal agencies to a significant deficiency. This progress is part of a multiple-year approach required to successfully standardize policies and procedures, implement adequate monitoring controls, and train relevant personnel. We are optimistic about our culture of continuous improvement and look forward to fully remediating the assets constructed by other federal agencies.

The Department also completed its 3rd annual consolidated entity-level assessment and continued to expand senior executive-level interviews as part of the assessment procedures. In addition, the Office of Financial Management developed a new fraud training course, '*Recognizing and Responding to Suspected Fraud,*' to support the Department's antifraud strategy and increase fraud awareness among all staff. This course is designed to equip all 'the Interior' staff with the knowledge and tools to identify and report suspected fraud, waste, or abuse. As we move forward, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer will continue to prioritize the modernization of its entity-level monitoring systems and governance structures to proactively identify critical risk(s) and support sound decision-making across the Department.

Our continued plan to evolve the audit follow-up program with a risk-based oversight approach resulted in the Department successfully addressing 163 Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit recommendations, achieving 100 percent of its targeted goal base. As of the FY 2024 audit end date, closures of GAO recommendations are at 66 percent, and OIG closures are at 69 percent. Over half of the recommendations addressed pertain to the GAO High-Risk Area, and OIG designated Management Challenges, encompassing critical aspects of the DOI's mission and goals related to sustainability and environmental justice of natural and cultural resources. Key focus areas included: Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources, Energy, Cybersecurity of the Nation, responsibility to Native Americans, Contract and Grant Oversight, Data Quality, Deferred Maintenance, Climate Change Risk, and Law Enforcement. Our proactive approach to risk management ensures the Department's financial integrity and security.

The Department continued its financial management accomplishments by implementing sound comprehensive Corrective Actions Plans (CAPs) to address findings from the financial statement audit, achieving a nearly 90 percent implementation rate of the FY 2023 audit recommendations. This included effectively implementing CAPS identified in the Department's FY 2023 FMFIA Assurance Statement. The Department strengthened its process controls over-preparing, compiling, and reviewing financial statements, addressing policy issues related to accounting for natural disaster events and assets constructed by other federal agencies. Consequently, resolving the FY 2023 findings on "Controls over Financial Reporting", and the "Review and Update of Accounting Policies and Guidance," respectively. The audit finding, "Assets Constructed by Other Federal Agencies" now a significant deficiency, is planned for closure in FY 2025. A significant portion of the financial risk exposure has been mitigated through suitable accounting measures during the first year of implementation, demonstrating effective management. Full implementation is anticipated by the targeted date, highlighting proactive oversight and improvement efforts.

In addition to these accomplishments:

- **We implemented an Antifraud Strategy** centered around three pillars: 1) communications, 2) management of fraud risk, and 3) prevention. In FY 2024, the Department launched a new training course for 'the Interior' staff, *Recognizing and Responding to Suspected Fraud*, to increase awareness and reinforce reporting requirements for when individuals suspect fraud, waste, or abuse.

- **We promoted DOI's compliance with the GAO Green Book** by completing the Department's 3rd annual entity-level assessment. This assessment, which included consolidation of principle-based results (i.e., each of the 17 GAO Green Book principles identified either 'met' or 'partially met'), an extensive review of supporting documentation, and facilitated senior executive interviews with specific questions based on the GAO Green Book principles, has significantly enhanced our internal control environment. As a result, the Office of Financial Management identified organizational strengths and improvement opportunities within the Department's internal control environment.

- **We developed the Department's 2nd Fraud Risk Profile**, as required by OMB Circular A-123. This covered payroll, beneficiary payments, grants, significant contracts, information technology, security safeguards, purchase, travel, and fleet cards. The information collected will continuously enhance fraud prevention and detective controls based on data-driven analyses from different reporting mechanisms.

- **We enhanced the Department's Payment Integrity Program** by implementing a risk-based approach, a benchmark analysis, collaborating across multiple federal agencies to compare risk assessment and methodologies, and performing data analytics of the Department's supplemental funds (*see Payment Integrity Risk Assessments section of AFR for additional details*). With the influx of supplemental funding to the Department in recent years, we modified our payment integrity risk assessment approach to include 'the Interior's' current federal financial environment. The new approach will enable the Department to analyze potential programs susceptible to improper payments comprehensively.

- **We earned an "A+" rating on our Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Small Business Procurement** for small business for FY 2023. The Department celebrates having received an "A" or "A+" on our small business scorecard for 15 consecutive years. We are committed to maximizing opportunities for small businesses whenever we purchase products and services. Small businesses provided over $3.5 billion in products and services to support 'the Interior's programs during FY 2023, representing over 60 percent of contract obligations. We exceeded all our prime goals for each socio-economic program. The Department's small business spending included more than 36 percent of Small Disadvantaged Businesses, surpassing our goal by almost 6 percent. We will continue to build on our strong track record and enhance our program to ensure continued opportunities for small and disadvantaged businesses.

- **We hosted our 4th Annual Financial Management Workshop**. The workshop was open to all DOI Personnel. This year, Treasury joined us for a special session on the Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS), as well as our very own Office of Chief Information Office, Office of Policy and Acquisition Management, Business Integration Office, Office of Small Business Disadvantage Utilization, and Interior Business Center all lead a session. Every year up to 2019, the Office of Financial Management hosted a financial management workshop away from the office for a week for our internal financial stakeholders within the Department. This was done to revisit some of our challenges and lessons learned from the financial statement audit, discuss solutions, brainstorm how we can better collaborate on financial issues, and develop corrective action plans to remediate Notices of Findings (NFRs) issued by the auditors. In 2021, due to COVID-19, we could not travel to host this critical training and were left with the daunting idea of being unable to collaborate. We immediately came up with the idea of taking the training virtually and opening it up to the entire Department using Office 365. This year's training theme, "Finding the Glitch in the Matrix," centered around transparency and addressing our challenges. Part of that glitch required the office of financial management to go through a reorganization structure to help our Bureaus and

Offices better. For the first time in the Department's history of the Financial Management Workshop, we hosted over 800 attendees and 20 workshops.

- **We launched the Bison Support Systems Remedy Ticket program** for Travel Policy inquiries, consistently ensuring prompt and efficient customer service by addressing over 130 tickets within 24 hours.
- **We enhanced sustainable practices and low carbon footprint** through the *Interior Business Center* (IBC) shrinking its footprint, shedding three large private market leases, and consolidating into a single LEED Gold federally owned asset, which will save the taxpayer nearly $6,000,000 a year and will provide a return on investment in under nine years. The Department also issued policies:
    - *Zero-Emission Vehicles* (ZEV) *Rental Car Use During Official Temporary Duty* (TDY) *Travel* provides guidance to our travel community on topics related to the rental of Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEVs). ZEVs are defined as vehicles that, when operating, produce zero tailpipe exhaust emissions from any criteria pollutant (or precursor pollutant) or greenhouse gas.
    - *Uber for Business Rideshare Program* (Temporary Duty Travel), a governmentwide Rideshare initiative launched by the General Service Administration with UBER/Lyft that assists travelers by allowing on-demand and concierge transportation for federal employees; transportation is available in the top 50 US travel markets. The program enables approximately 22k travel cardholders to book green vehicles in many markets when on official temporary duty travel. Since the program launched on September 17, 2024, it has achieved a remarkable 12 percent sign-up rate among DOI employees within the first month, reflecting strong interest among DOI employees.
    - *Assessed compliance and updated other* travel guidance to align with evolving regulations, safety standards, or operational needs, including the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) Relocation Allowance -Temporary Quarters Subsistence Expenses (TQSE), and Emergency Evacuation Payments.

By fostering these sustainable practices, the DOI further strengthens its commitment to the White House mandates and departmental goals aimed at reducing its carbon footprint. We look forward to seeing how these practices evolve and the long-term impact they will create.

- **We obligated approximately $10.3 billion for over 2,000+ projects nationwide** through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and IRA are once-in-a-generation investments for rebuilding America's roads, bridges, and rails, expanding access to clean drinking water, ensuring every American has access to high-speed internet, tackling the climate crisis, advancing environmental justice, and investing in communities that have too often been left behind. The Department received $30.6 billion in IIJA and $6.4 billion in IRA funding. As of the 4th quarter of 2024, we hired approximately 450 employees across Bureaus and Offices to assist in implementing new programming and continue engaging with our stakeholders and tribal community to understand where funding is needed most.
- **We kicked off Phase 3 of our S/4HANA financial system upgrade** on September 4, 2024, and began converting data to S/4HANA. We are happy to report that 'the Interior' went live on October 31, 2024, with our new financial system. SAP S/4HANA is an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software package covering our financial system's day-to-day processes and core capabilities. It will deliver processing and reporting improvements with built-in intelligent technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning, and advanced analytics. This will allow us to implement G-Invoicing, a Treasury and Office of Management and Budget mandate.

The AGA recognized the Department once again, receiving our twenty-second consecutive AGA Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting (CEAR) Award for our FY 2023 AFR and a Best-in-Class Award for the 'Comprehensive Message from the Secretary.' During the CEAR review, it was noted that the "Message from Office of the Chief Financial Officer" is 'comprehensive, acknowledges challenges, effectively highlights accomplishments across various crucial financial management issues, and is professionally written and highly understandable.'

Lastly, we are very proud of DOI's achievements over the past year. It speaks to our dedication as public servants and stewards of our Nation's natural and cultural resources and our commitment to improving the integrity of our financial reporting.

Joan M Mooney

JOAN M. MOONEY
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Policy, Management and Budget
November 15, 2024

Tonya Johnson-Simmons

TONYA R. JOHNSON-SIMMONS
Deputy Chief Financial Officer and
Director, Office of Financial Management
November 15, 2024

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OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 November 2024

Memorandum

To: Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior

From: Mark Lee Greenblatt
Inspector General

Subject: *Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2024 and 2023*
Report No. 2024-FIN-023

This memorandum transmits the KPMG LLP (KPMG) auditors' report of the U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI's) financial statements for fiscal years (FYs) 2024 and 2023. The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (Pub. L. No. 101-576), as amended, requires the DOI Inspector General, or an independent external auditor as determined by the Inspector General, to audit DOI's financial statements.

Under a contract issued by DOI and monitored by the Office of Inspector General, KPMG, an independent public accounting firm, audited DOI's financial statements for the fiscal years that ended September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, Office of Management and Budget audit guidance, and the Government Accountability Office's and Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's *Financial Audit Manual*.

In its audit of DOI's financial statements, KPMG reported:

- The financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
- One material weakness and one significant deficiency in internal controls over financial reporting:
    - *Material Weakness* - Inadequate review and implementation of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards No. 54, "Leases."
    - *Significant Deficiency* – Inadequate monitoring of general property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) assets.
- No instances in which DOI's financial management systems did not comply substantially with the requirements of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA).
- No reportable noncompliance with provisions of laws tested or other matters.

Office of Inspector General | Washington, DC

In connection with the contract, we reviewed KPMG's reports and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, opinions on DOI's financial statements or conclusions about the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. We also do not express conclusions about whether DOI's financial management systems substantially complied with the three FFMIA requirements or whether DOI complied with laws and other matters. KPMG is responsible for the attached auditors' report dated November 15, 2024, and the conclusions expressed therein. Our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

KPMG offers seven recommendations to address the identified findings. DOI submitted its response to KPMG on November 15, 2024. We will notify Congress about these findings, and we will report semiannually, as required by law, on actions you have taken to implement the recommendations and on recommendations that have not been implemented. We will also post a public version of this report on our website.

If you have any questions about this report, please call me or Nicki Miller, Acting Assistant Inspector General for Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations, at 202-208-5745.

Attachment

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

Secretary and Inspector General
US Department of the Interior:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of US Department of the Interior (Department), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of net cost and changes in net position, and combined statements of budgetary resources and custodial activity for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, and its net costs, changes in net position, budgetary resources, and custodial activity for the years then ended in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Our responsibilities under those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02 are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Department and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in fiscal year 2024, the Department adopted Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54, *Leases*, and related amendments. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matter - Interactive Data

Management has elected to reference to information on websites or other forms of interactive data outside the Agency Financial Report to provide additional information for the users of its consolidated financial statements. Such information is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements or supplementary information required by the FASAB. The information on these websites or the other interactive data has not been subjected to any of our auditing procedures, and accordingly we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards,* and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards,* and OMB Bulletin No. 24-02, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

US generally accepted accounting principles require that the information in the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information sections be presented to supplement the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic consolidated financial statements, is required by the FASAB who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic consolidated financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic consolidated financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Agency Financial Report. The other information comprises the Table of Contents, Introduction, Message from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Inspector General's Transmittal, Section 3: Other Information, Glossary of Acronyms, We Would Like to Hear from You, and Acknowledgments but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the consolidated financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, we considered the Department's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control. We did not test all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly defined by the *Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Exhibit I, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness and a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Exhibit I as item A to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Exhibit I as item B to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Department's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024 are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the consolidated financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 24-02.

We also performed tests of the Department's compliance with certain provisions referred to in Section 803(a) of the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996* (FFMIA). Providing an opinion on compliance with

KPMG

FFMIA was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the (1) Federal financial management systems requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the United States Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level.

Department's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Department's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Exhibit I. The Department's response, titled Management's Response to Independent Auditors' Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 (Assignment No. 2024-FIN-023), was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of the Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

The purpose of the communication described in the Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and the Report on Compliance and Other Matters sections is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control or compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C.
November 15, 2024

4

Exhibit I

Internal control is a dynamic process used by management to achieve its objectives and an effective internal control system helps an entity adapt to evolving demands and changing risks. As programs develop and entities strive to improve operational processes and implement new technology, management must identify the potential risks that would prevent them from achieving their objectives and continually evaluate their internal control system so that it is effective and updated when necessary. As such, management is expected to perform ongoing risk assessment and monitoring activities to ensure the controls are established, designed, and operating effectively to mitigate the identified risks.

As in prior years, during fiscal year (FY) 2024, the Department initiated the implementation of corrective action plans to address internal control weaknesses and strengthen their internal control. Although the Department made some progress in certain financial management and reporting areas, deficiencies were identified in the areas of leases and the monitoring of general property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) assets that highlight the need for improved financial management and reporting controls at the Department. Additional remediation efforts are scheduled to continue in FY 2025.

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

A. Inadequate Review and Implementation of SFFAS 54: *Leases*

In FY 2024, the Department adopted Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) 54: Leases, and related amendments, which revised the financial reporting standards for federal lease accounting. SFFAS 54, as amended, requires federal lessees to recognize a lease liability and a lease asset at the commencement of the lease term, unless it meets the scope exclusions or the definition/criteria of a non-intragovernmental short-term lease, contract, or agreement that transfers ownership, or intragovernmental lease. Additionally, Federal lessors are required to recognize a lease receivable and unearned revenue, unless it meets the scope exclusions or the definition/criteria of a non-intragovernmental short-term lease, contract, or agreement that transfers ownership, or intragovernmental lease.

In addition to its considerable portfolio of real property leases, the Department manages over 100,000 public land use contracts or agreements, including agreements for rights of way, energy development, and livestock grazing that required consideration for SFFAS 54 reporting requirements.

Conditions

The Department's controls were not designed, through documented policies and procedures, and implemented to respond to the risks of proper and timely implementation of and compliance with SFFAS 54, and related amendments. Specifically, we noted the following:

- The Department's controls over the review of contract and agreement groups potentially meeting the definition of a lease under SFFAS 54 were not sufficient to ensure completeness of the lease population, particularly in instances where the Department may be a lessor.
- The Department lacked controls to validate that the data, attributes, and assumptions (e.g., lease term and lease payments), used in estimating lease related account balances for right of way agreements in which the Department was the lessor, were appropriate and sufficiently supported.
- The Department's controls to validate disclosures required under SFFAS 54 were completely and accurately prepared were not sufficient.

Exhibit I

Criteria

- SFFAS 54 – *Leases*
- Government Accountability Office (GAO) *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book): Principle 4 – *Demonstrate Commitment to Competence*; Principle 9 – *Identify, Analyze, and Respond to Change*; Principle 10 – *Design Control Activities*; Principle 11 – *Design Control Activities for the Information System*; Principle 12 – *Implement Control Activities*; and Principle 16 – *Perform Monitoring Activities*
- OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*

Cause and Effect

The Department's risk assessment process was not sufficient to respond to the significant change that resulted from the newly effective accounting guidance (i.e., SFFAS 54 and related amendments). As a result, the Department did not establish an information technology solution, which was critical for maintaining ongoing compliance with SFFAS 54. In addition, the Department did not have sufficient personnel to execute and monitor the implementation of SFFAS 54 and related amendments.

While the Department was able to support and evidence material compliance with SFFAS 54 and related amendments, the conditions noted above, in conjunction with a lack of sufficient resources, accounting systems, and appropriate monitoring, increased the overall risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, particularly for lease related accounts and disclosures.

Recommendations:

We recommend the Department:

1. Design policies and procedures to perform and document a risk assessment of new or revised accounting standards.
2. Provide ongoing guidance and training to bureaus and offices to ensure compliance with the standards.
3. Perform a thorough risk assessment to identify changes needed to internal processes and controls, including establishment of an information technology solution, to ensure ongoing compliance with SFFAS 54.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

B. Inadequate Monitoring of General PP&E Assets

Condition

In the prior year, a deficiency was identified in the Department's monitoring of general PP&E assets constructed by external Federal agencies. During fiscal year 2024, the Department demonstrated progress in addressing the identified prior year deficiency; however, remediation efforts were not completed as long-term remediation efforts are continuing to be refined. Although controls were implemented, they were not operating effectively to ensure all transactions and events were completely recorded in the Department's financial records. Specifically, the Federal Lands Management Agencies within the Department did not receive all necessary information from external Federal agencies to complete their evaluation of transactions and determine the appropriate accounting treatment as of September 30, 2024.

Exhibit I

Criteria

- SFFAS 6 – *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*
- SFFAS 7 – *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*
- GAO Green Book: Principle 12 – *Implement Control Activities*; Principle 15 – *Communicate Externally*; and Principle 17 – *Evaluate Issues and Remediate Deficiencies*
- OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*

Cause and Effect

The Department's Federal Lands Management Agencies were able to identify the population subject to evaluation but were only able to complete partial remediation efforts in the current fiscal year. Further, the Department did not have sufficient personnel and/or relevant third-party information to validate the accuracy of the costs associated with completed projects with external Federal agencies.

Insufficient monitoring of all projects constructed by external Federal agencies on behalf of the Department's Federal Lands Management Agencies resulted in an understatement of the General PP&E, Net balances in the Department's financial statements. The understatement is most likely up to $386 million, as of September 30, 2024.

If left un-remediated, these conditions may present an increased risk that errors in the reporting of PP&E amounts will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, by the Department's management in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Recommendations:

We recommend that management across the Department:

1. Continue to develop and implement policy and standardized procedures in conjunction with the Asset Management Council for tracking fixed asset projects constructed by or with other Federal agencies.
2. Maintain strong communication channels with external Federal agencies involved in constructing assets on the Department's behalf. This should include establishing formal agreements, regular meetings, and periodic reconciliations to ensure all fixed asset transactions are transferred, captured, and recorded timely and accurately.
3. Establish monitoring controls to regularly review and reconcile fixed asset transactions constructed by other Federal agencies within the financial records. This can involve periodic reviews of project documentation, invoices, and payment records to ensure completeness and accuracy.
4. Conduct training sessions for relevant personnel involved in financial record-keeping to enhance their understanding of the importance of tracking construction projects performed by or with other Federal agencies. This will help ensure compliance with established procedures and controls.

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240

November 15, 2024

Memorandum

To: Mark Lee Greenblatt
Inspector General
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Inspector General
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

From: Tonya Johnson-Simmons
Deputy Chief Financial Officer (Deputy CFO) and
Director, Office of Financial Management (PFM)

Subject: Management's Response to Independent Auditors' Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 (Assignment No. 2024-FIN-023)

We appreciate the opportunity to respond to the Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Department of the Interior (the Department) Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 consolidated financial statements. We are pleased to have achieved an unmodified audit opinion for the 28th consecutive year.

In FY 2024, the Department received one material weakness on implementation of SFFAS 54: Leases and one significant deficiency on monitoring assets constructed by other Federal agencies. We concur with the two auditor-identified deficiencies contained in the report.

Management is resolute on taking necessary corrective actions to address the pertinent issues identified during the audit. The Department performed considerable planning and coordination in implementing the long-anticipated lease accounting standard. This has been a complex and multifaceted endeavor, and we will continue to develop accounting policies to guide recognition and recording while building upon our risk assessments to analyze lease agreements for appropriate accounting treatment. The Department has made considerable progress with addressing the prior year's deficiency related to monitoring assets constructed by other Federal agencies, reducing the finding severity from a "material weakness" to a "significant deficiency" this fiscal year. We are pleased with the progress we have made in FY 2024 and remain dedicated to maintaining the highest standards of financial integrity.

This year's audit findings reflect the lowest number of findings in the Department's history, underscoring our ongoing efforts to improve our internal controls, financial reporting, and overall operations. We recognize that achieving this milestone is a direct result of the dedicated work of our Bureaus and Offices.

We thank KPMG for their professional support throughout the audit process and their valuable insights. We take great pride in our agency's commitment to transparency and accountability, and we value the opportunity to engage in open dialogue with our auditors as part of our continuous improvement process.

In closing, we remain committed to making continuous improvements to financial management objectives and internal control environment to carry out the Department's mission. We look forward to working collaboratively with the Office of Inspector General and the Independent Auditor in support of future audits.

The DOI's financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position, results of operations, net position, budgetary resources, and custodial activity of DOI pursuant to the requirements of the *CFO Act*, GMRA, and OMB Circular A-136. The statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP as outlined by FASAB.

The responsibility for the integrity of the financial information included in these statements rests with DOI's management. The audit of DOI's principal financial statements was performed by an independent certified public accounting firm selected by DOI's OIG. The auditors' report, issued by the independent certified public accounting firm, is included in Section 2, Financial Information, of this report.

A brief description of the nature of each required financial statement is listed below.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

The Balance Sheets presents amounts of current and future economic benefits owned or managed by DOI (assets), amounts owed by DOI (liabilities), and residual amounts which comprise the difference (net position).

Consolidated Statements of Net Cost

The Statements of Net Cost presents the net cost of operations by mission area as defined in the DOI Strategic Plan applicable to the current reporting period.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position

The Statements of Changes in Net Position reports the change in net position during the reporting period, which results from changes to Unexpended Appropriations and Cumulative Results of Operations.

Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources

The Statements of Budgetary Resources provides information about how budgetary resources were made available and their status at the end of the period. It is the only financial statement derived entirely from the budgetary general ledger accounts.

Combined Statements of Custodial Activity

The Statements of Custodial Activity identifies revenues collected by DOI on behalf of other entities. Custodial Revenue is comprised of royalties, rents, lease sales, and other receipts for federal oil, gas, renewable energy and mineral leases, and revenues from national park and federal land pass sales. Proceeds are distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury, federal agencies, states, and coastal political subdivisions.

Department of the Interior
Consolidated Balance Sheets
as of September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
ASSETS (Note 8)		
Intragovernmental:		
Fund Balance with Treasury (Note 2)	$ 98,862,424	$ 94,800,140
Investments, Net (Note 3)	31,072,842	29,115,803
Accounts Receivable, Net:		
Accounts Receivable, Net	264,783	244,244
Transfers Receivable, Net	1,684,077	1,672,776
Advances and Prepayments	128,951	303,879
Total Intragovernmental	**$ 132,013,077**	**$ 126,136,842**
With the Public:		
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	$ 188	$ 255
Accounts Receivable, Net (Note 4)	6,254,054	6,872,668
Loans Receivable, Net (Note 5)	33,358	35,281
Inventory and Related Property, Net (Note 6)	21,965	43,830
General and right-to-use PP&E, Net (Note 7)	27,584,652	25,719,163
Advances and Prepayments	379,823	280,713
Other Assets: (Note 8)		
Lease Receivable	447,135	-
Other	20,884	16,247
Total With the Public	**$ 34,742,059**	**$ 32,968,157**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 166,755,136**	**$ 159,104,999**
Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 9)		
LIABILITIES (Note 14)		
Intragovernmental:		
Accounts Payable:		
Accounts Payable	$ 80,755	$ 81,536
Transfers Payable	1,463,289	1,299,988
Debt (Note 10)	28,769	30,311
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	3,215,351	2,195,945
Other Liabilities: (Note 14)		
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Custodial and Other Non-entity Assets (Note 11)	3,630,268	3,419,726
Judgment Fund Payable	1,275,844	1,275,844
Benefit Contributions Payable	221,156	204,895
Other	183,263	196,039
Total Intragovernmental	**$ 10,098,695**	**$ 8,704,284**
With the Public:		
Accounts Payable	$ 1,782,398	$ 1,554,044
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable (Note 12)	935,864	856,287
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable (Note 12)	1,177,634	1,181,954
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities (Note 13)	1,107,783	1,077,422
Loan Guarantee Liabilities (Note 5)	39,309	42,802
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	1,199,211	1,282,821
Other Liabilities: (Note 14)		
Accrued Grant Liabilities	1,138,815	856,452
Deposit Fund Liability	678,825	673,988
Contingent Liabilities (Note 13)	492,303	360,951
Payments Due to States	1,583,814	1,691,341
Unearned Lessor Revenue	467,191	-
Lessee Lease Liability	116,936	-
Other	95,304	433,621
Total With the Public	**$ 10,815,387**	**$ 10,011,683**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 20,914,082**	**$ 18,715,967**
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 13 and 15)		
NET POSITION (Note 16)		
Unexpended Appropriations - Funds from Dedicated Collections	$ 20,378,587	$ 20,396,493
Unexpended Appropriations - Funds from Other Than Dedicated Collections	25,510,260	25,825,066
Total Unexpended Appropriations (Consolidated)	**45,888,847**	**46,221,559**
Cumulative Results of Operations - Funds from Dedicated Collections	92,096,814	87,823,904
Cumulative Results of Operations - Funds from Other Than Dedicated Collections	7,855,393	6,343,569
Total Cumulative Results of Operations (Consolidated)	**99,952,207**	**94,167,473**
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 145,841,054**	**$ 140,389,032**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 166,755,136**	**$ 159,104,999**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Department of the Interior
Consolidated Statements of Net Cost
for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities		
Gross Costs	$ 5,447,512	$ 4,822,367
Less: Earned Revenue	448,536	363,179
Net Cost	**4,998,976**	**4,459,188**
Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors		
Gross Costs	9,348,287	8,587,009
Less: Earned Revenue	945,467	942,956
Net Cost	**8,402,820**	**7,644,053**
Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy		
Gross Costs	9,472,043	9,169,521
Less: Earned Revenue	624,667	627,447
Net Cost	**8,847,376**	**8,542,074**
Serve and Honor the Public Trust		
Gross Costs	5,976,576	5,257,452
Less: Earned Revenue	855,812	806,646
Net Cost	**5,120,764**	**4,450,806**
Reimbursable Activity and Other		
Gross Costs	6,165,651	4,894,569
Less: Earned Revenue	4,554,766	3,226,580
Net Cost	**1,610,885**	**1,667,989**
TOTAL		
Gross Costs	36,410,069	32,730,918
Less: Earned Revenue	7,429,248	5,966,808
Net Cost of Operations (Notes 17 and 19)	**$ 28,980,821**	**$ 26,764,110**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Department of the Interior
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Position
for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Funds From Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals) (Note 16)	**Funds From Other Than Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals)**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated Total**	**Funds From Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals)** (Note 16)	**Funds From Other Than Dedicated Collections (Consolidated Totals)**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated Total**
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS								
Beginning Balance	$ 20,396,493	$ 25,825,066	$ -	$ 46,221,559	$ 19,312,255	$ 22,901,385	$ -	$ 42,213,640
Appropriations Received	1,970,100	20,076,499	-	22,046,599	1,958,733	21,517,135	-	23,475,868
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	206,562	(493,944)	-	(287,382)	263,724	(750,274)	-	(486,550)
Appropriations - Used	(2,194,568)	(19,533,748)	-	(21,728,316)	(1,138,219)	(17,615,988)	-	(18,754,207)
Other Adjustments	-	(363,613)	-	(363,613)	-	(227,192)	-	(227,192)
Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	(17,906)	(314,806)	-	(332,712)	1,084,238	2,923,681	-	4,007,919
Total Unexpended Appropriations - Ending	$ 20,378,587	$ 25,510,260	$ -	$ 45,888,847	$ 20,396,493	$ 25,825,066	$ -	$ 46,221,559
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS								
Beginning Balance	$ 87,823,904	$ 6,343,569	$ -	$ 94,167,473	$ 83,069,909	$ 5,355,220	$ -	$ 88,425,129
Appropriations - Used	2,194,568	19,533,748	-	21,728,316	1,138,219	17,615,988	-	18,754,207
Royalty, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained	8,340,427	(15)	-	8,340,412	9,139,904	(175)	-	9,139,729
Non-Exchange Revenue	2,266,624	817,991	-	3,084,615	2,112,962	571,433	-	2,684,395
Transfers In/(Out) without Reimbursement	436,974	581,731	-	1,018,705	1,331,649	232,103	-	1,563,752
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	102,429	-	-	102,429	82,852		-	82,852
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	56,005	19,056	-	75,061	36,294	39,045	-	75,339
Imputed Financing	96,845	852,827	99	949,771	142,091	692,713	118	834,922
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(5,798)	(527,956)	-	(533,754)	(14,534)	(614,208)	-	(628,742)
Net Cost of Operations	(9,215,164)	(19,765,558)	(99)	(28,980,821)	(9,215,442)	(17,548,550)	(118)	(26,764,110)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	4,272,910	1,511,824	-	5,784,734	4,753,995	988,349	-	5,742,344
Cumulative Results of Operations - Ending	92,096,814	7,855,393	-	99,952,207	87,823,904	6,343,569	-	94,167,473
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 112,475,401**	**$ 33,365,653**	**$ -**	**$145,841,054**	**$108,220,397**	**$ 32,168,635**	**$ -**	**$ 140,389,032**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Department of the Interior
Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources
for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	Budgetary Accounts FY 2024	Non-Budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts FY 2024	Budgetary Accounts FY 2023	Non-Budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts FY 2023
Budgetary Resources:				
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net (Note 18)	$ 49,568,672	$ 66,416	$ 46,834,607	$ 72,962
Appropriations (Discretionary and Mandatory)	33,155,324	-	35,060,224	-
Borrowing Authority (Discretionary and Mandatory)	-	496	-	202
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections (Discretionary and Mandatory)	9,288,004	20,114	7,789,655	17,470
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 92,012,000**	**$ 87,026**	**$ 89,684,486**	**$ 90,634**
Status of Budgetary Resources:				
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	$ 44,220,825	$ 20,724	$ 41,211,103	$ 24,215
Unobligated Balance, End of Year:				
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	47,121,599	66,302	47,895,214	66,419
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	337,566	-	287,723	-
Unexpired, Unobligated Balance, End of Year	47,459,165	66,302	48,182,937	66,419
Expired, Unobligated Balance, End of Year	332,010	-	290,446	-
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	47,791,175	66,302	48,473,383	66,419
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 92,012,000**	**$ 87,026**	**$ 89,684,486**	**$ 90,634**
Outlays, Net and Disbursements, Net:				
Outlays, Net (Total) (Discretionary and Mandatory)	29,431,537	-	27,781,279	-
Distributed Offsetting Receipts (-)	(11,989,672)	-	(12,365,958)	-
Agency Outlays, Net (Discretionary and Mandatory)	**$ 17,441,865**	**$ -**	**$ 15,415,321**	**$ -**
Disbursements, Net (Mandatory)	**$ -**	**$ (3,653)**	**$ -**	**$ 10,287**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Department of the Interior
Combined Statements of Custodial Activity
for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Revenues on Behalf of the Federal Government		
Rents and Royalties	$ 14,449,672	$ 15,316,163
Onshore Lease Sales	161,884	111,296
Offshore Lease Sales – Oil and Gas	397,574	271,236
Offshore Lease Sales – Renewable Energy	4,308	587,009
Other	26,848	24,025
Total Revenue	**$ 15,040,286**	**$ 16,309,729**
Disposition of Revenue		
Distribution to Department of the Interior		
Bureau of Land Management	6,323	7,034
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	54,000	35,000
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	54,632	50,010
Departmental Offices	4,285,630	4,751,089
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,991	2,105
National Park Service	1,179,721	1,164,926
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	3,089,398	3,463,829
Distribution to Other Federal Agencies		
Army Corps of Engineers	793	712
Department of Agriculture	300,318	289,003
General Fund of the Treasury	6,316,584	7,091,997
Distribution to States and Others	6,232	10,882
Change in Untransferred Revenue	(255,336)	(556,858)
Total Disposition of Revenue	**$ 15,040,286**	**$ 16,309,729**
Net Custodial Activity (Note 22)	**$ -**	**$ -**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The DOI is a Cabinet-level agency of the Executive Branch of the federal government created in 1849 by Congress as the Nation's principal conservation agency. The DOI conserves and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information about natural resources and natural hazards to address societal challenges and create opportunities for the American people, and honors the Nation's trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

The accompanying financial statements include all federal funds under DOI's control or which are a component of the reporting entity. Reporting Entity is an organization that issues its own financial statements because either there is a statutory or administrative requirement to prepare financial statements, or they choose to prepare one. A Consolidation Entity is an organization that should be consolidated in the financial statements of a reporting entity. The DOI prepares the consolidated financial statements consolidating the financial information of its Bureaus and Offices. Disclosure Entities are not consolidation entities, but information about the entity is needed for accountability purposes and to meet the federal financial reporting objectives. Related Parties are individuals or entities where an existing relationship provides either DOI or the other party the ability to exercise significant influence over the other party's policy decisions. The DOI Disclosure Entities and Related Parties are presented in Note 21. A summary of fiduciary activities managed by DOI is included in Note 20. Fiduciary Assets are not assets of DOI and are not recognized on the balance sheet. The financial statements included herein also do not include the effects of centrally administered assets and liabilities related to the federal government as a whole, such as public borrowing or certain tax revenue, which may in part be attributable to DOI.

The DOI is a component of the U.S. Government. For this reason, some of the assets and liabilities reported by DOI may be eliminated for Government-wide reporting because they are offset by assets and liabilities of another U.S. Government entity. These financial statements should be read with the realization that they are for a component of the U.S. Government, a sovereign entity.

B. Organization and Structure of DOI

The DOI is composed of the following operating Bureaus and Offices:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)
- Bureau of Reclamation (USBR/Reclamation)
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
- Departmental Offices (DO)
  - Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)
  - Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)
- Indian Affairs (IA)
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
  - Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

C. Basis of Accounting and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared to report the financial position, net cost, changes in net position, budgetary resources, and custodial activities of DOI as required by the *CFO Act* and *GMRA*. These financial statements have been prepared from the books and records of DOI in accordance with GAAP and OMB Circular A-136. FASAB, which is the designated standard-setting body for the federal government, prescribes the GAAP standards for federal entities.

The DOI has implemented Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS) No. 54, *Leases*, effective October 1, 2023. This adoption necessitated a change in accounting principle. For leases where DOI is the lessee, the implementation resulted in the recognition of right-to-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on the balance sheet. For leases where DOI is the lessor, the implementation requires DOI to recognize a lease receivable and an unearned revenue on the balance sheet.

The implementation of SFFAS 54 enhances transparency in our financial reporting and aligns our accounting practices with contemporary lease management standards. Key balances have been adjusted to reflect this transition, including an increase in total assets due to the recognition of right-to-use assets and lease receivables, and an increase in total liabilities reflecting lease obligations and unearned revenues.

Additionally, DOI has also adopted SFFAS No. 62, which provides transitional accommodations to reporting entities implementing SFFAS 54 for the treatment of "embedded leases" which are contracts or agreements that contain lease component(s) and non-lease component(s), such as service components, and serve a primary purpose attributable to the non-lease component(s). Under these amendments, reporting entities may elect not to assess whether contracts or agreements meeting the eligibility criteria for "embedded leases" are or contain lease component(s) as of October 1, 2023, as well as those subsequently entered into or modified through the end of the accommodation period. The contracts or agreements for which this accommodation is applied would be accounted for as non-lease contracts or agreements for their remaining term, unless they are subsequently modified after the end of the accommodation period. Reporting entities electing the accommodation are required to prospectively apply the provisions of SFFAS 54 to lease components of new or modified contracts or agreements meeting the "embedded leases" eligibility criteria-depending on the end of the elected accommodation period. The DOI has elected to apply the accommodation through September 30, 2026.

Accounting standards require all reporting entities to disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

These financial statements present proprietary and budgetary information. The DOI, pursuant to OMB directives, prepares additional financial reports that are used to monitor and control DOI's use of budgetary resources.

Throughout the financial statements and notes, certain assets, liabilities, earned revenue, and costs have been classified as intragovernmental which is defined as exchange transactions made between two reporting entities within the federal government.

The accounting structure of federal agencies is designed to reflect both accrual and budgetary accounting transactions. Under the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred without regard to receipt or payment of cash. The budgetary accounting principles, on the other hand, are designed to recognize the obligation of funds according to legal requirements, which in many cases is prior to the occurrence of an accrual-based transaction. The recognition of budgetary accounting transactions is essential for compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of federal funds.

D. Fund Balance with Treasury & Cash

FBwT is the amount held with Treasury that is available to DOI for making expenditures and paying liabilities. Balances held by DOI on behalf of the Government or other entities are included in FBwT, such as general funds, revolving funds, special funds, trust, deposit, clearing and miscellaneous receipt accounts. Imprest funds are not held by Treasury.

Further details on FBwT are contained in Note 2.

The cash amount includes balances held by private banks and investing firms, change-making funds maintained in offices where maps are sold over the counter, and imprest funds.

E. Investments, Net

It is expected that investments will be held until maturity; therefore, they are valued at cost and adjusted for amortization of premiums and discounts, if applicable. The premiums and discounts are recognized as adjustments to interest income, utilizing the straight-line method of amortization for short-term securities (e.g., bills) and the interest method for longer-term securities (e.g., notes). Interest on investments is accrued as it is earned.

The market value is estimated by multiplying the par value of each security by the market price on the last day of the fiscal year.

Note 3 provides investment details.

F. Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts Receivable Due from Federal Agencies. Intragovernmental receivables are primarily from the sale of products and services to other federal agencies, including the sale of maps, the performance of environmental and scientific services, and administrative and other services. These reimbursable arrangements generally reduce the duplication of effort within the federal government, resulting in a lower cost of federal programs and services. Intragovernmental receivables are generally considered to be fully collectible as there is no credit risk.

Transfers Receivable, Net. Intragovernmental transfer receivables primarily represent balances that are currently invested, and will remain that way until needed for disbursement. The FWS Sport Fish Restoration program records transfer receivables due from the Department of Homeland Security's Coast Guard for revenues collected from motorboat fuel taxes and special excise taxes on fishing tackle and equipment. These funds are held as investments by Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) until transfers are requested to be made to the Sport Fish Restoration Account.

Other transfer receivables are financing sources due from other federal entities resulting from non-exchange transactions.

Accounts Receivable Due from the Public. Receivables due from the public generally arise from either the provision of goods and services or from the levy of fines and penalties resulting from DOI's regulatory responsibilities. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established for reporting purposes based on past experience in the collection of these receivables and analysis of outstanding balances.

Note 4 contains additional information regarding accounts receivable due from the public.

G. Loans Receivable, Net

Loans with the Public. Loans are accounted for as receivables after the funds have been disbursed. For loans obligated on or after the effective date of the *Credit Reform Act*, October 1, 1991, the loan principal is presented net of the estimated federal loan subsidy. The loan subsidy includes estimated delinquencies and defaults, net of recoveries, the interest rate differential between the loan rates and Treasury borrowings, offsetting fees, and other estimated cash flows associated with these loans.

For loans obligated prior to October 1, 1991, principal, interest, and penalties receivable are presented net of an allowance for estimated uncollectible amounts. The allowance is based on past experience, present market conditions, an analysis of outstanding balances, and other direct knowledge relating to specific loans.

Loans are exposed to various risks such as interest rate and credit risks. Such risks, and the resulting loans, may be influenced by changes in economic conditions and market perceptions and expectations. Accordingly, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the collectability of loans will occur in the near term and that such changes could affect the collectability of loans reported.

See Note 5 for additional information on loans receivable.

H. Inventory & Related Property, Net

Inventory. The DOI's inventories are categorized based on DOI's major activities and the services DOI provides to the federal government and the public.

The USGS maintains Operational Land Imager operating materials, as well as maps and map products that are located at several Earth Science Information Centers across the United States. All inventory products and materials are valued at historical cost or approximated historical cost. Historical cost is approximated when necessary using a method of averaging actual costs to produce like-kind scale maps within the same fiscal year.

The GSA sold and transferred the Federal Helium System to Messer Helium Cliffside, LLC for the BLM. Proceeds received from the sale of the Federal Helium System are expected to be returned to the Treasury, and the remaining amounts will be retained to complete closeout activities. Once all closeout activities have ended, the remaining proceeds will be forwarded to the Treasury as outlined in the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), P.L. 113–40.

Aircraft fuel and parts are held in inventory as operating materials to be consumed and are valued at historical cost, based on the moving average cost method. The value of this inventory is adjusted based on the results of periodic physical inventories.

The DOI's Working Capital Fund maintains an inventory of operating materials that will be consumed during future operations and is stated at historical cost using the weighted average cost method. These operating materials are maintained for sign construction, employee uniforms, and DOI's standard forms functions.

Seized and Forfeited Property. The DOI Law Enforcement Programs may obtain seized or forfeited property in the course of operations. Bureau law enforcement programs provide an annual certification of significant seized and forfeited property that is disclosed when activity is above established DOI thresholds. The following thresholds are applicable to each Bureau for reporting non-valued property: 6,000 kilograms for narcotics; 48,000 for mature marijuana plants; and 6,000 in the applicable unit of measurement for wildlife/wildlife parts, artifacts or non-valued firearms; $30 million for cash and monetary instruments, real property, personal property with open market or black market value, and firearms. Seized non-valued property is not considered an asset of DOI and is not reported as such in DOI's financial statements.

As of October 4, 2024, the following DOI Law Enforcement Programs certified no significant activity for seized and forfeited property during FY 2024: IA, FWS, NPS, BLM, and USPP.

See Note 6 for additional information on inventory and related property.

I. General and right-to-use Property, Plant, & Equipment

General and right-to-use Property Plant, & Equipment. General and right-to-use property, plant & equipment (GRTU-PP&E) consists of buildings, structures, and facilities used for general operations, power, irrigation, fish protection, wildlife enhancement, and recreation; land and land improvements acquired for general operating purposes; equipment, vehicles, and aircraft; construction in progress; leasehold improvements; right-to-use lease assets; and internal use software.

All GRTU-PP&E except right-to-use (RTU) assets are capitalized at acquisition cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the property. Buildings, structures, and facilities are depreciated over a useful life from 10 to 80 years, with the exception of dams and certain related property, which are depreciated over useful lives of up to 100 years. Equipment, vehicles, and aircraft are depreciated over useful lives generally ranging from two to 50 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the life of the lease.

In leases where DOI is the lessee, right-to-use lease assets are recognized when DOI enters into a lease agreement that meets the criteria outlined in SFFAS 54 for RTU lease agreements. In addition, DOI will record a corresponding lease liabilities that represents the present value of future lease payments owed under contractual agreements and are recorded as obligations on the balance sheet. Right-to-use lease assets are amortized over the length of the lease term, including any renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised. The amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis to align with the lease liability, reflecting the systematic and rational allocation of the lease asset's cost over its useful life.

For land, buildings, structures, land improvements, leasehold improvements, and facilities, DOI has established a capitalization threshold of $250,000. In terms of significant lessor leases, Bureaus and Offices have the option to use a lower threshold. This threshold is applicable with the exception of dams and certain related property, which are fully capitalized. For right-to-use real property lease assets, DOI has established a capitalization threshold of $500,000. Lease assets that do not meet this threshold will be expensed in the period they are incurred.

For equipment, vehicles, aircraft, and capital leases of other personal property, DOI has established a capitalization threshold of $25,000. Bureaus and Offices have the option to use a lower threshold. There are no restrictions on the use or convertibility of DOI PP&E. For Personal Property right-to-use assets, DOI deemed these to be immaterial and are expensed in the period in which they occur. Reference Note 15 for further information.

In accordance with the standards, DOI recorded certain PP&E acquired on or before September 30, 1996, at its estimated net book value (e.g., gross cost less accumulated depreciation) or its estimated gross cost. The DOI estimated these costs and net book values based on available historic supporting documents, current replacement cost deflated to date of acquisition, and/or the cost of similar assets at the time of acquisition.

Construction in Progress. Construction in Progress (CIP) is used for the accumulation of the cost of construction or major renovation of fixed assets during the construction period. The assets are transferred out of CIP when the project is placed in-service.

The CIP also includes construction in abeyance. Construction in abeyance represents construction activities that have been identified as suspended or terminated and classified as temporarily suspended by management because of financial, technical, legal, political or other reasons with a reasonable expectation that construction activity or return of service utility can be completed in the future. Costs for activities such as continuing low-level maintenance to sustain the asset in a recoverable status or until re-utilization efforts are exhausted, may accrue while in temporary suspension.

Internal Use Software. Internal use software includes purchased commercial off-the-shelf software, contractor-developed software, and software that was internally developed by agency employees. Internal use software is capitalized at cost and amortized over a useful life of five years, if the acquisition cost is $100,000 or more.

Impairment. The DOI identifies potential impairment to PP&E through the periodic asset condition assessment processes, as part of response actions for disasters, or through other facilities management activities. The DOI considers the impact of the decline in service utility on its operations when determining if the decline is significant and treats the decline as permanent when management has no reasonable expectation that the lost utility will be replaced or restored. If these two factors are present, DOI will measure the impairment loss using a method that reasonably reflects the diminished service utility.

GRTU-PP&E values are presented in Note 7.

Other Assets. Other Assets include the assets not otherwise classified on the Balance Sheet. Included are assets representing the net realizable value of PP&E that has been permanently removed from service, however not yet disposed.

J. Stewardship PP&E

Stewardship PP&E consists of public domain land and heritage assets, such as national monuments and historic sites, which have been entrusted to DOI to be maintained in perpetuity for the benefit of current and future generations.

The majority of public lands presently under the management of DOI were acquired by the federal government during the first century of the Nation's existence and are considered stewardship land. A portion of these lands have been reserved as national parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas, while the remainder is managed for multiple uses. The DOI is also responsible for maintaining a variety of cultural and natural heritage assets, which include national monuments, historic structures, and library and museum collections.

The stewardship land and heritage assets managed by DOI are considered priceless and irreplaceable. As such, DOI assigns no financial value to them and the PP&E capitalized and reported on the Balance Sheet excludes these assets.

Note 9 provides additional information concerning stewardship land and heritage assets.

Multi-Use Heritage Assets. Some heritage assets have been designated as multi-use heritage assets. These assets have both operating and heritage characteristics, however, in a multi-use heritage asset, the predominant use of the asset is in government operations. Predominant use is defined as more than 50 percent of the entire building, structure, or land being used in government operations. For financial reporting purposes, multi-use heritage assets are included in DOI GRTU-PP&E balances.

K. Liabilities

Liabilities represent the amount of monies or other resources that are likely to be paid by DOI as the result of a transaction or event that has already occurred.

INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable. Accounts payable are amounts primarily owed for goods and services received but not yet paid. The DOI estimates certain accounts payable balances based on either the past history of payments in the current periods that relate to prior periods, a percentage of undelivered orders, or a current assessment of services/products received but not paid.

Transfers Payable. Transfers payable are amounts from balances that are currently invested. Funds remain invested until such time that they are needed for disbursement. Nonexpenditure transfers will be processed to move funds to the receiving federal entity.

Debt. The DOI has borrowed funds from Treasury in accordance with the *Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990* (FCRA) to fund loans under various loan programs.

See Note 5 for additional information on loans and Note 10 for additional information on debt.

Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue. Advances and deferred revenue consists of monies received for goods and services that have not yet been provided or rendered by DOI.

OTHER INTRAGOVERNMENTAL LIABILITIES

Liabilities Due to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Custodial and Other Non-entity Assets. Liabilities due to the General Fund include Capital Transfers, Custodial Liabilities, and Miscellaneous Receipts Liability.

Capital transfers payable to the General Fund include liabilities for appropriations determined to be recoverable from project beneficiaries when funds are received that meet the requirement for repayment.

Custodial liabilities due to the General Fund represent amounts collected by DOI on behalf of others that have not yet been distributed.

See Note 11 for additional information on liabilities due to the General Fund.

See Note 14 and Note 15 for additional information on liabilities due to right-to-use liabilities.

Judgment Fund Payable. Most legal judgments against DOI are paid from the Judgment Fund maintained by Treasury. The DOI is required to repay Treasury only for Judgment Fund payments made pursuant to: (1) the *Contract Disputes Act*; and (2) the *Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002* (No FEAR Act). The balance of this liability is not covered by budgetary resources, pending future appropriations to DOI.

Benefit Program Contributions Payable. Liabilities due to other federal entities for payroll and benefit costs such as the employer's portion of payroll taxes and benefit contributions not yet paid, unfunded *Federal Employees' Compensation Act* (FECA) liability billed by DOL for payments made on DOI's behalf, and other unfunded employment related costs.

Other Miscellaneous Intragovernmental Liabilities. Other intragovernmental liabilities not otherwise classified are reported as Other Miscellaneous Liabilities. Included are custodial liabilities due to federal agencies other than the General Fund of the Treasury, and unidentified federal deposits.

PUBLIC LIABILITIES

Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable. The federal employee salary, leave, and benefits include liabilities for accrued funded payroll and leave, unfunded leave, employer contributions and payroll taxes payable, and other funded employment related liability.

Accrued funded payroll and leave benefits represents salaries and benefits earned by employees but not yet paid. Unfunded Leave refers to annual leave earned by employees but not yet funded. These amounts are accrued as a liability until the leave is used by the employee. Each year the balance is adjusted to reflect current pay rates. To the extent that current or prior year appropriations are not available to finance annual leave, future financing sources will be used.

The employer contributions and payroll taxes payable covers the employer's portion of contributions and payroll taxes related to employee benefits. While other unfunded employment related liability includes additional unfunded liabilities related to employment benefits not covered under the previously mentioned items.

See Note 12 for additional information regarding the federal employee salary, leave, and benefits liability.

Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable. The pension and post-employment benefits consist of the liabilities owed under the U.S. Park Police (USPP) Pension Plan, and FECA actuarial liability.

The FECA actuarial liability represents the liability for future workers' compensation benefits, which includes the expected liability for death, disability, medical, and miscellaneous costs for approved cases. This liability is determined by DOL annually as of September 30.

See Note 12 for additional information regarding the pension and post-employment benefits liability.

Environmental and Disposal Liabilities. The DOI's environmental and disposal liabilities include environmental remediation and asbestos-related cleanup liabilities.

The DOI has accrued an environmental remediation liability when cleanup costs are determined to be probable and the amounts can be estimated. Such liabilities are probable, when the government is responsible for creating the hazard or is otherwise legally liable to clean up the contamination. Changes in environmental remediation liability cleanup cost estimates are recorded based on progress made and revision of the cleanup plans, assuming current technology, laws, and regulations.

When DOI is not legally liable but the likelihood of incurring costs for the cleanup is reasonably possible, the range of the cleanup costs is disclosed.

Asbestos is categorized as either friable or non-friable. Friable asbestos poses an immediate health threat and DOI reports the related liability as an environmental remediation liability. Non-friable asbestos does not pose an immediate health threat and DOI reports the liability for the costs to contain and dispose of non-friable asbestos during repair, renovation, demolition, or other disturbance of the property as an Asbestos Cleanup

Liability. The DOI estimates the asbestos cleanup liability using a cost model developed from existing asbestos surveys.

Environmental and disposal liabilities are non-legal and/or non-contingent liabilities. Environmental and disposal liabilities related to litigation are reported under Other Liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and displayed as Contingent Liabilities in Note 13 and Note 14.

Note 13 has additional information on environmental and disposal liabilities.

Loan Guarantee Liabilities. Loan guarantee liabilities represent the expected present value amount of cash flows to and from the U.S. Federal Government from loan guarantees. All transactions that affect the subsidy for loan guarantees flow through this liability.

OTHER PUBLIC LIABILITIES

Accrued Grant Liabilities. Grants payable are amounts owed to grantees but not yet paid. The DOI estimates certain grants payable balances based on either the past history of payments in the current periods that relate to prior periods or a percentage of undelivered orders.

Deposit Fund Liability. Amounts deposited that are awaiting disposition or reclassification.

Contingent Liabilities. Contingent liabilities are liabilities where the existence or amount of the liability cannot be determined with certainty pending the outcome of future events. The DOI's contingent liabilities primarily relate to legal actions.

The DOI recognizes contingent liabilities when the liability is probable and reasonably estimable. Environmental and disposal liabilities related to litigation are included in Contingent Liabilities. The DOI discloses contingent liabilities in the notes to the financial statements when the conditions for liability recognition are not met and when the outcome of future events is more than remote. In some cases, once losses are certain, payments may be made from the Judgment Fund maintained by the Treasury rather than from amounts appropriated to DOI. The DOI will record an intragovernmental liability and future funded expense in the instances where DOI is responsible for reimbursement to the Judgment Fund, pursuant to the *Contract Disputes Act* or the *No FEAR Act*. Congressional appropriations are often required for reimbursement.

Note 13 has additional information on contingent liabilities.

Payments Due to States. Payments due to states represents custodial royalty, rent, lease sale, or other revenue that has been collected or accrued that is due to the states but not yet disbursed.

Other Miscellaneous Public Liabilities.

Other public liabilities not otherwise classified are reported as Other Liabilities. Included are other funded and unfunded liabilities, and contract holdbacks.

L. Revenues and Financing Sources

Exchange and Non-Exchange Revenue. The DOI classifies revenues as either exchange revenue or non-exchange revenue.

Exchange revenues are those transactions in which DOI provides goods and services to another party for a price. These revenues are presented on the Statements of Net Cost and serve to offset the costs of these goods and services.

In certain cases, the prices charged for goods and services by DOI are set by law or regulation, which for program and other reasons may not represent full cost (e.g., grazing fees, park entrance, and other recreation fees). Prices set for products and services offered through working capital funds are intended to recover the full costs (actual cost, plus administrative fees) incurred by these activities.

Non-exchange revenues result from donations to the Government and from the Government's sovereign right to demand payment, including taxes, fines for violation of environmental laws, and abandoned mine land fees charged per ton of coal mined.

The DOI transfers a portion of royalty collections from the custodial fund to the operating funds for distribution to certain states. The DOI reports these state amounts as Royalties Retained on the Statements of Changes in Net Position rather than on the Statements of Net Cost.

Appropriations. Congress appropriates the majority of DOI's operating funds from the general receipts of the Treasury. These funds are made available to DOI for a specified time period (one or more fiscal years) or until expended. Appropriations are reflected as a financing source on the Statements of Changes in Net Position.

Custodial Revenue. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), a component of DO, collects royalties, rents, lease sales, and other receipts for federal oil, gas, renewable and mineral leases. The DOI does not consider the custodial lease sales to be leases under SFFAS 54, *Leases*.

The USGS sells America the Beautiful - National Parks & Federal Recreational Land passes, Northwest Park passes, and assorted maps.

Note 22 has additional information on custodial revenues.

Imputed Financing Sources. The DOI receives goods and services from other federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost to the providing entity. Consistent with accounting standards, certain costs of the providing entity that are not fully reimbursed by DOI are recognized as imputed costs in the Statements of Net Cost and are offset by imputed financing sources in the Statement of Changes in Net Position. The DOI imputed costs and financing sources include employee benefits administered by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), claims settled by the Treasury Judgment Fund, and business-type activities when applicable. Unreimbursed costs other than those identified in this paragraph are not reported as imputed costs and corresponding imputed financing in DOI's financial statements, in accordance with SFFAS 55, *Amending Inter-Entity Cost Provisions*.

Lessor Leases. In accordance with SFFAS No. 54, DOI recognizes significant lessor leases as part of its financial reporting framework. These leases involve agreements where DOI grants rights to utilize federal properties or resources to lessees, generating essential revenue streams for the agency. The DOI recognizes lease receivables, which represent the present value of future lease payments expected from lessees, thereby enhancing the reporting of anticipated cash inflows.

Note 15 has additional information about lessor leases.

M. Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Annual and Sick Leave Program. Annual leave is accrued as it is earned by employees and is included in personnel compensation and benefit costs.

An unfunded liability is recognized for earned but unused annual leave since, from a budgetary standpoint, this annual leave will be paid from future appropriations when the leave is used by employees rather than from amounts that were appropriated to DOI as of the date of the financial statements. The amount accrued is based upon current pay rates of the employees. Sick leave and other types of leave are expensed when used and no liability is recognized for these amounts, as employees do not vest in these benefits.

Federal Employees Workers' Compensation Program. The FECA program provides income and medical cost protection to covered federal civilian employees injured on the job, to employees who have incurred work-related occupational diseases, and to beneficiaries of employees whose deaths are attributable to job-related injuries or occupational diseases. The FECA program is administered by DOL, which pays valid claims and subsequently seeks reimbursement from DOI for these paid claims.

The FECA liability consists of two components. The first component is based on actual claims paid by DOL but not yet reimbursed by DOI. The DOI reimburses DOL for the amount of the actual claims as funds are appropriated for this purpose. There is generally a two- to three-year lag between payment by DOL and reimbursement by DOI. As a result, DOI recognizes a liability for the actual claims paid by DOL and to be reimbursed by DOI.

The second component is the actuarial liability that is estimated for future benefit payments as a result of past events. This liability includes death, disability, medical, and miscellaneous costs. The DOL determines this component annually, as of September 30. The DOI recognizes an unfunded liability to the public for these estimated future payments.

In FY 2024 and FY 2023, the methodology for billable projected liabilities included, among other things: (1) an algorithmic model that relies on individual case characteristics and benefit payments (the FECA Case Reserve Model); and; (2) incurred but not reported claims were estimated using the patterns of incurred benefit liabilities in addition to those of payments.

Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program (FEGLI). Most of DOI's employees are entitled to participate in the FEGLI Program. Participating employees can obtain "basic life" term life insurance, with the employee paying two-thirds of the cost and DOI paying one-third. Additional coverage is optional, to be paid fully by the employee. The basic life coverage may be continued into retirement if certain requirements are met. The OPM administers this program and is responsible for the reporting of liabilities. For each fiscal year, OPM calculates the U.S. Government's service cost for the post-retirement portion of the basic life coverage. The DOI has recognized the entire service cost of the post-retirement portion of basic life coverage as an imputed cost and imputed financing source, as DOI's contributions to the basic life coverage are fully allocated by OPM to the pre-retirement portion of coverage.

Retirement Programs. The DOI's employees participate in one of the following three retirement programs: (1) Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS), (2) Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), or (3) the USPP Pension Plan.

The OPM is responsible for reporting assets, accumulated plan benefits, and unfunded liabilities, if any, applicable to CSRS participants and FERS employees Government-wide, including DOI participants. The DOI has recognized an imputed cost and imputed financing source for the difference between the sum of actual CSRS and FERS participant withholdings and agency contributions, less the estimated OPM service cost.

FERS. Employees hired after December 31, 1983, are covered by FERS. The FERS is a three-tiered plan consisting of Social Security, the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), and a basic FERS annuity. Employees under FERS are covered by full Social Security taxes. Employees may contribute a portion of their pay to the TSP, subject to the annual maximum limit set by the Internal Revenue Service. These contributions are tax-deferred. The Government contributes 1 percent of pay and matches a portion of the employee's contributions. The maximum Government contribution is 5 percent of pay. The TSP is administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.

The third tier of FERS is the basic annuity. The basic FERS annuity is based on the employee's length of service and the "high-3" average pay. For most employees, the formula for computing the annual annuity is 1 percent of average pay for each year of creditable service. Employees are required to contribute to this annuity plan. The contribution rate required by an employee to this plan is dependent upon the date of initial hire. Employees first hired on or after January 1, 2014, are covered by FERS-FRAE (Further Revised Annuity Employees) and must contribute 4.4 percent of gross pay to the plan. Employees first hired between January 1 and December 31, 2013, are covered by FERS-RAE (Revised Annuity Plan) and must contribute 3.1 percent of gross pay to the plan. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2013, and after December 31, 1983, are covered by FERS and must contribute .8 percent of gross pay to the plan.

CSRS. The CSRS is a defined benefit, contributory retirement system. Employees share in the expense of the annuities to which they become entitled. Employees hired prior to January 1, 1984, could elect to either join FERS and Social Security or remain in CSRS. The CSRS benefits are based on the employee's "high-3" average pay and the years of service. The CSRS covered employees contribute 7, 7.5 or 8 percent of pay to CSRS and, while they generally pay no Social Security retirement, survivor and disability tax, they must pay the Medicare tax (currently 1.45 percent of pay). The DOI matches the employee's CSRS contributions. Employees may contribute up to 5 percent of pay to the TSP. There is no government contribution.

USPP Pension Plan. Police officers hired by NPS on or before December 31, 1985, participate in the USPP Pension Plan, which is administered by the District of Columbia. Each in-service member contributes 7 percent of their gross earnings. The normal retirement benefit is 2.5 percent for each year of service up to 20, with an additional 3 percent for each year beyond 20, but no more than an aggregate of 80 percent. Retirement is permitted after 20 years of service, but mandatory by the age of 60. Annual benefits paid from the USPP Pension Plan are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis through a permanent indefinite appropriation from Treasury's General Fund. Police officers hired by NPS after December 31, 1985, are covered under the provisions for law enforcement officers under CSRS or FERS.

The DOI reports the USPP pension liability and associated expense in accordance with SFFAS 33, *Pensions, Other Retirement Benefits, and Other Post-employment Benefits: Reporting the Gains and Losses from Changes in Assumptions and Selecting Discount Rates and Valuation Dates.* The DOI estimates the future cost to provide benefits to current and future retirees using economic assumptions and historical cost information. The estimate is adjusted by the time value of money and the probability of having to pay benefits due to assumed decrements for mortality.

The actuarial liabilities are measured during the fiscal year using discount rate assumptions and on the valuation date in accordance with SFFAS 33, with roll-forward or projection adjustments for the effects of changes during the year in major factors such as pay increases, cost of living adjustments, and material changes in the number of participants.

N. Federal Government Transactions

The DOI's financial activities interact with and are dependent upon the financial activities of the centralized management functions of the federal government. These activities include public debt and cash management activities and employee retirement, life insurance, and health benefit programs. The financial statements of DOI do not contain the costs of centralized financial decisions and activities performed for the benefit of the entire government. However, imputed costs have been recognized when they are incurred by other agencies on behalf of DOI, including settlement of claims and litigation paid by Treasury's Judgment Fund and the partial funding of employee benefits by OPM.

Transactions and balances among DOI's entities have been eliminated from the Balance Sheets, the Statements of Net Cost, and the Statements of Changes in Net Position. As provided for by OMB Circular A-136, the Statements of Budgetary Resources is presented on a combined basis; therefore, intradepartmental transactions and balances have not been eliminated from this statement. In order to provide for a comprehensive accounting of custodial activity, the distribution of custodial revenues to DOI entities has not been eliminated from the Statements of Custodial Activity.

O. Possessory Interest to Leasehold Surrender Interest (PI/LSI)

The DOI has contracts with organizations that manage and operate hotels, lodges, restaurants, gift shops, and other concession operations at various parks. In accordance with legislation and the contracts, some of these concessioners have a possessory interest or leasehold surrender interest in certain real property construction or improvements that the concessioner pays for and DOI approves.

A concessioner's interest may be extinguished provided the concessioner is compensated for the PI/LSI in accordance with concession laws and contracts. At the end of the contract period, PI/LSI amounts are negotiated and either incorporated into new contracts or extinguished through payment. Payment for this interest has been made by a subsequent concessioner in most situations.

The DOI does not report the assets used by concessioners in its financial statements because the concessioners control the benefits of the assets and have the responsibilities of the risks and maintenance of the assets. In addition, DOI does not report a PI/LSI liability at the time a concessioner receives PI/LSI because an event of financial consequence has not occurred. However, DOI does record a liability at the time that DOI decides to discontinue a concession operation or take possession of the assets.

The DOI has concession agreements which contain provisions that provide for the establishment of escrow-type accounts to be used to develop, improve, and maintain visitor facilities. The concessioner periodically deposits a percentage of gross revenue in the account as provided in the concessioner agreement. These special account funds maintained in separate interest-bearing bank accounts owned by the concessioners are not assets of DOI, and may not be used in DOI operations. Therefore, the balances, inflows, and outflows of these concessioner special accounts are not recognized in the financial statements.

P. Allocation Transfers

The DOI is a party to allocation transfers with other federal agencies as both a transferring (parent) entity and a receiving (child) entity. Allocation transfers are legal delegations by one department to obligate budget authority and outlay funds to another department. A separate fund (allocation account) is created by Treasury as a subset of the parent fund account for tracking and reporting purposes. All allocation transfers of balances are credited to this account and subsequently obligations and outlays incurred by the child entity are charged to this allocation account as the child entities execute the delegated activity on behalf of the parent entity. All financial activity related to these allocation transfers is reported in the financial statements of the parent entity from which the underlying legislative authority, appropriations, and budget apportionments are derived.

The DOI allocates funds, as a parent, to the USDA, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The DOI receives allocation transfers, as the child, from USDA, HHS, DOL, DOT, USACE, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Q. Income Taxes

As an agency of the federal government, DOI is generally exempt from all income taxes imposed by any governing body, whether it be a federal, state, commonwealth, local, or foreign government.

R. Estimates

The DOI has made certain estimates and assumptions related to the reporting of accrued grant liabilities, lease receivables, and unearned revenue, and the associated note disclosures. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

S. Fiduciary Activities

Fiduciary activities are the collection or receipt, and the management, protection, accounting, investment, and disposition by the federal government of cash or other assets in which non-federal individuals or entities have an ownership interest the federal government must uphold. Fiduciary balances and activities are excluded from DOI's financial statements.

Note 20, Fiduciary Activities, provides additional information.

T. Public Private Partnerships

SFFAS 49, *Public-Private Partnerships: Disclosure Requirements*, defines public-private partnerships as "risk-sharing arrangements or transactions with expected lives greater than five years between public and private sector entities." The DOI performed an extensive assessment of agreements with private entities and reviewed the terms of the arrangements against risk sharing and other criteria for financial statement disclosure as provided in the standard. The DOI determined there are no public-private partnerships that meet the criteria for disclosure in FY 2024 and FY 2023.

U. Reclassifications

The Federal Employee Benefits Payable line item is now broken out into two liability lines. Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable; and Pensions and Post Employment-related Benefits, have been added per A-136.

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NOTE 2. FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

Treasury performs cash management activities for all federal agencies. The net activity represents FBwT. The FBwT represents the right of DOI to draw down funds from Treasury for expenses and liabilities.

The status of the FBwT may be classified as unobligated available, unobligated unavailable, or obligated. Unobligated funds, depending on budget authority, are generally available for new obligations in current operations. The unavailable balance also includes amounts appropriated in prior fiscal years, which are not available to fund new obligations. The obligated not yet disbursed balance represents amounts designated for payment of goods and services ordered but not yet received; or goods and services received, but for which payment has not yet been made. The clearing, deposit, and unavailable General Fund receipt accounts balance primarily consists of oil, gas, and solid mineral royalty, rent, and bonus payments from the public for leases on federal lands that are awaiting distribution. The balance also includes payroll withholdings to be distributed, as well as other collections awaiting classification. The unavailable special receipt accounts include the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Reclamation Fund, which are not available to DOI for use unless appropriated by Congress.

Obligated and unobligated balances reported for the status of FBwT do not agree with obligated and unobligated balances reported in the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources because the budgetary balances are also supported by amounts other than FBwT, such as investments in Treasury securities.

The FBwT are reconciled on a monthly basis to the balances in the general ledger. Differences are related to temporary timing differences between submission to Treasury and recognition in the general ledger.

In FY 2024 and FY 2023, $61 million and $59 million, respectively, of unused funds from expired appropriations were returned to Treasury as of September 30th of each fiscal year. Such balances are excluded from the amount reported as FBwT in accordance with Treasury guidelines.

Additional discussion of FBwT is presented in Note 1(D).

Status of Fund Balance with Treasury as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury		
Unobligated		
Available	$ 24,679,118	$ 25,837,460
Unavailable	1,223,158	1,389,566
Obligated Not Yet Disbursed	22,685,110	19,139,361
Total Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 48,587,386	$ 46,366,387
Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury		
Clearing, Deposit, and Unavailable General Fund Receipt Accounts	$ 2,408,108	$ 2,240,046
Unavailable Special Receipt Accounts	47,866,930	46,193,707
Total Non-Budgetary Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 50,275,038	$ 48,433,753
Total Fund Balance with Treasury Status	**$ 98,862,424**	**$ 94,800,140**

NOTE 3. INVESTMENTS, NET

The DOI invests funds in federal government securities on behalf of various DOI programs and for amounts held in certain escrow accounts. The federal government securities include marketable Treasury securities and nonmarketable, market-based securities issued by the Federal Investment Branch of Fiscal Service. Nonmarketable, market-based securities are Treasury securities that are not traded on any securities exchange but mirror the prices of marketable securities with similar terms.

Investments are purchased using various sources of funding such as funds from dedicated collections and appropriated monies received from the General Fund of the Treasury that have specific legislative authority. The federal government does not set aside assets to pay future expenditures associated with funds from dedicated collections. The cash generated from funds from dedicated collections is used by the Treasury for general government purposes. Treasury securities are issued to funds from dedicated collections as evidence of designated receipts and provide the funds from dedicated collections with the authority to draw upon Treasury for future authorized expenditures. These securities are an asset to the funds from dedicated collections and are presented as investments in the table accompanying Note 16, Funds from Dedicated Collections.

Treasury securities are a liability of the Treasury and are eliminated in the consolidation of the U.S. Government-wide financial statements. Treasury will finance any future redemption of the securities by a fund from dedicated collections in the same manner that all other government expenditures are financed.

Additional information regarding investments can be found in Note 1(E).

Investments as of September 30, 2024, consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Cost	Net Amortized (Premium)/ Discount	Interest Receivable	Investments, Net	Market Value Disclosure
U.S. Treasury Securities					
Marketable	$ 600,248	$ 13,275	$ -	$ 613,523	$ 613,665
Non-marketable, Market-based	30,237,014	119,802	102,503	30,459,319	30,331,248
Total Intragovernmental Investments	**$ 30,837,262**	**$ 133,077**	**$ 102,503**	**$ 31,072,842**	**$ 30,944,913**

Investments as of September 30, 2023, consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Cost	Net Amortized (Premium)/ Discount	Interest Receivable	Investments, Net	Market Value Disclosure
U.S. Treasury Securities					
Marketable	$ 510,229	$ 9,901	$ -	$ 520,130	$ 519,546
Non-marketable, Market-based	28,362,862	159,393	73,418	28,595,673	28,214,641
Total Intragovernmental Investments	**$ 28,873,091**	**$ 169,294**	**$ 73,418**	**$ 29,115,803**	**$ 28,734,187**

NOTE 4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Due From the Public, Net. Accounts receivable due to DOI from the public may arise either from the sale of products and services or from the imposition of regulatory fines and penalties. Products and services sold by DOI are diverse and include mineral leases, from which royalties are then collected; the sale of water; water testing and other scientific studies conducted for state and local governments; remittance of fees from park concessioners collected by NPS; and fees for irrigation and power services collected by IA. Fines and penalties are imposed in the enforcement of various environmental laws and regulations.

Recovery of Reimbursable Capital Costs. The USBR enters into long-term repayment contracts and water service contracts with non-federal (public) water users that allow the use of irrigation and M&I water facilities in exchange for annual payments to repay a portion of the federal investment allocation to the construction of reimbursable irrigation and M&I water facilities.

Unmatured repayment contracts are recognized on the Balance Sheet when the annual repayment amount is earned, at which time current accounts receivable and current period exchange revenue are recorded.

Deepwater Horizon Consent Decree. On April 4, 2016, a federal court in New Orleans, LA, entered a Consent Decree regarding case No. 10-4536, United States of America v. BP Exploration & Production Inc. (BPXP), et al. This case resolved civil claims against BP entities arising from the April 20, 2010, Macondo well blowout and the massive oil spill that followed in the Gulf of Mexico. Under the Consent Decree, BP was ordered to pay a civil penalty, claims under the *False Claims Act*, lost royalties, and amounts for natural resource damages and associated assessment costs. Annual payments from BP to DOI will continue through year 2031. As of September 30, 2024, DOI has recorded approximately $3.7 billion accounts receivable and $358 million in interest receivable. This is compared to September 30, 2023, when DOI reported approximately $4.2 billion in accounts receivable and $328 million in interest receivable. Management considers these receivables to be fully collectible.

See Note 1(F) for additional discussion regarding accounts receivable.

Accounts Receivable from the Public consist of the following as of September 30, 2024 and 2023:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Accounts and Interest Receivable from the Public		
Accounts and Interest Receivable from the Public	$ 6,467,563	$ 7,012,350
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(213,509)	(139,682)
Total Accounts and Interest Receivable from the Public, Net	**$ 6,254,054**	**$ 6,872,668**

NOTE 5. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET AND LOAN GUARANTEE LIABILITIES

A. Direct Loan and Loan Guarantee Program Names: *(dollars in thousands)*

	FY 2024	FY 2023
Indian Affairs - Direct Loans (Pre-Credit Reform)	$ 130	$ 221
Indian Affairs - Direct Loans (Credit Reform)	-	3
Indian Affairs - Guaranteed Loans (Credit Reform)	456	1
Bureau of Reclamation - Direct Loans (Pre-Credit Reform)	4,312	4,803
Bureau of Reclamation - Direct Loans (Credit Reform)	22,512	23,875
Departmental Offices - American Samoa Government (Credit Reform)	5,948	6,378
Total Loans and Interest Receivable, Net	**$ 33,358**	**$ 35,281**

Indian Affairs. The IA provides guaranteed loans to Indian Tribes and organizations, Indian individuals, and Alaskan Natives for economic development purposes. The IA loan program includes the Indian Direct Loan Program (which ceased providing loans in 1995) and the Indian Loan Guarantee Program under the FCRA.

Interest is accrued daily on the outstanding principal balance of direct and assigned loans based on a 360-day year for pre-credit reform loans and a 365-day year for credit reform loans. The interest rate charged on each loan is the *Indian Financing Act* rate that was effective at the time the loan was made or a rate determined and approved by the Division of Capital Investment Chief. Interest is accrued on current and delinquent loans.

Bureau of Reclamation. The USBR operates loan programs that provide federal assistance to non-federal organizations for constructing or improving water resource projects in the western states. The USBR loan programs are authorized under the *Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, the Distribution System Loans Act, the Rural Development and Policy Act of 1980, and the Rehabilitation and Betterment Act*. Direct loans (Pre-Credit and FCRA) consist primarily of drought relief and repayment loans.

Loan interest rates vary depending on the applicable legislation; in some cases, there is no stated interest rate on agricultural and Native American loans. Interest on applicable loans does not accrue until the loan enters repayment status.

Departmental Offices. The DO has one credit reform loan to the American Samoa Government (ASG). In 2001, a loan was extended to ASG. The total was approved for $18.6 million and made available to ASG bearing interest at a rate equal to the Treasury cost of borrowing for obligations of similar duration. The proceeds of the loan were used by ASG for debt reduction and fiscal reform. This loan, including all principal and accrued interest, is due on April 15, 2027.

Outstanding direct loan balances obligated prior to FY 1992, as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, are summarized as follows:

B. Direct Loans Obligated Prior to FY 1992 (Allowance for Loss Method): *(dollars in thousands)*

Direct Loan Programs (Pre-Credit Reform)	Loans Receivable Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance For Loan Losses	Direct Loans, Net
Indian Affairs	$ 165	$ 8	$ (43)	**$ 130**
Bureau of Reclamation	4,312	-	-	**4,312**
FY 2024 Total	**$ 4,477**	**$ 8**	**$ (43)**	**$ 4,442**
Indian Affairs	282	13	(74)	221
Bureau of Reclamation	4,803	-	-	**4,803**
FY 2023 Total	**$ 5,085**	**$ 13**	**$ (74)**	**$ 5,024**

Direct loans and loan guarantees made after FY 1991, are accounted for in accordance with FCRA. The FCRA prescribes the presentation of loans receivable and loan guarantees at the net present value of the expected future cash flows. This is accomplished by netting the subsidy against loans receivable gross or against loan guarantees payable gross. The tables that follow provide a breakdown of the components supporting the Loans Receivable, Net and Loan Guarantee Payable, Net as presented on the Balance Sheet. The asset and liability are jointly disclosed due to the common requirements under FCRA. Loans receivable gross is representative of the outstanding principal distributed to the recipient. This principal is funded with amounts that DOI borrows from the Treasury with interest. As the customer makes payments against the loan, these repayments are applied against the Treasury borrowings and associated interest, resulting in a reduction to the amount DOI owes to Treasury (Note 10, Debt).

C. Direct Loans Obligated After FY 1991: *(dollars in thousands)*

Direct Loan Programs (Credit Reform)	Loans Receivable Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost	Direct Loans, Net
Bureau of Reclamation	$ 22,184	$ -	$ 328	**$ 22,512**
Departmental Offices - American Samoa Government	6,974	-	(1,026)	**5,948**
FY 2024 Total	**$ 29,158**	**$ -**	**$ (698)**	**$ 28,460**
Indian Affairs	$ -	$ -	$ 3	**$ 3**
Bureau of Reclamation	23,911	-	(36)	**23,875**
Departmental Offices - American Samoa Government	7,453	-	(1,075)	**6,378**
FY 2023 Total	**$ 31,364**	**$ -**	**$ (1,108)**	**$ 30,256**

Table D. Subsidy Expenses for Direct Loans by Program and Component

The subsidy expense represents the cost of the loan to the federal government. The current and prior year subsidy expense is disclosed in the following tables. This amount includes the cost of new loans disbursed in the current year plus the cost of changes to the subsidy resulting from the annual re-estimate and/or modification process.

Subsidy Modifications. A modification occurs when the basic assumptions used in the original cash flow document change. Modifications are also calculated using OMB credit subsidy calculator. Modifications could be triggered by the number of years for repayment or an increase to a fixed interest rate charged to the recipient. The re-estimated or modified subsidy rate is then automatically appropriated in the following fiscal year in accordance with FCRA.

Subsidy Re-estimates. Re-estimates are calculated annually for loans and loan guarantees using historical, current, and projected cash flows. The cash flow documentation is submitted into the standard OMB credit subsidy calculator to arrive at the re-estimated subsidy rate (factors that this calculator considers are detailed in Note 1(G)). There are two types of re-estimates, an interest rate re-estimate and a technical re-estimate. Interest rate re-estimates are the result of a reduction to projected interest costs associated with the loans and guarantees over the repayment period. Technical re-estimates are the result of a change to projected cash flows associated with the loans.

Subsidy Rates. The FCRA requires that the cash flows associated with like loans and guarantees are monitored by cohort year. The cohort year is the year in which the loans are initially disbursed, or the guarantees are initially made. Loans and guarantees within a like cohort share similar characteristics that enable them to be assigned a like net present value subsidy rate. These rates cannot be applied to the loans or guarantees to yield the subsidy expense. The DOI did not disburse any new direct loans in FY 2024 or in FY 2023, and therefore does not have any subsidy rates or administrative expenses to disclose.

D. Subsidy Expense for Direct Loans by Program and Component: *(dollars in thousands)*			
Modifications and Re-estimates	**Interest Rate Re-estimates**	**Technical Re-estimates**	**Total Re-estimates**
Direct Loan Programs (Credit Reform)			
Indian Affairs	$ (703)	$ 637	$ (66)
Bureau of Reclamation	-	182	182
FY 2024 Total	**$ (703)**	**$ 819**	**$ 116**
Indian Affairs	$ (535)	$ 646	$ 111
Bureau of Reclamation	-	194	194
FY 2023 Total	**$ (535)**	**$ 840**	**$ 305**

Total Direct Loan Subsidy Expense *(dollars in thousands)*	**FY 2024**	**FY 2023**
Direct Loan Programs (Credit Reform)		
Indian Affairs	$ (66)	$ 111
Bureau of Reclamation	182	194
Total	**$ 116**	**$ 305**

Table E. Schedule for Reconciling Direct Loan Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances

The subsidy cost allowance is a cumulative amount that represents the difference between expected repayments from the loan recipient and the cost of borrowing the principal from Treasury. This subsidy allowance is adjusted annually by recording a subsidy expense that is funded with appropriations. Adjustments can be made due to re-estimates or modifications. There were no other changes in economic conditions, other risk factors, legislation, or credit policies that have had a significant and measurable effect on subsidy rates, subsidy expense, and subsidy re-estimates.

E. Schedule for Reconciling Direct Loan Subsidy Cost Allowance Balances (Post-1991 Direct Loans): *(dollars in thousands)*	**FY 2024**	**FY 2023**
Beginning balance of the subsidy cost allowance	$ 1,108	$ 2,048
Adjustments:		
(a) Subsidy allowance amortization	(412)	(440)
(b) Other	(114)	(805)
Ending balance of the subsidy cost allowance before reestimates	582	803
Add or subtract total subsidy reestimates as shown in Schedule D	116	305
Ending balance of the subsidy cost allowance	**$ 698**	**$ 1,108**

The Allowance for Subsidy Account reflects the unamortized credit reform subsidy for direct loans.

Table F. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans Receivable from Post-1991 Guarantees

The DOI recognizes loans receivable for defaulted loans that were guaranteed. Loans assumed after FCRA are accounted for using the present value method to arrive at the net receivable or value of assets related to defaulted guaranteed loans receivable, net.

F. Defaulted Guaranteed Loans from Post-1991 Guarantees (Present Value Method): *(dollars in thousands)*

Guaranteed Loans (Credit Reform)	Defaulted Guarantee. Loans Receivable, Gross	Interest Receivable	Allowance for Subsidy Cost (Present Value)	Value of Assets Related to Defaulted Guaranteed Loans, Receivable, Net
FY 2024	$ 3,140	$ 399	$ (3,083)	**$ 456**
FY 2023	$ 2	$ 1	$ (2)	**$ 1**

Table G. Guaranteed Loans Outstanding

The following table details the outstanding principal for loan guarantees as of September 30, 2024, by cohort year. The amount guaranteed is a portion of the outstanding principal and is separately displayed. The New Guaranteed Loans Disbursed presented as of FY 2024 and FY 2023, represent principal disbursements and guarantees for prior FY cohorts and the current FY cohort (see the subsidy rates paragraph above Table D for the definition of cohort).

G. Guaranteed Loans Outstanding as of September 30, 2024: *(dollars in thousands)*

Loan Guarantee Programs	Outstanding Principal of Guaranteed Loans, Face Value	Amount of Outstanding Principal Guaranteed
FY 1992-2022	$ 621,117	$ 556,209
FY 2023	116,675	104,913
FY 2024	46,630	41,967
Total	**$ 784,422**	**$ 703,089**
New Guaranteed Loans Disbursed (Current reporting year):		
Amount Paid in Current FY for Prior Years	$ 126,857	$ 114,171
Amount Paid in Current FY for Current FY Guarantees	55,161	49,644
FY 2024 Total	**$ 182,018**	**$ 163,815**
Amount Paid in Prior FY for Prior Years	$ 42,712	$ 38,441
Amount Paid in Prior FY for Prior FY Guarantees	20,926	18,833
FY 2023 Total	**$ 63,638**	**$ 57,274**

Table H. Liability for Loan Guarantees

Present value of cash outflows projected for outstanding guarantees is detailed below.

H. Liability for Loan Guarantees:	*(dollars in thousands)*
Guaranteed Loans (Pre-Credit Reform)	**Liabilities for Loan Guarantees, for Post-1991 Guarantees, Present Value**
Liability for Loan Guarantees:	
FY 2024	**$ 39,309**
FY 2023	**$ 42,802**

Table I. Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component

The subsidy expense for guaranteed loans is the sum of interest supplements and defaults, offset by fees and other collections. The total loan guarantee program subsidy expense is the sum of the new loan guarantees and the modifications and re-estimates. There were no other changes in economic conditions, other risk factors, legislation, or credit policies that have had a significant and measurable effect on subsidy rates, subsidy expense, and subsidy re-estimates.

I. Subsidy Expense for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:				*(dollars in thousands)*
Guaranteed Loans (Credit Reform)	**Interest Supplements**	**Defaults**	**Fees and Other Collections**	**Total**
Subsidy Expense for New Loan Guarantees:				
FY 2024	$ 5,584	$ 10,642	$ (3,275)	**$ 12,951**
FY 2023	$ 2,174	$ 4,149	$ (1,176)	**$ 5,147**

Guaranteed Loans (Credit Reform)	**Interest Rate Re-estimates**	**Technical Re-estimates**	**Total**
Modifications and Reestimates:			
FY 2024	$ (3,772)	$ (9,088)	**$ (12,860)**
FY 2023	$ (4,538)	$ (15,569)	**$ (20,107)**

Total Loan Guarantee Program Subsidy Expense	**FY 2024**	**FY 2023**
Indian Affairs	**$ 91**	**$ (14,960)**

Table J. Subsidy Rate for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component

The subsidy rates disclosed pertain only to the current year's cohorts. These rates cannot be applied to the guarantees of loans disbursed during the current reporting year to yield the subsidy expense. The subsidy expense for new loan guarantees reported in the current year could result from disbursements of loans from both current year cohorts and prior year(s) cohorts. The subsidy expense reported in the current year also includes modifications and re-estimates. The following subsidy rates are applicable only to new loan guarantees issued in FY 2024 and FY 2023.

J. Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees by Program and Component:

Guaranteed Loans (Credit Reform)	Interest Supplements	Defaults	Fees and Other Collections	Other	Total
Budget Subsidy Rates for Loan Guarantees for the Current Year's Cohorts:					
FY 2024	2.9%	4.9%	(1.8%)	0.0%	**6.0%**
FY 2023	3.1%	6.1%	(1.8%)	0.0%	**7.4%**

Table K. Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liability Balances

The following table provides a roll forward of the loan guarantee liability for the current and prior fiscal years.

K. Schedule for Reconciling Loan Guarantee Liability Balances: *(dollars in thousands)*

	FY 2024	FY 2023
Beginning Balance of the Loan Guarantee Liability	$ 42,802	$ 47,989
Less Claim Payment to Lenders	(3,291)	(2)
Add Fees Received	3,604	800
Less Interest Revenue on Uninvested Funds	(1,354)	(1,233)
Add Interest Expense on Entity Borrowing	8	3
Add Subsidy Expense	12,951	5,147
Add Upward Reestimates	1,769	1,369
Less Downward Reestimates	(14,629)	(21,476)
Other	(2,551)	10,205
Ending Balance of the Loan Guarantee Liability	**$ 39,309**	**$ 42,802**

Table L. Loan Guarantee Administrative Expenses

The DOI incurred salary and other administrative expenses in managing the guaranteed loans programs.

L. Administrative Expense: *(dollars in thousands)*

Guaranteed Loans Program	
FY 2024	**$ 1,324**
FY 2023	**$ 1,535**

Table M. Loans Receivable

The following table provides a roll forward of the loans receivable for the current and prior fiscal years.

M. Loans Receivable:		*(dollars in thousands)*
	FY 2024	FY 2023
Beginning Balance of Loans Receivable, Net	$ 35,281	$ 37,338
Add Loan Disbursements	3,362	2
Less Principal and Interest Payments Received	(4,400)	(5,017)
Add Interest Accruals	1,147	640
Less Interest Revenue on Uninvested Funds	(625)	903
Add Interest Expense on Entity Borrowings	1,500	10
Add negative subsidy payments	(194)	-
Less Upward Reestimate	665	(873)
Add Downward Reestimates	(719)	568
Other Increase/(Decrease) to the Subsidy Allowance	418	445
Allowance for Loan and Interest Loss Adjustments	(3,233)	(371)
Other Non-Cash Reconciling Items	156	1,636
Ending Balance of Loans Receivable, Net	**$ 33,358**	**$ 35,281**

NOTE 6. INVENTORY AND RELATED PROPERTY, NET

Inventory and Related Property as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, consist of the following:		
(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Inventory		
Published Maps and Other Inventory Held for Current Sale	$ 10,918	$ 11,149
Gas and Storage Rights Held for Current Sale	-	201
Operating Materials		
Working Capital Fund: Inventory Held for Use	66	66
Operational Land Imager: Inventory Held for Use	7,978	7,780
Airplane Parts and Fuel Held for Use	3,003	2,983
Stockpile Materials		
Recoverable Below-Ground Crude Helium Held for Sale	-	21,651
Total Inventory and Related Property	**$ 21,965**	**$ 43,830**

Valuation methods and other information regarding inventory and related property are presented in Note 1(H).

NOTE 7. GENERAL AND RIGHT-TO-USE PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The GRTU-PP&E categories with corresponding acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:

(dollars in thousands)	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization	Net Book Value
Land and Land Improvements	$ 2,538,293	$ (296,449)	$ 2,241,844
Buildings	6,719,648	(3,314,051)	3,405,597
Structures and Facilities	30,417,796	(15,073,646)	15,344,150
Leasehold Improvements	124,819	(70,631)	54,188
Lessee right-to-use Assets	140,459	(25,585)	114,874
Construction in Progress			
Construction in Progress - General	4,469,528	-	4,469,528
Construction in Progress in Abeyance	319,894	-	319,894
Equipment, Vehicles, and Aircraft	3,990,708	(2,601,280)	1,389,428
Internal Use Software			
In Use	457,873	(413,153)	44,720
In Development	200,429	-	200,429
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment	**$ 49,379,447**	**$ (21,794,795)**	**$ 27,584,652**

Note: GRTU-PP&E other than lessee right-to-use assets are depreciated based on depreciable life; whereas, lessee right-to-use assets are amortized based on the lease amortization schedule. For further information regarding the lease related details, please refer to Note 15, Leases.

The GRTU-PP&E categories with corresponding acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2023, are shown in the following table:

(dollars in thousands)	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
Land and Land Improvements	$ 2,514,831	$ (287,277)	$ 2,227,554
Buildings	6,367,936	(3,195,539)	3,172,397
Structures and Facilities	29,235,366	(14,600,403)	14,634,963
Leasehold Improvements	95,932	(61,555)	34,377
Construction in Progress			
Construction in Progress - General	3,772,204	-	3,772,204
Construction in Progress in Abeyance	318,420	-	318,420
Equipment, Vehicles, and Aircraft	3,865,398	(2,521,093)	1,344,305
Internal Use Software			
In Use	471,878	(418,414)	53,464
In Development	161,479	-	161,479
Total Property, Plant, and Equipment	**$ 46,803,444**	**$ (21,084,281)**	**$ 25,719,163**

Capitalization criteria and other information regarding general and right-to-use property, plant, and equipment are discussed in Note 1(I).

The following table displays the GRTU-PP&E roll-forward as of September 30, 2024 and 2023.

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Balance, Beginning of Year, Unadjusted	$ 25,719,163	$ 23,668,241
Effects of Implementation of SFFAS 54	132,017	-
Balance, Beginning of Year, Adjusted	25,851,180	23,668,241
Capitalized Acquisitions	2,298,679	2,014,777
Right-to-use Lease Assets, CY Activity	8,442	-
CY Amortization of right-to-use Lease Assets	(25,585)	-
Dispositions	(64,522)	(30,527)
Transfer In/(Out) Without Reimbursement, Net	416,815	959,653
Depreciation/Amortization	(886,916)	(861,875)
Donations	3,045	1,976
Other	(16,486)	(33,082)
Balance, End of Year	**$ 27,584,652**	**$ 25,719,163**

Note: Information concerning deferred maintenance and repairs and estimated land acreage is discussed in unaudited required supplementary information. Note 7 provides acquisition cost and accumulated amortization for right-to-use lessee net book value, illustrating some of the Department's financial commitments across a diverse portfolio of leases.

NOTE 8. ASSETS ANALYSIS

Assets of DOI include entity assets and non-entity assets. Non-entity assets are currently held by but not available to DOI and will be forwarded to Treasury or other agencies at a future date.

Non-entity assets, restricted by nature, consist of DOI's custodial activity, a portion of the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund that is held for others, amounts in deposit, miscellaneous receipts, special receipts, and budget clearing accounts held for others.

The DOI's assets as of September 30, 2024, are summarized into the following categories:

(dollars in thousands)	Entity	Non-Entity	FY 2024
ASSETS: Intragovernmental Assets			
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 97,027,981	$ 1,834,443	$ 98,862,424
Investments, Net	31,019,261	53,581	31,072,842
Accounts Receivable, Net:			
Accounts Receivable, Net	264,783	-	264,783
Transfers Receivable, Net	922,747	761,330	1,684,077
Advances and Prepayments	128,951	-	128,951
Total Intragovernmental Assets	**$ 129,363,723**	**$ 2,649,354**	**$ 132,013,077**
With the Public:			
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	$ 188	$ -	$ 188
Accounts Receivable, Net	4,279,793	1,974,261	6,254,054
Loans Receivable, Net	33,358	-	33,358
Inventory and Related Property, Net	21,965	-	21,965
General and right-to-use Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	27,584,652	-	27,584,652
Advances and Prepayments	379,823	-	379,823
Other Assets			
Lease Receivable	35,802	411,333	447,135
Other	20,884	-	20,884
Total With the Public	**$ 32,356,465**	**$ 2,385,594**	**$ 34,742,059**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 161,720,188**	**$ 5,034,948**	**$ 166,755,136**

Note: Included in Other Assets are DOI's Lease Receivable of $448 million with $332 thousand of Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts. For further information regarding the lease related details, please refer to Note 15, Leases.

The DOI's assets as of September 30, 2023, are summarized into the following categories:

(dollars in thousands)	Entity	Non-Entity	FY 2023
ASSETS: Intragovernmental Assets			
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 93,134,895	$ 1,665,245	$ 94,800,140
Investments, Net	29,050,292	65,511	29,115,803
Accounts Receivable, Net:			
Accounts Receivable, Net	244,244	-	244,244
Transfers Receivable, Net	927,452	745,324	1,672,776
Advances and Prepayments	303,879	-	303,879
Total Intragovernmental Assets	**$ 123,660,762**	**$ 2,476,080**	**$ 126,136,842**
With the Public:			
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	$ 255	$ -	$ 255
Accounts Receivable, Net	4,730,455	2,142,213	6,872,668
Loans Receivable, Net	35,281	-	35,281
Inventory and Related Property, Net	43,830	-	43,830
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	25,719,163	-	25,719,163
Advances and Prepayments	280,713	-	280,713
Other Assets	16,247	-	16,247
Total With the Public	**$ 30,825,944**	**$ 2,142,213**	**$ 32,968,157**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 154,486,706**	**$ 4,618,293**	**$ 159,104,999**

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NOTE 9. STEWARDSHIP PP&E

The DOI's mission is to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage. To ensure that these resources are preserved and sustained for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations, Congress has enacted legislation to assist in asset management.

The predominant laws governing the management of stewardship land are the *National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA). However, there are many other significant laws that provide additional guidance on various aspects of stewardship land. Combined, these laws direct the management of land and waters for the benefit of present and future generations.

The FLPMA created the concept of multiple-use, which Congress defines as management of both the land and the use of the land in a combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple-use concept include mineral development; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; livestock grazing; timber management; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitat.

The preservation and management of heritage assets located on federal lands or preserved in federal and non-federal facilities is guided chiefly by the *Antiquities Act of 1906; the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended; Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections; the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*; and EO 13287, *Preserve America*.

Through these laws and regulations, DOI strives to preserve and manage stewardship land and heritage assets so that their value is preserved intelligently and that they are thoughtfully integrated into the needs of the surrounding communities. The cited legislation is implemented through DOI policy and guidance, whereby continuous program management evaluations and technical reviews ensure compliance.

During FY 2024 and FY 2023, the costs associated with acquiring, constructing, and renovating heritage assets were $630 million and $585 million, respectively, and the costs associated with acquiring and improving stewardship lands were $331 million and $291 million, respectively. Information concerning deferred maintenance and repairs and estimated land acreage is discussed in unaudited required supplementary information.

STEWARDSHIP LAND

The DOI-administered stewardship lands encompass a wide range of activities, including recreation; conservation; resource extraction such as mining and oil and gas leasing; wilderness protection; and other functions vital to the health of the economy and of the American people. These include national parks, national wildlife refuges, public lands, and many other lands of national and historical significance.

The *Wilderness Act of 1964*, established the National Wilderness Preservation System to ensure that future generations can continue to experience wild and natural places. This system currently includes more than 111 million acres, of which 68 percent is managed by DOI.

Each Bureau within DOI that administers stewardship lands serves to preserve, conserve, protect, and interpret how best to manage the Nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Some of these stewardship lands have been designated as multiple-use.

In general, units of stewardship land are added or deleted through Presidential, Congressional, or Secretarial action. However, boundaries of individual units may be expanded or altered by fee title purchase, transfer of jurisdiction, gift, or withdrawal from the public domain. The change in boundaries of individual units occurs to enhance the purpose for which the unit exists.

BUREAU STEWARDSHIP LANDS

Bureau of Land Management

Geographic Management Areas. The BLM reports its stewardship land by geographic management areas. Specific land use plans are developed and implemented for each of these geographic management areas to manage the land's resources for both present and future periods.

The BLM is guided by principles of multiple use. Multiple uses include: domestic livestock grazing; fish and wildlife development and utilization; mineral exploration and production; rights-of-way; outdoor recreation; and timber production.

Bureau of Reclamation

Federal Water and Related Projects. The USBR stewardship land is used for federal water and related projects that have been authorized and funded by Congress. These projects include dams, reservoirs, canals, laterals, and various other types of water related properties. The lands for these projects were withdrawn from the public domain to construct, operate, and maintain the projects. Recreational activities such as fishing, boating and camping, may be authorized on these withdrawn lands.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Lands are acquired through a variety of methods, including withdrawal from the public domain, fee title purchase, transfer of jurisdiction, donation, or gift. The FWS purchases land through two primary sources of funding: the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The FWS lands are managed and used in accordance with the explicit purpose of the statutes that authorize acquisition or designation and that direct use and management of the land.

National Wildlife Refuges (NWR). The NWR land is used for fish, wildlife, plants, and related recreations. These lands are protected in perpetuity for as long as they remain in the NWR System. The NWR lands are managed to maintain their natural state, to mitigate adverse effects of actions previously conducted by others, or to enhance existing conditions to improve benefits to fish, wildlife, plant resources, and associated recreations.

Coordination Areas. Coordination Area land is used as a wildlife management area that is made available to a state by cooperative agreement between FWS and a state agency having control over wildlife resources.

Wetland Management Districts (WMD). The WMDs are important components of the NWR System. They differ from refuges, which frequently consist of a single contiguous parcel of land, in that they are generally scattered, small parcels of land. The primary use is to conserve waterfowl nesting and rearing habitats. The WMDs consist of waterfowl production areas, wetland easements, or grassland easements.

National Fish Hatcheries. National Fish Hatchery land is used to rear various aquatic species in accordance with specific species management plans for the purpose of recovery, restoration, mitigation, or other special conservation or recreation effort and may include the release, transfer, or provision of refuge for the species propagated.

Fish Technology Centers. This land is used to house applied research centers that provide leadership in science-based management of trust aquatic resources through the development of new concepts, strategies, and techniques to solve problems in hatchery operations and aquatic resource conservation.

Associated Fish Facilities. These land units are owned by the federal government, but operated by some other entity (state agency, tribal conservation unit, etc.). The FWS usually has limited management or oversight responsibility for these land units.

National Park Service

Park Units. The NPS conducts various activities to protect and preserve unimpaired resources and values of the National Park System, while providing for public use and enjoyment, in accordance with statutes authorizing the National Park System Units' (Park Units') establishment or directing their use and management. Park Units are created by an act of Congress, except that National Monuments also may be added by Presidential proclamation. An act of Congress is required to withdraw a Park Unit from the National Park System.

Office of the Secretary

Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission Lands. This land is used for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation to replace or offset the loss in Utah of fish and wildlife resources and related recreational opportunities caused by the acquisition, construction, and operation of USBR project assets such as dams, power plants, roads, pipelines, aqueducts, operation and maintenance of buildings, and visitor centers.

The DOI units of stewardship land by category as of September 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:

Primary Land Management Categories		As of 9/30/2022	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2023	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2024
BLM	Geographic Management Areas	127	-	-	127	-	-	127
FWS	National Wildlife Refuges	567	1	-	568	-	-	568
FWS	Wetland Management Districts	38	-	-	38	-	-	38
FWS	Coordination Areas	50	-	-	50	-	-	50
FWS	National Fish Hatcheries	68	-	-	68	-	-	68
FWS	Fish Technology Centers	5	-	-	5	-	-	5
FWS	Associated Fish Facilities	15	1	-	16	-	-	16
NPS	Park Units	413	1	-	414	7	-	421
OS	Commission Lands	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
USBR	Federal Water and Related Projects	134	-	-	134	-	-	134
Total Number of Units		**1,418**	**3**	**-**	**1,421**	**7**	**-**	**1,428**

HERITAGE ASSETS

The DOI is a steward of a large, varied, and scientifically important body of heritage assets, both non-collectible and collectible in nature.

Some of the heritage assets have been designated as multiple-use, which Congress defines as management of both the land and the use of the land in a combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple-use concept include mineral development; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; livestock grazing; timber management; watersheds; and, wildlife and fish habitat.

NON-COLLECTIBLE HERITAGE ASSETS

Non-collectible heritage assets include historic buildings, structures, and sites; prehistoric structures and sites (better known as archeological sites); cultural landscapes; and other resources. Some stewardship land assets are also included in non-collectible heritage assets, such as national parks and national wildlife refuges. In addition, subsets of lands within the National Park System may have additional heritage asset designations, such as wilderness areas and national natural landmarks. Heritage assets are added or withdrawn through Presidential, Congressional, or Secretarial designation.

Descriptions of the types of non-collectible heritage assets are:

Cooperative Management and Protection Areas. The BLM manages one Congressionally designated cooperative management and protection area, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, located in southeastern Oregon. Cooperative and innovative management projects are maintained and enhanced by BLM, private landowners, tribes, and other public interest groups.

Headwaters Forest Reserve. The Headwaters Forest Reserve, located in central Humboldt County, California, was acquired from private owners by BLM and the State of California. While title is held by BLM, this area is co-managed by BLM and the State of California to protect the stands of old-growth redwoods that provide habitat for a threatened seabird, the marbled murrelet, as well as the headwaters that serve as a habitat for the threatened Coho salmon and other fish populations.

Lake Todatonten Special Management Area. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Todatonten Special Management Area located in the interior of Alaska. Lake Todatonten, the central feature of this special management area, is particularly important to waterfowl which use the area for migration, staging, molting, and nesting. The lake and its surrounding hills are also home to moose, bear, and other furbearers, and are managed by BLM.

National Battlefields. A national battlefield is an area of land on which a single historic battle or multiple historic battles took place during varying lengths of time. This general title includes national battlefields, national battlefield parks, national battlefield sites, and national military parks. National Battlefields are managed by NPS.

National Conservation Areas. Congress designates national conservation areas so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas and enjoy their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific resources and values. National conservation areas are managed by BLM and FWS.

National Historic Landmarks. *The Historic Sites Act of 1935*, authorizes the Secretary of DOI to designate national historic landmarks as the federal government's official recognition of the national significance of historic properties. These landmarks possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, technology, and culture. They also possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Historic Landmark program is administered by NPS. National historic landmarks are managed by IA, USBR, FWS, BLM, and NPS.

National Historic Sites. Usually, a national historic site contains a single historical feature that was directly associated with its subject. Derived from the *Historic Sites Act of 1935*, some historic sites were established by Secretaries of DOI; but most have been authorized by acts of Congress. National Historic Sites are managed by NPS.

National Historic Trails. Since the passage of the *National Trails System Act in 1968*, BLM, FWS and NPS have assumed responsibility over several national historic, recreation, or scenic trails designated by Congress. Designations include National Historic Trail, National Scenic Trail, Trail Systems, and National Recreation Trail. National Historic Trails and Trail Systems are managed by BLM.

National Historical Parks. This designation generally applies to historic parks that extend beyond single properties or buildings. National Historical Parks are managed by NPS.

National Lakeshores. A national lakeshore is a protected area of lakeshore that is maintained to preserve a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing three are all located on the Great Lakes. National lakeshores closely parallel national seashores in character and use. National Lakeshores are managed by NPS.

National Memorials. A national memorial is commemorative of a historic person or episode; it need not occupy a site historically connected with its subject. National Memorials are managed by NPS and FWS.

National Military Parks. See National Battlefields section.

National Monuments. National monuments are normally designated by Congress to protect historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest on the public lands. The *Antiquities Act of 1906*, authorized the President to declare by public proclamation landmarks, structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on lands owned or controlled by the government to be national monuments. National monuments are managed by BLM, FWS, and NPS.

National Natural Landmarks. National natural landmarks are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth and must be located within the boundaries of the United States, its Territories, or on the Continental Shelf. The National Natural Landmark program is administered by NPS. Within DOI, national natural landmarks are managed by USBR, FWS, NPS, and BLM.

National Parks. Generally, national parks are large natural places that encompass a wide variety of attributes, sometimes including significant historic assets. Hunting, mining, and consumptive activities are generally not authorized. National Parks are managed by NPS.

National Parkways. The title "parkway" refers to a roadway and the parkland paralleling the roadway. All were intended for scenic motoring along a protected corridor and often connect cultural sites. National Parkways are managed by NPS.

National Preserves. National preserves are areas having characteristics associated with national parks but in which Congress has permitted continued public hunting, trapping, oil/gas exploration, and extraction. National Preserves are managed by NPS.

National Recreation Areas. A national recreation area is an area designated by Congress to both assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values. National recreation areas are generally centered on large reservoirs and emphasize water-based recreation with some located near major population centers. National Recreation Areas are managed by BLM and NPS.

National Recreation Trails. See National Historic Trail section. Trail Systems are reported under National Recreation Trails. National Recreation Trails are managed by BLM and FWS, and Trail Systems are managed by BLM.

National Reserves. National reserves are similar to national preserves, except that management may be transferred to local or state authorities. National Reserves are managed by NPS.

National Rivers. There are several variations to this category. National river and recreation area, national scenic river, wild river, etc. These rivers possess remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values and shall be preserved in a free-flowing condition – that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. National Rivers are managed by NPS.

National Scenic Areas. The purpose of the National Scenic Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance, for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations, the nationally significant scenic, cultural, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the Scenic Area. National Scenic Areas are managed by BLM in accordance with the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.*

National Scenic Trails. See National Historic Trail section. National Scenic Trails are managed by BLM and NPS.

National Seashores. A national seashore preserves shoreline areas as well as offshore islands with natural and recreational significance with the dual goal of protecting precious, ecologically fragile land, while allowing the public to enjoy a unique resource. The national seashores are located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States. National Seashores are managed by NPS.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are classified in one of three categories (wild, scenic, and recreational), depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstanding remarkable value – scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. National Wild and Scenic Rivers are managed by BLM, FWS, and NPS.

National Wildlife Refuges. The NWR land is used for the fish, wildlife, and plants and recreations. These lands are protected in perpetuity for as long as they remain in the NWR System. The NWR lands are managed to maintain their natural state, to mitigate adverse effects of actions previously conducted by others, or to enhance existing conditions to improve benefits to fish, wildlife, and plant resources and associated recreations.

Threatened and endangered plant and animal species are affected by natural and human-induced pressures including loss of habitat, predation, invasive species, and other factors.

Outstanding Natural Area. An outstanding natural area consists of protected lands to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention. The BLM manages three such areas.

International Historic Site. The international historic site, Saint Croix International Historic Site, is relevant to both U.S., and Canadian history and is managed by NPS.

Wilderness Areas. Wilderness areas are defined as a place where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain. These areas are open to the public for purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservatorial, and historical use. Generally, a wilderness area is greater than 5,000 acres and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human development substantially unnoticeable. Wilderness areas provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Wilderness areas are managed by BLM, NPS, and FWS.

Research Natural Area. The BLM manages Fossil Forest Research Natural Area, which was designated by Congress to conserve and protect natural values and to provide scientific knowledge, education, and interpretation for more than 2,000 acres of land and resources in New Mexico.

Archaeological Protection Areas. The BLM manages two Congressionally-designated Archeological Protection Areas in New Mexico. Galisteo Basin is the location for many well-preserved prehistoric and historic archeological resources of Native American and Spanish colonial cultures. Chaco Culture is an area of archeological significance for the Chacoan Anasazi Indian culture.

Special Areas. The BLM manages five Secretarially-designated Special Areas in Alaska and one in Nevada. The Utukok River Uplands contains critical habitat for caribou. Teshekpuk Lake and its watershed are an important habitat for a large number of ducks, geese, and swans. Colville River provides critical nesting habitat for the arctic peregrine falcon. Kasegaluk Lagoon was designated as a Special Area where special precautions are necessary to control activities which would disrupt resource values. Peard Bay is an area of Western Alaska which provides protections for numerous subsistence species including caribou herds, tens of thousands of birds, and lake and costal fish habitat. Finally, The Numu Newe Cultural Center, a project in Northern Nevada, aims to support the culture, language, and knowledge of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe. The center is part of a defense bill compromise that also includes funding for environmental justice concerns. The compromise was the result of years of negotiations between the U.S. Navy, Congress, local tribes, and affected counties in Nevada.

Other. This category includes those park units that cannot be readily included in any of the standard categories. Examples include Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland; Constitution Gardens, District of Columbia; National Capital Parks in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; the White House; the National Mall; and Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia.

The DOI units of non-collectible heritage assets by category as of September 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:

Non-Collectible Heritage Asset Categories	As of 9/30/2022	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2023	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2024
Cooperative Management and Protection Area	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
National Battlefield Parks	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
National Battlefield Site	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
National Battlefields	11	-	-	11	-	-	11
National Conservation Areas	19	1	-	20	4	-	24
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)	235	-	-	235	3	-	238
National Historic Sites	73	1	-	74	2	-	76
National Historic Trails	13	1	-	14	-	-	14
National Historical Parks	62	1	-	63	-	-	63
National Lakeshores	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
National Memorials	33	-	-	33	-	-	33
National Military Parks	9	-	-	9	-	-	9
National Monuments	119	3	1	121	2	-	123
National Natural Landmarks (NNL)	117	-	-	117	-	-	117
National Parks	63	-	-	63	-	-	63
National Parkways	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
National Preserves	19	-	-	19	-	-	19
National Recreation Areas	21	-	-	21	1	-	22
National Recreation Trails	126	1	-	127	1	-	128
National Reserves	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
National Rivers	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
National Scenic Area	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
National Scenic Trails	8	-	-	8	3	-	11
National Seashores	10	-	-	10	-	-	10
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	105	-	-	105	-	-	105
National Wildlife Refuges	567	1	-	568	-	-	568
Outstanding Natural Areas	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
International Historic Site	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wilderness Areas	398	-	-	398	3	-	401
Research Natural Area	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Archaeological Protection Areas	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Special Areas	5	-	-	5	1	-	6
Other	11	-	-	11	-	-	11
Total	**2,053**	**9**	**1**	**2,061**	**20**	**-**	**2,081**

COLLECTIBLE HERITAGE ASSETS

The DOI is a steward of a large, unique, and diversified collection of library holdings and museum collections.

Library Collections

Library collections are added when designated by the Secretary, Congress, or the President. A library collection may be withdrawn if it is later managed as part of a museum collection, if legislation is amended, and/or if the park unit is withdrawn.

Departmental Offices. The DO manages the DOI Library. This library was created by Secretarial Order and the collections represent a national resource in the disciplines vital to the missions of DOI. The collection covers Native American culture and history, American history, national parks, geology, nature, wildlife management, public lands management, and law. In addition, the library's collection of online databases and access to other electronic information sources enable DOI personnel and other researchers to access needed information from their computers. The DOI policy dictates that copies of all publications produced by or for its bureaus and offices will be deposited in the library collection.

U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS library holdings, collected during more than a century of providing library services, are an invaluable legacy to the Nation. The Secretarial Order that founded USGS decreed that copies of reports published by USGS should be given to the library in exchange for publications of state and national geological surveys and societies. The USGS's two library collections provide scientific information needed by DOI researchers, as well as researchers of other Government agencies, universities, and professional communities. Besides providing resources for USGS scientific investigations, the library collections provide access to geographical, technical, and historical literature in paper and electronic formats for the general public and the industry. These libraries are housed in Reston, Virginia; and Denver, Colorado.

National Park Service. The NPS reports two libraries that are specifically designated as libraries in NPS establishing legislation and are not managed as part of the park's museum collection.

The DOI units of library collections as of September 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:

Interior Library Collections	As of 9/30/2022	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2023	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2024
Departmental Library	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
National Park Service Library	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
U.S. Geological Survey Library	3	-	-	3	-	1	2
Total	**6**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**-**	**1**	**5**

The DOI units of museum collections as of September 30, 2024, are shown in the following table:

Interior Museum Collections	As of 9/30/2022	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2023	Additions	Withdrawals	As of 9/30/2024
Held at Interior Facilities	599	2	4	597	5	6	596
Held at Non-Interior Facilities	413	11	3	421	6	6	421
Total	**1,012**	**13**	**7**	**1,018**	**11**	**12**	**1,017**

Museum Collections

The DOI's museum property is intimately associated with the lands and cultural and natural resources for which DOI Bureaus and Offices have significant stewardship responsibilities. The DOI manages millions of museum objects in the disciplines of art, ethnography, archeology, archives, history, biology, paleontology, and geology.

Museum collections are organized by location for the purposes of physical accountability. Each Bureau has the authority to add or remove an individual museum collection unit, which is done for various reasons such as recovery of new collections from Bureau lands, discovery of previously unknown collections held in non-DOI facilities, and collections consolidation.

Museum collections are housed in both DOI and non-DOI facilities in an effort to maximize awareness of and accessibility to the collections by the public and DOI Bureau employees. The DOI museum collections are important for their intrinsic scientific, cultural, and artistic values, their usefulness in supporting DOI's mission of managing DOI land, cultural resources, and natural resources, and their research potential to study current issues such as climate change, biodiversity, and health. Housing museum collections in non-DOI facilities also allows for cost effective care by professionals in those facilities, which are often non-federal.

NOTE 10. DEBT

Intragovernmental Debt to Treasury Under Credit Reform

As discussed in Note 5, Loans Receivable, Net; IA, USBR, and DO's OIA have borrowed funds from Treasury in accordance with FCRA to fund loans under various loan programs.

Departmental Offices

Interest is accrued annually based on the prevailing market yield on Treasury securities of comparable maturity. The weighted average interest rate used to calculate interest owed to Treasury is 5.42 percent. The repayment date for this loan is September 30, 2027.

Indian Affairs

Maturity dates for the amounts borrowed from Treasury range from 2025–2036. Interest rates for these securities range from 2.00 percent to 6.84 percent and are based on the disbursement-weighted average discount rate (DWADR) and Single Effective Rate (SER). Cohorts utilizing the DWADR are 1993–1999, and those rates range from 5.87 percent to 6.84 percent. Cohorts utilizing the SER is 2,016 and has a rate of 2.00 percent. The DWADR and SER varies by cohort year. Prior year, a security having a 7.28 percent interest rate was reported and paid off this FY, lowering the interest rate range from 7.28 percent to 6.84 percent. New borrowings was executed this FY, which lowered the interest rate range from 5.87 percent to 2.00 percent.

Bureau of Reclamation

The maturity dates for these loans range from 2028-2043. Financing accounts must earn and pay interest at the same rate used to discount the credit subsidy cash flows for each cohort. A disbursement-weighted average discount rate is used for FY 1995-2000 cohort years and ranges from 5.81 percent to 7.39 percent. A single effective rate is used for FY 2001-2002 cohort years and ranges from 5.42 percent to 5.59 percent.

Intragovernmental Debt to Treasury activity as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2023 Beginning Balance	Borrowing / (Repayments), Net	FY 2023 Ending Balance	Borrowing / (Repayments), Net	FY 2024 Ending Balance
Debt Owed to Treasury Other than the Federal Financing Bank	$ 32,411	$ (2,100)	$ 30,311	$ (1,542)	$ 28,769
Total Debt Due to Treasury	**$ 32,411**	**$ (2,100)**	**$ 30,311**	**$ (1,542)**	**$ 28,769**

NOTE 11. LIABILITY TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR CUSTODIAL AND OTHER NON-ENTITY ASSETS

The DOI records Capital Transfers Liability for appropriations determined to be recoverable from project beneficiaries when funds are received, and they meet the requirement for repayment. Capital Transfers for Loans liability include amounts paid for associated financing accounts when there is a downward re-estimate pursuant to the *Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.*

The Custodial Liability represents amounts collected by DOI on behalf of others that have not yet been distributed. The collections are comprised of royalties, rents, lease sales, and other receipts for federal oil, gas, renewable energy, and mineral leases. Proceeds are distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury, federal agencies, states, and coastal political subdivisions.

Liability to the General Fund as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Capital Transfers Liability	$ 1,583,188	$ 1,541,938
Capital Transfers for Loans Liability	21,999	15,543
Custodial Liability	1,295,374	1,351,303
Miscellaneous Receipts Liability	729,707	510,942
Total Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government	**$ 3,630,268**	**$ 3,419,726**

NOTE 12. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SALARY, LEAVE, BENEFITS, AND PENSIONS PAYABLE

Federal Employee Benefits Payable as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, consist of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable		
Accrued Funded Payroll and Leave	$ 416,924	$ 366,363
Unfunded Leave	504,738	477,664
Employer Contributions and Payroll Taxes Payable	14,202	12,260
Total Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	**$ 935,864**	**$ 856,287**
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable		
U.S. Park Police Pension Actuarial Liability	$ 617,264	$ 612,227
U.S. Park Police Pension Current Liability	41,036	40,673
Federal Employees Compensation Actuarial Liability	519,334	529,054
Total Federal Employee Benefits Payable	**$ 1,177,634**	**$ 1,181,954**

U.S. Park Police Pension Plan. In estimating the USPP Pension Plan liability and associated expense, NPS's actuary applies economic assumptions to historical cost information to estimate the Government's future cost to provide benefits to current and future retirees. The estimate is adjusted by the time value of money and the probability of having to pay benefits due to assumed decrements for mortality.

The following table represents the significant economic assumptions used to estimate the USPP Plan liability and the changes in the USPP Pension Plan liability balances. The USPP Pension Plan discount rates of 2.5 percent in FY 2024, and 2.4 percent in FY 2023, match the rates established by OPM for the CSRS plan, which has similar demographic characteristics and keeps NPS consistent in its reporting. The NPS used the PUB2010 Safety Above Median Mortality Table, released in January 2019, by the Society of Actuaries' Retirement Plans Experience Committee and based on data collected from public pension systems. The longevity scale for this mortality table is MP-2021 for FY 2024.

Additionally, the USPP Pension Plan inflation rates of 2.5 percent in FY 2024, and 2.1 percent in FY 2023, differed from the 2.8 percent in FY 2024, and 2.6 percent in FY 2023, used by OPM for the CSRS plan. The USPP Pension inflation rate is a computational shortcut where future inflation is assumed equal to future salary increases. The plan's cost of living adjustment is based on increases in basic pay, not general inflation. Therefore, the inflation rate has been set to match the 10-year average of the Federal General Schedule of Salary Increases.

See Note 1(K) for additional information on Federal Employee Benefits.

Economic Assumptions Used *(expressed in percentages)*	FY 2024	FY 2023
Interest Rate	2.5	2.4
Inflationary Rate	2.5	2.1
Projected Salary Increase	2.5	2.1

USPP Pension Plan Liability *(dollars in thousands)*	FY 2024	FY 2023
Beginning Balance	$ 652,900	$ 631,100
Pension Expenses		
Interest on liability	15,200	14,100
Actuarial (gains) or losses from experience	11,936	21,973
Actuarial (gains) or losses from assumption changes	19,300	26,400
Total Pension Expenses	46,436	62,473
Less Benefit Payments	(41,036)	(40,673)
Ending Balance	**$ 658,300**	**$ 652,900**

NOTE 13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL LIABILITIES

The DOI is party to various administrative proceedings, legal actions, and tort claims which may result in settlements or decisions adverse to the federal government and has the responsibility to remediate sites with environmental contamination.

Contingent Liabilities

General Contingent Liabilities consist of numerous lawsuits and claims filed against DOI which are awaiting adjudication. These liabilities typically relate to *Federal Tort Claims Act* administrative and judicial claims, contract-related actions, Tribal and Indian trust-related matters, personnel and employment-related matters, and various land and resource related claims and adjudications. Most of the cash settlements are expected to be paid out of the Judgment Fund, which is maintained by Treasury, rather than the operating resources of DOI. In suits brought through the *Contract Disputes Act of 1978*, and awards under *Federal Antidiscrimination and Whistleblower Protection Acts,* DOI is required to reimburse the Judgment Fund from future agency appropriations.

No amounts have been accrued in the financial records for claims where the amount of potential loss cannot be estimated or the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is less than probable. Matters for which the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is less than probable but more than remote involve a wide variety of allegations and claims. These matters arise in the course of carrying out DOI programs and operations, including interaction with the Tribes and individual Indians, interaction with trust territory in the Pacific Islands, operation of wildlife refuges, law enforcement of DOI-managed land, general management activities on DOI land, resource related claims, and operations of reclamation projects. For many of these matters, the ultimate outcomes cannot be predicted at this time. Sufficient information is not currently available to determine if the ultimate resolution of the proceedings, actions, and claims will materially affect DOI's financial position or results of operations.

The accrued and potential Contingent Liabilities as of September 30, 2024, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Accrued Liabilities	Estimated Range of Loss	
		Lower End of Range	Upper End of Range
Contingent Liabilities			
Probable	$ 492,303	$ 492,303	$ 1,167,451
Reasonably Possible	$ -	$ 720,630	$ 1,136,759

The accrued and potential Contingent Liabilities as of September 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Accrued Liabilities	Estimated Range of Loss	
		Lower End of Range	Upper End of Range
Contingent Liabilities			
Probable	$ 360,951	$ 360,951	$ 827,759
Reasonably Possible	$ -	$ 711,350	$ 1,069,047

Environmental and Disposal Liabilities

Environmental and Disposal Liabilities include estimated cleanup costs related to remediation as well as cleanup costs related to friable and nonfriable asbestos in accordance with FASAB Technical Bulletin 2006-1, *Recognition and Measurement of Asbestos-Related Cleanup Costs.* Contingent liabilities related to environmental and disposal litigation are reported as Contingent Liabilities rather than Environmental and Disposal liabilities.

The DOI is subject to environmental laws and regulations regarding air, water, and land use, the storage and disposal of hazardous materials, and the operations and closure of facilities at which environmental contamination may be present. The major federal laws covering environmental response, cleanup, and monitoring include: *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Oil Pollution Act; Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Safe Drinking Water Act;* and *Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.* Under these laws responsible parties, which may include federal agencies under certain circumstances, are required to remove releases of hazardous substances from facilities they own, operate, or at which they arranged for the disposal of such substances. The DOI estimates its environmental remediation liability for future costs of studies necessary to evaluate response requirements, monitoring, and cleanup of hazardous substances. Changes in environmental remediation liability cleanup cost estimates are based on progress made and revision of the cleanup plans.

Certain DOI facilities may include asbestos-containing material in the construction or later renovation. These materials, while in an undisturbed or encapsulated state (e.g., nonfriable asbestos) are not subject to cleanup under applicable law. The DOI's policy is that unless and until the material becomes friable or otherwise capable of causing contamination, the costs for monitoring, management and removal of these materials are to be disclosed as Asbestos Related Cleanup Liability.

See Note 1(K) for additional information on contingent liabilities and environmental and disposal liabilities.

The accrued and potential Environmental and Disposal Liabilities as of September 30, 2024, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Accrued Liabilities	Estimated Range of Loss	
		Lower End of Range	Upper End of Range
Environmental Remediation Liability			
Probable	$ 554,006	$ 554,006	$ 4,759,220
Reasonably Possible	$ -	$ 338,383	$ 521,198
Asbestos Related Cleanup Liability	553,777		
Total Environmental & Disposal Liability	**$ 1,107,783**		

The accrued and potential Environmental and Disposal Liabilities as of September 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Accrued Liabilities	Estimated Range of Loss	
		Lower End of Range	Upper End of Range
Environmental Remediation Liability			
Probable	$ 530,022	$ 530,022	$ 4,692,289
Reasonably Possible	$ -	$ 314,236	$ 458,883
Asbestos Related Cleanup Liability	547,400		
Total Environmental & Disposal Liability	**$ 1,077,422**		

NOTE 14. LIABILITIES NOT COVERED BY BUDGETARY RESOURCES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Liabilities covered by budgetary resources are funded liabilities to be liquidated with existing budgetary resources. Liabilities not covered by budgetary resources represent those unfunded liabilities for which Congressional action is needed before budgetary resources can be provided. Liabilities not requiring budgetary resources are liabilities that have not in the past required and will not in the future require the use of budgetary resources. Current liabilities are expected to be liquidated within one year from the reporting date, while non-current liabilities are not expected to be liquidated within one year. Right-to-use Lease Assets: As of the reporting period, the Agency recognizes right-to-use lease assets corresponding to its lease liabilities, which include both operating and financing leases. These right-to-use lease assets are recorded at the present value of future lease payments, adjusted for any lease incentives received, initial direct costs incurred, and any leasehold improvements. The total liabilities associated with these lease obligations are disclosed under "Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources" to reflect the Agency's commitment to lease payments in future periods. Refer to Note 1 and Note 15 for reference.

Pursuant to SFFAS 1, paragraph 86, the amount of other current liabilities that are not covered by budgetary resources for September 30, 2024 and 2023, are $1.7 billion and $1.8 billion respectively.

The DOI's liabilities not covered by budgetary resources as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Intragovernmental Liabilities:		
Other Intragovernmental Liabilities	$ 1,544,670	$ 1,559,447
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	**$ 1,544,670**	**$ 1,559,447**
With the Public:		
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	$ 504,738	$ 477,665
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable	1,136,598	1,141,281
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	1,107,783	1,077,422
Other Liabilities With the Public	2,618,161	2,090,554
Total Liabilities With the Public	**5,367,280**	**4,786,922**
Total Liabilities Not Covered by Budgetary Resources	**6,911,950**	**6,346,369**
Total Liabilities Not Requiring Budgetary Resources	**5,165,479**	**4,979,598**
Total Liabilities Covered by Budgetary Resources	**8,836,653**	**7,390,000**
Total Liabilities	**$ 20,914,082**	**$ 18,715,967**

The DOI's Other Liabilities as of September 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Other Intragovernmental Liabilities:		
Liability to the General Fund of the U.S. Government for Custodial and Other Non-entity Assets	$ 3,630,268	$ 3,419,726
Judgment Fund Payable	1,275,844	1,275,844
Benefit Contributions Payable	221,156	204,895
Other	183,263	196,039
Total Other Intragovernmental Liabilities	**$ 5,310,531**	**$ 5,096,504**
Other Liabilities With the Public:		
Accrued Grant Liabilities	$ 1,138,815	$ 856,452
Deposit Fund Liability	678,825	673,988
Contingent Liabilities	492,303	360,951
Payments Due to States	1,583,814	1,691,341
Unearned Lessor Revenue	467,191	0
Lessee Lease Liability	116,936	0
Other	95,304	433,621
Total Other Liabilities With the Public	**$ 4,573,188**	**$ 4,016,353**
Total Other Liabilities	**$ 9,883,719**	**$ 9,112,857**

NOTE 15. LEASES

Starting in FY 2024, Federal reporting entities are required to report a right-to-use lease asset and a lease liability for non-intragovernmental, non-short-term contracts or agreements, when the entity has the right to obtain and control access to economic benefits or services from an underlying property, plant, or equipment asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration under the terms of the contract or agreement.

DOI AS LESSEE

Intragovernmental Leases

The DOI leases office space and other facilities through the GSA. The term of the leases can vary significantly, typically ranging from short-term (one year or less) to long-term (up to 20 years or more). Payments are usually made on a periodic basis and may include costs for rent, utilities, and maintenance. These payments are often structured as reimbursement or cost recovery, ensuring that the lessor agency recovers the full cost of providing the leased space or property. Leases may include clauses allowing for early termination or renewal options, depending on the needs of DOI.

For FY 2024, DOI's annual intragovernmental lease expense for personal property leases amounted to $80 million and for real property leases $324 million.

Leases Other Than Short-Term, Contracts or Agreements That Transfer Ownership, and Intragovernmental

The DOI has executed lease contracts for buildings, equipment, vehicles, and other personal property. These arrangements range in terms from 2 to 20+ years. Lease payments generally consist of fixed base rent.

The DOI recognized total lease assets of $141 million. These lease assets represent the right-of-use assets under our lease agreements and are subject to amortization over the lease term. The accumulated amortization of the lease assets amounted to $26 million.

Lessee Future Lease Payments for Leases Other Than Short-Term, Contracts or Agreements That Transfer Ownership, and Intragovernmental *(dollars in thousands)*	Principal	Interest	Totals
2025	$ 24,355	$ 5,053	**$ 29,408**
2026	19,993	3,927	**23,920**
2027	16,098	3,082	**19,180**
2028	14,476	2,351	**16,827**
2029	10,632	1,740	**12,372**
2030–2034	16,023	5,155	**21,178**
2035–2039	7,208	2,747	**9,955**
2040–2044	3,239	1,477	**4,716**
2045–2049	1,935	922	**2,857**
2050–2054	2,113	402	**2,515**
Thereafter	864	1,519	**2,383**
Total Future Lease Payments	**$ 116,936**	**$ 28,375**	**$ 145,311**

The DOI recognized an annual lease expense of $29 million under our lease agreements. The lease liability was calculated using a discount rate that varies based on the lease commencement date and lease term. The DOI used the Treasury incremental borrowing rate. This discount rate was applied to determine the present value of the lease payments over the remaining lease term.

The DOI does not typically engage in any sublease arrangements, sale-leaseback transactions, or lease-leaseback transactions as a lessee.

DOI AS LESSOR

Intragovernmental Leases

The DOI has a limited number of leases with federal entities where NPS is the lessor. These leases are of historic and non-historic properties in park areas.

Intragovernmental Future Lease Payments to be Received (Lessor) *(dollars in thousands)*	Amount
2025	$ 46
2026	46
2027	46
2028	46
2029	46
2030-2034	230
2035-2039	414
2040-2044	598
2045-2049	644
2050-2054	598
Thereafter	552
Total Intragovernmental Future Lease Payments to be Received	**$ 3,266**

Leases Other Than Short-Term, Contracts or Agreements That Transfer Ownership, and Intragovernmental

The DOI manages a broad variety of leasing arrangements where DOI acts as a Lessor. These arrangements can include leases for land, real estate, office space, or equipment, as well as Right of Ways (ROW) and Concessionaires at National Parks. The Lease terms typically range from greater than 2 years to 60+ years, with lease payments generally consisting of fixed based rent.

ROW contracts involve considerations that facilitate infrastructure development. Lessees pay fees for the rights to cross land for infrastructure projects, such as pipelines, power lines, telecommunications, etc. In exchange, they receive exclusive access to land for the duration specified in the contract, enabling project implementation. The fee structure helps regulate land access while ensuring that the landowners are compensated for the use of their property.

Grazing agreements provide for a specified timeframe and maximum number of animal unit months (AUM). However, the yearly payments are variable and based on the Lessee's submission of the annual actual usage. Bills are issued yearly based on these reports. Numerous factors contribute to the variability for grazing agreements including livestock owned and in use by the lessee, available forage, seasons, BLM established restrictions for the year, and environmental conditions. As a result, the revenues, whether current or future estimated, are variable and cannot be reasonably estimated. The DOI excludes variable payments that are based on future performance or usage from the lease receivable calculation.

The DOI had several assets under lease, including land and buildings. The carrying amount of buildings under lease is $29 million. The accumulated depreciation on these buildings is $293 thousand. Depreciation is calculated based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each building, considering the lease term and any renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The DOI recognized $25 million in lease revenue. This includes fixed payments received from lessees under the terms of the leases, such as regular rent payments, as well as interest revenue as appropriate.

The DOI recognized variable payments from Grazing and Concessionaire agreements for the amount of $196 million. These are not included in our lease receivable. Outside of these, DOI did not recognize additional agreements with variable payments.

The DOI did not engage in any sublease arrangements, sale-leaseback transactions, or lease-leaseback transactions.

The Department's commitments related to leases are also outlined within Notes 7, 8, and 14, of the financial statements. Note 7 provides acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation for right-to-use lessee net book value, illustrating some of the Department's financial commitments across a diverse portfolio of leases. Included in Other Assets within Note 8, are DOI's Lease Receivable of $448 million with $332 thousand of Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts. Note 14 provides amounts related to lessee lease liability and the lessor unearned revenue liability within other liabilities with the public.

NOTE 16. FUNDS FROM DEDICATED COLLECTIONS

Funds from dedicated collections are financed by specifically identified revenues and other financing sources, provided to the government by non-federal sources, required by statute to be used for designated activities, benefits, or purposes that must be accounted for separately from the government's general revenues.

The DOI's significant funds from dedicated collections are:

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The LWCF was enacted by the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965* (P. L. 88-578), to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities. The *LWCF Act* established a funding source for both federal acquisition of authorized national park, conservation, and recreation areas, as well as grants to state and local governments to help them acquire, develop, and improve outdoor recreation areas.

Each year, amounts from the LWCF are warranted to some of the Bureaus within DOI and the rest to the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). These funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government and are reported as a restricted asset.

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). The HPF provides matching grants to encourage private and non-federal investment in historic preservation efforts nationwide, and assists state and local governments and Indian Tribes with expanding and accelerating historic preservation activities nationwide. The HPF grants serve as a catalyst and "seed money" to preserve and protect the Nation's irreplaceable heritage for current and future generations.

Annually, under the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966,* royalties from OCS oil and gas leases are transferred from ONRR to NPS. Each year, amounts from HPF are transferred via warrant to NPS. These funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Reclamation Fund. The Reclamation Fund was established by the *National Reclamation Act of 1902* (32 Stat. 388). It is a restricted, unavailable receipt fund into which a portion of USBR's revenues (mostly repayment of capital investment costs, associated interest, and operation and maintenance reimbursements from water and power users) and receipts from other federal agencies (primarily revenues from certain federal mineral royalties from ONRR) are deposited. No expenditures are made directly from the Reclamation Fund; however, funds are transferred from the Reclamation Fund into USBR's appropriated expenditure funds or to other federal agencies pursuant to Congressional appropriation acts to invest and reinvest in the reclamation of arid lands in the western states. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Some of USBR's projects are funded from the General Fund of the Treasury and are required to be repaid to the General Fund. Whether some or all of a project's costs are subject to cost recovery and how and when repayment is due to USBR and subsequently to the General Fund is determined based upon either the language in the authorizing legislation or the language in other Reclamation law, as amended.

Water and Related Resources Fund & Recovery Act. The Water and Related Resources Fund receives most of its funding from appropriations derived from the Reclamation Fund. These funds are used for USBR's central mission of delivering water and generating hydropower in the western United States.

Costs associated with multipurpose plants are allocated to the various purposes, principally: power, irrigation, M&I water, fish and wildlife enhancement, recreation, and flood control. Generally, only those costs associated with power, irrigation, and M&I water are reimbursable. Costs associated with purposes such as fish and wildlife enhancement, recreation, and flood control generally are nonreimbursable. Capital investment costs are recovered over a 40-year period, but may extend to 50 years or more, if authorized by the Congress. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

The *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (ARRA) (P. L. 111-5), provided funding to USBR for activities that would normally be financed under the Water and Related Resources Fund. The majority of these funds were provided by appropriations derived from the Reclamation Fund in accordance with P. L. 111-5. This fund was used to meet the criteria set out in ARRA that included preserving and creating jobs and investing in infrastructure. The USBR programs under ARRA provided for meeting future water supply needs, infrastructure reliability and safety, environmental and ecosystem restoration, the Secretary's Water Conservation initiative, emergency drought relief, and green buildings. Those efforts contributed to the long-term sustainability of water and natural resources. In 2015, USBR returned the unused funds. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund (LCRBDF). The LCRBDF receives funding from multiple sources for specific purposes as provided under LCRBDF. Funding sources include: appropriations and federal revenue from the Central Arizona Project; federal revenues from the Boulder Canyon Project and the Parker-Davis Project; the Western Area Power Administration; federal revenue from the Northwest-Pacific Southwest intertie in the States of Nevada and Arizona; and revenues earned from investing in Treasury securities. Funding sources may be retained and are available without further appropriation. The LCRBDF provides for irrigation development and management activities within the Lower Colorado River Basin including operation, maintenance, replacements, and emergency expenditures for facilities of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Upper Colorado River Basin Fund. The Upper Colorado River Basin Fund receives funding from appropriations, water users, and the Western Area Power Administration. Funding sources may be retained and are available without further appropriation. The *Colorado River Basin Project Act* provides appropriations and revenues collected in connection with the operation of the Colorado River storage project for operations, maintenance, replacements, and emergency expenditures for facilities of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. *The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977* (SMCRA) (P.L. 95-87), enacted in August 1977, requires that all operators of coal mining operations pay a reclamation fee on every ton of coal produced. The BIL (P.L. No. 117-58), signed into law on November 15, 2021, amended section 402 of SMCRA to reduce reclamation fee rates by 20 percent and extend OSMRE's fee collection authority through September 30, 2034. The fees are deposited in the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, which is used primarily to fund projects for the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past coal mining. Under the authority of SMCRA (section 401 (e)), OSMRE invests the funds in U.S. Treasury securities. In accordance with provisions of the SMCRA (as amended), the interest earned by the fund is transferred to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund, the 1992 UMWA Benefit Plan, and the 1993 UMWA Benefit Plan (section 402 (h)). The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund (the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act). Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration receives funding from excise taxes on sporting firearms, handguns, ammunition, and archery equipment. It provides federal assistance to the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa for projects to restore, enhance, and manage wildlife resources, and to conduct state hunter education programs. The Act authorizes receipts for permanent indefinite appropriations to FWS for use in the fiscal year following collection. Funds not used by the states after two years revert to FWS for carrying out the provisions of the *Migratory Bird Conservation Act*. The funds are considered inflows of resources to the Government.

Other Funds from Dedicated Collections. The DOI is responsible for the management of numerous funds from dedicated collections with a variety of purposes. Funds presented on an individual basis represent the majority of DOI's net position attributable to funds from dedicated collections. All other funds from dedicated collections have been aggregated in accordance with SFFAS 43, *Funds from Dedicated Collections: Amending SFFAS 27, Identifying and Reporting Earmarked Funds*, and are presented in the following list.

Indian Affairs

- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund – Exxon Valdez Restoration
- Operation and Maintenance – Indian Irrigation Projects
- Alaska Resupply Program
- Indian Water Rights and Habitat Acquisition Program
- Power Revenues, Indian Irrigation Projects
- Gifts and Donations

Bureau of Land Management

- Helium Fund
- Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts
- Receipts from Grazing, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts
- Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures
- Road Maintenance Deposits
- Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts
- Receipts from Grazing, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts
- Land Acquisition
- Receipts from Grazing, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts, Miscellaneous
- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- Receipts from Sale of Public Lands, Clark County, Nevada
- Payments to State and county from Clark County, Nevada Land Sales
- Grazing Fees for Range Improvements, *Taylor Grazing Act*
- Range Improvements
- Payments to States (Proceeds of Sales)
- Sale of Public Land and Materials, five percent Fund to States
- Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery
- Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund
- Federal Land Disposal Account
- Sale of Natural Gas and Oil Shale, 1n3
- Use of Receipts from Mineral Leasing Activities on Certain Naval Oil Shale Reserves
- White Pine County Special Account
- Recreational Enhancement Fee Program, Bureau of Land Management
- *Lincoln County Land Act*
- White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Sales
- Title II Projects on Federal Lands
- Stewardship Contracting Product Sale
- Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account
- Owyhee Land Acquisition Account

- Carson City Special Account
- Silver Saddle Endowment Account
- State Share, Carson City Land Sales
- Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fee – 15 percent
- Permit Processing Fund Mineral Leases
- Geothermal Steam Implementation Fund
- Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lease Revenue Account
- Payment from Proceeds, Sale of Water, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
- Ojito Land Acquisition
- Sale of Public Land and Materials
- Oregon and California Land – Grant Fund
- Payments to Counties, Oregon and California Grant Lands
- Payments to Counties, National Grasslands
- Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund
- Payments to Coos Bay & Douglas Counties, Oregon, from Receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands
- Donations for Cadastral Surveys and Conveyance of Omitted Lands
- Gifts for Conservation Practices, Acquisition, and Protection
- Land and Resources Management Trust Fund
- Southern Nevada Public Land Management

Bureau of Reclamation

- North Platte Project – Facility Operations
- North Platte – Farmers Irrigation District – Facility Operations
- Administration Expenses
- Klamath – Water and Energy
- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- Central Valley Project Restoration Fund
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
- Water and Related Resources Reclamation Fund
- San Gabriel Restoration Fund
- San Joaquin River Restoration Fund
- Reclamation Water Settlement Fund
- Colorado River Dam Fund – Boulder Canyon Project
- Reclamation Trust Funds
- Recreation Enhancement Fee Program
- Blackfeet Water Settlement Implementation Fund
- Water Storage Enhancement Receipts

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

- Oil Spill Research

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

- Regulation and Technology, Civil Penalties

Departmental Offices

- Indian Arts and Craft Receipts
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
- Everglades Restoration Account
- Departmental Management Land and Water Conservation
- Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests
- National Indian Gaming Commission
- *State Share Mineral Leasing Act*
- Payments to Alaska from Oil and Gas Leases, National Petroleum Reserve
- Payments to Oklahoma Red River, Royalties
- Corps of Engineers Onshore State Share
- Payments to States, National Forest Fund
- *Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act* (GOMESA) State Share
- Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties
- Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, from Land and Water Conservation Fund
- Land Acquisition
- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- National Wildlife Refuge Fund
- Proceeds From Sales, Water Resource Development Projects
- Migratory Bird Conservation Account
- Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
- Recreational Fee Enhancement Program
- Landowner Incentive Program
- Community Partnership Enhancement
- Coastal Impact Assistance Program
- Contributed Funds
- Federal Land Transactions
- Filming and Photography Fee Program
- Exotic Bird Conservation Fund
- Energy Permit Processing Improvement
- Southern Nevada Public Land Management
- Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund

National Park Service

- Centennial Challenge Fund
- Land Acquisitions and State Assistance
- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- Delaware Water Gap Route 209 Operations
- Recreational Fee Enhancement Program
- Park Building, Lease, and Maintenance
- National Park Service Transportation Systems Fund
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment Restoration Fund
- National Maritime Heritage
- Filming and Photography Fee Program
- Glacier Bay Cruise and Boat Fees
- Parks Concession Franchise Fees
- Land and Water Conservation Fund, *Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act*
- Grand Teton National Park
- Donations
- Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln
- Visitor Experience Improvement Authority
- Educational Expenses, Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park
- Medical Services Fund, National Park Service

U. S. Geological Survey

- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund
- Contributed Funds

NOTE 16 continues on page 134

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The DOI’s funds from dedicated collections as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, consist of the following:

										FY 2024	FY 2024	FY 2024
(dollars in thousands)	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Historic Preservation Fund	Reclamation Fund	Water and Related Resources & Recovery Act	Lower Colorado River Basin Fund	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	Abandoned Mine Land Fund	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
BALANCE SHEET												
ASSETS												
Intragovernmental:												
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 22,576,373	$ 3,847,397	$ 20,581,905	$ 11,211,099	$ 2,909	$ 406,485	$ 20,006	$ 207,634	$ 9,805,128	$ 68,658,936	$ -	$ 68,658,936
Investments, Net	-	-	-	-	510,935	-	14,595,159	2,988,535	6,742,106	24,836,735	-	24,836,735
Accounts Receivable, Net:												
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-	562,622	5,072	1,853	-	-	19,751	838,896	1,428,194	(283)	1,427,911
Transfers Receivable, Net	-	-	-	21,424	-	-	-	-	1,657,566	1,678,990	-	1,678,990
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,012	3,012	(1,750)	1,262
Total Intragovernmental	$ 22,576,373	$ 3,847,397	$ 21,144,527	$ 11,237,595	$ 515,697	$ 406,485	$ 14,615,165	$ 3,215,920	$ 19,046,708	$ 96,605,867	$ (2,033)	$ 96,603,834
With the Public:												
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-	13,748	938	295	1,607	44,823	-	4,080,569	4,141,980	-	4,141,980
General and right-to-use Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	-	-	-	11,433,457	2,181,630	2,890,330	2,100	-	1,415,921	17,923,438	-	17,923,438
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	11,641	17,896	2,511	-	-	4,601	36,649	-	36,649
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	8,353	4,715	-	-	32,090	45,158	-	45,158
Total With the Public	-	-	13,748	11,446,037	2,208,174	2,899,163	46,923	-	5,533,181	22,147,226	-	22,147,226
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 22,576,373**	**$ 3,847,397**	**$ 21,158,275**	**$ 22,683,632**	**$ 2,723,871**	**$ 3,305,648**	**$ 14,662,088**	**$ 3,215,920**	**$ 24,579,889**	**$ 118,753,093**	**$ (2,033)**	**$ 118,751,060**
LIABILITIES												
Intragovernmental:												
Accounts Payable:												
Accounts Payable, Capital Transfers	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,149,041	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,149,041	$ -	$ 1,149,041
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	53,085	2,038	3,769	855	-	12,374	72,121	(283)	71,838
Transfers Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	761,330	761,330	-	761,330
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	6,482	-	-	-	-	1	6,483	(1,750)	4,733
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	145,965	66	43,850	1,164	176	5,897	197,118	-	197,118
Total Intragovernmental	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,354,573	$ 2,104	$ 47,619	$ 2,019	$ 176	$ 779,602	$ 2,186,093	$ (2,033)	$ 2,184,060
With the Public:												
Accounts Payable	-	3	-	341,870	16	4,215	557	217	137,796	484,674	-	484,674
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	-	23	-	37,753	371	2,651	5,816	556	41,546	88,716	-	88,716
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable	-	-	-	46,896	-	-	1,818	-	533	49,247	-	49,247
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	-	-	-	172,840	-	-	-	-	-	172,840	-	172,840
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-	-	90,223	516,544	14,770	185,929	-	-	223,669	1,031,135	-	1,031,135
Other Liabilities	-	43,358	-	222,270	-	46,503	50,026	93,441	1,809,389	2,264,987	-	2,264,987
Total With the Public	-	43,384	90,223	1,338,173	15,157	239,298	58,217	94,214	2,212,933	4,091,599	-	4,091,599
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ -**	**$ 43,384**	**$ 90,223**	**$ 2,692,746**	**$ 17,261**	**$ 286,917**	**$ 60,236**	**$ 94,390**	**$ 2,992,535**	**$ 6,277,692**	**$ (2,033)**	**$ 6,275,659**
NET POSITION												
Unexpended Appropriations	-	27,419	-	6,912,604	226,123	82,708	11,314,138	-	1,815,595	20,378,587	-	20,378,587
Cumulative Results of Operations	22,576,373	3,776,594	21,068,052	13,078,282	2,480,487	2,936,023	3,287,714	3,121,530	19,771,759	92,096,814	-	92,096,814
TOTAL NET POSITION	**22,576,373**	**3,804,013**	**21,068,052**	**19,990,886**	**2,706,610**	**3,018,731**	**14,601,852**	**3,121,530**	**21,587,354**	**112,475,401**	**-**	**112,475,401**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 22,576,373**	**$ 3,847,397**	**$ 21,158,275**	**$ 22,683,632**	**$ 2,723,871**	**$ 3,305,648**	**$ 14,662,088**	**$ 3,215,920**	**$ 24,579,889**	**$ 118,753,093**	**$ (2,033)**	**$ 118,751,060**

The DOI's funds from dedicated collections as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024 (Continued)

(dollars in thousands)	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Historic Preservation Fund	Reclamation Fund	Water and Related Resources & Recovery Act	Lower Colorado River Basin Fund	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	Abandoned Mine Land Fund	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	FY 2024 Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	FY 2024 Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	FY 2024 Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
NET COST OF OPERATIONS												
Gross Costs	$ -	$ 140,793	$ 495	$ 2,708,942	$ 101,681	$ 148,494	$ 1,047,273	$ 1,009,393	$ 6,933,489	$ 12,090,560	$ (44,094)	$ 12,046,466
Earned Revenue	-	-	(207,235)	(272,269)	(113,764)	(109,883)	(31)	-	(2,142,510)	(2,845,692)	14,390	(2,831,302)
TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ -**	**$ 140,793**	**$ (206,740)**	**$ 2,436,673**	**$ (12,083)**	**$ 38,611**	**$ 1,047,242**	**$ 1,009,393**	**$ 4,790,979**	**$ 9,244,868**	**$ (29,704)**	**$ 9,215,164**
CHANGES IN NET POSITION												
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS												
Beginning Balance	$ -	$ 34,584	$ -	$ 6,934,158	$ 244,531	$ 97,104	$ 11,796,000	$ -	$ 1,290,116	$ 20,396,493	$ -	$ 20,396,493
Appropriations Received	-	-	-	1,825,888	-	-	130,000	-	14,212	1,970,100	-	1,970,100
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	-	-	-	(554,595)	16,171	25,486	-	-	719,500	206,562	-	206,562
Appropriations-Used	-	(7,165)	-	(1,292,847)	(34,579)	(39,882)	(611,862)	-	(208,233)	(2,194,568)	-	(2,194,568)
Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	**-**	**(7,165)**	**-**	**(21,554)**	**(18,408)**	**(14,396)**	**(481,862)**	**-**	**525,479**	**(17,906)**	**-**	**(17,906)**
Total Unexpended Appropriations - Ending	**$ -**	**$ 27,419**	**$ -**	**$ 6,912,604**	**$ 226,123**	**$ 82,708**	**$ 11,314,138**	**$ -**	**$ 1,815,595**	**$ 20,378,587**	**$ -**	**$ 20,378,587**
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS												
Beginning Balance	$ 22,568,927	$ 3,760,222	$ 19,516,271	$ 12,202,236	$ 2,562,449	$ 2,924,127	$ 2,871,844	$ 3,099,430	$ 18,318,398	$ 87,823,904	$ -	$ 87,823,904
Appropriations-Used	-	7,165	-	1,292,847	34,579	39,882	611,862	-	208,233	2,194,568	-	2,194,568
Royalty, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained	1,008,046	150,000	2,877,850	-	-	-	-	-	4,304,531	8,340,427	-	8,340,427
Non-Exchange Revenue With the Public:												
Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts	17,275	-	(10)	-	-	-	84,573	-	(448,083)	(346,245)	-	(346,245)
Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue	-	-	8,134	-	-	239	760,905	1,031,493	812,098	2,612,869	-	2,612,869
Transfers In/(Out) without Reimbursement	(1,017,875)	-	(1,540,937)	1,867,421	(128,624)	(2,138)	-	-	1,259,127	436,974	-	436,974
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,429	102,429	-	102,429
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	-	-	-	51,885	-	4,120	-	-	-	56,005	-	56,005
Imputed Financing	-	-	4	106,345	-	8,404	5,772	-	6,024	126,549	(29,704)	96,845
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-	-	(5,779)	-	-	-	-	(19)	(5,798)	-	(5,798)
Net Cost of Operations	-	(140,793)	206,740	(2,436,673)	12,083	(38,611)	(1,047,242)	(1,009,393)	(4,790,979)	(9,244,868)	29,704	(9,215,164)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	**7,446**	**16,372**	**1,551,781**	**876,046**	**(81,962)**	**11,896**	**415,870**	**22,100**	**1,453,361**	**4,272,910**	**-**	**4,272,910**
Cumulative Results of Operations - Ending	**22,576,373**	**3,776,594**	**21,068,052**	**13,078,282**	**2,480,487**	**2,936,023**	**3,287,714**	**3,121,530**	**19,771,759**	**92,096,814**	**-**	**92,096,814**
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 22,576,373**	**$ 3,804,013**	**$ 21,068,052**	**$ 19,990,886**	**$ 2,706,610**	**$ 3,018,731**	**$ 14,601,852**	**$ 3,121,530**	**$ 21,587,354**	**$ 112,475,401**	**$ -**	**$ 112,475,401**

The DOI's funds from dedicated collections as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, consist of the following:

										FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Historic Preservation Fund	Reclamation Fund	Water and Related Resources & Recovery Act	Lower Colorado River Basin Fund	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	Abandoned Mine Land Fund	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
BALANCE SHEET												
ASSETS												
Intragovernmental:												
Fund Balance with Treasury	$ 22,568,927	$ 3,831,662	$ 18,944,056	$ 10,797,739	$ 2,410	$ 404,351	$ 29,954	$ 152,188	$ 8,189,368	$ 64,920,655	$ -	$ 64,920,655
Investments, Net	-	-	-	-	469,010	-	14,656,139	3,030,193	6,170,135	24,325,477	-	24,325,477
Accounts Receivable, Net:												
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-	653,906	2,647	2,635	-	32	16,158	945,259	1,620,637	(266)	1,620,371
Transfers Receivable, Net	-	-	-	23,693	-	-	-	-	1,644,655	1,668,348	-	1,668,348
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	2,843	2,916	(2,263)	653
Total Intragovernmental	$ 22,568,927	$ 3,831,662	$ 19,597,962	$ 10,824,152	$ 474,055	$ 404,351	$ 14,686,125	$ 3,198,539	$ 16,952,260	$ 92,538,033	$ (2,529)	$ 92,535,504
With the Public:												
Cash and Other Monetary Assets	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-	8,973	546	1,885	1,249	14,967	-	4,515,800	4,543,420	-	4,543,420
Inventory and Related Property, Net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,852	21,852	-	21,852
General and right-to-use Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	-	-	-	10,829,818	2,318,775	2,908,988	1,380	-	1,114,731	17,173,692	-	17,173,692
Advances and Prepayments	-	-	-	11,818	27,835	2,810	-	-	3,971	46,434	-	46,434
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	8,451	-	-	-	-	8,451	-	8,451
Total With the Public	-	-	8,973	10,842,183	2,356,946	2,913,047	16,347	-	5,656,354	21,793,850	-	21,793,850
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 22,568,927**	**$ 3,831,662**	**$ 19,606,935**	**$ 21,666,335**	**$ 2,831,001**	**$ 3,317,398**	**$ 14,702,472**	**$ 3,198,539**	**$ 22,608,614**	**$ 114,331,883**	**$ (2,529)**	**$ 114,329,354**
LIABILITIES												
Intragovernmental:												
Accounts Payable:												
Accounts Payable, Capital Transfers	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,128,248	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,128,248	$ -	$ 1,128,248
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 4	$ -	$ 37,013	$ 372	$ 3,363	$ 614	$ -	$ 11,773	$ 53,139	$ (266)	$ 52,873
Transfers Payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 745,324	$ 745,324	$ -	$ 745,324
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-	-	-	5,548	-	-	-	-	-	5,548	(2,263)	3,285
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	164,487	71	43,824	1,014	129	5,079	214,604	-	214,604
Total Intragovernmental	$ -	$ 4	$ -	$ 1,335,296	$ 443	$ 47,187	$ 1,628	$ 129	$ 762,176	$ 2,146,863	$ (2,529)	$ 2,144,334
With the Public:												
Accounts Payable	-	-	-	187,459	9	4,955	445	1,096	89,447	283,411	-	283,411
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	-	27	-	30,328	348	2,506	5,321	405	38,801	77,736	-	77,736
Pension and Post-Employment Benefits Payable	-	-	-	49,572	-	-	1,746	-	514	51,832	-	51,832
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	-	-	-	171,804	-	-	-	-	-	171,804	-	171,804
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	-	-	90,664	551,466	23,221	191,535	-	-	262,013	1,118,899	-	1,118,899
Other Liabilities	-	36,825	-	204,016	-	49,984	25,488	97,479	1,847,149	2,260,941	-	2,260,941
Total With the Public	-	36,852	90,664	1,194,645	23,578	248,980	33,000	98,980	2,237,924	3,964,623	-	3,964,623
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ -**	**$ 36,856**	**$ 90,664**	**$ 2,529,941**	**$ 24,021**	**$ 296,167**	**$ 34,628**	**$ 99,109**	**$ 3,000,100**	**$ 6,111,486**	**$ (2,529)**	**$ 6,108,957**
NET POSITION												
Unexpended Appropriations	$ -	$ 34,584	$ -	$ 6,934,158	$ 244,531	$ 97,104	$ 11,796,000	$ -	$ 1,290,116	$ 20,396,493	$ -	$ 20,396,493
Cumulative Results of Operations	22,568,927	3,760,222	19,516,271	12,202,236	2,562,449	2,924,127	2,871,844	3,099,430	18,318,398	87,823,904	-	87,823,904
TOTAL NET POSITION	**22,568,927**	**3,794,806**	**19,516,271**	**19,136,394**	**2,806,980**	**3,021,231**	**14,667,844**	**3,099,430**	**19,608,514**	**108,220,397**	**-**	**108,220,397**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	**$ 22,568,927**	**$ 3,831,662**	**$ 19,606,935**	**$ 21,666,335**	**$ 2,831,001**	**$ 3,317,398**	**$ 14,702,472**	**$ 3,198,539**	**$ 22,608,614**	**$ 114,331,883**	**$ (2,529)**	**$ 114,329,354**

The DOI's funds from dedicated collections as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023 (Continued)

(dollars in thousands)	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Historic Preservation Fund	Reclamation Fund	Water and Related Resources & Recovery Act	Lower Colorado River Basin Fund	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	Abandoned Mine Land Fund	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	Other Funds from Dedicated Collections	FY 2023 Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Combined)	FY 2023 Eliminations between Dedicated Collection Funds	FY 2023 Total Funds from Dedicated Collections (Consolidated)
NET COST OF OPERATIONS												
Gross Costs	$ -	$ 126,018	$ (485)	$ 2,145,152	$ 112,495	$ 154,552	$ 586,099	$ 899,846	$ 7,520,699	$ 11,544,376	$ (47,582)	$ 11,496,794
Earned Revenue	-	-	(170,102)	(266,709)	(119,608)	(121,523)	(161)	-	(1,620,678)	(2,298,781)	17,429	(2,281,352)
TOTAL NET COST OF OPERATIONS	**$ -**	**$ 126,018**	**$ (170,587)**	**$ 1,878,443**	**$ (7,113)**	**$ 33,029**	**$ 585,938**	**$ 899,846**	**$ 5,900,021**	**$ 9,245,595**	**$ (30,153)**	**$ 9,215,442**
CHANGES IN NET POSITION												
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS												
Beginning Balance	$ -	$ 38,266	$ -	$ 6,513,510	$ 232,978	$ 129,978	$ 11,784,923	$ -	$ 612,600	$ 19,312,255	$ -	$ 19,312,255
Appropriations Received	-	-	-	1,805,627	-	-	135,000	-	18,106	1,958,733	-	1,958,733
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	-	-	-	(587,536)	70,311	21,449	-	-	759,500	263,724	-	263,724
Appropriations-Used	-	(3,682)	-	(797,443)	(58,758)	(54,323)	(123,923)	-	(100,090)	(1,138,219)	-	(1,138,219)
Net Change in Unexpended Appropriations	**-**	**(3,682)**	**-**	**420,648**	**11,553**	**(32,874)**	**11,077**	**-**	**677,516**	**1,084,238**	**-**	**1,084,238**
Total Unexpended Appropriations - Ending	**$ -**	**$ 34,584**	**$ -**	**$ 6,934,158**	**$ 244,531**	**$ 97,104**	**$ 11,796,000**	**$ -**	**$ 1,290,116**	**$ 20,396,493**	**$ -**	**$ 20,396,493**
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS												
Beginning Balance	$ 22,561,360	$ 3,732,558	$ 17,711,392	$ 10,380,551	$ 2,537,133	$ 2,892,109	$ 2,586,133	$ 2,929,406	$ 17,739,267	$ 83,069,909	$ -	$ 83,069,909
Appropriations Received	-	3,682	-	797,443	58,758	54,323	123,923	-	100,090	1,138,219	-	1,138,219
Royalty, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained	995,461	150,000	3,225,990	-	-	-	-	-	4,768,453	9,139,904	-	9,139,904
Non-Exchange Revenue With the Public:												
Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts	29,622	-	53	-	-	1	94,479	-	(438,635)	(314,480)	-	(314,480)
Intragovernmental Non-Exchange Revenue	-	-	7,630	-	-	189	648,865	1,069,870	700,888	2,427,442	-	2,427,442
Transfers In/(Out) without Reimbursement	(1,017,516)	-	(1,599,386)	2,733,892	(40,555)	(6,617)	-	-	1,261,831	1,331,649	-	1,331,649
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,852	82,852	-	82,852
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	-	-	-	29,608	-	6,686	-	-	-	36,294	-	36,294
Imputed Financing	-	-	5	153,713	-	10,465	4,382	-	3,679	172,244	(30,153)	142,091
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	-	-	-	(14,528)	-	-	-	-	(6)	(14,534)	-	(14,534)
Net Cost of Operations	-	(126,018)	170,587	(1,878,443)	7,113	(33,029)	(585,938)	(899,846)	(5,900,021)	(9,245,595)	30,153	(9,215,442)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	**7,567**	**27,664**	**1,804,879**	**1,821,685**	**25,316**	**32,018**	**285,711**	**170,024**	**579,131**	**4,753,995**	**-**	**4,753,995**
Cumulative Results of Operations - Ending	**22,568,927**	**3,760,222**	**19,516,271**	**12,202,236**	**2,562,449**	**2,924,127**	**2,871,844**	**3,099,430**	**18,318,398**	**87,823,904**	**-**	**87,823,904**
TOTAL NET POSITION	**$ 22,568,927**	**$ 3,794,806**	**$ 19,516,271**	**$ 19,136,394**	**$ 2,806,980**	**$ 3,021,231**	**$ 14,667,844**	**$ 3,099,430**	**$ 19,608,514**	**$ 108,220,397**	**$ -**	**$ 108,220,397**

NOTE 17. COSTS AND EXCHANGE REVENUE BY RESPONSIBILITY SEGMENT

The Net Cost of Operations aligns with the mission areas identified in the DOI Strategic Plan. The following tables present the Statement of Net Cost by Bureau and mission areas (Responsibility Segments).

Costs and exchange revenue by responsibility segment for the year ended September 30, 2024, consists of the following:

(dollars in thousands)	Indian Affairs[1]	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Reclamation	Departmental Offices and Other[2]	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	National Park Service	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Geological Survey	Elimination of Intra-Department Activity	FY 2024
Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities												
Total Costs	$ 3,855,984	$ 173,481	$ 542	$ 1,455,782	$ -	$ -	$ 46,383	$ -	$ 9,080	$ -	$ (93,740)	$ 5,447,512
Total Earned Revenue	387,575	25,636	-	65,884	-	-	-	-	1,346	-	(31,905)	448,536
Net Costs	$ 3,468,409	$ 147,845	$ 542	$ 1,389,898	$ -	$ -	$ 46,383	$ -	$ 7,734	$ -	$ (61,835)	$ 4,998,976
Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors												
Total Costs	$ 429,278	$ 1,657,934	$ 379,881	$ 701,680	$ 349	$ 10,509	$ 2,754,429	$ 315,032	$ 3,448,871	$ 132,223	$ (481,899)	$ 9,348,287
Total Earned Revenue	21,036	289,203	96,975	8,458	349	4,159	460,710	-	298,546	20,973	(254,942)	945,467
Net Costs	$ 408,242	$ 1,368,731	$ 282,906	$ 693,222	$ -	$ 6,350	$ 2,293,719	$ 315,032	$ 3,150,325	$ 111,250	$ (226,957)	$ 8,402,820
Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy												
Total Costs	$ 324,365	$ 1,067,211	$ 932,825	$ 4,972,345	$ 243,225	$ 263,785	$ 5,616	$ 1,653,957	$ 13,620	$ 459,956	$ (464,862)	$ 9,472,043
Total Earned Revenue	199,336	183,674	347,790	1,746	58,613	58,381	1,189	-	2,018	33,909	(261,989)	624,667
Net Costs	$ 125,029	$ 883,537	$ 585,035	$ 4,970,599	$ 184,612	$ 205,404	$ 4,427	$ 1,653,957	$ 11,602	$ 426,047	$ (202,873)	$ 8,847,376
Serve and Honor the Public Trust												
Total Costs	$ 413,388	$ 156,931	$ 1,784,985	$ 113,427	$ -	$ -	$ 2,619,787	$ -	$ 631,053	$ 975,340	$ (718,335)	$ 5,976,576
Total Earned Revenue	9,674	20,507	386,215	-	-	-	356,384	-	93,512	68,086	(78,566)	855,812
Net Costs	$ 403,714	$ 136,424	$ 1,398,770	$ 113,427	$ -	$ -	$ 2,263,403	$ -	$ 537,541	$ 907,254	$ (639,769)	$ 5,120,764
Reimbursable Activity and Other												
Total Costs	$ -	$ 974,060	$ 782,938	$ 4,286,004	$ -	$ 62,009	$ -	$ 6,087	$ -	$ 806,595	$ (752,042)	$ 6,165,651
Total Earned Revenue	-	1,100,913	783,953	3,846,778	-	62,075	-	44	-	612,735	(1,851,732)	4,554,766
Net Costs	$ -	$ (126,853)	$ (1,015)	$ 439,226	$ -	$ (66)	$ -	$ 6,043	$ -	$ 193,860	$ 1,099,690	$ 1,610,885
Total												
Total Costs	$ 5,023,015	$ 4,029,617	$ 3,881,171	$ 11,529,238	$ 243,574	$ 336,303	$ 5,426,215	$ 1,975,076	$ 4,102,624	$ 2,374,114	$ (2,510,878)	$ 36,410,069
Total Earned Revenue	617,621	1,619,933	1,614,933	3,922,866	58,962	124,615	818,283	44	395,422	735,703	(2,479,134)	7,429,248
Net Cost of Operations	**$ 4,405,394**	**$ 2,409,684**	**$ 2,266,238**	**$ 7,606,372**	**$ 184,612**	**$ 211,688**	**$ 4,607,932**	**$ 1,975,032**	**$ 3,707,202**	**$ 1,638,411**	**$ (31,744)**	**$ 28,980,821**

[1] IA includes BIA and BIE

[2] DO includes BTFA and OIA

Costs and exchange revenue by responsibility segment for the year ended September 30, 2023, consists of the following (continued):

(dollars in thousands)	Indian Affairs [1]	Bureau of Land Management	Bureau of Reclamation	Departmental Offices and Other [2]	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	National Park Service	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S. Geological Survey	Elimination of Intra-Department Activity	FY 2023
Promote Well-Being, Equity, and Justice for Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Insular Communities												
Total Costs	$ 3,868,436	$ 134,666	$ -	$ 837,305	$ -	$ -	$ 43,458	$ -	$ 29,816	$ -	$ (91,314)	$ 4,822,367
Total Earned Revenue	297,304	32,737	-	63,877	-	-	-	-	3,406	-	(34,145)	363,179
Net Costs	$ 3,571,132	$ 101,929	$ -	$ 773,428	$ -	$ -	$ 43,458	$ -	$ 26,410	$ -	$ (57,169)	$ 4,459,188
Conserve, Protect, Manage, and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources in the Face of Climate Change and Other Stressors												
Total Costs	$ 319,452	$ 1,182,135	$ 390,211	$ 965,796	$ -	$ 526	$ 2,316,354	$ 136,246	$ 3,565,590	$ 123,556	$ (412,857)	$ 8,587,009
Total Earned Revenue	5,472	369,221	62,238	3,831	-	523	430,498	48	274,747	23,319	(226,941)	942,956
Net Costs	$ 313,980	$ 812,914	$ 327,973	$ 961,965	$ -	$ 3	$ 1,885,856	$ 136,198	$ 3,290,843	$ 100,237	$ (185,916)	$ 7,644,053
Sustainably Balance the Use of Resources While Supporting Communities and the Economy												
Total Costs	$ 298,269	$ 754,113	$ 904,704	$ 5,384,953	$ 218,371	$ 229,388	$ 4,608	$ 1,365,942	$ 18,974	$ 420,100	$ (429,901)	$ 9,169,521
Total Earned Revenue	162,840	234,398	320,555	2,089	38,203	54,870	1,205	162	2,168	30,743	(219,786)	627,447
Net Costs	$ 135,429	$ 519,715	$ 584,149	$ 5,382,864	$ 180,168	$ 174,518	$ 3,403	$ 1,365,780	$ 16,806	$ 389,357	$ (210,115)	$ 8,542,074
Serve and Honor the Public Trust												
Total Costs	$ 619,381	$ 124,229	$ 1,268,195	$ 49,050	$ -	$ -	$ 2,170,528	$ -	$ 748,107	$ 941,105	$ (663,143)	$ 5,257,452
Total Earned Revenue	21,942	26,189	363,594	-	-	-	323,189	-	85,467	57,959	(71,694)	806,646
Net Costs	$ 597,439	$ 98,040	$ 904,601	$ 49,050	$ -	$ -	$ 1,847,339	$ -	$ 662,640	$ 883,146	$ (591,449)	$ 4,450,806
Reimbursable Activity and Other												
Total Costs	$ -	$ 754,300	$ 714,420	$ 3,257,079	$ -	$ 51,043	$ -	$ 4,909	$ -	$ 784,870	$ (672,052)	$ 4,894,569
Total Earned Revenue	-	641,478	727,394	2,886,573	-	50,833	-	138	-	603,325	(1,683,161)	3,226,580
Net Costs	$ -	$ 112,822	$ (12,974)	$ 370,506	$ -	$ 210	$ -	$ 4,771	$ -	$ 181,545	$ 1,011,109	$ 1,667,989
Total												
Total Costs	$ 5,105,538	$ 2,949,443	$ 3,277,530	$ 10,494,183	$ 218,371	$ 280,957	$ 4,534,948	$ 1,507,097	$ 4,362,487	$ 2,269,631	$ (2,269,267)	$ 32,730,918
Total Earned Revenue	487,558	1,304,023	1,473,781	2,956,370	38,203	106,226	754,892	348	365,788	715,346	(2,235,727)	5,966,808
Net Cost of Operations	**$ 4,617,980**	**$ 1,645,420**	**$ 1,803,749**	**$ 7,537,813**	**$ 180,168**	**$ 174,731**	**$ 3,780,056**	**$ 1,506,749**	**$ 3,996,699**	**$ 1,554,285**	**$ (33,540)**	**$ 26,764,110**

[1]IA includes BIA and BIE
[2]DO includes BTFA and OIA

NOTE 18. STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The Statement of Budgetary Resources provides information about how budgetary resources were made available as well as their status at the end of the period.

The Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net amount does not tie to the prior year's Unobligated balance, end of year amount due to adjustments. The adjustments mainly consist of recoveries of prior year obligated balances, cancelled authority, and allocation transfers of prior year balances. The following table displays a reconciliation between the prior year's unobligated balance, end of year amount to the current year's unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net amount.

Reconciliation of Prior Year Ending Unobligated Balance to Current Year Beginning Balance for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024		FY 2023	
	Budgetary Accounts	Non-Budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts	Budgetary Accounts	Non-Budgetary Credit Program Financing Accounts
Prior Year Unobligated Balance, End of Year	$ 48,473,383	$ 66,419	$ 45,844,778	$ 72,964
Recoveries of Prior year Unpaid Obligations	1,201,182		1,261,728	
Other Changes in Unobligated Balance	(105,893)	(3)	(271,899)	(2)
Current Year Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net	**$ 49,568,672**	**$ 66,416**	**$ 46,834,607**	**$ 72,962**

Budgetary Resources Obligated for Undelivered Orders. The following table displays the amounts of federal, non-federal, paid, and unpaid budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023.

Undelivered Orders

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Undelivered Orders		
Federal:		
Paid	$ 208,134	$ 359,754
Unpaid	1,945,747	1,710,801
Total Undelivered Orders, Federal	$ 2,153,881	$ 2,070,555
Non-Federal:		
Paid	$ 366,260	$ 267,857
Unpaid	22,500,938	18,981,103
Total Undelivered Orders, Non-Federal	22,867,198	19,248,960
Total Undelivered Orders	**$ 25,021,079**	**$ 21,319,515**

Repayment Requirements, Financing Sources for Repayment, and other Terms of Borrowing Authority Used. The DOI has permanent indefinite borrowing authority for direct and guarantee loan programs in accordance with the *Credit Reform Act of 1990*, and related legislation. The USBR, IA, and DO are authorized to borrow the unsubsidized portion of direct loan and loan guarantee default disbursements from Fiscal Service.

Borrowings are repaid upon collection of the loan or default from the public. The repayment term associated with USBR direct loans are not more than 40 years from the date when the principal benefits of the projects first became available. The IA's direct loan program ended in FY 1995. Borrowings from direct loans made in FY 1993 and FY 1994, are still outstanding.

The borrowings are continuing to be repaid as scheduled. The DO has one direct loan outstanding to ASG that is due to be paid in full September 30, 2027.

Permanent Indefinite Appropriations. Permanent indefinite appropriations are appropriations given to DOI through public laws which authorize the retention of certain receipts. These appropriations do not specify amounts, but are dependent upon the amount of receipts collected. All DOI Bureaus use one or more permanent no-year appropriations to finance operating costs and purchase PP&E. The DOI has approximately 100 permanent indefinite appropriations. Most of these appropriations are used for special environmental programs and to carry out obligations of the Secretary of the Interior.

Appropriations Received. Appropriations reported on the Statement of Budgetary Resources will not necessarily agree with Appropriations Received as reported on the Statement of Changes in Net Position. This is due to differences in budgetary and proprietary accounting concepts and reporting requirements. Some receipts are recorded as appropriations on the Statement of Budgetary Resources, but are recognized as exchange or non-exchange revenue and reported on the Statement of Changes in Net Position in accordance with SFFAS 7.

Legal Arrangements Affecting Use of Unobligated Balances. Unobligated balances, whose period of availability has expired (e.g., expired authority), are not available to fund new obligations, but are available to pay for adjustments to new obligations and upward adjustments prior to expiration. The DOI's unapportioned balances as of September 30, 2024 and 2023, are disclosed in the table below.

Legal Arrangements Affecting Use of Unobligated Balances

(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Unapportioned Amounts Unavailable for Future Apportionments	$ 337,566	$ 287,723
Expired Authority	332,010	290,446
Unapportioned	**$ 669,576**	**$ 578,169**

Available Borrowing, End of the Period. The DOI did not have any available budgetary borrowing for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023. The DOI does have permanent indefinite borrowing authority for the execution of direct loan and loan guarantee programs in accordance with the *Credit Reform Act of 1990*. The amount borrowed will fluctuate dependent upon the actual performance of the borrower as compared to the projected performance and the applicable Treasury interest rate. In FY 2024, DOI exercised $496 thousand in new borrowing authority, with repayments of $2.0 million. In FY 2023, DOI exercised $202 thousand in new borrowing authority, with repayments of $2.3 million.

For the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023, DOI had no available contract authority.

Explanation of Differences between the Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources and the Budget of the United States Government. The Statements of Budgetary Resources has been prepared to coincide with the amounts shown in the Budget of the United States Government. The Budget of the United States Government containing the actual amounts for FY 2024, has not been published at the time these financial statements were prepared. The Budget of the United States actual FY 2023, amounts were released in March 2024. The FY 2026 Budget of the United States Government will include the FY 2024 actual amounts, and is estimated to be released in February 2025. The Budget of the United States Government is available on the OMB website.

There are legitimate reasons for differences between balances reported in the Statements of Budgetary Resources and the actual balances reported in the Budget of the United States Government. The FY 2023 differences are explained in the Reconciliation of the Statements of Budgetary Resources to the Budget of the United States Government table on the following page.

Reconciliation of the Statements of Budgetary Resources to the Budget of the United States Government				
(dollars in millions)	Budgetary Resources	New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	Distributed Offsetting Receipts	Net Outlays
FY 2023 Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources	$ 89,775	$ 41,235	$ 12,366	$ 27,791
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration Fiduciary activity included in the Budget of the US Government that is excluded from the SBR	2,456	2,142	1,699	2,142
National Park Service Concessionaire activity included in the Budget of the US Government that is excluded from the SBR	21	7	10	11
Expired resources included in the SBR that are excluded from the Budget of the US Government	(394)	(104)	-	-
Other activity	4	7	-	(1)
Subtotal	$ 2,087	$ 2,052	$ 1,709	$ 2,152
Budget of the U.S. Government	**$ 91,862**	**$ 43,287**	**$ 14,075**	**$ 29,943**

NOTE 19. RECONCILIATION OF NET COST TO NET OUTLAYS

As required by SFFAS 7, amended by SFFAS 53, *Budget and Accrual Reconciliation*, DOI has reconciled the net cost of operations, reported in the Statement of Net Cost, to the net outlays, reported on the Statement of Budgetary Resources.

Financial (proprietary) and budgetary accounting information differ. Proprietary accounting is intended to provide a picture of the government's financial operations and financial position so it presents information on an accrual basis. The accrual basis includes information about costs arising from the consumption of assets and the incurrence of liabilities. Budgetary accounting is used for planning and control purposes and relates to both the receipt and use of cash, as well as reporting the federal deficit.

The reconciliation of net cost of operations, presented on an accrual basis, and net outlays, presented on a budgetary basis, provides a visual depiction of the relationship between proprietary and budgetary accounting.

The reconciliation below begins with net cost of operations and is adjusted by the following two sections to reconcile to net outlays.

- The Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays section accounts for proprietary net cost transactions that did not result in budgetary net outlays during the current fiscal year. This includes depreciation, changes to assets and liabilities, transfers, and imputed financing that did not affect current year net outlays.
- The Components of Net Outlays Not Part of Net Cost section accounts for budgetary net outlays that did not result in proprietary net cost transactions for the current fiscal year. This includes acquisition of capital assets and collections that did not affect current year net cost.
- The Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays section accounts for changes related to SFFAS 54, *Leases*. This includes the costs associated with right-to-use lease assets (e.g., interest and amortization) as well as outlays associated with leases are included in the components of net outlays that are not part of net cost.

The reconciliation of net cost of operations to budgetary accounts for the year ended September 30, 2024, is presented below.

(dollars in thousands)	Intra-Governmental FY 2024	Public FY 2024	Total FY 2024
Net Cost	**$ 174,974**	**$ 28,805,847**	**$ 28,980,821**
Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays			
Property, Plant and Equipment Depreciation	$ -	$ (889,346)	$ (889,346)
Property, Plant and Equipment Disposal and Re-valuation	-	(67,558)	(67,558)
Other	(330)	36,910	36,580
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets not affecting Net Outlays			
Accounts Receivable	(91,650)	(212,468)	(304,118)
Loans Receivable	-	(582)	(582)
Other Assets	(152,819)	99,110	(53,709)
Investments	(11,169)	-	(11,169)
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities not affecting Net Outlays			
Accounts Payable	(16,800)	(202,782)	(219,582)
Federal Employee Benefits Payable	-	(75,257)	(75,257)
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	(1,040,930)	89,049	(951,881)
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	-	(30,361)	(30,361)
Other Liabilities	(332,693)	40,540	(292,153)
Other Financing Sources not affecting Net Outlays			
Federal Employee Retirement Benefit and Imputed Costs Paid by Office of Personnel Management	(801,032)	-	(801,032)
Transfers (in)/out without Reimbursement	(330,731)	-	(330,731)
Other Imputed Financing	(148,739)	-	(148,739)
Total Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays	**$ (2,926,893)**	**$ (1,212,745)**	**$ (4,139,638)**
Components of Net Outlays that are Not Part of Net Cost			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	$ 40	$ 2,321,207	$ 2,321,247
Acquisition of Inventory	-	17,044	17,044
Non-Exchange Revenue and Other	(3,144,004)	(6,593,605)	(9,737,609)
Total Components of Net Outlays that are Not Part of Net Cost	**$ (3,143,964)**	**$ (4,255,354)**	**$ (7,399,318)**
Net Outlays (Calculated)	**$ (5,895,883)**	**$ 23,337,748**	**$ 17,441,865**

The reconciliation of net cost of operations to budgetary accounts for the year ended September 30, 2023, is presented below.

(dollars in thousands)	Intra-Governmental FY 2023	Public FY 2023	Total FY 2023
Net Cost	**$ 861,918**	**$ 25,902,192**	**$ 26,764,110**
Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays			
Property, Plant and Equipment Depreciation	$ -	$ (861,973)	$ (861,973)
Property, Plant and Equipment Disposal and Re-valuation	-	(18,274)	(18,274)
Other	(1,860)	68,904	67,044
Increase/(Decrease) in Assets not affecting Net Outlays			
Accounts Receivable	(182,503)	(208,931)	(391,434)
Loans Receivable	-	(579)	(579)
Other Assets	56,830	154,651	211,481
Investments	191,608	-	191,608
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities not affecting Net Outlays			
Accounts Payable	(14,556)	(161,669)	(176,225)
Federal Employee Benefits Payable	-	(29,089)	(29,089)
Advances from Others and Deferred Revenue	(1,017,030)	72,953	(944,077)
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	-	(99,195)	(99,195)
Other Liabilities	(299,037)	165,076	(133,961)
Other Financing Sources not affecting Net Outlays			
Federal Employee Retirement Benefit and Imputed Costs Paid by Office of Personnel Management	(613,439)	-	(613,439)
Transfers (in)/out without Reimbursement	(248,345)	-	(248,345)
Other Imputed Financing	(221,484)	-	(221,484)
Total Components of Net Cost Not Part of Net Outlays	**$ (2,349,816)**	**$ (918,126)**	**$ (3,267,942)**
Components of Net Outlays that are Not Part of Net Cost			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	$ 30	$ 1,989,166	$ 1,989,196
Acquisition of Inventory	-	14,273	14,273
Non-Exchange Revenue and Other	(2,870,188)	(7,214,128)	(10,084,316)
Total Components of Net Outlays that are Not Part of Net Cost	**$ (2,870,158)**	**$ (5,210,689)**	**$ (8,080,847)**
Net Outlays (Calculated)	**$ (4,358,056)**	**$ 19,773,377**	**$ 15,415,321**

NOTE 20. FIDUCIARY ACTIVITIES

The DOI maintains accounts for Tribal and Other Trust Funds (including the Alaskan Native Escrow Fund) and Individual Indian Monies (IIM) Trust Funds in accordance with the *American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994*. The fiduciary balances that have accumulated in these funds have resulted from land use agreements, royalties on natural resource depletion, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, judgment awards, settlements of claims, and investment income. These funds are maintained by IA and ONRR for the benefit of individual Native Americans as well as for designated Indian Tribes. Transactions between these funds have not been fully eliminated.

Schedule of Fiduciary Activity	Fiduciary Funds	
(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Fiduciary Net Assets, Beginning	$ 9,005,684	$ 8,538,727
Contributions	1,703,432	1,820,080
Investment Earnings	358,400	317,887
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Investments, Net	14,371	(102)
Administrative and Other Expenses	3	79
Disbursements to and on Behalf of Beneficiaries	(2,006,952)	(1,670,986)
Increase/(Decrease) Net Assets	69,254	466,958
Fiduciary Net Assets, End	**$ 9,074,938**	**$ 9,005,685**

Fiduciary Net Assets	Fiduciary Funds	
(dollars in thousands)	FY 2024	FY 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,717,321	$ 1,374,699
Investments		
Investments in Treasury Securities	489,520	373,300
Investments in Non-Treasury Securities	6,643,277	7,024,175
Accrued Interest Receivable	44,584	50,387
Other Income Receivable	180,395	183,286
Less: Accounts Payable	(159)	(162)
Total Fiduciary Net Assets	**$ 9,074,938**	**$ 9,005,685**

Non-Valued Fiduciary Assets	Fiduciary Assets	
Regions	FY 2024	FY 2023
Non-Valued Fiduciary Assets	12	12

Separately Issued Financial Statements

The DOI issues separately available financial statements for: (1) Tribal and Other Trust Funds, and (2) IIM Trust Funds.

The separately issued Tribal and Other Trust Funds Financial Statements were prepared using a cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. The cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP in that receivables and payables are not accrued and investment premiums and discounts are not amortized or accreted. Receipts are recorded when received, disbursements are recorded when paid, and investments are stated at historical cost.

The separately issued IIM Trust Funds Financial Statements were prepared using a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. The modified cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP in that receivables and payables are not accrued, with the exception of interest earned on invested funds (including discount accretion and premium amortization). Receipts are recorded when received with the exception of interest, and disbursements are recorded when paid. Interest is recorded when earned, including accretion/amortization of investment discounts and premiums. Investments are stated at amortized cost.

Audit Results. With OIG oversight, independent auditors audited the Tribal and Other Trust Funds and the IIM Trust Funds financial statements as of September 30, 2024, and 2023. The independent auditors indicated that the financial statements were prepared on the cash or modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. In addition, the independent auditors' report on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds was qualified as it was not practicable for the independent auditors to extend audit procedures sufficiently to satisfy themselves as to the completeness of trust fund balances as the independent auditors were unable to send account confirmations to Tribal and Other trust funds beneficiaries due to certain parties for whom BTFA holds assets in trust having filed claims against the United States Government requesting an accounting of their trust funds, which prevented the independent auditors from communicating with the involved beneficiaries. The IIM Trust Funds received an unmodified opinion from the auditors.

NOTE 21. DISCLOSURE ENTITIES AND RELATED PARTIES

SFFAS 47, *Reporting Entity*, standard defines the Federal Reporting entity as inclusive of the consolidation entity, disclosure entities, and related parties. In accordance with SFFAS 47, the financial position, and results of operation of disclosure entities and related parties are not reported in the DOI consolidated financial statements but the information about disclosure entities and related parties is disclosed for accountability purposes and to meet federal financial reporting objectives. The DOI consolidation entity includes accounts administratively assigned by the OMB to DOI in the Budget of the U.S. Government. The DOI consolidation entity did not change between fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

Disclosure Entities:

Foundation for America's Public Lands
The Foundation for America's Public Lands (FPL) is an independent, incorporated 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that was established by Congress in 2017, to encourage, accept, obtain, administer, and use private gifts and donations for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services of BLM. The Secretary of the Interior appoints members to serve on the Foundation's Board of Directors and the BLM Director is an ex-officio nonvoting member of the Foundation's Board of Directors. For the period ending, September 30, 2024, BLM allocated $11.7 million to the foundation to support administrative and program expenses.

Related Parties:

The DOI has identified two related parties in the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), and the National Park Foundation (NPF). These organizations provide benefits to the mission of DOI in the form of expanded partnerships and public outreach.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
The NFWF is an independent, incorporated 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that was established by Congress in 1984, to conserve fish, wildlife, and plant species through innovative partnerships with federal agencies, corporations, foundations, and nonprofit organizations to generate new resources for conservation. The founding legislation requires that the Secretary of the Interior approve board membership for NFWF. For the period ending September 30, 2024, DOI had expenses of $165 million with the NFWF to support conservation focused programs.

National Park Foundation
The NPF is an independent, incorporated 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation that was established by Congress in 1967, to generate private support and build strategic partnerships that will protect and enhance America's National Parks for present and future generations.
The Secretary of the Interior (Chair) and NPS Director

(Secretary) serve as ex-officio members of NPF board of directors. The program expenses in support of the parks paid by NPF were around $115 million in FY 2023 (the FY 2024 data is not available at the time of publishing this AFR). For the period ending September 30, 2024, DOI had expenses of $20 million with NPF to support parks programs.

NOTE 22. CUSTODIAL ACTIVITY

Custodial Revenues reported on the Combined Statements of Custodial Activity (SCA) are revenues collected by components within DOI on behalf of other entities. The ONRR, a component of DO, collects royalties, rents, lease sales, and other receipts for Federal oil, gas, and mineral leases. The ONRR distributes the proceeds in accordance with legislated allocation formulas to other DOI Bureaus, the General Fund of the Treasury, other Federal entities, states, and coastal political subdivisions. The ONRR does not retain any portion of these revenues to offset custodian administrative costs.

In FY 2024, a Gulf of Mexico Offshore Wind Sale resulted in $5.6 million in winning bids, with a $1.3 million in bidding credits for a net of $4.3 million. The bidding credits will result in over $860,000 in investments for workforce training and a domestic supply chain, and another more than $430,000 for fisheries compensatory mitigation.

In August 2024, BOEM held a Central Atlantic Offshore Wind Sale. In October 2024, DOI accepted two bids from this lease sale and the revenue will be recognized in FY 2025. The winning bids totaled $92.7 million with $23.2 million in bidding credits for a net of $69.5 million. These bidding credits will result in over $11 million in investments for workforce training and domestic supply chain, and an additional $11 million for fisheries compensatory mitigation.

The USGS sells America the Beautiful – National Parks & Federal Recreational Land passes, Northwest Park passes, and assorted maps. The USGS custodial revenue is distributed to other DOI Bureaus, the USDA, and the USACE. USGS does not retain any portion of these revenues to offset custodian administrative costs.

To provide for a comprehensive presentation of custodial revenues collected and distributed, the SCA reflects revenues and distributions of those revenues by the custodial entity (e.g., ONRR and USGS). The recipient of the custodial revenue distributions may subsequently disburse to other entities. For example, distributions shown on the SCA to Departmental Offices represent custodial revenues that are transferred by the custodian to another DOI fund for management of the disbursements to states and other non-Federal entities, in accordance with provided legislation and OMB authorization. Collections that are disbursed directly to another Federal agency or non-Federal recipient entity do not affect net cost or net position ending balances reported by DOI. Collections that are disbursed to other DOI Bureaus, do however, affect net cost and/or net position ending balances reported by DOI.

Custodial liabilities are reported within Other Liabilities on the Balance Sheet and represent amounts collected by DOI custodial entities (e.g., ONRR and USGS) on behalf of others, that have not yet been disbursed. Departmental Offices manages funds that require additional disbursements to states. A liability is recorded on the Balance Sheet for Payments to States which represents these revenues earned but not yet disbursed from DOI. Legislative action may be required to disburse funds to states. Costs associated with these payments are reported on DOI's Statement of Net Cost. The Balance Sheet also includes accounts receivable balances for royalties earned on September production of oil and gas leases for which ONRR subsequently receives payment in the following fiscal year.

NOTE 23. RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS LINE ITEMS FOR FINANCIAL REPORT COMPILATION PROCESS

To prepare *The Financial Report of the U.S. Government* (FR), Treasury requires agencies to submit an adjusted trial balance, which is a listing of amounts by U.S. Standard General Ledger accounts, that appear in DOI's financial statements. Treasury uses the trial balance information reported in the Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS), to prepare governmentwide reclassified financial statements.

Treasury's Reclassified Balance Sheet and Reclassified Statement of Changes in Net Position resemble DOI's financial statement presentation; therefore, a separate reconciliation is not required for the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Changes in Net Position must be presented showing only the Entity columns, per OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements.*

Treasury eliminates all intragovernmental balances from the reclassified statements and aggregates lines with the same title to develop the FR statements. This note shows the DOI financial statements and the DOI reclassified line items prior to elimination of intragovernmental balances and prior to aggregation of repeated FR line items as of September 30, 2024.

FY 2024 Department of the Interior Consolidated Statements of Net Cost		Line Items Used to Prepare FY 2024 Government-wide Statements of Net Cost					
Financial Statement Line *(dollars in thousands)*	**Amounts**	**Dedicated Collections Combined**	**Dedicated Collections Eliminations**	**Other Than Dedicated Collections (with Eliminations)**	**Eliminations Between Dedicated & Other Than Dedicated**	**Total**	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
Gross Cost	$ 36,410,069	$ 10,832,163	$ -	$ 21,245,182	$ -	$ 32,077,345	Non-Federal Gross Cost
		0	0	19,300	0	19,300	Gains/Losses from Changes in Actuarial Assumptions
		10,832,163	**0**	**21,264,482**	**0**	**32,096,645**	**Total Non-Federal Costs**
							Intragovernmental Costs
		172,318	0	1,584,761	0	1,757,079	Benefit Program Costs
		126,549	(29,704)	852,827	99	949,771	Imputed Costs
		906,452	(14,390)	939,373	(696,700)	1,134,735	Buy/Sell Cost
		0	0	0	0	0	Purchase of Assets
		0	0	0	0	0	Purchase of Assets Offset
		316	0	2,316	(316)	2,316	Borrowing and Other Interest Expense
		52,762	0	416,761	0	469,523	Other Expenses (Without Reciprocals)
		1,258,397	**(44,094)**	**3,796,038**	**(696,917)**	**4,313,424**	**Total Intragovernmental Costs**
Total Gross Costs	**$ 36,410,069**	**$ 12,090,560**	**$ (44,094)**	**$ 25,060,520**	**$ (696,917)**	**$ 36,410,069**	**Total Reclassified Gross Costs**
Earned Revenues	$ 7,429,248	$ 2,396,622	$ -	$ 894,135	$ -	$ 3,290,757	Non-Federal Earned Revenue
							Intragovernmental Revenue
		62,029	(14,390)	4,419,709	(696,700)	3,770,648	Buy/Sell Revenue
		176,116	0	6,200	0	182,316	Federal Securities Interest Revenue Including Associated Gains and Losses (Exchange)
		0	0	1,766	(316)	1,450	Borrowing and Other Interest Revenue (Exchange)
		0	0	(26,878)	23,260	(3,618)	Custodial Collections Transferred to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Exchange
		209,882	0	0	(23,260)	186,622	Collections Transferred in to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Exchange
		0	0	30	(10)	20	Accrual of Custodial Collections Yet to be Transferred to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Exchange
		1,043	0	0	10	1,053	Accrual for Agency Amounts to be Collected in TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Exchange
		449,070	**(14,390)**	**4,400,827**	**(697,016)**	**4,138,491**	**Total Intragovernmental Revenue**
Total Earned Revenue	**$ 7,429,248**	**$ 2,845,692**	**$ (14,390)**	**$ 5,294,962**	**$ (697,016)**	**$ 7,429,248**	**Total Reclassified Earned Revenue**
Net Cost of Operations	**$ 28,980,821**	**$ 9,244,868**	**$ (29,704)**	**$ 19,765,558**	**$ 99**	**$ 28,980,821**	**Net Cost of Operations**

FY 2024 Department of the Interior Statements of Changes in Net Position		Line Items Used to Prepare FY 2024 Government-wide Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Position	
Financial Statement Line *(dollars in thousands)*	**Amounts**	**Total**	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS			**UNEXPENDED APPROPRIATIONS**
Beginning Balance	**$ 46,221,559**	**$ 46,221,559**	**Net Position, Beginning of Period (1 of 2)**
Appropriations Received, General Funds	22,046,599	22,046,599	Appropriations Received As Adjusted (1 of 2)
Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	(287,382)	15,905	Non-Expenditure Transfers-In of Unexpended Appropriations and Financing Sources (1 of 2)
	0	(303,287)	Non-Expenditure Transfers-Out of Unexpended Appropriations and Financing Sources (1 of 2)
Total Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)	(287,382)	(287,382)	Total Reclassified Appropriations Transferred In/(Out)
Appropriations Used	(21,728,316)	(21,728,316)	Appropriations Used
Other Adjustments	(363,613)	(363,613)	Appropriations Received As Adjusted (2 of 2)
Net Change	(332,712)	(332,712)	Net Change
Ending Balance - Unexpended Appropriations	**$ 45,888,847**	**$ 45,888,847**	**Net Position, End of Period (1 of 2)**
CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS			**CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**
Beginning Balance	**$ 94,167,473**	**$ 94,167,473**	**Net Position, Beginning of Period (2 of 2)**
Appropriations Used	21,728,316	21,728,316	Appropriations Expended
Royalties, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained	8,340,412	14,904,792	Miscellaneous Earned Revenues
		(6,232)	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts (1 of 5)
		(297,493)	Collections Transferred to a TAS Other than the General Fund of the U.S. Government
		(6,419,581)	Non-Entity Collections Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government (1 of 2)
		158,926	Accrual for Non-entity Amounts to be Collected and Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government (1 of 2)
Total Royalties, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained	8,340,412	8,340,412	Total Royalties, Rents, and Lease Sales Retained
Non-Exchange Revenues	3,084,615		**Non-Federal Non-Exchange Revenues**
		150,020	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts (2 of 5)
			Federal Non-Exchange Revenues
		1,339,263	Federal Securities Interest Revenue Including Associated Gains/Losses (Non-Exchange) (1 of 2)
		1,591,471	Collections transferred into a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Non-Exchange (Part 2 of 2)
		3,593	Accruals for entity amounts to be collected in a TAS other than the General Fund of the U.S. Government - Non-Exchange (Part 2 of 2)
		25	Borrowings and Other Interest Revenue - Nonexchange
		243	Other Budgetary Financing Sources

(Continued)

FY 2024 Department of the Interior Statements of Changes in Net Position		Line Items Used to Prepare FY 2024 Government-wide Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Position	
Financial Statement Line *(dollars in thousands)*	**Amounts**	**Total**	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
		2,934,595	**Total Federal Non-Exchange Revenues**
Total Non-Exchange Revenue	3,084,615	3,084,615	Total Non-Exchange Revenue
Transfers In/(Out) without Reimbursement	1,018,705	119,067	Appropriation of Unavailable Special or Trust Fund Receipts Transfers-In
		(225,319)	Appropriation of Unavailable Special or Trust Fund Receipts Transfers-Out
		694,673	Non-Expenditure Transfers-In of Unexpended Appropriations and Financing Sources (2 of 2)
		(290,214)	Non-Expenditure Transfers-Out of Unexpended Appropriations and Financing Sources (2 of 2)
		303,484	Expenditure Transfers-In of Financing Sources
		417,275	Transfers-In Without Reimbursement
		(261)	Transfers-Out Without Reimbursement
Total Transfers In/(Out) without Reimbursement	1,018,705	1,018,705	Total Transfers In/Out without Reimbursement
Donations and Forfeitures of Cash and Cash Equivalents	102,429	102,429	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts (3 of 5)
Donations and Forfeitures of Property	75,061	75,061	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts (4 of 5)
Imputed Financing	949,771	949,771	Imputed Financing Sources
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(533,754)	(7,685)	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts (5 of 5)
		71	Federal Securities Interest Revenue Including Associated Gains/Losses (Non-Exchange) (2 of 2)
		(269,916)	Non-Entity Collections Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government (2 of 2)
		(256,224)	Accrual for Non-Entity Amounts to be Collected and Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government (2 of 2)
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	(533,754)	(533,754)	Total Other Financing Sources
Net Cost of Operations	(28,980,821)	(28,980,821)	**Net Cost of Operations**
Net Change	5,784,734	5,784,734	**Net Change**
Ending Balance - Cumulative Results of Operations	**$ 99,952,207**	**$ 99,952,207**	**Ending Balance - Cumulative Results of Operations**
Total Net Position	**$ 145,841,054**	**$ 145,841,054**	**Total Net Position**

FY 2024 Department of the Interior Combined Statements of Custodial Activity		Line Items Used to Prepare FY 2024 Government-wide Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Position and Statements of Net Cost	
Financial Statement Line *(dollars in thousands)*	**Amounts**	**Other Than Dedicated Collections (with Eliminations)**	**Reclassified Financial Statement Line**
Revenues on Behalf of the Federal Government	$ 15,040,286	$ 14,904,791	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Miscellaneous Earned Revenues
		15	Statement of Net Cost – Buy/Sell Revenue
		135,480	Statement of Net Cost – Non-Federal Earned Revenue
Total Revenues	**$ 15,040,286**	**$ 15,040,286**	**Total Revenues**
Disposition of Revenue	15,040,286	6,232	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Other Taxes and Receipts
		8,837,298	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Custodial Collections Transferred to a Treasury Account Symbol Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government
		(199,378)	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Accrual of Collections Yet to be Transferred to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government – Nonexchange
		6,419,581	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Non-Entity Collections Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government
		(158,926)	Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position – Accrual for Non-Entity Amounts to be Collected and Transferred to the General Fund of the U.S. Government
		(30)	Statement of Net Cost – Accrual of Custodial Collections Yet to be Transferred to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government – Exchange
		135,509	Statement of Net Cost – Custodial Collections Transferred to a TAS Other Than the General Fund of the U.S. Government – Exchange
Total Disposition of Revenue	**$ 15,040,286**	**$ 15,040,286**	**Total Disposition of Revenue**
Net Custodial Activity	**$ -**	**$ -**	**Net Custodial Activity**

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Unaudited, See Accompanying Auditor's Report

This section includes the Combining Statements of Budgetary Resources by major budget account (Budgetary Accounts), Deferred Maintenance and Repairs (DM&R) information, custodial activity compliance assessments and pre-assessment work in process. The DOI Required Supplementary Information (RSI) includes the disclosures required by SFFAS 38, *Accounting for Federal Oil and Gas Resources*. The SFFAS 38 disclosure includes the federal government's estimated petroleum royalties from the production of federal oil and gas proved reserves reported in a schedule of federal oil and gas petroleum royalties and a schedule of estimated federal oil and gas petroleum royalties to be distributed to others. This section also includes the disclosures required by SFFAS 59, *Accounting and Reporting of Government Land*. The SFFAS 59 disclosure includes estimated acres of G-PP&E Land and Stewardship Land using the three predominant use subcategories of Conservation and Preservation Land, Operational Land and Commercial-use Land.

Combined Statements of Budgetary Resources

Combining Statements of Budgetary Resources for the Year Ended September 30, 2024 *(dollars in thousands)*	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	BLM Permanent Operations Funds	Energy Community Revitalization Program	Fish and Wildlife Resource Management	Great American Outdoors Act	Interior Franchise Fund	Management of Land and Resources	Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	National Park Service Operations	Operation of Indian Programs	Survey, Investigation and Research	Water and Related Resources	Wildland Fire Management	Other Budgetary Accounts	Total Budgetary Accounts
Budgetary Resources:															
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net	$ 10,787,747	$ 1,740,600	$ 4,027,105	$ 946,410	$ 2,521,493	$ 1,024,458	$ 565,003	$ 2,927	$ 909,053	$ 1,075,005	$ 1,139,239	$ 7,639,131	$ 927,524	$ 16,262,977	$ 49,568,672
Appropriations (Discretionary and Mandatory)	621,434	334,321	4,800	1,626,550	1,872,073	-	1,299,766	3,841,541	2,901,466	1,998,484	1,524,160	2,661,249	1,380,046	13,089,434	33,155,324
Spending Authority from Offsetting Collections (Discretionary and Mandatory)	167	-	-	444,598	-	3,211,667	81,818	-	75,453	314,046	698,715	441,772	107,451	3,912,317	9,288,004
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 11,409,348**	**$ 2,074,921**	**$ 4,031,905**	**$ 3,017,558**	**$ 4,393,566**	**$ 4,236,125**	**$ 1,946,587**	**$ 3,844,468**	**$ 3,885,972**	**$ 3,387,535**	**$ 3,362,114**	**$ 10,742,152**	**$ 2,415,021**	**$ 33,264,728**	**$ 92,012,000**
Status of Budgetary Resources:															
New Obligations and Upward Adjustments	$ 1,553,877	$ 376,556	$ 642,174	$ 2,117,492	$ 847,387	$ 3,227,790	$ 1,588,294	$ 3,841,541	$ 3,088,419	$ 2,302,564	$ 2,354,363	$ 4,008,505	$ 1,877,053	$ 16,394,810	$ 44,220,825
Unobligated Balance, End of Year															-
Apportioned, Unexpired Accounts	9,855,471	1,698,364	3,389,405	864,178	3,278,175	1,008,335	314,685	2,927	664,791	1,047,715	987,233	6,733,621	537,968	16,738,731	47,121,599
Unapportioned, Unexpired Accounts	-	1	326	11,174	268,004	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,026	337,566
Unexpired, Unobligated Balance, End of Year	9,855,471	1,698,365	3,389,731	875,352	3,546,179	1,008,335	314,720	2,927	664,791	1,047,715	987,233	6,733,621	537,968	16,796,757	47,459,165
Expired, Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-	-	-	24,714	-	-	43,573	-	132,762	37,256	20,518	26	-	73,161	332,010
Unobligated Balance, End of Year (Total)	**$ 9,855,471**	**$ 1,698,365**	**$ 3,389,731**	**$ 900,066**	**$ 3,546,179**	**1,008,335**	**$ 358,293**	**$ 2,927**	**$ 797,553**	**$ 1,084,971**	**$ 1,007,751**	**$ 6,733,647**	**$ 537,968**	**$ 16,869,918**	**$ 47,791,175**
Total Budgetary Resources	**$ 11,409,348**	**$ 2,074,921**	**$ 4,031,905**	**$ 3,017,558**	**$ 4,393,566**	**$ 4,236,125**	**$ 1,946,587**	**$ 3,844,468**	**$ 3,885,972**	**$ 3,387,535**	**$ 3,362,114**	**$ 10,742,152**	**$ 2,415,021**	**$ 33,264,728**	**$ 92,012,000**
Outlays, Net, and Disbursements, Net:															
Outlays Net (Discretionary and Mandatory)	$ 1,046,078	$ 164,356	$ 262,144	$ 1,607,069	$ 621,174	$ (858,015)	$ 1,406,281	$ 3,841,541	$ 2,970,168	$ 1,872,065	$ 1,544,416	$ 2,445,299	$ 1,607,557	$ 10,901,404	$ 29,431,537
Distributed Offsetting Receipts	(796,294)	(336,558)	-	-	(268,004)	-	-	(3,815,727)	-	-	(71)	(2,075)	-	(6,770,943)	(11,989,672)
Agency Outlays, Net (Discretionary and Mandatory)	**$ 249,784**	**$ (172,202)**	**$ 262,144**	**$ 1,607,069**	**$ 353,170**	**$ (858,015)**	**$ 1,406,281**	**$ 25,814**	**$ 2,970,168**	**$ 1,872,065**	**$ 1,544,345**	**$ 2,443,224**	**$ 1,607,557**	**$ 4,130,461**	**$ 17,441,865**

Deferred Maintenance and Repairs

The DOI owns and manages real property assets such as schools, office buildings, roads, bridges, dams, irrigation systems, and reservoirs to enable its mission. The maintenance and repairs needs of these assets are identified primarily through the condition assessment process and related models. Maintenance and repairs as of September 30, 2024, that were not performed when they should have been or were scheduled and delayed for a future period are considered DM&R as reflected in the table below.

Broad methodologies for estimating and reporting DM&R are defined by DOI and implemented across Bureaus and Offices with real property portfolios. Estimates include real property assets that are active, inactive, or have been identified as excess to mission needs. This includes capitalized and non-capitalized, as well as, fully depreciated PP&E.

A condition assessment is the periodic inspection of real property to determine its current condition, validate inventory data and identify and provide a cost estimate for necessary maintenance and repairs. The overall condition of the asset is approximated by the Facility Condition Index (FCI), which is the ratio of the DM&R to the Current Replacement Value.

Deferred Maintenance and Repairs as of September 30, 2024

PP&E Category *(dollars in thousands)*	Beginning DM&R Balance		Ending DM&R Balance	
General PP&E	$	21,131,767	$	22,979,327
Heritage Assets		10,687,993		9,934,704
Stewardship Land		974,726		1,073,007
Total	**$**	**32,794,486**	**$**	**33,987,038**

Assets with an FCI closer to zero are considered to be in good condition while those with an FCI closer to 1.0 are considered to be in poor condition. However, the FCI is only one indicator of the overall health of the asset. Professional judgment regarding the severity of the maintenance and repairs plays a critical role in managing DM&R. Due to the location, age, and variety of the assets entrusted to DOI, as well as the nature of DM&R itself, precise cost estimates for DM&R cannot be determined prior to developing the final design and specifications for the repairs. Until that time, estimates are conceptual in nature and are therefore, subject to significant year-over-year fluctuations.

The DOI policy requires that condition assessments be performed on all constructed assets and estimates be adjusted annually for inflation. Certain asset types, such as public bridges, require more frequent assessments due to statutory requirements protecting public safety. Additionally, the operations and maintenance responsibility of some of USBR's assets has been transferred to non-federal operating entities to perform and fund operations and maintenance through user fees. The USBR does not report DM&R on these transferred assets in the AFR.

The DOI has a five-year capital planning process that provides a framework for improved planning and management of maintenance, modernization, and divestiture programs. The DOI's guidance for the five-year plan provides a corporate methodology for implementing investment priorities across the diverse portfolio of assets. The methodology is executed through an annual process in which Bureaus and Offices analyze, prioritize, and select lifecycle investment projects that best support Bureau and Office missions, DOI goals and objectives, and the Administration's emphasis areas. Bureau and Office five-year plans are updated annually to reflect the most current five-year picture of DOI's priority lifecycle investment projects. In preparing the plan, DOI utilizes uniform prioritization criteria to drive consistency and to ensure that the projects are prioritized appropriately. These criteria are reviewed annually for alignment with strategic plans, OMB guidance, recent laws, and EOs.

The DOI presents DM&R in the AFR as beginning and ending balances by categories of PP&E in accordance with SFFAS 42, *Deferred Maintenance and Repairs: Amending Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 6, 14, 29, and 32.* Categories of PP&E include general PP&E, Heritage Assets, and Stewardship Land per SFFAS 6, *Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment*. The SFFAS 29, *Heritage Assets and Stewardship Land*, defines "land" as the solid part of the surface of the earth. The DOI does not perform periodic or recurring maintenance and repairs on stewardship land. However, there are improvements to stewardship land that are specifically constructed to support and further the stewardship mission of the Bureaus and Offices such as protection, preservation, or maintenance of natural or cultural resources. The DOI presents DM&R related to these improvements to stewardship land in the Stewardship Land category. Increases in the DM&R estimates from FY 2023, were due to funding constraints impacting maintenance priorities; updated requirements on transportation infrastructure, levees, irrigation, power and water control structures; inflation; and continued implementation of more efficient assessment methods.

The GAOA (P.L. 116-152) was passed by Congress on August 4, 2020. The Act established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the multibillion dollar maintenance backlog of the NPS, FWS, BLM, Forest Service (USDA), and BIE. The Act states that for each of the FYs 2021 through 2025, 50 percent of all energy development revenues due and payable to the United States from oil, gas, coal, or alternative or renewable energy development on federal land and water that is identified as a miscellaneous receipt under federal law in the preceding fiscal year be deposited into this fund. According to the Act, the maximum amount that can be deposited into the fund per year is $1.9 billion. These funds will be used for priority deferred maintenance projects in the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, on public land administered by BLM, for BIE Schools, and in the National Forest System. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations, and gives investment authority to the Secretary of the Interior to invest any portion of the fund that is not required to meet the current disbursement needs.

Custodial Activity, Compliance Assessments and Pre-Assessment Work in Process

Management's best estimate of additional custodial revenues that may potentially be collected from compliance assessments and pre-assessment work in process as of September 30, 2024, is $46.3 million. This estimate is comprised of approximately $1.2 million in audit and compliance management, approximately $5.4 million state and Tribal audits, and approximately $39.7 million in civil penalties.

The amounts disclosed are subject to significant variability upon final resolution of the compliance work. This variability is due to numerous factors such as the receipt of additional third party documentation which includes volume revisions from pipeline or gas plant statements, pricing changes from purchaser statements, revised transportation invoices, interim imbalance statements with retroactive adjustments, ongoing reconciliations, and other information subsequently received.

Oil and Gas Petroleum Royalties

Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources

The DOI is responsible for managing the Nation's oil and natural gas resources and the mineral revenues on federal lands, both onshore and on the OCS. This management process can be broken down into six essential analysis components: pre-leasing; post-leasing and pre-production; production and post-production; revenue collection; fund disbursement; and compliance, as discussed in the Stewardship Policies for Federal Oil and Gas Resources section.

Within DOI, four primary Bureaus and Offices perform these essential management functions:

- The BOEM manages access to and the exploration and development of the Nation's offshore resources. It seeks to appropriately balance economic development, energy independence, and environmental protection through oil and gas leasing exploration and development activities. It provides access for renewable energy development, and appropriate environmental reviews and studies to ensure these activities are in the Nation's best interest.
- The BLM is entrusted with managing 13 percent of the Nation's surface land and roughly one-third of its mineral resources, including the onshore energy and mineral resources that generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands.
- The ONRR is responsible for the management and collection of revenues associated with federal offshore and onshore mineral leases issued under the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920* (MLA) and the *Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953* (OCSLA).

  The ONRR achieves optimal value by ensuring all natural resource revenues are efficiently and accurately collected and disbursed to recipients in a timely manner and by performing audit and revenue compliance activities, in accordance with the *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982* (FOGRMA) and *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) *Parts 1201–1290*.
- The BSEE works to ensure the safe and environmentally sustainable exploration, development, and production of America's offshore energy resources through regulatory oversight and enforcement. The BSEE pursues this objective through a program of efficient permitting, appropriate standards and regulations, effective compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, inspections, and incident investigations.

Stewardship Policies for Federal Oil and Gas Resources

The DOI's responsibilities as stewards of federal oil and gas resources begin when BLM and BOEM conduct pre-leasing analysis activities, which include the assessment of oil and gas resources that may be offered for lease. For onshore resources, even before an expression of interest by industry, the procedure to determine whether oil and gas leasing is compatible with other uses of the land begins with a land use planning process.

Following the pre-leasing assessment, BLM and BOEM develop plans for offering those resources to developers. Once BLM decides which onshore parcels to offer for lease, those parcels are posted publicly prior to quarterly competitive lease sales. All onshore parcels are evaluated for resource conflicts. Since some form of onshore oil and gas leasing has been in effect since the 1920s, the process of determining mineral ownership is more complex than in the OCS. In some cases, mineral ownership may be divided jointly by more than one federal jurisdictional agency, may be fragmented, or deeds may have shared ownership. In the case of oil and gas development overall, this planning process is designed to consider both the environmental and economic concerns of the Nation by providing opportunities for input from the public, the private sector, states, and Congress. The BLM and BOEM conduct public planning processes for each individual lease sale.

Once a lease sale is completed, BLM and BOEM determine whether bids can be accepted and a lease issued. Prior to lease issuance, BLM must adjudicate all protests to any onshore parcels with winning bids. When a lease is assigned to a winning bidder, BLM and BOEM begin post-leasing and pre-production activities. These activities include a permitting and approval process for exploration, development, and production plans proposed by the lease operators. The BSEE is responsible for reviewing offshore facility and well permits, deep-water operating plans, pipeline applications, production and development applications, and platform applications.

The BLM staff performs onshore inspections and BSEE staff performs offshore inspections confirming activities are conducted in an environmentally and physically safe manner. Similar inspections occur during the production and post-production activities to help ensure the federal government is receiving accurate royalties from production and facilities are decommissioned in a manner that protects the environment.

Before a lease sale is held, BLM and BOEM set lease terms that determine the federal government's share of the value of production from onshore and offshore operations, respectively, subject to provisions of federal oil and gas leasing laws, including MLA, FOGRMA, or the OCSLA. Through royalty revenue collection and fund disbursement, ONRR achieves optimal value by ensuring that all revenues from federal oil and gas leases are efficiently, effectively, and accurately collected, accounted for, and disbursed to states and counties, other federal component entities, and Treasury, in accordance with relevant statutory authorities. The ONRR also performs revenue compliance activities to ensure the federal government has received fair market value and that companies comply with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms.

Through this mineral asset management process, DOI serves as the leading mineral asset manager for the federal government, the states, and the American people. Additional information regarding federal natural resources, including oil and gas, can be found on many of DOI's websites. Additional information can be found at *USGS's National Minerals Information Center* (*https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic*), *BLM's Energy and Minerals webpage* (*https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals*), and *BOEM's Resource Evaluation Program webpage* (*http://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/resource-evaluation*).

Schedule of Estimated Federal Oil and Gas Petroleum Royalties from Proved Reserves Asset Present Value as of September 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

Offshore[1]	Gulf of Mexico	Pacific[2]				Total
Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 34,287,183	$ 685,878				$ 34,973,061
Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	1,773,818	22,036				1,795,854
Total Offshore	**$ 36,061,001**	**$ 707,914**				**$ 36,768,915**

[1] Offshore royalties include OCSLA Section 8(g) royalties
[2] Pacific royalties include royalties from Alaska federal OCS proved reserves.

Onshore	East Coast (PADD 1)	Midwest (PADD 2)	Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	West Coast (PADD 5)	Total
Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 47	$ 2,838,529	$ 22,115,655	$ 4,710,324	$ 1,110,797	$ 30,775,352
Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	1,234	495,132	6,373,000	5,921,974	202,614	12,993,954
Total Onshore	**$ 1,281**	**$ 3,333,661**	**$ 28,488,655**	**$ 10,632,298**	**$ 1,313,411**	**$ 43,769,306**

Total Offshore and Onshore 2024
(dollars in thousands)

Total Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 65,748,413
Total Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	14,789,808
Total Offshore and Onshore	**$ 80,538,221**

Onshore Regions are reported consistent with Energy Information Administration (EIA) Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD): (The underlined states have oil/condensate and/or gas production on federal lands).

PAD District 1 (East Coast) is composed of the following three subdistricts:

- **Subdistrict 1A (New England):** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
- **Subdistrict 1B (Central Atlantic):** Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
- **Subdistrict 1C (Lower Atlantic):** Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

PAD District 2 (Midwest): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Wisconsin

PAD District 3 (Gulf Coast): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Texas

PAD District 4 (Rocky Mountain): Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming

PAD District 5 (West Coast): Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington

Schedule of Estimated Federal Oil and Gas Petroleum Royalties from Proved Reserves
Asset Present Value as of September 30, 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Offshore[1]	Gulf of Mexico	Pacific[2]				Total
Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 31,793,625	$ 1,488,854				$ 33,282,479
Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	1,681,734	105,813				1,787,547
Total Offshore	**$ 33,475,359**	**$ 1,594,667**				**$ 35,070,026**

[1] Offshore royalties include OCSLA Section 8(g) royalties
[2] Pacific royalties include royalties from Alaska federal OCS proved reserves.

Onshore	East Coast (PADD 1)	Midwest (PADD 2)	Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	West Coast (PADD 5)	Total
Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 42	$ 2,703,316	$ 21,097,102	$ 4,526,810	$ 1,075,177	$ 29,402,447
Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	1,247	530,973	6,918,763	6,575,972	215,963	14,242,918
Total Onshore	**$ 1,289**	**$ 3,234,289**	**$ 28,015,865**	**$ 11,102,782**	**$ 1,291,140**	**$ 43,645,365**

Total Offshore and Onshore 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Total Oil and Lease Condensate	$ 62,684,926
Total Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation	16,030,465
Total Offshore and Onshore	**$ 78,715,391**

The previous tables present the estimated present value of future federal royalty receipts on estimated proved reserves as of September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. Inputs to these estimates were measured as of this effective date or were extrapolated to this effective date. The federal government's estimated petroleum royalties have as their basis the Department of Energy's (DOE) EIA estimates of proved reserves. The DOE EIA proved reserves estimates are published annually, covering all offshore and onshore federal areas. The DOE EIA provides such estimates directly for federal offshore areas and are adjusted to extract the federal subset of onshore proved reserves. Key to these adjustments is the assumption that the federal portion of each state's onshore proved reserves corresponds to the fraction of production from federal lands, as compared to total production from the state for CY 2022, the most recent published DOE EIA proved reserves report. The federal proved reserves are then further adjusted to correspond with the effective date. The DOE EIA reserves estimates are effective a full 21 months prior to the effective date of this disclosure. Over this 21-month period, reserves values change with subtractions from production and additions through disclosures. Adjustments were made for each region by assuming that reserves are changing at a constant rate relative to production, and 3-year historical averages of these relationships were applied to interim production to adjust the reserves to this effective date.

Production of the reserves was projected over time to simulate schedules of when the oil and natural gas would be estimated to be produced. Each region has characteristics that create unique assumptions that affect these projections. For example, in a developing region, production rates may be low in comparison to abundant proved reserves, indicating that rates will continue to build for a time before beginning their natural decline.

Future royalties were then estimated from these production streams by applying future price estimates by OMB, production growth estimates from the EIA's 2023 Annual Energy Outlook (AEO 2023), and effective royalty rates. The OMB price estimates are 11-year estimates prepared for the Administration's FY 2025 budget. These OMB estimates are for nominal prices and are based on futures contract averages and expected inflation. Beyond the 11-year OMB forecasts, the prices in the projections are assumed to continue at the constant rates established in the last years of the OMB forecast. Those growth rates are 2 percent per year for oil and gas in the offshore estimates. For the onshore estimates, the BLM used the relationship between the OMB's forecasts and the EIA's price forecasts (reference and low oil price case scenarios in the AEO 2023) during the 11-year window to forecast prices for the remaining period.

Offshore gas price projections were calculated for each region based on the proportion of gas-related revenue received over the last three years from wet gas royalties, dry gas royalties, and natural gas liquids royalties. For onshore gas price projections, data was used for the most recently completed FY 2023, with updated ONRR sales year data as of March 1, 2024. Assuming these 3-year offshore or 1-year onshore average proportional relationships continue, gas prices were adjusted to account for the proportional relative values of each of these gas-related products. The 1-year period for onshore was chosen for the greater relative importance of ongoing recent structural changes with the advent of horizontal and directional drilling on multi-well pads with hydraulic fracturing and other enhanced recovery processes that lead to an ever-evolving understanding of the nature and location of oil and gas production on the federal mineral estate. This includes more recent movements of gas production from federal lands between wells producing drier gas streams with relatively low liquids content, and wetter gas streams with relatively high liquids content. This method is assumed to capture the value of royalties from the three gas related products from the single wet gas production stream, reported together as 'Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation' to most accurately reflect the actual wellhead volumes or unprocessed gas at the lease.

Effective royalty rates are also unique for each region and are based on the assumption that the royalty relationships established in the prior 3-year average will remain for offshore, or 1-year average for onshore. As with the dry gas, wet gas, and natural gas liquids relationships for the onshore projections discussed above, the effective royalty rates for both oil and gas were chosen from the most recent full fiscal year of updated ONRR sales year data (FY 2023), to place greater emphasis on the most recent shifts in oil and gas production between plays with different effective rates due to each play's greater or lesser degree of allowances for transportation and processing costs. Effective royalty rates were calculated by dividing each offshore region's last three years' royalty values by the sales values resulting in the fraction of sales value actually received as royalties (while using the last 1-year for onshore). This method automatically accounts for transportation allowances and allowable deductions on regional bases that reduce the nominal royalty rates to the effective rates, and implicitly converts the market-based prices from OMB to First Purchase Prices for oil and Wellhead Prices for gas.

The present value of these royalties was then estimated by discounting the revenue stream back to the effective date at the public discount rate assumed to be equal to the OMB's estimates of future 30-Year Treasury Bill rates for offshore, and a weighted average of the U.S. Treasury yield curve[1] from trading dates for the most recently completed fiscal year for onshore. For onshore, the discount rate used was 3.92 percent. The OMB rates used for offshore are 11-year estimates prepared for the Administration's FY 2025 budget. The rates begin at 4.57 percent for FY 2024, and decrease to 4.12 percent for FY 2033. The rates were assumed to remain at 4.12 percent beyond FY 2033, as regional production estimates vary in amount by year and may last longer or shorter than the 30-year maturity period. The 30-year Treasury Bill rates were chosen because this maturity life most closely approximates the productive lives of the offshore proved reserves estimates, and therefore, the Government's "cost of capital" for investments with this length of maturity.

[1] Comprised of 1-month, 2-month, 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 5-year, 7-year, 10-year, 20-year, and 30-year U.S. Treasury yields, listed on *https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/interest-rates/pages/textview.aspx?data=yield*.

Schedule of Estimated Federal Oil and Gas Petroleum Royalties to be Distributed to Others as of September 30, 2024 and 2023
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024	FY 2023
Other Federal Bureaus and Agencies		
Department of the Treasury	$ 38,778,919	$ 37,326,581
Interior - Reclamation Fund	15,933,703	16,013,056
Other Federal Bureaus and Agencies	2,195,384	2,129,159
States and Others	23,630,215	23,246,595
Total Estimated Petroleum Royalties to be Distributed to Others	**$ 80,538,221**	**$ 78,715,391**

The above table presents an estimate of federal oil and gas petroleum royalties to be distributed to others, based upon a historical percentage of distributions of royalties to others over the preceding 12 months.

Revenue Reported by Category FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024			FY 2023		
	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Total
Royalties from Oil & Lease Condensate	$ 6,212,379	$ 5,830,334	$ 12,042,713	$ 5,993,971	$ 5,548,047	$ 11,542,018
Accrual Adjustment - Oil & Lease Condensate	(115,554)	(70,227)	(185,781)	(158,709)	(125,564)	(284,273)
Royalties from Natural Gas	$ 269,268	$ 1,472,281	$ 1,741,549	$ 462,776	$ 2,907,977	$ 3,370,753
Accrual Adjustment - Natural Gas	(6,348)	(25,572)	(31,920)	(11,497)	(7,463)	(18,960)
Subtotal	$ 6,359,745	$ 7,206,816	$ 13,566,561	$ 6,286,541	$ 8,322,997	$ 14,609,538
Rent	$ 98,713	$ 10,044	$ 108,757	$ 82,539	$ 22,290	$ 104,829
Bonus Bid	397,574	160,829	558,403	271,236	107,632	378,868
Subtotal	$ 496,287	$ 170,873	$ 667,160	$ 353,775	$ 129,922	$ 483,697
Total	**$ 6,856,032**	**$ 7,377,689**	**$ 14,233,721**	**$ 6,640,316**	**$ 8,452,919**	**$ 15,093,235**

The above table of revenue reported by category presents royalty revenue reported to DOI in FY 2024 and FY 2023, for oil and lease condensate, and for natural gas, as well as rent revenue and bonus bid revenue by offshore and onshore leases. The revenue accrual adjustments represent activity for current month production for which reporting of volumes and categories occurs in the months following production; and for royalty payments that have been received but have not been matched with related royalty reports, and therefore are not yet associated to volumes or categories. Amounts include oil and gas revenue only, and do not include revenue in the financial statements for other commodities.

Rent is defined as annual payments, normally a fixed dollar per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease while the lease is not in production. A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Bonus Bid is defined as cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, awarded through a competitive bidding process. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Estimated Petroleum Royalties (Proved Reserves)
End of FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Oil and Lease Condensate (Bbl)

	FY 2024			FY 2023		
Federal Offshore	**Quantity** (in thousands)	**Average Purchase Price ($)**[1]	**Average Royalty Rate (%)**	**Quantity** (in thousands)	**Average Purchase Price ($)**[1]	**Average Royalty Rate (%)**
Gulf of Mexico[2]	4,642,078	$ 79.57	13.28%	4,269,024	$ 78.60	13.33%
Pacific (including Alaska Federal OCS)	70,323	76.40	18.59%	164,960	76.40	16.43%
Subtotal Federal Offshore	4,712,401			4,433,984		
Federal Onshore						
East Coast (PADD 1)	7	$ 80.10	12.50%	7	$ 78.63	12.50%
Midwest (PADD 2)	462,861	78.00	11.78%	447,641	78.91	11.75%
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3,428,711	80.04	12.39%	3,315,968	78.76	12.40%
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	746,536	75.22	12.12%	721,988	76.03	12.22%
West Coast (PADD 5)	165,148	80.91	12.92%	159,718	80.26	12.90%
Subtotal Federal Onshore	4,803,263			4,645,322		
Total Federal Offshore and Onshore (Bbl)	**9,515,664**			**9,079,306**		

Natural Gas, Wet After Lease Separation (Mcf)

	FY 2024			FY 2023		
Federal Offshore	**Quantity** (in thousands)	**Average Purchase Price ($)**[1]	**Average Royalty Rate (%)**	**Quantity** (in thousands)	**Average Purchase Price ($)**[1]	**Average Royalty Rate (%)**
Gulf of Mexico[2]	4,455,201	$ 3.09	10.73%	3,996,710	$ 4.76	10.97%
Pacific (Alaska Federal OCS has no proved gas reserves)	40,737	3.46	16.67%	206,419	12.87	15.55%
Subtotal Federal Offshore	4,495,938			4,203,129		
Federal Onshore						
East Coast (PADD 1)	3,657	$ 2.29	12.61%	3,355	$ 3.59	12.60%
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,007,175	3.11	9.22%	1,841,445	3.96	9.74%
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	23,103,631	2.80	10.31%	21,195,992	4.23	10.98%
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	21,742,711	3.22	10.18%	19,947,441	7.42	11.06%
West Coast (PADD 5)	604,866	6.09	12.52%	554,923	5.88	13.67%
Subtotal Federal Onshore	47,462,040			43,543,156		
Total Federal Offshore and Onshore (McF)	**51,957,978**			**47,746,285**		

The tables above provide the estimated quantity, regional average price, and regional average royalty rate by category of estimated federal proved reserves at the end of FY 2024 and FY 2023. The prices and royalty rates are based upon historical averages, include estimates, exclude prior period adjustments, and are affected by such factors as accounting adjustments and transportation allowances, resulting in effective royalty rates. Prices are valued at the lease rather than at the market center, and differ from those used to compute the asset estimated present values, which are forecasted and discounted based upon OMB economic assumptions. (Definitions: Bbl is defined as One Barrel, McF is defined as One Thousand Cubic Feet, Mbbl is defined as One Thousand Barrels, and MMcf is defined as One Million Cubic Feet)

[1] Average Purchase Price ($) represents the average of the regional average, and is generally defined for oil as the First Purchase Price which is the actual amount paid by the first purchaser of crude oil as it leaves the lease on which it was produced. For natural gas it is generally defined as the Wellhead Price which is the value of the purchased natural gas at the mouth of the well for unprocessed gas or for processed gas an imputed wellhead price based on the residue gas and natural gas liquid volumes and values.

[2] Gulf of Mexico Proved Reserves are royalty bearing volumes. In the Gulf of Mexico, an additional **417,193** Mbbl of proved oil reserves and **312,795** MMcf of proved gas reserves are not reflected in these totals as they are estimated to be producible royalty free under various royalty relief provisions. The net present value of the royalty value of the royalty free proved reserves volumes in the federal Gulf of Mexico is estimated to be **$3,254,976,254**.

Federal Regional Oil and Gas Information
FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Oil and Lease Condensate Information - Offshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
Gulf of Mexico	577,082	$ 46,624,709	$ 6,158,471	$ 1,005,400	569,871	$ 44,693,803	$ 5,954,751	$ 922,492
Pacific	4,054	312,826	53,908	n/a	3,070	234,209	39,220	n/a
Total	**581,136**	**$ 46,937,535**	**$ 6,212,379**	**$ 1,005,400**	**572,941**	**$ 44,928,012**	**$ 5,993,971**	**$ 922,492**

Natural Gas Information - Offshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
Gulf of Mexico	838,867	$ 2,547,305	$ 267,824	$ 35,426	845,558	$ 4,067,489	$ 460,225	$ 52,958
Pacific	2,703	9,173	1,444	n/a	1,354	17,665	2,551	n/a
Total	**841,570**	**$ 2,556,478**	**$ 269,268**	**$ 35,426**	**846,912**	**$ 4,085,154**	**$ 462,776**	**$ 52,958**

Oil and Lease Condensate Information - Onshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.4	$ 33	$ 4	$ n/a	0.7	$ 53	$ 7	$ n/a
Midwest (PADD 2)	46,729	3,638,179	427,559	n/a	39,517	3,122,130	368,708	n/a
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	468,757	37,516,666	4,617,154	n/a	436,534	35,037,298	4,356,131	n/a
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	71,095	5,371,527	642,129	n/a	70,223	5,401,467	660,418	n/a
West Coast (PADD 5)	13,633	1,114,955	143,488	n/a	15,559	1,254,226	162,783	n/a
Total	**600,214**	**$ 47,641,360**	**$ 5,830,334**	**$ -**	**561,834**	**$ 44,815,174**	**$ 5,548,047**	**$ -**

Natural Gas Information - Onshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
East Coast (PADD 1)	191	$ 467	$ 59	$ n/a	224	$ 994	$ 125	$ n/a
Midwest (PADD 2)	245,906	697,632	63,382	n/a	251,449	1,001,554	102,772	n/a
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3,506,913	9,276,920	937,363	n/a	2,934,030	14,022,711	1,575,786	n/a
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	1,555,533	4,367,685	455,549	n/a	1,260,821	10,312,475	1,195,405	n/a
West Coast (PADD 5)	20,523	125,996	15,928	n/a	40,585	247,291	33,889	n/a
Total	**5,329,066**	**$ 14,468,700**	**$ 1,472,281**	**$ -**	**4,487,109**	**$ 25,585,025**	**$ 2,907,977**	**$ -**

Federal Regional Oil and Gas Information (Continued)
(dollars in thousands)

Oil and Lease Condensate Information - Offshore and Onshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Bbl)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
Total	**1,181,350**	**$ 94,578,895**	**$ 12,042,713**	**$ 1,005,400**	**1,134,775**	**$ 89,743,186**	**$ 11,542,018**	**$ 922,492**

Natural Gas Information - Offshore and Onshore

Region	FY 2024				FY 2023			
	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)	Sales Volume (Mcf)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Estimated Value for Royalty Relief ($)
Total	**6,170,636**	**$ 17,025,178**	**$ 1,741,549**	**$ 35,426**	**5,334,021**	**$ 29,670,179**	**$ 3,370,753**	**$ 52,958**

The above tables of federal regional oil and gas sales information reflect reported sales volume, sales value, royalty revenue, and estimated value for royalty relief for FY 2024 and FY 2023.

Sales volume represents the quantity of a mineral commodity sold during the reporting period. Sales value represents the dollar value of the mineral commodity sold during the reporting period. Royalty revenue earned represents a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral commodity produced.

Royalty relief is the reduction, modification, or elimination of any royalty payment due, to promote development, increase production, or encourage production of marginal resources on certain leases or categories of leases. The value for royalty relief is based upon amounts reported to ONRR in accordance with royalty reporting requirements, less estimated transportation costs.

The sales volume, sales value, royalty revenue earned, and the value for royalty relief are presented on a regional basis, and include adjustments and estimates. The information is presented on a regional basis to provide users of the financial statements with the regional variances in oil and gas activity for decision-making purposes, and to reflect the estimated amount of royalty relief granted in the fiscal year.

Other Significant Federal Oil and Gas Resources

For information on Undiscovered Oil and Gas Resources on the Nation's OCS, visit: *https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/resource-evaluation/undiscovered-resources*.

For more information on Onshore Undiscovered Oil and Gas Resources visit: *https://www.usgs.gov/centers/central-energy-resources-science-center/science/united-states-assessments-undiscovered-oil#overview*.

Coal Royalties

Management of Federal Coal Resources

The DOI is responsible for managing the Nation's coal resources and revenues on federal lands. The BLM federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production and consumption. The EIA estimated that coal resources accounted for 16.2 percent of the Nation's electricity generation in 2023, with federal lands supplying approximately 41.6 percent of all U.S. coal production.

The ONRR is responsible for the management and collection of revenues associated with federal coal leases. The ONRR achieves optimal value by ensuring that all natural resource revenues are efficiently and accurately collected and disbursed to recipients in a timely manner and by performing audit and revenue compliance activities.

Stewardship Policies for Federal Coal Resources

The MLA, as amended, and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947*, as amended, gives DOI the responsibility for coal leasing on approximately 700 million acres of federal mineral estate which includes 570 million acres where coal development is allowed. The surface estate of these lands may be under the control of BLM, USFS, private or state landowners, or other federal agencies.

The DOI receives coal leasing revenues from a bonus paid at the time the lease is issued, an annual rent payment of $3.00 per acre, and royalties paid on the value of the coal after it has been mined. The royalty rate for surface-mining methods is 12.5 percent or 8 percent for underground mining, and BLM can approve reduced royalty rates based on maximum economic recovery. Regulations that govern BLM's coal leasing program are contained in Title 43, Groups 3000 and 3400 of the CFR.

Public lands are available for coal leasing after the lands have been evaluated through a multiple-use planning process. The land use planning process encompasses four steps: identification of coal with potential for development; determination if the lands are suitable for coal development; consideration of multiple use conflicts; and surface owner consultation. Leasing federal coal resources is prohibited on some public lands, such as national parks, national wildlife refuges, or military reservations. For more details about coal leasing, visit the following BLM website:
https://www.blm.gov/programs/energy-and-minerals/coal.

Through this mineral asset management process, DOI serves as the leading mineral asset manager for the federal government.

Schedule of Estimated Federal Coal Royalties Asset Present Value as of September 30, 2024
(dollars in thousands)

	Powder River Basin[1]	Colorado	Utah	All Other[2]	Total
Total Coal	**$ 9,254,525**	**$ 760,603**	**$ 787,781**	**$ 837,866**	**$ 11,640,775**

Schedule of Estimated Federal Coal Royalties Asset Present Value as of September 30, 2023
(dollars in thousands)

	Powder River Basin[1]	Colorado	Utah	All Other[2]	Total
Total Coal	**$ 6,488,817**	**$ 821,453**	**$ 617,777**	**$ 572,555**	**$ 8,500,602**

[1] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana
[2] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana not located in the Powder River Basin and all leases from the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia

The above tables present the estimated present value of future federal royalty receipts on estimated recoverable reserves as of September 30, 2024, and September 30, 2023. The federal government's estimated coal royalties have as their basis BLM's estimates of recoverable reserves. The federal recoverable reserves are then further adjusted to correspond with the effective date of the analysis and then are projected over time to simulate a schedule of when the reserves would be produced. Future royalties are then calculated by applying future price estimates and effective royalty rates, adjusted for transportation allowances and other allowable deductions. The present value of these royalties are then determined by discounting the revenue stream back to the effective date at a public discount rate assumed to be equal to OMB's estimates of future 30-Year Treasury Bill rates. The 30-year rate was chosen because this maturity life most closely approximates the productive lives of the recoverable reserves estimates.

Schedule of Estimated Federal Coal Royalties to be Distributed to Others as of September 30, 2024 and 2023
(dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024	FY 2023
Other Federal Bureaus and agencies		
Department of the Treasury	$ 1,280,485	$ 935,066
Interior – Reclamation Fund	4,656,310	3,400,241
States and Others	5,703,980	4,165,295
Total Estimated Coal Royalties to be Distributed to Others	**$ 11,640,775**	**$ 8,500,602**

The above table presents an estimate of federal coal royalties to be distributed to others, based on the percentage of distributions of coal royalties to others over the preceding 12 months.

Revenue Reported by Category FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

	Coal Totals FY 2024	Coal Totals FY 2023
Coal Royalties	$ 420,646	$ 483,277
Accrual Adjustment - Coal Royalties	(4,764)	1,385
Subtotal	**$ 415,882**	**$ 484,662**
Rent	1,018	1,045
Bonus Bid	-	-
Subtotal	**$ 1,018**	**$ 1,045**
Total	**$ 416,900**	**$ 485,707**

The above table of revenue reported by category represents royalty revenue reported to ONRR in FY 2024 and FY 2023 for coal, as well as rent revenue and bonus bid revenue. The revenue accrual adjustments represent activity with no associated reported volumes, such as manual accruals, and include estimates.

Estimated Coal Royalties (Recoverable Reserves)
End of FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Area	FY 2024			FY 2023		
	Quantity (in tons)	Average Purchase Price ($) per ton	Average Royalty Rate (%)	Quantity (in tons)	Average Purchase Price ($) per ton	Average Royalty Rate (%)
Federal Coal						
Powder River Basin[1]	4,213,339	$ 14.00	12.35%	4,418,296	$ 14.57	11.82%
Colorado	259,557	49.00	6.18%	270,125	58.88	6.44%
Utah	252,579	59.80	6.98%	256,131	37.84	6.11%
All Other[2]	335,720	36.14	7.65%	388,931	20.27	9.23%
Total Federal	**5,061,195**			**5,333,483**		

[1] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana
[2] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana not located in the Powder River Basin and all leases from the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia

The table above provides the estimated quantity, average price, and average royalty rate by category of estimated federal coal recoverable reserves at the end of FY 2024 and FY 2023. The prices and royalty rates are based on the average of the most recent 12 sales month's revenue collection activity, include estimates, exclude prior period adjustments, and are affected by such factors as accounting adjustments and transportation and processing allowances, resulting in effective royalty rates. Prices are valued at the lease rather than at the market center, and differ from those used to compute the asset estimated present values, which are forecasted and discounted based upon OMB economic assumptions.

Federal Area Coal Information FY 2024 and FY 2023
(dollars in thousands)

Area	FY 2024			FY 2023		
	Sales Volume (in tons)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)	Sales Volume (in tons)	Sales Value ($)	Royalty Revenue Earned ($)
Federal Coal						
Powder River Basin[1]	195,182	$ 2,941,898	$ 345,786	215,040	$ 3,287,397	$ 389,707
Colorado	7,275	465,811	29,936	5,697	364,697	25,015
Utah	5,498	360,834	25,048	7,011	311,832	17,894
All Other[2]	6,977	251,979	19,876	23,464	568,987	50,661
Total Federal	**214,932**	**$ 4,020,522**	**$ 420,646**	**251,212**	**$ 4,532,913**	**$ 483,277**

[1] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana
[2] Contains federal leases in Wyoming and Montana not located in the Powder River Basin and all leases from the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, New Mexico, North Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia

The above table of federal coal sales information reflects reported sales volume, sales value, and royalty revenue for FY 2024 and FY 2023.

Sales volume represents the quantity of a mineral commodity sold during the reporting period. Sales value represents the dollar value of the mineral commodity sold during the reporting period. Royalty revenue earned represents a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral commodity produced. The sales volume, sales value, and royalty revenue earned are presented on an area basis, and include adjustments and estimates. The information is presented on an area basis to provide users of the financial statements with area variances in coal activity for decision making purposes.

Other Significant Federal Coal Resources

In 2024, BLM, in collaboration with ONRR, estimated the remaining recoverable coal reserves on currently authorized federal coal leases to be approximately 5.1 billion tons of coal. The recoverable coal reserves include all coal that is economically recoverable within areas that are suitable for mining. The recoverable coal reserves do not include coal that is within areas classified as being unsuitable for mining (such as under interstate highways, within alluvial valley floors, or within areas that are determined to be critical habitat for listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species), areas that are not economically minable, or coal that is required to not be mined in order to safeguard the life and safety of the miners.

Other Natural Resources

The DOI has other natural resources which are under federal lease whereby the lessee is required to pay royalties on the sale of the natural resource. These natural resources include soda ash, potash (including muriates of potash and langbeinite phosphate), lead concentrate, copper concentrate, and zinc concentrate. Of these, soda ash and potash have the largest estimated present value of future royalties.

Soda ash is obtained from trona and sodium carbonate-rich brines. The world's largest deposit of trona is in the Green River Basin in Wyoming. There are smaller deposits of sodium carbonate mineral in California and Colorado.

Underground room and pillar mining, using continuous miner machines, is the primary method of mining Wyoming trona ore. As of September 30, 2024, the estimated net present value of future royalties from trona from the Green River Basin is $406 million.

Potash is an alkaline potassium compound, especially potassium carbonate or hydroxide. Most of the mining of potash takes place in southeastern New Mexico. Underground room and pillar mining using continuous miner machines is the primary method of mining potash ore. As of September 30, 2024, the estimated net present value of future royalties from potash (including the muriates of potash and langbeinite phosphate) is $156 million.

Land

The Department is a steward for much of America's public lands and ensures that these resources are conserved for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of current and future generations. The DOI uses these lands to support our mission areas including access to National Parks, Refuges, Monuments, and Natural Resources.

The DOI reports estimated land acres following the guidance of SFFAS 59, *Accounting and Reporting of Government Land*.

The reporting guidance requires that entities report information within the categories of: 1) G-PP&E Land; and 2) Stewardship Land.

G-PP&E Land at the Department is used to facilitate the mission of sustainably balancing the use of resources while supporting communities and the economy. This land is essential to accommodate facilities and waterbodies that deliver water and power resources to states and communities.

Typically, **Stewardship Land** is held by the Department to facilitate its mission of conserving, protecting, managing, and restoring natural and cultural resources in the face of climate change and other stressors. The DOI-managed lands and waters are conserved for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of current and future generations. These lands include land within the various DOI entities, such as the national park system, national wildlife refuges, etc.

The Department is responsible for managing all of its land entities and their various resources to ensure that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

The guidance also requires reporting estimated acres of G-PP&E Land and Stewardship Land using three predominate use subcategories:

- Conservation and Preservation Land
- Operational Land
- Commercial Use Land

The Department chartered a land reporting workgroup consisting of land experts and financial professionals from each land holding Bureau to develop a structured method of recording land holdings. The Department established a consistent method of classifying and reporting land by acreage totals. For the SFFAS 59 Land reporting requirement of estimated acres, amounts will differ from total acreage amounts in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section due to differences in parameters and reporting cycles. RSI land information is not intended to be comparable with information reported in the MD&A section. The consolidated results for the Department are found on the table below.

Estimated Acreage by Predominant Use

(in thousands of acres)		As of September 30, 2023				As of September 30, 2024				
	Start of Prior Year	Conservation and Preservation Land	Operational Land	Commercial Use Land	FY 2023 Ending Balance	Conservation and Preservation Land	Operational Land	Commercial Use Land	FY 2024 Ending Balance	Explanatory Comments
G-PP&E Land	3,642	-	3,644	-	3,644	-	9	-	9	1
Stewardship Land	1,086,286	887,310	7,205	192,000	1,086,515	225,221	3,101	192,000	420,322	2
Total Estimated Acreage	**1,089,928**	**887,310**	**10,849**	**192,000**	**1,090,159**	**225,221**	**3,110**	**192,000**	**420,331**	

Explanatory Comment Highlights

G-PP&E Land (Explanatory Comment 1) – BLM and FWS collectively classified acres as operational land within the G-PPE category. The BOR acres have been removed from FY 2024 reporting due to being under the reporting threshold and therefore causing a decrease in the operational land category.

Stewardship Land (Explanatory Comment 2) – BLM, FWS, and NPS contributed to the total acreage counts in this category. Within the Stewardship land reporting category, contributions to the subcategories are attributed as follows:

- **Conservation and Preservation Land:** BLM, FWS and NPS
- **Operational Land:** BLM and FWS
- **Commercial Use Land:** BLM

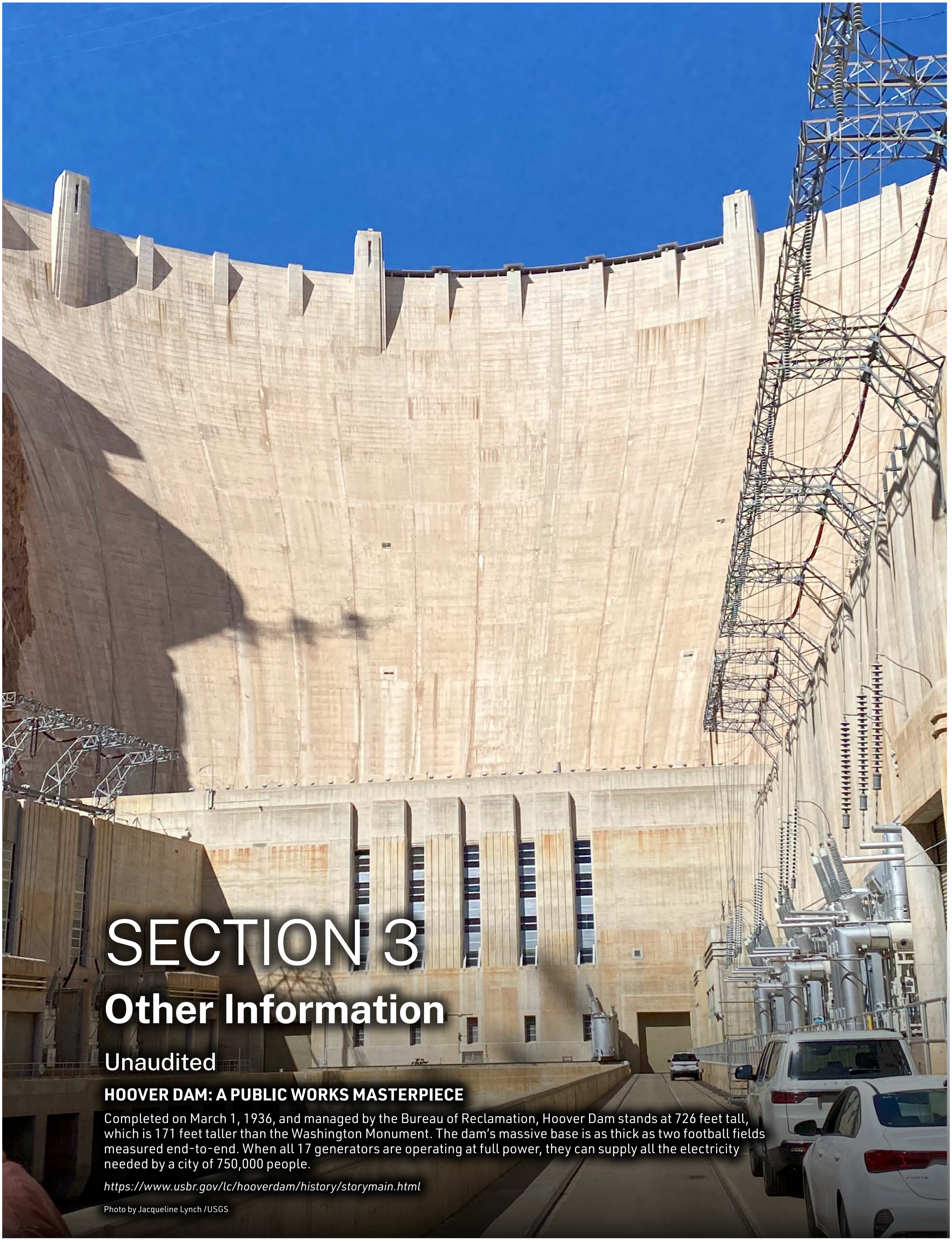
All Bureaus reporting in this category consider these acres to be used to benefit the needs of future generations through proper management, administration and protection.

Marine National Monuments

The DOI's FWS manages 670,980 thousand acres of submerged lands within Marine National Monuments (MNM) for wildlife conservation purposes. These monument acres are administered by the FWS under the authority of *National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act* (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee, NWRSAA) and were protected by Presidential Proclamations 8031, 8335, 8336, 8337, 8112, 9173, 9478, and Secretarial Order 3284, as amended.

The 670,980 thousand acres of submerged lands includes the Pacific Remote Islands MNM, Papahanaumokuakea MNM, Marianas Trench MNM, Rose Atoll MNM, and the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts MNM. In the prior year, the acres within the MNM were included in the acres table.

In addition to the above lands, DOI manages material amounts of Outer Continental Shelf acreage.



SECTION 3

Other Information

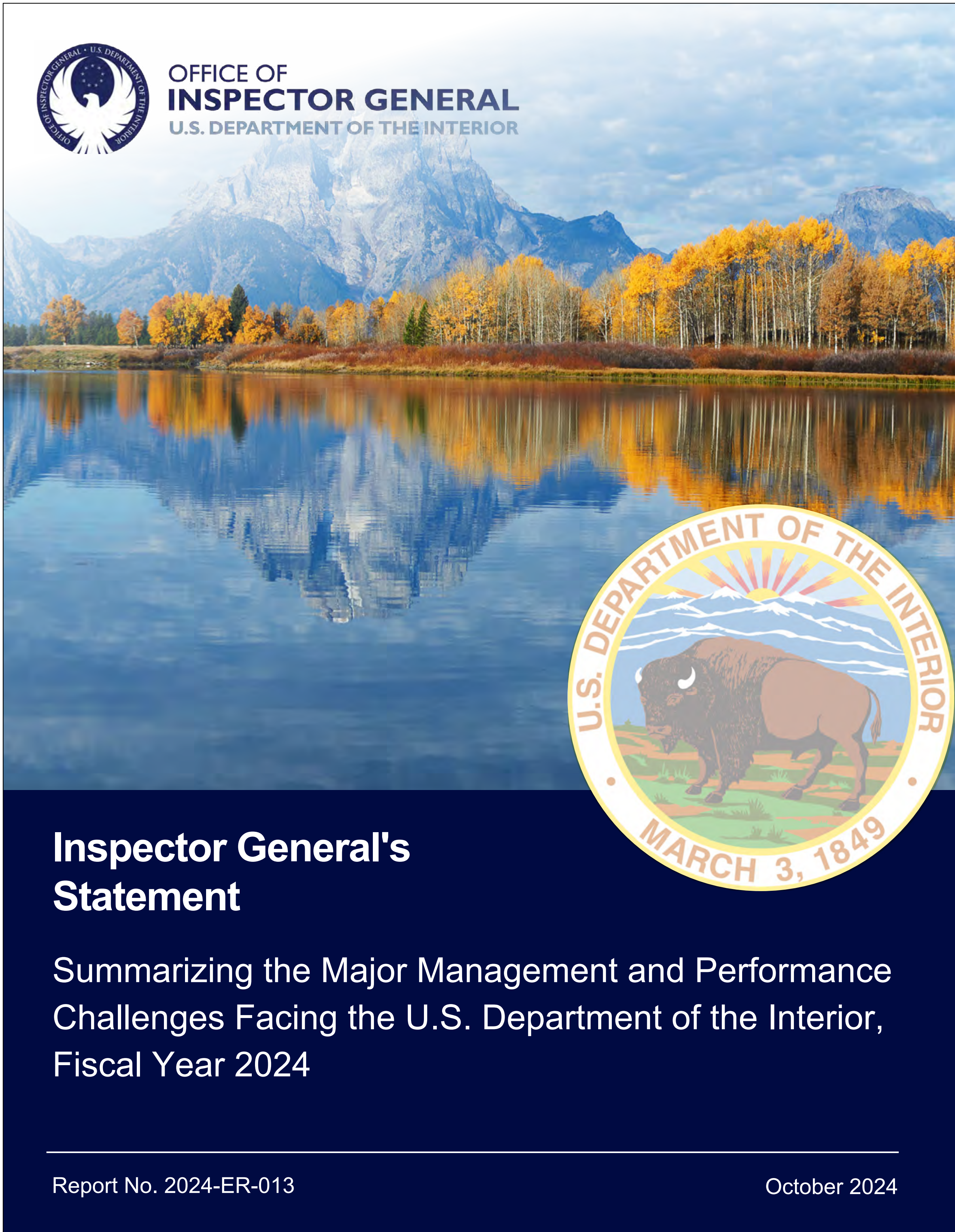
Unaudited

HOOVER DAM: A PUBLIC WORKS MASTERPIECE

Completed on March 1, 1936, and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation, Hoover Dam stands at 726 feet tall, which is 171 feet taller than the Washington Monument. The dam's massive base is as thick as two football fields measured end-to-end. When all 17 generators are operating at full power, they can supply all the electricity needed by a city of 750,000 people.

https://www.usbr.gov/lc/hooverdam/history/storymain.html

Photo by Jacqueline Lynch /USGS



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Inspector General's Statement

Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fiscal Year 2024

Report No. 2024-ER-013

October 2024

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OCT 2 9 2024

Memorandum

To: Deb Haaland
Secretary of the Interior

From: Mark Lee Greenblatt
Inspector General

Subject: Final Report – *Inspector General's Statement Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fiscal Year 2024*
Report No. 2024-ER-013

In accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, we are submitting what we have determined to be the most significant management and performance challenges facing the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) for inclusion in DOI's *Agency Financial Report* for fiscal year 2024. We have organized this report around three main challenge areas—"Managing Spending," "Delivering Core Services," and "Ensuring Health and Safety"—but note that some topics span multiple challenge areas.

If you have any questions, please call me at 202-208-5745.

cc: Laura Daniel-Davis, Acting Deputy Secretary, DOI
Rachael Taylor, Chief of Staff, DOI
Mili Gosar, Deputy Chief of Staff, DOI
Bivan Patnaik, Acting Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat, DOI
Preston Heard, Deputy Director, Office of the Executive Secretariat, DOI
Tonya R. Johnson-Simmons, Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director, Office of Financial Management, DOI

Office of Inspector General | Washington, DC

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH

In accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, we are reporting what we have determined to be the most significant management and performance challenges facing the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). Pursuant to the statute, this report is required to be included in DOI's *Agency Financial Report.*

As in recent years, our fiscal year (FY) 2024 report is organized in three sections: "Managing Spending," "Delivering Core Services," and "Ensuring Health and Safety." In each section, we summarize topics relevant to the challenge area. Some topics span multiple challenge areas, serving as a reminder of the complex nature of DOI's mission. For example, DOI must balance competing priorities, such as considering different and potentially competing land uses like conservation, energy production, recreation, forestry, and habitat protection. These substantive priorities often overlap across multiple DOI bureaus, sometimes leading to a decentralized approach. For instance, we continue to recognize DOI's response to climate change as a cross-cutting issue that presents challenges related to how DOI fulfills its responsibility to Tribal communities; manages land use, water resources, and wildlife and their habitats; and adapts to the frequency and severity of natural disasters.

This report is primarily based on our work and general knowledge of DOI's programs and offices as well as U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviews, including GAO's High Risk List. We reference our reports related to the identified challenge areas throughout this document.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG's) oversight responsibilities are commensurate with DOI's expansive set of programs and operations. These oversight responsibilities are reflected in the audits, evaluations, inspections, and investigations that we undertake. For example, we set forth anticipated FY 2024 audits, inspections, and evaluations in our Oversight Plan for FY 2024. DOI itself implements its programs and operations through its 11 bureaus:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)
- Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
- Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

In addition to these bureaus, there are a number of offices that fall under the Office of the Secretary and other components, including the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), Office of Wildland Fire, Office of Law Enforcement and Security, and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA).

CHALLENGE AREA
Managing Spending

According to DOI's FY 2025 budget request, Congress appropriated DOI $17 billion[1] in FY 2024 to continue carrying out its wide-ranging programs and operations under the following categories: addressing climate challenges and building resilience; creating jobs and meeting energy and environmental challenges; strengthening Tribal Nations; promoting equity, diversity, and inclusion of underserved communities; and building agency capacity. In addition to those appropriated funds, in the last several years DOI has received billions of dollars in supplemental funds from disaster relief appropriations, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA),[2] the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA),[3] and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA);[4] a significant portion of these funds remains available for future use.

DOI manages 20 percent of the Nation's lands and waters—many of which have historic or cultural significance—including approximately 130,000 buildings and structures, 65,000 miles of public roads, and a wide variety of other constructed assets valued at more than $400 billion, such as visitor centers, schools, power generating facilities, housing, campgrounds, fire stations, roads, trails, and water and wastewater treatment plants. To maintain these assets and accomplish its mission, DOI must manage significant spending, including contracts and financial assistance in the form of grants and cooperative agreements. Below, we summarize DOI's challenges, plans, and progress in managing spending related to infrastructure, contract and grant oversight, and deferred maintenance.

Infrastructure Spending

As the steward for America's public lands, DOI manages critical infrastructure that it describes as essential to protect natural resources, support American jobs, and provide water to the Western United States.[5] In November 2021, the IIJA was enacted with the intent of addressing aging infrastructure. The legislation provides more than $30 billion to DOI to address legacy pollution, invest in water and drought resilience, assist with wildland fire management, restore critical habitats, and help communities prepare for extreme weather events. DOI also received funds from the IRA, which provides an additional $6.6 billion for similar programs aimed at water management and conservation efforts in high-drought areas. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of DOI's IIJA and IRA appropriations.

DOI reported that, as of July 25, 2024, it has hired more than 450 staff across bureaus and offices to implement new programming, and it has hosted stakeholder meetings to hear directly from States, Tribes, and local communities to determine where funding is needed most. On its project map website, DOI reported it had announced funding of more than $11 billion for over 2,060 IIJA projects Nationwide. This is an increase of almost $4 billion since our report last fiscal year. DOI continues to face challenges in ensuring it can promptly deploy IIJA funding, maintain staffing and resource capacity, produce reliable information, and establish appropriate program controls.

[1] U.S. Dep't of the Interior, *Fiscal Year 2025 The Interior Budget in Brief*, at A-16 (Mar. 2024). Specific amount can be found under "2024 CR," "Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers, shifted base appropriations, supplementals, and cap adjustment)."

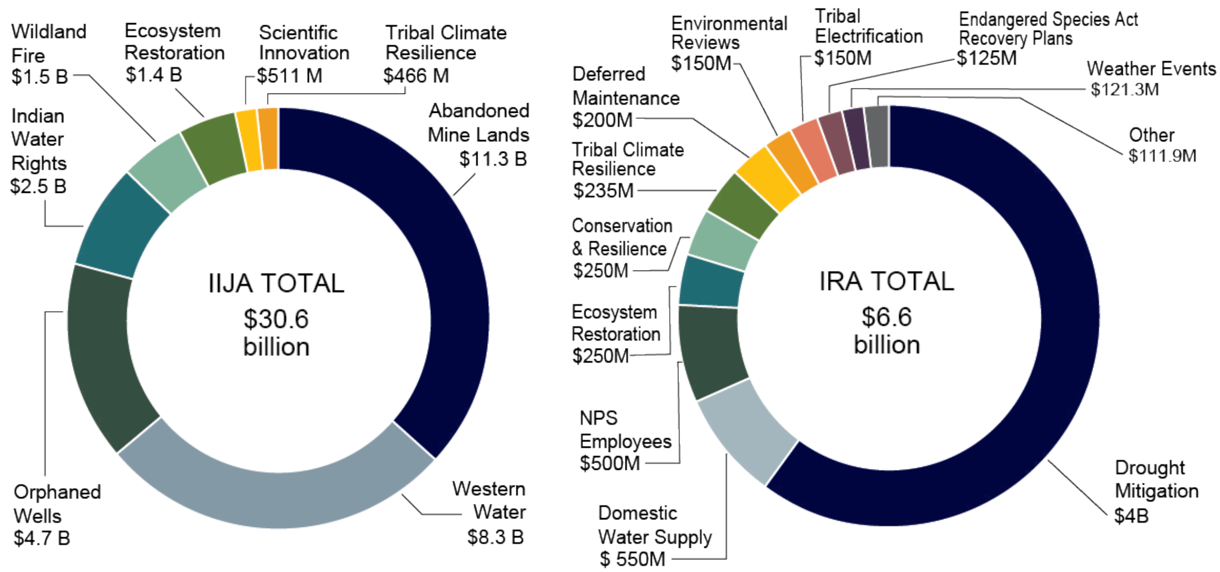
[2] Pub. L. No. 117-58.

[3] Pub. L. No. 116-152.

[4] Pub. L. No. 117-169.

[5] BOR considers the following States to be the "Western United States": Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 1: DOI IIJA and IRA Appropriations by Major Program[6]



For example, in a September 2024 evaluation, *The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Should Improve Efforts for Expending Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funds*, we found that OSMRE was not adequately prepared to expend the $11.3 billion in IIJA funds it received and that it continues to expend funds without effective processes in place. Specifically, OSMRE did not conduct comprehensive risk assessments of grant applicants before making awards, did not properly identify and analyze risk associated with single audit findings of grant recipients, and did not consider other relevant risks.

In our August 2024 *Flash Report: The National Park Service's Inflation Reduction Act Hiring Efforts and Activities*, we reported on the $500 million in IRA funding available for NPS to hire employees to serve in units of the National Park System or national historic or national scenic trails. We provided information on how NPS plans to (1) use IRA funding to hire employees, (2) report on the status of implementation, and (3) oversee the funding expenditures and hiring, as well as information on the challenges NPS stated it is facing in implementing the hiring authorized in the IRA.

According to DOI's FY 2025 budget request, DOI will continue to expend IIJA and IRA funds to promote new jobs and advance local economies. DOI further stated that these funds are providing significant additional support 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.

In our October 2023 *Flash Report: Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $1.36 Billion*, we provided information regarding ecosystem restoration and resilience programs. Funding for these programs is used to restore habitat connectivity for aquatic species, advance habitat restoration, address the threat of invasive species, provide conservation of at-risk and listed endangered species, and deliver benefits to ecosystems. We identified and discussed potential program risks, such as overlapping funding and capacity limitations across bureaus, offices, and external partners. The report also describes the Office of the Secretary funding for ecosystem restoration projects as well as each major FWS-administered program identified in the IIJA: the National Fish Passage Program, Klamath Basin Restoration, Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem, Delaware River Basin Restoration Program, and Lake Tahoe Invasive Species Management.

[6] The "Other" category groups the following programs receiving less than $100 million each: Climate Change Technical Assistance, Native Hawaiian Climate Resilience, Emergency Drought Relief for Tribes, 3D Elevation Program, Canal Improvement Projects, and OIG Oversight.

3

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses the Orphaned Wells Office's oversight of State funding, the use of abandoned mine lands and orphaned wells funds by multiple individual States, the funding NPS and FWS are receiving from IRA § 50223, and the USGS Earth Mapping Resources Initiative.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

Flash Report: The U.S. Department of the Interior's Supplemental Funding to the Pacific Islands (Report No. 2024-INF-001)

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Should Improve Efforts for Expending Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funds (Report No. 2023-INF-014)

Flash Report: The National Park Service's Inflation Reduction Act Hiring Efforts and Activities (Report No. 2024-ISP-011)

Flash Report: The Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Mitigation Plans and Activities (Report No. 2023-WR-032)

Flash Report: Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $1.36 Billion (Report No. 2022 INF-050)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' and the Office of Insular Affairs' Support for Climate Adaptation Practices (Report No. 2022-ER-019)

Flash Report: The U.S. Department of the Interior's Infrastructure Investment for Aging Infrastructure and Dam Safety (Report No. 2022-INF-049)

The Bureau of Land Management Made Progress in Implementing Corrective Actions To Improve Its Idle Well Program (Report No. 2022-CGD-020)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior's Efforts To Collect Data To Meet Annual Orphaned Wells Programs Reporting Requirements (Report No. 2022-INF-042)

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Made Progress in Implementing Corrective Actions To Improve Its Oversight of the Abandoned Mine Lands Program, but Some Recommendations Remain Outstanding (Report No. 2022-CR-022)

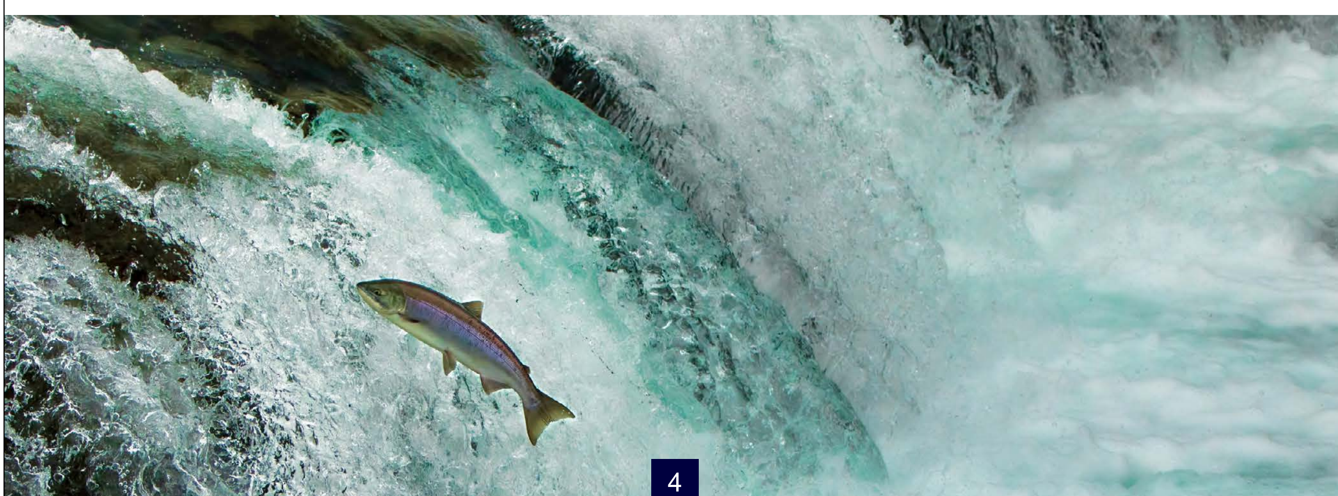
Flash Report: Abandoned Mine Lands Program – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $11.3 Billion (Report No. 2022-INF-037)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Programs – Breaking Down Responsibilities for Addressing Orphaned Wells (Report No. 2022-INF-043)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Program – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $4.7 Billion (Report No. 2022-INF-024)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **22** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **3** are closed.



4

Contract and Grant Oversight

One key DOI responsibility is managing its significant funding, which is often accomplished using contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. According to USAspending.gov, DOI awarded $8.1 billion in contracts and approximately $12.4 billion in financial assistance totaling $20.5 billion in FY 2024 (as of August 30, 2024). DOI told us that it faces substantial risks regarding grant oversight; with more than 6,000 grant recipients, tens of billions of dollars could be at risk of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

Our FY 2024 work has continued to identify substantial risks regarding grant oversight. In a December 2023 evaluation, *The National Park Service Should Increase Monitoring and Oversight To Protect the Integrity and Recreational Value of the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program*, we found that NPS did not adequately monitor States' administration of Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) intended to conserve lands and water resources for increased and improved outdoor recreation opportunities throughout the United States. We found that NPS did not maintain an accurate or complete real property listing to account for LWCF project sites in all States as defined by statute[7] or ensure that States conducted post-completion inspections to verify LWCF sites were used in accordance with the law, which requires the sites be maintained for outdoor recreation in perpetuity for present and future generations. In addition, NPS also failed to conduct program reviews to assess States' effectiveness in administering LWCF funds, did not collect and analyze State financial and performance reports in some cases to determine whether active projects met grant financial and performance goals, and did not track States' eligibility to receive LWCF funds. NPS' failure to enforce LWCF requirements and address State challenges also provides no assurance that States and territories efficiently administered the LWCF program. In addition, without adequate oversight and monitoring, LWCF funds may be subject to mismanagement, which threatens the success of the program.

Our work has also identified oversight issues regarding FWS Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program (WSFR) grants pursuant to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act.[8] According to FWS, in 2024, these grants together provided more than $1.5 billion annually[9] to States, territories, and the District of Columbia for wildlife and sport fish restoration and hunter education. For example, in our January 2024 audit of the New York Department of Environment Conservation, Division of Fish and Wildlife, we found that the State did not ensure that WSFR grant funds from FWS and State hunting and fishing license revenue were used for allowable fish and wildlife activities and did not comply with applicable laws and regulations, FWS guidelines, and grant agreements. For FYs 2022 through 2024, we performed audits of FWS WSFR grants awarded to Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Virginia, and Wyoming. In FY 2023, we made 91 recommendations with more than $5 million in monetary impact across 10 audits of these WSFR grants.

DOI will continue to face challenges managing its contracts and grants to prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

In a March 2024 audit, *The National Park Service Did Not Adequately Oversee the Guard Services Contract at the Statue of Liberty National Monument*, we found that the Contractor providing guard services at the Statue of Liberty National Monument was not meeting various contract terms and conditions. Specifically, we observed two contract employees engaged on their personal cell phones rather than monitoring screening machines, and neither the Contractor nor NPS could identify the whereabouts of 17 separated contract employees' DOI ID cards. We found that these underlying issues occurred because the Contractor did not adhere to the terms of the contract and because DOI's oversight of the contract was insufficient. Given the crucial role of the security personnel's duty to monitor and protect the millions of annual visitors to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, the Contractor must comply with the contract terms to help ensure that potential threats to visitors and property are detected and addressed.

[7] Pursuant to 54 U.S.C. § 200301(2), the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are defined as "States" for the purposes of LWCF.

[8] Formally known, respectively, as the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, 16 U.S.C. § 669, as amended, and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, 16 U.S.C. § 777, as amended.

[9] In the amounts of $1,178,312,039 for Wildlife Restoration and $381,827,198 for Sport Fish Restoration.

5

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses grant administration. For example, we are reviewing the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's administration of a cooperative agreement to implement the Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Competitive Grant Program, as well as conducting additional audits of FWS WSFR grants.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

The National Park Service Did Not Adequately Oversee the Guard Services Contract at the Statue of Liberty National Monument (Report No. 2022-CGD-052)

Progress Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior in Implementing Government Charge Card Recommendations, Fiscal Year 2023 (Report No. 2024 FIN-002)

Summary: Former BIA Employee Defrauds Government by Misusing Government Credit Cards (Report No. 18-1084)

The National Park Service Should Increase Monitoring and Oversight To Protect the Integrity and Recreational Value of the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program (Report No. 2021-ER-026)

Independent Auditors' Reports on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2022 (Report No. 2023-FIN-020)

Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2022 (Report No. 2023-FIN-021)

Summary: Contractor Wrongfully Obtained Over $10 Million in Buy Indian Act Contracts from BIA and BIE (Report No. 22-0007)

Internal Control Within the U.S. Virgin Islands' Accounting System for U.S. Department of the Interior Hurricane Supplemental Funds (Report No. 2020-CGD-003)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Can Improve the Closeout Process for Public Law 93-638 Agreements (Report No. 2020-CGD-060)

Indian Affairs Acquisitions Can Improve Administration and Oversight of Contract No. 140A1620C0007 (Report No. 2022-CGD-010)

Issues Identified With Target Range Grant, North Atlantic Appalachian Regional Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Report No. 2021-ER-029-A)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Great Plains Region Did Not Oversee CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021 FIN-032)

Progress Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior in Implementing Government Charge Card Recommendations, Fiscal Year 2022 (Report No. 2023 FIN-006)

Summary: Nonprofit Official Misused $233,636 in Federal Funds (Report No. 22-0157)

The Omaha Tribe Did Not Account for CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021-FIN-032-B)

Availability of Administrative Funds for Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Grants (Report No. 2021-ER-026-A)

The Bureau of Indian Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians Need To Improve Accountability for Federal Funds (Report No. 2020-CGD-001)

The Three Affiliated Tribes Did Not Account for CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021-FIN-032-C)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Could Expand Its Use of Contracting Flexibilities and Should Establish an Acquisition Policy for Future Disasters (Report No. 2020-CGD-006)

The National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey Did Not Consistently Obtain or Maintain Evidence of Management Review and Approval of Modifications Made to Construction Contracts (Report No. 2020-FIN-007)

Fulfillment of Purchase Card Orders (Report No. 2021-FIN-022)

Pandemic-Related Contract Actions (Report No. 2021-FIN-010)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **98** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **44** are closed.

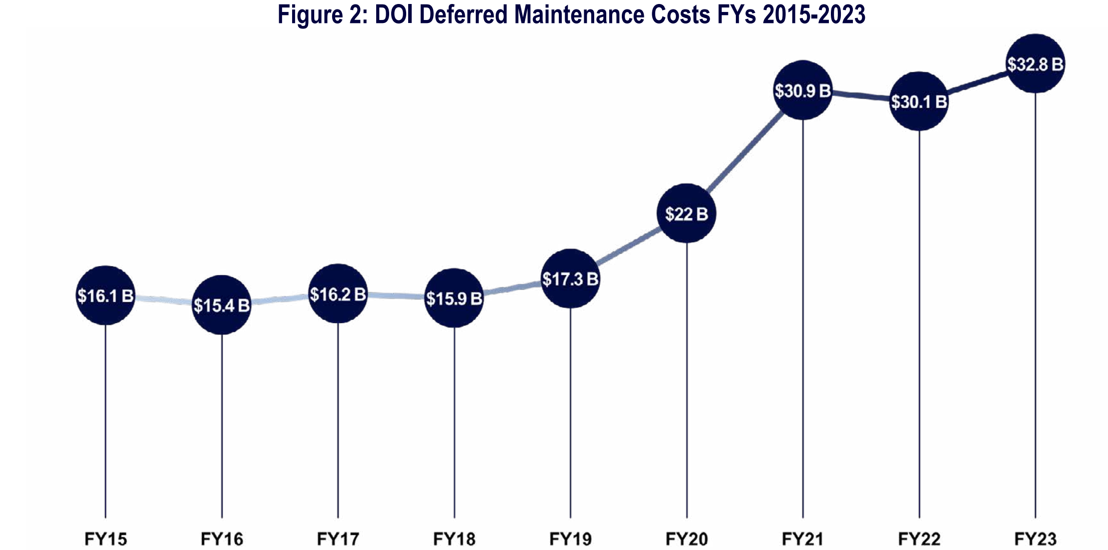
Deferred Maintenance

Deferred maintenance is defined as maintenance and repairs that were not performed when they should have been and were put off or delayed for a future period. According to DOI's *Agency Financial Report 2023*, deferred maintenance was estimated at $32.8 billion for FY 2023, an increase of $2.7 billion from FY 2022. DOI has seen a two-fold increase in reporting of its deferred maintenance since FY 2015 (see Figure 2).

Our oversight work found that DOI and its bureaus face challenges accurately and reliably estimating the cost of deferred maintenance. For example, in a 2023 evaluation, *The National Park Service Faces Challenges in Managing Its Deferred Maintenance*, we found NPS was unable to effectively identify and manage its deferred maintenance, in large part due to inaccurate and unreliable data in NPS' Facility Management Software System. We concluded that these deficiencies cast doubt on NPS' deferred maintenance estimates—possibly underestimating the figures in some cases and overestimating in others. For example, we identified approximately 214,000 work orders that were three years or older that were not classified as deferred maintenance, resulting in a potential $2.6 billion underestimation of NPS' deferred maintenance. NPS told us that it was in the process of implementing a new condition assessment process that would enable NPS to assess the condition of its assets in a timelier fashion than traditional condition assessments. Without accurate estimates, DOI will not have the quality information required to make informed decisions when addressing deferred maintenance.

In our March 2024 evaluation, *Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities*, we found that Indian Affairs was unable to effectively manage deferred maintenance due, in part, to funding delays, processing work orders based on a monetary threshold, limited project management capacity, and unreliable work order data. For example, we identified approved deferred maintenance work orders that, even 22 years after approval, were still not funded. In addition, at schools we visited, we found that more than half of the deferred maintenance work orders we reviewed were listed as open in the system, even though the work had been addressed. The poor condition of BIE school facilities is a longstanding concern. Without reliable deferred maintenance data and standardized policies and procedures, Indian Affairs and BIE cannot appropriately prioritize deferred maintenance projects or accurately estimate costs of deferred maintenance at Indian education facilities.

Figure 2: DOI Deferred Maintenance Costs FYs 2015-2023



As we discussed in our previous management challenge reports, GAOA authorized up to $1.9 billion per fiscal year from 2021 to 2025 to reduce deferred maintenance on public lands and at Indian schools through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. According to DOI's GAOA website, GAOA has funded 326 projects across 50 States and multiple U.S. territories to address an estimated $5.1 billion in deferred maintenance and repairs. For FY 2025, DOI proposed 83 GAOA projects to address deferred maintenance for BLM, FWS, NPS, and BIE.

GAO has published reports in the last year attributing increases in deferred maintenance to factors such as funding constraints, labor and material cost increases, the size and age of agencies' real property portfolios, as well as construction supply chain issues and inflation, which raised costs and delayed projects.

We expect that DOI will continue to face challenges ensuring that it can promptly deploy funding, prioritize projects, maintain staffing and resource capacity, and establish sufficient oversight.

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses NPS' management of sewage and wastewater systems and GAOA construction cost estimates.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

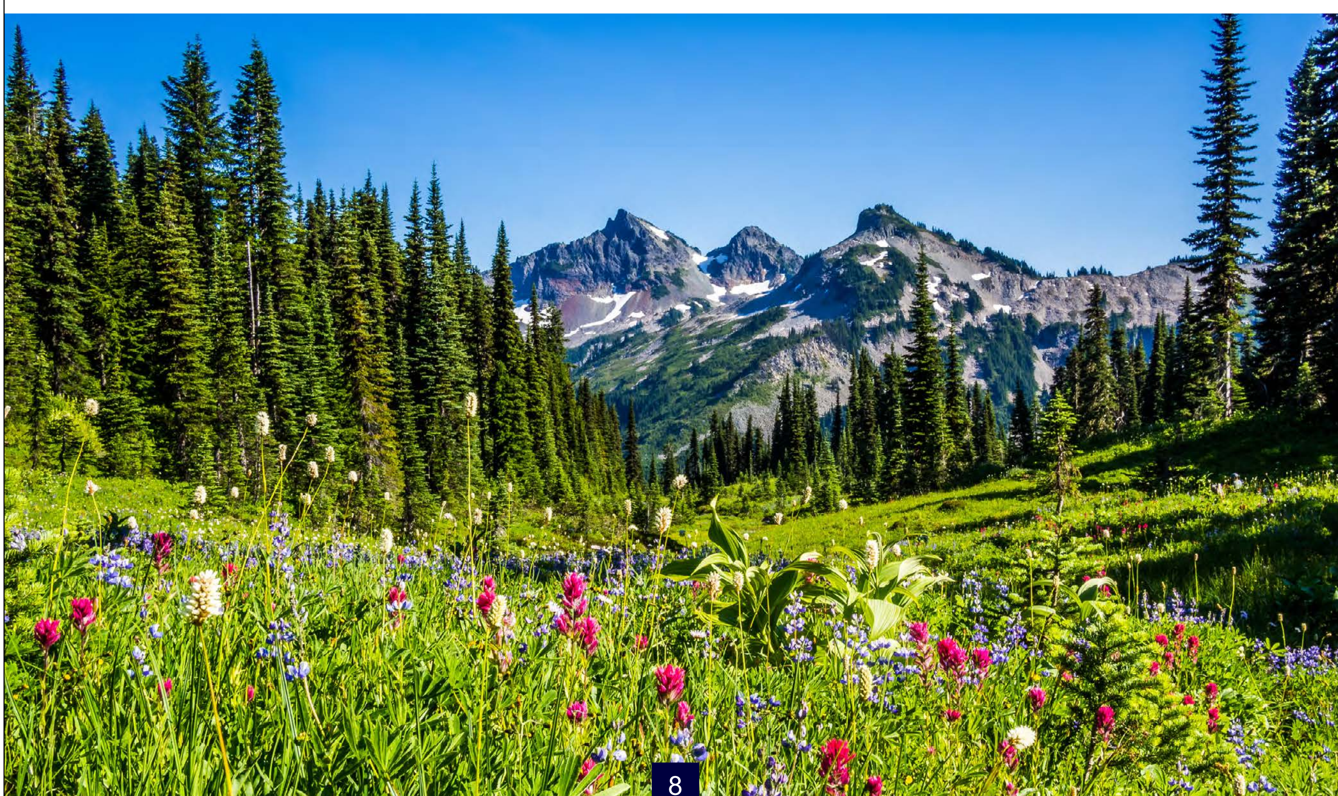
Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities (Report No. 2022-CR-036)

The National Park Service Faces Challenges in Managing Its Deferred Maintenance (Report No. 2020-CR-066)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Needs a Strategy To Coordinate Implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act (Report No. 2021-CR-031)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **19** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **5** are closed.



CHALLENGE AREA
Delivering Core Services

Each of DOI's eleven bureaus and offices serves a unique role and has specific responsibilities to deliver core services in support of DOI's mission. These core services support DOI's ability to fulfill its responsibilities to external stakeholders—such as managing public lands, protecting the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, conserving land and water, and upholding Tribal trust and related responsibilities. These services also extend to internal DOI customers; for example, DOI relies on secure information systems and reliable data to accomplish its mission. Below, we summarize DOI's challenges, plans, and progress in delivering core services related to cybersecurity, data quality, energy, water and power management, and responsibility to Native Americans.

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity continues to be a high-risk area for Federal agencies and cyber events continue to pose serious risks to both individuals and organizations, including DOI. DOI relies on complex, interconnected information systems to carry out its daily operations and spent about $2 billion in FY 2024 on its portfolio of IT assets, according to the Federal IT Portfolio Dashboard. In its 2024-2029 *Information Management and Technology Strategic Plan*, DOI identifies five strategic goals to support its complex and diverse mission and geographically dispersed workforce and ensure DOI's ability to meet emerging Federal cybersecurity mandates to protect new and legacy systems from compromise.

Our work likewise has described ongoing challenges and the importance of implementing an enterprise cybersecurity program that balances compliance, cost, and risk while enabling bureaus to meet their diverse missions. Additionally, the FY 2023 annual independent Federal Information Security Modernization Act audit issued by our office identified necessary improvements and made 29 recommendations intended to strengthen DOI's information security program as well as those of the bureaus and offices. Overall, we expect DOI will continue to face challenges in improving management of its complex information systems and operation of a secure infrastructure to protect its Federal computer networks and data from cyber threats.

In our February 2024 evaluation, *The U.S. Department of the Interior Needs To Better Protect Data Stored in the Cloud From the Risk of Unauthorized Access*, we found that weaknesses in DOI's cyber risk management and contractor oversight practices put sensitive personally identifiable information (PII) for tens of thousands of Federal employees at risk of unauthorized access. As part of a weeklong exercise, we emulated a sophisticated adversary attempting to exfiltrate (steal) sensitive data from a DOI system, which is hosted in a cloud. Using the same techniques as malicious actors, we successfully exfiltrated over a gigabyte of fictitious sensitive PII from the system. As we conducted more than 100 tests, we monitored DOI's computer logs and incident tracking system in real time. Over the course of the week, none of our tests were prevented by DOI's data loss prevention solution or recognized as malicious activity by DOI IT security analysts. Operating in the cloud without meeting key IT security requirements potentially puts DOI systems—and the sensitive information and PII they contain—at increased risk of compromise.

9

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses DOI's software vulnerability identification and remediation practices; cybersecurity threat-hunting efforts; active directory configuration and management; and artificial intelligence and machine learning development, operations, and security.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

The U.S. Department of the Interior Needs To Better Protect Data Stored in the Cloud From the Risk of Unauthorized Access (Report No. 2022-ITA-025)

The U.S. Department of the Interior's Cyber Risk Management Practices Leave Its Systems at Increased Risk of Compromise (Report No. 2020-ITA-030)

P@s$w0rds at the U.S. Department of the Interior: Easily Cracked Passwords, Lack of Multifactor Authentication, and Other Failures Put Critical DOI Systems at Risk (Report No. 2021-ITA-005)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **29** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **6** are closed.

GAO High-Risk Areas

Ensuring the Cybersecurity of the Nation

Improving the Management of IT Acquisitions and Operations

Data Quality

As we have reported in recent years, DOI continues to rely on a wide variety of data to perform its mission, and the quality and accuracy of this data impacts how DOI accomplishes its mission. Both DOI's *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* and *Information Management and Technology Strategic Plan FY 2024-2029* acknowledge the importance of reliable data and reliable information to the development and improvement of sound programs and equitable program delivery. The plans also describe DOI's strategy to fully use the breadth of its data to support planning and decisions and to harness technologies to expand data management to make it searchable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable for staff, collaborators, and the public. These goals are consistent with GAO's analysis, which states that information such as data, statistics, and studies can provide important insights to Federal agencies and that agencies should use that data and evidence to understand and improve program performance ("Improving Federal Programs Through Data and Evidence"). Additionally, a 2023 GAO report, *Evidence-Based Policymaking: Practices to Help Manage and Assess the Results of Federal Efforts*, states that agencies should build a portfolio of high-quality, credible sources of evidence—rather than a single source—to support decision making.

In a July 2024 audit, *USGS Laboratories Remain Vulnerable to Breaches of Scientific Integrity*, we found that USGS lacks sufficient internal controls in laboratories to identify vulnerabilities and prevent losses associated with breaches of scientific integrity and misconduct. Although it began developing and implementing an overarching USGS quality management system to address potential risks to data and breaches of scientific integrity, we identified several continuing deficiencies in the development of USGS' quality management system and its implementation in laboratories. USGS has reported three serious incidents of scientific misconduct in its laboratories since 1996, two of which involved inappropriate conduct that lasted for several years. Because scientific results, studies, and products from USGS are used by different parties in the Government and the public, breaches of scientific integrity can have significant impacts throughout the scientific community.

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Our work continues to identify data reliability issues across a variety of DOI programs. For example, we have identified data concerns related to National Geospatial Data Assets; LWCF real property records; COVID-19 spending; NPS facilities; the mineral leasing program; royalty reporting; DOI's previous awareness review process for Freedom of Information Act requests; and BLM's compensatory mitigation program. For example, in our June 2024 evaluation, *The National Park Service Should Ensure the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program Complies With the Justice40 Initiative and Identify Data Necessary for the Program To Successfully Implement the U.S. Department of the Interior's "Equity Action Plan,"* we found that NPS did not take sufficient steps toward implementing the Justice40 Initiative because NPS had not completed and submitted required information to DOI's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance that would assist NPS in measuring progress in implementing Justice40 and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement. Two executive orders (EOs)—No. 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*, and No. 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*—imposed requirements related to "racial equity" and "environmental justice" on certain NPS programs. EO No.13985 emphasized the need to collect equity-related data, stating that the "lack of data has cascading effects and impedes efforts to measure and advance equity." Despite NPS' ongoing efforts, we found that NPS did not identify in its draft implementation plan the data necessary to track, monitor, and report the impact and effectiveness of DOI's priority actions as required.

Without complete, timely, and accurate data, DOI will continue to face challenges in fostering accountability and accomplishing its mission efficiently.

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses BIE's work order closeouts.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

The U.S. Department of the Interior Is Making Progress in Its Management of Geospatial Data but Improvements Are Needed (Report No. 2024-ER-003)

USGS Laboratories Remain Vulnerable to Breaches of Scientific Integrity (Report No. 2022-CR-035)

The National Park Service Should Ensure the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program Complies With the Justice40 Initiative and Identify Data Necessary for the Program To Successfully Implement the U.S. Department of the Interior's "Equity Action Plan" (Report No. 2022-ER-017)

The National Park Service Should Increase Monitoring and Oversight To Protect the Integrity and Recreational Value of the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program (Report No. 2021-ER-026)

The National Park Service Faces Challenges in Managing Its Deferred Maintenance (Report No. 2020-CR-066)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior's Efforts To Collect Data To Meet Annual Orphaned Wells Programs Reporting Requirements (Report No. 2022-INF-042)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Has an Opportunity To Protect Its Research and Development (Report No. 2022-CGD-023)

The Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Indian Education Have the Opportunity To Implement Additional Controls To Prevent or Detect Multi-dipping of Pandemic Response Funds (Report No. 2021-ER-015)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Needs To Continue To Strengthen Governance Practices To Improve Its Management of Geospatial Data (Report No. 2022-CGD-026)

Weaknesses in the BLM's Compensatory Mitigation Program Data Management (Report No. 2019-FIN-022)

Lack of Tracking and Unclear Guidance Identified in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Awareness Review Process for Freedom of Information Act Requests (Report No. 2019-ER-057)

The Bureau of Land Management Did Not Review the Federal Exclusions List Before Issuing Federal Mineral Leases (Report No. 2021-CR-007)

Better Internal Controls Could Ensure Accuracy of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Royalty Reporting and Adjustments (Report No. 2020-CR-009)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **77** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **28** are closed.

Energy

DOI is the steward of Federal energy resources—including oil, gas, coal, and renewable energy—that provide 30 percent of the United States' domestically produced energy. DOI collected $22 billion in FY 2022 and $18 billion in FY 2023 in revenues from leases for energy and natural resource development on the Outer Continental Shelf and onshore Federal and Indian lands. According to the ONRR Director, "[e]very American benefits from the revenues generated from mineral resources, either directly through payments to American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners or indirectly through payments to the Historic Preservation Fund, the Reclamation Fund, states, and the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury." Energy development can also, however, pose significant risks to the environment, including dust and water runoff, methane emissions, and oil spill contamination. As we identified in our previous management challenge reports, DOI continues to face challenges in managing complex energy operations, including collecting revenues; overseeing leasing; and ensuring that development is safe, efficient, and sustainable.

> As a result of a coordinated effort between our Energy Investigations Unit, DOI, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Attorney's Office, an oil and gas company with offices in Aztec, New Mexico, and Houston, Texas, agreed to pay $34.6 million to resolve its liability for alleged False Claims Act violations. The settlement resolves allegations that, when reporting and paying royalties from August 2017 through December 2018, the oil and gas company knowingly made payments to the Federal Government based on estimated volumes and prices without indicating that the payments were based on estimates and without subsequently updating its payments to reflect actual volumes and values, as required. This resulted in a significant underpayment of royalties owed to the United States.

In January 2024, GAO reported that BSEE did not effectively ensure that industry operators meet decommissioning deadlines for offshore wells and platforms at the end of their useful lives. GAO concluded that BSEE's administrative enforcement tools and its use of them were ineffective and that these enforcement issues have contributed to widespread decommissioning delays that have grown into a substantial backlog. For example, GAO found that "[o]ver 75 percent of end-of-lease and idle infrastructure in the Gulf was overdue under BSEE's deadlines as of June 2023—over 2,700 wells and 500 platforms." Due to these issues as well as challenges managing BLM's workforce and collecting what GAO described as DOI's fair share of revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands and waters, GAO included Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources on its High Risk List.

Increasing renewable energy—including solar, onshore and offshore wind, geothermal, and wave and tidal energy—is a top priority for DOI. For example, DOI reported that BOEM had approved "the nation's tenth commercial-scale offshore wind energy project approved under President Biden's leadership"—these approvals represent more than 15 gigawatts of clean energy, enough to power nearly 5.25 million homes. BOEM also announced that it held four auctions for offshore wind leases that brought in almost $5.5 billion in high bids, including a record-breaking sale of a lease off the coast of New York and New Jersey, a sale of a lease off the coast of the Carolinas, and the first-ever sale of offshore leases in the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico. In addition, BLM has a significant renewable energy role in reviewing applications for testing and development of solar and wind energy sites and providing sites on public lands previously identified as solar energy zones for environmentally sound development. In its FY 2024 budget request, BLM proposed funding "to promote and facilitate increased renewable energy development, including $72.5 million in the Renewable Energy Management program and an increase of $11.0 million in the Resource Management Planning program." According to the request, these funds will support BLM siting, leasing, processing rights-of-way applications, and overseeing renewable energy projects and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy projects. Further, BOR owns 77 hydroelectric power plants and operates 53 of those plants[10] to generate approximately 15 percent of the hydroelectric power produced in the United States. Each year, on average, BOR generates about 40 million megawatt hours of electricity and collects more than $1 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal Government.

[10] The remaining 24 plants are operated and maintained by a non-Federal entity under the provisions of a formal transfer contract or agreement.

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OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses ONRR's civil penalty program and USGS' efforts to construct an energy and minerals research facility.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

The U.S. Department of the Interior Made Progress in Implementing Recommendations Related to Rights-of-Way Management (Report No. 2023-CR-027)

USGS Laboratories Remain Vulnerable to Breaches of Scientific Integrity (Report No. 2022-CR-035)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Should Comply with Requirements in Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Section 40206, "Critical Minerals Supply Chains and Reliability" (Report No. 2023-ISP-013)

Summary: Company Failed to Report Production and Pay Royalties for Oil and Gas in Colorado (Report No. 21-0282)

The Bureau of Land Management Made Progress in Implementing Corrective Actions To Improve Its Idle Well Program (Report No. 2022-CGD-020)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Does Not Analyze Effective Royalty Rates (Report No. 2021-CR-042)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior's Efforts To Collect Data To Meet Annual Orphaned Wells Programs Reporting Requirements (Report No. 2022-INF-042)

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Made Progress in Implementing Corrective Actions To Improve Its Oversight of the Abandoned Mine Lands Program, but Some Recommendations Remain Outstanding (Report No. 2022-CR-022)

Recommendation for the Department's Coordination Concerning Cryptomining Operations Impacting Federal and Tribal Resources (Report No. 22-0897)

Flash Report: Orphaned Wells Programs – Breaking Down Responsibilities for Addressing Orphaned Wells (Report No. 2022-INF-043)

Flash Report: Abandoned Mine Lands Program – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $11.3 Billion (Report No. 2022-INF-037)

Summary: Oil Producer Trespassed on Federal Land in Colorado (Report No. 21-0867)

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Made Progress in Implementing Corrective Actions to Improve Its Oil Spill Preparedness Program (Report No. 2022-CR-009)

Improvements Needed in the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement's Procedures Concerning Offshore Venting and Flaring Record Reviews (Report No. OI-OG-19-0577-I)

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Should Implement Policies and Procedures For Any Future Special Case Royalty Relief Programs (Report No. 2021-CR-006)

Better Internal Controls Could Ensure Accuracy of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Royalty Reporting and Adjustments (Report No. 2020-CR-009)

The Bureau of Land Management Did Not Review the Federal Exclusions List Before Issuing Federal Mineral Leases (Report No. 2021-CR-007)

Allegations of Safety and Employee Health Hazards and Excessive Flaring at the Cliffside Helium Enrichment Unit (Report No. OI-OG-21-0640-I)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **39** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **25** are closed.

GAO High-Risk Area

Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources

Water and Power Management

As the country's largest wholesale water supplier, BOR maintains 490 dams and operates 294 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 140 million acre-feet. It also provides 140,000 western farmers—1 out of every 5—with irrigation water for 10 million farmland acres that produce 60 percent of the Nation's vegetables and one quarter of its fresh fruit and nut crops. As the second largest producer of hydropower in the United States, BOR operates 53 hydroelectric powerplants that annually produced, on average, 40 billion kilowatt-hours. In addition to the IIJA funding discussed previously, BOR received an additional $4 billion in funding through the IRA for drought mitigation in the West, with priority given to Colorado River Basin activities, including compensation for reduction in water diversions and funding for system conservation projects and ecosystem restoration to address drought.

In our 2023 *Flash Report: The U.S. Department of the Interior's Infrastructure Investment for Aging Infrastructure and Dam Safety*, we described risks that may strain water supplies, identified how DOI plans to use IIJA funding, and discussed BOR's oversight strategy of the funds. BOR has asset management responsibility for a diverse portfolio of water- and power-related constructed assets, but a number of its facilities are more than 100 years old. Approximately 90 percent of BOR's dams were built before 1970, with approximately 50 percent of the total dams being built between 1900 and 1950. Pursuant to its initial spend plan, BOR intends to provide $3 billion in funding for major rehabilitation and replacement activities related to aging infrastructure and resources. In addition, the spend plan states that BOR will coordinate selection criteria and allocate $500 million for the Dam Safety Program.

In our August 2024 audit, *Stronger Controls Needed Over the Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project Cost Allocation and Ratesetting Processes*, we found BOR did not effectively design, implement, and operate internal controls necessary to ensure the Central Valley Project's (CVP's) cost allocation and ratesetting processes are accurate. Specifically, BOR did not conduct oversight or develop standard operating procedures for the cost allocation process. We also found incomplete evidence that management performed required reviews of the ratesetting schedules, and we concluded that the ratesetting procedures themselves were outdated and missing in some cases. The cost to construct the CVP totaled approximately $4.4 billion. Currently, the contractors are responsible for repaying the unpaid balance of approximately $7.8 million—a portion of the $1.3 billion cost attributed to the authorized purpose of providing water. In addition, the contractors must pay a proportional share of the CVP's annual operations and maintenance costs, which is approximately $54 million. Given the significant Federal investment in the CVP, as well as ongoing charges to contractors, BOR must establish appropriate controls to ensure costs are accurately allocated and that water rates are established to sufficiently recoup the remaining construction costs and the ongoing costs to operate and maintain the CVP.

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Given ongoing historic drought and low runoff conditions in the Colorado River Basin,[11] BOR has initiated a three-component water conservation plan for the lower Colorado River Basin, including:

1. Implementing IRA projects with the short-term goal of retaining higher water volumes in Lake Mead. In calendar year 2023, BOR conserved approximately 500,000-acre feet of water equaling nearly seven feet in elevation in Lake Mead. As of January 2024, BOR has executed 21 system conservation agreements.
2. Implementing water conservation plans that reduce Lower Colorado River water use. Entitlement holders will propose prices and provide an economic explanation justifying the proposed price. As of January 2024, BOR has executed one consumptive use reduction agreement.
3. Conserving the Lower Colorado River system with long-term efficiency improvements, typically associated with construction and infrastructure projects. In May 2023, BOR requested proposals for projects from Colorado River and Central Arizona Project water delivery contract holders or entitlement holders. As of September 2024, three of these projects have been approved.

Both the drought mitigation funds and several key reservoir and water management decisional documents and agreements that govern lake operation in the Colorado River Basin are set to expire in 2026. Even though drought conditions have improved since April 2023, DOI faces challenges in managing the delivery of water, protection of fish and wildlife habitat, and the generation of hydroelectric power.

OIG Oversight

In addition to our published work below, we are focusing our ongoing oversight work on audits of BOR's administration of IRA funding in the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins. Additionally, we initiated work examining BOR's Salton Sea restoration and drought mitigation measures.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

Stronger Controls Needed Over the Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project Cost Allocation and Ratesetting Processes
(Report No. 2022-WR-048)

Flash Report: The Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Mitigation Plans and Activities
(Report No. 2023-WR-032)

Flash Report: Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $1.36 Billion
(Report No. 2022-INF-050)

Flash Report: The U.S. Department of the Interior's Infrastructure Investment for Aging Infrastructure and Dam Safety (Report No. 2022-INF-049)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **20** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **5** are closed.

[11] According to Congressional Research Service Report No. IN11982, Federal and State Governments originally approved the Colorado River Compact with the assumption that river flows would average 16.4 million acre-feet per year. Actual annual flows from 1906 to 2023 were approximately 14.6 million acre-feet and have dropped to 12.1 million acre-feet per year since the basin's drought began in 2000.

Responsibility to Native Americans

DOI is the primary Federal agency charged with carrying out the United States' trust responsibility to American Indian and Alaska Native people, maintaining the Government-to-Government relationship with the federally recognized Indian Tribes, and promoting and supporting Tribal self-determination. DOI's *FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan* establishes a framework to fulfill its legal obligations to identify, protect, and conserve Tribal trust resources; carry out its trust relationship with Tribal Nations; and engage in consultation on plans or actions that affect Tribal interests. DOI Indian Affairs—including BIA, BIE, BTFA, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs—is responsible for carrying out DOI's trust responsibilities, which include enhancing quality of life and promoting economic opportunity. DOI Indian Affairs also has the obligation to uphold Tribal sovereignty and provide quality education opportunities in accordance with Tribes' needs for cultural and economic wellbeing.

Our work has identified an array of challenges related to the misuse of financial resources. In an October 2023 investigation, *Summary: Contractor Wrongfully Obtained Over $10 Million in Buy Indian Act Contracts from BIA and BIE*, we found a contractor falsely obtained 241 contracts totaling more than $10.7 million from BIA and BIE. We confirmed that the company's President and Owner fraudulently self-certified to be an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe. In addition, we confirmed that for at least five contracts, the contractor failed to comply with at least one of the requirements related to Indian Economic Enterprise and Indian Small Business Economic Enterprise set-aside contracts. In another investigation from December 2023, *Summary: Former BIA Employee Defrauds Government by Misusing Government Credit Cards*, we found that a BIA employee used Government credit cards issued to her and other BIA employees to defraud the Government of more than $800,000 by making multiple unauthorized purchases of goods and services from legitimate vendors and directed unauthorized payments from Government credit cards into various fictitious vendor accounts she created and controlled.

In September 2023, we finalized an assessment tool to analyze safety and health risk at each of the 183 Indian schools BIE supports and oversees. To determine each school's risk level, we use data sources such as BIE's annual safety and health inspection reports for the last three years; annual budgets; and the facility condition index (value of school/deferred maintenance work orders). This tool has the capacity to update automatically as new information becomes available, and we are actively using it to identify schools for our own series of Indian school inspections. We are currently working on inspections for two schools and plan to issue our first report in the series in fall 2024.

OIG Oversight

In addition to our published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses the safety and health of Indian schools, BIA's administration and oversight of acquisition functions, and BIE's analysis of the Indian Student Equalization Program.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities (Report No. 2022-CR-036)

Summary: Former BIA Employee Defrauds Government by Misusing Government Credit Cards (Report No. 18-1084)

Summary: Contractor Wrongfully Obtained Over $10 Million in Buy Indian Act Contracts from BIA and BIE (Report No. 22-0007)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' and the Office of Insular Affairs' Support for Climate Adaptation Practices (Report No. 2022-ER-019)

The Chemawa Indian School Did Not Account for Its Financial Resources, and the Bureau of Indian Education Did Not Provide Financial Oversight (Report No. 2022-CR-012)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Can Improve the Closeout Process for Public Law 93-638 Agreements (Report No. 2020-CGD-060)

Detention Facility Health and Safety Concerns (Report No. 2022-WR-040-A)

Status of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation's Tribal Consultation Process and Activities (Report No. 2020-WR-016)

Status of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation's Properties and Land Use Agreements (Report No. 2020-WR-016-H)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Great Plains Region Did Not Oversee CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021-FIN-032)

The Omaha Tribe Did Not Account for CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021-FIN-032-B)

The Bureaus of Indian Affairs and Indian Education Have the Opportunity To Implement Additional Controls To Prevent or Detect Multi-dipping of Pandemic Response Funds (Report No. 2021-ER-015)

The Bureau of Indian Education, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians Need To Improve Accountability for Federal Funds (Report No. 2020 CGD-001)

The Three Affiliated Tribes Did Not Account for CARES Act Funds Appropriately (2021-FIN-032-C)

The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Did Not Account for CARES Act Funds Appropriately (Report No. 2021-FIN-032-A)

Summary: Tribal Administrator Stole Tribal Funds (Report No. 17-0939)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **76** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **24** are closed.

GAO High-Risk Area

Improving Federal Management of Programs That Serve Tribes and Their Members

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CHALLENGE AREA
Ensuring Health and Safety

DOI is responsible for the protection of the health and safety of its workforce and the public. According to its FY 2025 budget request, DOI employs more than 68,000 people and has more than 165,000 volunteers who support and serve more than 565 million visitors to public lands each year at approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Insular Areas. Ensuring employee and public safety is a complex responsibility that touches on many different facets of DOI's mission, including law enforcement; emergency response; public land management; infrastructure and facilities maintenance; and upholding trust responsibilities or commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Insular Areas. Below, we summarize DOI's challenges, plans, and progress on health and safety issues related to law enforcement and public safety, wildfire management, and climate change.

Law Enforcement and Public Safety

DOI's law enforcement and public safety responsibilities include protecting natural and cultural resources; working with Tribes; managing special events and providing crowd control in areas where multiple agencies must coordinate; and ensuring the safety of employees, volunteers, and visitors on public lands. Among executive branch departments, DOI has the fourth largest law enforcement component, totaling approximately 3,400 law enforcement officers that are assigned predominantly to four bureaus and offices: BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS (which includes the U.S. Park Police (USPP)).

Concerns about excessive use of force by police have been longstanding, and in May 2022, the President issued EO No. 14074, *Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety*. The order includes guidance regarding use of-force standards for law enforcement. Much of our work pertaining to law enforcement in recent years has focused on use-of-force issues and public trust in law enforcement.

Specifically, in a December 2023 *Review of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Actions Related to January 6, 2021*, we reported on NPS and USPP actions in preparing for a demonstration at the Ellipse in Washington, DC. Although we found that NPS complied with legal requirements in issuing the permit for the demonstration, our review highlighted several NPS failures. This included safety officials not reviewing the fire and life safety documentation or conducting a site inspection as required by NPS policy; not complying with notice requirements regarding prohibited items at the Ellipse; and failing to retain pre-demonstration photographs of the event site that could have been used to seek recovery for damages to Federal property. Additionally, we found the permittee intentionally failed to disclose information to NPS regarding its knowledge of a post-demonstration march.

In our August 2024 audit, *Improvements Needed to the U.S. Department of the Interior's and Bureaus' Oversight of Radio Infrastructure*, we found that the bureaus generally did not properly inventory or inspect radio infrastructure as required by the DOI Office of the Chief Information Officer's directive regarding radio communications site standards. Specifically, BIA, FWS, and NPS did not properly track or inventory their radio infrastructure and could not provide complete or accurate inventories from their facilities asset management systems. In contrast, BLM was more effective at inventorying its radio infrastructure due to its implementation of more comprehensive policies and procedures. Further, none of the four bureaus sufficiently completed condition assessments. DOI law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency responders rely on radio communications to conduct mission-critical operations and quickly respond to emergency situations. Without regular condition assessments, none of the four bureaus were able to ensure that their radio infrastructure was maintained in accordance with the directive.

In a May 2023 report, *Alleged Excessive Use of Force, NPS, DC*, we also investigated and substantiated allegations that during the operation to disperse protesters in and around Lafayette Park on June 1, 2020, two USPP officers used excessive force against two members of the news media. In another investigation, *Summary: Former USPP Employee Violated Post-Government Employment Law*, we found that a USPP Sergeant sought employment with a company at the same time he oversaw its work associated with a USPP contract. As a result, he pleaded guilty to one misdemeanor count of violating 18 U.S.C. § 208, "Acts affecting a personal financial interest" and was sentenced to 24 months of probation and fined $1,000.

Given the increased public interest in law enforcement's use of force and associated techniques and practices, we also evaluated DOI and bureau taser[12] policies and oversight in a 2023 report, *The U.S. Department of the Interior Can Improve Its Oversight of Tasers*. We found that DOI had not finalized its taser policy, and its interim policy did not address the actions supervisors must take after receiving an incident report on a taser deployment. We also found that supervisors did not perform thorough reviews of incident reports. Further, bureaus provided inconsistent and incomplete taser recertification training. Finally, we found that officers did not routinely test tasers before their shifts, as required by existing bureau policies. Although tasers are classified as less-than-lethal weapons, they still carry the risk of causing serious harm or death; therefore, it is critical for DOI to have consistent and clear policies to prevent or minimize officers' misuse of tasers and the chances of taser malfunction.

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work assessing Indian Affairs' management of BIA-funded and/or -operated detention programs as well as the BIA Missing and Murdered Unit's efforts to address American Indian and Alaska Native missing persons or murder cases.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

Improvements Needed to the U.S. Department of the Interior's and Bureaus' Oversight of Radio Infrastructure (Report No. 2021-WR-020)

Review of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Actions Related to January 6, 2021 (Report No. 21-0286)

Summary: Former USPP Employee Violated Post Government Employment Law (Report No. 19-0669)

Alleged Excessive Use of Force, NPS, DC (Report No. 21-0009)

Detention Facility Health and Safety Concerns (Report No. 2022-WR-040-A)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Can Improve Its Oversight of Tasers (Report No. 2019-WR-026)

The U.S. Department of the Interior and Its Bureaus Have Not Finalized and Implemented Their Body Camera Policies (Report No. 2021-WR-019)

U.S. Park Police Supervisor Misused Government Vehicle To Drive to Outside Employment (Report No. 21-0618)

Review of the U.S. Park Police's Communications Recording System in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area (Report No. OI-SI-21-0171-W)

Safety Concerns and Other Deficiencies at the U.S. Park Police's Dispatch Operations Center in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Area (Report No. 21-0171)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **48** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **17** are closed.

[12] We use the term "taser" to refer to electronic control devices.

Wildfire Management

Wildfires can have devastating effects on local communities, public resources, ecosystems, life, and personal property. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, more than 56,000 wildfires burned around 2.7 million acres in the United States during 2023; 18 percent of these fires burned 1.5 million acres of Federal land, representing a disproportional 54 percent of total acres burned. In 2024, DOI fire suppression costs totaled more than $466 million. DOI's wildfire management program consists of the Office of Wildland Fire (responsible for oversight) and the four bureaus with wildland fire management responsibilities—BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS. The program manages wildfire response for more than 500 million acres of national parks, wildlife refuges and preserves, other public lands, and Indian reservations, and it is part of the Federal interagency wildfire response framework.

In our March 2024 evaluation, *The U.S. Department of the Interior Did Not Ensure Its Wildland Firefighting Bureaus Conducted Routine Vehicle Inspections*, we found that, overall, DOI's wildland firefighting vehicles were not routinely inspected for mechanical and safety issues in accordance with bureau requirements. Specifically, we found that the bureaus that have such equipment (BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS) were missing the most recent annual and daily inspections for, on average, 51 percent and 56 percent of their vehicles, respectively. Additionally, we noted that there were differing inspection and preparedness review practices across bureaus as well as a lack of Departmentwide policy and oversight from DOI's Office of Wildland Fire, which is responsible for ensuring consistent policy to implement a single, coordinated wildland firefighting program.

DOI continues to face challenges we have previously reported, including maintaining and recruiting a firefighting workforce, managing ecosystems to reduce fuels, and responding to active wildfires. In a 2022 report, GAO identified seven barriers to recruitment and retention and found that in FY 2021, more than half of the Federal firefighters were employed as seasonal firefighters. In addition to previous increases to firefighters' pay, DOI has taken several steps to address workforce challenges including implementing a new occupational series for Federal wildland firefighters intended to identify, define, and provide for their unique duties and responsibilities and foster more standardized career trajectories and specified occupational paths. DOI reported that it is developing a joint Federal Wildland Firefighter Health and Wellbeing Program with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and anticipates significant progress on this front in 2024. Additionally, in 2023, DOI conducted fuels management activities on 2.59 million acres intended to manage vegetation to reduce the intensity, severity, and negative effects of wildfire. DOI's wildland fire management budget request notes that in recent decades, the average wildfire has become larger, costlier, and more complex, and wildfires increasingly occur in the United States year-round.

We believe that DOI is likely to continue to face increased costs associated with responding to wildfire activity, which is exacerbated by abnormally dense vegetation, increased development in or near wildlands, drought, and other climate stressors. DOI's FY 2025 budget request for the wildland fire management program includes a proposed $1.6 billion to increase firefighter pay, enhance support for firefighter health and wellbeing, expand firefighting capacity, and provide increased housing for wildland fire personnel, as well as other wildfire funding increases beyond workforce reforms.

OIG Oversight

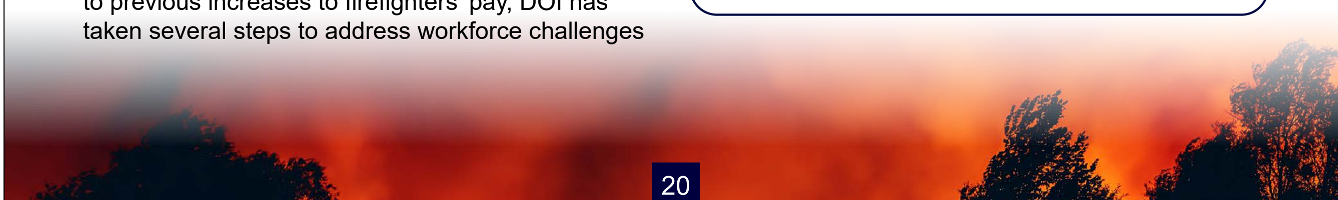
We are currently performing work that assesses DOI's wildland fire fuels management programs.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

The U.S. Department of the Interior Did Not Ensure Its Wildland Firefighting Bureaus Conducted Routine Vehicle Inspections (Report No. 2022-ER-021)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **6** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above report, **0** are closed.

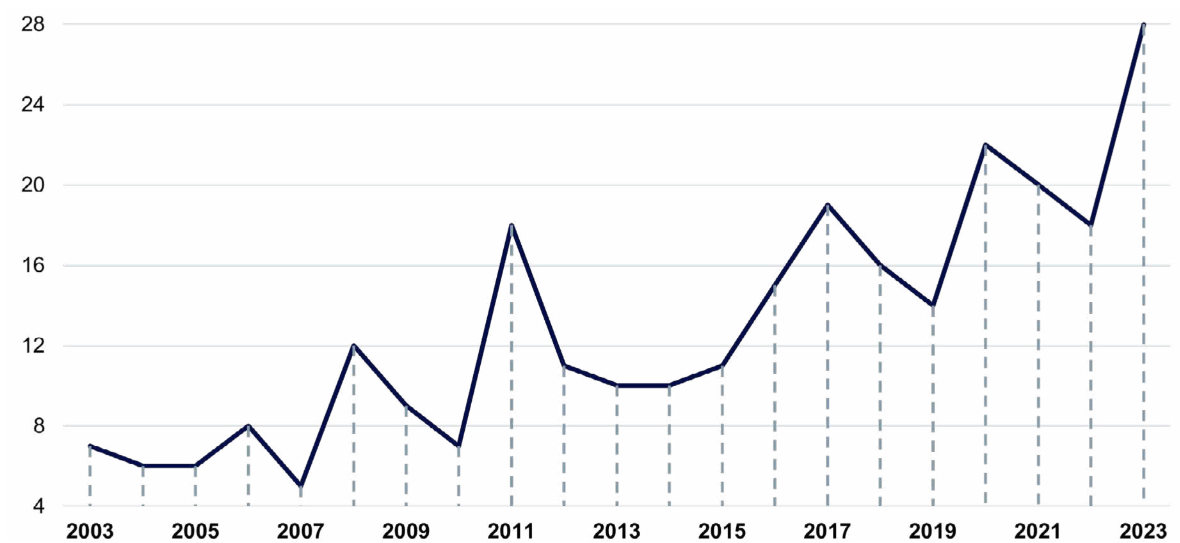


Climate Change Response

According to the U.S. Government's Fifth National Climate Assessment, due to climate change, extreme weather events such as heatwaves, heavier rainfall, intense hurricanes, and wildfires, have become more frequent and severe. These events expose Federal real property assets—including office buildings, levees, roads, and bridges—to physical damage that can require substantial resources to repair or rebuild. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported that calendar year 2023 had the highest annual disaster count in the last 44 years with 28 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events throughout the country (see Figure 3).

In our March 2024 *Flash Report: The Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Mitigation Plans and Activities*, we provided information on BOR's use of IRA funding to mitigate drought, described risks, identified how BOR has stated it plans to use IRA funding to mitigate drought, and discussed BOR's oversight and reporting strategy for the funds. We reported on oversight risks related to lack of experience, financial standing of recipients, and verifying conserved amounts in addressing drought mitigation activities. We also identified the potential risk that funding for specific long-term projects may not be obligated by FY 2026, and that they may accordingly not be initiated.

Figure 3: Number of United States Weather and Climate Disasters Exceeding $1 Billion[13] in Damage 2003-2023



DOI told us that in addition to the effects of climate change on real property, climate change affects core elements of DOI's mission, including energy and mineral development, livestock grazing, recreation, and carrying out the United States' special relationships with American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian community. DOI continues to face challenges in effectively and efficiently implementing its policies that respond to the effects of climate change. In our May 2024 *Flash Report: Status of the U.S. Department of the Interior's 2019 Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief*, we reported on the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116-20), which included funds for expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Lane, Florence, and Michael, and of Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu. The Act provided DOI with approximately $327 million. We found that NPS, FWS, BOR, and OIA have obligated more than 80 percent of their 2019 disaster relief appropriations through contracts, grants, and other procurements as of September 30, 2023. We also reported on DOI bureau and office challenges in awarding and expending the 2019 disaster relief funds.

[13] According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, these disaster cost assessments were developed using the most comprehensive public and private sector sources and represent the estimated total costs of these events. All cost estimates are adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index.

DOI has taken steps to address the challenges related to its climate change response. In June 2024, DOI released its updated Climate Adaptation Plan, which includes a risk assessment that uses historical data and future projections to measure DOI exposure to the impacts of climate change. It also includes an implementation plan that describes how DOI will build on recent actions to address climate hazards in the years to come. Since September 2023, DOI has released several Departmental Manual (DM) policies that focus on climate adaptation and resilience by making the types of climate information used across DOI more consistent. For example, 522 *DM* 1 emphasizes the increasing need for adaptive management;[14] 523 *DM* 1 was revised to reestablish DOI's climate adaptation policy; 526 *DM* 1 was revised to reinforce the need to apply high-quality climate information and consider climate uncertainty in resource management planning and decision making; and 604 *DM* 1 was revised to strengthen consideration of climate change in landscape-level decision making.

OIG Oversight

In addition to the published work below, we are currently performing work that assesses BLM's management of applications for wind and solar energy development.

OIG Published Work FYs 2022-2024

Flash Report: The U.S. Department of the Interior's Supplemental Funding in the Pacific Islands
(Report No. 2024-INF-001)

Flash Report: Status of the U.S. Department of the Interior's 2019 Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief
(Report No. 2023-CR-029)

Flash Report: The Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Mitigation Plans and Activities
(Report No. 2023-WR-032)

Flash Report: Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience Programs – The U.S. Department of the Interior Prepares to Spend $1.36 Billion
(Report No. 2022-INF-050)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' and the Office of Insular Affairs' Support for Climate Adaptation Practices
(Report No. 2022-ER-019)

The U.S. Department of the Interior Could Expand Its Use of Contracting Flexibilities and Should Establish an Acquisition Policy for Future Disasters
(Report No. 2020-CGD-006)

Recommendation Progress

Of the **15** recommendations we made to DOI and its bureaus and offices in the above reports, **5** are closed.

GAO High-Risk Area

Limiting the Federal Government's Fiscal Exposure by Better Managing Climate Change Risks

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[14] When it announced these policies, DOI described adaptive management as the "process of regularly evaluating the effects of management actions on resources to improve outcomes."

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, ABUSE, AND MISMANAGEMENT

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides independent oversight and promotes integrity and accountability in the programs and operations of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). One way we achieve this mission is by working with the people who contact us through our hotline.

WHO CAN REPORT?

Anyone with knowledge of potential fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct, or mismanagement involving DOI should contact the OIG hotline. This includes knowledge of potential misuse involving DOI grants and contracts.

HOW DOES IT HELP?

Every day, DOI employees and non-employees alike contact OIG, and the information they share can lead to reviews and investigations that result in accountability and positive change for DOI, its employees, and the public.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

Anyone may request confidentiality. The Privacy Act, the Inspector General Act, and other applicable laws protect complainants. Specifically, 5 U.S.C. § 407(b) states that the Inspector General shall not disclose the identity of a DOI employee who reports an allegation or provides information without the employee's consent, unless the Inspector General determines that disclosure is unavoidable during the course of the investigation. By law, Federal employees may not take or threaten to take a personnel action because of whistleblowing or the exercise of a lawful appeal, complaint, or grievance right. Non-DOI employees who report allegations may also specifically request confidentiality.

If you wish to file a complaint about potential fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement in DOI, please visit OIG's online hotline at **www.doioig.gov/hotline** or call OIG's toll-free hotline number: **1-800-424-5081**

Results of Financial Statement Audit

As required by the CFO Act and GMRA, DOI prepares consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent public accounting firm, since FY 2001.

The results of the FY 2024 financial statement audit are summarized in Figure 34. The DOI achieved an unmodified audit opinion for DOI's consolidated financial statements.

FIGURE 34

Summary of Financial Statement Audit					
FY 2024					
Audit Opinion	Unmodified				
Restatement	No				
Material Weaknesses	**Beginning Balance**	**New**	**Resolved**	**Consolidated**	**Ending Balance**
Controls Over Financial Reporting	1	0	1	0	0
Inadequate Review and Update of Accounting Policies and Guidance	1	0	1	0	0
Inadequate Monitoring of Assets Constructed by Other Federal Agencies	1	0	1*	0	0
Inadequate Reviews and Implementation of SFFAS 54, Leases	0	1	0	0	1
Total Material Weaknesses	3	1	3*	0	1

Management Assurances

The FMFIA requires agencies to provide an annual statement of assurance regarding internal accounting and administrative controls, including program, operational, and administrative areas as well as financial management and reporting. The results of the FY 2024 management assurances are summarized in Figures 35, 36 and 37.

As shown in Figure 35, DOI's FY 2024 Assurance Statement was modified due to one material weakness related to inadequate reviews and implementation of the SFFAS 54, *Leases*.

FIGURE 35

Summary of Management Assurances						
Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (FMFIA § 2)						
Statement of Assurance	Modified					
Material Weaknesses	**Beginning Balance**	**New**	**Resolved**	**Consolidated**	**Reassessed**	**Ending Balance**
Controls over Financial Reporting	1	0	1	0	0	0
Inadequate Review and Update of Accounting Policies and Guidance	1	0	1	0	0	0
Inadequate Monitoring of Assets Constructed by Other Federal Agencies	1	0	1*	0	0	0
Inadequate Reviews and Implementation of SFFAS 54, Leases	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Material Weaknesses	3	1	3*	0	0	1

Effectiveness of Internal Control over Operations (FMFIA § 2)						
Statement of Assurance	Modified					
Material Weaknesses	**Beginning Balance**	**New**	**Resolved**	**Consolidated**	**Reassessed**	**Ending Balance**
Total Material Weaknesses	0	0	0	0	0	0

*In FY 2024, the severity of the *Inadequate Monitoring of Assets Constructed by Other Federal Agencies* was lowered to a significant deficiency from a material weakness.

FIGURE 36

Conformance with Financial Management System Requirements (FMFIA § 4)						
Statement of Assurance	**Federal Systems Comply to Financial Management System Requirements**					
Non-Conformances	**Beginning Balance**	**New**	**Resolved**	**Consolidated**	**Reassessed**	**Ending Balance**
Total of Non-Conformances	0	0	0	0	0	0

FIGURE 37

Compliance with Section 803(a) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA)		
	Agency	**Auditor**
1. Federal Financial Management System Requirements	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted
2. Applicable Federal Accounting Standards	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted
3. U.S. Standard General Ledger at the Transaction Level	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted	No Lack of Substantial Compliance Noted

On March 2, 2020, the President signed into law the *Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019,* also known as P.L.116-117 (PIIA). This enhances the Administration's efforts to combat improper payments by consolidating prior improper payment legislation and reinforcing the payment reporting requirements within the federal government. On March 5, 2021, OMB issued an update to Appendix C of Circular A-123 in Memorandum M-21-19, *Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement*. This update mandated requirements for improving payment integrity, particularly by specifying the criteria agencies must follow to stay compliant with PIIA. This includes conducting Phase 1 Risk Assessments, and Phase 2 Statistical Sample Testing of high-risk programs.

Payment Integrity Risk Assessments

PIIA requires agencies to review programs and activities for the risk of improper payment by performing risk assessments to determine whether those programs are susceptible to significant improper payments. In accordance with PIIA, DOI conducts comprehensive risk assessments on a three-year cycle of all agency programs with payments greater than $10 million during the assessment period. With OMB concurrence, DOI utilizes an alternative annual assessment period from Quarter 4 of the prior fiscal year through Quarter 3 of the current fiscal year.

In FY 2023, DOI performed an Off-Cycle risk assessment of fourteen (14) programs, including new programs and those with significant changes (e.g., legislation, changes in funding levels, etc.), totaling approximately $2.1 billion in payments for the assessment period of Quarter 4 of FY 2022 through Quarter 3 of FY 2023 (assessment period). During FY 2024, OIG performed an inspection and determined the Department was compliant with the PIIA and Appendix C reporting requirements including the agency's FY 2023 payment integrity risk assessments. In its report, the OIG confirmed the Department met all requirements but noted that the risk assessment conducted for one of the 14 programs assessed in FY 2023, did not accurately evaluate qualitative factors. However, the OIG acknowledged this issue did not affect the Department's overall compliance but cautioned that inaccurately completing risk assessments could lead to an incorrect assessment of risk of improper payments in the future. As a result, the OIG made one (1) recommendation in FY 2024, for the Department to establish and implement a uniform training program for all improper payment risk assessors that provides comprehensive guidance on appropriate assessment of all required risk factors.

During FY 2024, the Department implemented corrective actions in response to the FY 2024 recommendation issued by OIG. This involved developing and conducting a Payment Integrity training program for all personnel involved in conducting, reviewing, and/or approving improper payment risk assessments. The Department will continue to offer this training annually to develop accurate and effective risk assessments and identify programs that are susceptible to being at high risk for improper payments.

In FY 2024, DOI performed an Off-Cycle risk assessment of eleven (11) programs, including new programs and those with significant changes (e.g., legislation, changes in funding levels, etc.). The risk assessment also included programs funded through the BIL and IRA with greater than $10 million in outlays for the assessment period of Quarter 4 of FY 2023 through Quarter 3 of FY 2024. A total of 11 programs were risk assessed using the Departments PIIA SharePoint, with a combined total of approximately $2.6 billion in outlays for the assessment period. None of the 11 risk assessments performed in FY 2024, identified a program as being at high risk of susceptibility to significant improper payments, and no new programs require Appendix C Phase 2 Testing during FY 2025.

FY 2024 DOI Programs Assessed for Risk of Improper Payments

In FY 2024, the Department risk assessed the programs listed in Figure 38:

FIGURE 38

FY 2024 Programs Risk Assessed	
OMB Program Name	
1.	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior
2.	Aging Infrastructure Account, Bureau of Reclamation, Interior - BIL
3.	Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Interior - BIL
4.	Historic Preservation Fund, National Park Service, Interior - HURR
5.	Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land - Management, Interior - IRA
6.	Management of Lands and Resources, Bureau of Land Management, Interior
7.	National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, Department-Wide Programs, Interior - GAOA
8.	Resource Management, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior - BIL
9.	Resource Management, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior - IRA
10.	Wildland Fire Management, Department-Wide Programs, Interior
11.	Wildland Fire Management, Department-Wide Programs, Interior - BIL

Sampling and Estimation

The DOI is required to design and implement appropriate statistical sampling and estimation methods to produce statistically valid improper payment estimates for all programs and activities determined to be "susceptible to significant improper payments" through Appendix C Phase 2 Testing. The DOI employs a testing methodology using statistical sampling to estimate the amount and percentage of improper payments based on the prior year's program expenditures. In developing its sampling and estimation plans, DOI consults with a certified statistician to ensure its testing methodology will produce statistically valid improper payment estimates.

In FY 2020, the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018*, initiated an improper payment reporting requirement for DOI programs funded under the "emergency supplemental appropriations to respond to and recover from recent hurricanes, wildfires, and other disasters." As described in OMB M-18-14, *Implementation of Internal Controls and Grant Expenditures for the Disaster-Related Appropriations* (DRA), all programs and activities expending more than $10 million in any one fiscal year were deemed to be susceptible to significant improper payments.

The last time DOI had a program identified as susceptible to significant improper payments was in FY 2020, specifically for the DRA program. Since then, DOI has not had any programs deemed to be susceptible to significant improper payments during the Phase 1 risk assessment process, as required by PIIA. In FY 2025, the Department will conduct an In-Cycle risk assessment, requiring all DOI programs with annual outlays greater than $10 million to undergo a risk evaluation. If any DOI programs are found to be susceptible to significant improper payments during that assessment, they will proceed to Phase 2 testing in FY 2026, as mandated by PIIA.

The DOI's FY 2023 Off-Cycle risk assessments found no program at high risk of susceptibility to significant improper payments, eliminating the need for Phase 2 testing this fiscal year. Similarly, the FY 2024 Off-Cycle risk assessments did not identify any high-risk programs requiring Phase 2 testing.

For additional information regarding DOI's PIIA and Appendix C payment integrity reporting and compliance efforts including Phase 1 Risk Assessments and prior year Phase 2 Test results please refer to *PaymentAccuracy.gov*.

Overpayments Identified and Recaptured

In FY 2014, DOI conducted payment recapture audits for payments made in fiscal years 2010 through 2012, which resulted in a recapture rate of 0.0004 percent. Based on the low rate of improper payments, DOI concluded that the cost of executing a payment recapture audit program outweighed the benefits of finding and recovering erroneous payments. The staff resources needed to conduct the program, sustain the contract, and oversee vendor payments were a significant drain on limited agency resources with minimal benefits to the government. In April 2014, OMB was notified that DOI discontinued the payment recapture audit program. The DOI continues to have a low improper payment rate, and circumstances have not changed within our programs to make a payment recapture audit cost effective. As such, DOI did not perform recapture audits for improper payments this fiscal year. The DOI will continue complying with PIIA through the OMB Circular A-123 process as a more cost effective and efficient use of agency resources to identify, reduce, and recover improper payments.

In FY 2024, DOI had approximately $35 billion in outlays for all programs or activities that expend $1 million or more annually. For efforts conducted outside of payment recapture audits, DOI identified $9.77 million or .03 percent in overpayments and recovered $5.56 million or .02 percent. The sources used to identify the overpayments and recovered amounts were self-reported data gathered through the Department's Bureaus and Offices internal control reviews and single audit reports. In FY 2024, DOI will continue its efforts to recapture any balances identified.

Agency Improvement of Payment Accuracy with the Do Not Pay Initiative

The Department of the Treasury launched the Do Not Pay (DNP) Portal, which includes multiple resources across the Federal Government designed to help agencies determine eligibility to confirm that the right recipient obtains the right payment amount. Under PIIA, each agency is directed to thoroughly review prepayment and pre-award procedures, as well as ensure available databases with relevant information are checked to determine proper eligibility prior to the release of federal funds.

In FY 2024, DOI continued its collaboration with the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Fiscal Service to strengthen pre-and-post payment monitoring efforts by identifying areas for improvement. As part of this initiative, the Department worked with Treasury to submit a request for access to additional data sources within the DNP Portal. It also maintains ongoing communication with Bureaus and Offices, emphasizing the importance of using the DNP Portal to verify eligibility across various data sources, ensuring that vendors, grantees, loan recipients, and beneficiaries are qualified to receive federal payments.

Other Efforts

The following are other efforts that DOI undertakes to identify and recover improper payments agency-wide:

- **Collaboration.** The DOI partners with Bureaus and Offices to accurately determine whether matches identified through the Treasury DNP Portal are proper or improper, and to recover funds when necessary.
- **Prepayment Audit of Government Bills of Lading (GBL).** The DOI conducts prepayment audits of freight bills via GBL. This effort is required by the *Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998*. Efforts continue with DOI's Bureaus and Offices to ensure that all freight bills undergo prepayment audits.
- **Invoice Payment Reviews.** The DOI conducts various pre- and post-payment reviews of vendor invoices across the Bureaus and Offices. The reviews are the responsibility of the Bureaus and Offices and are used to certify the validity of invoices scheduled for payment, identify inaccurate payments, and determine the effectiveness of internal controls over the payment process.
- **Travel Voucher Audits.** The DOI conducts both pre- and post-travel voucher audits. The audits are designed to identify incorrect payment amounts, unauthorized claims, and internal controls over the payment process.
- **Payment Integrity Center of Excellence (PICOE).** The PFM continued its collaborative approach with PICOE in FY 2024, to identifying actionable solutions as it relates to the Department's payment integrity challenges.
- **Government Charge Card.** For the FY 2024 internal control cycle, the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) required Bureaus and Offices to focus on the internal controls for the review and approval process for travel card statements as outlined in the DOI Travel Card Program Policy, and report the results of their reviews and any corrective actions for these internal controls. Likewise for the Fleet Card Program, PAM required Bureaus and Offices to focus on the internal controls for the review and approve process for fleet card statements as outlined in the DOI Fleet Card Program Policy, and report the results of their reviews and any corrective actions for these internal controls.
- **Payment Integrity Monitoring Capabilities.** The Department continued building its Payment Integrity monitoring capabilities to perform independent assessments and validate results being provided by the Bureaus and Offices.

On March 2, 2020, the PIIA repealed and replaced the *Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015* (FRDAA). However, pursuant to Section 3357 of the PIIA, the guidelines required to be established under Section 3(a) of the FRDAA of 2015, continue to be in effect; including the requirement that agencies conduct an evaluation of fraud risks; use a risk-based approach to design and implement financial and administrative control activities to mitigate identified fraud risks; collect and analyze data from reporting mechanisms on detected fraud to monitor fraud trends and continuously improve fraud detection using data analytics; and use the results of monitoring, evaluation, audits, and investigations to improve fraud prevention, detection, and response.

To implement these guidelines, DOI is following key principles within GAO's Special Publication, A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs: commitment to combating fraud; conducting fraud risk assessments; implementing control activities to mitigate assessed fraud risks; and evaluating outcomes to improve fraud risk management Moreover, DOI is evaluating key concepts and implementation strategies outlined in the U.S. Chief Financial Officers Council's Anti-Fraud Playbook.

The DOI is prepared to mitigate the risk of fraudulent activities through the Department Anti-fraud Strategy, consisting of three transformation strategies, as presented in Figure 39, *Department Anti-fraud Strategy*. The Department Anti-Fraud Strategy was formalized in FY 2023.

FIGURE 39

The DOI has continued implementing the transformation strategies in FY 2024 through various initiatives. The anti-fraud initiatives for FY 2024 include, but are not limited to, the following:

Strategy 1: Communications

- Continuously monitoring each of the transformation strategies to ensure effective communication, management of fraud risk, and the adequate fraud prevention resources are available to the Department.
- Developing a department-wide focus group to support the implementation of the Department Anti-fraud Strategy, and communicate recent fraud incidents, potential internal/external fraud threats, and leading practices to mitigate the risk of fraud.

Strategy 2: Manage Fraud Risks

- Developing the Department's 2nd Fraud Risk Profile, covering areas such as payroll, beneficiary payments, grants, large contracts, information technology, security safeguards, purchase, travel, and fleet cards. The information collected is used to continuously enhance fraud prevention and detective controls based on data-driven analyses from different reporting mechanisms.
- Using several tools department-wide to identify and evaluate the risk of fraud, including:
  - Integrated risk register – identifying and assessing fraud risks and determining whether the internal controls mitigate those risks to acceptable levels.
  - PIIA risk assessment – completing the risk assessment to determine the program's susceptibility to improper payments, including the risk of fraud.
  - Entity-level assessment – assessing: 1) leadership's "tone at the top" and commitment to program integrity, ethical values, and combatting fraud, and 2) the controls in place to identify and mitigate fraud risks.
  - FBMS – provides DOI with the ability to view transactions across all organizational units, see trends and anomalies, and monitor Department-wide risks and metrics.

- Performing an IV&V assessment of the controls implemented within Bureaus and Offices to identify, analyze, and respond to potential fraud; and, based on the results of the assessment, implementing several enhancements to the anti-fraud activities in accordance with the three transformation strategies.
- Monitoring corrective action plans in place to address external auditor recommendations, including recommendations related to fraud risks, and holding senior management accountable for resolving audit recommendations by including a critical element for audit recommendation closure in Senior Executive Service performance plans.
- Tracking confirmed fraud that was adjudicated this fiscal year across the Department's Bureaus and Offices -in FY 2024 DOI OIG reported a total of $147,379 in adjudicated fraud.

Strategy 3: Fraud Prevention

- Requiring annual anti-fraud training for employees within specific job series to enhance fraud prevention, detection, and response skills and promote a commitment to fraud prevention and detection throughout DOI.
- Launching a new annual training course titled, Recognizing, and responding to Suspected Fraud, that is available to all DOI personnel and supports the Department's anti-fraud strategy by increasing awareness, and enabling staff to effectively recognize and respond to fraud.
- Evaluating the current organization structure to manage fraud and implementing enhancements such as travel and charge card policies within DOI and emphasizing the standards of ethical conduct for all employees to ensure proper use of taxpayer dollars.

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The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the *Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015* (collectively "the Act"), requires agencies to make regular and consistent inflationary adjustments of civil monetary penalties (CMP) to maintain their deterrent effect. For FY 2024, DOI performed annual inflationary adjustments of 61 CMP utilizing a cost-of-living adjustment multiplier of 1.03241, in accordance with *OMB Memorandum M-24-07 Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2024, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015*. Figure 40 lists the FY 2024 CMP inflation adjustments published in the Federal Register and the CFR subject to the Act and OMB guidance.

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
African Elephant Conservation Act - 16 U.S.C. 4224(b); 50 CFR 11.33	Any violation	1988	2024	$12,799	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act - 16 U.S.C. 668(b); 50 CFR 11.33	Any violation	1940	2024	$16,170	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Endangered Species Act of 1973 - 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(3) Any other violation	1973	2024	$1,617	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Endangered Species Act of 1973 - 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(1) Knowing violation of section 1538	1973	2024	$63,991	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Endangered Species Act of 1973 - 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(2) Other knowing violation	1973	2024	$30,715	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1975 - 30 U.S.C. 201(b); 43 CFR 9239.5-3(f)(1)	Coal exploration for commercial purposes without an exploration license	1976	2024	$4,995	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(a)(2); 30 CFR 1241.52(a)(2)	Per day for each violation not corrected	1983	2024	$1,522	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments* Note: The BOEM regulations at 30 CFR 550.1453 cross-reference regulations of ONRR at 30 CFR 1241.52 that also set maximum daily civil penalty amounts for FOGRMA violations.
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(a)(2); 30 CFR 1241.52(a)(2)	Per day for each violation not corrected	1983	2024	$1,522	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments* Note: Per 86 FR 34132, BSEE regulations at 30 CFR 250.1453 cross-reference regulations of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) at 30 CFR 1251.52 that set maximum daily civil penalty amounts for FOGRMA violations that are not timely corrected.

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(a)(2); 30 CFR 1241.52(a)(2)	Per day for each violation not corrected	1983	2024	$1,522	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(a); 43 CFR 3163.2(b)(1)	Failure to comply	1983	2024	$1,333	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(a); 43 CFR 3163.2(d)	If transporter fails to permit inspection for documentation	1983	2024	$1,333	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(b); 30 CFR 1241.52(b)	Per day for each violation not corrected	1983	2024	$15,232	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(b); 43 CFR 3163.2(b)(2)	If corrective action is not taken	1983	2024	$13,343	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(c)(3); 30 CFR 1241.60(b)(1)	Per violation for each day that the violation continues	1983	2024	$30,461	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(c); 43 CFR 3163.2(e)	Failure to permit inspection, failure to notify	1983	2024	$26,685	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(d)(3); 30 CFR 1241.60(b)(2)	Per violation for each day that the violation continues	1983	2024	$76,155	Office of Natural Resources Revenue	89 FR 3884 (January 22, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/22/2024-01110/2024-civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 - 30 U.S.C. 1719(d); 43 CFR 3163.2(f)	False or inaccurate documents; unlawful transfer or purchase	1983	2024	$66,712	Bureau of Land Management	89 FR 13982 (February 26, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/26/2024-03842/onshore-oil-and-gas-operations-and-coal-trespass-annual-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Indian Gaming Regulatory Act - 25 U.S.C. 2713(a); 25 CFR 575.4	Per violation	1988	2024	$63,992	National Indian Gaming Commission	89 FR 2879 (January 17, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/17/2024-00793/annual-adjustment-of-civil-monetary-penalty-to-reflect-inflation#:~:text=The%20*
Indian Trader Act - 25 U.S.C 264; 25 CFR § 140.3	Penalty for trading in Indian country without a license	1834	2024	$1,617	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Indian Trader Act 25 USC 261; 25 CFR 141.50	Penalty for trading on Navajo, Hopi or Zuni reservations without a license	1975	2024	$1,617	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 - 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(1) Violations referred to in 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1)	1981	2024	$32,341	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 - 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2); 50 CFR 11.33	(2) Violations referred to in 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2)	1981	2024	$808	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 - 16 U.S.C. 1375; 50 CFR 11.33	Any violation	1972	2024	$32,341	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act - 25 U.S.C. 3007; 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1)	Failure of museum to comply	1990	2024	$8,315	National Park Service	89 FR 11740 (February 15, 2024) *www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/15/2024-02964/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act - 25 U.S.C. 3007; 43 CFR 10.11(g)(4)	Continued failure to comply per day	1990	2024	$1,664	National Park Service	89 FR 11740 (February 15, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/15/2024-02964/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments*
Oil Pollution Act of 1990 - 33 U.S.C. 2716(a); 30 CFR 553.51(a)	Failure to comply per day per violation	1990	2024	$57,617	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	89 FR 4815 (January 25, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/25/2024-01412/2024-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-for-oil-gas-and-sulfur-operations-in-the-outer*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 - 43 U.S.C. 1350(b)(1); 30 CFR 250.1403	Failure to comply per-day, per-violation	2006	2024	$54,352	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	89 FR 18540 (March 14, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/14/2024-05451/oil-and-gas-and-sulfur-operations-on-the-outer-continental-shelf-civil-penalty-inflation-adjustment?utm_campaign=subscription+mailing+list&utm_medium=email&utm_source=federalregister.gov*
Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 - 43 U.S.C. 1350(b)(1); 30 CFR 550.1403	Failure to comply per day per violation	2006	2024	$54,352	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	89 FR 4815 (January 25, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/25/2024-01412/2024-civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-for-oil-gas-and-sulfur-operations-in-the-outer*
Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994 - 16 U.S.C. 5202(b); 50 CFR 11.33	(1) Violation involving use of force or violence or threatened use of force or violence	1994	2024	$20,579	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Recreational Hunting Safety Act of 1994 - 16 U.S.C. 5202(b); 50 CFR 11.33	(2) Any other violation	1994	2024	$10,289	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1998 - 16 U.S.C. 5305a(b)(2); 50 CFR 11.33	Any violation	1998	2024	$22,512	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 723.14	Minimum penalty based upon one point assigned under 30 CFR 723.14.	1977	2024	$82	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 723.14	Maximum penalty based upon up to 70 points assigned under 30 CFR 723.14.	1977	2024	$20,457	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 723.15(b)	Assessment of separate violations for each day	1977	2024	$3,068	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 845.14	Minimum penalty based upon one point assigned under 30 CFR 845.14.	1977	2024	$82	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 845.14	Maximum penalty based upon up to 70 points assigned under 30 CFR 845.14.	1977	2024	$20,457	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268(a); 30 CFR 845.15(b)	Assessment of separate violations for each day	1977	2024	$3,068	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268; 30 CFR 724.14(b)	Individual civil penalties	1977	2024	$20,457	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 - 30 U.S.C. 1268; 30 CFR 846.14(b)	Individual civil penalties	1977	2024	$20,457	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	89 FR 23908 (April 5, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/04/05/2024-07205/civil-monetary-penalty-inflation-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 U.S.C. 356; 25 CFR 213.37	Penalty for failure of lessee to comply with lease of restricted lands of members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma for mining, operating regulations at part 213, or orders	1920	2024	$1,617	Bureau of Indian Affairs	88 FR 13018 (March 2, 2023) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 U.S.C. 396a-g; 25 CFR 211.55	Penalty for violation of leases of Tribal land for mineral development, violation of part 211, or failure to comply with a notice of noncompliance or cessation order	1938	2024	$1,943	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Sat. 599; 25 CFR 243.8	Penalty for non-Native transferees of live Alaskan reindeer who violates part 243, takes reindeer without a permit, or fails to abide by permit terms.	2006	2024	$7,622	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 225.37	Penalty for violation of minerals agreement, regulations at part 225, other applicable laws or regulations, or failure to comply with a notice of noncompliance or cessation order	1994	2024	$2,057	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.42	Penalty for violation of lease of Osage reservation lands for oil and gas mining or regulations at part 226, or noncompliance with the Superintendent's order	2016	2024	$1,153	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(a)	Penalty per day for failure to obtain permission to start operations	2016	2024	$115	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(b)	Penalty per day for failure to file records	2016	2024	$115	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(c)	Penalty for each well and tank battery for failure to mark wells and tank batteries	2016	2024	$115	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P. L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(d)	Penalty each day after operations are commenced for failure to construct and maintain pits	2016	2024	$115	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(e)	Penalty for failure to comply with requirements regarding valve or other approved controlling device	2016	2024	$230	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(f)	Penalty for failure to notify Superintendent before drilling, redrilling, deepening, plugging, or abandoning any well	2016	2024	$460	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(g)	Penalty per day for failure to properly care for and dispose of deleterious fluids	2016	2024	$1,153	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 226.43(h)	Penalty per day for failure to file plugging and other required reports	2016	2024	$115	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L.. 114-74, 129 Stat. 599; 25 CFR 227.24	Penalty for failure of lessee of certain lands in Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, for oil and gas mining to comply with lease provisions, operating regulations, regulations at part 227, or orders	1957	2024	$1,617	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 CFR 700.725 and Pub. L 99-590; Pub. L. 03-531, 88 Stat. 1712 as amended by Pub. L. 96-305,94 Stat. 929, Pub. L. 100-686,102 Stat. 3929 (25 U.S.C. 640d)	Penalty per head per day for each cow, bull, horse, mule, or donkey in trespass	1991	2024	$ 1.03	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*

(Continued)

FIGURE 40

Statutory Authority	Penalty Name and Description	Year Enacted	Latest Year of Adjustment (via Statute or Regulation)	Current Penalty (Dollar Amount or Range)	Bureau Name	Location for Penalty Update Details
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 CFR 700.725 and Pub. L 99-590; Pub. L. 03-531, 88 Stat. 1712 as amended by Pub. L. 96-305,94 Stat. 929, Pub. L. 100-686,102 Stat. 3929 (25 U.S.C. 640d)	Penalty per head per day for each sheep or goat in trespass	1991	2024	26¢	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 CFR 273.182(a) and Secs. 201–203, Pub. L. 93–638, 88 Stat. 2203, 2213–2214 (25 U.S.C. 455–457), unless otherwise noted	Penalty for misusing funds or property by officer, director, agent, or employee of, or connected with, any contractor or subcontractor	2020	2024	$1,032	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: 25 CFR 273.182(b) and Secs. 201–203, Pub. L. 93–638, 88 Stat. 2203, 2213–2214 (25 U.S.C. 455–457), unless otherwise noted	Penalty for misusing funds or property by officer, director, agent, or employee of, or connected with, any contractor or subcontractor	2020	2024	$10,324	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Title 25 - Indians Authority: P.L. 114-74, 129 Sat. 599; 25 CFR 249.6(b)	Penalty for fishing in violation of regulations at part 249 (Off-Reservation Treaty Fishing)	1967	2024	$1,617	Bureau of Indian Affairs	89 FR 18359 (March 13, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/03/13/2024-05275/civil-penalties-inflation-adjustments-annual-adjustments*
Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 - 16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(3) Any other violation	1992	2024	$1,086	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 - 16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(1) Violation of section 4910(a)(1), section 4910(a)(2), or any permit issued under section 4911	1992	2024	$54,243	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*
Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 - 16 U.S.C. 4912(a)(1); 50 CFR 11.33	(2) Violation of section 4910(a)(3)	1992	2024	$26,035	US Fish & Wildlife Service	89 FR 7295 (February 2, 2024) *https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/02/2024-02111/civil-penalties-2024-inflation-adjustments-for-civil-monetary-penalties*

Under 31 U.S.C. § 9701, User Charge Fees, federal agencies have the authority to set user fees for the services, ensuring these fees reflect the actual costs incurred. These fees aim to reduce taxpayer burden by charging specific beneficiaries for services provided, mirroring private market pricing to enhance economic efficiency and fairness. Regular reviews are essential to align fees with program costs and maintain transparency for Congress and other stakeholders.

To support transparency and accountability, the *CFO Act of 1990*, and OMB Circular A-25, mandate that agencies conduct biennial reviews of their fees, royalties, rents, and charges. These reviews serve two key purposes: 1) they adjust existing fees in response to changes in costs or market conditions; and 2) assess whether new fees are necessary for additional government-provided services or goods. Such evaluations help inform the public and ensure financial sustainability for government services.

In the Department's most recent FY 2024 review, no significant changes were made to existing user fees, no new fee-based programs or services were initiated, and no recommendations for adjustments were necessary, indicating stability in the current fee structures.

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Land Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Major Rights of Way	43 USC 1761-71; 30 USC 185	Full Cost	Applications processed and grants monitored requiring over 50 hours. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	2005	In Advance	$ 16,571	$ 8,610	$ 23,123	$ 12,157	No Recommendations
Minor Rights of Way	Public Law 94-579	Fee Schedule	Applications processed and grants monitored requiring under 50 hours. Fees range from $126-$1,296.	Schedule revised annually	In Advance	4,112	3,180	3,519	2,022	No Recommendations
ROW Processing - Master Agreement	Public Law 94-579	Fair Market Value (FMV)	Fee varies based on agreement (not less than FMV). The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	2005	In Advance	2,369	1,763	1,742	1,924	No Recommendations
Energy and Minerals Fixed Fee Processing	43 USC 1734	Full Cost	Fees range from $35 to $495 and are action specific, per 43 CFR 3000.12.	2022	In Advance	1,346	703	726	309	No Recommendations
Recreation Cost Recovery	Public Law 108-447	Full Cost	Applications processed and permits monitored requiring over 50 hours. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	2011	In Advance	4,491	3,825	4,358	3,604	No Recommendations
Energy & Minerals Case-by-Case Service Charges	Public Law 94-579, 43 CFR 3000	Full Cost	Fees determined on case by case basis. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	N/A	In Advance	335	484	840	650	No Recommendations
Adopt a Horse	Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195)	Partial Subsidy	Minimum adoption fees are $125 on competitive bids, though some may have higher fees based on a competitive bidding process. However, the fees may be reduced as low as $25 or waived by the BLM Director based on specific criteria.	2012	Simultaneously	1,602	1,499	1,514	261	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Land Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Fee based on Federal cost of reviewing land title. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	1986	In Advance	$ 7	$ 7	$ 51	$ 11	No Recommendations
Recordable Disclaimers of Interest	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Fees based on Federal cost of reviewing land title. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	2003	In Advance	2	1	10	1	No Recommendations
Leases, Permits, Easements	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Fee based on Federal cost of processing application. The fees are not fixed and there is no minimum-maximum range.	2005	In Advance	928	587	966	896	No Recommendations
Film Permit Rental Fees	43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 2920, Leases Permits, and Easements, PL 106-206.	Full Cost	Fee set by the Department annually based on the number of people involved and the type of equipment used. States set their own rental fees.	2021	In Advance	10	63	67	78	No Recommendations
Repair of Damaged Lands	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Fee generated through fines and assessments to public land violators. Fines are determined through appraisal (e.g.,double or triple stumpage value of trees stolen). Site rehabilitation is paid for from fines collected.	N/A	In Advance	4,465	962	9,455	2,662	No Recommendations
Timber Contract Expense	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Specified in timber contract terms. If the operator opts out of a contract requirement (e.g., decommissioning logging roads), the operator pays the cost of the requirement to BLM and BLM gets the work completed either in-house or with a different contractor.	N/A	In Advance	43	244	94	282	No Recommendations
Copy Fees	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	$0.13 per photocopy up to $10 per mylar plotter page. Research fees range from $23–$59 per hour	2015	In Advance	431	197	473	362	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Land Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Road Maintenance	Public Law 94-579	Full Cost	Collections from commercial users of certain roads under BLM's jurisdiction; maintenance fees vary by surface type and public access rights.	2019	Simultaneous	$ 4,793	$ 4,192	$ 3,262	$ 2,543	No Recommendations
Mining Law Recording Fees	General Mining Law 1872; 43 USC 1744; 2013 Interior Appropriations Act, Public Law 113-6	Full Cost	Various service charges set by schedule. The fees range from $15 to $3,340.	2020	In Advance	-	1,752	-	2,486	No Recommendations
Recreation Fees Program	Public Law 108-447 and Public Law 113-46, 127 STAT. 563	Full Cost	Variable Fee Assessment based on site visitors	2011	Simultaneous	31,115	28,995	31,098	31,652	No Recommendations
Helium Fee Sales and Royalties (In-Kind & Refined)	Public Laws 86-777; 104-273; 113-40	Full Cost	Fair Market Value. There is no minimum-maximum range.	2012	Simultaneous	24,657	831	10,379	766	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Land Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Private Helium Storage	Public Laws 86-777; 104-273; 113-40	Full Cost	Fee To cover actual cost of storage. There is not minimum-maximum range.	2012	Simultaneous	$ 3,727	$ 8,131	$ 11,904	$ 21,792	No Recommendations
Crude Helium Enrichment Unit & Compressor	Public Law 104-273; 113-40	Full Cost	Fees To reimburse Government for helium operations. There is no minimum-maximum range.	2012	Simultaneous	441	12,713	693	5,790	No Recommendations
Natural Gas By-Product Sales	Public Law 104-273; 113-40	Full Cost	FMV of by-products from enriching helium. There is no minimum-maximum range.	2012	Simultaneous	-	-	7,332	-	No Recommendations
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	Interior Appropriations Act, Public Law 113-6	Full Cost	Set fee per new application for permit to drill. The fee in 2021 is $10,360.	2021	In Advance	40,378	32,064	48,109	35,991	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 141,823**	**$ 110,803**	**$ 159,715**	**$ 126,239**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Repair of Damage Lands Fire Trespass	The Interior Appropriations Act P.L. 105-83 of November 14, 1997			2023	After the forfeiture of a bond or deposit.	$ 5,474	$ 1,842	$ 22,545	$ 1,409	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 5,474**	**$ 1,842**	**$ 22,545**	**$ 1,409**	

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Change in Designation of Operator Application	§550.143(d)	Full Cost	$207	2022	Advance	$ 59	$ 59	$ 30	$ 30	No Recommendations
Rights-of-use and Easement	§550.165	Full Cost	$3,246	2022	Advance	5	5	3	3	No Recommendations
Exploration Plans	§550.21 l (d)	Full Cost	$4,348 per surface location (no fee for revisions)	2022	Advance	320	320	274	274	No Recommendations
Development Operations Coordination Document or DPP	§550.241	Full Cost	$5,017 per proposed well (no fee for revisions)	2022	Advance	518	518	394	394	No Recommendations
Conservation information documents (CID)	§550.296(a)	Full Cost	$32,372	2022	Advance	465	465	388	388	No Recommendations
Record Title or Assignment of Operating Rights (Transfer) Application	§556.63	Full Cost	$234	2022	Advance	181	181	96	96	No Recommendations
Non-Required Filing Fee	§556.63	Full Cost	$34	2022	Advance	153	153	87	87	No Recommendations

FIGURE 41

(Continued)

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Geological and Geophysical Exploration or Prospecting	55 l.5(a)	Full Cost	$2,012	2022	Advance	$ 64	$ 64	$ 72	$ 72	No Recommendations
Appeals Fee	§590.4	Full Cost	$150	2022	Advance	-	-	-	-	No Recommendations
Required Filing Fee	31 U.S.C. § 9701	Full Cost	$34	2022	Advance	11	11	23	23	No Recommendations
Renewable Energy	31 U.S.C. § 9701	Full Cost	Variable**	2022	Advance	148	148	193	193	**Note: Renewable Energy fees are project specific based on the unique processing costs (UPC) associated with BOEM's contract oversight, review and approval of documents prepared by environmental impact statement contractors. No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 1,924**	**$ 1,924**	**$ 1,560**	**$ 1,560**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)
No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Suspension of Operations / Production	30 CFR 250.171(e)	Full Cost	$2,469	2022	In Advance	$ 171	$ 382	$ 128	$ 279	No Recommendations
Deepwater Operations Plan	30 CFR 250.292(p)	Full Cost	$4,186	2022	In Advance	71	1,476	71	1,027	No Recommendations
Application for Permit to Drill (APD; Form MMS-123)	30 CFR 250.410(d); 250.411; 250.460; 250.513(b); 250.515; 250.1605; 250.1617(a); 250.1622	Full Cost	$2,458	2022	In Advance	303	2,115	327	2,028	No Recommendations
Application for Permit to Modify (APM; Form MMS-124)	30 CFR 250.460; 250.465(b); 250.513(b); 250.515; 250.613(b); 250.615; 250.1618(a); 250.1622; 250.1704(g)	Full Cost	$145	2022	In Advance	233	2,099	354	2,226	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with more than 125 Components	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$6,312	2022	In Advance	$ 12		$ 6		No Recommendations
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with 25–125 Components	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$1,528	2022	In Advance	-		-		No Recommendations
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with Fewer than 25 Components	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$758	2022	In Advance	-		1		No Recommendations
Production Safety System Application-Modification with more than 125 Components Reviewed	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$704	2022	In Advance	145	$ 2,064	132	$ 1,991	No Recommendations
Production Safety System Application-Modification with 25–125 Components Reviewed	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$252	2022	In Advance	43		36		No Recommendations
Production Safety System Application-Modification with Fewer than 25 Components Reviewed	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$107	2022	In Advance	5		2		No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with more than 125 Components - Offshore Visit	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$16,610	2022	In Advance	$ -	$ 44	$ 17	$ 65	No Recommendations
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with more than 125 Components - Shipyard Visit	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$8,638	2022	In Advance	16		9		No Recommendations
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with 25–125 Components - Offshore Visit	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$10,430	2022	In Advance	-		-		No Recommendations
New Facility Production Safety System Application for Facility with 25–125 Components - Shipyard Visit	250.802(e)	Full Cost	$5,980	2022	In Advance	-		-		No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Platform Application-Installation-Under the Platform Verification Program	250.905(k)	Full Cost	$26,444	2022	In Advance	$ 76		$ 26		No Recommendations
Platform Application-Installation-Fixed Structure Under the Platform Approval Program	250.905(k)	Full Cost	$3,787	2022	In Advance	-		4		No Recommendations
Platform Application-Installation-Caisson/ Well Protector	250.905(k)	Full Cost	$1,927	2022	In Advance	4	$ 1,509	-	$ 1,428	No Recommendations
Platform Application-Modification/Repair	250.905(k)	Full Cost	$4,518	2022	In Advance	80		77		No Recommendations
Application to Remove a Platform or Other Facility	30 CFR 250.1727	Full Cost	$5,448	2022	In Advance	805		970		No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
New Pipeline Application (Lease Term)	250.1000(b)	Full Cost	$4,119	2022	In Advance	$ 270		$ 383		No Recommendations
Pipeline Application Modification (Lease Term)	250.1000(b)	Full Cost	$2,392	2022	In Advance	199		103		No Recommendations
Pipeline Application-Modification (ROW)	250.1000(b)	Full Cost	$4,849	2022	In Advance	845		587		No Recommendations
Pipeline Repair Notification	250.1008(e)	Full Cost	$451	2022	In Advance	56		38		No Recommendations
Pipeline Right-of-Way (ROW) Grant Application	30 CFR 250.1015(a)	Full Cost	$3,223	2022	In Advance	76	$ 1,036	132	$ 1,037	No Recommendations
OCS Pipeline Conversion of Lease Term to ROW Fee	30 CFR 250.1015(a)	Full Cost	$275	2022	In Advance	3		3		No Recommendations
Pipeline RIGHT-of-WAY Grant Assignment	30 CFR 250.1018(b)	Full Cost	$234	2022	In Advance	16		7		No Recommendations
Application to Decommission a Pipeline (Lease Term)	30 CFR 250.1751(a) or 250.1752(a)	Full Cost	$1,328	2022	In Advance	188		216		No Recommendations
Application to Decommission a Pipeline(ROW)	30 CFR 250.1751(a) or 250.1752(a)	Full Cost	$2,524	2022	In Advance	200		212		No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
500 FT From Lease / Unit Line Production Request	30 CFR 250.1101(f)	Full Cost	$4,527	2022	In Advance	$ 5	$ 1	$ -	$ -	No Recommendations
Gas Cap Production	30 CFR 250.1101(f)	Full Cost	$5,761	2022	In Advance	102	49	63	14	No Recommendations
Downhole Commingling Request	30 CFR 250.1106(d)	Full Cost	$6,722	2022	In Advance	177	378	282	316	No Recommendations
Complex Surface Commingling and Measurement Application	30 CFR 250.1202(a); 250.1203(b); 2501204(a)	Full Cost	$4,718	2022	In Advance	155	304	184	367	No Recommendations
Simple Surface Commingling and Measurement Application	30 CFR 250.1202(a); 250.1203(b); 2501204(a)	Full Cost	$1,595	2022	In Advance	55	85	62	93	No Recommendations
Voluntary Unitization Proposal or Unit Expansion	30 CFR 250.1303(d)	Full Cost	$14,678	2022	In Advance	160	264	103	171	No Recommendations
Unitization Revision	30 CFR 250.1303(d)	Full Cost	$1,042	2022	In Advance	30	126	36	128	No Recommendations
Appeals Process	30 CFR 290.4(b) (1999)	Special	$150		In Advance	16	16	9	9	No Recommendations
OCS Royalty Rate Relief Applications	30CFR203.56	Special	Fee schedule established for each type of application		In Advance	9	114	9	64	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Public Information Products (Digital Well Log)	31USC9701, DM346.1, MMSM346.1	Full Cost	$15		In Advance	$ 17	$ 17	$ 19	$ 19	No Recommendations
Public Information Products	31USC9701, DM346.1, MMSM346.1	Full Cost	Fee schedule for each type of publication; Treasury receives all fees collected except Digital Well Log		In Advance	50	50	46	46	No Recommendations
The National Oil Spill Response Test Facility (OHMSETT)	FY93 Approp Language	Full Cost	External customers are billed a 5% user fee		In Advance	16	16	19	19	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 4,607**	**$ 12,145**	**$ 4,673**	**$ 11,326**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)
No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023)

(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)

Activity Name	Legal Authority	Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)	Charge Fee Amount	Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount	Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)	Revenues FY 2022	Costs FY 2022	Revenues FY 2023	Costs FY 2023	Recommendations/ Comments
Timber Related Services	25CFR 163.17 Services Related to Timber Sales	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	$ 3,203	$ N/A	$ 233	$ N/A	No Recommendations
Grazing Admin Rights	25 CFR 166.501 Grazing-Administrative Fees	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	376,710	N/A	431,403	N/A	No Recommendations
Oil and Gas Admin Fees	25 CFR 211.52 Oil & Gas - Administrative Fees	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	95,647	N/A	108,096	N/A	No Recommendations
Agricultural Land Trespass	25 CFR 166.812 - Agricultural Lands Trespass	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	57,615	N/A	1,156	N/A	No Recommendations
Trust Real Estate Services	Trust - Real Estate Services	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	970	N/A	4,243	N/A	No Recommendations
Administrative Fees - Leases	26 CFR 162.241 Administrative Fees from Leases	Statute	By Lease	Unknown	Varies	421,888	N/A	597,881	N/A	No Recommendations
Conveyance Fees	25 CFR 152.31 Conveyance Fees	Statute	Per Unit	Unknown	Varies	23,249	N/A	25,190	N/A	No Recommendations
FOIA	FOIA Collections	Statute	Determined by Statute	Unknown	Varies	33,393	N/A	9,905	N/A	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 1,012,675**		**$ 1,178,107**		

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)

No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

National Park Service										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Certifications	36 CFR 67	Based on the cost of rehabilitation project	$0–$6,500/Cert	2013	In Advance	$ 3,536	$ 4,626	$ 3,901	$ 4,520	No Recommendations
Commercial Use Authorizations	Public Law 105-391, Section 418	FMV	Cost	12-Nov-15	In Advance	5,892	3,062	6,510	4,236	No Recommendations
Disposal of Diseased Timber	54 USC 100753	Competitive bidding	Variable	1996	In accordance with terms of contract	3	-	-	-	No Recommendations
Emergency Food and Supplies	54 USC 102712	Full cost	Variable	1930	Quarterly after the rendering of service	5	5	7	7	No Recommendations
NPS/Interpretation, Education, & Volunteers Interpretive Fee	54 USC 101702c	FMV	Cost	1996	In advance	4,019	3,903	5,133	5,125	No Recommendations
Quarters Operation and Maintenance	P.L. 98-473, 98 STAT 1874	Based on an impartial study of comparable private rental housing	Variable	2011	Simutaneously with the rendering of service	24,039	23,812	27,272	25,230	No Recommendations
Recreation Fees	16 USC 6802 Sec 803	User fee annual comparability process/ entrance fee by policy	Range from $3 to $30 for entrance/user fee range from $.50–$360	User fee 2020/ entrance fee 2018	At time of service, through pay.gov or voucher	348,631	287,788	358,156	326,029	No Recommendations
Sale of Utilities	54 USC 101901	Market-based rate	Variable	1953	Upon receipt of invoice	24,225	21,333	25,121	25,688	No Recommendations
Special Use Permits/ Rights of Way	54 USC 103104	Full cost	Cost	2011	All	24,226	23,681	24,660	22,694	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

National Park Service

Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023)
(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)

Activity Name	Legal Authority	Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)	Charge Fee Amount	Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount	Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)	Revenues FY 2022	Costs FY 2022	Revenues FY 2023	Costs FY 2023	Recommendations/ Comments
Park Buildings Lease & Maintenance	54 U.S.C. 102102 & 54 U.S.C. 306121	FMV	Variable	19-Dec-14	In accordance with terms of lease	$ 10,833	$ 7,090	$ 10,790	$ 7,964	No Recommendations
Freedom of Information	16 USC 1460	Full cost	Cost	2011	In advance or after depending on the specific circumstances	1	-	1	-	No Recommendations
Commercial Filming & Still Photography Location Fee	54 USC 100905	Schedule	Cost	2011	All	175	25	557	802	No Recommendations
General Fund Proprietary Receipt	31 USC 9701	Market price	Variable	1951	In advance	2,597	-	3,312	-	No Recommendations
National Park Medical Services Fund	section 2404 of Public Law 116-9	Full cost	Variable	2021	In advance	1,088	476	1,357	1,036	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 449,270**	**$ 375,801**	**$ 466,777**	**$ 423,331**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)

No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023)
(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)

Activity Name	Legal Authority	Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)	Charge Fee Amount	Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount	Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)	Revenues FY 2022	Costs FY 2022	Revenues FY 2023	Costs FY 2023	Recommendations/ Comments
Blaster Certification Program	31 USC 9701	Activity Based Costing	(i) Issuance or reissuance $122 (ii) Reexamination $61 (iii) Renewal $61 (iv) Replacement $28 (v) Reciprocity $61	NA	Collect simutaneously at the time of application.	$ 305	$ 20,097	$ 305	$ 17,480	No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations
Freedom of Information Act/Duplication of Documents	43 USC 1460	Activity Based Costing	$.13/Copy plus Labor	NA	FOIA staff inform the requestor in the final response letter that they will be billed. Staff sends a copy of the final letter to DFM for billing. Most FOIAs are not billable. For advances, a letter of response is sent from the FOIA office requesting the advance in order to proceed. The payment is then sent to DFM to process. In rare instances, the documents are picked up and paid for at the same time.	-	379,960	-	268,322	No Recommendations
Mine Map Sales	43 USC 1460	Activity Based Costing	Research Assistance $46/hour @ 15 minute increments Web Costs (costs associated with map scans over the Internet)	NA	Collect simutaneously at time of service.	92	779,548	342	747,754	No Recommendations No Recommendations
Mine Permit Application and Mine Plans Processing	30 USC 1201	Cost Finding/Activity Based Costing	Administrative completeness review...$250 Technical review: Basic fee...$1,350 Fee per acre of disturbed area in permit area: First 1,000 acres...$13/acre Second 1,000 acres...$6/acre Third 1,000 acres...$4/acre Additional acres...$3/acre Decision document...$2,000	NA	Collect it in advance (of the work being done) at the time of application.	-	1,086,059	4,242	1,025,393	No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 397**	**$ 2,265,664**	**$ 4,889**	**$ 2,058,949**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)

No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

Bureau of Reclamation

Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023)

(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)

Activity Name	Legal Authority	Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)	Charge Fee Amount	Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount	Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)	Revenues FY 2022	Costs FY 2022	Revenues FY 2023	Costs FY 2023	Recommendations/ Comments
Assistance to Foreign Countries*	22 USC 2357	Actual Costs/ Contractual agreement	Contractual	Contractual	In advance, simultaneously with and after-depending on agreement.	$ 2,328	$ 1,730	$ 1,860	$1,459	*Figures provided for revenue for Assistance to Foreign Countries are cash received including advances for services we may not have provided yet. No Recommendations
Construction Repayment Agreements	32 STAT 388	Contract Repayment Schedule	Contractual	Contractual	After	33,508	33,508	29,300	29,300	No Recommendations
Loan Applications	43 USC 422C	per statute	per loan	N/A	After Loan Distribution	-	-	-	-	No Recommendations
Operation and Maintenance Repayment Contracts (Water User Adv)	32 STAT 388; PL 111-5; PL 111-11	Actual	Contractual	Contractual	In advance	48,492	48,492	55,528	55,528	No Recommendations
Use Authorizations	43 USC 387	FMV and/or Admin Costs	Market Value/ Concession Agreements	Contractual	In advance or After	2,578	2,578	6,486	6,486	No Recommendations
Quarters Rental	5 USC 5911	FMV	Based on Cost Price Index published by IBC	IBC reviews a third of the properties yearly so all fees are updated every three years	After	2,766	1,955	3,077	2,163	No Recommendations
Recreation Use Fees (Hoover Dam Tour Fees)	43 USC 617	43 USC 617	Power Plant Tour $10–$15/person Visitor Center $10/person Dam Tour $30/person Private Guide $125 Misc. $10 (parking)	FY13 Power Plant Tours increased, FY13 Visitor Center Admission increased, FY13 Misc. Fees increased.	Simultaneously	9,860	8,650	13,145	9,716	No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations No Recommendations
Recreation Use Fees (Recreation Use Fee Account)	16 USC 460	FMV	Campground $10–$55/night; Group Use $10–$300/event; Park Use $8/day; Season Passes $50–$350	Various fees. Some were changed in FY2013.	Simultaneously	3,717	3,717	4,141	4,141	No Recommendations
Sale of Electric Energy	32 STAT 388	Actual	Actual	Contractual	Contractual	20,851	20,851	14,183	14,183	No Recommendations
Sale of Surplus Land	43 USC 374-375	FMV	Contractual	Contractual	Simultaneously	9,474	9,474	9,145	9,145	No Recommendations
Sale of Water Service	32 STAT 388	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual	After	20,731	20,731	21,953	21,953	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 154,305**	**$ 151,686**	**$ 158,818**	**$ 154,074**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)

No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

U.S. Geological Survey										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
FOIA	43 U.S.C. Part 2 and 5 U.S.C. § 552	Scheduled fee	$27–$69 per hr	2016	Some Advance, some After (dependent upon the customer type)	$ -	$ 535	$ 1	$ 603	No Recommendations
Published Maps and Publications	43 USC 45	Full cost	$5–$2,024 each	2012	After	671	367	593	577	No Recommendations
Pass Distribution	43 USC 36c and 50a and 31 USC 1535a	Full cost	$5–$10 each	2012	After	2,194	1,392	3,502	3,207	No Recommendations
Reactor Services \1	15 USC 3710A	Full cost	$0–$672 per hr	2022	After	94	94	73	73	\1 Reactor Services. Internal shutdown of operations started August 2023, limited earnings for FY2023. Shutdown ended July 2024, very limited earnings for FY 2024. Charge/fee amounts adjusted to reflect incorporation of no-cost agreements starting to be utilized for very few select cases and updated facility costs of staff and fuel ($517 per hour for facility budget, and $154 per megawatt-hour, respectively). No Recommendations
Water Data from District Offices	43 USC 45	Other	Network costs vary by State	2022	Most Advance, some After, dependent upon the customer type	7,002	7,284	6,317	7,363	No Recommendations
EROS Digital Products	43 USC 45	Full cost	$35 first frame and $30 each additional scan.	2011	Advance	136	136	124	124	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 10,097**	**$ 9,808**	**$ 10,610**	**$ 11,947**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)
No New User Activity

FIGURE 41

Fish and Wildlife Service										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
Technical & Specialized Services for State/Local Gov't, Indian Tribes and the Public	31.USC 6505, P.L. 102-154		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	$ 36,053	$ 35,977	$ 37,184	$ 33,606	No Recommendations
Wildlife Import/ Export Fees	16 USC 1540		Revised Fees 1997, Federal Register		Advance	25,973	20,562	19,919	19,411	No Recommendations
Endangered Species Permits	16 USC 1540		Revised Fees 1997, Federal Register		Advance	51	39	56	66	No Recommendations
Cites Permits	16 USC 1540		Revised Fees 1997, Federal Register		Advance	340	164	294	299	No Recommendations
Geological & Geophysical (ANILCA)	16 USC 3147		Actual Direct Costs			67	-	28	-	No Recommendations
Refuge Receipts	16 USC 7158s		Reasonable Costs		After	6,693	7,092	6,446	9,001	No Recommendations
Proceeds - Water	16 USC 460d		Reasonable Costs		After	283	223	227	367	No Recommendations
Migratory Bird Hunting & Conservation - Duck Stamps	16 USC 718		By Statutes		Advance	39,338	100,067	33,984	129,020	No Recommendations
Polar Bear Permits	P.L. 105-277		By Statutes		Advance	-	-	-	107	No Recommendations
Grass Carp Certificates	P.L. 104-40		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	132	179	224	156	No Recommendations
M/V Tiglax Operations & Maintenance	P. L. 105-277		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	1,174	16	262	682	No Recommendations
Marine Mammal Protection	P.L. 90-577		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	3	-	5	8	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Fish and Wildlife Service										
Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023) *(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)*										
Activity Name	**Legal Authority**	**Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)**	**Charge Fee Amount**	**Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount**	**Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)**	**Revenues FY 2022**	**Costs FY 2022**	**Revenues FY 2023**	**Costs FY 2023**	**Recommendations/ Comments**
National Conservation & Training Center (NCTC)	P.L. 90-577		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	$ 581	$ 1,955	$ 3,365	$ 3,009	No Recommendations
Duck Stamp Reproduction	P.L. 105-277		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	32	63	40	77	No Recommendations
Migratory Bird Permits	P. L. 105-277		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	605	438	593	329	No Recommendations
Midway Atoll Operations Receipt	P.L. 106-291		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	738	1,693	218	2,497	No Recommendations
Oil & Gas Receipts	P.L. 106-113		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	152	380	12	461	No Recommendations
National Wildlife Refuge System, Recycling	P.L. 105-628		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	47	54	58	29	No Recommendations
Renewable Energy Rebates (NWRS)	P.L. 105-628		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	6	5	11	2	No Recommendations
Auction of Abandoned Items	P.L. 105-628		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	-	-	-	-	No Recommendations
Lacey Act	P. L. 97-79		By Statutes, Indirect Costs		After	641	1,024	535	1,650	No Recommendations
Recreation Fee Program (466A)	P.L. 108-18/104-134		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	7,524	5,626	6,781	6,279	No Recommendations
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	P.L. 111-241		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	578	166	555	344	No Recommendations
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	P.L. 98-473		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	3,838	3,653	4,047	3,370	No Recommendations

(Continued)

FIGURE 41

Fish and Wildlife Service

Biennial Inventory of User Charge Activities (through FY 2023)

(Revenue and Costs dollars in thousands)

Activity Name	Legal Authority	Cost Method Used (full cost, market price or other)	Charge Fee Amount	Year of Last Revision to Charge/Fee Amount	Timing of Collection (in advance, simultaneously with, or after the rendering of service)	Revenues FY 2022	Costs FY 2022	Revenues FY 2023	Costs FY 2023	Recommendations/ Comments
Long-Term Eagle Permits	50 CFR 22.26 & .27		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		Advance	$ 484	$ 562	$ 1,278	$ 368	No Recommendations
Invest. New Animal Drugs	P. L. 105-277		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	-	-	-	-	No Recommendations
Fishing for Funds Restitution	16 U.S.C. § 754b		Actual Direct & Indirect Costs		After	-	-	135	-	No Recommendations
					Total	**$ 125,334**	**$ 179,942**	**$ 116,255**	**$ 211,139**	

New User Charge Activities (After FY 2021)

No New User Activity

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The information in this section is provided in fulfillment of the reporting requirements on expired awards that remain open as required under Section II.4.9, Grants Programs of the OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements. Figure 42 identifies the total number of grant programs and cooperative agreements for which closeouts have not occurred, but for which the period of performance has elapsed by two or more years prior to September 30, 2024.

FIGURE 42

Grants/Cooperative Agreements
(dollars in thousands)

Category	2–3 Years	3–5 Years	More than 5 Years
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Zero Dollar Balances	143	158	19
Number of Grants/Cooperative Agreements with Undisbursed Balances	83	40	2
Total Amount of Undisbursed Balances	$ 12,427,313	$ 7,196,027	$ 22,184

In 2024, DOI was faced with various challenges but overcame many barriers in closing expired awards. The Department received $2.3 billion in direct funding from the IIJA, commonly known as the BIL, in addition to the $2.3 billion received in FY 2023. *The Build America Buy America Act* provision in the BIL, which applies to any financial assistance program with funding for an infrastructure project, has caused a massive strain on the Department's financial assistance personnel and their ability to administer and award financial assistance. Despite the large increase in funding levels in the last two years, Bureaus and Offices have made a concentrated effort to close awards in a timely manner. However, the Department continues to face challenges such as the limited number of financial assistance personnel, high staff turnover, and priority to make and obligate new financial assistance awards.

During FY 2024, the Department continued to make remarkable progress to improve the administration of discretionary financial assistance. Bureaus and Offices utilized GrantSolutions, a single award management system designated as an OMB shared-service provider for financial assistance, to administer over 15,897 financial assistance award transactions totaling $8.1 billion.

The PGM issued financial assistance policies to Bureaus and Offices to clarify financial assistance regulatory requirements to ensure the Department's resources are managed to the greatest public benefit. In FY 2024, PGM significantly increased the Department's access to financial assistance policies by launching a new financial assistance policy site, the PGM Policy Portal. The new policy library is equipped with assigned metadata to improve user interface experience and provides enhanced access to financial assistance guidance and resources. The PGM also issued seven (7) new and eight (8) updated financial assistance policies which covered a wide range of financial assistance actions from pre-award to closeout of the financial assistance award.

The PGM issued new FY 2024 reporting templates to improve the Department's internal controls assessment and reporting processes for financial assistance. In collaboration with the BIO, PGM continued to use a Department-wide dashboard for a coordinated and streamlined annual reporting process for expired and closed awards.

In FY 2025, PGM will continue to diligently review information on the status of expired and closed awards on the Department-wide dashboard and provide technical assistance as needed to Bureaus and Offices to expeditiously close awards.

The Department is steadfastly committed to decreasing the number of expired grants and cooperative agreements. The PGM will continue to coordinate with the Bureaus and Offices to enhance their business practices to develop and utilize resources to close out awards in a timely manner.

AEO	Annual Energy Outlook
AFR	Agency Financial Report
AGA	Association of Government Accountants
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AM	Audit Management
APG	Agency Priority Goal
APR	Annual Performance Report
ARRA	*American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*
ASG	American Samoa Government
Bbl	Oil Barrel
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education
BIL	*Bipartisan Infrastructure Law*
BIO	Business Integration Office
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
BSS	Bison Support System
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration
CARES Act	*Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act*
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CEAR	Certificate of Excellence in Accountability Reporting
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFO Act	*Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990*
CFOC	Chief Financial Officer Council
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIP	Construction in Progress
CMP	Civil Monetary Penalties
CO	Contracting Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSRS	Civil Service Retirement System
CX	Customer Experience
CY	Calendar Year
DAP	Digital Analytics Program
DAS-BFGA	Deputy Assistant Secretary-Budget, Finance, Grants and Acquisition
DATA Act	*Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014*
DCIA	*Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996*
DEIA	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility
DISC	Data Identification and Semantic Categorization
DM&R	Deferred Maintenance and Repairs
DNP	Do Not Pay
DO	Departmental Offices
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRA	Disaster-Related Appropriations
DX	Digital Experience
eERDMS	Enterprise Records and Document Management System
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EO	Executive Order
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FACE	Family and Child Education
FASAB	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS	Financial and Business Management System
FBwT	Fund Balance with Treasury
FCI	Facility Condition Index
FCRA	*Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990*
FECA	*Federal Employees Compensation Act*

FEGLI	Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance
FERS	Federal Employees Retirement System
FFATA	*Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act*
FFMIA	*Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996*
FISMA	*Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2004*
FITARA	*Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act*
FLPMA	*Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*
FMFIA	*Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982*
FOGRMA	*Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982*
FR	The Financial Report of the U.S. Government
FRDAA	*Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015*
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year

GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GAOA	*Great American Outdoors Act*
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GHG	*Greenhouse Gas*
G-Invoicing	Government-Invoicing
GLO	General Land Office
GMRA	*Government Management Reform Act of 1994*
GPRA	*Government Performance and Results Act*
GRTU-PP&E	General and right-to-use Property, Plant and Equipment
GSA	General Services Administration
GTAS	Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System
GW	Gigawatt

HANA	High-performance Analytic Appliance
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund

IA	Indian Affairs
IDC	Integrated Data Collection
IGT	Intragovernmental
IDEA	Integrated Digital Experience Act
IIJA	*Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*
IIM	Individual Indian Monies
IMT	Information Management and Technology
IRA	*Inflation Reduction Act*
ISBEE	Indian Small Business Economic Enterprises
IT	Information Technology
IV&V	Independent Validation and Verification

LCRBDF	Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund

M&I	Municipal and Industrial
Mbbl	One Thousand Barrels
Mcf	One Thousand Cubic Feet
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis
MFA	Multi-factor Authentication
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
MMcf	One Million Cubic Feet
MMU	Missing and Murdered Unit
MNM	Marine National Monuments
MW	Material Weakness

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NFR	Notice of Findings and Recommendations
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NPF	National Park Foundation
NPS	National Park Service
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OCSLA	*Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953*
OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts
PAM	Office of Acquisition and Property Management
PAR	Performance Accountability Report
PDs	Position Descriptions
PDAS	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
PFM	Office of Financial Management
PGM	Office of Grants Management
PICOE	Payment Integrity Center of Excellence
PI/LSI	Possessory Interest to Leasehold Surrender Interest
PIIA	*Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019*
P.L.	Public Law
PPA	*Prompt Payment Act of 2002*
PP&E	Property, Plant, and Equipment
PPP	Office of Planning & Performance Management
PRA	Paper Reduction Act
ROW	Rights of Way
RSI	Required Supplementary Information
RTU	Right-to-use
SBR	Statement of Budgetary Resources
SCA	Statement of Custodial Activity
SER	Single Effective Rate
SEWP	Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard
SMCRA	*Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977*
Treasury	U.S. Department of the Treasury
TSP	Thrift Savings Plan
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	Bureau of Reclamation
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USPP	U.S. Park Police
WMD	Wetland Management District
ZT	Zero Trust

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What did you think of our FY 2024 Agency Financial Report?

Did we present information in a way you could use? What did you like best and least about our report? How can we improve our report in the future?

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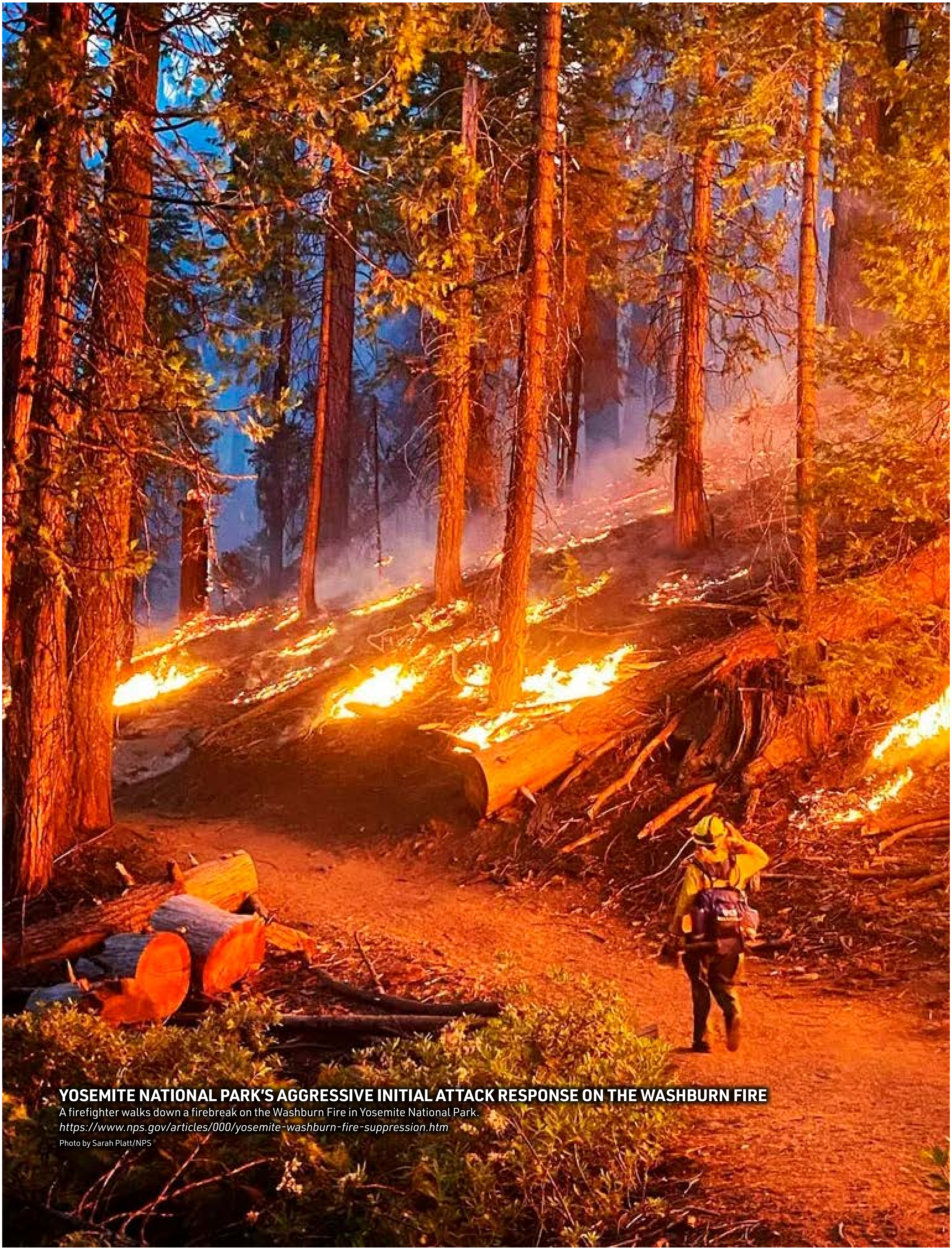

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK'S AGGRESSIVE INITIAL ATTACK RESPONSE ON THE WASHBURN FIRE

A firefighter walks down a firebreak on the Washburn Fire in Yosemite National Park.

https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/yosemite-washburn-fire-suppression.htm

Photo by Sarah Platt/NPS

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