



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

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2022

**OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY**

**DEPARTMENTWIDE
PROGRAMS**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS**

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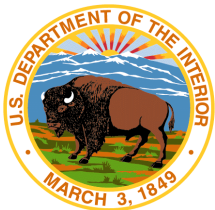
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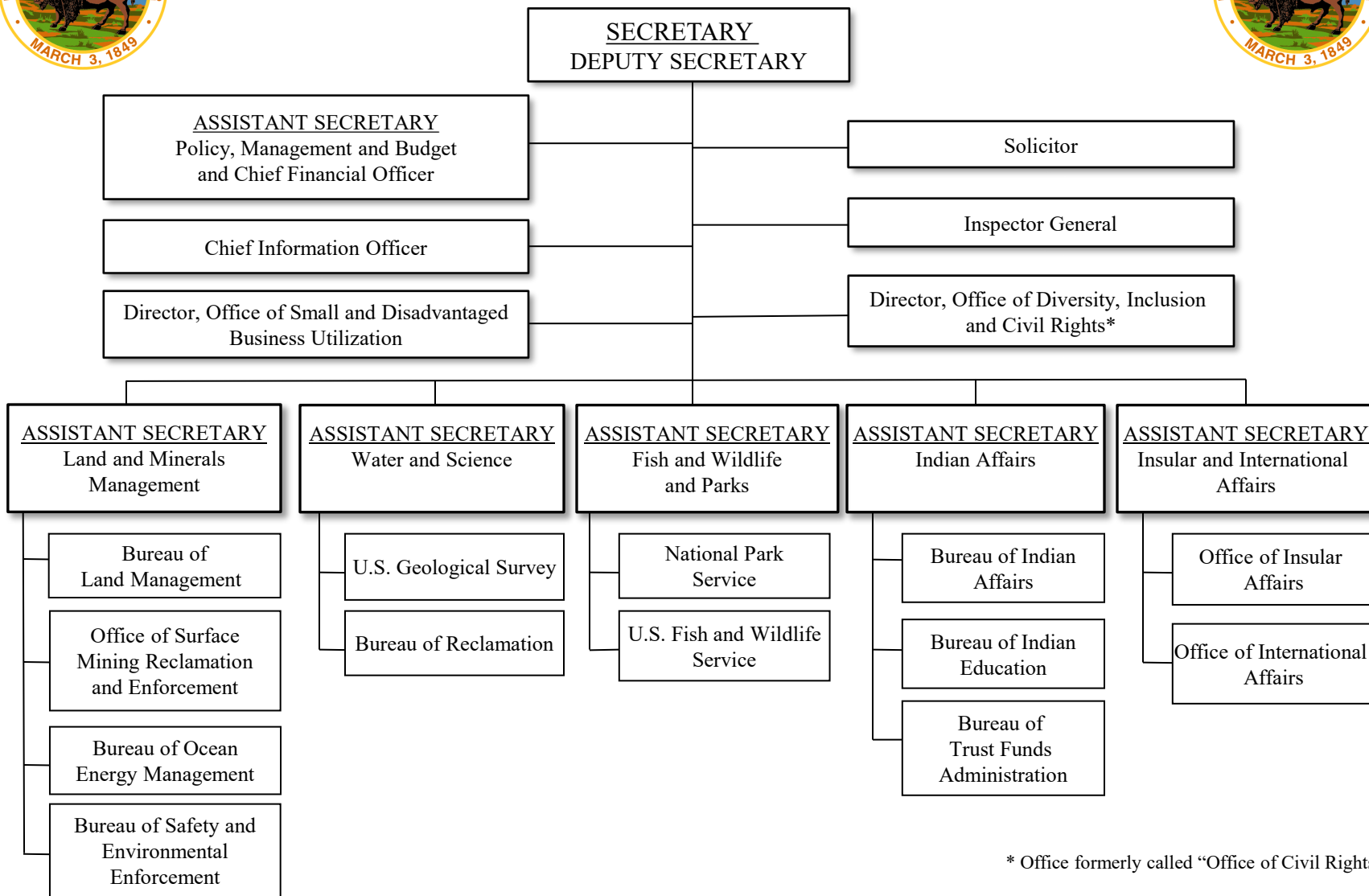
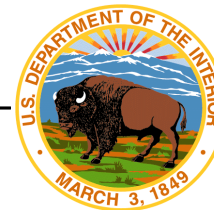
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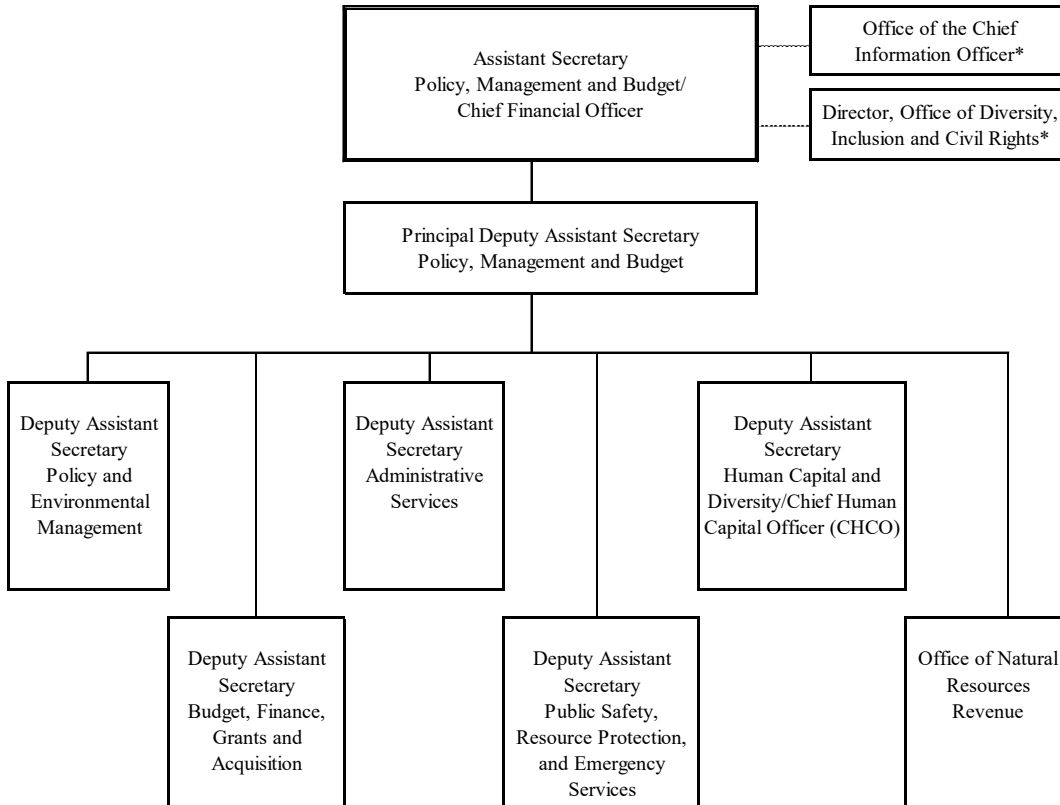


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR





Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget



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

Overview

The Department of the Interior (DOI)'s mission directly affects Americans across the country. 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 or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper. Interior is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation's lands, managing national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands and works closely with States, Tribal nations, and other partners to help accomplish shared natural and cultural resource management goals across the country.

Key to this work is science. Science, resource and hazard monitoring, and predictive modeling tools inform the evidence-based decisions of resource management, disaster preparedness officials, and on-the-ground adaptive management—not only of Interior lands but also in local communities throughout the Nation.

Interior's wide-ranging programs create economic opportunities and jobs for the American people. As reflected in the DOI Economic Contributions Report for Fiscal Year 2019, Interior's mission activities supported an estimated 1.9 million jobs and \$336 billion in economic output. Interior has an important and unique mission to uphold and honor the Nation's trust responsibilities and commitments to Native Americans, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities to help them prosper.

The Administration's 2022 budget request will help implement the President's ambitious vision to lift up the Nation in this unprecedented time by addressing the climate crisis, providing much-needed resources to Tribal nations, restoring balance on public lands and waters, advancing environmental justice, and investing in a clean energy future. The 2022 budget lays out the important role Interior will play to accomplish the Administration's goals to move our country forward. This request includes the President's American Jobs Plan, which provides a longer term strategy to create millions of good-paying union jobs, rebuild our country's infrastructure, and position America to out-compete others on the global stage.

In 2022, Interior proposes several targeted investments to support the Biden-Harris Administration's commitment to—

- strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships;
- create jobs and invest in healthy lands, waters, and economies of energy communities across the country;
- increase renewable energy production on public lands and waters to support a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035;
- advance science and transparency across the Department and better incorporate scientific information into evidence-driven programmatic decisions;
- honor and strengthen commitments to Tribal nations by increasing investments in self-determination and self-government programs to bolster Tribal sovereignty;

- advance equity and racial justice and support underserved communities; and
- rebuild core functions and capacities within Interior, which have diminished in recent years.

Interior plays an important role in the President’s plan to reinvest in the foundations of the Nation’s strength. The 2022 budget addresses the need to invest in America at this critical time, when the Nation faces challenges from a pandemic, an economic downturn, climate change, and a reckoning with racial injustice. As such, Interior’s 2022 budget invests in America’s future. Programs focus on adaptive management and increasing resilience to the changing climate; creating jobs and economic development; using science to inform; strengthening Tribal nations’ self-determination; expanding inclusion of historically underrepresented communities; promoting environmental justice; delivering Interior’s core services; and providing effective stewardship of America’s national treasures.

Consistent with congressional direction, the 2022 President’s Budget allocates mandatory funding available through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA). That funding includes up to \$1.6 billion for deferred maintenance projects in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). Separately, the budget allocates \$681.9 million for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs, including proposals for \$138.8 million for voluntary land acquisition projects. Funding authorized through GAOA for both Legacy Restoration Fund deferred maintenance projects and LWCF activities are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration reduction beginning in 2022.

The President’s Budget includes legislative proposals to implement the American Jobs Plan. In addition, the budget proposes technical reclassifications to shift important Tribal funding requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. This shift will cover required funding for Contract Support Costs, payments for Tribal Leases under Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and enacted Indian Water Settlements.

The 2022 budget proposes appropriations language to establish a new Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP), which will fund the reclamation of abandoned mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells on both Federal and non-Federal lands. Complementing the ECRP, the budget proposes new language to support an offshore oil and gas infrastructure decommissioning program in the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE).

Working Together to Make America’s Lands and Waters Healthier and More Resilient

Conservation, adaptive management, and resource stewardship are central to Interior’s mission, and these programs will play a big role in advancing the President’s climate goals. The 2022 budget includes increases to bolster natural resource management across the Department, expand the application of science to solve resource problems on the ground, and engage more partners to make America’s lands and waters more resilient to the changing climate. Investing in healthier lands and waters will also help to mitigate carbon emissions—naturally.

The America the Beautiful Initiative—A key component of the Administration’s investment strategy to address climate impacts on the ground through land stewardship and conservation is leveraging the power of Americans across the country. The Administration recently released a preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force—*Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful*—recommending a 10-

year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America's lands and waters. The report provides an overarching framework to implement the President's goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The report recognizes and celebrates the voluntary conservation efforts of farmers, ranchers, and forest owners; the leadership of sovereign Tribal nations in caring for lands, waters, and wildlife; the contributions and stewardship traditions of America's hunters, anglers, and fishing communities; and the vital importance of investing in playgrounds, trails, and open space in park-deprived communities.

The America the Beautiful initiative is intended to serve as a call to action to support locally led conservation and restoration efforts across public, private, State, and Tribal lands and waters. The initiative welcomes all communities wishing to steward their lands and waters, boost the economy, and support jobs. The guiding principles—which include a commitment to collaboration, support for voluntary and locally led conservation, and honoring Tribal sovereignty and private property rights—are essential to building and maintaining broad support, enthusiasm, and trust for this effort. Supporting these principles, the 2022 budget includes increases across Interior to support local partnership programs. For example, FWS increases support voluntary conservation efforts by private landowners through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures, and Candidate Conservation Agreements to prevent listing of at-risk species.

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Thanks to broad bipartisan support of GAOA in 2020, \$900.0 million in mandatory LWCF resources is made available annually for conservation and recreation activities managed by Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. In 2021, Interior will provide \$420.8 million to States and other partners for local conservation and recreation programs through non-Federal grants and \$280.7 million for Federal programs, including voluntary land acquisition and easement programs in the BLM, FWS, and NPS. In May 2021, Interior awarded \$150.0 million to local communities through the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership grant program. Funded through the LWCF, this competitive program enables urban communities to create and reinvigorate outdoor recreation spaces and connect people and the outdoors in economically underserved communities. The LWCF programs directly support land and resource conservation and increase access to outdoor recreation across America.

In 2022, Interior proposes to allocate \$700.9 million for LWCF programs, which includes \$19.0 million from discretionary funds. The 2022 budget estimates an additional \$128.3 million will be available for State LWCF grants as a result of revenue derived from certain offshore oil and gas sales in the Gulf of Mexico. A detailed list of 2022 LWCF land acquisition projects is provided in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Creating Jobs to Meet Environmental and Energy Challenges

Interior programs contributed an estimated 1.9 million jobs to the U.S. economy in 2019, as reflected in the Department's Economic Contributions Report. Those jobs are associated with Interior's energy and minerals, recreation, tourism, and irrigation and other water-related activities. Interior's 2022 budget includes new investments to create good jobs, rebuild the country's infrastructure, address the climate crisis, and position the United States to out-compete other countries.

Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities—The 2022 budget includes \$169.2 million for the new ECRP, which will include \$75.0 million to address reclamation and restoration within Interior and also provide \$70.0 million for assistance and support to States and \$20.0 million for reclamation on Tribal lands. The program will provide technical assistance and funding to inventory abandoned mines and oil and gas wells and to support reclamation projects.

Advancing and Incorporating Science Across Interior

Shortly after taking office, President Biden issued a Presidential Memorandum on “Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking,” setting the policy for the Administration to make evidence-based decisions guided by the best available science and data. Scientific findings should be vetted through well-established scientific processes, including peer review, before they are considered in policy decisions. Maintaining scientific integrity is of the utmost importance.

Secretary Haaland recently signed Secretary’s Order 3399, “Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process,” which reiterated the importance of science to inform decisions, particularly as part of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review process. Science is valued at Interior, and it guides management decisions. Science is a cornerstone of the 2022 budget, with strong investments in science across the Department to better support bureau missions, address climate change on the ground, and invest in tools to monitor, measure, and model solutions to important resource challenges. In support of these investments, the 2022 budget includes an increase of \$500,000 to support the implementation of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) across the Department and bureaus.

Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities

President Biden’s EO 13985 on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government clearly states the Administration’s policy: “The Federal Government should pursue a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all” to include those who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. The President’s call to agencies to advance equity for all is being put into action at Interior.

Strengthening Departmental Commitment to Diversity and Equity—Through the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, the Department is taking stock of current programs across Interior that address equal employment opportunity, civil rights, diversity and inclusion, accessibility, workplace culture transformation, and discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation. As part of this process, the Department is working with bureaus and offices to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance to ensure that any necessary changes are implemented. Another aspect to this review is to evaluate current programs and identify where additional support is needed in 2022 to strengthen capability. As a result, the 2022 budget includes a \$12.8 million increase across Interior bureaus and offices, of which \$6.8 million is within the Office of the Secretary’s 2022 budget for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, the Office of Human Capital, and the Office of Collaborative Action and Alternative Dispute Resolution to better address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in Interior’s workforce.

Building Agency Capacity

Rebuilding Interior's Workforce—The 2022 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help build back America to be better and more competitive as the world continues to change. This includes funding to support a strong, talented workforce at Interior and strengthen the core infrastructure needed to continue to deliver Interior's missions. As the Department works to rebuild its workforce, Interior will seek to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talent that reflects the diversity and strength of the United States. Complementing our diverse workforce, the Department is committed to providing the tools critical for success across Interior.

Investing in Departmental Infrastructure—Interior manages an infrastructure portfolio valued at more than \$330 billion, ranging from large dams and canals in the West to iconic national landmarks across the country. In total, the Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 80,000 structures. Operations, maintenance, recapitalization, and modernization of Interior's infrastructure are a significant part of annual cost requirements. The requested infrastructure funding is complemented by \$1.6 billion available through the National Park and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund, included in GAOA, enacted last year. This funding addresses deferred maintenance and repair of assets in BLM, FWS, NPS, and BIA. A list of the 2022 proposed projects is included the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity—Much of Interior's workforce worked remotely during the pandemic, and bureaus and offices worked quickly to adapt and ensure that staff had the right equipment and bandwidth to telework effectively. Those efforts increased demand on the Department's networks and heightened attention to the importance of a strong cybersecurity posture at Interior. The 2022 budget includes an increase of \$25.5 million to support the post-SolarWinds Departmentwide cyber defense capability and address related gaps identified in specific bureaus. In December 2020, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determined that a commercial product called SolarWinds was altered by a foreign state adversary to break into computers and access sensitive information. Interior, as one of several agencies exposed to compromise, worked with DHS to implement critical cybersecurity safeguards to detect system defects and mitigate and prevent cyberattacks. Of the increase, \$16.0 million will maintain those safeguards, which have proven to be uniquely effective in protecting against the SolarWinds threat, and \$5.4 million will fill other critical gaps in Interior's cyber defensive capability. Finally, the remaining \$4.1 million will support implementation of a central cyber analytic solution needed to manage the Department's portfolio of cybersecurity capabilities.

Modernizing Central Systems—Interior's central Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) requires modernization, and the 2022 budget requests an increase of \$5.0 million for the first year of a 2-year system infrastructure migration to prevent technical obsolescence. FBMS supports the administrative systems requirements of all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting. The migration will modernize and transform Interior's administrative operations, strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure, and implement security measures.

As part of the modernization of FBMS, the 2022 budget includes an increase of \$4.0 million to support migration to improved cloud hosting with sufficient virtual in-memory servers needed to support the size

and complexity of the Departmentwide FBMS system. Funding would also enable Interior to expand the application of robotic process automation to optimize business practices.

The 2022 budget includes a \$17.5 million increase to begin the next phase of the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's (ONRR's) ongoing IT Modernization effort of the Minerals Revenue Management Support System. The modernization is focused on the design, development, and deployment of the new systems and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy system. ONRR ensures that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.1 billion in 2020, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. The modernization will improve the timeliness and accuracy of payments to fund recipients by reducing the need for manual processes. Phase one, supported in 2021, initiated the business process reengineering associated with this highly complex system. This second phase will begin design and implementation of the modular system, which will leverage the ability to deploy new technologies and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.

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

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

<https://www.doi.gov/cj>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Departmental Operations

Total 2022 Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request
Current	\$ 129,794	\$ 103,210	\$ 130,887
Supplemental	\$ 157,400	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total Current	\$ 287,194	\$ 103,210	\$ 130,887
Permanent	\$ 1,808,372	\$ 1,811,859	\$ 2,016,956
Total Current and Permanent	\$ 2,095,566	\$ 1,915,069	\$ 2,147,843
<i>Direct FTEs</i>	474	416	440

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

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

The 2022 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$130.9 million in current appropriations. The 2022 request for OS supports Departmental operations, services, and management functions and includes investments in priority initiatives. The 2022 budget proposes the transfer of \$1.9 million from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Solicitor's Departmental Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office (DFO) to continue efforts to improve the Department's FOIA processing quality and capacity and to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production. The funding will enable the DFO to complete phase two of its build-out by hiring additional staff to address backlogged, cross-cutting, or particularly complex FOIA Requests.

Promoting Equity and Diversity—The budget includes \$6.8 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved

Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. Funding will be used to increase staffing capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; automate tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints and reporting consistent with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines; develop diversity and recruitment flexibilities; implement employee entry and exit surveys; and increase support for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

Transitioning to Zero Emission Vehicles— In support of the President’s goal of transitioning to a fully Zero Emission Vehicle Federal fleet, the 2022 budget includes \$150,000 to coordinate and support the Department’s Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program. Across Interior, the 2022 budget request for eight bureaus and offices (BIA, BLM, BSEE, FWS, NPS, OSMRE, Reclamation, and USGS) includes funding to convert approximately 30 percent of Interior’s sedan fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. These acquisitions are a significant step towards eliminating tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from DOI’s fleet and aligning the DOI’s fleet operations with the goal of achieving a fully ZEV Federal fleet. This action is important because tailpipe emissions are currently the leading source of GHG emissions that threaten the planet and harm U.S. communities. The individual in this position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices and will support the Interiorwide implementation, including working across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate.

The DOI ZEV acquisitions may include vehicles for both its agency-owned and GSA-leased segments of its vehicle fleet, including incremental costs of leased vehicles and lease payments to GSA for conversion of agency-owned vehicles to GSA’s leased fleet where appropriate. To ensure effective and efficient deployment of ZEVs, Interior will undertake preparation and planning for arriving ZEVs at its facilities, properly prioritizing transition to ZEVs where it is simplest and allow time for additional planning where mission demands pose a challenge to transitioning based on current technologies. Integral to this preparation is growth in the number of agency-accessible re-fueling points (vehicle charging stations). In installing this infrastructure on-site to support acquired ZEVs, the Interior will take the long-term view to ensure efficiencies and thereby ensure wise infrastructure decisions that limit total expenditures. Using its experienced personnel and lessons learned in the fleet arena, the Department will undertake a process that relies on a cross-functional team of staff from fleets, operations, facilities, finance, and acquisition departments with executive leadership support. The collaboration will not stop with initial deployment, as Interior fleet and facility managers will work closely and employ existing training and tools to control utility costs by managing the overall charging load and thereby ensuring a seamless operation that now will involve building systems and vehicles together. Further, the Department will ensure proper training of personnel to address any initial shortcomings in terms of any necessary ZEV knowledge and operations as the advanced vehicle technologies roll into the Interior fleet. The Department is coordinating all of these efforts to meet or exceed the ZEV-related goals set forth in the comprehensive plan developed pursuant to E.O. 14008, Section 205(a). Funds for these Interior ZEV activities are part of a \$600 million

request in the President's Budget for ZEVs and charging infrastructure that is contained within the individual budgets of 18 Federal agencies, including ZEV Federal fleet dedicated funds at the General Services Administration. This investment will be complemented by Department of Energy funding to provide technical assistance to agencies through the Federal Energy Management Program as Interior builds and grows its ZEV infrastructure. This investment serves as a down payment to support a multiyear, whole-of-government transformation to convert the Federal motor vehicle fleet to ZEVs and thereby reduce carbon emissions.

Implementing the Evidence Act—The budget request includes \$500,000 and two full-time equivalents (FTEs) to implement the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) to include general evidence-building support across the Department and bureaus. The positions will support the development of the Departmentwide quadrennial learning agenda and annual evidence development plans and reports, conduct evidence gathering with varied analyses on policy and performance, support foundational fact-finding, and support bureau and Departmental offices to plan and design program evaluations.

Strengthening Tribal Self-Determination—The 2022 budget continues the Department's commitment to provide effective appraisal and mineral evaluation services through AVSO to Indian Country and to support Tribal sovereignty through AVSO's Tribal/Consortium programs. The budget request includes an increase of \$2.0 million to fund Tribal/Consortium contracts authorized under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA, or P.L. 93-638) and mineral evaluation work in Indian Country to maintain AVSO's capacity to provide timely appraisal services to non-Tribal Indian land appraisals.

Building Agency Capacity and Management Commitments—The 2022 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms. The budget includes \$421,000 to fund increases to DOI's agency contributions to participate in governmentwide management efficiency efforts to improve cross-agency coordination and reduce duplication. The budget also includes \$250,000 to fund the operation and maintenance of an electronic case docket filing and management system for the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA). The electronic system replaces the antiquated and time-intensive hard-copy submission method, allowing OHA to process case-related documents in a more efficient and secure environment. The budget includes \$230,000 to support staffing in the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization to ensure that the Department complies with the Small Business Act (15 U.S. Code § 644(k)).

The budget proposes to realign \$496,000 from central services to the Offices of Acquisition and Property Management and Grants Management to fund three FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of Acquisition and Grants programs. Those positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, and increase oversight and reporting for the Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs. The 2022 budget continues to support agency-wide policy coordination and leadership to innovate in areas including human capital, acquisition, financial management, and enterprise business management IT systems and infrastructure – including operation of the enterprise-wide GrantSolutions system.

The 2022 budget includes permanent funding derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides \$19.0 million to support AVSO's Federal land acquisition-related activities. This funding level is consistent with increased valuations workload associated with LWCF land acquisition projects.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$1.8 million are fully funded.

Departmentwide Programs

The Office of the Secretary manages six Departmentwide programs.

- The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to local governments in jurisdictions where Federal lands are located.
- The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.08 billion in 2020, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.
- The Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites impacted by hazardous substances.
- The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) is a new program which will fund the reclamation of abandoned mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells on both Federal and non-Federal lands. The program includes funding for grants and cooperative agreements with States and Tribes to assist communities affected by energy production activity.
- The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all the Department's restoration efforts for affected resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment.
- The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on Federal lands. Working collaboratively with the participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within Interior and with the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service.

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

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

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program makes payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset

the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands. The PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have also been used to help build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

The 2022 budget proposes \$525.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), under CFR Title 30 – Mineral Resources, is responsible for ensuring revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and timely disbursed to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.08 billion in 2020, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The 2022 budget requests \$169.6 million for ONRR’s receipts management programs, an increase of \$21.2 million from the 2021 enacted level. The request maintains ONRR’s essential revenue management functions—which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases—and includes funding for the next phase of ONRR’s IT Modernization initiative. An increase of \$17.5 million will enable ONRR to begin that next phase, focusing on the design, development, and deployment of the new systems and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy financial system. IT Modernization will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to deploy new technologies as they become available; allow ONRR to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs; and strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure. The additional funding will enable ONRR to implement new IT modules in a flexible and iterative way; prioritize the implementation sequence to manage risk and deliver value; and employ dedicated technical staff to effectively manage the transition from the legacy system. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for ONRR to support Osage Trust Accounting activities once a rulemaking is resolved on regulation revisions for leases on Osage Tribal lands. This funding will allow ONRR to begin initial implementation activities to provide accounting, audit, compliance, and valuation functions for more than 3,200 leases on Osage lands.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$2.7 million are fully funded.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The mission of CHF is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and recoveries from Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain,

and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received more than \$122.3 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$755.2 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

The 2022 budget request is \$10.0 million and supports four FTEs. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, those sites are so costly and complex they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. In 2022, the program anticipates that cleanup work at an estimated 12 sites will be funded. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer. CHF activities include program management and project prioritization, legal support, financial management oversight, technical support, and management of a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$26,000 are fully funded.

Energy Community Revitalization Program

The Department proposes to establish the ECRP to implement a key component of the Administration's Reclamation Jobs initiative in support of Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, and the President's American Jobs Plan. The ECRP includes a State Grants program, a Tribal Grants program, a Federal program, and program management. Through the State Grants and Tribal Grants programs, the ECRP will provide grants and cooperative agreements to State and Tribal communities to address hard rock mining and orphaned oil and gas wells on State and Tribal lands. The program will provide resources to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines and orphaned oil and gas wells and their associated infrastructure when the companies that created these sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The ECRP Federal Program will provide funding to Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, and cleanup legacy hard rock mines and orphaned oil and gas wells scattered across DOI-managed lands and will focus resources to address the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites.

The 2022 budget request is \$169.2 million and will support an estimated 11 FTEs. The budget request includes \$70.0 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to States to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on State and private lands. The budget requests \$20.0 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to Tribal communities to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on Tribal lands and grants management capacity within Tribes. The ECRP discretionary request and the American Jobs Plan mandatory funding in the President's Budget invest in the economic revitalization of energy communities. The budget includes \$75.0 million for the ECRP Federal Program to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate legacy abandoned hard rock mines and orphaned wells located on DOI lands. Although all DOI bureaus would be eligible to participate in the ECRP Federal program, the advantage of a central program will be to facilitate the identification and prioritization of high-priority projects across bureau jurisdictional boundaries and offer assistance to DOI bureaus and offices that do not have an established inventory or remediation program.

The budget also includes \$4.2 million for program management and oversight of the State and Tribal grants programs and Federal activities.

Working Capital Fund

Direct Appropriation

Working Capital Fund – Appropriated Fund Request

The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers. The budget includes \$91.4 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund.

Modernizing Financial and Business Operations—The 2022 budget includes \$55.8 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$9.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated financial and business management system of record. Modernizing Interior's core business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities. The request for FBMS includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the first year of a 2-year implementation of 4HANA, which will improve operations in the field and regional offices—and headquarters—by modernizing and transforming Interior's administrative operations. 4HANA protects DOI's investment in FBMS by ensuring technical currency, extending the system's useful life, and providing users what they need—faster and in a secure environment—and provides a streamlined, simple interface that users expect of modern systems. 4HANA also allows users to personalize their workspace and manage applications on the basis of roles and mission needs, including leveraging intelligent assistance embedded within the platform to increase productivity and save time. 4HANA will enable innovation and provide the platform for Interior to better leverage technology to improve administrative operations and support mission delivery. The migration to 4HANA strengthens the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure and includes improvements such as data anonymization and data masking, which allow the user to gain statistically valid insights from data while protecting the privacy of individuals.

The budget request also includes an increase of \$4.0 million to modernize the FBMS cloud hosting environment and to leverage robotics process automation (RPA) technology. This funding is needed to move FBMS to a new cloud hosting service provider with a modern, secure delivery model suitable for the 4HANA platform. This migration is complex and presents several operational risks; therefore, funding is needed in 2022 to deliberately plan and execute a phased migration of all environments. The budget also includes support needed to implement RPA to mimic and integrate human actions within digital systems to optimize business processes. RPA captures data, runs applications, triggers responses, and communicates with other systems to accomplish tasks. All of the investments requested for FBMS in 2022 are critical to advance Interior's key priorities. Efforts to strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships, advance science, deploy clean energy, create jobs, and promote equity require modern, secure, efficient business solutions to ensure Interior stewards responsibly.

Strengthening Interior’s Cybersecurity Posture— The 2022 budget includes \$35.6 million to fund cybersecurity efforts, an increase of \$21.7 million. The budget continues to fund extremely high-priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities and provides resources to be directed against emerging threats. An increase of \$16.0 million will support an enterprise-level Microsoft Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) solution, which fills a critical gap in Interior’s cyber defensive capability. Interior’s response to the SolarWinds incident included heavy use of ATP to monitor all of its networks for signs of malicious activity. The budget includes a \$4.1 million increase to continue the implementation of an enterprise security information and event management (SIEM) system. SIEM is a key enterprise-wide security tool, with the ability to tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security. These investments will enable the Department to address Interior Office of Inspector General recommendations and comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act, which stipulates agency leadership must take remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats. The 2022 budget also includes increases of \$612,000 to implement periodic audits and penetration testing of DOI’s wireless networks, \$603,000 to fund an incident response team to seek out and contain malicious actors, and \$423,000 to mitigate potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund— Estimated collections for 2022 total \$217.8 million for centralized billing and \$372.9 million for direct-billed activities.

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

Interior Franchise Fund

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

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior’s application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

FY 2018-2022 Department of the Interior Strategic Plan

The Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2018-2022 emphasizes key mission areas and goals that are most critical across the Department, including a set of agency priority goals that relate to the Secretary's top priorities for management attention. Similarly, the Plan employs key performance measures that capture the results of efforts to implement those strategies across bureaus that will lead to the achievement of an integrated set of goals. This information informs the Department's ability to manage, providing insights that guide planning for programs, infrastructure, human capital, information technology, acquisition, and funding. The Strategic Plan's goals and strategies filter down to the individual level, providing a connection of individual achievement to that of the organization. The Department's accompanying Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R) provides insight into the next level of information to implement the goals reflected in the Strategic Plan, along with corresponding funding estimates, performance targets and strategic actions through FY 2022, and performance results through FY 2020. This information also provides a more readily understandable assessment of performance across the Department, thereby increasing transparency and accountability to the American public. The Office of the Secretary 2022 budget continues to improve performance by:

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

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

(Including Transfer [and Rescission] of Funds)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, [\$120,608,000]*\$130,887,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2022]*2023*; [of which no less than \$1,860,000 shall be to assist the Department with its compliance responsibilities under 5 U.S.C. 552]; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines; and of which [\$11,204,000]*\$13,591,000* for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs “Operation of Indian Programs” and Bureau of Indian Education “Operation of Indian Education Programs” accounts and the [Office of the Special Trustee]*Bureau of Trust Funds Administration* “Federal Trust Programs” account: *Provided further*, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year [2021]*2022*, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2016 or before, \$17,398,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

1. Deletion of the following wording:

[of which no less than \$1,860,000 shall be to assist the Department with its compliance responsibilities under 5 U.S.C. 552;]

This change removes language included in the 2021 appropriation providing \$1,860,000 for additional FOIA support. The 2022 budget request for the Office of the Solicitor includes an additional \$1,860,000 for FOIA activities, continuing the Department's commitment to align its policies and processes with FOIA's twin goals of transparency and openness.

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

Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts and the [Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians] *Bureau of Trust Funds Administration* "Federal Trust Programs" account:

This change reflects the establishment of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration and the transition of ongoing critical functions performed by OST to BTFA.

3. Deletion of the following wording:

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2016 or before, \$17,398,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

This change removes language included in the FY 2021 appropriation for a one-time rescission. This provision is no longer needed.

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

Appropriation language and citations:

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

43 U.S.C. 1451, 1457

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary's functions by any of such offices, agencies and employees. Under authority of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, the Secretary is empowered to effect transfers of functions and responsibilities, with certain exceptions, and delegate authorities within the Department or its agencies to address changing requirements in the overall organization of the Department.

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

This language provides authority to support ONRR's minerals revenue collection and management functions including the State and Tribal Audit Program. This language provides grants and cooperative agreement authority to the Office of the Secretary in support of the Department's bureaus and offices.

3. to remain available until September 30, 2023;

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2023.

4. of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses;

The Secretary, as a member of the President's Cabinet, is called upon from time to time to hold official receptions for foreign dignitaries and other high-ranking officials. The above language both authorizes and limits the amount of funds used for this purpose.

5. and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines;

The Department proposes to continue funding workers' and unemployment compensation benefit payments associated with former employees of the Bureau of Mines.

6. and of which \$13,591,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$13,591,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account to fund Indian land appraisals. The Office of Appraisal Services under the Office of the Special Trustee was transferred to the Office of the Secretary and consolidated with the Office of Valuation Services to become the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office in 2018. The AVSO is responsible for all land and mineral valuations including Indian lands to provide independent and impartial estimates of value for specific types of real property interests held or owned in trust or restricted status for Indian Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives.

7. Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" accounts and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration "Federal Trust Programs" account:

The Department proposes authorization to transfer funds to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration to support the administration of contracts and grants authorized by 25 U.S.C 5301 et seq.

8. Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2022, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

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

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

For fiscal year [2021]2022, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: *Provided*, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: *Provided further*, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For fiscal year 2022, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program:

This provision authorizes the use of funds appropriated to the PILT program for administrative expenses. This clause provides authority for fiscal year 2022 to use no more than \$400,000 of the appropriation for the PILT program for administration and oversight of the program, which is consistent with prior year authority.

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

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

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

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

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

This clause provides authority to adjust an authorized 2022 payment to correct for the under- or over-payment to a unit of local government in a prior year.

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

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

Office of the Secretary – Departmental Operations
Budget At a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Departmental Operations	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Leadership and Administration	102,356	100,333	+1,135	-1,860	+8,101	107,709
Executive Direction	23,478	25,319	+650	-1,860	+0	24,109
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,799	7,985	+249	+0	+0	8,234
Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Mgmt	17,592	17,991	+487	+0	1,376	19,854
Human Capital and Strategic Development	7,108	7,279	+226	+0	6,057	13,562
Public Safety and Emergency Services	3,907	3,996	+93	+0	+0	4,089
Technology and Business Services	3,810	3,903	+98	+0	+543	4,544
Central Services	38,662	33,860	-668	+0	+125	33,317
Management Services	29,476	20,275	+653	+0	+2,250	23,178
Office of Hearings and Appeals	6,899	7,480	+220	+0	+250	7,950
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	21,061	11,204	+387	+0	+2,000	13,591
<i>Federal Lands (Derived from LWCF)*</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Indian Country (General Fund)</i>	<i>11,061</i>	<i>11,204</i>	<i>+387</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+2,000</i>	<i>13,591</i>
USBM Worker's Compensation	327	286	+0	+0	+0	286
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,189	1,305	+46	+0	+0	1,351
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	131,832	120,608	+1,788	-1,860	+10,351	130,887
<i>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-17,398</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+17,398</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	131,832	103,210	+1,788	-1,860	+27,749	130,887
Supplemental Funding	158,400					
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	290,232	103,210	+1,788	-1,860	+27,749	130,887

* Effective FY 2021, the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) permanently funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Therefore, Federal Lands appraisals are now funded via mandatory budget authority derived from LWCF. Additional information on Federal Lands appraisals can be found within the Great American Outdoors chapter of this congressional justification.

Summary of Requirements for Office of the Secretary
(Dollars in Thousands)

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
Leadership and Administration											
Executive Direction	23,478	112	25,319	+650	-1,860	+0	+0	112	24,109	+0	-1,210
Policy Analysis and Compliance	7,799	43	7,985	+249	+0	+0	+0	43	8,234	+0	+249
Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition Management	17,592	84	17,991	+487	+0	+7	+1,376	91	19,854	+7	+1,863
Human Capital and Strategic Development	7,108	39	7,279	+226	+0	+13	+6,057	52	13,562	+13	+6,283
Public Safety, Resource Protection, and Emergency Services	3,907	16	3,996	+93	+0	+0	+0	16	4,089	+0	+93
Technology and Business Services	3,810	17	3,903	+98	+0	+4	+543	21	4,544	+4	+641
Central Services	38,662	0	33,860	-668	+0	+0	+125	0	33,317	+0	-543
Total, Leadership and Administration	102,356	311	100,333	+1,135	-1,860	24	+8,101	335	107,709	24	7,376
Management Services											
Office of Hearings and Appeals	6,899	38	7,480	+220	+0	+0	+250	38	7,950	+0	+470
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	21,061	59	11,204	+387	+0	+0	+2,000	59	13,591	+0	+2,387
<i>Federal Lands (LWCF Derived)</i>	10,000	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0	+0
<i>Indian Country (General Fund)</i>	11,061	59	11,204	+387	+0	+0	+2,000	59	13,591	+0	+2,387
U.S. Bureau of Mines Worker's Compensation	327	0	286	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	286	+0	+0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,189	8	1,305	+46	+0	+0	+0	8	1,351	+0	+46
Total, Management Services	29,476	105	20,275	+653	+0	0	+2,250	105	23,178	+0	+2,903
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	131,832	416	120,608	+1,788	-1,860	24	+10,351	440	130,887	+24	+10,279
<i>Rescission of Unobligated Balances</i>	0	0	-17,398	+0	+0	0	+17,398	0	0	+0	+17,398
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	131,832	416	103,210	+1,788	-1,860	24	+27,749	440	130,887	+24	+27,677
Supplemental Funding	158,400										
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	290,232	416	103,210	+1,788	-1,860	24	+27,749	440	130,887	+24	+27,677

* Effective FY 2021, the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) permanently funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Therefore, Federal Lands appraisals are now funded via mandatory budget authority derived from LWCF. Additional information on Federal Lands appraisals can be found within the Great American Outdoors chapter of this congressional justification.

Departmental Operations

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2021 Total or Change	2021 to 2022 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	-321	+0	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2021 and FY 2022, which is the same number of paid days in both FY 2021 and FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+1,294	+1,723	The President's Budget for FY 2022 includes one quarter of a 1.0% pay raise enacted in FY 2021 and three quarters of a planned 2.7% pay raise for the FY 2022.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+790	+608	The change reflects a 1.1% (and 1.8% for Law Enforcement) increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+831	+1,050	The change reflects the final FY 2022 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	-56	-58	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the FY 2022 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	-155	+48	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	+1,269	-1,583	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.

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

Employee Count By Grade

	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Executive Level I.....	1	1	1
Executive Level II.....	1	1	1
Executive Level IV.....	4	6	6
subtotal.....	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
SES.....	82	74	74
AL-2-3 *.....	7	11	11
SL-0 **.....	23	27	27
subtotal.....	<u>30</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>
GS-15.....	287	296	296
GS-14.....	591	609	609
GS-13.....	679	717	742
GS-12.....	513	529	536
GS-11.....	231	238	248
GS-10.....	9	9	9
GS-9.....	135	139	139
GS-8.....	36	37	37
GS-7.....	118	122	122
GS-6.....	35	35	35
GS-5.....	56	56	56
GS-4.....	12	12	12
GS-3.....	1	1	2
GS-2.....	0	1	0
GS-1.....	1	0	0
subtotal.....	<u>2,704</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>2,843</u>
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	12	17	17
Total employment (actual / projected) at end of fiscal year.....	<u>2,834</u>	<u>2,938</u>	<u>2,980</u>

* AL - Administrative Law Judge

** SL - Administrative Judge & Senior
Level

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Executive Direction

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	23,478	25,319	+650	-1,860	0	24,109	-1,210
FTE	124	112	0	0	0	112	0

Summary of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Executive Direction is \$24.1 million.

Internal Realignment	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer of Freedom of Information Act Funding to Solicitor	-\$1,860	-0-

Justification of Internal Realignment

Transfer of Freedom of Information Act Funding to Solicitor (-\$1,860,000 / 0 FTE) – The 2022 Budget Request proposes to transfer \$1,860,000 from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Solicitor’s Departmental FOIA Office to continue efforts to reduce FOIA backlog and ensure compliance with statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production. Please see the Office of the Solicitor’s budget justification for more information.

Program Overview

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

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

The Department has a significant presence on the land and in the stewardship of the public’s natural and cultural resources. Interior’s bureaus and offices manage more than 480 million surface acres, 700 million subsurface acres, 760 million acres of submerged land in five Pacific marine national monuments, and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. The Department oversees responsible development

of 19 percent of U.S. energy supplies, is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States, and provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally-recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. Interior operates and manages 423 national park units, 568 national wildlife refuges, and 71 national fish hatcheries. Department programs operate from 2,400 locations with about 70,000 employees and 160,000 volunteers.

The Secretary's Immediate Office consists of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and a staff of experienced senior officials who provide overall policy direction and coordination for the Department's major initiatives. This staff is responsible for coordination of major multi-bureau and multi-agency program issues such as upholding our trust responsibility to Tribes, conservation, climate resilience, energy development, infrastructure, land and water stewardship, recreation, and other high-profile initiatives.

Senior staff members in the Office of the Secretary are responsible for coordination and communication with the Congress, governors, Tribal organizations, county commissioners, and local elected officials. They work closely with organizations to find ways to resolve issues through cooperation and partnerships. In addition, the office maintains working relationships with external constituent and non-governmental groups nationwide.

The Office of the Secretary also manages information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the President and the Congress. Through staff offices, described below, the Secretary guides the legislative, budget, and policy agenda for the Department; sets the policies and practices for coordination and communication with States, local entities, and external partners; provides the priorities and strategies for operation of the ten bureaus and multiple offices in the Department; and provides the direction and leadership for ethical conduct, program effectiveness, and efficiency.

Secretary of the Interior's Staff Offices:

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

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

The Office of Communications (OCO) serves as the trusted voice of the Department of the Interior — delivering timely, accurate, and vital information to the American people, Interior employees, members of the news media, and a variety of stakeholders. OCO oversees all public-facing communications for the Department, including press engagement and digital media (web, video production, email, and social media), as well as internal communications from the Office of the Secretary to Interior employees. The office provides strategic guidance and coordination for all major announcements from the Department, bureaus, and offices to ensure transparency and promote open government. OCO is modernizing the Department’s digital services to provide the public with information in plain language, in user friendly formats, and ensure content is accessible. OCO works to ensure employees receive timely and accurate news clips to stay current with important news related to our work and is re-establishing an intranet to strengthen morale and create a stronger and more supportive Interior community. OCO brings together communicators from across the Department to synchronize messages and share resources, saving taxpayers time and money. The office serves as the keystone in telling the Interior story — highlighting important programs and the work being done for the benefit of all Americans.

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

Assistant Secretary Offices:

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

- Identifying steps to accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the land and minerals management bureaus as they work to conserve 30% of each of our lands and waters by the year 2030.
- Serving as the primary Interior Department focal point for policy and regulatory development and coordination for national onshore and offshore minerals management activities, conventional and renewable and conventional resource development, public lands management, the responsible regulation and oversight of coal mining, and the restoration of mined areas and those areas otherwise environmentally degraded and abandoned mine lands—all with a focus on centering equity and environmental justice.
- Promoting the establishment of and adherence to appropriate program goals for assigned functions by making investments and program adjustments to support the Administration’s goal of creating millions of family-supporting and union jobs to tackle the challenges of the changing climate.
- Strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal nations and fostering appropriate consultation and coordination with all affected parties on assigned programs.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science (AS-WS) implements Interior policy and provides oversight for the projects and programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Central Utah Project Completion Act Office (CUPCA), ensuring the management of reliable water supplies, generation of hydropower, and provision of sound science. Major objectives include:

- Coordinating and providing leadership on water resources management and delivery.
- Serving as the Interior Department’s focal point for national policy on water, hydropower, and science issues.
- Providing leadership on water supply conflicts and increasing sustainable water supplies.
- Coordinating science support for natural resource managers and decision-makers.
- Maximizing the effectiveness of program operations of the bureaus.
- Ensuring program goals are identified and results are measured against the Interior objectives they support.

- Ensuring appropriate and meaningful consultation, communication, and coordination with all affected parties in program and policy development and implementation.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks (AS-FWP) provides overall policy direction to the National Park Service (NPS) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) on the development and implementation of complex priorities. The objective is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of natural, cultural, and biological resources while balancing public needs and recognizing key partners, including States, Tribes, and other stakeholders. The AS-FWP has the lead responsibility within the Federal government for ensuring the protection and stewardship of lands and waters within the national park and wildlife refuge systems; preservation of cultural resources; and conservation of Federal trust species of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats, including those listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. This responsibility entails a careful balancing of differing needs and viewpoints. The AS-FWP's decisions are guided by Administration policy, the National Park Service Organic Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and the Refuge Administration Act, among others.

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

- Promoting the visitor experience at parks and refuges by providing quality facilities and recreational and educational opportunities.
- Expanding public access, including fishing and hunting, to Federal lands for all to enjoy, experience and utilize.
- Enhancing conservation and recovery of fish and wildlife and their habitats and working cooperatively with others to promote and manage healthy ecosystems on non-Federal lands.
- Sustaining fish and wildlife populations, including endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and certain marine mammals.
- Prioritizing private and public sector partnerships and cooperative efforts with State, local, and Tribal governments; private landowners; and non-government organizations to achieve conservation objectives.
- Providing innovative mechanisms and incentives to conserve endangered species and enhance the effectiveness of conservation measures.
- Protecting, restoring, and maintaining natural and cultural park resources.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs (AS-IA) promotes the policy of Tribal self-determination, maintains the Federal trust obligation to Indians, and ensures the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA), including the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations, are effective and accountable for results. Within the parameters established by Congress and the Executive Branch, the primary responsibilities of the AS-IA are to advise the Secretary on American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) policy issues, communicate policy, and oversee the programs of BIA, BIE, and BTFA. Major objectives include:

- Advising the Secretary on AIAN policy issues.

- Providing leadership in consultations with Tribes and serving as the Departmental official for intra- and inter-departmental coordination and liaison within the Executive branch on AIAN matters.
- Oversight of policy and economic development programs, including the Office of Self Governance, Office of Indian Gaming, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, and Office of Federal Acknowledgment.
- Directing centralized administration, information resources, asset management, and other organizational support services.
- Providing centralized services to BIA and BIE which enable managers responsible for managing Indian trust assets, providing Tribal services, and educating Indian children to focus on program and service delivery to Tribal communities.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary - Insular and International Affairs (AS-IIA) carries out the Department's responsibilities regarding the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI); the freely associated states (FAS); international technical engagement; and the coordination of ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities. The AS-IIA incorporates the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), the Office of International Affairs (INT), and the Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC); promotes the economic, social, and political development of the U.S.-affiliated insular areas, and coordinates engagement on the Department's domestic responsibilities that extend beyond the borders of the United States. The AS-IIA discharges the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to U.S.-affiliated insular areas, as well as all related financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress.

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA): The AS-IIA, through OIA, carries out the duties of the Secretary with regard to the administration of laws, functions, responsibilities, and authorities related to the U.S. territories and the FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The AS-IIA, through OIA, works to strengthen local government capacities, economic, and health capacities in the aforementioned insular areas and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association to the three FAS. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIA's purview include American Samoa, Guam, the CNMI, and the USVI. Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. Additionally, the AS-IIA administers and oversees Federal assistance to the FAS: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau (Palau). Information on the Office of Insular Affairs is presented in a stand-alone Congressional Justification.

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

- Representing the Department in interagency deliberations on international issues impacting natural and cultural resource management and indigenous issues and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.
- Supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives complementary to the Interior's domestic mission, including fulfillment of Congressional mandates and U.S. treaty obligations related to resource conservation, energy resource development and indigenous peoples.
- Maintaining long-term direct relationships with foreign counterparts in Ministries managing Environment, Energy, Water, Natural Resources, Science and Technology, Culture, and Indigenous Affairs programs.
- Providing valuable institutional knowledge and subject matter expertise for Department of State and USAID officials who rotate every two to three years from one posting to the next.
- Advancing international cooperation in conflict zones and sensitive areas where biologists, geologists, dam safety engineers, and resource managers work well together on technical matters despite geopolitical differences.
- Approval and oversight of foreign travel for all Interior employees and processing of official passport and visa transactions in coordination with the Department of State and foreign embassies.
- Management of the International Technical Assistance Program, utilizing reimbursable funding from the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development and other U.S. agencies or international organizations to field multi-bureau teams in the full range of DOI expertise for government-to-government technical exchanges with foreign countries.

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

- Upholding DOI's stewardship responsibilities and responding to ever growing threats and complex changes to the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal resources through increased understanding, conservation, responsible use, and collaborative science-based management.
- Coordinating and collaborating with DOI's offices and bureaus to carry out the Department's stewardship role.
- Leading and coordinating interagency efforts to develop and implement national ocean policy goals and objectives.
- Leading efforts to develop policy, program implementation, and collaboration among bureaus to support interagency initiatives and mandates, including the activities of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (USCRTF).
- Approving a new 5-year strategic plan for the USCRTF.
- Supporting Administration guidance on implementation of a national ocean policy through participation and leadership on the Ocean Policy Committee and various subcommittees.

- Developing, editing, and publishing four NEWSWAVE Newsletters.
- Planning and hosting two USCRTF meetings per calendar year, one of which is to be held in a coral reef jurisdiction.
- Participating in opportunities for external engagement, including working with the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation to plan the annual Capitol Hill Ocean Week.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB) is responsible for providing overall policy direction, leadership, guidance, and assistance on a broad range of management and operational issues that directly affect the Interior Department’s ability to fulfill its mission. The AS-PMB is designated as a successor, following the Deputy Secretary and the Solicitor, to perform the duties of the Secretary. The AS-PMB serves in a number of statutorily designated positions and is the agency’s Chief Financial Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, and Chief Performance Officer. The AS-PMB provides direction and oversight of the Department’s information resources management and information technology programs and has responsibility for major operational components that support Interior-wide functions, including the Interior Business Center, Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, Office of Aviation Services, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, and the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program. The AS-PMB also provides direction and oversight for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights with the responsibility to assure a more diverse, inclusive, and equitable workplace. The AS-PMB coordinates Emergency Response Management including the COVID-19 response efforts across the Department. The AS-PMB hosts the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) – Secretariat on behalf of the Secretaries and Administrators of the 13 Departments and Agencies that comprise the NISC. The AS-PMB oversees the Wildland Fire program in coordination with the three land management bureaus (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In addition, AS-PMB oversees the Office of Natural Resources Revenue collection and disbursement of energy and mineral revenues from State, Tribal and Federal lands. The AS-PMB plays a pivotal role in the stewardship of Interior’s fiscal resources, leading budget formulation and execution as well as financial reporting and annual audit activities and is a service provider for the Interior Department for several administrative-oriented functions. Major objectives include:

- Promulgating policies, processes, and tools to implement priorities, leading the development of long-term strategies to optimize mission and administrative services.
- Empowering and supporting bureau-level, regional and field-based reforms to improve service delivery.
- Providing cross cutting policy development and analysis to guide programs requiring Departmental attention due to their national concern, budgetary significance, legislative requirements, precedent-setting nature, or issues crossing bureau or office lines.
- Coordinating information, outreach, and the development of strategies to address major policy issues of importance to the Secretary, Office of Management and Budget, and Appropriations Committees.

- Coordinating the development of the strategic plan, agency priority goals, annual performance plans, and quarterly performance reviews, and expanding the use of performance-based information for effective decision-making.
- Advancing management reforms among Interior bureaus and offices to ensure standardization and cohesion across the Department and maximize resource sharing. Ensuring Departmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements related to annual appropriations bills and Interior-wide functions such as performance, finance, environmental compliance, acquisition, financial assistance, property management, budget, human resources, information technology, general management, administration, and civil rights, diversity, and inclusion.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues to focus on addressing the Nation's challenges, the changing demographics of a population that is more urban and diverse and technologically advanced, and management challenges and conflicts that impact land, water, wildlife, and Tribal communities. The Executive Direction program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Administration and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions. In addition, the program element will provide policy direction to support the following Department strategic goals:

- Rebuild core functions and capacities within Interior which have diminished in recent years.
- Advance science across the Department and better incorporate scientific information into programmatic decisions.
- Strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships. Practice science-driven conservation and land stewardship, working together with private landowners and local communities to conserve and restore 30 percent of the Nation's lands and water by 2030.
- Manage DOI water storage and delivery to resolve conflicts and expand capacity.
- Foster partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship and use of public lands.
- Inform land use planning processes especially for public access.
- Ensure energy and economic security for America, access to mineral resources, ensure the public receives fair market value for resources, and recover costs where appropriate.
- Focus timber programs on the "healthy forests" lifecycle and manage grazing resources.
- Expand hunting, fishing, and other recreation on DOI lands and waters, and enhance public satisfaction at DOI sites.
- Invest in jobs and the environmental quality of energy communities across the country.
- Promote racial justice and equity in underserved communities.

- Support Tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty, and fulfill fiduciary trust; strengthen economic and health capacities in the U.S. territories, and fulfill obligations under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association to the freely associated states.
- Ensure emergency preparedness and DOI law enforcement staffing addresses public safety risks, support the security of our southern border, manage wildland fire to reduce risk and improve ecosystem and community resilience, and provide science to safeguard communities against natural hazards.
- Align DOI organizational structure and workforce to improve partnership engagement and mission delivery, reduce administrative and regulatory burden, prioritize DOI infrastructure needs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.
- Promote shared services across the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a wide variety of shared services.

Examples of Executive Direction supporting DOI's strategic goals include:

- Establish and Co-lead, in partnership with the Attorney General of the United States, the Joint Commission on the Not Invisible Act to reduce violent crime against American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Serve as Co-chair for the interagency Federal Water Subcabinet responsible for implementing the strategic direction and specific actions initiated under the Executive Order on Modernizing America's Water Management and Water Infrastructure to improve Federal water infrastructure and prioritize access to essential water supplies for all Americans.
- Participate in the White House Council on Native American Affairs as it advances work on key issues such as climate change, Tribal homelands and treaties, economic development, energy and infrastructure, health, education, public safety and justice, and international Indigenous issues.
- Participate in designating the Rio Reimagined Project as the 20th Urban Waters Federal Partnership (UWFP) location. The UWFP is a coalition of fifteen Federal agencies working cooperatively to support river restoration, recreation, and economic development in mostly underserved communities in 20 locations across the country.
- Support efforts to enhance sustainable renewable hydropower generation at existing Federal facilities and to develop new environmentally sustainable, low impact hydropower generation capability.
- Continue to support collaborative programs working towards habitat restoration and improvements for endangered, threatened, and critical species.
- Lead cross cutting science efforts within the Department to assure integration of science support with resource management decisions, such as planning for climate and extreme weather resiliency. Continue to support improved understanding and management of climate change impacts by providing data and research related to climate change.
- Support the Civilian Climate Corps, which draws on America's strength to work together to build back better to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, communities, and create jobs.

- Support the Biden-Harris Administration’s American Jobs Plan, promoting the economy and clean energy by accommodating increased permitting reviews associated with clean energy.
- Support the transition to zero emissions vehicles and expedited environmental reviews on clean energy projects.
- Launch Interior working groups to share information and build awareness of the linkage between natural habitats, wildlife and zoonotic diseases impacting human health.
- Partner with State and USAID to conduct technical exchanges with foreign counterparts to build capacity for increased ambition on mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts, particularly with indigenous and island communities.
- Facilitate collaboration internationally to exchange best practices on partnering with and serving indigenous communities and engage other countries such as Canada and Mexico on combating violence against indigenous women and children.
- Assist Tribes, upon request, to repatriate cultural heritage from foreign countries, exchange best practices with foreign counterparts, and work with other Federal agencies to explore options for improving U.S. government capabilities to support international repatriation.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,799	7,985	+249	0	0	8,234	+249
FTE	38	43	0	0	0	43	0

Program Overview

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

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

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) develops and reviews policy to ensure Department compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), executive orders, and regulations, and reviews environmental and natural resource aspects of non-Interior projects. OEPC issues guidance, establishes reporting requirements and conducts audits to ensure Departmentwide environmental stewardship, sustainability, and compliance. OEPC manages the Department's resource planning, response and recovery from oil and hazardous material spills; and serves as the National coordinator to protect and recover natural and cultural resources and historic properties from natural disasters. The Office also manages the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) to clean up contaminated sites on Interior lands. Information on CHF can be found in the Departmentwide Programs section of this budget justification. The Office's work is accomplished by its staff in Washington, DC, and eight offices located in Albuquerque, NM; Anchorage, AK; Atlanta, GA; Boston, MA; Denver, CO; Sacramento, CA; Philadelphia, PA; and Portland, OR.

The OEPC coordinates a unified Departmental voice on environmental issues that involve multiple bureaus, agencies, departments and governments; provides environmental technical assistance to bureaus and Departmental senior leadership; and facilitates integration of policy and management of environmental requirements and initiatives that affect Interior lands, resources, and programs.

Workload Indicators for Departmental and Inter-Bureau Coordination

	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Interior Environmental Impact Statements milestone documentation reviewed	100	125	150
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	624	700	700
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	2	8	8
IT Environmental Management Systems managed	2	2	2
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed	6	15	10
Natural Resources Conservation Achievement Awards selected	10	10	10
Oil spill and hazardous substance release notifications and reports received and reviewed	10,000+	10,000+	10,000+

Office activities include:

- Leading the Department's NEPA initiatives, developing policies and guidance to implement the Administration and Department's NEPA priorities, including Executive Order 13990 and infrastructure project, and permitting initiatives.
- Leading the Department's Environmental Justice (EJ) initiative to center EJ perspectives in the Department's decisions and policies and implement Executive Order 14008, including coordinating EJ initiatives with the Department's implementation of Executive Orders 13985, 13990, and 14007.
- OEPC leads, tracks, and reports the Department's progress on sustainability and sustainability compliance through the Department's environmental management system (EMS), the Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP), and on the OMB Sustainability/Energy Scorecard. The Office promotes institutional changes at Interior to advance sustainable practices for new and existing buildings, electronics stewardship, and EMSs that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, minimize solid waste, and institutionalize reporting and accounting practices.
- OEPC monitors the environmental compliance status with the DOI bureaus. When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies compliance issues in facilities, OEPC works with the bureau seeking ways to bring the facility into compliance.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 (Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties) by supporting States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource damage following a Presidential

Disaster Declaration. In 2020, OEPC provided support, information and assistance to Florida, California, Missouri, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

- Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF) to integrate Federal assets and capabilities to help State and Tribal governments and communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic incidents. In 2020, OEPC oversaw the deployment of inter-agency personnel to support recovery operations in U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, California, Florida, and Missouri to support the State or Territory's priorities in recovering natural and cultural resources following a disaster.
- Representing the Department and participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) activities of 1) the National Response Team (NRT), 2) the thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and 3) the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada Joint Response Teams (JRTs).
- Leading and coordinating DOI spill preparedness and response functions under the NCP and National Response Framework (NRF), including participation in the planning and execution of the 2020 Spill of National Significance (SONS) Executive Seminar.
- Providing a Departmentwide webinar on Pollution Reimbursement Funding Authorizations (PRFAs), with a presentation from the United States Coast Guard's National Pollution Fund Center, which administers the National Pollution Trust Fund.
- Training staff from DOI, other Federal and State agencies, as well as Tribes in inland oil spill and hazardous substance release preparedness and response through the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness Program (IOSPP), which OEPC leads along with the Office of Damage Assessment.

Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)

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

PPA supports quantitative and qualitative analysis related to key Administration and Department priorities, including tackling the climate crisis and addressing racial inequity. Office activities include:

- Climate Change Coordination – Coordinating climate change activities with the Department's bureaus and offices.

- DOI Climate Change Action Plan – Coordinating the development and implementation of the Department’s Climate Action Plan (CAP) as required by Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. The Department’s CAP describes efforts to expand climate adaptation and ecosystem resilience among all the Department’s land management agencies.
- Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases – Providing economic analysis to support Department efforts to update and revise the estimates of the social cost of greenhouse gases, including efforts to implement Secretarial Order 3399.
- DOI Economic Report – Leading the preparation of the Department’s annual Economic Report on the employment and economic contributions of Interior’s activities including a companion Data Visualization website to provide interactive visualizations of Interior’s impact on the national economy. PPA is organizing the annual DOI Economics Training Workshop, to bring together the DOI Economics Community of Practice to discuss Interior’s current economics needs, and approaches to meet those needs.
- Wildland Fire – Assisting the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) in developing metrics related to fuels treatment activities. PPA is partnering with OWF to organize a workshop on how wildfire-management issues intersect with Administration priorities of climate change and racial equity. The Workshop will increase connectedness among wildland fire related programs and identify points for further collaboration on Administration priorities.
- Regulatory Matters – Assisting bureaus with economic analysis associated with regulations. Assisting the Department on matters related to Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.
- Recreation – Leading the preparation of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Report to Congress. The report provides financial, economic, and visitation statistics on the program and discusses projects completed using those funds for the previous three years. PPA conducts research and analysis with recreation managers in Interior bureaus and other agencies (e.g., USDA Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and NOAA). PPA works with the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Program Management Office to develop metrics for selecting and reporting on projects completed using GAOA funding.
- Natural Resources Damages – Providing economic analysis to case teams assessing injury to natural resources and planning restoration projects, along with policy and economic analysis in support of the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment.
- Technology Transfer – Leading the development of the Annual Report on Technology Transfer to Congress. PPA coordinates the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer to coordinate technology transfer activities and provide training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer, as well as maintain the Department’s technology transfer website.
- Invasive Species – Coordinating implementation of the Department of the Interior 2021-2025 Invasive Species Strategic Plan, developed pursuant to the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management and Recreation Act. This includes promoting climate adaptation strategies and engagement with Tribes and Indigenous communities and advancing strategies for collaboration, prevention, early detection and rapid response, control and eradication, and data management.

Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (NHR)

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

Office activities include:

- Administration of the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC) International Traditional Knowledge Project (Project) – This Project promotes the sharing among the NHC and other indigenous communities in the Pacific of traditional knowledge, indigenous ingenuity, and contemporary approaches to stewardship, resilience, and adaptation of their respective lands, waters, and natural and cultural resources and practices in the face of climate change and the expanding threat of invasive species.
- Land Boundary Survey of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust – During the Trust's 100 year history records confirm the misappropriation of its lands. In 1995, Congress required the Secretary of the Interior to survey the approximately 200,000-acre trust to allow for proper management and protection of these lands. In 2018, NHR began its initial pre-survey stage. To date, the Office completed ten Standards for Boundary Evidence (SBE) Reviews and produced corresponding Land Survey Reports for properties on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. Based upon this experience, the NHR began engaging in the full boundary survey of parcels in two Trust land areas and creating a Trust Land Information System (TLIS) to provide a centralized location for all Trust land boundary surveys, title of origin and other historical documents. The TLIS will provide a powerful land management tool for current and future Trust land transactions and development.
- Oversight of Land Exchanges Involving Trust Lands – The Secretary is required to approve or disapprove all land exchanges involving Trust lands. Currently, NHR is processing a land exchange involving a Trust land parcel on O'ahu sought by the City and County of Honolulu for their light rail system maintenance facility.
- Implementing the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act Settlement – NHR leads the Department's efforts in overseeing the settlement of claims against the United States for its taking and continued use of approximately 1,400 acres of Trust lands. The Office is currently reviewing the transfer of the former NOAA Pacific Tsunami Warning Center property on O'ahu to the Trust. The transfer of these lands has the potential to provide housing to between 200-400 of the

28,000+ applicants awaiting a Hawaiian homestead lease award, the majority of whom live in households earning less than 80% of their respective area median incomes as established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- Promoting and Maintaining the Department’s Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA) Lists – These lists assist Federal agencies to obtain input from the NHC when required under Federal law and provide a powerful tool for creating and implementing policies that address the responsibilities of the United States and the needs of the NHC. The Department, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Department of Defense, and other Federal agencies use the Department’s NHO and HBA lists as their standard for beginning their consultations with the Native Hawaiian Community.
- Integrating the Principle and Practice of Consultation with the NHC – Leading the Department’s efforts in promoting the principle and best practices of consulting with the NHC when required under current Federal law as well as when decision making significantly affects NHC resources, rights, or lands, NHR developed and published its Standard Operating Procedures for Consultation with the NHC.
- Informing and Empowering Historic Preservation – As part of its mission to preserve NHC natural and cultural resources the Office, in partnership with the National Park Service and the Historic Hawaii Foundation in 2020-2021, conducted a 5-part series of web-based seminars on various aspects of historic preservation in Hawai‘i. These included: an introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; consultation with the NHC; identification of historic properties; treatment of historic properties; and Hawaiian burial protection. These virtual seminars were well attended, totaling more than 1,000 participants from Hawai‘i, the continental U.S., and several countries in the Pacific. In partnership with the U.S. Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, NHR developed a Section 106 virtual training program for Native Hawaiian organizations seeking to engage with Federal agencies on qualifying actions. The purpose of the training is to better inform Native Hawaiian organizations and the NHC about Section 106 and how to meaningfully engage in consultation to preserve historic properties during Federal undertakings in Hawai‘i.
- Providing Guidance to Federal Agencies on International Repatriation – NHR contributed to intra- and inter-departmental efforts to define parameters for the United States’ involvement in the repatriation of NHC cultural items from foreign entities where no previous guidance existed. The purpose of the Reference Guide for International Repatriation of Native American Cultural Items, of which NHR was one of the main authors, is to provide guidance to U.S. Government Officials when they receive a request from an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization (Native American Community) official to assist in the recovery of a Native American cultural item from a foreign government, private institution, or individual located outside of the United States. The Guide helps the responsible agency frame its repatriation effort by defining the laws applicable to that specific effort. The first use of the Guide assisted in convincing the University of Cambridge in England to repatriate the remains of 19 members of the Native Hawaiian Community. This is the first time in the University’s 600-year history that they agreed to repatriate Native American remains back to their Native Community.

Program Performance Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	17,592	17,991	+487	0	+1,376	19,854	+1,863
FTE	81	84	0	0	+7	91	+7

Summary of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition is \$19.9 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator	+\$150	+1
Improve Acquisition Management Capacity	+\$233	+1
Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight	+\$263	+2
Evidence Act Implementation	+\$500	+2
Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	+\$230	+1

Justification of Program Changes

Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator (+\$150,000 / +1 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding for the Department’s Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) management integrator. Across Interior, the request for eight bureaus and offices (BIA, BLM, Reclamation, FWS, NPS, BSEE, USGS, and OSMRE) includes funding to convert approximately 30 percent of Interior’s sedan fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices, as well as coordinating the Interior-wide implementation, including working across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The ZEV integrator will facilitate the planning, coordination, and integration of ZEV fleet management across bureaus to optimize fleet conversion and charging station planning across DOI bureaus. The ZEV integrator will plan the near, mid, and long-term requirements for conversion of the DOI fleet to clean and zero emission vehicles. This integration function will close the gap between ZEV fleet management, ZEV infrastructure investment, ZEV charging station planning, interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel.

The Department’s ZEV strategy supports President Biden’s Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, Section 205, *Federal Clean Electricity and Vehicle Procurement Strategy* through three core elements:

- *Replacing Hydrocarbon Powered Vehicles with ZEVs* - The DOI ZEV investment will convert approximately one-third of the Department's sedan fleet to ZEVs in 2022 at an estimated cost of \$50,000 per sedan. Conversion of light to medium duty vehicles will become possible over the next 2-5 years as they become commercially viable.
- *Investing in ZEV Charging Infrastructure* - An investment in electric charging stations is needed to support the conversion of the DOI fleet to EVs. This includes power infrastructure upgrades, charging equipment and installation, and upgrades to electrical distribution systems required to support additional ZEV charging infrastructure.
- *Integrating ZEV Fleet and Infrastructure Management* – ZEV Integrators located in bureaus and offices responsible for planning to identify optimal locations for EV charging stations and coordinate across bureaus to reduce the overall need for charging stations in areas where multiple bureaus operate. EV integrators will plan the near, mid, and long-term requirements of a DOI EV fleet. This integration function would close the gap between EV fleet management, EV infrastructure investment, EV charging station planning and interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel.

Improve Acquisition Management Capacity (+\$233,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes the realignment of \$233,000 from central services to increase the Office of Acquisition and Property Management staffing by one FTE to increase the capacity to support the Administration's acquisition priorities, including Made in America requirements, sustainable acquisition practices, climate change, strengthening infrastructure, jobs creation, and increasing access to underserved communities. This position will:

- Coordinate Department-wide partnerships and working groups and develop agency implementation policies, guidance, and criteria to assess compliance with statutes, regulations, and Executive Order requirements for key Administration priorities.
- Work with internal and external stakeholders, including the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, the General Services Administration, the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council, and the DOI Acquisition Manager's Partnership, to develop, communicate, and implement updated laws, policies, and regulations.
- Participate in the development of agency-specific standards, policies, and guidance for sustainable acquisition, climate change, infrastructure, jobs creation, racial equity, and other priorities to ensure that these critical programs are considered in DOI procurement decisions, and use data and analytics to ensure fact-based reporting and decision-making.
- Work on programs, systems, and process improvements to ensure that Administration priorities are implemented consistently across all bureaus and offices.

Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight (+\$263,000 / +2 FTE) – The budget request includes a realignment of \$263,000 from central services to add two FTEs to the Office of Grants Management to improve the Department's grants management oversight activities. The Office of Grants Management provides Department-level policy and oversight for Financial Assistance and Grants Management. The Department administers approximately three hundred (300) grants and direct payment programs. One additional FTE will advance the goals of Executive Order 13576, Delivering an Efficient, Effective, and Accountable Government. The other additional FTE will assist DOI's financial assistance program with policy oversight, development, assessment, and qualitative research regarding the impacts

of climate change in accordance with Executive Order 14008 - Sec. 203, National Climate Task Force, and 2 CFR 200 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, And Audit Requirements For Federal Awards. These additional positions will conduct statistical analysis; system user support; training for bureaus; assist with the enrollment of DOI staff in several governmentwide systems in accordance with Title 2 (Grants) of the Code of Federal Regulations; and monitor the compliance of competitive and non-competitive solicitations for grants and cooperative agreements.

Evidence Act Implementation (+\$500,000 / +2 FTE) – The budget request includes \$500,000 and two FTE to implement the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) to include general evidence building support across the Department and bureaus. The positions will support the development of the Departmentwide quadrennial learning agenda and annual evidence development plans and reports, conduct evidence gathering with varied analyses on policy and performance, support foundational fact-finding, as well as support for bureau and Departmental offices in planning and designing program evaluations. Funding will also be used to develop requirements for contracted evaluation or other required support including contract selection, oversight, and monitoring as required for project/initiative(s) under consideration. Evidence gathered from learning activities will be shared and disseminated to policy and decision makers across the Department for evidence-based and science informed decisions to support more effective and efficient program and service delivery.

Office of Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization (+\$230,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes \$230,000 and 1 FTE to increase capacity and ensure the Department complies with the Small Business Act [15 U.S. Code § 644(k)] which requires the Department to have an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) with a Director who is a Senior Executive, who carries out exclusively the duties outlined in the Small Business Act while not holding any other title, position, or responsibility. OSDBU is critical to supporting and advancing Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and ensuring DOI has the leadership, visibility and capabilities to capitalize on established small business networks, develop new partnerships, conduct state-of-the-art procurement data analytics, and strategize and execute new targeted outreach to small and disadvantaged businesses and communities. The OSDBU is also critical to expanding opportunities for underserved communities through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), historic legislation that provides the Department up to \$1.6 billion annually to address critical deferred maintenance projects and permanently funded the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Working closely with the GAOA stakeholders, the OSDBU Director will advance the development of procurement and outreach strategies that include opportunities for small businesses, disadvantaged businesses, and Indian Economic Enterprises.

Program Overview

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

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

Office of Budget (POB)

The POB manages the Interior Department's budgetary resources directing the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the budget. The Office ensures the development and implementation of effective programs, from a budgetary perspective, and ensures Interior's budget is consistent with the laws governing Interior's programs, the Federal budget, and with Administration policies. The Office serves as the Department's liaison to the Appropriations Committees and the Office of Management and Budget.

The POB performs the following functions:

- **Budget Formulation** — The Office directs and manages the process of assessing resource needs for the budget year considering program performance goals and accomplishments, Administration and Secretarial priorities, policy guidance, legislative direction and requirements, and overall spending targets and limitations for mandatory and discretionary portions of the Federal budget.
- **Budget Presentation** — The Office presents the Secretary's annual budget request to OMB and guides the completion of bureau submissions, defends the budget request by responding to OMB requests for additional information and conducting detailed briefings, and coordinates the Secretary's response to OMB decisions provided in passback through the appeals process and during negotiations of final budget decisions.
- **Budget Justification** — The Office justifies Interior's portion of the President's annual budget request to the Appropriations Subcommittees and other Congressional offices and external groups. The Office publishes a budget highlights book, *The Interior Budget in Brief*, to assist the Appropriations Committees and the public in understanding the details of the President's budget request for the Department's programs.
- **Budget Execution** — The Office directs the apportionment and allocation of funding provided to bureaus and activities. The Office monitors the execution of the budget by the bureaus in accordance with Congressional direction and legal mandates, OMB guidance, and Secretarial policies. The Office provides expert guidance to the Secretary, senior officials, and bureaus in development of supplemental budget requests, reprogramming actions and reorganizations, deferrals, rescissions, and in the review of major programmatic and policy documents originating both internally and externally to Interior.
- **Departmental Operations** — The Office formulates, presents, and executes budgets for the Office of the Secretary, evaluates budgetary needs, and allocates funds to offices and activities. The Office manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, a revolving business fund, which finances centralized services and programs for the Department's components, and the Interior Franchise Fund.

Office activities include:

- Provided expert guidance, support and analysis in the formulation, presentation, justification, and execution of the 2020 and 2021 budgets, and responded to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.

- Completed the Department's 2021 President's Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of Congressional Justifications. Supported the Secretary, Department Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President's budget and the hurricane supplemental. Coordinated responses to questions for the record, capability, and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyzed Congressional action.
- Supported the Department-wide Chief Information Officer and Budget Officer Joint Certification Process to address the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) legislation providing the CIO with a significant role in the budget formulation process.
- Continued refinement of an enhanced minerals revenue modeling and reporting tool.
- Managed a Federal shared service budget formulation system across the Department, executing the Department's end-to-end budget cycle using the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM). BFEM serves as the Departmental system of record for budget and performance data. As an integrated system, BFEM enables consistency between funding in the Department's budget submissions with funding in the Annual Performance Plan & Report (APP&R) and further facilitates the use of performance data to inform the budget formulation process.
- Supported the development and improvement of the capital planning and investment control process designed to improve the management of IT and capital investments for 2020 and 2021, prioritized 2022 budget formulation, and monitored current IT systems.
- Led the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Working Capital Fund. The Office continued one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices to review 2021 and 2022 central and direct bills, and made improvements with the WCF Consortium, improving overall communication, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- Continued documentation of new and established business processes supporting funds control and management and established internal controls to support knowledge management and institutional transfer.
- Managed the PILT program; in 2020, the Office calculated annual payments and issued \$517.0 million to more than 1,900 counties and local governments.

Office of Financial Management (PFM)

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

The PFM performs the following functions:

- **Financial Reporting** – The PFM is the lead on preparing and submitting interim financial statements by ensuring Departmental compliance with the laws and regulations related to the

preparation of Departmental financial information, which includes the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, Statements of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS), the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA), the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the U.S. Standard General Ledger (USSGL), the Treasury Financial Manual (TFM) as well as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletins and Circulars. The Office delivers the annual financial statement closing package through the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) Government-wide Financial Reporting System (GFRS), as required by the CFO Act and GPRA. The Office works with DOI bureaus, Treasury, and other external partner agencies to resolve inter-governmental differences.

- **Internal Control and Audit Follow** – The PFM is responsible for providing guidance, governance, and quality control regarding risk assessment, internal control, and audit follow-up. The Office helps to ensure compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) as implemented by OMB Circular No. A-123 regarding internal control over financial reporting. The Office also fulfills the Department's audit follow-up responsibilities by providing oversight and guidance over bureau and office efforts to address Government Accountability Office and Office of Inspector General recommendations, and the independent audit under the CFO Act of 1990. The PFM is also responsible for ensuring the Department's compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA), and the Improper Payment Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012.
- **Departmental Offices Finance** – The PFM is responsible for providing accounting guidance, expertise, reporting, and oversight functions to Department Offices components to ensure financial data and subsequent financial statement reporting are accurate, timely, and in compliance with applicable Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, OMB, Treasury, and GAO standards. The Office performs data validations, reviews, analysis, and reconciliations, provides CFO audit support, and actively participates in support of the Department's consolidated internal control and financial reporting processes.
- **Financial Policy and Operations** - PFM is responsible for leading the preparation of the Department's Agency Financial Report (AFR) as well as coordinating and maintaining financial policy, and other operational policy throughout the agency. This includes reviewing and updating policy from the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), OMB, Department of the Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision-making and management, as well as participating in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed. The PFM also manages and coordinates Travel and Relocation Data for DOI and is responsible for asset and debt management policy functions; maximizing the use of electronic media for communicating policies, processing receipts and disbursements; and developing and prescribing financial policies, including but not limited to procedures related to cash management and accountability, pay administration and Treasury collections. The PFM manages and coordinates the travel and relocation program for Departmental offices, as well as the entire policy for the Agency and the Department's Partnership and Donation programs.

Financial Systems and Data Analytics – The PFM is responsible for coordinating and maintaining a master set of definitions of financial data and related codes necessary for reporting to OMB, Treasury,

and for Departmentwide decision making and management. PFM participates in various workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed and enforced. Included in the PFM realm of responsibility is the collection of financial performance data and data analysis. PFM is responsible for audit support; facilitating alternative and interactive reporting (i.e., visualizations, automation); participating in DOI reporting strategy groups; agile project management; and the development of visualizations that identify risk areas in DOI.

Office activities include:

- The Department received its 24th consecutive unmodified audit opinion.
- Promoted a strong internal control environment by working with the bureaus and offices to test internal controls over financial reporting and operations to ensure accurate reporting and the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. This work ensures compliance with the requirements of the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act.
- Produced data visualizations that improve access to information for decision making by leveraging the Financial and Business Management System and analysis of FBMS data.
- Improved processes by automating data to reduce manual time spent and the risk of error.
- Completed the FY 2020 Agency Financial Report on schedule.
- Ensured compliance with Executive Order 13250, *Reducing Improper Payments and Eliminating Waste in Federal Programs*, and Appendix C to OMB Circular No. A-123, *Requirements for Effective Estimation and Remediation of Improper Payments*, by working with OMB on the Departmental Sampling and Estimation Methodology and Treasury on implementing Do Not Pay requirements.
- Managed the FY 2020 Governmentwide Financial Reporting System reporting process period for DOI used by Treasury to compile the Governmentwide financial statement before the due date.
- Continued to improve the reconciliation of intra-Department and intra-government activity to ensure accurate DOI and Government-wide reporting and to reduce material differences.
- Coordinated with the Department's bureaus and offices to close 191 (87%) of OIG and GAO audit recommendations.
- Distributed over 90 single audit reports to grantor bureaus and monitored timeliness of management decisions.
- Implemented the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) Control Plan as required in the revised Appendix A to OMB Circular No. A-123 and continued implementation of the Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act.
- Coordinated annual updates of OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement for 10 DOI grant programs.

Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM)

The PAM coordinates Department-wide implementation of Federal policy for procurement and provides executive leadership to Interior's acquisition workforce. It also oversees and directs implementation of policies on governance and accountability for real property and personal property, including fleet and museum property management. The Office directs activities in other essential areas including space and housing management, energy efficiency, water conservation, renewable energy programs, capital planning for real and personal property assets, and motor vehicle fleet management. Other activities include promoting the use of electronic commerce and automated systems for all business functions under its purview.

The PAM performs the following functions:

- **Acquisition** – The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for a volume of over 60,000 procurement transactions totaling over \$4 billion, excluding purchase card activity. Departmentwide, approximately 3 million charge card transactions, totaling in excess of \$650 million, are conducted annually.
- **Facility and Property Management** – The Office develops and implements the Department's policies to assure accountability for Government-owned real and personal property (including fleet and museum property) and compliance with the asset management and energy reduction set in law and White House directives. Museum property management includes oversight of the Department of the Interior Museum, funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill, and the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB). Additional information on the IACB is presented in the Management Services section of this Congressional Justification.
- **Automated Systems** – The Office plans, develops, implements, and operates Departmentwide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions.

Office activities include:

- Developed strategies to streamline Interior's procurement processes through improved technology; implemented best practices to simplify the acquisition process for customers, improve outcomes and promote volume purchasing; established a Department-wide approach for recruiting, training and succession planning for Interior's acquisition workforce; enhanced governance between DOI acquisition leadership and bureaus; and advanced category management principles to promote more strategic approaches to acquire goods and services across the Department.
- Advanced the Department's successful suspension and debarment program and assumed leadership of the interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee, which has earned Interior recognition as a civilian leader in the debarment field. Developed virtual training for DOI award officials to include fraud awareness, ethics, supply chain risks, and administrative remedies. Promoted the use of innovative contracting methods to reduce the administrative burden associated with contract management.

- Streamlined and standardized acquisition systems, including the legacy Interior Museum Collections Management Systems and second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Interior-wide asset management systems. Expanded the Interior Museum’s digital presence to balance preservation and access to cultural resource artifacts.
- Continued progress to “right size” Interior’s fleet, increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuels. Advanced Administration priorities to address climate change through modernization of the DOI fleet; and continued commitment to provide cost savings through increased efficiency of the fleet management program.
- Maintained the use of enterprise tools, metrics, procedures, and processes to improve real property program implementation, real property program management data collection, and reporting systems and processes, e.g., the Financial and Business Management System and Federal Real Property Profile. Promoted the use of modern technology to leverage portfolio data and employ the use of visualization tools to inform investment decisions.
- Produced a visual, interactive mapping of DOI real property assets, which reduced risk to DOI’s \$300 billion portfolio of assets and improved response activities for natural hazards such as floods, hurricanes, wildland fire, and seismic activity through engagement of inter- and intra-agency workgroups.
- Completed the implementation of the DOI Charge Card SmartPay3 transition, including the development of Departmentwide charge card policies and procedures that implement new and updated charge card business practices.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU)

The OSDBU oversees and implements all policies, regulations, and procedures affecting the Department of the Interior’s small and disadvantaged business programs in accordance with the Department’s identified priorities. These programs focus on small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses. The OSDBU leadership framework and responsibilities are governed by the Small Business Act, as amended in 1978, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Specific economic development efforts mandated by Congress and supported by the President form the basis of the Office’s activities, including providing assistance and guidance to small businesses. Consistent with Departmental goals, the Office raises awareness within the small business community of available contracting opportunities and services.

The OSDBU performs the following functions:

- **Small Business Program Policy and Counseling** – The OSDBU develops and implements Departmental policy, managing programs and initiatives that are related to Section 8 and 15 of the Small Business Act and other Small Business Programs. This includes appointment of small business specialists, overseeing the Annual Acquisition Forecast, advising and supporting Bureau contract planning, reviewing planned acquisitions for small business participation and providing executive linkages across DOI, Government and Small Business Industries.

- **Small Business Advocacy and Education** – The OSDBU fosters use of small and disadvantaged businesses as Federal contractors and increases small business community awareness of DOI contracting opportunities. This includes hosting industry days, matchmaking events and educational seminars, attending small business events to promote DOI opportunities, counseling small businesses on doing business with DOI, and interfacing with Federal partners and councils including the Small Business Administration, the OSDBU Director’s Council and the Small Business Procurement Advisory Council (SBPAC).
- **Small Business Performance** – The OSDBU ensures a fair portion of total DOI purchases and contracts are awarded to small businesses, working with the Small Business Administration to establish annual DOI small business contracting performance goals, monitoring and reporting small business utilization throughout the year to Departmental leadership, and meeting reporting requirements set forth by law, regulations and policy.

Office activities include:

- Provided leadership on behalf of the Department for small business concerns and ensured small business goals were promoted and achieved. The Department exceeded all prime contracting goals for small businesses, small and disadvantaged businesses, women-owned small businesses, service disabled veteran-owned small businesses, and historically under-utilized businesses in 2020, awarding 60% of its contract award dollars in 2020 to small businesses totaling more than \$2 billion and exceeding the DOI goal of 51%.
- Provided leadership, advice and counseling to bureau and office leadership and procurement staff to ensure that socio-economic goals are promoted and achieved. Promoted innovative contracting approaches to engage small and disadvantaged firms.
- Reviewed more than \$2.5 billion in solicitations in 2020 ensuring DOI’s continued commitment to the small business program.
- Published the 2021 Small Business Annual Acquisition Forecast, a compilation of more than 3000 projected 2021 contracting opportunities that small and disadvantaged firms may be able to perform, as required by the Small Business Act.
- Conducted development, implemented, and participated in outreach programs aimed at heightening the awareness of the small business community to the contracting opportunities available within DOI and provided in-house training on small business concerns per requirements of the Small Business Act.
- Conducted data tracking and monitoring of small business subcontracting participation and performance through the use of the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS).

Office of Grants Management (PGM)

The PGM was established in 2019 to elevate focus and attention within the Department to revolutionize the effective administration of financial assistance with improvements in efficiency, transparency, and taxpayer accountability. The PGM is responsible for all non-acquisition policy aspects of Department-wide functions related to grants, cooperative agreements, loans, and direct payments; and supports government-wide grants initiatives and related automated systems. The Office develops policies and guidance affecting all Interior bureaus and offices, collectively responsible for 300 different financial

assistance programs, which totaled more than \$3 billion in 2020. In 2020, the DOI made 6,840 financial assistance awards; published 616 Notice of Funding Opportunities on Grants.gov; and submitted 4,819 applications in Grant.gov. The PGM provides executive level leadership and direction, program evaluation and oversight, and coordinates the development and implementation of Departmental policy and guidance. The PGM also provides advocacy and support for bureau programs and operations.

The PGM performs the following functions:

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

Office activities include:

- In 2021, PGM implemented an end-to-end grants management platform, called GrantSolutions to greatly enhance efficiencies and transparency in business processes and reporting. GrantSolutions continues to assist with streamlining many current financial assistance management tasks through automation, standardization, and transparency. GrantSolutions creates a single system where funding applicants, Federal staff, and award recipients can perform and monitor the status of their respective financial assistance management activities. In 2021, PGM began an Application Review Module (ARM) pilot that would allow DOI to administer an application review process for select competitions. This will allow DOI to assess the usability, functionality, and cost of using the ARM before pursuing a DOI-wide implementation.
- In 2021, PGM issued a technical correction on the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation FAIR, 2 CFR Part 1402 which supplements the OMB Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. This rule consolidates DOI's financial assistance regulations and policies.

Office of Planning and Performance Management (PPP)

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

The PPP contains the functions of Deputy Performance Improvement Officer; established under Executive Order 13450; Chief Evaluation Officer, established by the Foundation for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act); Chief Risk Officer, in compliance with OMB Circular A-123; and Deputy Program Management Improvement Officer, established under the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act of 2016 (PMIAA).

The PPP performs the following functions:

- Leading the development of Interior's integrated Strategic Plan and associated Annual Performance Plan & Report. It facilitates the use of Agency Priority Goals and conducts Quarterly Status Reviews and annual Strategic Reviews. All of these activities ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRMA).
- Development of the Quadrennial Learning Agenda, Capacity Assessment and Annual Evaluation Plans as required by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act. In this role, the Office works collaboratively across the Department to identify and develop evidence collection to support Secretarial and Administration priorities. The Office facilitates collection, dissemination and use of evidence and evaluation through an integrated planning and learning cycle in which Learning Agenda development is aligned with the Agency Strategic Planning process, and Annual Evaluation Plans are incorporated into the Annual Performance Plan and Report.
- Establishing and implementing all aspects of OMB Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Internal Control, dated July 15, 2016, in creating a Department-wide risk profile, and collaborating with bureaus/offices to ensure their internal controls support the risk profile. The Office is also responsible for ensuring that risk and internal controls are discussed in the Department's Strategic Plan.
- Conducts business process improvement activities to support Department improvement goals and priorities. The Office deploys strategic and tactical process improvement capabilities to assist with identifying and eliminating waste in Departmental processes. The goal is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency of government programs and services.
- Implements PMIAA across the Department to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of program and project management. Develops a DOI program inventory and identifies program managers for each program. Develops Program Management policy and a Playbook to elevate the management of programs across the Department.

Office activities include:

- Coordinated the updates of the Departmentwide FY 2020 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2021-2022 Annual Performance Plan which presents the goals and strategies across the Department and includes performance measures to track and demonstrate progress on achieving Administration priorities and Departmental goals.
- Established the Departmental Program/Project Management Community of Practice for knowledge sharing and communication to leverage tools and resources and to engage with other program and project managers for the effective accomplishment of their duties and improvement. Initiated the development of a program review and audit framework as well as a Departmentwide program inventory.

- Coordinated Agency Priority Goal plans, provided quarterly status updates and briefings with senior leadership, and reported quarter/annual results.
- Established the Enterprise Risk Management Community of Practice and workshop to support and share information across the Department, bureaus, and offices to create their own risk management framework, risk profile, and ability to better support OMB circular A-123.
- Supported bureaus/offices to identify and report on performance risks in their strategic plans and reports.
- Coordinated Evidence Act implementation across the Department and established Learning Agenda priorities, evidence-building plans, and assessed the Department's capacity for conducting evidence-building and evaluations.

Program Performance Estimates

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

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

- Improve the percentage of priority assets in acceptable condition to 84.5%.
- Maintain DOI's inventory of historic structures in good condition at 57%.
- Maintain critical DOI infrastructure and facilities to ensure effective operations and service delivery.

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

- Developing and delivering an executable budget which supports Administration and Secretarial priorities.
- Partnering with OCIO to improve and automate reporting of IT investments.
- Partnering with HR to automate development and collection of Contingency Plans.
- Effectively managing the Department's Annual Financial Report, maintaining DOI's achievement of clean audit opinions.
- Supporting Departmental compliance with DATA Act and budget execution reporting.
- Monitoring Departmental response and completion of audit recommendations and findings which will result in improved service delivery. Ensuring responses to GAO reports are accurate and submitted timely.

- Developing financial reporting package metrics that identify strengths and weaknesses in existing process and proposed solutions.
- Coordinating the publication of the Department's Annual Performance Plan and Report (APP&R) and Annual Evaluation Plan.
- Improving the management of the Department's Financial Assistance Program through development of tools, internal control measures, and focused training; and implementing GrantSolutions, a government comprehensive grants management system, across the Department.
- Streamlining the contracting process across all bureaus and offices to ensure better mission outcomes and avoid redundant costs.
- Implementing a standard, DOI-wide portal for purchasing products through a single market provider to reduce DOI costs, increase transparency into what DOI is buying, and improve internal controls.
- Implementing the use of Robotic Process Automation to improve the efficiency of contract administration processes.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,108	7,279	+226	0	+6,057	13,562	+6,283
FTE	41	39	0	0	+13	52	+13

Summary of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Human Capital and Strategic Development is \$13.6 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative	+\$6,057	+13

Justification of Program Changes

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative (+\$6,057,000 / +13 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$6.1 million and 13 FTE for the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*, and Executive Order 13988, *Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation*. As part of this initiative, the Department, its bureaus, and offices will coordinate a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance. This initiative is complemented by program change requests in DOI bureau budgets.

Strengthen Departmental Diversity, Inclusion, and Compliance Activities (+\$5,107,000 / +10 FTE)

The Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights (ODICR) is responsible for designing, developing, and recommending Departmentwide equity, diversity, inclusion strategies, policies and programs that align with and contribute directly to the DOI's mission and strategic goals and ensure compliance with all Federal laws, regulations, and orders. The Office is responsible for establishing the direction and priorities of the DOI's Civil Rights and Diversity and Inclusion programs, recommending actions to achieve the best results throughout the Department. As the Departmental civil rights, diversity, and inclusion office, ODICR provides advisory recommendations including DOI-wide goals and objectives, and action plans designed to eliminate the underlying causes of problems. The Office works collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to address systemic equal employment opportunity

problems and advance equity, diversity, and inclusion as core values of the DOI and its strategic human capital objectives.

The program increase will allow ODICR to fund and staff critical programmatic requirements to implement the Department's Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) program consistent with applicable law, executive orders, and administrative guidelines aligned with the DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan which is under development. The increase funds positions which enable ODICR to operate as a valued business partner to equip organizational leaders and other key personnel at all levels of the Department to effectively manage a multi-cultural, multi-generational workforce. Additionally, the program increase supports DOI efforts to identify and provide timely and effective reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities and religious needs. The 2022 program increase will expand ODICR's capacity from administrative reporting to proactive efforts. ODICR will implement proactive tools to help managers and employees improve diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the workplace across the Department.

The ODICR will develop a DEIA structure to support effective and efficient performance of deliverables and other long-term operational efficiencies in support of the applicable laws, executive orders, and administrative guidelines in concert with the DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan. The 2022 program increase will be used for the following activities:

Establish Diversity and Inclusion Governance and Oversight: The ODICR is leading the coordination of implementing Executive Order 13985 and related orders in consultation with bureaus and offices across the Department. The Office carries out the DOI's responsibilities regarding the Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Program and is working to stand-up new governance structures to support the Secretary's DEIA goals and support the equity assessment process, including, but not limited to, the creation of a Justice, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Assistance Council to oversee equity and environmental justice policy development and coordination and the establishment of a DEIA Executive Council as a forum to support the implementation of the DEIA strategic plan and executive actions.

Barrier Analysis and Equity Assessments: The ODICR will create a Department-wide barrier analysis team to conduct a barrier analysis and program review to address issues such as workforce analyses and the operational status and level of institutional resources available to offices or divisions in the DOI that are responsible for advancing civil rights or whose mandates specifically include serving underrepresented or disadvantaged communities.

Training: The ODICR will improve the management of DEIA and EEO training offerings through development of education materials, internal control measures, and focused training for bureau and office EEO and DEIA communities. The program increase supports the EEOC Management Directive 715 (MD-715) which describes the six essential elements of a model EEO Program, including Element II: Integration of EEO into the Agency's Strategic Mission which states agencies must successfully implement certain activities (including but not limited to) the following: provide all employees and supervisors with training on the EEO program, including retaliation, harassment, religious accommodations, disability accommodations, the EEO complaint process, and ADR; publish and distribute EEO materials; and establish and maintain training and education programs designed to provide maximum opportunity for all employees to advance.

Enhance Departmental Special Emphasis Programs (SEP): The ODICR will establish and coordinate regulatorily required Departmental Special Emphasis Programs to address the unique concerns of members of the following underrepresented groups in achieving diversity, inclusion, equal opportunity and accessibility in employment activities: People with disabilities; Women; Hispanics; Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; American Indians and Alaska Natives; Black/African Americans; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ+) individuals; and Veterans.

Improve Reporting and Tracking Systems: Funding will be used to improve DOI's automated tracking for EEO Complaints and Public Civil Rights Complaints as well as develop automated reporting capabilities to comply with EEOC MD-715 reporting requirements. Additionally, ODICR is responsible for maintaining accurate data collection and analysis systems involving EEO complaints, workforce demographics, and applicant flow data. The Office is taking an aggressive approach to automate tracking and minimize redundancies by seamlessly interfacing with the Office of Human Capital's I-Mart system for tracking harassment and reasonable accommodations. This investment lays the technology foundation needed to obtain a 100% paperless process, whereby counselees and complainants can log into a portal and exchange documents (notices, complaint files, etc.) with the EEO Office in a secure manner. Our goal is to enhance customer service while incorporating business outputs for Final Agency Decisions, EEO case processing, and EEO training, in addition to lowering costs for the Department.

Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities and Related Human Capital Portfolio Activities (\$950,000 / +3 FTE)

In conjunction with the efforts of the ODICR, the Office of Human Capital (OHC) will initiate activities to expand DOI's recruitment flexibilities, training, outreach, and management tools to improve diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility across the Department.

Expand Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities: The OHC will develop and expand policies related to recruitment flexibilities for the Department to include Veterans Preference, Military Spouse Hiring, Partnerships with Minority Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Direct Hire Authorities, Schedule A Hiring Authority, Persons with Disabilities, Excepted Service Hiring Authorities, Fellowships, Pathways (Internships), Indian Preference, and Other Hiring Authorities. The Office will develop recruitment strategies, diversity recruitment flexibilities, provide analysis, and reporting as well as improve DOI's use of the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP) and the Agency Disabled Veterans Affirmative Action Program (DVAAP). The OHC will coordinate consolidated annual FEORP and DVAAP reporting. The Office will also work with bureaus and offices to develop their annual recruitment plans and consolidate the annual plan to the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. OHC and ODICR will identify, analyze, and reduce barriers to recruitment of veterans, persons with disabilities, and persons from communities that are currently underrepresented at DOI. The OHC will participate on the new OPM/OMB Talent Teams, Effective Assessments, and Internship Improvements initiative to form talent teams, develop tools to improve hiring assessment processes, and improve internship and Pathways Programs.

Improve Compliance with EEOC MD-715 Guidelines: The OHC will improve compliance with EEOC MD-715 by providing training to DOI's EEO and Human Capital communities to expand utilization of joint recruitment and the approximately three dozen hiring authorities available to the Department. The Office will participate in recruitment and outreach events to educate prospective

applicants on navigating the hiring process, paths to employment with DOI, and career opportunities available at DOI. In partnership with ODICR, OHC will also develop employee entry and exit surveys and expand the use of DOI's employee and labor relations case tracking tool (I-MART) to include anti-harassment complaints. This will improve consistency among bureaus in tracking and reporting harassing conduct complaints and investigations, increase DOI Leadership awareness of the numbers and types of harassing conduct complaints and corrective action use to resolve such complaints, provide the ability to analyze commonalities among bureaus/offices, and improve employee engagement and foster trust among the workforce.

Program Overview

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

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

Office of Human Capital (OHC)

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

In close collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor and ODICR, OHC ensures hiring practices are fair and free from unlawful discrimination and adhere to the Merit System Principles to attract highly skilled and diverse applicants. The OHC also provides managers with the tools for creating inclusive workplaces that are best places to work for all employees by improving employee accountability and engagement, and to ensure the Department recruits, retains, and rewards a high performing and diverse workforce.

Office activities include:

- Provided critical narratives and workforce data analytics to inform the Department's Strategic Plan, Proposed Realignment Plans, and strategies to maximize employee performance.

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

- Expanded the I-MART case management tracking system across the Department. Enhancements include reasonable accommodation, and other human resources case types such as negotiations, unfair labor practices, mid-term bargaining, representational matters, union requests for information, and within-grade-increase denials, etc.

Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights (ODICR)

The Departmental ODICR has primary responsibilities, to include, but not limited to, leading the administration of the Department towards becoming a model workplace by implementation of and adherence to its regulatory required affirmative employment, equal employment opportunity and public civil rights programs. The Office is responsible for designing, developing, and recommending DOI-wide equity, diversity, inclusion strategies, policies and programs that align with and contribute directly to the DOI's mission and strategic goals and ensures compliance with all Federal laws, regulations, and orders. The ODICR is responsible for establishing the direction and priorities of the DOI's Civil Rights and Diversity and Inclusion programs to achieve maximum results, and in deciding and recommending actions to achieve the best results throughout DOI. As the Departmental civil rights, diversity, and inclusion office, ODICR provides advisory recommendations including DOI-wide goals and objectives, and action plans designed to eliminate the underlying causes of problems. The Office works collaboratively with internal and external stakeholders to address systemic equal employment opportunity problems and advance equity, diversity, and inclusion as core values of the DOI and its strategic human capital objectives.

ODICR accomplishes this by:

- Partnering with Departmental internal and external stakeholders to promote external civil rights compliance – i.e., anti-discrimination in institutions that receive Federally-assisted funding from the DOI and accessibility to the DOI's public lands and parks.
- Providing leadership and partnering with Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to promote Equal Employment Opportunity, assuring employees and applicants are protected from discrimination, including harassment and retaliation, and have equitable access to all terms, benefits, and conditions of employment.
- Providing consultation and technical assistance to Departmental offices on equity, diversity, and inclusion, including, but not limited to training; coordination of education and cultural/sensitivity awareness programs and solutions to enhance workplace relationships and resolve conflict.
- Providing leadership and partnering with Departmental offices on the establishment and implementation of workplace policies and practices to support equity, diversity, and inclusion, which helps the DOI recruit, empower, engage, and retain the best talent.
- Providing data and analytics to assess the organizational health of the DOI through evaluation of its personnel policies, practices, and procedures to inform solutions to continue to establish and maintain the DOI as a model agency for equal employment opportunity.

Division portfolio areas include: Office of the Secretary informal and formal complaints processing; issuance of Departmental final agency decisions; legal sufficiency reviews of procedural dismissal; policy

development; consulting and advisory services; affirmative employment and special emphasis programs; workforce training and awareness; and public civil rights.

ODICR is organized into three Divisions:

Embrace - Affirmative Employment Programs/Proactive Prevention and Outreach Division (AEP): AEP enhances employment opportunities for all employees and applicants for employment. Strategic priorities include: 1) assisting DOI leadership in developing blueprints and strategies designed to improve employment and advancement opportunities for all employees; 2) providing DOI leadership with a comprehensive suite of statistical and analytical data that can be used to drive informed decision making and allow for adaptive goal setting; 3) leading national barrier analysis teams through comprehensive organizational assessments on an annual basis; and 4) providing recommendations to effectively remove barriers to equal employment opportunity, diversity, and inclusion.

Adjudication, Compliance and Equity Division (ACE): ACE provides oversight over the Bureau EEO complaints programs and adjudicates employment discrimination complaints filed against DOI by current DOI employees, former DOI employees, and applicants pursuant to the Federal laws prohibiting discrimination enforced by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the EEOC's regulations, guidance and management directives. Strategic priorities include: 1) providing technical assistance and policy guidance to DOI bureaus on all legal, administrative, and procedural matters concerning employment discrimination complaints; 2) drafting and timely issuing final decisions and ensuring agency compliance with final decisions and orders; 3) providing training to DOI employees, managers, and supervisors on their rights and responsibilities under applicable Federal sector equal employment opportunity laws; and 4) ensuring that DOI meets its reporting and training requirements under the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002 and the Annual Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Statistical Report of Discrimination Complaints (EEOC Form 462).

Public Civil Rights Division (PCR): PCR ensures the Department; its bureaus and recipients of DOI's Federal financial assistance programs and activities comply with their public civil rights obligations. PCR provides guidance and direction on all matters concerning public civil rights, and ensures effectiveness and consistency by the Department and its bureaus and offices in processing discrimination complaints and conducting compliance reviews governed by Federal public civil rights laws and regulations against discrimination in programs, activities, and services that are federally conducted, receive Federal financial assistance, or are covered by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Strategic priorities include 1) timely processing of complaints from members of the public; 2) conducting PCR compliance reviews of bureaus and recipients of Federal financial assistance; and 3) providing guidance, training, and technical assistance on PCR matters.

The ODICR optimizes the Department's mission success by developing collaborative partnerships with bureaus and offices to ensure the workplace is safe, fair, and open; reflective of the Nation at all levels and all occupations; accepting of individual voices and differences; and that all employees are treated with dignity and respect and feel valued, motivated and empowered to maximize their potential. The ODICR includes the Office of the Secretary, Equal Opportunity Office, which provides the full range of EEO Services, including EEO Counseling, complaints processing, training, and outreach for employees of

the Office of the Secretary, to include the Assistant Secretaries, Office of Inspector General, Office of the Solicitor, Interior Business Center, and Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR).

Office activities include:

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

Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development (OSEOD)

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

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

Office activities include:

- Collaborated with the information technology, acquisition, and program management communities to develop a departmental competency profile for these groups while building competency profiles for Departmental mission-critical occupations.
- Utilized competency profiles to assess the workforce and use the data to establish benchmarks and inform improvement strategies for workforce planning and overall development opportunities.
- Reviewed and implemented an effective and efficient mandatory training strategy across the Department that reduces costs, training time, provides practical learning, and influences organizational behaviors and practices.
- Advanced consistent leadership and supervisory training that supports succession and workforce planning efforts across the Department.

- Increased employee engagement through enhancements to the learning ecosystem, which includes shared training events, enhanced knowledge sharing, and integration of continuous learning throughout the employee lifecycle.

Program Performance Estimates

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

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

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

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,907	3,996	+93	0	0	4,089	+93
FTE	16	16	0	0	0	16	0

Program Overview

The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services Program Element includes AS-PMB offices responsible for leadership and strategic guidance in four primary areas: law enforcement; emergency management; aviation; and borderlands coordination. These offices manage Departmental efforts to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on border activities impacting Interior equities, including natural and cultural resources; lead the Department's efforts to plan for, prevent, protect against, and recover from natural disasters and human-caused incidents; support aviation needs; co-lead efforts to leverage resources and improve field communications within the Department; and preserve the safety and security of employees and visitors.

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

Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES)

The OLES is responsible for providing management and leadership in the law enforcement, security, and intelligence program areas. Primary functions of the office include updating, creating, and ensuring bureau compliance with Department policy, DHS guidance, Presidential Directives, Secretarial Orders in law enforcement, national security, intelligence, as well as directing oversight of the security function at the Main Interior Building. The Office provides coordination and management leadership to facilitate a successful and focused Departmental law enforcement, security, and intelligence program capable of providing the key business principles of customer service, accountability to the public, transparency, efficient and effective management, modernization, and integration. Additional information on the OLES is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Interior provides stewardship of some of the Nation's most recognizable critical infrastructure. Officers from various bureaus protect against illegal activities on its more than 480 million acres of public lands. In addition to protecting approximately 70,000 employees, 536,000 volunteers, 1.5 million Indian Country citizens, and 1.3 million visitors to Interior-managed lands daily, Interior's law enforcement officers protect natural, cultural, and heritage resources, and critical facilities in every State. Interior

manages approximately one-fifth of the land in the U.S. including lands adjacent to the international borders of Canada and Mexico. This requires extensive coordination with DHS, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and with each bureau that has land adjacent to or near either border.

Considering the continuing foreign and domestic terrorist threats, a number of Department assets continue to be closely monitored as they are potential targets identified by Federal entities including the Department of Justice and DHS.

Office activities include:

- Managing a Board of Advisors, which consists of the Bureau Directors of Law Enforcement and Security, to ensure a unified, strategic direction that supports the priorities of the bureaus and the Department.
- Managing and maintaining the enterprise Law Enforcement Records Management System for the Department.
- Facilitating security assessments and related updates at Department facilities including critical dams, National Monuments and icons, and completing National Monuments and Icons Sector Specific Plans as required by DHS.
- Coordinating Interior's Emergency Support Function-13 (ESF-13) program including a surge response capability.
- Improving enforcement efforts related to drug cultivation on public lands and maintaining effective liaison with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, Public Lands Drug Control Committee, and various High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) programs. Ensuring access to classified information and systems for those Department employees with appropriate clearances.
- Staffing the National Joint Terrorism Task Force, thereby ensuring situational awareness of threats and investigations having a potential impact on Interior personnel, visitors, and assets.
- Developing all aspects of the Insider Threat Program in compliance with Executive Order 13587.
- Managing a Victim Assistance Program in compliance with Executive Order 13903, the National Action Plan, the Not Invisible Act, and Savanna's Act.
- Enhancing Interior's border coordination along the northern and southwest borders and coordinating with CBP on the Secure Border Initiative.
- Ensuring a Trusted Workforce in the recruiting, hiring, and retaining of employees and contractors via its Personnel Security program.

Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

The OEM provides a central capability to coordinate and manage large-scale disasters and other emergency incidents or disruptions of normal operations that impact Interior personnel, lands, offices, infrastructure, resources, and trust responsibilities. The Interior Operations Center provides Department leadership 24/7/365 situational awareness and timely information about such activities impacting the Department. Additionally, the Office manages the Department's Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Programs. OEM plans, participates in, and delivers test, training, and exercise activities

to DOI personnel and coordinates the same with the interagency. OEM subject matter experts participate in interagency working and advisory groups and contribute to the development of relevant policy. Additional information on the OEM is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office of Aviation Services (OAS)

The OAS was established by the Secretary of the Interior in 1973 to raise safety standards, increase efficiency, and promote the economical operation of aircraft activities in the Department of the Interior. Employing experienced aviation professionals, the OAS plays a critical role in enabling the DOI bureaus to deploy annually in field and fire year operations with safe and mission-ready aircraft through a certification and inspection process and personnel in support of their missions. OAS also enables the Department to meet its legal and regulatory requirements as a Public Aircraft Operation. The OAS manages, through the Office of the Secretary Working Capital Fund, a fleet of about 942 Government-owned manned and unmanned aircraft and assures the safety and mission readiness of 995 commercially contracted aircraft. Other functions of the aviation program include development and delivery of aviation safety training for a diverse student base i.e., search and rescue, law enforcement, resource management, scientists, fire personnel and pilots; program evaluations of bureau aviation programs; and investigating aircraft mishaps involving Department aviation operations. Much of the Department's flight activity involves unique and potentially hazardous missions such as law enforcement, aerial firefighting, low-level wildlife surveys, search and rescue, aerial capture, eradication and tagging of animals, placement of scientific personnel and instruments in remote locations, and transport of Interior inspectors to offshore oil platforms. The primary functions of the OAS include Program Oversight, Policy and Planning, Fleet Management, Aviation Safety Program Management, and inter/intra-agency coordination and collaboration. Additional information on the OAS is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

Office activities include:

- Working toward achieving the goal of zero aircraft accidents. Since 1975, the Department of the Interior's aviation safety program has resulted in estimated savings in excess of \$912 million to the Department and its supporting vendors in reduced losses.
- Supporting over 120,226 student hours of aviation training.

Interagency Borderland Coordinator and Field Communications Program Manager

Funded through the immediate office of the Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management, and Budget, the Program Manager provides critical Departmental oversight and extensive coordination, collaboration, and communication for activities related to areas adjacent to international borders where the Interior manages lands or has interests, and which includes conservation of natural and cultural resources. The Program Manager is responsible for working with all affected DOI bureaus and offices to implement policy regarding environmental and cultural compliance law, regulation, and policy as it relates to border infrastructure, security operations, and access to and across border adjacent Interior lands. In this capacity, the Program Manager facilitates coordination, collaboration, and communication on matters related to borderlands between DOI and other Federal agencies, including the DHS, U.S. Department of

Agriculture/U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additionally, the Program Manager leads efforts to improve field communications within DOI, including working with the Office of the Chief Information Officer and other Federal Departments to leverage resources for field communication programs.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's 2022 budget continues efforts under the direction of the AS-PMB, to provide leadership and direction for the President's initiatives, to continue high quality Departmentwide services, and to ensure transparency and good government. The Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services program element will provide strategic and accountable leadership to guide the efforts of DOI's offices and bureaus to achieve Presidential and Secretarial goals through ensuring cost effective operations and customer-centric service; facilitating cooperation and collaboration across DOI organizations and Federal and non-Federal partners; ensuring a workplace environment that is safe and conducive to employee productivity and conflict resolution; and holding individuals at all levels accountable for their actions.

The program element will ensure emergency preparedness, law enforcement and aviation activities address public safety risks:

- Collaborating with DOI's law enforcement community to increase the number of bureaus with a current law enforcement staffing plan.
- Providing training and oversight on law enforcement policy to provide a safe environment for visitors and other users of our lands and facilities.
- Supporting the five National Planning Frameworks (Protection, Prevention, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) and their related five Federal Interagency Operational Plans, the National Incident Management System, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan while continuing the Department's mission to protect natural and cultural resources.
- Partnering with Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies working in proximity to each other to address critical issues and participating in local Border Management Task Force meetings, interagency training, and law enforcement specific operations.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	3,810	3,903	+98	0	+543	4,544	+641
FTE	21	17	0	0	+4	21	+4

The 2022 budget request for Technology and Business Services is \$4.5 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity	+\$543	+4

Justification of Program Changes

Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity (+\$543,000 / +4 FTE): The budget request includes \$543,000 and 4 FTE for the Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR). CADR continues to experience increased demand from bureaus and offices for confidential, neutral third party assistance to support dialogue and conflict resolution processes related to diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility, as well as environmental justice and efforts to more effectively consult and engage with Tribal nations. The increase is driven by recent societal changes around diversity and equity that affect the DOI workplace, management of public lands and cultural resources, and leadership recognition that these concerns should be addressed in a collaborative, inclusive way. CADR services will support implementation of Executive Order 13985 and Executive Order 13988, and Executive Order 14008 (particularly the provisions on environmental justice) and the President's Memorandum on Tribal Consultation and Strengthening Nation-to-Nation Relationships. Without the additional funding and FTEs, CADR will be unable to meet the increased need for facilitated dialogues, mediation of disputes, leadership and conflict coaching, conflict management training, and related activities. CADR's involvement results in significant cost savings for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities that lead to reduced litigation costs and increased productivity.

In the DOI workplace, CADR's ombuds provide a confidential, safe space for employees to discuss concerns and explore resolution options at the lowest possible level. Each CADR organizational ombuds already serves the largest average number of clients in any Federal agency and is individually assigned a much larger percentage of the DOI population compared with their peers in other Federal agencies. Without additional FTEs, the ombuds will be unable to meet the increased need for conflict coaching of leadership on diversity concerns, facilitation of dialogues on ways to make the workplace more inclusive and expand diversity through recruitment and assist in the resolution of equity concerns. As the lead for EEO complaints Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), CADR will use the additional FTE resources to

review the current program and identify and implement necessary improvements to increase awareness and election of ADR for EEO complaints.

Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution (ECCR) dialogues around equity, inclusion, environmental justice, and Tribal consultation and engagement are among the most challenging that DOI and its bureaus face. CADR is uniquely positioned as an expert resource to assist with collaboration and dispute resolution in these areas. However, additional FTEs are required to meet the increased demand from DOI and bureau clients for assistance in engaging under-represented stakeholders and ensuring equitable collaboration on matters such as interpretation of historic sites, preserving cultural and sacred sites on the land, ways to give voice to historic injustices that occurred on DOI managed lands or as a part of Federal policy and the associated ongoing and/or historical trauma connected to these events, providing infrastructure to underserved communities, and environmental justice in the context of climate change. In 2022, CADR expects additional requests to support Tribal engagement, including consultation and indigenous environmental justice, to support the Administration's renewed emphasis on strengthening nation-to-nation relationships and DOI's Tribal Consultation policy that encourages bureaus and offices to consult with CADR.

Training DOI and bureau employees in collaboration and conflict management is a cost-effective means of increasing their capacity to successfully navigate and address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility opportunities and challenges in the workplace and with external stakeholders. The additional FTEs will enable CADR to develop and present advanced trainings for the workforce that focus on resilience-oriented, trauma-informed, and culturally integrated conflict management practice. Training will specifically address topics such as interests, identity, emotions, and power dynamics and offer trainees tools in conflict analysis and strategies for transforming conflict situations in the workplace. Another advanced training would focus on employee engagement and collaboration with underserved or under-represented communities. Finally, the additional FTE resources will allow CADR to expand its offering of leadership coaching in individual and group settings, to help managers more effectively prevent and manage conflict in an increasingly diverse workplace.

Program Overview

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

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

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

The OCIO provides vision and leadership to Departmental offices and bureaus in all areas of information management and technology. The OCIO's *Information Resources Management Strategic Plan 2020-2025* articulates a vision to guide and deliver technology and information resources to mission programs

and the public. The goals identified in the Plan include enhancing customer service, minimizing redundancies, using data to drive decision-making, improving IT investment transparency, and integrating cyber security and privacy while lowering IT costs to the Department. To achieve these goals the OCIO applies modern IT tools, approaches, systems, and products, enabling transparency and accessibility of information and services to Interior employees and the public.

Consistent with the Plan, the OCIO provides oversight and governance across the Department for IT security and operations, privacy and risk management, IT capital planning, geospatial programs, and information and records management, among others. It is also responsible for Departmentwide IT services including security operations, telecommunications, customer support, hosting, and end user services. Consistent with the Administration's *American Rescue Plan*, the OCIO also leads the Department's efforts to modernize Federal information technology to protect against future cyber attacks.

The OCIO reports to the Secretary with administrative oversight and support from the AS-PMB and carries out these functions with the assistance and collaboration of bureaus and offices, and DOI Policy, Management, and Budget partner offices including the BIO, POB, PAM, PPP, and PFM.

The primary authorities for the mission and function of the organization include the: E-Government Act (E-GOV); Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA); Telecommunications Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; Government Paperwork Elimination Act; Federal Records Act (as amended); Communication Act; Privacy Act; Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTRA); National Defense Authorization Act of 2014; Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA); Evidence Act; Open Data Act; Geospatial Data Act; OMB Memorandum M-09-02 Information Technology Management Structure and Framework; OMB Memorandum M-15-14 Management and Oversight of Information Technology, and IT-related Presidential Orders.

Office activities include:

- Continuing implementation of the FITARA, utilizing it as a driver to strengthen IMT governance, including providing review and approval for IT investments, systems acquisition, key IT position hiring, and performance management.
- Enabling a significant increase in pandemic-related telework through the email and collaboration services noted above, maximizing the Department's ability to meet its mission and allow for maximum telework. This allowed the Department to meet its goals and objectives while protecting the health and safety of employees and the general public.
- Leading efforts to modernize Federal information technology to protect against future cyber attacks by continuing to operationalize Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) solutions and designing and implementing an enterprise level Security Incident and Event Management (SIEM) system.
- Implementing and testing seamless access changes in four bureau regional offices in Anchorage, Alaska (BLM, NPS, BIA, and FWS) with over 700 users. These changes will allow any DOI employee or contractor visiting these buildings to connect to those office networks without having to call the help desk or ask for on-site assistance.

- Creating an authoritative, comprehensive litigation hold list that improves records preservation and improves efficiency of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other document production activities.
- Participating in integrated teams to improve IT workforce development and hiring processes across the Department, including:
 - Supporting the deployment of an enterprise talent management system that delivers on-line training and performance management services by providing technology leadership, security services, and customer support.
 - Developing standard position descriptions for some IT Specialist job series, resulting in a more streamlined hiring process.
- Implementing a cutting-edge Artificial Intelligence (AI) based Open Data tool, highlighting natural resource revenue data. This sets the stage for ensuring data is machine readable, as required under the Open Data Act.

Office of the Secretary Assistant Chief Information Officer (ACIO)

The OS ACIO is the primary organization responsible for providing technology oversight and coordination within and across the Departmental offices. The Departmental Offices have over 3,000 employees with 118 information technology (IT) applications, including 20 High Value Assets (HVAs), 8 major investments, and 27 non-major investments. Historically, offices managed their own information management, technology programs, and investments and had their own internal governance structure. Despite the exceptionally high number of systems, technology spend and complexity, the offices managed with extremely limited support, oversight, and nascent governance. To better meet the requirements of the FITARA and the Department's FITARA Implementation Plan, the ACIO was established in 2020 to provide the technology-related oversight activities of the offices. The ACIO is included in Departmental office leadership meetings, closely involved in issues that include a technology component, and ensures cybersecurity, capital planning and privacy data matters are recognized and addressed in the Departmental Offices.

Office activities include:

- Reviewing email, mobile device, desktop computing, data center network and other technology services and making recommendations to offices and OCIO for improvements to those services.
- Coordinate cybersecurity activities including assessment and authorization of IT systems, security documentation, monitoring, and security remediation activities.
- Coordinating and providing capital planning support.
- Reviewing and certifying annual statements related to IT investments and current and future acquisition activities.
- In coordination with OCIO, ensuring a fully developed records management process in the Departmental Offices.
- Providing information, input, and recommendations relevant to the Departmental Offices in response to DOI-wide activities led by OCIO.

- Reviewing IT related billing and service agreements funded through the Working Capital Fund and making recommendations to voting members of the Working Capital Fund Consortium.

Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

As the Department's independent Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) office, CADR leads DOI's efforts to work collaboratively to prevent, manage and resolve conflict, and ensure that Interior bureaus and offices are trusted, produce sustainable decisions, and carry out their missions more efficiently. Consistent with the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996, the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996, the Contracts Dispute Act of 1978, the Memorandum on Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution issued by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations, the Department's collaboration, conflict management and ADR policies, programs, and procedures encourage effective conflict management, collaborative problem-solving, and dispute resolution to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of program operations.

The goal of the Office is to provide leadership and establish effective conflict management and collaboration policies and practices as well as to ensure access to expert assistance and service delivery to support bureaus and offices in carrying out the Department's missions. These efforts, including timely access to self-help tools, trusted assistance, and clear and consistent policies and guidance, ensure the Department has the skills, tools, and resources to work collaboratively, manage conflict, and resolve disputes. CADR provides Departmentwide leadership and coordination to achieve four primary objectives: establish and implement Departmentwide policies and procedures; provide education and training to develop conflict management and collaboration competencies; ensure timely access to expert impartial assistance; and track and evaluate results for continuous improvement.

CADR provides impartial process design and process assistance to further major Departmental initiatives and Secretarial priorities including impartial and independent facilitation services for Interior organizations undergoing significant transitions as well as other conflict management and dispute resolution assistance. Bureaus and offices also continue to turn to CADR for neutral and confidential assistance with the most challenging issues they face related to diversity, equity, inclusion, and access, as well as environmental justice and Tribal consultation and engagement. This results in significant cost savings for the Department through early collaboration and conflict management opportunities leading to reduced litigation costs and increased productivity. In addition, CADR leads and coordinates training for employees on conflict management and communication skills.

Office accomplishments include:

- Supporting the early resolution of workplace concerns, including harassment allegations, by providing all employees with zero-barrier access to a neutral, confidential, independent, and informal organizational ombuds. Employees trust CADR ombuds to help them with the most sensitive and complex issues they encounter, including many matters that would otherwise be unaddressed because they do not have a straightforward solution. CADR ombuds assist all

bureaus and offices in identifying patterns and trends in workplace issues and considering improvements.

- Reducing the costs and time associated with administrative litigation by offering mediation to disputing parties in natural resource, cultural resource, and Tribal matters. Expert mediators assist the government and external parties in seeking constructive solutions to complex issues and the process helps contribute to a reduction in litigation.
- Providing technical assistance for negotiated rulemaking efforts, developing case studies on the Department's negotiated rulemaking efforts upon completion, and maintaining and updating the negotiated rulemaking guidance based on findings and results.
- Designing and delivering annual Departmentwide collaboration and dispute resolution training.
- Conducting systematic tracking and evaluation of the Department's use of collaborative problem solving and dispute resolution processes. Reporting on data collected and recommending improvements to the Department's use of conflict management processes to address internal and external conflicts and disputes.

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

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

Program Performance Estimates

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

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

- Providing dependable and efficient information technology.
- Maintaining DOI's Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act compliance.
- Continuing to implement robust IT portfolio management capability across DOI, including analytics, strategic planning, and data quality and assurance activities. This will enable data driven decision-making and increase IT spending accountability.
- Protecting high value information assets by isolating these assets from the shared computing environment.
- Consolidating and relocating data centers, generating cost avoidance through greater energy efficiency and lower rental costs, in compliance with DOI and OMB strategies for consolidating data centers.

- Improving connectivity, with an emphasis on broadband in remote areas and standardized and streamlined WiFi capabilities.
- Transitioning DOI's IT network from the General Services Administration (GSA) Networx contract to the Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) contract. This new contract will provide cost savings, improve DOI's ability to incorporate emerging technologies, and provide greater flexibility to address unique agency needs.
- Enabling DOI employees to easily connect to DOI's network, bureau resources, and local printers at any DOI location, while keeping internal networks secure from non-DOI managed devices.
- Establishing a Departmentwide enterprise IT Service Management and Service Desk ticketing system. Awarded the Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) for a single unified system that will improve end user support.
- Establishing a catalog of standard IT products commonly used by employees, focusing specifically on laptop computers.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Central Services

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	38,662	33,860	-668	0	+125	33,317	-543
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Acquisition and Grants Management Capacity	-\$496	-0-
Government-wide Council and Cross-Agency Priorities	+\$421	-0-
Diversity Coordination	+\$200	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Improve Acquisition and Grants Management Capacity (-\$496,000 / -0 FTE) – The budget reflects the realignment of \$496,000 from central services to the Offices of Acquisition Management and Grants Management to increase the Department’s acquisition and grants management policy and oversight capacity by funding 3 additional FTE.

Cross-Agency Priorities Goals (Increase to DOI Contribution) (+\$421,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$421,000 to fund increases to DOI’s agency contribution for Federal Government Priority Goals (CAP Goals) and Government-wide Council. These contributions have supported numerous cross-agency management reforms and efficiencies for more than a decade, as well as efforts to improve coordination and reduce duplication.

Diversity Coordination (+\$200,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 for the Office of the Secretary’s Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Compliance portfolio area. Funding will support Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, bureaus and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Compliance program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, best practices and examine Department and bureau/office roles, responsibilities, and governance.

Program Overview

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

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

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

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

Program Performance Estimates

Continued seamless operation of essential building management and administration support services that are transparent to Interior employees and clients and central to accomplishment of the Department's mission will continue uninterrupted through fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	6,899	7,480	+220	0	+250	7,950	+470
FTE	32	38	0	0	0	38	0

Summary of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for the Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA) is \$8 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
E-Filing Docket Management System Operations & Maintenance	+\$250	-0-

Justification of Program Change

E-Filing and Case Docket Management O&M (+\$250,000 / 0 FTE) – The 2022 Budget includes a \$250,000 increase to operate and maintain OHA’s E-filing and Case Docket Management System. The E-filing system replaces an antiquated system of mailing hard copies of case-related documents, which is time-intensive requiring significant resources to be spent processing and mailing incoming and outgoing filings, supplies, postage, and physical space for file storage. Managing hard copy files necessitates a physical presence in an office environment and interaction with mail or mailing services not only by OHA employees, but also by the parties, including the Departmental bureaus, external entities, and affected members of the public. The impact of COVID-19 and the exponential increase in telework has made the need of a comprehensive adjudicatory E-filing and Case Docket Management System essential to the continuity of efficient and effective operations for OHA and the public.

The new Case Docket Management System replaced an outdated system that was vulnerable to security flaws, required OHA employees to divert time away from adjudicating cases to interact with the system, and did not have the capability to manage productivity or provide accountability. The \$250,000 in funding reflects the software licensing and maintenance costs associated with software updates and user support of the new system. It will also help ensure the new E-filing and Case Docket Management System, which is the backbone supporting OHA’s functions, will be operated and maintained more securely and efficiently. The new system will integrate the functions of the outdated system, the varying uses of paper files across OHA units, and other ad hoc information management methods into one uniform, streamlined, consolidated system that is efficient, secure, and adequately protects the sensitive data of OHA litigants.

Program Overview

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

By providing independent review of bureau decisions, OHA affords administrative due process to outside litigants that fosters confidence in Departmental actions. By developing a consistent body of administrative precedent construing applicable statutes and regulations, OHA provides legal guidance to officials across the Department and promotes uniformity of bureau decision making. OHA review ensures the Department has an opportunity to correct its own administrative errors, final agency decisions are consistent with law, and Federal courts have fully developed records on which to base judicial review of agency actions.

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

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

Director's Office — The Director's Office (DIR) decides appeals to the Secretary that do not fall within the appellate review jurisdiction of OHA's established appeals boards. The Director may appoint OHA judges or attorneys to conduct hearings or to sit on ad hoc boards of appeal. The Director's Office has authority to assume jurisdiction over matters before an OHA appeals board and review OHA appeals board decisions. Cases decided by the Director's Office include:

- employee debt collection and waiver cases,
- property board of survey appeals,
- quarters rental rate adjustment appeals,
- Uniform Relocation Assistance Act payment appeals,
- acreage limitation appeals under the Reclamation Reform Act,
- civil penalty assessments under the Endangered Species Act,
- the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and
- the National Indian Gaming Act Commission appeals.

The following table shows past and projected changes in the Director's Office caseload over the last three years:

Workload	2020	2021	2022
Received	39	50	50
Concluded	46	50	50
End of Year (pending)	37	37	37

Interior Board of Indian Appeals — The Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) decides appeals from administrative decisions rendered by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) officials. It also decides appeals from decisions rendered by the Hearings Divisions' judges in Indian probate cases and cases under the White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act. IBIA also receives appeals from certain decisions made in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The following table shows past and projected changes in IBIA's caseload over the last three years:

IBIA Workload	2020	2021	2022
Received	64	85	95
Concluded	50	50	75
End of Year (pending)	139	174	194

Interior Board of Land Appeals — The Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) provides appellate review of a wide variety of decisions made by Departmental officials relating to the use and disposition of public lands and their resources. These include:

- land selections arising under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,
- the use and disposition of mineral resources in certain acquired lands of the United States and in the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf,
- and the conduct of surface coal mining under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. IBLA also reviews decisions from ALJs in Departmental cases.

The following table shows past and projected changes in IBLA's caseload:

IBLA Workload	2020	2021	2022
Received	423	320	225
Concluded	177	475	300
End of Year (pending)	588	433	358

Departmental Cases Hearings Division — The ALJs in Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD) preside over hearings in all Interior cases required by law to be conducted on the record pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 554. Cases heard include cases under the:

- Mining Law of 1872,
- Taylor Grazing Act, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act,
- Endangered Species Act,

- Debt Collection Act,
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (relating to conditions and prescriptions on hydroelectric licenses),
- Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and
- Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986.

In addition, the ALJs conduct hearings in Interior cases that are referred to the Division by one of OHA's appeals boards, the Director, or the Secretary, and also provide a hearings process as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs' Federal acknowledgment program. The following table shows past and projected changes in the Division's caseload:

Land Cases	2020	2021	2022
Received	120	125	91
Concluded	49	75	75
End of Year (pending)	195	245	261

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

WELSA Cases	2020	2021	2022
Received	88	75	200
Concluded	51	25	150
End of Year (pending)	129	179	229

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

Probate Hearings	2020	2021	2022
Received	2,892	2,500	4,500
Concluded	3,439	3,500	4,500
End of Year (pending)	4,762	3,762	3,762

Program Performance Estimates

FY 2021 and FY 2022 projections for case receipts and cases concluded are impacted by unique factors such as the pandemic, staffing fluctuations, large sets of related cases, and other non-case related work. Projections consider past years' averages and the trends of increases and decreases, but the unique factors of FY 2020 and FY 2021 have resulted in greater fluctuations in case receipts and cases concluded. OHA cannot control or precisely predict what can affect the influx of cases as they can involve entities outside of OHA or the Department. In addition, during the second half of FY 2021 and FY 2022, most OHA units will be working on substantive rulemakings. PHD and IBIA will collaborate with the Solicitor, BIA, and OST/BTFA to address public comments in a Final Rule to streamline and improve Indian

Probate regulations in FY 2021 and FY 2022. IBLA, DCHD, and the Director's office will be working on a Direct Final Rule to modernize and streamline OHA processes in FY 2021 and undertaking a comprehensive review of OHA's regulations for a potential Notice and Comment Rulemaking in FY 2021 and FY 2022. All the non-case related efforts will require staff time outside of case-related work but is projected to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of OHA operations over the long-term.

DIR received fewer cases in FY 2020, in part due to policy changes that became effective in FY 2019 and in part due to the pandemic. As such, case receipts for DIR are projected to increase slightly in FY 2021 and FY 2022, but not return to historical averages.

IBIA also received fewer cases in FY 2020 likely due to the pandemic, but IBIA cases are on an upward trend in FY 2021. The projection is a return to the FY 2019 average. IBIA expects to fill a judge vacancy in the 4th quarter of FY 2021, which should have a positive impact on case productivity in FY 2022.

IBLA saw a marked increase in cases received in FY 2020 and FY 2021 due in part to receipt of groups of related cases. It is difficult to project whether IBLA will receive another group of related cases in FY 2022. If bureau decisions are delayed due to the pandemic but begin to move forward, the number of appeals may increase. For these reasons, in FY 2022, cases received are projected to be slightly higher than in FY 2019.

The number of cases IBLA is projected to conclude is affected by a variety of factors. Since June 2018, OHA has experienced fluctuation in the number of Judges onboard at IBLA. As a result of a June 2018 Supreme Court decision in *Lucia v. Securities Exchange Commission*, 138 S.Ct. 2044, it was determined the Secretary would need to appoint all OHA Judges after developing and implementing a new hiring process. During this time, the filling of any Judge vacancies was on hold. In April 2020, these positions were filled with the hiring of two new permanent Judges and four detailed temporary Judges. Prior to April 2020, IBLA had four Judges. After April 2020, IBLA had between 10 and 11 Judges. Both the opportunity to dispose of a group of related cases and this temporary surge in the number of Judges between April 2020 and May 2021 led to an exponential increase in cases concluded in FY 2020 and FY 2021. This increase in staffing also allowed IBLA to address some of the backlog cases that would not have been possible otherwise.

DCHD experienced an increase in Lands cases in both FY 2020 and FY 2021, but this was due to receipt of a group of related cases. Given fluctuations in case receipts over the last decade, the projection for FY 2022 is based on a five-year average. DCHD is expected to slightly increase case conclusions in FY 2021 and FY 2022 as two Judge vacancies were filled in April 2020.

The Probate and WELSA number of cases received have been impacted by the pandemic's effect on agencies who prepare cases sent to OHA. While the number of cases had been trending downward, a sharp dip occurred in FY 2020. Substantially fewer cases were received in FY 2020 than in prior years, and that trend is projected to continue for the rest of FY 2021. The agencies who prepare the cases indicate they have a build-up of cases as a result of the pandemic, and if they are able to resume processing their cases, OHA expects a potentially substantial increase in the number of cases received in FY 2022. OHA expects PHD cases concluded to increase due to the filling of five critical Judge

vacancies in FY 2021. Training is ongoing and by FY 2022, OHA expects these Judges to increase their output to meet a potential surge of case receipts.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations (Discretionary Authority)							
Indian Country Appraisals							
(\$000)	11,061	11,204	+387	0	+2,000	13,591	+2,387
FTE	55	59	0	0	0	59	0
*Departmental Operations - Land and Water Conservation Fund (Discretionary Authority)							
Federal Lands Appraisals							
(\$000)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Permanent Appropriation (Land and Water Conservation Fund)							
Federal Lands Appraisals							
(\$000)	0	19,000	0	0	0	19,000	0
FTE	0	60	0	0	+20	80	+20
Total (Discretionary and Permanent Authority)							
(\$000)	21,061	30,204	+387	0	+2,000	32,591	+2,387
FTE	112	119	0	0	+20	139	+20

* Effective FY 2021, the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) permanently funds Federal Lands Appraisals via the Land and Water Conservation Fund within Treasury Account 14-5571.

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Tribal Shares Contract Support Costs	+\$2,000	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Tribal Shares Contract Support Costs (+\$2,000,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$2.0 million to support the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) oversight and funding responsibilities for Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs authorized under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA or P.L. 93-638) and mineral evaluation work to Indian Country. There are currently 36 Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs in operation under Title I (6 programs) and Title IV (30 programs) of ISDEAA that are funded from AVSO's Indian appraisal program appropriation. Tribal appraisal programs are an important component of self-governance activities and contribute to the

Department's support for increasing Tribal sovereignty. Non-Tribal appraisal services provided on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Hearings and Appeals, and Solicitor are also financed from the same program funding. As new Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs are approved, the funds available for non-Tribal appraisal and mineral work decreases, leaving less funding available to support realty operations in Indian Country. AVSO's current backlog of cases for review of Tribe/Consortium and non-Tribal appraisal activities averages 502 cases on a weekly basis since January 2021. The program increase will fully fund the Tribe/Consortium programs while allowing AVSO to maintain and improve service to both the Tribe/Consortium and non-Tribal appraisal programs by reducing backlog and delivery time of valuation assignments.

Program Overview

The AVSO provides credible, timely, and efficient valuation services to assist the Department in fulfilling its fiduciary trust responsibilities for Tribes and beneficiaries in Trust and Restricted fee real property transactions as well as ensuring the public trust in Federal real property transactions. AVSO was created as the Department's single appraisal organization by Secretarial Order 3363, March 18, 2018 and brought together two strong appraisal and valuation entities – the Office of Valuation Services (OVS) and the Office of Appraisal Services (OAS). OAS was previously a part of the former Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). OAS functioned effectively to serve Indian Country and assumed responsibility for property appraisals for the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP). The Office of Valuation Services (OVS) was originally established as the "Appraisal Services Directorate" in November 2003, when real property appraisal functions were reformed in the Department resulting in consolidation of the Federal lands appraisal function into a single office independent of the realty function. Appraisers were consolidated from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the National Park Service (NPS) into OVS. From 2003 through 2018, the OVS provided valuation oversight to OAS, and supported the valuation program of the LBBP through the OVS Division of Minerals Evaluation.

Valuation services provided to the Department's bureaus and offices are diverse and include real property appraisals, appraisal reviews, evaluation of mineral potential, area-wide minerals evaluations, concession valuations, and consultations on property value and real property. These valuation services are required for land acquisition, disposal, exchange, probate settlement and may include a variety of real property interests such as mineral and water rights, rights of way, partial interests in lands such as conservation or flowage easements, improvements, crops, and crop damage, and determination of fair market rent or other compensation due for the use of Federal or Indian lands.

AVSO operates two primary valuation programs in support of Departmental priorities which are funded by two different funding sources. Indian Country appraisals are funded from general fund appropriations and Federal land appraisal activities are primarily funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Additional programs financed by other sources of funds include the LBBP to support the implementation of the *Cobell* settlement, the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, and the Refuge Revenue Sharing Program within the FWS, and the BOR appraisal program.

Indian Country Appraisals

The AVSO Indian land appraisal program provides real property appraisal services to American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Hearing and Appeals (OHA), Office of the Solicitor, Eastern Oklahoma (SOL, EO), and Tribes under Public Law 93-638 Tribal/Consortium Appraisal Programs. AVSO appraises trust and restricted fee lands created by the treaties, Spanish Land Grants, Presidential Executive Orders, and the Dawes Allotment Act of 1887. AVSO provides various types of valuation services to Indian Country including appraisal, appraisal review, and consulting services in support of varied land acquisition, disposal, exchange, trespass, leasing, probate, partitions, rights of way and permitting activities. All appraisals and appraisal reviews are completed in accordance with the USPAP, and if applicable, to the UASFLA.

All valuation-related positions within the Indian Land Appraisals require licensure (Certified General Appraiser) in at least one State and all GS-13 and above Appraisers or Review Appraisers are required to maintain a professional appraisal designation compliant with Departmental policy (602 DM 1).

Federal Land Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

Client bureaus for AVSO related to the LWCF program are the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Valuation operations in support of AVSO's Federal land client bureaus are primarily funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The passage of the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation and its financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations will bring substantial change to AVSO's operations necessary to carry out the Department's important missions related to its stewardship of America's national treasures. One significant portion of GAOA amended the authorization for the LWCF (54 U.S.C 200303) to provide full and permanent funding for the program. The law provides for a deposit of \$900 million into the LWCF each fiscal year which is available the next fiscal year to support the purposes of the program.

The Department of the Interior's LWCF programs include:

- Land Acquisition programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service
- Appraisal and Valuation Services
- National Park Service
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act

In support of these programs, AVSO provides valuation services to the LWCF bureau programs to support their ability to conduct realty actions related to LWCF areas. Types of properties appraised by AVSO in support of these programs include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. Appraisal reviews for Federal land acquisition, which are an inherently governmental function, are provided to ensure that all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA or the "Yellow Book") and the Uniform

Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When there is a non-Federal entity, AVSO provides an oversight and compliance function at the request of the program and helps to ensure the Department's financial assistance programs are complying with the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) (2 CFR 1402) which AVSO helped to develop. This regulation ensures the same UASFLA appraisal standards are applied when Federal funds are used to acquire interests in real property whether it is a direct acquisition by the United States or a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI's programs.

The Federal Land Appraisal division also provides appraisal services to the Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), which is funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF). Additional information on these appraisal services is presented in the Working Capital Fund section of this Congressional Justification.

All valuation-related positions within the Federal Lands Appraisal Division require licensure (Certified General Appraiser) in at least one State and all GS-13 and above Appraisers or Review Appraisers are required to maintain a professional appraisal designation compliant with Departmental policy (602 DM 1).

Improving Client Appraisal and Valuation Services Data Management

Federal Land appraisal and valuation requests are submitted through the Appraisal Valuation Information System (AVIS) which is a cloud-based platform that allows real-time monitoring of case status and robust reporting options to keep clients well informed of the status of their valuation assignments. Since the consolidation of Indian Country Appraisals under AVSO in 2018, AVSO has been working to incorporate valuation requests from the Indian appraisal program into this platform. The expected deployment of the Department wide system is scheduled for July of 2021. The deployment of AVIS will allow clients in Indian Country the same access to real-time case status and robust reporting options for better coordination between AVSO appraisers and the Indian appraisal clients.

Program Performance Estimates

Indian Country Appraisals

In 2020, AVSO completed 3,076 Indian Trust Property cases containing 625,086 acres with an aggregate value of over \$265 million. The majority of Indian Appraisal cases are not for acquisition of real property by the United States and are not required to comply with the UASFLA or Yellow Book. Indian appraisals are required to comply with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) which applies to all licensed appraisers within the United States.

Appraisal backlog has been an ongoing problem within Indian Country both in the Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and the appraisals on Indian Trust property. AVSO expects significant operational impact with decreased available Indian appraisal funding as more Tribes/Consortiums assume the responsibility for the appraisal function to meet the Biden-Harris Administration priority to promote and support Indian Self Determination and Tribal Self Governance. The 2022 budget request level fully funds

Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and allows AVSO to improve capacity to benefit both Indian appraisal operations. AVSO is also taking several steps to identify areas for improvement specific to Indian appraisals and increase its flexibility and efficiency across its portfolio.

Due to regulatory differences in executing valuation services for Indian Trust properties and Federal lands, AVSO is working to identify areas where formal appraisals may not be necessary and other valuation tools can be used to meet the regulatory requirements. An example of this is the determination of compensation for Rights-of-Way over Indian lands granted pursuant to regulations found at 25 CFR 169. This regulation allows for the use of “market analysis, appraisal, or other appropriate valuation method” to determine the compensation for the right-of-way. AVSO has used Reservation-wide market analysis in high demand areas to provide a right-of-way schedule that can be used in lieu of appraisals while maintaining compliance with the regulations. There may be other areas of realty practice in Indian Country that can use other valuation methods as long as they are compliant with relevant law, regulation, and policy. AVSO will review valuation regulations to identify opportunities to use other valuation methods that will maximize the efficiency of AVSO’s Indian Country operations.

Since January 1, 2021 the weekly average of backlog cases is 502. This is approximately 10% of the average number of cases completed annually (5,120) since FY 2017.

Federal Lands Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

In FY 2020, the AVSO completed 352 Federal land valuation cases representing approximately 360,080 acres with an aggregate value of over \$291 million. Over 80% of Federal Lands Division appraisals are subject to the UASFLA or Yellow Book which has additional requirements related to acquisitions by the United States over the USPAP. With the passage of GAOA and full funding of the LWCF, AVSO projects a 50% increase in the number of requests for valuation services in FY 2021 and FY 2022 over the numbers of appraisals in FY 2020. The complexity of many of these cases requires a high level of expertise within AVSO to meet this expected surge. Another factor that will likely increase the demand for AVSO’s services is the Biden-Harris Administration’s goal to conserve 30 percent of America’s land and ocean areas by the year 2030. Because these actions may involve real property interests, AVSO will be involved and coordinating with client bureaus to meet this challenge.

Another area that AVSO will address is the need for legal appraisal instructions issued by Department Solicitors. The UASFLA or Yellow Book’s most recent publication includes multiple areas where legal instructions are required in nearly all GAOA/LWCF funded acquisitions and exchanges where appraisals are conducted. AVSO will coordinate with the Office of the Solicitor to ensure appraisals comply with UASFLA requirements.

Timeliness of service remains a challenge. Average time to completion for Federal lands appraisal cases range from 175 to 240 days, and total days from 200 to 320 days (total days includes time client bureaus spend developing the case assignment). Both of these processing timeframes include 30-45 days for procurement in addition to the actual number of days attributed to appraisals and appraisal review. AVSO anticipates filling 15 vacancies by the end of the 3rd Quarter of FY 2021 and is exploring other areas for improvement.

AVSO has undertaken a series of quarterly client-focused meetings to work with bureau partners to identify areas in both organizations that can aid in reducing the time necessary to complete appraisals and to help identify systemic issues across all client bureaus. These meetings have been essential in ensuring AVSO and the client bureaus work together to maximize the impact of the GAOA/LWCF funds. By taking these steps to identify efficiencies and solutions to common problems, AVSO hopes to further reduce the time necessary to complete appraisal assignments.

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	327	286	0	0	0	286	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Program Overview

This activity funds worker's compensation payments for former U.S. Bureau of Mines employees. The activity was added to the Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations appropriation in the 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

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Activity: Management Services
Program Element: Indian Arts and Crafts Board

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	1,189	1,305	+46	0	0	1,351	+46
FTE	9	8	0	0	0	8	0
Permanent Appropriation (<i>Revenue from Museum Fees</i>)							
(\$000)	8	20	0	0	0	20	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total							
(\$000)	1,197	1,325	+46	0	0	1,371	+46
FTE	9	8	0	0	0	8	0

Program Overview

The IACB is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Act). The Act contains both criminal and civil provisions to combat counterfeit activity in the American Indian and Alaska Native (Indian) arts and crafts market, including the influx of mass-produced and imported counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. The IACB operates three museums in Indian Country dedicated to the promotion, integrity, and preservation of authentic Indian art and culture. As other key components of its mission, IACB promotes the economic development of Indians through their creative work; expands the market for authentic Indian art and craftwork; and increases participation of Indians in fine arts and crafts businesses and assists emerging artists' entry into the market. The sale of Indian art and craftwork by individual Indian producers, businesses, and Tribal-run operations, as well as other members of the overall Indian arts market, exceeds \$1.5 billion a year.

The IACB's activities are not duplicated in either the Federal or private sector. Its five-member Board of Commissioners serves without compensation, are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and determine the IACB's policies. A small portion of program costs is absorbed through user fees, generated from nominal seasonal museum entry fees, leases, and licensing. The activities of the IACB support Departmental goals for promoting self-determination and economic self-sufficiency of, and law enforcement protections for, the federally recognized Tribes, Indians, and their communities.

The top priority of the IACB is enforcement of the criminal and civil provisions of the Act, which was enacted in response to growing sales of counterfeit Indian art and craft products misrepresented as produced by Indians. The Act is a truth-in-advertising law that prohibits the marketing of products as Indian made, when such products are not made by Indians as defined by the Act. It is intended to protect

Indian artists and artisans, businesses, Tribes, and consumers; protect Indian cultural heritage; and promote economic self-reliance.

The IACB operates the Southern Plains Indian Museum located in Anadarko, Oklahoma; the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; and the Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, Montana. The museums house and exhibit extensive historic and contemporary collections of Plains Indian art. The museums also showcase the work of up-and-coming contemporary Indian artists from across the country through changing exhibitions to provide entrepreneurial opportunities to Indian artists.

The IACB and its museums provide Indian artists access to Indian art markets nationwide, enhance the economic vitality of Indian communities, educate consumers about the importance and inherent value of authentic Indian art, inform consumers and Indian artists about their protections under the Act, and bring the Indian arts community together to celebrate and preserve their rich cultural heritage.

Program Performance Estimates

During 2022, the IACB will continue its law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement (FWS), which undertakes comprehensive Act investigations and enforcement in conjunction with the IACB staff. This collaboration, with an expanded IACB/FWS Act Investigative Unit of FWS Special Agents dedicated to Act enforcement, continues to exponentially strengthen the IACB's ability to address counterfeit Indian art and craftwork. This enforcement work includes addressing the onslaught of overseas knock-offs, which undermine Indian economies, self-determination, cultural heritage, and the future of Indian art and craftwork as an original American treasure. In collaboration with the FWS, the IACB will build upon its multi-state and international law enforcement actions to respond to Act violations, which have culminated in numerous successful indictments, convictions, and sentencing.

The IACB will continue its existing collaborations with other Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, and various key State Attorney Generals to protect Indian artists and consumers. The IACB will continue to educate and work with Tribes and Tribal affiliated organizations, the Indian arts and crafts industry, tourist bureaus, cultural institutions, and consumers nationwide to increase awareness about the Act's protections, requirements, and prohibitions to encourage the broadest possible compliance.

The IACB will continue its work with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) to promote trademarks, copyrights, collective marks, and branding, as well as provide virtual, and when possible in-person, workshops on intellectual property rights protections (IP) and marketing, to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes. Through workshops, Indian art markets, and other venues, the IACB will distribute the newly revised IACB/USPTO IP brochure and work with Indian artists to strengthen protections for their creative work. As the use of IP protections in Indian Country expands, there will be an increase in the public recognition, value, and reliance on products marketed as authentic Indian art.

In support of the Administration's priorities to strengthen Tribal sovereignty, promote *Buy American*, and address economic disparities in underserved areas, while advancing Indian Country's and Indian artists' work to recover from the pandemic's devastating impact, the IACB will continue to retool its services and programs. This will include expansion of the IACB's virtual programming, including online contemporary Indian artist exhibitions at its three museums, cultural workshops, and related marketing presentations and webinars. It will also include expansion of on-going IACB collaborations, for example, with the National Parks Service to enhance and grow the purchase and sale of authentic Indian art and craftwork by concessions within National Parks, with the National Endowment for the Arts to identify and support underserved Indian communities, and with the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration to promote the sale of authentic Indian art to overseas markets.

During 2022, the IACB will continue virtual, and when possible in-person, participation in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the Act, promote compliance and enforcement of the Act, and to field complaints of potential violations of the Act. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the existing Indian art market, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity of the authentic Indian art market.

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2022 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

Energy Leasing Receipts

This section provides information about energy receipts collected and disbursed by the Department of the Interior, primarily through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The Bureau of Land Management manages collections for some onshore oil and gas activity, and onshore renewable energy activity.¹ This section only concerns ONRR-managed revenues and is organized by the Congressionally authorized distribution of the receipts as follows:

Permanent Appropriations: This section refers specifically to energy leasing receipts generated from onshore Federal lands and from certain offshore energy leasing activities, which are available for expenditure without the need for additional appropriation (or “permanently appropriated”) for making payments to States and local governments. Receipts subject to permanent appropriations are a subset of the larger “Energy Leasing Receipts” discussion.

Energy Leasing Receipts: This section comprehensively discusses both onshore and offshore receipts and how they are distributed. Consistent with the underlying Congressional authorization, funds are deposited in permanent appropriations accounts, or in the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and various special fund accounts, with spending from those accounts requiring subsequent appropriation by Congress. The 2022 request includes offshore renewable energy activity reflecting planned lease sales. Leasing receipts from these activities will also be included in this section.

Receipt Estimates: This section discusses receipt estimates and assumptions used in formulating the estimates. Additionally, this section includes charts with estimated onshore and offshore energy leasing receipts in future years. Note, the Department is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices, with an interim report expected this summer. The Administration will reassess its leasing assumptions and update receipt estimates as necessary as findings from this review are available.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The permanent appropriations administered by the Department provide for the distribution of energy leasing receipts collected from the sale, lease, or development of energy resources located on onshore Federal lands and certain offshore areas. The revenues for these payments are derived from bonuses, rents, royalties, and other revenues, including late payment interest, collected from Federal energy leases. ONRR distributes these funds in accordance with various laws that specify the basis for and timing of payments.

Note ¹ BLM managed collections are also reflected in Appendix H of the Interior Budget in Brief.

Table 1 shows the actual and estimated payments for the budget year for certain permanent appropriations. These amounts represent the revenue paid out from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated revenue for each source type (oil, gas, coal, etc.) and the appropriate distribution percentages for each land category as specified in the applicable statutes. The authorizations for permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

Table 1: Permanent Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change From 2021
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003] ^{1/ & 2/}	50%	1,399,278	1,487,883	1,580,337	+92,454
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	13,487	11,886	14,255	+2,369
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243] (Forest Fund)	25%	3,786	4,095	4,246	+151
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248] (Flood Control)	75%	34,644	28,066	30,159	+2,093
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488] ^{3/}	50%	0	7,504	2,518	-4,986
Qualified OCS Revenues to Gulf Producing States (GOMESA) [5535] ^{4/}	37.5% subject to annual cap	352,963	248,908	362,898	+113,990
Subtotal, Payments to States	--	1,804,158	1,788,342	1,994,413	+206,071
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574]	25%	4,206	4,492	4,601	+109
Total Permanent Appropriations	--	1,808,364	1,792,834	1,999,014	+206,180

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

^{2/} MLA includes South Half of the Red River payments (65 STAT. 252), late disbursement interest payments (30 U.S.C. § 1721), Geothermal Payments to States (30 U.S.C. § 191a, 1019), and payments from State Select Lands (43 U.S.C. § 852).

^{3/} The estimates assume the first lease sale in FY 2021 and a second smaller lease sale in FY 2024.

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

Distribution Statutes for Permanent Appropriations

Under the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), as amended (30 U.S.C. § 191), States receive 50 percent of the net revenues² resulting from the leasing of energy resources on Federal public domain lands within their borders. Alaska is the exception, receiving a 90 percent share of receipts from Federal energy leasing in that State. (Separate statutes cover revenue sharing payments from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, where the traditional MLA fifty percent State share applies.)

State Select Lands are administered by the Federal government for the purpose of supporting public schools. These lands result from provisions in the Enabling Act of each of the public-land States admitted into the Union since 1802. Except for Alaska, States receive 90 percent of State Select Lands

Note ² Sharing is from net receipts, after making the required 2 percent payment deduction from gross receipts under P.L. 113-67 (deduction intended to partially cover Federal program administration costs).

energy revenues under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 852. These amounts are included in the Mineral Leasing Act payment totals in the table above.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. § 355, provides for the distribution of leasing receipts from acquired lands [lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, gift or by exchange]. These receipts are shared with States in accordance with the specific land category shown below:

- For acquired National Forest lands, States receive 25 percent of all energy leasing revenues, the same percentage as other Forest receipts distributed under 16 U.S.C. § 499. This payment is to be used for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the National Forest is located.
- For acquired Flood Control lands, States receive 75 percent of all energy leasing revenues, the same percentage as other receipts distributed under 33 U.S.C. 701(c)(3). These funds are to be expended for the benefit of the public schools, roads, and flood control expenses of the county or counties in which the lands are located.

Under P.L. 105-83, for the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), Alaska receives 50 percent of the NPR-A revenue receipts. Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) not subject to Net Receipts Sharing and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

States	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Alabama	182	193	206
Alaska	20,033	28,774	25,136
Arizona	1	1	1
Arkansas	527	560	595
California	33,944	36,039	38,323
Colorado	57,108	60,634	64,476
Florida	112	118	126
Idaho	4,556	4,837	5,143
Illinois	57	60	64
Kansas	456	484	515
Kentucky	65	69	73
Louisiana	2,549	2,706	2,878
Michigan	143	152	162
Minnesota	95	101	107
Mississippi	441	468	498
Missouri	1,728	1,835	1,951
Montana	20,580	21,851	23,235
Nebraska	13	14	15
Nevada	5,586	5,931	6,307
New Mexico	706,933	750,576	798,134
North Dakota	66,718	70,837	75,325
Ohio	611	648	689
Oklahoma	6,413	6,809	7,240
Oregon	25	27	28
Pennsylvania	5	6	6
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	326	346	368
Texas	1,987	2,110	2,244
Utah	53,726	57,043	60,657
Virginia	45	47	50
Washington	35	37	40
West Virginia	379	403	428
Wyoming	457,474	485,717	516,493
Total	1,442,854	1,539,434	1,631,514

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

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

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

	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
ALABAMA	40,037	28,234	41,164
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	4,559	3,215	4,687
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	5,451	3,844	5,604
LOUISIANA	124,575	87,850	128,081
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,034	729	1,063
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,639	1,156	1,685
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	2,093	1,476	2,152
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,636	1,154	1,682
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	2,584	1,822	2,657
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,619	1,142	1,665
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,295	913	1,332
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	2,142	1,511	2,202
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	3,050	2,151	3,135
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	1,469	1,036	1,510
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	1,106	780	1,137
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	965	681	992
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	1,043	736	1,072
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	1,160	818	1,193
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,364	962	1,403
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,702	1,200	1,750
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,247	879	1,282
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	2,377	1,676	2,444
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,618	1,141	1,664
MISSISSIPPI	41,531	29,287	42,700
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,971	1,390	2,027
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,036	2,846	4,149
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	4,376	3,086	4,499
TEXAS	76,227	53,755	78,373
ARANSAS TEXAS	773	545	794
BRAZORIA TEXAS	1,267	893	1,303
CALHOUN TEXAS	1,035	730	1,064
CAMERON TEXAS	1,112	784	1,143
CHAMBERS TEXAS	653	460	672
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,663	1,173	1,710
HARRIS TEXAS	3,706	2,613	3,811
JACKSON TEXAS	497	350	511
JEFFERSON TEXAS	1,282	904	1,318
KENEDY TEXAS	1,066	752	1,096
KLEBERG TEXAS	770	543	791
MATAGORDA TEXAS	1,474	1,039	1,515
NUECES TEXAS	1,019	719	1,047
ORANGE TEXAS	630	444	648
REFUGIO TEXAS	500	353	515
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	515	363	530
VICTORIA TEXAS	619	437	636
WILLACY TEXAS	476	336	490
TOTAL	352,963	248,908	362,898

^{1/} Payments shown in the above table reflect individual payments made to States, counties and parishes. State payment totals are separate from payments made to the counties and parishes. Payments are disbursed to the States in the year after receipts are deposited to Treasury.

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

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

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

	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
ALABAMA	61	60	68
ALASKA	1,012	990	1,131
CALIFORNIA	1,184	1,159	1,323
FLORIDA	2	2	2
LOUISIANA	821	804	918
MISSISSIPPI	719	704	804
TEXAS	2,085	2,042	2,330
TOTAL	5,884	5,761	6,576

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

ENERGY LEASING RECEIPTS

Energy leasing receipts are derived from royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues, including minimum royalties, late payment interest, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated royalty payments, and recoupments. ONRR is responsible for the collection of all energy leasing receipts from OCS lands and most revenues from Federal onshore and Indian lands. The disposition of these collections is determined by statute. The 2022 request includes offshore renewable energy activity reflecting planned lease sales. Leasing receipts from these activities will also be included in this section. Onshore renewable energy revenue is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and is reported separately.

Legislation also determines how receipts are classified for budgetary purposes. Energy leasing receipts are classified as offsetting receipts because they arise from business-type transactions with the public versus governmental receipts that arise from the government's power to tax or fine. Offsetting receipts are further defined as: 1) proprietary receipts, which offset Department of the Interior budget authority and outlays; and 2) undistributed proprietary receipts, which offset total Federal budget authority and outlays as a bottom-line adjustment.

Distribution of Energy Leasing Receipts

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

- Source type (oil and gas, coal, other royalties, etc.);
- Land category (acquired forest, public domain, OCS, etc.); and
- Location (State or county to determine applicable share).

This identification process takes approximately one month if payors have filed their reports correctly.

Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

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

Figure 1: Distribution of Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

Leasing Receipts in Suspense Account All money collected from payors waiting to be identified by systems as to source and recipient		
Revenue Sharing ^{1/}	State %	Federal % ^{2/}
Mineral Leasing Act	50% (Alaska Receives 90%)	50%
State Select Lands	90% (Alaska Receives 100%)	10%
Geothermal Resources ^{3/}	50%	25% [to counties] 25%
National Forest Fund Payments to States (Forest Fund) for Acquired Lands	25%	75%
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	75%	25%
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska	50%	50%
1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska ^{4/}	50%	50%

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

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

^{3/} Designated counties currently receive half of the Federal share, effectively 25 percent of the total revenue disbursed under current legislation.

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

Collections from public domain lands leased under Mineral Leasing Act (MLA) authority are disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*), 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund (*Account 5000.24*) for western water projects, and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury³. Alaska receives 90 percent of mineral leasing receipts for Mineral Leasing Act lands.

Collections from State Select Lands are disbursed 90 percent to the States (*Account 5003*) and 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Alaska receives 100 percent of mineral leasing receipts from State Select Lands.

Collections from geothermal production are currently disbursed 50 percent to the States (*Account 5003*), 25 percent to the county (*Account 5574*) and 25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Note ³ For all onshore leases, the U.S. Treasury General Fund share is deposited into one of two accounts depending on whether the collections are from rents and bonuses (*Account 1811*) or from royalties (*Account 2039*).

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

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

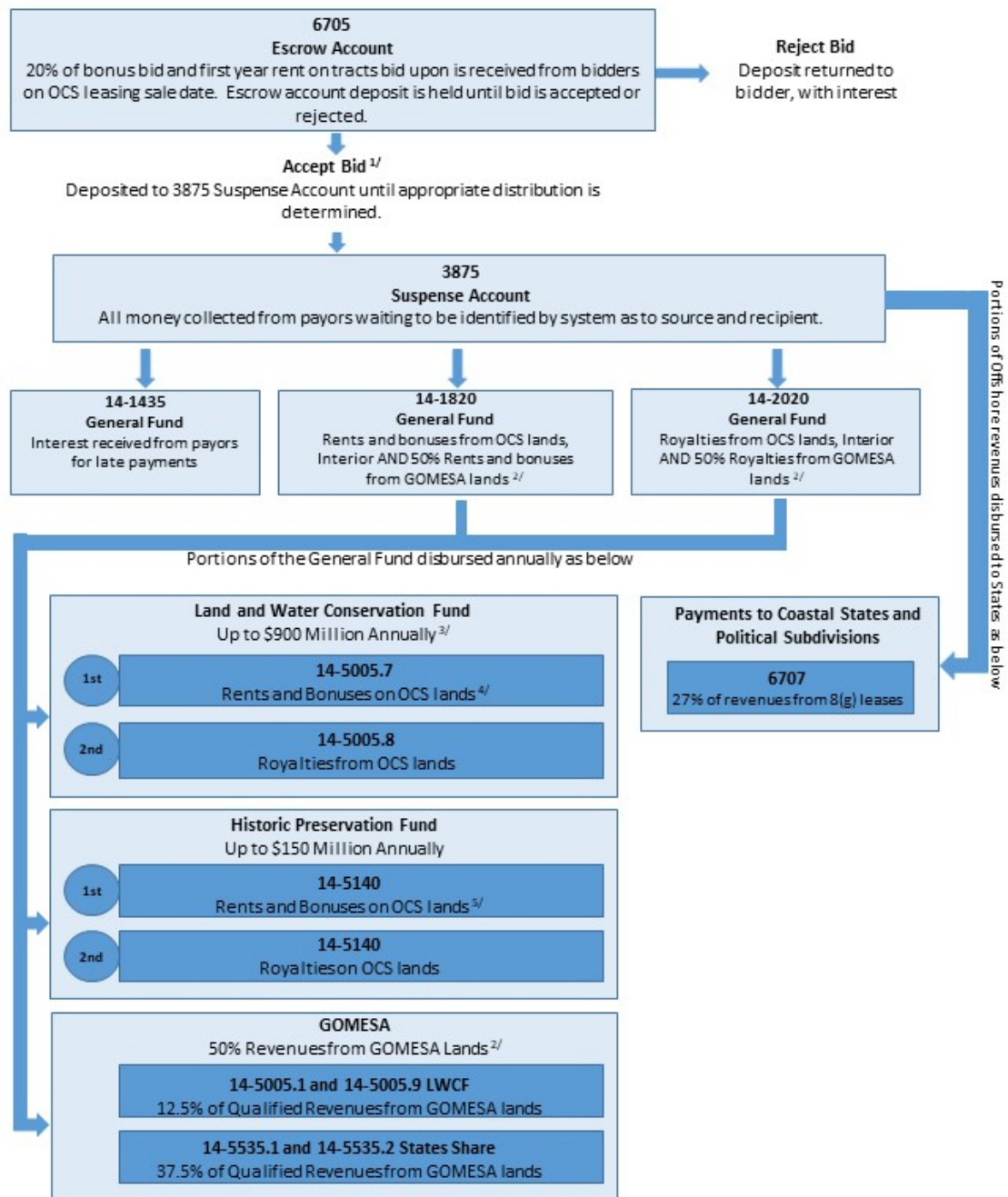
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

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

Offshore (OCS Lands) Energy Leasing Receipts

After distinguishing payments by source type, land category, and location, the receipts derived from OCS lands are deposited into accounts according to revenue source, with any interest for late payments, rents and bonuses, or royalty. Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the distribution of offshore energy leasing receipts, including revenue from renewable energy leases.

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



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

^{2/} "GOMESA lands" refers to lands generating "Qualified Outer Continental Shelf Revenues" as defined by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006. Revenue sharing is capped at \$500 million annually for qualified revenues from GOMESA lands in Phase II leasing. Section 20002 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, P.L. 115-97, increased the cap for Phase 2 payments to States (75%) and LWCF GOMESA (25%) for FY 2020 and 2021 to \$650 million combined. The increased revenue payments would be made in 2021 and 2022 if sufficient revenues are collected from applicable oil and gas leases.

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

^{4/} If there are insufficient rents and bonuses to cover the \$900 million transfer, the balance is transferred from royalties (14-2020) to 14-5005.8.

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

To bid on an OCS lease tract offered for sale, a bidder must submit an upfront cash deposit equal to one-fifth of the entire proposed bid. The deposit flows into *Escrow Account 6705* and accrues interest until the Department determines that the proposed bonus is at least equal to the fair market value of the tract. This evaluation process takes approximately 90 days.

If the bid is rejected, the one-fifth deposit, plus interest, is returned to the bidder. If accepted, the one-fifth deposit, the remaining four-fifths of the bonus payment and the first year's rent are deposited into *Account 3875* pending system processing and posting to the lease account. The Federal portion of OCS revenues is deposited into *Account 1820* for rents and bonuses, and *Account 2020* for royalty payments once production begins. Certain OCS revenues are shared with States and are disbursed in accordance with Section 8(g) of the OCSLA and GOMESA as follows:

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

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

OCS receipts also provide \$150.0 million in funding for the Historic Preservation Fund (*Account 5140*). Accounting procedures require payments to the Fund be made from OCS rents and bonuses, with any further needed payments made from OCS royalties. Both Funds are assigned to the National Park Service.

For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) (P.L. 116-152) authorizes up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Fund (LRF) for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit to LRF is calculated based on 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Alaska Escrow Account and the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund

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

the Fund is permanently appropriated to the Department of Commerce. Congress can appropriate the remaining 80 percent of the interest earned through annual appropriations for the specific purposes outlined in the Act. The remaining one-half principal and one-half interest were deposited into the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

RECEIPT ESTIMATES

Receipt Estimates for Onshore and Offshore Energy Leasing

Note, the Department is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices, with an interim report expected this summer. The Administration will reassess its leasing assumptions and update receipt estimates as necessary as findings from this review are available.

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

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

Table 5: Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source ^{1/}

(in thousands of dollars)

	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing						
Onshore Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas ^{2/}	182,088	174,667	176,449	195,625	183,403	185,113
Coal	17,399	16,904	19,053	20,435	20,702	21,077
Geothermal	1,134	1,149	1,164	1,178	1,194	1,209
All Other	4,584	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583	4,583
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	205,205	197,303	201,250	221,821	209,882	211,982
Onshore Royalties						
Oil and Gas	2,434,004	2,623,727	2,905,099	3,106,992	3,430,512	3,669,448
Coal	407,063	408,939	386,287	404,767	408,891	417,143
Geothermal	12,396	12,696	12,998	13,298	13,599	13,900
All Other	67,056	67,056	67,056	67,056	67,056	67,056
Subtotal, Royalties	2,920,519	3,112,418	3,371,439	3,592,113	3,920,057	4,167,547
Total, Onshore Receipts	3,125,724	3,309,721	3,572,689	3,813,935	4,129,939	4,379,528
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)						
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	309,093	300,190	303,366	310,148	315,235	316,310
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	5,227	877,866	90,941	371,120	41,115	10,147
Oil and Gas Royalties	3,463,927	3,847,290	4,229,190	4,476,656	4,808,755	5,037,808
Renewable Energy Operations	-	-	364	5,831	17,464	30,451
Total, OCS Receipts	3,778,247	5,025,346	4,623,861	5,163,755	5,182,569	5,394,716
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{3/}	6,903,971	8,335,067	8,196,550	8,977,690	9,312,508	9,774,244

^{1/} Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) receipts include Offsetting Collections.^{2/} Reflects the estimated rents and bonuses from lease sales in Area 1002 as outlined in P.L. 115-97 sec. 20001.^{3/} Amounts do not include estimates for the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund (Account 5425.2) or small amounts from non-ONRR accounts that contribute to oil & gas energy receipts. Small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

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

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
		Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts							
1811.00	Rent and Bonuses from Land Leases for Resource Exploration and Extraction, Agriculture and Interior	20,382	20,746	23,195	24,526	25,939	27,459
2025.00	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Oil & Gas Leasing Revenues, Federal Share ^{2/}	7,958	2,189	2,189	11,095	4,242	4,242
2039.00	Royalties on Natural Resources, Not Otherwise Classified, Interior ^{3/}	333,523	357,059	388,211	414,856	485,817	547,140
5000.24	Royalties on Natural Resources, Reclamation Fund	1,202,546	1,277,444	1,377,144	1,466,805	1,561,887	1,626,025
5003.00	Receipts from Mineral Leasing, Public and Acquired Military Lands (Act February 25, 1920 and December 17, 1981, as Amended), ONRR ^{3/}	1,493,787	1,585,558	1,707,175	1,808,217	1,923,433	2,000,741
5045.10	Receipts from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRA, ONRR, Interior	12,605	15,116	20,106	22,761	67,162	110,886
5134.00	Moneys Due Oklahoma from Royalties, Oil and Gas, South Half of Red River, ONRR, Interior	10	10	10	10	10	10
5243.10	National Forest Fund, Payments to States, ONRR	4,342	4,502	4,680	4,829	4,991	5,093
5248.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	29,762	31,982	35,289	37,659	40,493	42,336
5488.10	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Rent, Royalties and Bonuses [Alaska Share] ^{2/}	7,958	2,189	2,189	11,095	4,242	4,242
5573.10	Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Fund, BLM	8,345	8,314	7,784	7,261	6,777	6,278
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share, ONRR	4,502	4,607	4,712	4,817	4,922	5,027
5575.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, Federal share, ONRR	-	-	-	-	-	-
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lands	5	5	5	5	25	50
Subtotal, Onshore Receipts		3,125,725	3,309,721	3,572,689	3,813,936	4,129,940	4,379,529
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts							
1820.00	Rent and Bonuses on OCS Lands, Interior	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	Royalties on OCS Lands, Interior	2,215,136	3,474,649	3,073,164	3,613,280	3,632,379	3,844,526
5005.70	LWCF, Rent Receipts OCS Lands, NPS	13,503	878,130	93,157	382,181	66,342	48,883
5005.80	LWCF, Royalties Receipts OCS, NPS	886,497	21,870	806,843	517,819	833,658	851,117
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	113,113	112,444	113,636	116,188	118,104	118,519
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	271,721	263,078	261,887	259,168	257,039	256,624
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF share from qualified leases ^{4/}	37,704	37,481	37,879	38,729	39,368	39,506
5005.10	OCS Royalties, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS ^{4/}	90,574	87,693	87,296	86,389	85,680	85,541
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [R&B]	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Subtotal, OCS Receipts		3,778,248	5,025,345	4,623,862	5,163,754	5,182,570	5,394,716
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{5/6/}		6,903,973	8,335,066	8,196,551	8,977,690	9,312,510	9,774,245

^{1/} Accounts 5573, 5575, and 5576 are administered by the Bureau of Land Management; however, Office of the Secretary provides the estimates for these accounts as part of the overall energy revenue estimates.

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

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

^{4/} Accounts 5535.1, 5535.2, 5005.9, 5005.1 are formed from the GOMESA 2006.

^{5/} Estimates are subject to change; small discrepancies may occur due to rounding.

^{6/} Includes anticipated renewable energy revenue in 2023 through 2026

Table 7: Onshore Energy Receipts, 2021 - 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
Oil & Gas	182,088	174,667	-7,421	Revised bonus payment estimates
Coal	17,399	16,904	-495	Revised bonus payment estimates
Geothermal	1,134	1,149	15	Revised bonus payment estimates
All Other	4,584	4,583	-1	
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	205,205	197,303	-7,902	
Royalties				
Oil & Gas	2,434,004	2,623,727	189,723	Revised price and production estimates
Coal	407,063	408,939	1,876	Revised price and production estimates
Geothermal	12,396	12,696	300	Revised price and production estimates
All Other	67,056	67,056	0	
Subtotal, Royalties	2,920,519	3,112,418	191,899	
Total Onshore Energy Receipts ^{1/}	3,125,724	3,309,721	+183,997	

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

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

	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Oil						
Oil Volume (MMBbl)	284.62	297.58	315.46	329.08	346.34	351.66
OMB Price/Bbl (in whole \$s)	\$46.10	\$47.78	\$50.28	\$51.28	\$52.31	\$53.35
Royalty Rate	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123
Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$1,528	\$1,661	\$1,859	\$1,980	\$2,209	\$2,362
Subtotal Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$1,528	\$1,661	\$1,859	\$1,980	\$2,209	\$2,362
Gas						
Natural Gas Volume (tcf)	2,072.56	2,102.94	2,182.45	2,243.61	2,327.48	2,367.63
OMB Price/Mcf (in whole \$s)	\$2.79	\$2.93	\$3.07	\$3.21	\$3.36	\$3.52
Royalty Rate	0.109	0.109	0.109	0.109	0.109	0.109
Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$630	\$671	\$730	\$786	\$852	\$909
Subtotal Natural Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$630	\$671	\$730	\$786	\$852	\$909
CO2 Royalties (\$M)	\$68	\$72	\$79	\$85	\$92	\$98
Gas Plant Products (\$M)	\$322	\$343	\$373	\$402	\$436	\$465
Subtotal Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,020	\$1,086	\$1,182	\$1,273	\$1,380	\$1,471
Total, Oil & Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$2,549	\$2,747	\$3,041	\$3,252	\$3,588	\$3,833
Coal Royalties (\$M)	\$407	\$409	\$386	\$405	\$409	\$417
Geothermal Royalties (\$M)	\$12	\$13	\$13	\$13	\$14	\$14
All Other Royalties (\$M)	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67	\$67
TOTAL ONSHORE ROYALTIES (\$M) ^{2/}	\$3,035	\$3,236	\$3,507	\$3,737	\$4,078	\$4,331

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

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

Table 9: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Fees by Type			
	Acquisition & Bonus	Rental	Operations	Total
	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million	\$Million
2021	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.2
2022	870.0	7.9	0.0	877.9
2023	80.0	10.9	0.4	91.3
2024	360.0	11.1	5.8	377.0
2025	30.0	11.1	17.5	58.6
2026	0.0	10.1	30.5	40.6
2027	0.0	9.4	38.4	47.9
2028	0.0	8.7	50.9	59.5
2029	0.0	7.9	59.0	66.9
2030	0.0	7.4	67.7	75.1
2031	0.0	5.2	84.5	89.7

1/ The estimates include nine renewable energy lease sales currently in different phases of pre-sale planning: New York Bight [2022], Carolinas [2022], N. California [2022], Gulf of Mexico [2023], Central California, [2023], Virginia [2024], Hawaii [2024], Gulf of Maine [2025], and Oregon [2025].

Table 10: OCS Energy Receipts, 2021 - 2022
(in thousands of dollars)

	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change	Explanation
Rents & Bonuses				
OCS Oil & Gas	309,093	300,190	-8,903	Revised leasing estimates
OCS Renewable	5,227	877,866	+872,639	Renewable leases in 2022
Subtotal, Rents & Bonuses	314,320	1,178,056	+863,736	
Royalties				
OCS Oil & Gas	3,463,927	3,847,290	+383,363	Revised price and production estimates
Subtotal, Royalties	3,463,927	3,847,290	+383,363	
Total OCS Energy Receipts ^{1/}	3,778,247	5,025,346	+1,247,099	

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

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

Sale Number	Sale Date (FY)	Sale Area	High Bids	% in FY	8(g) to States	Receipt Estimate ^{1/}
2021 Estimate						
256	2021	Gulf of Mexico	119	100%	2	117
257	2021	Gulf of Mexico	155	100%	3	152
258	2021	Cook Inlet	7	100%	0	7
Bonuses Subtotal						276
Rents						28
FY 2021 TOTAL						304
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>28</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>269</i>
2022 Estimate						
259	2022	Gulf of Mexico	113	100%	2	111
261	2022	Gulf of Mexico	160	100%	3	156
Bonuses Subtotal						267
Rents						28
FY 2022 TOTAL						295
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>27</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>267</i>
2023 Estimate						
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	114	100%	2	112
	2023	Gulf of Mexico	163	100%	3	159
Bonuses Subtotal						271
Rents						27
FY 2023 TOTAL						298
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>27</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>271</i>
2024 Estimate						
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	118	100%	2	115
	2024	Gulf of Mexico	165	100%	3	161
Bonuses Subtotal						276
Rents						28
FY 2024 TOTAL						303
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>27</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>277</i>
2025 Estimate						
	2025	Gulf of Mexico	120	100%	2	117
	2025	Gulf of Mexico	167	100%	3	164
Bonuses Subtotal						281
Rents						29
FY 2025 TOTAL						310
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>28</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>281</i>
2026 Estimate						
	2026	Gulf of Mexico	120	100%	2	117
	2026	Gulf of Mexico	167	100%	3	164
Bonuses Subtotal						281
Rents						30
FY 2026 TOTAL						311
<i>Rents - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>29</i>
<i>Bonuses - Subject to GOMESA ^{2/}</i>						<i>281</i>

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

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

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

	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Oil (Million Barrels)						
Alaska	0	0	0	2	17	19
POCS	4	15	17	14	12	11
<i>Total GOM</i>	617	621	628	637	641	642
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	97	83	73	66	58	51
<i>GOM Royalty Production</i>	520	538	555	571	582	591
Total OCS Royalty Production	524	553	572	587	612	621
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Bbl	\$46.97	\$48.90	\$51.51	\$52.54	\$53.59	\$54.67
Subtotal Oil Royalties	\$3,278.24	\$3,631.59	\$3,991.83	\$4,217.80	\$4,528.97	\$4,740.68
Gas (Billion Cubic Feet)						
POCS	2	25	29	26	23	20
<i>Total GOM</i>	573	565	567	571	576	571
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep & Shallow Water Gas)</i>	89	78	69	61	54	49
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water) ^{2/}</i>	85	74	65	57	50	45
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Gas)</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>GOM Royalty Production</i>	485	487	498	510	522	521
Total Royalty Production	487	512	527	536	544	542
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Mcf	\$3.04	\$3.32	\$3.48	\$3.65	\$3.82	\$3.99
Subtotal Gas Royalties	\$186.80	\$217.63	\$239.96	\$261.99	\$283.59	\$301.39
NET FEDERAL OCS OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES ^{3/}	\$3,465.04	\$3,849.22	\$4,231.79	\$4,479.80	\$4,812.57	\$5,042.07

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Take Pride in America Gifts and Bequests

Appropriation Summary Statement

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

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

For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$525,000,000.

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

Appropriations language and citations:

- 1. For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, \$525,000,000.**

31 U.S.C. 69

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

The Department requests \$525,000,000 for the FY 2022 PILT appropriation.

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

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

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	517,421	525,000	+0	+0	+0	525,000
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	517,421	525,000	+0	+0	+0	525,000

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfer s (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES											
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	517,421	2	525,000	+0	+0	+0	+0	2	525,000	+0	+0
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	517,421	2	525,000	+0	+0	+0	+0	2	525,000	+0	+0

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes							
(\$000)	517,421	525,000	+0	+0	+0	525,000	+0
FTE	1	2	+0	+0	+0	2	+0

The 2020 and 2021 PILT programs were appropriated as Mandatory authority providing funding at the full statutorily-authorized payment levels. The FY 2021 funding shown here represents the estimated final appropriation at the time of enactment. The actual appropriation will be determined when all necessary PILT calculations are completed.

Program Overview

Payments in Lieu of Taxes are Federal payments to local governments that help offset lost property taxes due to the existence of nontaxable Federal lands within their jurisdictions. The program is based on the concept that local governments incur costs associated with maintaining infrastructure on Federal lands but are unable to collect taxes on these lands. The payments are made to local governments in lieu of tax revenues and supplement other Federal land receipts shared with local governments. Unlike other Federal payments that require local governments to use the funds for specified activities, PILT payments may be used for any governmental purpose. These payments support local government services in counties that have significant acreage of Federal lands within their boundaries.

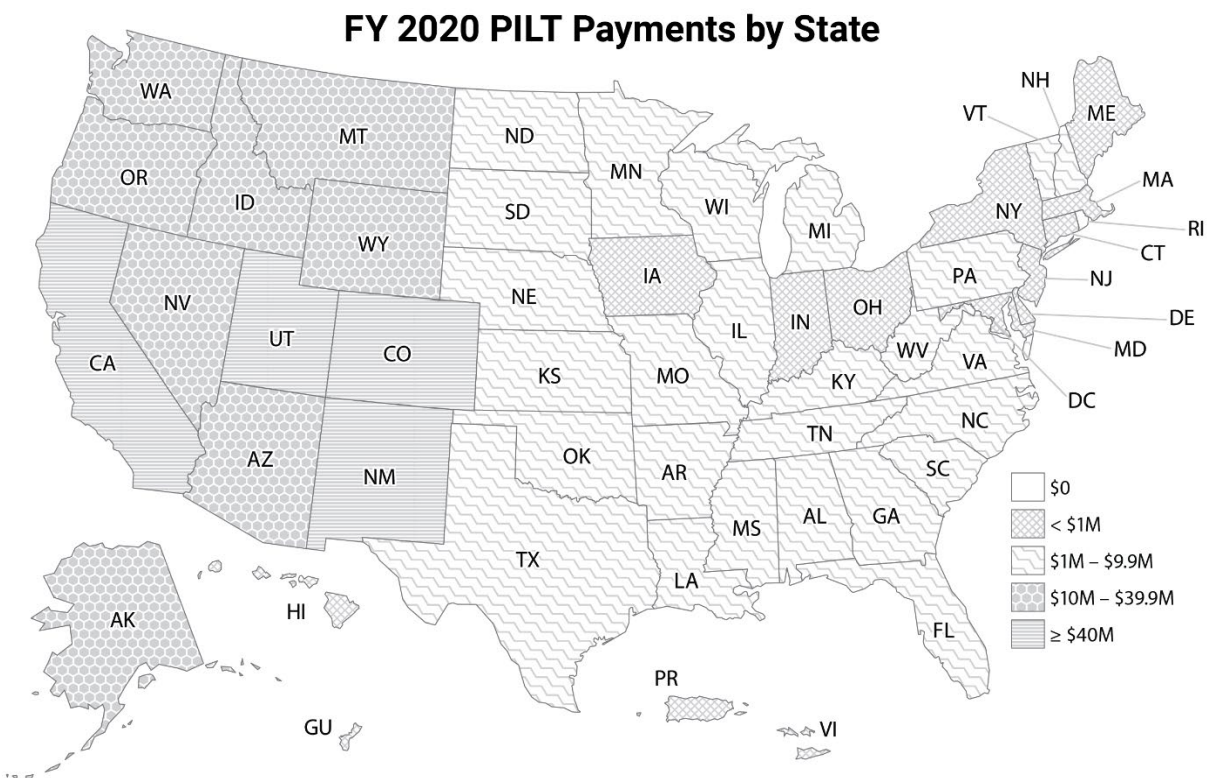
The PILT payments help local governments fund vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have been used to fund projects to construct county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 9-1-1 emergency services. Since the inception of the PILT program in 1977, approximately \$9.7 billion in payments have been made.

The amount of the payments is determined by codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) based primarily on population and the amount of PILT-eligible Federal land within an affected jurisdiction. Certain Federal revenues transferred directly to local governments under other programs – such as income generated from the use of public land for livestock grazing, timber harvests, and mineral receipts – are deducted from the receiving counties’ PILT payments. Counties in every State except Rhode Island received PILT payments in 2020. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands also received PILT payments. According to the formula established by the authorizing statute, there are three categories of entitlement lands:

- Section 6902: Federal lands in the National Forest System and the National Park System, lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, lands in Federal water resource projects, dredge areas maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, inactive and semi-active Army installations, and some lands donated to the Federal Government.
- Section 6904: Federal lands acquired after December 30, 1970, as additions to lands in the National Park System or National Forest Wilderness Areas.
- Section 6905: Federal lands in the Redwood National Park or lands acquired in the Lake Tahoe Basin near Lake Tahoe under the Act of December 23, 1980.

Program Performance Estimates

Payments made before July 1 help local governments to better plan for PILT in the preparation of their annual budgets. In 2020, a total of \$517 million, based on approximately 607 million entitlement acres, was distributed to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The Department anticipates issuing 2021 payments before July 1, 2021.



2020 PILT Payments by State/Territory

State/Territory	2020 Payment
Alabama	\$1,477,641
Alaska	\$31,683,971
Arizona	\$39,528,287
Arkansas	\$7,681,574
California	\$54,562,480
Colorado	\$41,738,943
Connecticut	\$34,293
Delaware	\$24,184
District of Columbia	\$23,986
Florida	\$6,054,648
Georgia	\$2,955,224
Guam	\$2,636
Hawaii	\$410,562
Idaho	\$33,759,782
Illinois	\$1,357,757
Indiana	\$674,670
Iowa	\$541,287
Kansas	\$1,300,099
Kentucky	\$2,816,608
Louisiana	\$1,377,414
Maine	\$742,318
Maryland	\$121,426
Massachusetts	\$122,551
Michigan	\$5,290,103
Minnesota	\$4,727,560
Mississippi	\$2,324,462
Missouri	\$4,472,012
Montana	\$35,166,221

State/Territory	2020 Payment
Nebraska	\$1,289,584
Nevada	\$27,868,890
New Hampshire	\$2,095,636
New Jersey	\$122,225
New Mexico	\$41,357,054
New York	\$175,363
North Carolina	\$4,856,536
North Dakota	\$1,741,432
Ohio	\$674,214
Oklahoma	\$3,535,252
Oregon	\$23,321,995
Pennsylvania	\$1,230,500
Puerto Rico	\$10,619
Rhode Island	\$0
South Carolina	\$1,212,059
South Dakota	\$7,197,216
Tennessee	\$2,654,129
Texas	\$5,686,731
Utah	\$41,550,177
Vermont	\$1,161,521
Virgin Islands	\$39,615
Virginia	\$5,871,144
Washington	\$24,078,273
West Virginia	\$3,463,622
Wisconsin	\$4,062,557
Wyoming	\$30,791,785
Total	\$517,020,828

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

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, [\$148,474,000] \$169,640,000, to remain available until September 30, [2022]2023; of which [\$50,651,000] \$68,151,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

Appropriation language and citations:

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

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

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

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

3. \$169,640,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023;

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2023.

4. of which \$68,151,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:

The Department proposes \$68,151,000 of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to continue to partially fund ONRR's mineral revenue management activities with no-year funding. This type of funding allows ONRR a valuable degree of flexibility to support multi-year information management system contracts and State and Tribal cooperative audit agreements.

5. Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary of the Interior concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

The budget request reflects the continuation of ONRR's existing authority within the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account regarding refunds of Indian lease overpayments.

Departmentwide Programs – Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Budget at a Glance
(Dollars in Thousand)

Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Natural Resources Revenue	147,330	148,474	+2,666	+0	+18,500	169,640
Fixed Costs			[+2,266]			
Osage Trust Accounting					[+1,000]	
Modernization of ONRR's Mineral Revenue System					[+17,500]	
TOTAL, OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	147,330	148,474	+2,666	+0	+18,500	169,640

Departmentwide Programs - Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Summary of Requirements

(Dollars in Thousands)

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE											
Natural Resources Revenue	147,330	600	148,474	+2,666	+0	+8	+18,500	608	169,640	+8	+21,166
TOTAL, OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	147,330	600	148,474	+2,666	+0	+8	+18,500	608	169,640	+8	+21,166

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2021 Change	2021 to 2022 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	-343	+0	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2021 and FY 2022, which is the same number of paid days in both FY 2021 and FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+1,379	+1,979	The President's Budget for FY 2022 includes one quarter of a 1.0% pay raise enacted in FY 2021 and three quarters of a planned 2.7% pay raise for the FY 2022.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+830	+687	The change reflects a 1.1% (and 1.8% for Law Enforcement) increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+175	+165	The change reflects the final FY 2022 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+33	-18	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 2022 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	+144	-147	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.

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Activity: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Budget Authority	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
2 Year Fund	96,679	97,823	+2,666	0	+1,000	101,489	+3,666
No Year Fund	50,651	50,651	0	0	+17,500	68,151	+17,500
Total							
(\$000)	147,330	148,474	+2,666	0	+18,500	169,640	+21,166
FTE	579	600	0	0	+8	608	+8

Summary of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) is \$169.6 million.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
IT Modernization	+\$17,500	+8
Osage Trust Accounting	+\$1,000	+0

Justification of Program Changes

IT Modernization (+\$17,500,000 / +8 FTE) – In 2020, ONRR received \$8.9 million to initiate a multi-year IT Modernization effort to replace its legacy minerals revenue financial system, which provides the backbone for all of the office’s mission-critical functions and enables ONRR to distribute approximately \$10 billion annually to the States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the United States Treasury. This initial funding is currently supporting business process reengineering, requirements development, including cloud and digitization strategy, and procurement planning, all of which are essential to ensure the creation of modernized IT systems to support ONRR’s mission.

The remaining phases of IT Modernization are more complex and costly, requiring \$17.5 million beginning in 2022 to proceed with the design, development, and implementation of new systems, and decommissioning of its outdated legacy system. With the requested funding, ONRR anticipates the system will be fully deployed by 2027, resulting in system savings in subsequent years. The requested increase will enable ONRR to:

- Implement the system modules in a flexible and iterative way, and prioritize the implementation sequence to manage risk and deliver value;

- Begin engaging contractors in 2022 to support design and development of the system modules so the modernized IT system remains on track to be implemented by 2027;
- Employ a Senior Leader and technical staff dedicated to ensuring the success of the IT Modernization effort; and
- Realize cost savings from retiring its increasingly expensive legacy system as scheduled in 2028.

Without full funding in 2022, ONRR could be left without a modernized system, jeopardizing the integrity of ONRR's revenue collections and disbursements functions. In addition, the risk of legacy system failure becomes greater each year; any such failure could jeopardize ONRR's ability to provide timely and accurate revenue disbursement to the States, Tribes, and other recipients that rely on the billions of dollars ONRR manages on their behalf.

Background:

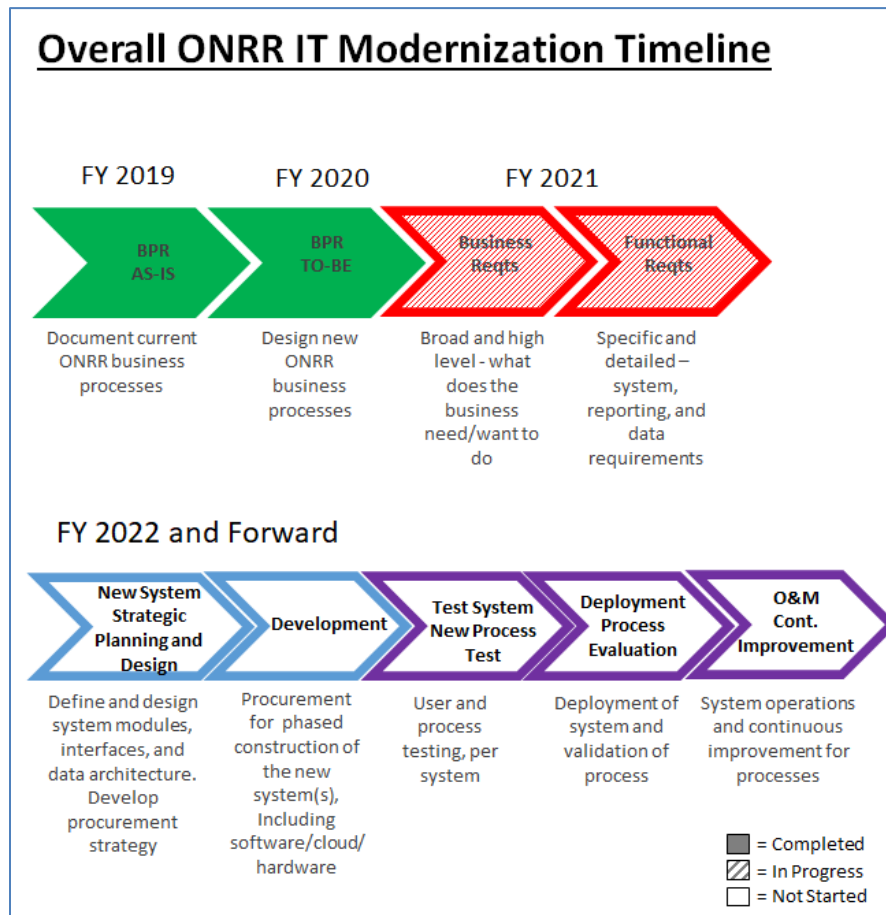
As an office under the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget within the Department of the Interior, ONRR collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues averaging almost \$10 billion each year. ONRR's mission benefits all Americans and provides one of the Federal government's greatest sources of non-tax revenues. This highly visible mission requires significant and continuous interaction and sharing of natural resource and financial data with numerous Federal, State, and Indian government offices, as well as energy companies.

ONRR leadership continually balances the importance and visibility of its mission with the cost of meeting that mission. Based on an Analysis of Alternatives conducted in 2018, ONRR identified that by decommissioning the legacy system and migrating to a modern system, it could leverage commercial technology to reduce system complexity, generate efficiencies through more effective IT operations, provide greater agility to respond to new demands, and better deliver value to the American public. Based on that research and on industry benchmarks, by moving to a modernized system platform, ONRR forecasted a positive return on investment. Furthermore, recent business process re-engineering efforts revealed that a modernized system would provide greater agility to respond to new demands and deliver better value to ONRR's more than 3,000 stakeholders by modernizing system interfaces and affording significant improvements to data accessibility and transparency.

ONRR currently operates with an engineered hardware system that is approaching end-of-life. This, combined with increasing costs to implement application upgrades and support installment of critical security patches, puts at risk ONRR's ability to meet its mission of revenue collection, disbursement, production and royalty reporting, verification, compliance, and workload management. Additionally, manual processes and offline tools outside the legacy system increase the likelihood for errors and contribute to Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act audit risks. The current system requires thousands of manual labor hours to validate, aggregate, and process duplicative data. Additionally, the complexity associated with the amount of customization in the system makes operation and sustainment of the legacy system increasingly challenging and costly over time.

Progress through 2021:

ONRR’s IT Modernization effort started with the complete reengineering of ONRR’s business processes and will continue with the strategic design, development, and implementation of a new, modernized IT system to support ONRR’s mission and business operations (see the timeline below). ONRR engaged in Business Process Reengineering (BPR), a cross-functional effort involving employees from throughout ONRR to define processes and recommend improvements. This fundamental rethinking and redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, contemporary measures of performance such as costs, quality, service, and speed is the cornerstone of ONRR’s multi-year IT Modernization effort.



In 2020, ONRR completed the first phases of BPR by designing and documenting the “To-Be,” or future-state business processes. The reengineered business processes will reduce complexity, increase efficiency, and improve the overall quality of ONRR’s mission work. In 2021, ONRR will complete the second phase of BPR by developing and documenting business and functional requirements based on the “To-Be” business processes. Requirements gathering will support the design and development of the new IT systems, which ONRR will begin procurement of in phases, starting in 2022.

This thoughtful redesign of ONRR’s business processes will benefit all ONRR stakeholders by reducing costs, improving quality and service, and enhancing data and information accessibility. The BPR effort has already identified efficiencies in the future modernized system, such as redesigning data validation to

streamline error correction and volume comparison processes. In addition, developing and implementing an enhanced external-facing self-service portal coupled with increasing automation has the potential to reduce the amount of time ONRR spends manually matching payments and generating financial reports.

Justification of 2022 Request:

These and other potential efficiencies, along with measured improvements in ONRR's mission delivery, can only be achieved by moving forward with the next phase of ONRR's IT Modernization effort – the development and implementation of a new, modernized IT system. The technical and financial benefits ONRR identified through the Analysis of Alternatives and BPR, in combination with subsequent research and full financial support of IT Modernization, will increase the reliability, accuracy, and efficiency of ONRR's data processes. These improvements will potentially increase the accuracy of royalty collection amounts by providing ONRR the capacity, flexibility, and agility to leverage new technologies, while reducing long-term operations and maintenance costs.

For the new system, ONRR has selected a modular design, supported by phased development and implementation, which helps to ensure that ONRR obligates the funding efficiently and effectively and allows ONRR to select the best technologies to support the newly defined business processes.

This 2022 IT Modernization funding request supports the phased procurement, development, and implementation of the following core system components:

- **Core Financial System** – ONRR's core financial system plays a key role in ONRR's collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral revenues and is critical to ONRR's ability to account for and disburse mineral revenues timely and accurately. Modernization of the core financial system is essential to ensure that ONRR is fully compliant with the U.S. Standard General Ledger. Currently, ONRR manually extracts data from the system and manually converts it to the mandatory format to perform required financial reporting. This cumbersome process is inefficient and increases risk of error. By streamlining financial management processes and automating manual and repetitive tasks, modernization will contribute to the integrity of ONRR's financial operations and support the Department's unqualified audit opinion on the mineral revenue custodial accounts. Modernizing the core financial system will result in improved timeliness and accuracy of payments to fund recipients, such as States, Indian Tribes, and Individual Indian Mineral Owners (IIMOs), as well as increased agility to respond to legislative and policy changes.
- **Compliance** – In May 2019, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued its report, *Federal Oil and Gas Royalties, Additional Actions Could Improve ONRR's Ability to Assess Its Royalty Collection Efforts* (GAO-19-410), which provided seven recommendations to improve ONRR's compliance efforts, including updating performance metrics, risk determination, and case selection. Modernizing the compliance system component allows ONRR to leverage automation and data analytics to improve work planning, implement a risk-based model for compliance assurance, and continuously improve compliance activities in response to internal and external factors. Modernization of the compliance components will provide greater financial accuracy and integrity for fund recipients, such as States, Indian Tribes, and IIMOs, as well as taxpayers, that ONRR is accurately collecting mineral revenues.

- **Customer Relationship and Case Management** – The goal of the customer relationship and case management component of ONRR’s new system is to provide an integrated solution to centrally manage stakeholder interactions with ONRR and improve the overall user and stakeholder experience. By establishing a robust self-service portal to efficiently collect and maintain data and improve data integration and reliability, stakeholders, including industry payors, as well as fund recipients, such as States and Tribes, will be able to receive reports, ask questions, and pull additional data, among other benefits. Integral to this system component is a case management tool that will track actions for all areas within ONRR to determine what requests have been received by stakeholders, thus reducing stakeholders receiving multiple requests.
- **Business Intelligence and Data Visualization** – The unique needs of ONRR’s program areas and external stakeholders, including Departmental bureaus, fund recipients, and the public, will be better served by modernizing the business intelligence and data visualization system components. Separating these components from the transactional system and the data repository facilitates greater analytical capability, allowing ONRR to leverage new technologies to improve data access, automation, and data analytics to identify risks, trends, and other important indicators.
- **Data and Information Management** – This will be a full-scope data warehouse, managed in a cloud environment, which will support data capture, management, retrieval, and sharing of ONRR information, including production, revenue, and disbursement data, as well as the underlying metadata. Data management is critical to ONRR’s Modernization efforts and will facilitate the de-commissioning of the current system by providing ongoing and sustainable access to key ONRR data and information throughout the transition period and beyond in an increasingly challenging IT security environment. Full deployment will also include the cost of data cleanup to support credible results that strengthen ONRR’s goal of providing a single, accurate source of information. This system component builds on a traditional data warehouse and provides support for access to DOI energy and natural resource data and information critical to ONRR’s mission.

Full IT Modernization funding will ensure that ONRR is prepared to meet current and future technical requirements and government policies, such as: the Modernizing Government Technology Act, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Cloud Smart Strategy, FedRamp-approved Data Centers/Data Center Optimization, and Open Data Policy. It will also allow for the enhanced cybersecurity needed to meet Executive Order 13800 “*Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure*,” as well as OMB, Department of Homeland Security, and DOI security policies.

This 2022 IT Modernization funding request also addresses required human capital needs to ensure a successful transition through this multi-year project with the formation of a team of eight FTE, including a dedicated senior manager to oversee ONRR’s Modernization efforts and bring high-level technical expertise, including financial management, information technology, and data management. That official will lead a professional staff charged with managing every facet of the Modernization effort, from strategy and prioritization, to application modernization, data migration, and business continuity. This team will ensure an effective transition from the legacy system, including migration to new applications and platforms, interoperability during transition, and eventual decommissioning of legacy systems. Long

term, the team will reduce ONRR’s current reliance on managed IT services and strengthen core competencies for IT governance at the Federal level.

Without full funding in 2022, ONRR could be left with antiquated components and greater risks for security vulnerabilities as over time, maintenance of ONRR’s legacy system will become increasingly costly and will require ONRR to divert substantial resources from Modernization to maintenance. Without a fully modernized system, ONRR would be forced to deploy a fragmented and unstructured approach, using applications from its increasingly obsolete legacy system, as well as inefficient manual processes and offline tools, which increases the likelihood of errors and jeopardizes the integrity of ONRR’s revenue collections and disbursement functions. In addition, the risk of legacy system failure becomes greater each year; any such failure could jeopardize ONRR’s ability to provide timely and accurate revenue disbursement to the States, Tribes, and other recipients that rely on the billions of dollars ONRR manages on their behalf. If funding is delayed or deferred to future years, not only would ONRR miss the opportunity to develop and implement system modules in the most efficient and effective manner, but the delay in implementing the new system and retiring the legacy system has the potential to significantly increase Modernization costs.

Osage Trust Accounting (+\$1,000,000 / +0 FTE) – In 2014, ONRR was tasked with providing Trust responsibilities and functions over Osage minerals for the Department to comply with a settlement agreement with the Osage Tribe. Court-delayed Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regulation revisions postponed ONRR’s ability to fully carry out the Department’s Trust responsibilities. ONRR requests \$1.0 million in anticipation that by 2022, the regulations will be finalized and ONRR will begin to take on the oil and gas revenue and production reporting and verification program on Osage lands. Once fully assumed, this work is expected to add 3,200 leases, 18,000 producing wells, and 340 producers to ONRR’s systems, increasing ONRR’s overall lease administration workload by 12 percent. In addition, ONRR will conduct functions for managing reference data, royalty reporting and payments, collections, financial processes, production reporting, compliance, and enforcement. Without this additional funding, ONRR would be delayed in fully assuming these functions for Osage lands.

Program Overview

For the benefit of all Americans, ONRR collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. In 2020, ONRR disbursed \$8.08 billion to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special use accounts, such as the Reclamation Fund. Every American benefits from the revenues generated from mineral resources, either directly through payments to 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

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

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

of the U.S. Treasury. ONRR also contributes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), with appropriations made permanent in August 2020 as part of the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), and tracks and reports the energy funds available for calculation of the amounts attributable to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund created under GAOA.

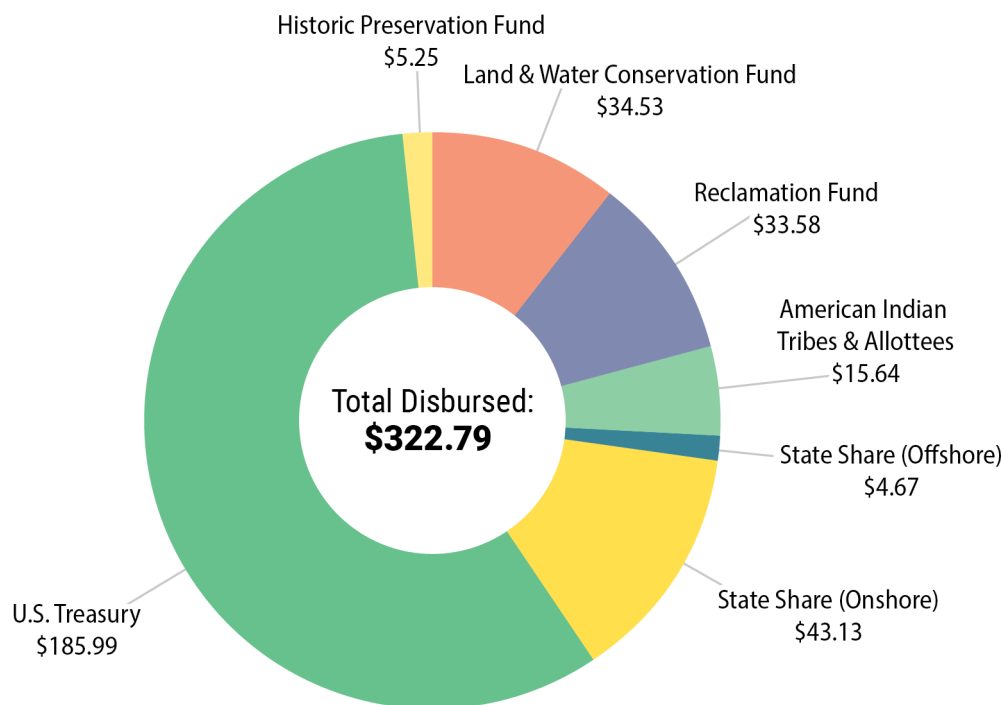
The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2020 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$2.88 Billion***
Mineral leasing revenues are one of the Federal Government’s largest sources of non-tax receipts, funding various government functions and programs through the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.
- ***States — \$1.81 Billion***
Mineral revenues disbursed to States can be a significant element of a State’s financial resource picture, providing funding for local schools, roads, libraries, public buildings, and general operations, as the States deem necessary.
- ***Western Water Users — \$1.05 Billion***
Mineral revenue receipts support the Bureau of Reclamation’s water resource development and maintenance work in the western United States. Spending from the account is subject to appropriation.
- ***American Indian Tribes and Individual Indian Mineral Owners — \$1.00 Billion***
Monies collected from mineral leases on American Indian lands are distributed regularly to provide direct and tangible benefits to thousands within the American Indian community, often as a major source of primary income.
- ***Conservation and Recreation Programs — \$980 Million***
ONRR transfers over \$900 million annually to the LWCF to be used as a resource for Federal, State, and local governments to help acquire, develop, and improve outdoor recreation areas.
- ***Historic Preservation — \$150 Million***
ONRR annually transfers \$150 million to the National Historic Preservation Fund to help preserve and protect our Nation’s irreplaceable heritage for current and future generations. This fund is administered to help save the historic buildings, neighborhoods, and landscapes that form our communities and enrich our lives.
- ***Other Funds — \$208 Million***
Includes funds directed back to Federal agencies that administer these lands to help cover operational costs. (Included in the cumulative U.S. Treasury disbursement figure in the chart below.)

The Federal government has collected revenues from mineral production on Federal onshore lands since 1920; on American Indian lands since 1925; and on Federal offshore lands since 1953. In 1982, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act called upon the Department to establish a comprehensive, consolidated system for the collection, accounting, and disbursement of these revenues. Since that time, Interior has provided nearly \$323 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 58 percent of all annual collections have gone to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, 23 percent to special purpose funds, 15 percent to States, and five percent to the American Indian community.

Special purpose funds, including the LWCF, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund, have received \$73.4 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the following figure.

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement (FY 1982–2020) (dollars in billions)



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

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

- Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management.** These activities ensure that revenues from Federal and American Indian leases are efficiently, effectively, and accurately collected, accounted for, and disbursed in a timely manner. This program’s activities also include efforts to ensure accurate reporting of production volumes.
- Audit Management.** These activities ensure the Nation’s Federal and American Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. Federal and American Indian audit activities represent a large and critical part of the operational strategy to ensure that companies comply with

applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms. This program's activities also include the administration of cooperative agreements with States and American Indian Tribes.

- **Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals.** These activities include Tribal consultations, support of the Indian Energy Service Center, and investigating and responding to the inquiries of individual Indian mineral interest owners. This program's activities also ensure consistency and oversight in work planning for a comprehensive compliance strategy, market and geospatial analysis, valuation guidance and determinations, production meter verification, rulemaking, appeals, bankruptcies, litigation support, and enforcement actions.

ONRR relies on effective collaboration with partners, and as such, continues to strengthen its longstanding relationships with other DOI bureaus with interdependent missions. ONRR works in partnership with the BIA, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) to fulfill Interior's Trust and fiduciary responsibilities to American Indian beneficiaries. ONRR is also committed to ensuring an effective, ongoing relationship with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). Additionally, ONRR has strengthened holistic management of oil, gas, and other natural resources by implementing standard operating procedures applicable to all DOI bureaus and offices in the management of Federal and American Indian mineral resources.

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

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

ONRR Strategic Priorities

ONRR exists in a dynamic environment, and since its inception has continuously evolved in response to Congressional mandates and significant energy industry changes. ONRR continues to seek innovative improvements and operational efficiencies to pursue our mission and serve the American people, and has

been heavily engaged in employee-driven continuous improvement of modernizing its business processes. Currently, ONRR is engaged in several organization-wide priority efforts to support the accomplishment of its mission and vision, including the following:

Modernized Business Processes and Information Technology Systems: In 2022, ONRR will continue modernization efforts by starting system design for a new IT system that will support ONRR's newly defined business processes. This system will replace an increasingly obsolescent Minerals Revenue Management Support System, ONRR's legacy information system that plays a key role in collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral revenues. With the requested \$17.5 million in modernization funding in 2022, ONRR plans to pursue these system design efforts and engage contractors to develop system modules.

After modeling current business processes and beginning the design of future processes in 2019, ONRR completed the design and documentation of the future state business processes in 2020. In 2021, ONRR will complete the development of business and functional requirements for the new system. Using the exceptional work that has already been done to reengineer its business processes, ONRR will achieve its envisioned future states by breaking down organizational silos, harnessing the collective power of its talented workforce, and developing well-documented requirements in order to leverage the most appropriate and effective technologies available to support its vital mission.

Unified Compliance Strategy: ONRR recently chartered a new Compliance Strategy Governance Board and is developing an integrated and comprehensive compliance work planning process while leveraging automation within and across ONRR's compliance programs. This strategy will play a central role in helping ONRR create methodologies and processes to prioritize its work efforts using a meaningful and reliable risk framework.

Data-Driven Organizational Decisions: ONRR will master the use of both internal and external data to make intelligent business decisions, enhancing its risk modeling and data analytics and visualization capabilities, and will use data science to develop organizational performance metrics that drive improved planning and results. To facilitate these achievements, ONRR will establish a data management and governance structure that ensures its workforce is data literate; uses data that are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable; and enables a robust data ecosystem.

People – The Heart of ONRR: Recognizing that its employees are ONRR’s most valuable resources and its largest financial investment, ONRR will develop a comprehensive plan addressing its current and future human capital needs. The plan will establish transparent and consistent processes for 1) assessing the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed across ONRR to meet current mission work and foreseen technological and programmatic changes, 2) enhancing and standardizing the prioritization process to fill vacant positions, and 3) investing in ONRR’s workforce to ensure employees are appropriately challenged, managed, trained, and recognized.

The heart of this plan will focus on diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility to ensure these considerations permeate every aspect of ONRR’s culture. ONRR is committed to integrating these values throughout its culture, fostering an environment that is open and accepting of individual differences, maximizing employee potential, recruiting and retaining a diverse workforce, and ensuring a wide range of perspectives and diverse viewpoints are represented and considered in meaningful ways.



Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, as amended (FOGRMA), requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to States and the American Indian community for their share of mineral leasing revenues. The distribution and disbursement function within ONRR is intended to ensure that collections from Federal and American Indian mineral leases are properly disbursed to the appropriate recipients, including the U.S. Treasury, Federal agencies, 34 States, and 33 American Indian Tribes. In 2020, ONRR disbursed \$8.08 billion, in accordance with legislated formulas, to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special-use accounts such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

As part of the revenue collection process, ONRR collects annual rental revenues and reporting information on more than 13,300 non-producing leases and monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 26,600 producing onshore and offshore Federal leases.

Each month, ONRR receives and processes more than 70,000 royalty and production reports, known as Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance, Form ONRR 2014 and Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs) respectively. These reports contain approximately one million lines of data from approximately 1,700 royalty payors and 2,000 production reporters. ONRR received

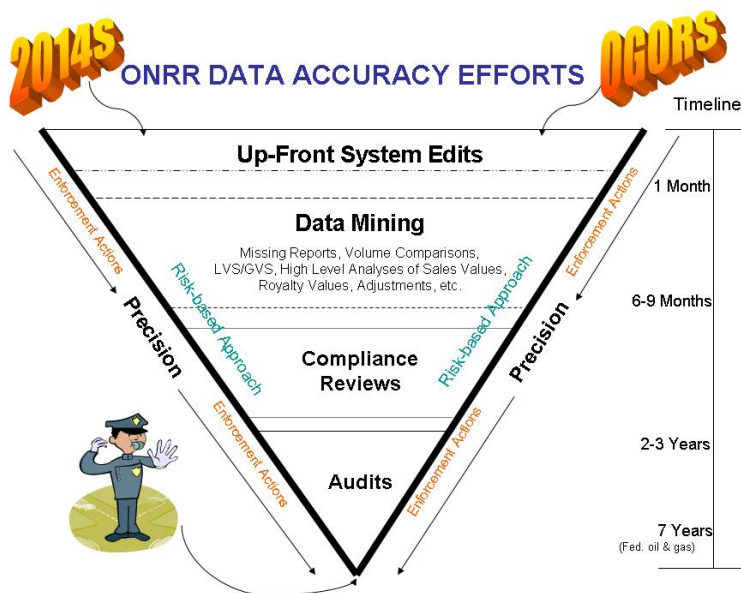
approximately 99 percent of reporting electronically in 2020. Through this royalty and production reporting, ONRR collects and maintains several forms of primary data, including:

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

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

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

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



ONRR assists Alaskan Natives by holding and investing escrow funds for the Native Corporations for land selections. Once land selections are finalized, ONRR disburses escrow amounts, along with interest, and the Corporations assume collection responsibilities. Currently, \$6.3 million remains in escrow awaiting distribution after the remaining land selections are processed.

Program Performance Estimates

Timely Revenue Disbursement: ONRR ensures that funds are disbursed to recipients by the end of the month following the month received, per statute. When disbursements are not completed in a timely manner, ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest to States. In 2020, ONRR completed 99.3 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included \$1.81 billion to 34 States and more than \$1.00 billion to the American Indian community from oil, gas, and mineral production revenues collected by ONRR on their behalf.

Timely Service to American Indians: To ensure prompt payment of mineral revenues to American Indian Tribes and IIMOs, ONRR deposits American Indian revenues into BTFA accounts within 24 hours of receipt, where they are invested and subsequently distributed by the BIA to American Indian Tribes and IIMOs. BIA requires Financial Distribution Report information to distribute funds to IIMOs, and ONRR provides this lease distribution data to BIA twice each month. In 2020, ONRR distributed 99.5 percent of revenue timely to American Indian Tribe and IIMO recipients, exceeding the 98 percent target.

Financial Accountability: ONRR's financial system has automated internal controls and accounting processes to reconcile subsidiary and control accounts and to ensure proper recording and reporting of revenues. ONRR records financial transactions with an account structure consistent with the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger (USSGL). ONRR uses the USSGL accounts to prepare external reports to OMB and the U.S. Treasury and to provide financial information for inclusion in the annual consolidated Interior Agency Financial Report.

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

Unmodified Audit Opinion on Mineral Revenue Custodial Accounts: To provide greater assurance of the integrity of financial operations and the accuracy of financial data, ONRR undergoes annual financial audits, including a thorough review of mineral revenue custodial accounts. In November 2020, the Office of Inspector General released the Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for fiscal year 2020, including ONRR's mineral revenue custodial activity and balances. The Department received an unmodified (clean) audit opinion for fiscal year 2020. As a result of the audit, ONRR had no notices of findings and recommendations nor were any of the significant deficiencies or material weakness noted in the audit related to ONRR's financial operations or reporting.

Data Validation: ONRR continues to reinforce the accuracy of company-reported data by implementing new automated upfront edits and data mining routines. ONRR has several efforts underway to improve the accuracy of company-reported data used to collect and verify royalties, including through business process reengineering and system modernization efforts. ONRR subjects company-reported royalty data to more than 185 edit checks and has incorporated up-front edits to help prevent companies reporting royalties via the Internet from submitting erroneous data. For fiscal year 2020, 99.5 percent of company-reported royalty information passed system edit checks on the first attempt.

Compliance Management: In 2020, Compliance Management staff resolved 1,246 data mining exceptions and performed 374 compliance reviews. ONRR also ensured substantial compliance for 100 percent of American Indian gas properties within three years for American Indian-specific major portion/index pricing terms.

Production Reporting for Onshore and Offshore Leases: ONRR oversees the timely reporting and processing of OGORs for Federal and American Indian onshore and Federal offshore leases. As with company-reported royalty data, ONRR subjects OGOR reports to numerous edit checks and incorporates additional up-front edits. These edits, combined with ongoing ONRR efforts to train companies on proper reporting, have resulted in a continuous decline in error rates. For fiscal year 2020, the error rate was 0.9 percent.

In addition, the Offshore Production Reporting staff ensures the accuracy of reported offshore production information through ONRR's automated Liquid Verification System (LVS) and Gas Verification System (GVS). The LVS/GVS systems compare company-reported OGOR production volumes to third-party pipeline run tickets and third-party gas volume statements supplied by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. ONRR analysts resolve discrepancies between the OGOR and the third-party data sources to ensure that companies accurately report production volumes, the cornerstone for downstream royalty collection efforts. As a result, ONRR routinely issues Orders to Report and/or Notices of Non-Compliance to companies who fail to submit an OGOR or to report well-level production.

Audit Management

ONRR ensures that Federal and Indian mineral revenues are timely and correctly reported and paid by the minerals industry in compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and lease terms. These activities ensure the Nation's Federal and Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid. This directorate's activities also include the administration of cooperative agreements with States and Tribes to conduct compliance activities.

Audits are one of ONRR's primary means of ensuring compliance from companies that extract and sell natural resources from Federal and American Indian lands. ONRR performs a detailed examination of the companies' documents and corresponding reporting to ONRR. All audits are designed to assess whether royalty payments and other obligations to ONRR are in substantial compliance with applicable lease terms, laws, regulations, and other directives. Audit staff perform audits in accordance with Generally

Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). GAGAS provides a framework for conducting high quality audits with competence, integrity, objectivity, and independence.

Various types of audits are performed as ONRR deems appropriate for the specific situation. Company audits are performed on one company and often look at multiple properties. Property audits are performed on specific leases, agreements, fields, or mines and often cover multiple companies. Issue audits are focused on a specific issue and can cover multiple properties and/or companies.

ONRR's authority to audit was not created by a single Federal law but, rather by multiple laws and Secretarial Orders. These include the FOGRMA and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996. Court cases, lease terms, statutes, regulations, and administrative guidance are all considered when determining the authority to audit.

Audit Management's audit teams provide coverage on onshore Federal, offshore Federal, and Trust properties, with four distinct program units, each with its own area of focus. Central Audit Management has employees located in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa. While this program performs compliance work on American Indian, onshore, and offshore leases, the primary focus is on American Indian oil and gas mineral revenues where the land is held in trust. Southern Audit Management has employees located in Houston who support ONRR's mission by verifying compliance for onshore, American Indian, and offshore energy leasing activities, with the highest concentration on offshore compliance. Western Audit Management has staff in Dallas and Denver who conduct audits and compliance reviews of Federal and American Indian onshore oil and gas, solid minerals, and geothermal activities.

Included in Western Audit Management is a team of auditors conducting specialized compliance activities called "unbundling," focusing on the correct application of regulations requiring lessees to place gas in marketable condition at no cost to the Federal Government. Together with ONRR's Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals (CEVA) Royalty Valuation program, these auditors determine the allowable and non-allowable costs to ensure lessees accurately calculated their arm's-length transportation and processing allowances. To assist industry with these unbundling calculations, ONRR publishes guidance that has proven to be very useful. ONRR has observed that payors are using more reasonable unbundling methodologies to calculate their allowable costs, resulting in more accurate royalty payments.

ONRR's Tribal and State Audit Services (TSAS) group focuses on managing and overseeing agreements with States and American Indian Tribes to perform audits and other compliance activities. Sections 202 and 205 of the FOGRMA, as amended, authorize the Secretary to develop cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States to carry out certain inspection, auditing, investigation, and enforcement activities for leases in their respective jurisdictions. These States and American Indian Tribes (known as the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee (STRAC)) are working partners with ONRR and integral to overall compliance efforts. The States perform audits and compliance reviews on Federal leases within their boundaries, and the American Indian Tribes are self-empowered to perform audits and compliance reviews on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservations. Compliance reviews supplement the audit program and provide reasonable assurance that all or part of the royalty equation is reported and paid correctly. Compliance reviews focus on variations from expected norms and result in resolution of open

issues when companies provide requested additional documentation and/or make payment to remove a variance.

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

TSAS has a team located in Farmington, New Mexico that provides services for individual Navajo mineral owners regarding oil and gas in the Four Corners region. This audit team focuses on ensuring the royalties collected for the Navajo mineral owners are in accordance with applicable Federal laws, regulations, and lease terms.

Together with its State and American Indian Tribal partners, ONRR performs both audits and compliance reviews on both targeted and randomly selected companies and properties. Compliance efforts may also focus on gas plants, transportation systems, or other specific issues. Cases can originate from a variety of sources including: CEVA's Analytics and Risk Management program, individual Indian mineral owners, Tribes, and other government agencies. To develop its compliance work plan, ONRR incorporates multiple data sources, including prior-year performance data, cost-per-audit and compliance reviews, current-year targets, and data available on audit and compliance resources in order to determine the appropriate mix of audits and compliance reviews. Royalty dollars remain a key component of the risk determination, resulting in a strong probability of high-revenue companies and properties being selected for an audit or compliance review.

Program Performance Estimates

Audit and Compliance Reviews: During 2020, Audit Management and its State and American Indian Tribal audit partners closed a total of 116 audits and completed 384 compliance reviews.

Delegated and Cooperative Compliance Agreements with States and Tribes: Currently, ONRR has agreements with nine States and six American Indian Tribes to perform compliance activities for leases in their jurisdictions. ONRR includes its State and Tribal partners' compliance completion statistics in ONRR's performance results. In 2020, ONRR allocated \$14.3 million to States and American Indian Tribes in the 202/205 program. ONRR applies "best business case" criteria to 202/205 program funding by analyzing cost, workload, and risk data, such as total revenues and number of producing leases, in deciding how to allocate available budget resources.

Peer Review of the ONRR Audit Organization: GAGAS requires an independent peer review of ONRR's audit activities every three years. During 2020, ONRR engaged an independent auditing firm to conduct an external peer review of its audit organization. The peer review examined the period of January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2019. The independent auditor issued a final report in 2020 with a rating of "Pass," the highest possible rating. This is the sixth consecutive peer review rating indicating that

ONRR's audit functions are performed in accordance with professional standards. The next peer review will be in 2023. Each of the nine States and six American Indian Tribes that are part of STRAC are peer reviewed on a three-year rotating cycle. The independent auditor's reports concerning States and American Indian Tribes have also concluded in "Pass" ratings with no material weaknesses or findings.

ONRR Compliance Key Performance Metric Update: In response to 2019 GAO recommendations and in line with ONRR's strategic planning and modernization efforts, ONRR began the process of updating key performance indicators (KPIs) related to compliance. Cross-organizational teams are underway with attention on formulating a uniform compliance strategy. New KPIs will be a derivative of this new strategy.

Coordination, Enforcement, Valuation, and Appeals

ONRR's CEVA program coordinates Federal and American Indian (Trust) management services; provides royalty guidance and training; oversees production risk management efforts; conducts market and geospatial analyses; addresses industry appeals of ONRR orders; drafts and publishes rulemakings and authorizations to collect information; processes Federal Register notices; provides enforcement support to ONRR programs; and provides litigation support to Solicitor's Office and Department of Justice (DOJ) attorneys for ONRR-related litigation.

To help fulfill the Secretary of the Interior's Trust responsibility to American Indians, ONRR conducts Indian Outreach activities in Indian Country such as setting up informative booths at community centers, chapter houses, and pow-wows to reach IIMOs. These outreach events enable ONRR to listen to concerns and suggestions for royalty accounting improvements, answer questions, and identify and resolve mineral-related problems in partnership with the BLM, BIA, and BTFA. In lieu of travel, Indian Outreach conducts virtual sessions and is developing informative videos for ONRR's YouTube site. ONRR's goal is to vigorously and effectively fulfill its Trust responsibilities and to foster an ongoing positive working relationship with the American Indian community.

ONRR is coordinating with several Federal agencies through the Federal Partners Groups to address a wide range of issues often associated with increased production. ONRR works with the BIA, BLM, BTFA, and the Environmental Protection Agency to address concerns raised by American Indian Tribes and IIMOs and to streamline processes to improve services. The multi-agency Indian Energy Service Center (IESC) currently facilitates the meetings for the following Federal Partners Groups: Fort Berthold, Uintah & Ouray, Oklahoma/Texas/Kansas, Southwest, Navajo, and Rocky Mountain.

In addition, ONRR supports the IESC in its mission to provide a wide suite of services to BIA central office and regional offices, BLM field and State offices, and BTFA offices. The IESC assists these offices in expediting the leasing, permitting, reporting, and payment of oil and gas development on American Indian Trust lands. Fundamental to this effort is responsiveness to Trust mineral estate owners (American Indian Tribes and IIMOs) and coordination between Federal agencies. The needs of the IESC are dynamic, and, ONRR must respond quickly. ONRR has one team dedicated to the IESC comprised of four experienced Minerals Revenue Specialists (MRS) and a Supervisory MRS to address the

contemporaneous issues arising with increased oil and gas production, particularly from the Bakken Formation on the Fort Berthold Reservation.

The Enforcement program induces industry compliance with lease terms, statutes, regulations, and ONRR orders by investigating violations and issuing non-compliance and civil penalty notices. ONRR issues civil penalties when companies fail to comply with or knowingly or willfully violate applicable statutes or regulations. Such penalties are authorized by the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982. Enforcement teams also serve as ONRR's liaison for outside law enforcement investigations, providing data and arranging access to ONRR systems as required. The Enforcement group's litigation support team performs litigation support activities by assisting the Solicitor's Office and the DOJ by filing proofs of claims in bankruptcy cases, assuring the collection of bankruptcy payments, preparing the administrative records for Federal court litigation and Director decisions appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, and supporting administrative hearings requested on civil penalties assessed.

ONRR's Royalty Valuation program provides royalty valuation guidance internally to ONRR, as well as other government agencies and offices such as the Office of Inspector General, DOJ, States, American Indian Tribes, and externally to industry. Additionally, ONRR provides training to internal and external stakeholders on the proper value for royalty purposes. Royalty Valuation also issues royalty valuation determinations and issues or approves unbundling cost allocations (UCAs) to segregate deductible transportation and processing costs from non-deductible costs of placing production in marketable condition; these UCAs are used by industry, State audit groups, American Indian Tribal audit groups, and ONRR compliance personnel in their work.

ONRR's Analytics and Risk Management program's business processes include audit and compliance work planning, economic analysis, reporting and market research, geographic information system services, and production risk management. The production risk component of ONRR's CEVA program is focused on enhancing the Department's oversight of accurate measurement and reporting of production volumes. While the Revenue, Reporting, and Compliance Management group ensures the production data reported to ONRR are timely and accurate, CEVA's efforts focus on inspecting measurement operations and equipment at offshore and onshore facilities. These efforts ensure the Department accounts for all production from Federal offshore leases and Federal and American Indian onshore leases; provide greater assurance of data accuracy; reduce the potential for data manipulation or fraud; and mitigate the risk of production reporting errors.

ONRR has implemented reimbursable support agreements with BSEE to fund teams to perform production verification, measurement inspections, and other production oversight functions on high risk offshore rigs, platforms, and production facilities, and to provide helicopter services to access those platforms as well as provide similar inspections on Gulf of Mexico offshore facilities. To support the measurement inspection effort, ONRR's Production Risk Management engineers provide in-depth analyses, verify the accuracy of Oil and Gas Operations Reports, and coordinate work-plans with the BSEE offshore measurement inspectors to ensure that inspections are prioritized based on high production volume and other risk factors.

In addition, ONRR has built on the success of its offshore Production Risk Management program by

replicating this model for onshore Federal and American Indian lands. ONRR and BLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2015 to support an agile inspection team to address onshore production hot spots and to develop measurement experts to assist with field-level inspections in BLM.

The Appeals and Regulations program drafts proposed Director decisions or otherwise resolves industry appeals of ONRR, State, and American Indian Tribal orders and demands for payment. The Director decisions analyze, interpret, and apply statutes, regulations, case law, lease terms, unit and communitization agreements, and guidance documents. In addition, the Appeals group provides guidance within ONRR and for States and American Indian Tribes on complex issues. This group also drafts all new rulemakings and all authorizations for information collection, and processes all notices published to meet the requirements of the Federal Register.

Program Performance Estimates

Communication and Consultation with American Indians: During 2020, ONRR held 45 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 17,770 royalty-related inquiries. ONRR has experienced a significant increase in inquiries in recent years. Increases in oil and gas development in North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, and Utah have spurred more inquiries from IIMOs in those States.

Enforcement: ONRR has collected more than \$60 million in civil penalties since 1982. In 2020, ONRR issued 91 notices of noncompliance and 32 civil penalties totaling more than \$3.2 million, achieved compliance in 143 enforcement cases, and collected over \$1.78 million in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has also collected \$24.3 million as a result of bankruptcy cases. In 2020, ONRR timely filed 15 bankruptcy proofs of claim totaling more than \$14.8 million, collected \$600,033 in bankruptcy proceedings, and protected the government's mineral revenue interests in 104 active bankruptcy cases.

Royalty Valuation: In 2020, ONRR completed 704 valuation guidance requests from internal and external customers. In addition, it completed 16 training sessions on Federal and Indian royalty value, which included industry as well as State, American Indian Tribal, and ONRR personnel. ONRR completed three complex unbundling projects and is in the process of publishing the Unbundling Costs Allocation percentages to its web site. In addition, ONRR supported the OIG and the DOJ by supplying technical expertise in determining single damages in several ongoing false claims cases and settlement cases.

Production Risk Management: Since its inception in 2014, the production measurement verification team has conducted inspections of production meters and other equipment at 775 offshore facilities and 99 onshore facilities. The production measurement verification team witnessed 335 oil meter provings and 169 gas meter calibrations. These inspections resulted in 1,029 written Incidents of Non-Compliance (INCs). The INCs require companies to address deficiencies the measurement inspectors discovered and to provide greater assurance that the measured royalty volumes are reported correctly. The inspection efforts safeguard the integrity of the measurement process by requiring companies to measure accurately and in accordance with regulatory requirements, industry standards incorporated by reference, and BSEE measurement approvals.

ONRR and BLM continue to expand the onshore production verification program. In 2019, the Measurement and Production Team at BLM's National Operations Center increased inspections at a geographically wide range of onshore production facilities from Alabama to California. Starting in 2019 and rapidly expanding in 2020, ONRR and BLM began deploying a new strategy of employing trained and certified petroleum engineering technicians that were stationed in the vicinity of virtually all high-risk oil and gas production operations. This strategy is expected to allow measurement inspection efforts to reach a significant percentage of high-risk oil and gas production operations each year. Continued collaboration with ONRR's Production Risk Management engineers will ensure that production volumes run through complex measurement systems are reported correctly and in accordance with BLM approvals and recognized measurement standards.

Appeals: Since 1987, the Department has rendered decisions in appeals involving \$3.0 billion in additional royalties, rentals, liquidated damages, and interest. In 2020, ONRR completed Director decisions or otherwise disposed of 224 appeals of orders and offered guidance on more than 100 matters.

Regulations: In 2020, ONRR published two final rules, one proposed rule, four information collection renewals, and a notice in the Federal Register.

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

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), **[10,010,000]** \$10,036,000, to remain available until expended.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

Not applicable.

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

Appropriation language and citations:

- 1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$10,036,000 to remain available until expended.**

42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the clean-up of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to cleanup releases of hazardous substances.

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

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	22,010	10,010	+26	+0	+0	10,036
Fixed Costs			[+26]			
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	22,010	10,010	26	+0	+0	10,036

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND											
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	22,010	4	10,010	+26	+0	+0	+0	4	10,036	+0	+26
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	22,010	4	10,010	+26	+0	+0	+0	4	10,036	+0	+26

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2021 Total or Change	2021 to 2022 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	-3	+0	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2021 and FY 2022, which is the same number of paid days in both FY 2021 and FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+11	+19	The President's Budget for FY 2022 includes one quarter of a 1.0% pay raise enacted in FY 2021 and three quarters of a planned 2.7% pay raise for the FY 2022.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+7	+7	The change reflects a 1.1% (and 1.8% for Law Enforcement) increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+3	+0	The change reflects the final FY 2022 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the FY 2022 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	+0	+0	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.

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Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund							
(\$000)	22,010	10,010	+26	0	0	10,036	+26
FTE	4	4	0	0	0	4	0

Program Overview

The CHF is the Department's principal source of funds for the cleanup of the most highly contaminated sites located within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed lands. CHF sites pose potential risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. These sites require resources and technical expertise that cannot adequately be addressed using available bureau resources. The CHF supports the bureaus with the Department's best legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest priority cleanup problems. The CHF funding is only allocated to sites using the cleanup process under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA is also known as the "Superfund" statute.

Executive Order 12580 delegated the Department as the "lead agency" for implementing non-emergency CERCLA response actions on Department-managed land. The CHF program authorizes the Department to recover, retain, and use money from the potentially responsible parties. The Department also avoids costs by directing and overseeing the response actions performed and funded by the PRPs. Since the CHF was established in 1995, it has received over \$122 million in recoveries from PRPs and, as of 2020, has avoided more than \$755 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties. The CHF has funded 97 projects and of these funded projects, 40 sites are either in long term monitoring, no longer require funding, or cleanup is complete.

The purposes of the CHF are to:

- Protect public health and the environment on Department-managed lands and facilities.
- Respond to the release and threatened release of hazardous substances in a manner consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and with bureau land use and management plan objectives.
- Pursue wherever possible cost recovery from, or the performance of cleanup work by, parties legally responsible for the contamination of Department-managed land.

Project Selection Criteria — The Department’s highest priorities for remediation are identified using four criteria:

1. Risk to human health and the environment;
2. Legal obligations and mitigating potential enforcement actions that could result if action is not taken;
3. Secretarial priorities; and
4. Mission priorities.

The selection criteria are applied by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) as it conducts its annual review of projects for the purpose of allocating available resources. The TRC is a multi-disciplinary working group comprised of representatives of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and the Office of the Secretary, including the Office of Budget and the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC). OEPC provides policy, coordination, and oversight of the CHF, and chairs the TRC.

Program Management — The OEPC manages the CHF to provide:

- Direction, consistency, and coordination of the Department’s Central Hazardous Materials Fund program.
- Oversight of contaminated site cleanups, and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of remedial actions, to achieve timely and protective response actions.
- Optimal and cost-effective use of the Department’s remediation resources to the Department’s contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight, technical support, as well as managing a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites that might need to be funded by the CHF. This database is also used to identify and quantify the Department’s Environmental and Disposal Liability (EDL) which is reported on the Department’s financial statements.

Cost Recovery — From the establishment of the CHF in 1995 through 2020, the Department obtained an estimated \$878 million from cost-recoveries and for the performance of work by other parties. During this same period, the Department received approximately \$279 million in annual CHF appropriations. For those sites at which PRPs are identified, the Department has used appropriated dollars to leverage response action or recover costs from PRPs. The amount of cost recoveries the Department receives each year is dependent on several variables, including but not limited to: the number of projects with viable PRPs; the timing of settlements and other agreements; the amount of costs already incurred at a project with an agreement; and projects in which the Department receives funding in advance for future remediation.

The program received approximately \$5.7 million in cost recoveries during 2020 which were used to reimburse the Department for remediation costs already incurred. These funds are used to initiate cleanup

at other sites where PRPs do not exist, such as abandoned mines, or to continue remediation work at other projects already underway.

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

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

Program Performance Estimates

Benefits and impacts from CHF funding go beyond protection of human health and the environment. Benefits of cleaning up contaminated sites include increasing access and types of use at public lands that were previously restricted. Types of activities taking place at sites cleaned up by the CHF include, but are not limited to hunting and fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, biking, as well as off road vehicle use. There are local and nationwide economic impacts that are experienced through the expenditure of funding at cleanup sites. For example, at the Crab Orchard National Priorities List (NPL) site, in Carbondale, IL, 35 percent of the project's expenditures were spent within the local economy which had the complementary effect of adding employment and economic opportunities to this rural community.

The following are examples of cleanup projects requesting CHF funding in 2022:

The Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge was established shortly after World War II. The enabling legislation from Congress had four purposes including industrial reuse, agricultural use, recreational use, and for wildlife conservation. Past military use and the industrial reuse by private companies caused contamination of the land and waters on the Refuge especially during the early years before modern environmental laws were passed. In 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added 22,000 of the 43,500 acres of the Refuge to the National Priorities List (NPL) under Superfund. The Crab Orchard NPL Site is the Department's only active Federal Facility NPL site. Activities planned in 2022 include the following: operations and maintenance of the completed remedies at various operable units, close out of the Area 7 Pesticides Site removal action, interim remedial action for the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Operable Unit Groundwater Plume 2, and issuing the Additional and Uncharacterized Sites (AUS) Operable Unit proposed plan along with hosting public meetings for the plan.

Great Kills Park is located in the borough of Staten Island, New York and has been managed by the National Park Service since 1972. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the City of New York worked to develop a shorefront recreation area by filling wetlands with dredge and waste. The site was covered with

clay and sludge reclaimed from City sewage. A number of follow-on surveys have identified areas of low level radiological contamination from radium 226 at the site. Following the June 2015 Final Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) Completion Report, the NPS conducted a radiological survey of the 265-acre Site and restricted public access through the installation of over 18,000 feet of perimeter fencing with four (4) chain link gates. The radiological survey identified more than 1,200 discrete areas with elevated radiological readings spread over the site. The NPS has determined it is appropriate to initiate a comprehensive remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). The RI will fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination, including radiological and chemical constituents, and assess potential risks to human health and the environment associated with exposure to the contamination.

The Topock Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Compressor Station located in Topock, California, released hexavalent chromium and other contaminants to the soil and groundwater during the 1950s through the early 1970s. The site is located along the Colorado River that supplies water to numerous States, cities, and communities. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Department have been working with PG&E to investigate and develop a strategy to address the contamination. In addition, the Department, as part of its Trust responsibilities, has and will continue to conduct government to government consultation with nine Native American Tribes with ancestral ties to the area. After eleven years of investigation, PG&E began the groundwater remedy construction in October 2018. The first phase is expected to be completed by 2021. The second phase is expected to be completed by 2025. Agencies have approved the soil risk assessment and preparing for the soil investigation report, expected to be completed in 2021. Concurrently, PG&E has developed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for potential soil removal actions focused on areas of high contamination. Public comment and Tribal consultation on the EE/CA were held in 2020. A Responsiveness Summary and Action Memorandum for the Non-Time-Critical Removal Action are anticipated in mid-2021 and the removal action should be completed by mid-year FY 2022.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Sheet****Energy Community Revitalization Program****(Including Transfers of Funds)**

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and orphaned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, facilities, pipelines, structures or equipment used in energy production operations, \$169,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for grants and cooperative agreements to States to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on State and private lands: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for grants or cooperative agreements to tribes to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and their associated infrastructure on tribal lands, including grants management capacity within tribes: Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants or cooperative agreements: Provided further, That the Secretary may implement the grant and cooperative agreement programs authorized herein on a formula or competitive basis: Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Citations****Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Fund**

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and orphaned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, facilities, pipelines, structures or equipment used in energy production operations, \$169,200,000, to remain available until expended:

This language makes appropriations available for the Department and its components to inventory, assess, and cleanup abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure used in energy production operations. Funding for this program remains available until expended, allowing the Department the flexibility needed to support program operations.

2. Provided, That such amount shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes:

This language makes funds available in addition to funds appropriated for the same or similar purpose to Interior components and other Federal agencies.

3. Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for grants and cooperative agreements to States to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on State and private lands:

This language authorizes the Department to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with States to inventory, assess, and cleanup abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on State and private lands.

4. Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for grants or cooperative agreements to tribes to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and their associated infrastructure on tribal lands, including grants management capacity within tribes:

This language provides the Department authority to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with Tribes to inventory, assess, and cleanup abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil, and gas wells, and

associated infrastructure on Tribal lands, including funding Tribal grants management.

5. Provided further, That amounts appropriated under this heading are available for program management and oversight of these activities:

This language makes funds available for program management and oversight of the ECRP.

6. Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer the funds provided under this heading in this Act to any other account in the Department to carry out such purposes, and may expend such funds directly, or through grants or cooperative agreements:

This language authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to transfer funds to any other Department of Interior account, expend funds directly or through grants or cooperative agreements to carry out the purposes of the ECRP.

7. Provided further, That the Secretary may implement the grant and cooperative agreement programs authorized herein on a formula or competitive basis:

This language authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish grant and cooperative agreement programs as needed to support the purposes of the ECRP program.

8. Provided further, That these amounts are not available to fulfill Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) obligations agreed to in settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed.

This language prohibits the use of program funding to fulfill CERCLA or court settlements.

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Departmentwide Programs – Energy Community Revitalization Program

Budget At a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	+0	+0	+169,200	169,200
State Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+70,000]	[70,000]
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+20,000]	[20,000]
Federal Program (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+75,000]	[75,000]
Program Management	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+4,200]	[4,200]
TOTAL, ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	0	0	+0	+0	+169,200	169,200

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	+11	+169,200	11	169,200	+11	169,200
State Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+70,000]	[0]	[70,000]	[+0]	[+70,000]
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+20,000]	[0]	[20,000]	[+0]	[+20,000]
Federal Program (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+75,000]	[0]	[75,000]	[+0]	[+75,000]
Program Management	[0]	[0]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[+11]	[+4,200]	[11]	[4,200]	[+1]	[+4,200]
TOTAL, ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	0	0	0	+0	+0	+11	+169,200	11	169,200	+11	+169,200

Activity: Energy Community Revitalization Fund

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Energy Community Revitalization Program							
(\$000)	0	0	0	0	+169,200	169,200	+169,200
FTE	0	0	0	0	+11	11	+11

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
State Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	+\$70,000	+0
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	+\$20,000	+0
Federal Program (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells)	+\$75,000	+0
Program Management	+\$4,200	+11

Justification of Program Changes

The 2022 budget request proposes to establish the Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) which is designed to support Executive Order 14008. The Executive Order seeks to “...improve air and water quality and to create well-paying union jobs and more opportunities for women and people of color in hard-hit communities, including rural communities, while reducing methane emissions, oil and brine leaks, and other environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites.” The ECRP will provide resources to States, Tribal communities and Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and/or remediate abandoned hard rock mines and orphaned oil and gas wells. These efforts will “...reduce emissions of toxic substances and greenhouse gases from existing and abandoned infrastructure and that prevent environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety. Plugging leaks in oil and gas wells and reclaiming abandoned mine land can create well-paying union jobs in coal, oil, and gas communities while restoring natural assets, revitalizing recreation economies, and curbing methane emissions.” The ECRP complements FY 2022 funding requests across other DOI programs, as well as the President’s American Jobs Plan. Together, these provide a historic investment in the economic revitalization of energy communities and will create hundreds of thousands of good paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union. The following outlines the Department’s planned allocation of resources to address these sites.

State Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells) (+\$70.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$70.0 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to State communities impacted by abandoned hard rock mining and orphaned oil & gas wells. The ECRP will provide funds when the

companies that created these sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure and will create jobs in these communities to help repair damage from these legacy activities.

Tribal Grants (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells (+\$20.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$20.0 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to Tribal communities impacted by abandoned hard rock mining and orphaned oil & gas wells. The program will provide resources to Tribes to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and/or remediate abandoned hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and their associated infrastructure on Tribal lands. The program will also provide resources to support grants management capacity within Tribes.

Federal Program (Hard Rock Mines and Orphan Wells) (+\$75.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$75.0 million to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to address the legacy of abandoned hard rock mines and orphan oil and gas wells scattered across the Department's lands. The program will focus on inventory, assessment, and prioritization to address the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites on Department lands. Many of these sites also are associated with cultural and natural resources that need to be evaluated and addressed in a holistic approach.

Program Management (+\$4.2 million / +11 FTE) - The budget request includes \$4.2 million and 11 FTE to provide program and grants management. The ECRP will leverage the success of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund to effectively prioritize and administer the highest risk abandoned mine and orphaned well sites for cleanup.

Program Overview

The Energy Community Revitalization Program (ECRP) is designed to support Executive Order 14008. The program will cleanup abandoned hard rock mine and orphaned oil and gas well sites to “...*reduce emissions of toxic substances and greenhouse gases from existing and abandoned infrastructure and that prevent environmental damage that harms communities and poses a risk to public health and safety. Plugging leaks in oil and gas wells and reclaiming abandoned mine land can create well-paying union jobs in coal, oil, and gas communities while restoring natural assets, revitalizing recreation economies, and curbing methane emissions.*” Through a grants and cooperative agreements programs, ECRF will provide resources to States and Tribal communities impacted by abandoned hard rock mining and orphaned oil and gas wells. ECRF will provide funds when the companies that created these sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure and will create jobs in these communities to help repair damage from these legacy activities. These efforts will also improve the environment, restore water quality, and make the community safer for those who live in communities that have historically depended on mining and energy development, while restoring the natural resources and creating recreational opportunities.

In addition, ECRF will provide critical funding to the Department in addressing the legacy of abandoned hard rock mines and orphan oil and gas wells scattered across the Department's lands, both on-shore and off-shore. The program will focus inventory, assessment, and prioritization of these sites to address the highest risk environmental and physical safety sites on Department lands. Many of these sites also are

associated with cultural and natural resources that need to be evaluated and addressed in a holistic approach.

Program Performance Estimates**2022 Planned Activities:**

Establishment of the State and Tribal Grants and Cooperative Agreements programs:

- Hire program management staff to administer the grant program.
- Create a Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the States' Cooperative Agreement program.
- Draft an assistance listing in the appropriate grant application.
- Determine the type of grants; formula based or competitive.
- Develop performance metrics and goals, creating scoring criteria for evaluating applications, draft a Notice of Federal Opportunity (NOFO), and identify the members of the review panel.
- Establish a review panel to evaluate applications and award based on merit and funding availability.
- Develop Tribal training on the grants processes.
- Implement program.

The Federal Program will address abandoned hard rock mines and orphan oil and gas wells on Department managed lands. The program will mirror the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) operating model which effectively administers the cleanup of hazardous substance releases across Department managed lands.

- Analyze the inventory data and evaluate the best data sources on abandoned mines and orphan wells.
- Identify whether an existing database can track this inventory or whether to create a new database.
- Begin the inventory, assessment and prioritization of abandoned mines and wells.
- Develop ECRP planning and operating guidance for bureaus.
- Implement program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS****Appropriation Language Sheet****Working Capital Fund**

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, [\$55,735,000]~~\$55,735,000~~ \$91,436,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior[approval of] *notice to* the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93–638: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

Appropriation language and citations:

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

1. For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$91,436,000, to remain available until expended:

This provision establishes the amount and purpose of appropriated funding in the Working Capital Fund. The funds provided are available until expended in order to ensure flexibility for contracts.

2. Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

This provision clarifies that reserves cannot be established in the Working Capital Fund except for those specified without first notifying the Committees on Appropriations.

3. Provided further, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93–638: Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center:

This provision allows the Department to recover the costs of providing training to State, local and Tribal government employees at the National Indian Program Training Center, as well as allows the Department

to lease space, and recover the costs for professional services and equipment from entities conducting commercial, cultural, or recreational activities at the National Indian Programs Training Center. The National Indian Program Training Center was established in December of 2004. The Center is managed and operated by the Office of Strategic Employee and Organizational Development. The Center develops and delivers mission critical training to employees of Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. The Center's goals include establishing partnerships with State, local and Tribal governments to provide educational opportunities supporting Interior's trust responsibilities to American Indians.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Sheet

Administrative Provision

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

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Administrative Provision

Appropriation language and citations:

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

31 U.S.C. 1341 – 1344

This provision provides for general replacement of aircraft and contingency in case of destruction of aircraft for the Department of the Interior, Office of Aviation Services. The aircraft are acquired in order to support Interior scientific, resource protection, and especially wildland fire missions.

The use of proceeds derived from the sale of replaced aircraft to partially offset the purchase price of the replacement aircraft is a cost conscious and economical approach to the perpetuation of fleet operations which are financially managed through the Working Capital Fund.

Donated aircraft includes those that may become available through court-ordered action following aircraft seizure, forfeiture, or abandonment procedures in the course of conducting law enforcement investigations or that may become available for other reasons. Donated aircraft are included in the number authorized for acquisition. Aircraft acquired as a donation will be subject to the same rules and regulations of any Interior aircraft (i.e., A-76 provisions).

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

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request
Financial and Business Management System	45,803	46,803	+0	+0	+9,000	55,803
Cybersecurity	9,932	13,932	+0	+0	+21,701	35,633
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	55,735	60,735	+0	+0	+30,701	91,436

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	2020 Amount	2021 Total FTE	2021 Amount	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2022 FTE	2022 Amount	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) Amount
WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED											
Financial and Business Management System	45,803	84	46,803	+0	+0	+0	+9,000	84	55,803	+0	+9,000
Cybersecurity	9,932	7	13,932	+0	+0	+0	+21,701	7	35,633	+0	+21,701
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	55,735	91	60,735	+0	+0	+0	+30,701	91	91,436	+0	+30,701

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

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	45,803	46,803	+0	+0	+9,000	55,803	+9,000
FTE	77	84	+0	+0	+0	84	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
4HANA Implementation	+\$5,000	-0-
Cloud Modernization & Robotics	+\$4,000	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

4HANA Implementation (+\$5.0 million / 0 FTE) - Interior’s central Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) requires modernization and the budget requests an increase of \$5.0 million for the first year of a two-year system infrastructure migration to prevent technical obsolescence. The program increase funds the mandatory migration to 4HANA as SAP is phasing out support for the current platform, Suite on HANA. The migration will improve the administrative systems for all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting. The migration will modernize and transform Interior’s administrative operations, strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure, and implement security measures.

The FY 2022 funding will support the purchase of software license maintenance, specialized consulting services, and infrastructure support. 4HANA implementation activities in FY 2022 include:

- Migration, testing and go-live of BW4/HANA, the business warehouse component of the overall 4HANA migration. The migration to BW4/HANA improves the ability of the FBMS community of over 12,000 people to analyze their data on budget execution, finance, acquisition, financial assistance and property management, and enables Interior to leverage this state of the art data warehouse for any data managed by Interior. This is a significant improvement in Interior’s ability to mix mission and mission support data.

- Workshops, configuration, development and conversion efforts for the final phase of the 4HANA migration. The full 4HANA migration will be complete in October 2023.

The migration to 4HANA will increase efficiency and significantly improve the user experience for FBMS users. Improvements will simplify business processes; reduce the time required for those business processes; implement a much more efficient and easy to use system interface; incorporate real-time reporting to improve decision making and save time; and quickly identify actions that need to be taken by incorporating machine learning and artificial intelligence that improves the ability for employees to perform this work on the go. The Business Integration Office (BIO) conducts an annual operational analysis user survey to determine user satisfaction and identify focus areas for system improvements. Simplification and usability are consistently identified as one of the primary areas for improvement by FBMS users. Migrating to 4HANA will make several long-awaited improvements a reality. The implementation of 4HANA to improve FBMS reflects Interior's commitment to these priorities by improving operations in the field and regional offices, as well as headquarters, through the modernization and transformation of Interior's administrative operations. This new environment protects Interior's investment in FBMS by ensuring the technical currency of the system and avoids significant outyear costs by extending FBMS's useful life.

Interior's ability to enable mission success and advance key priorities is contingent upon having modern, secure technology to support business management. Modernizing systems to ensure a strong administrative backbone is a critical step in the Department of the Interior's efforts to strengthen climate resilience, advance science, deploy clean energy, create jobs and promote equity and diversity. Interior's business community needs a system that supports real-time decision making, processes quickly and is easy to use and understand. Implementing 4HANA to bring FBMS up to date on the latest technology will meet these needs and provide the fundamental platform for Interior to emerge as a leader in the Federal government for how innovative technology improves administrative operations and enables mission delivery. Key improvements enabled by the transition to 4HANA include:

- 4HANA allows users to get what they need, faster and in a secure environment. It provides a streamlined, simple interface that users expect of modern systems. 4HANA also allows users to personalize their workspace and manage applications based on roles and personal needs, including leveraging intelligent assistance embedded within the platform to increase productivity and save time. 4HANA is needed to enable innovation; it simplifies leveraging technology such as artificial intelligence.
- 4HANA provides real-time access to data and improved tools to integrate data across the enterprise and leverage data as a strategic asset. These improvements will enable Interior to make better decisions quicker by strategically managing data for all of Interior.
- The improvements with 4HANA will transition Interior's business by moving away from daily routines to more strategic insight for better decisions. The automation and advanced analytic capabilities made possible with 4HANA will transition focus from operational tasks and routines to using information for real-time and predictive insights. This will help Interior's managers support Interior's mission.
- 4HANA greatly simplifies the research of individual postings, including the entire process from purchase request to invoice to payment. This simplified, more integrated business process will

enable bureau representatives to easily track and take action, ensuring payments are correct and paid timely.

- 4HANA implements cybersecurity improvements such as data anonymization and data masking which allow the user to gain statistically valid insights from the data while protecting the privacy of individuals.

Cloud Modernization and Robotics (+\$4.0 million / 0 FTE) - Funding is requested in FY 2022 to move to a new cloud hosting environment. FBMS has successfully operated on a cloud hosting solution since 2013. Since the initial implementation, cloud hosting technology and services have evolved significantly and the BIO expects to capture value in a contract re-compete that moves FBMS to a new Cloud Hosting Service Provider with a modern delivery model suitable for the 4HANA platform. This migration is complex and presents several operational risks. Funding is needed in FY 2022 to deliberately plan and execute a phased migration of all environments, including close coordination with the 4HANA migration. This will require that FBMS be hosted in two places, the old and the new, which presents an increase in costs to operate in both environments simultaneously during the migration. Funding will be used to purchase infrastructure services, both labor and storage, needed for the migration period when we need to use both the new and old service provider.

Improving cloud hosting is a critical component of the HANA migration. HANA is an advanced environment, utilizing in-memory computing. There are few hosting providers that can provide virtual in-memory servers of sufficient size to support an application as large and complex as FBMS. In order to have a cost-effective hosting environment for FBMS on 4HANA, DOI needs to migrate from its current hosting provider to an improved hosting arrangement. FBMS is currently hosted through an Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) cloud hosting contract that enables FBMS to scale up and down as needed. FBMS was the first large DOI system to move to cloud hosting. This contract is expiring, and the BIO is planning for the transition to a more modern, efficient cloud hosting solution. The BIO has learned many lessons through this initial contract and will apply these lessons to the next contract in order to control costs and improve efficiency to get the best value for the government. This new environment will address those lessons learned. For instance, while the current contract has allowed the BIO to scale hosting up and down, scaling in the current arrangement is not nimble or quick enough to truly optimize DOI costs across different environments, such as the Training environment that is used on a more sporadic basis.

In FY 2022, DOI will also continue leveraging robotic process automation (RPA) technology to simplify and automate manual processes within FBMS. RPA is an advanced technology that allows software robots (bots) to mimic and integrate human actions within digital systems to optimize business processes. RPA captures data, runs applications, triggers responses and communicates with other systems to accomplish tasks. The first automation deployed at DOI, which drafts closeout actions (i.e., contract modifications) on simplified acquisitions has produced meaningful results that reduce workload for the acquisition community, reduce errors and expedite the return of contract balances to be used for other critical mission work. The BIO is working closely across Interior's business management community to identify and prioritize other business processes that are suitable for automation to expand the success of RPA. Funding is requested in 2022 to support the implementation of these additional opportunities.

Modernizing the FBMS cloud hosting environment and continuing innovations utilizing RPA are important investments to advance all of Interior's FY 2022 goals. Efforts to strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships, advance science, deploy clean energy, create jobs and promote equity, require modern, secure, efficient business solutions to ensure Interior stewards responsibly.

Program Overview

The Financial and Business Management System is a single Departmentwide management initiative that replaced the Department's many standalone administrative systems to provide a modernized, fully integrated, enterprise-wide solution. FBMS, managed by the BIO, supports the administrative systems requirements of all Interior bureaus for core accounting, budget execution, acquisition, aspects of financial assistance, real and personal property management, fleet management, travel integration, enterprise information management, and reporting.

FBMS facilitates a common approach to financial and business management through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services in a more efficient and effective manner, with greatly improved internal controls.

Benefits include:

- Enhanced access to, and sharing of, real-time business information that supports effective business decisions for mission delivery across the Department, bureaus, and in the field;
- More timely business reports that facilitate analysis of core financial, acquisition, financial assistance, and property data;
- Retirement of outdated legacy systems that do not comply with current mandates and are no longer supported by their software vendors;
- An improved internal control environment with separation of duties and standardized business practices to support the internal controls;
- Support for the consolidated financial Departmentwide audit with centrally produced information that can be used by the Department, the Office of Inspector General, and an independent auditor;
- Shared expertise across the Department and the bureaus so knowledge can be leveraged across the entire enterprise; and
- Development and adoption of shared approaches for improving reporting and data management, management of tracking and reporting of administrative efficiencies, and value management.

The implementation of FBMS across DOI allowed the Department to realize the benefits of a fully integrated business management system and strengthened the integration and communication across the business management policy communities. The BIO continues to sustain this valuable business management integration, while managing the FBMS investment. The BIO performs all system analysis and project management to deliver, maintain and optimize the business process support tools for the FBMS and closely related systems.

Program Performance Estimates

Since FBMS became fully operational across the Department, efforts have continued to improve, optimize and leverage this valuable enterprise system. The BIO's FY 2020 accomplishments and activities include:

- *In-memory computing* – The BIO continued the multi-phase effort to migrate to the next generation of technology, in-memory computing. This improvement will enable quick, more complete data analysis to support decision making. The first phase provided transformational improvement for over 60 transactions, mostly real-time operational reports, greatly increasing the speed and utility of these reports. This also increased speed across the FBMS application. The second phase of this modernization transformed the FBMS-wide data warehouse, greatly increasing the ability to leverage FBMS data as well as greatly increasing the speed of reports against this data warehouse. In FY 2020, the BIO conducted detailed planning and preparation for the final and most complex phase of the in-memory transition, which began in FY 2021.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO improved DOI's ability to make business decisions by advancing the Department's data visualization capabilities to inform decision making, including the completion of data visualizations with COVID-19 data at DOI sites that were used to inform operational decisions during the pandemic. The BIO also focused on key reporting improvement initiatives such as enterprise-wide budget reporting, compliance with new mandatory requirements and creation of useful management dashboard visualizations that improve the ability of Interior's managers to make the decisions and deliver Interior's mission.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO implemented several system improvement items utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community at a more rapid pace while better managing risk, including internal control improvements such as the implementation of a tool that automates accurate processing and reporting for Interior's Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, which reduced risk, increased transparency and created efficiencies. In addition, DOI leveraged the true power of having an integrated, enterprise-wide business solution by implementing functionality that standardizes and drastically streamlines the way funding is exchanged between entities within DOI. In FY 2020, the BIO also improved usability through the automation of user account management to enable read-only access to FBMS for all named DOI Personal Identity Verification (PIV) cardholders and automatically suspend accounts for people who leave or transfer between bureaus and offices.
- *Production operations support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 12,000 FBMS users and over 85,000 travel users.
- *Improved the FBMS security environment* – The BIO implemented updates to align FBMS with the Office of the Chief Information Officer policy and to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS.

Planned activities include:

- *System security* – The BIO will reduce the security and operational risk to FBMS by completing system-wide upgrades.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO will focus on implementing the business community’s highest priorities for system improvements.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO will strive to improve the FBMS reporting environment through enhancement with the next phase of the in-memory effort by leveraging the new technology to make data more easily available. This will improve system performance and provide timely access to system data to support analysis and visualization of Department budget, acquisition, financial assistance and property information. The BIO will also continue to implement a data quality program that will analyze the data within FBMS to identify opportunities to increase the efficiency of DOI operations and business decision making.
- *Performance and usability improvements* – The BIO will continue its business process analysis to identify opportunities to improve DOI operations through improved business processes or system configurations. The next upgrade will be a significant change for FBMS and users when the BIO implements SAP’s 4HANA, which provides major changes to the look and feel of the system as well as back-end table structure changes, increased functionality, improved user interface, and better functionality.
- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption is a multi-year effort that will improve business transaction processing and reporting and will set the stage for larger usability improvements. Building on the successful completion and acceptance of its financial systems roadmap, DOI has initiated business and systems roadmaps in several areas complementary to FBMS. The goal of each of these roadmaps is to create a plan to expand support for the kinds of benefits being realized from FBMS, such as common business and data standards; modern and unified platforms; transparent reporting using modern analytical tools; increased automated controls and information security; and support for Government-wide initiatives (e.g., G-invoicing) across other areas of DOI’s business operations.
- *Grants Management* – Assist the Office of Grants Management with operations and maintenance of the Department of Health and Human Service’s GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve management of DOI’s \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The Great American Outdoors Act (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 2021, the BIO will work to support business analytics and data visualizations needed for GAOA.

Activity: Cybersecurity

Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Budget Request	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	9,932	13,932	+0	+0	+21,701	35,633	+21,701
FTE	7	7	+0	+0	+0	7	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Enterprise Mobility +Security with Advanced Threat Protection (ATP)	+\$16,000	-0-
Enterprise Security Information and Event Management Implementation (SIEM)	+\$4,063	-0-
WiFi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit Program	+\$612	-0-
Cyber Threat Hunting	+\$603	-0-
Cyber User Forensic Inspection	+\$423	-0-

Justification of Program Changes

Enterprise Mobility +Security with Advance Threat Protection (ATP) (+16.0 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$16.0 million to implement critical cybersecurity safeguards in response to the SolarWinds attack.

On December 14, 2020, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued Emergency Directive (ED) 21-01, alerting Federal agencies that a foreign adversary compromised SolarWinds Orion software. The ED required agencies to remove affected versions of SolarWinds software from their networks, as it threatened operational control and management of DOI’s email, Active Directory, telework communication services, network infrastructure, and other IT services. Corrections and fixes to the SolarWind solutions did not prevent or detect additional malicious actors’ attempts to hack into other parts of DOI networks. Malicious actors continued to move within the network after gaining access to SolarWinds.

To support DOI’s surge monitoring and detection activities, the Department enabled and installed temporary licensing, cloud storage, and cloud processing to assist detecting and tracking signs of the

foreign nation activity. This one-time and temporary solution was highly effective in applying SolarWinds indicators of compromise and securing the network. Based on multiple searches conducted to find additional malicious activities, these actions reduced DOI search times from days or hours to minutes or seconds.

ATP provided DOI a new, rapid detection and response capability through temporary and limited licenses. The DOI incident response included heavy utilization of ATP to monitor all of its networks for signs of malicious activity and the DOI worked with the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), National Security Agency (NSA), US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and several other Federal agencies to search for evidence of compromise by the malicious actors. ATP was critical to ensuring our network infrastructure remained secure after removing any foreign threat from DOI networks.

Based on this event, DOI identified a critical need to procure permanent licenses for ATP at the enterprise level. An enterprise-wide solution provides all bureaus and offices this capability while reducing integration costs. These capabilities have proven to be indispensable during the incident response and ongoing forensic investigation and will help secure DOI's Microsoft-centric environment against future threats, detect potential compromise, and recover from any future threats like SolarWinds. ATP requires annually licensing, cloud centralized management solution, operation and maintenance services, integration labor and services, cloud data management and storage solution and analytic capabilities.

The unplanned, immediate costs of mitigating the SolarWinds Orion compromise has diverted resources from other cybersecurity and IT operation mission areas of critical need. Surge incident response to SolarWinds stopped all unrelated DOI cybersecurity system, process, and analytics improvements and new builds for four months. The \$16 million request for ATP will be an ongoing requirement for annual licensing, cloud centralized management solutions, and other operational and maintenance services. Absent this investment, DOI does not have the cybersecurity resources needed to address this requirement without severely impacting critical initiatives that are vital to ensuring the security of DOI, breaking statutory requirements and Federal mandates.

Enterprise SIEM (+\$4.1 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes a \$4.1 million increase, building on a FY 2021 increase of \$4.0 million for a total program of \$8.1 million, to implement a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system across DOI's information and technology management enterprise. This increase will allow the Department to address an Interior Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendation to accelerate SIEM implementation as well as comply with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA), which stipulates that agency leadership must take remedial actions to address known vulnerabilities and threats.

A SIEM system is a key enterprise-wide security tool, with the ability to tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against SolarWinds-like events. SIEM enables the detection of incidents that may otherwise go unnoticed by gathering and analyzing security events from multiple sources across the network. SIEM was critical in detecting and removing foreign nation state actors during the SolarWinds incident in other agencies. While SIEM does not directly stop attacks, it communicates with enterprise security controls (such as firewalls and domain name server

(DNS)--the system that automatically translates Internet addresses to the numeric machine addresses that computers use) and directs them to alter their configurations to block malicious activity. By leveraging intelligence and security data feeds, the SIEM is used to identify and terminate connections or interactions from known threats, proactively preventing an attack from occurring in the first place. It also can reconstruct events to determine the nature of an attack and the impact of the event. Event reconstruction is a significant gap in DOI forensic, analytic and threat assessment capabilities.

The OIG review, reported in [Final Evaluation Report – Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement, Report No.: 2016-ITA-020 \(doioig.gov\)](#), found that absent a SIEM system, the DOI's decentralized incident detection and response program did not have an effective roadmap outlining risks, policies, procedures, and responsibilities for handling incident response activities, and did not effectively follow the incident response lifecycle to protect DOI High Value Assets (HVAs), information, services, and systems.

DOI had no ability to detect the SolarWinds intrusion due to the absence of a SIEM capability. The FBI confirmed the lack of SIEM log/event aggregation and analytics was a major contribution factor why DOI was unable to detect SolarWinds activities for 8 months.

Absent this investment, DOI does not have the resources needed to address this requirement without severely impacting critical initiatives that are vital to ensuring the security of DOI, breaking statutory requirements and Federal mandates.

WiFi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit Program (+\$612,000 / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$0.6 million to implement periodic audits and penetration testing of DOI's wireless networks. With over 2,200 facilities and an unknown number of wireless access points, there are many options for attackers. Effectively implementing security controls across such a diverse, decentralized, and interconnected infrastructure is a very difficult and complex goal. Any misconfiguration or inherent weakness in one technology can have a domino effect that allows an attacker to pivot from one system to the next, and one bureau to the next. Without periodic audits and testing, the Department cannot guarantee that its wireless infrastructure is secure.

The OIG investigated and audited DOI's wireless network, finding that DOI failed to securely configure wireless networks, resulting in a high risk of compromise of wireless and internal networks. The complete findings of this investigation can be found in [Final Evaluation Report – Evil Twins, Eavesdropping, and Password Cracking: How the Office of Inspector General Successfully Attacked the U.S Department of the Interior's Wireless Networks, Report No. 2018-ITA-020 \(doioig.gov\)](#).

The OIG found that DOI's poor cyber risk management practices significantly contributed to security weaknesses. Moreover, DOI's lack of network segmentation increases the negative impact to DOI if an attacker gains unauthorized access to a bureau or office network. As part of the investigation, OIG gained access to internal computer networks by exploiting wireless network vulnerabilities from publicly accessible areas in departmental facilities. It used well-known attack techniques including evil twin, a technique first identified 15 years ago. After gaining access to internal networks, OIG scanned ranges of network addresses and identified high-value IT assets. An actual breach of an IT high-value asset would have an impact on operations or result in the loss of sensitive data.

The report recommended performing periodic audits and penetration testing of wireless networks, regardless of security categorization, on an annual basis, as required by the Architectural Security Guidance (IEEE 802.11x Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) Segments). The Department cannot implement this auditing program without diverting resources from other critical cyber-security activities. The program increase will fund the establishment of a robust auditing program, enabling the Department to address weaknesses and prevent malicious actors from exploiting wireless access points.

Cyber Threat Hunting (+\$603,000 / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$0.6 million to fund an incident response team to seek out and contain malicious actors. Intrusions revolve around human threats, and on that principle, it takes a human being to understand and dynamically respond to subtle indicators of compromise. Threat hunters accomplish this by analyzing a variety of data sources in order to find the connections that ultimately lead to the identification of malicious actors, who are otherwise likely to remain undetected.

On March 12, 2018, the Office of Inspector General released “Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement” (Report No. 2016-ITA-020) about DOI’s incident detection and response program, finding it inadequate.

For example, the OIG found the OCIO’s incident response program followed an outdated model favoring the immediate remediation of a malware-infected computer and its prompt return to service over the current recommended model involving cyber threat analysis, assessment, and containment. This approach to incident response and its focus on service delivery prevented incident responders from determining the extent of security incidents. Using a process that does not fully analyze and completely contain active cyber threats increases the risk that bureaus’ sensitive data will be lost, and mission operations disrupted.

Recommendation 11 in that report specifically directed DOI to develop a dedicated group of incident responders to perform threat hunting and containment activities with:

- Advanced analytical experience across multiple disciplines.
- Authority to access Departmentwide event data.
- Authority to engage organizationally segregated IT staff.

Without a centralized program, including a dedicated cyber hunting team, the Department and bureau incident response teams cannot implement this OIG recommendation. The \$0.6 million request will allow for a team to analyze data across the Department and identify intruders. Without this investment, DOI does not have the resources needed to address this requirement without severely impacting critical initiatives that are vital to ensuring the security of DOI, breaking statutory requirements and Federal mandates.

Cyber User Forensic Inspection (+\$423,000 / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$0.4 million to conduct risk assessments, determine incident response actions, and identify methods to mitigate potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection.

Information technology management plays a huge role in meeting DOI's varied missions. However, in some cases this requires the collection of personally identifiable information (PII). If PII is not properly managed and protected, there is a risk of financial fraud, unauthorized intrusion, identity theft and intellectual theft.

To counteract this, cyber user forensics involves obtaining and analyzing digital information for use as evidence in civil, criminal, or administrative cases. Governmentwide guidance, found in OMB M-17-12, "Preparing for and Responding to a Breach of Personally Identifiable Information", provides the framework for assessing and mitigating risk of harm to individuals impacted by a PII breach. The CIO, in their role as the DOI Senior Agency Official for Privacy (SAOP), must implement a breach response plan when there is an occurrence that actually or imminently jeopardizes the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information or an information system. They also must implement a response when there is a violation or imminent threat of violation of law, security policies, security procedures, or acceptable use policies.

Currently, DOI does not have the technical ability to:

- Identify Cases – DOI must support the categorization, prioritization, and identify individuals that may have PII on in collected data,
- Correlate PII Data – DOI must be able to correlate data records with other data and develop data listings and categories of information based upon potential sensitivity and exposure risk,
- Manage Cases – DOI must be able to identify potentially impacted individuals and notify individuals, and
- Provide Reports and/or Dashboards for Information Sharing – DOI must create reports and/or dashboards to help with status of PII incidents.

Cyber user forensic inspection is used to assess the security of web applications, search algorithms, system logged information, and data files containing or accessing personally identifiable information (PII). For the Department to conduct risk assessments, determine incident response actions, and identify methods to mitigate potential privacy data breaches PII information needs to be identified, sorted, and categorized. When a breach is suspected or discovered, DOI will use cyber user forensics inspections to do the following:

- Deploy a data search capability in areas and solutions identified in the breach or potential breach,
- Collect and analyze privacy data research,
- Provide technical support and information to systems administrators that lost or potentially lost PII,
- Collect files and information containing records, documents, and images,
- Provide analysis of data to identify unique individuals,
- Prepare notifications to individuals identified through this data, and
- Build a chronology of the entire PII incident and identify the scope and duration of activities.

Program Overview

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

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

Specific to SIEM, the Department expects to complete the following actions:

- Requirements analysis,
- Multi-phase system integration plan, and
- Log/event integration requirements.

The Department will initiate:

- Phase 1 system integration, and
- Configuration for initial log/event ingestion and information indexing.

Program Performance Estimates

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

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

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

Overview

Funding Summary
(Dollars in thousands)

	2020	2021	2022
Central Bill	\$198,130.0	\$208,229.1	\$217,825.9
Direct Bill	\$362,186.4	\$362,785.9	\$372,920.8
Pass Through Activities	\$395,933.6	\$396,985.0	\$377,253.3
Charge Card Rebate	\$10,750.0	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0
Total	\$ 967,000.0	\$ 978,000.0	\$ 978,000.0

Purpose

The Fund is used to finance reimbursable activities including centralized services provided by individual Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary (OS) Offices, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), and the Interior Business Center (IBC). The Fund also provides an efficient way to bill Interior bureaus and offices for shared costs, such as office space in the Main Interior Building provided by the General Services Administration.

In addition to meeting the needs of the Department's bureaus and offices, selected administrative services are provided to other Federal agencies.

The Fund also serves as the financial tool to manage the Department's charge card rebate program. Rebates are used to fund administrative management initiatives of general benefit to Interior's bureaus and offices.

Governance

Fiduciary responsibility for the Fund rests with the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management, and Budget. Direct oversight and management of the Fund is conducted by the Office of Budget, with supervision of the Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management and Budget. The Working Capital Fund Consortium provides oversight for Centralized and Direct Billed activities. The Consortium includes representation from DOI bureaus and offices, the OCIO, and external customers.

Service Providers

Service Providers in the WCF range from individual OS offices to large scale shared Service Providers. Services are grouped within four service categories to provide a transparent view of services provided through the WCF to DOI customers and other Federal agencies. Descriptions of Service Providers within each category are:

OS Shared Services – These activities are operational in nature, and with limited exceptions service DOI customers only. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using workload-based algorithms such as the number of system users, aircraft flight hours, and percentage of building population.

OS Activities – These activities provide policy oversight and Department-wide coordination functions. These activities are billed to bureaus and offices using algorithms, such as percentage of total Department full-time equivalents (FTE), which best represent the nature of programs being overseen or coordinated.

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

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

Billing Methods

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

Centralized Billing is used whenever the product or service being provided is not severable or it is inefficient to bill for the exact amount of product or service being procured. Customers are billed annually using a pre-established fixed price, as determined in the Working Capital Fund Consortium budget formulation process. Estimates are adjusted from year-to-year based on a review of the costs of providing services and customer consumption. The use of Centralized Billing is limited to the Department’s bureaus and offices and mandatory services. Bureau and office budgets are adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in the costs of services which are centrally billed. For 2021, bureau and

office budget requests include full funding for all charges in the Centralized Billing portion of the Fund.

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

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

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

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

Charge Card Rebate Projects Funded	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Charge Card Operations & Oversight	\$ 1,684,364	\$ 1,684,364	\$ 1,684,364
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	\$ 5,649,568	\$ 5,649,568	\$ 5,649,568
Emergent Requirements	\$ 3,416,068	\$ 2,666,068	\$ 2,666,068
Total	\$ 10,750,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000

Financial Overview

In 2022, the WCF will finance delivery of \$978 million of reimbursable services, which is the same level as the 2021 Estimate. In 2022, the WCF Centralized Bill reflects an overall increase of \$9.6 million above the 2021 estimate. All bureaus and offices are fully funded for their WCF bills.

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

Revenue reported in 2020 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2020. Revenue projected for 2021 and 2022 is based on anticipated business. For Direct Billing, since service level agreements are negotiated between customers and service providers, customers may not be billed for the estimates shown in 2021 and 2022 because billings are based on the goods and services actually procured.

The table following on the next pages summarizes the Fund's revenue and FTE for 2020, 2021, and 2022 by budget activity. The 2021 column has been updated from the 2021 President's Budget level, to reflect current 2021 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2022 column are calculated based on these updated figures.

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Centralized Billing</u>						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0	0.0	14,837.0
Aviation Management	60.0	10,156.2	60.0	10,449.0	60.0	11,099.5
Office of Aviation Services	60.0	10,156.2	60.0	10,449.0	60.0	11,099.5
Departmental Library	7.0	1,351.5	7.0	1,398.1	7.0	1,405.2
Interior Complex Management and Services	4.0	676.5	4.0	674.3	4.0	753.7
Personal Property Accountability Services	4.0	666.2	4.0	664.0	4.0	641.3
Vehicle Fleet	1.0	250.1	1.0	250.1	1.0	241.6
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	3.0	558.6	3.0	556.8	3.0	541.8
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	3.0	898.6	3.0	911.3	3.0	886.4
Space Management Services	2.0	609.2	2.0	607.2	2.0	626.8
Mail and Messenger Services	3.0	2,164.0	3.0	2,173.5	3.0	2,185.4
Mail Policy	2.0	285.5	2.0	285.1	2.0	284.7
Conference and Special Events Services	5.0	1,542.2	5.0	1,537.1	5.0	1,494.3
Real Property Leasing	1.0	315.0	1.0	319.4	1.0	317.8
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	35.0	9,317.5	35.0	9,376.9	35.0	9,378.9
OS Shared Services Subtotal	95.0	34,310.6	95.0	34,662.8	95.0	35,315.3
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	2.0	663.9	2.0	674.9	2.0	674.9
Alaska Affairs Office	4.0	1,086.0	4.0	1,102.4	4.0	1,102.4
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	0.0	1,148.1	0.0	1,228.4	0.0	1,302.3
Secretary's Immediate Office	6.0	2,898.0	6.0	3,005.7	6.0	3,079.5
Document Management Unit	7.0	1,275.9	7.0	1,297.9	8.0	1,530.5
FOIA Operations	10.0	1,901.9	10.0	1,931.1	12.0	2,400.7
Office of the Executive Secretariat	17.0	3,177.8	17.0	3,229.1	20.0	3,931.2
Departmental News and Information	4.0	1,440.9	4.0	1,450.9	4.0	1,464.3
Photographic Services	1.0	217.7	1.0	222.0	1.0	226.1
Social Media Management Tool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	628.5
Office of Communications	5.0	1,658.6	5.0	1,672.9	5.0	2,319.0
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2

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

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
FedCenter	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3	0.0	21.3
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9	0.0	90.9
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4	0.0	133.4
Invasive Species Coordinator	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6	1.0	221.7
Office of Policy Analysis	1.0	217.6	1.0	217.6	1.0	221.7
Invasive Species Council	2.0	601.1	2.0	601.1	2.0	749.1
Office of Policy Analysis	2.0	601.1	2.0	601.1	2.0	749.1
CPIC	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.0	1.0	220.7
Office of Budget	1.0	216.7	1.0	216.0	1.0	220.7
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	2.0	658.9	2.0	676.3	4.0	1,098.4
Travel Management Center	1.0	226.8	1.0	231.7	1.0	245.5
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	10.0	1,516.3	10.0	1,675.3	10.0	1,895.4
e-Travel	0.0	1,028.9	0.0	1,028.3	0.0	1,028.9
Partnerships	1.0	264.5	1.0	269.0	1.0	282.4
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.7	0.0	31.8
Office of Financial Management	14.0	3,726.6	14.0	3,912.3	16.0	4,582.3
Interior Collections Management System (1G-ICMS)	0.0	596.9	0.0	596.8	0.0	600.8
Space Management Initiative	2.0	394.2	2.0	444.7	2.0	459.1
Renewable Energy Certificates	0.0	101.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	22.2
Facility Maintenance Management	1.0	242.8	1.0	288.3	1.0	288.3
Departmental Museum	4.0	1,133.1	4.0	1,150.2	4.0	1,192.6
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.4	0.0	40.4
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	7.0	2,544.3	7.0	2,606.3	7.0	2,638.9
Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,316.5	4.0	1,342.6	4.0	1,380.2
Office of Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,316.5	4.0	1,342.6	4.0	1,380.2
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	1.0	265.8	1.0	270.5	1.0	274.9
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program	4.0	540.3	4.0	551.6	4.0	563.0
Human Resources Accountability Team Coordination	2.0	605.6	2.0	616.9	2.0	630.2
IMART	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	775.0
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	2.0	595.3	2.0	606.5	2.0	619.1
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	0.0	556.9	0.0	556.1	0.0	556.9

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

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
OPM Federal Employment Services	0.0	455.4	0.0	468.6	0.0	489.4
My DOI Career O&M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.5
Office of Human Resources	9.0	3,019.3	9.0	3,070.2	9.0	4,274.1
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.0	65.5	0.0	65.5	0.0	65.5
Special Emphasis Program	0.0	38.7	0.0	38.6	0.0	38.7
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	0.0	0.0	1.0	471.4	1.0	472.0
Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights	0.0	104.2	1.0	575.5	1.0	576.2
Occupational Safety and Health	5.0	1,536.8	5.0	1,555.6	5.0	1,669.6
Safety Management Information System	3.0	1,295.3	3.0	1,313.3	3.0	1,235.2
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	8.0	2,832.0	8.0	2,868.9	8.0	2,904.7
DOIU Management	2.0	610.4	2.0	623.9	2.0	634.2
Leadership Development Programs	2.0	892.0	2.0	914.2	2.0	930.6
Department-Wide Training Programs	3.0	1,168.8	3.0	1,177.2	2.0	995.6
Learning and Performance Center Management	3.0	957.3	3.0	980.6	3.0	1,040.9
DOI Talent (formerly DOI Learning Management System)	1.0	1,758.1	1.0	1,775.2	2.0	3,858.9
DOI University (DOIU)	11.0	5,386.6	11.0	5,471.0	11.0	7,460.1
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	2.0	535.3	2.0	542.7	3.0	776.7
Law Enforcement Coordination	3.0	986.8	3.0	1,474.1	2.0	1,372.0
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.0	221.2	1.0	384.6	1.0	483.0
Security (MIB)	7.0	6,843.3	7.0	7,096.6	7.0	8,192.6
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	3.0	897.4	3.0	288.3	3.0	294.1
OLES Physical Access Control System	0.0	738.2	0.0	792.7	0.0	795.3
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	16.0	10,222.2	16.0	10,579.0	16.0	11,913.6
Interior Operations Center	12.0	2,431.0	12.0	2,666.6	12.0	2,630.6
Emergency Preparedness	2.0	814.0	2.0	1,010.3	2.0	1,106.1
Emergency Response	5.0	1,338.9	5.0	1,359.8	5.0	1,514.5
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	1.0	150.2	1.0	176.5	1.0	196.1
Federal Executive Board	2.0	330.3	2.0	336.1	2.0	382.2
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	1.0	317.6	1.0	322.2	1.0	397.3
Emergency Notification System	0.0	78.2	0.0	78.1	0.0	330.7
WEBEOC	0.0	54.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	54.0
IOC Network	0.0	85.1	0.0	85.0	0.0	85.1

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

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (SHIRA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.5
Office of Emergency Management	23.0	5,599.2	23.0	6,088.5	23.0	7,343.1
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	0.0	48.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	48.0
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	0.0	48.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	48.0
Passport and Visa Services	2.0	240.5	2.0	240.5	2.0	244.8
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	2.0	240.5	2.0	240.5	2.0	244.8
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	0.0	245.0	0.0	245.0	0.0	423.2
CFO Financial Statement Audit	0.0	6,363.0	0.0	6,354.2	0.0	6,494.3
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	0.0	643.2	0.0	643.2	0.0	644.4
Department-wide Activities	0.0	7,251.2	0.0	7,242.4	0.0	7,561.8
Ethics	0.0	390.7	0.0	397.1	0.0	404.5
FOIA Appeals	0.0	543.7	0.0	549.7	0.0	555.5
Torts Management Support	8.0	1,664.7	8.0	1,703.2	9.0	1,739.8
Legal Services - Employment Law	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,595.0	7.0	2,655.3
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.3	0.0	502.6
FOIA Technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	710.0
Financial Disclosure System	0.0	360.6	0.0	360.1	0.0	360.6
Office of the Solicitor	8.0	2,959.8	8.0	6,105.4	17.0	6,928.3
OS Activities Subtotal	134.0	54,153.6	135.0	59,226.2	149.0	68,510.7
IT Shared Services						
OS Associate Chief Information Officer (OACIO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.9	0.0	732.9
Office of Policy, Management and Budget	0.0	0.0	0.0	575.9	0.0	732.9
Unified Messaging	2.0	961.8	2.0	962.7	2.0	983.5
Enterprise Directory Services	8.0	3,541.6	8.0	3,532.1	8.0	3,632.3
IOS Collaboration	0.0	823.4	0.0	816.5	0.0	818.4
IT Desktop Software Administration	0.0	839.4	0.0	831.1	0.0	832.4
Desktop Services	2.0	2,650.1	2.0	3,325.9	2.0	3,338.3
OCIO End User Services	12.0	8,816.3	12.0	9,468.4	12.0	9,604.8
Threat Management	11.0	7,070.4	11.0	9,193.2	11.0	9,874.5
Privacy and Civil Liberties	2.0	1,215.8	2.0	1,203.4	2.0	1,248.0
Assessment and Authorization Services	1.0	170.9	1.0	192.1	1.0	200.7

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DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

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IT Security	4.0	1,006.1	4.0	1,031.4	4.0	1,081.2
Information Assurance Division	3.0	920.6	3.0	935.6	3.0	975.3
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	1.0	914.6	1.0	999.2	1.0	1,134.5
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics & Monitoring (CDM)	6.0	2,272.5	6.0	2,292.8	6.0	2,418.4
CDM Phase I	0.0	2,321.6	0.0	2,318.0	0.0	2,321.6
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	2.0	2,105.1	2.0	2,105.2	2.0	2,100.7
CDM Phase II	0.0	5,910.0	0.0	5,900.9	0.0	5,910.0
OCIO Cybersecurity Div/CDM	30.0	23,907.7	30.0	26,171.7	30.0	27,265.0
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	4.0	1,065.5	4.0	1,035.3	4.0	1,109.0
Electronic Records Management	9.0	3,271.8	9.0	3,178.2	9.0	3,159.2
Hosting Services	1.0	561.3	1.0	565.0	1.0	554.1
National Archives and Records Administration	0.0	206.7	0.0	252.7	0.0	164.0
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting	0.0	849.3	0.0	944.9	0.0	948.6
Capabilities Geospatial Services	1.0	253.5	1.0	260.3	1.0	268.6
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	15.0	6,208.2	15.0	6,236.4	15.0	6,203.4
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	12.0	20,629.9	12.0	20,724.5	15.0	21,660.8
Federal Relay Service	0.0	479.6	0.0	605.9	0.0	624.9
MIB WIFI	0.0	615.0	0.0	613.0	0.0	615.0
Frequency Management Support	4.0	992.0	4.0	1,027.5	4.0	1,031.3
NTIA Spectrum Management	0.0	2,020.4	0.0	2,020.4	0.0	2,081.0
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	2.0	1,080.6	2.0	1,116.9	2.0	1,267.9
Gateway/Bandwidth Expansion	0.0	2,548.8	0.0	2,548.8	0.0	0.0
Telecommunication Services	3.0	1,492.0	3.0	1,466.8	3.0	1,497.2
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	0.0	1,306.3	0.0	1,292.3	0.0	1,296.6
MIB Data Networking	1.0	632.8	1.0	638.7	1.0	619.9
OCIO Telecommunications Services	22.0	31,797.4	22.0	32,054.8	25.0	30,694.7
ISSO Customer Support Services	1.0	755.6	1.0	754.6	1.0	766.5
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	1.0	755.6	1.0	754.6	1.0	766.5
Architecture and IT Portfolio Performance Management	2.0	2,866.0	2.0	2,874.9	2.0	2,920.5
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	6.0	1,966.6	6.0	2,014.0	6.0	2,151.8
IT Budget Formulation and Portfolio Development	4.0	2,071.3	4.0	2,102.1	4.0	2,081.1
OS Capital Planning Support (CPIC)	0.0	414.0	0.0	410.9	0.0	410.9

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DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

Working Capital Fund

FTE and Revenue by Activity

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
OCIO Program Management Division	12.0	7,317.9	12.0	7,401.9	12.0	7,564.2
e-Gov - Program Manager	1.0	129.9	1.0	131.9	1.0	156.5
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	0.0	893.0	0.0	898.8	0.0	900.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	0.0	35.0	0.0	33.9	0.0	32.8
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) ^{DHS} GSA	0.0	944.3	0.0	741.2	0.0	763.4
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	0.0	137.0	0.0	136.8	0.0	137.0
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	0.0	129.6	0.0	124.0	0.0	124.2
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	0.0	176.2	0.0	207.8	0.0	208.1
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	0.0	1,933.6	0.0	1,933.6	0.0	1,402.0
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business	0.0	79.8	0.0	79.7	0.0	79.8
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB ^(PMLoB)	0.0	110.0	0.0	109.8	0.0	110.0
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.6	0.0	38.8
e-Gov Initiatives	1.0	4,568.3	1.0	4,435.2	1.0	3,952.6
IT Shared Services Subtotal	93.0	83,371.4	93.0	87,098.8	96.0	86,784.2
Interior Business Center						
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	83.0	18,321.3	83.0	19,267.4	84.0	19,261.3
Employee Express	0.0	821.1	0.0	841.0	0.0	810.0
HR System Integration Framework	3.0	819.5	3.0	785.6	3.0	785.9
Drug-Free Workplace Program	4.0	1,343.9	4.0	1,331.1	0.0	1,342.3
IBC Human Resources Directorate	90.0	21,305.9	90.0	22,225.2	87.0	22,199.6
Transportation Services	1.0	171.0	1.0	175.6	1.0	175.6
Quarters	2.0	806.5	2.0	683.8	2.0	683.7
IBC Financial Management Directorate	3.0	977.5	3.0	859.4	3.0	859.3
Boise Acquisition Office	15.0	4,010.8	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,156.7
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	15.0	4,010.8	15.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,156.7
Interior Business Center Subtotal	108.0	26,294.3	108.0	27,241.3	105.0	27,215.6
Centralized Billing Subtotal	430.0	198,130.0	431.0	208,229.1	445.0	217,825.9

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DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
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	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Direct Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS DOI-IT Support	2.0	556.6	2.0	568.6	2.0	580.0
FBMS Business Integration Office	2.0	556.6	2.0	568.6	2.0	580.0
Creative Communications	4.0	518.4	4.0	528.9	4.0	538.7
Reimbursable Mail Services	0.0	592.4	0.0	624.4	0.0	626.0
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	0.0	152.0	0.0	152.0	0.0	152.0
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	4.0	1,262.9	4.0	1,305.3	4.0	1,316.7
Building Automation System	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
Lease Administration - MIB	2.0	808.2	2.0	822.9	2.0	833.2
MIB Operation and Maintenance	7.0	14,869.5	7.0	15,315.8	8.0	15,963.1
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	9.0	15,677.7	9.0	16,168.7	10.0	16,826.3
Valuation Services	15.0	2,136.3	15.0	2,015.4	15.0	2,044.0
Appraisal and Valuation Service Office	15.0	2,136.3	15.0	2,015.4	15.0	2,044.0
Federal Consulting Group	9.0	25,180.7	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,586.7
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU	9.0	25,180.7	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,586.7
Aviation Management	1.0	2,170.1	1.0	2,185.5	1.0	2,190.9
Office of Aviation Services	1.0	2,170.1	1.0	2,185.5	1.0	2,190.9
OS Shared Services Subtotal	40.0	46,984.2	40.0	47,830.2	41.0	48,544.5
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	1.0	698.3	1.0	713.5	1.0	728.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	1.0	698.3	1.0	713.5	1.0	728.0
Recycle Program	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	8.0	1,545.9	8.0	1,580.4	8.0	1,612.8
Office of Budget	8.0	1,545.9	8.0	1,580.4	8.0	1,612.8
Single Audit Clearinghouse	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3
Office of Financial Management	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3	0.0	103.3
e-OPF	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8
Office of Human Resources	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8	0.0	1,438.8
Diversity Change Training	0.0	202.0	0.0	202.0	0.0	202.0
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.1

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DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS**

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Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7	0.0	166.7
Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights	0.0	372.8	0.0	372.8	0.0	372.8
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	5.0	2,055.7	5.0	2,303.7	5.0	2,179.4
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	1.0	941.6	1.0	545.1	2.0	597.7
DOI Learning Management System	1.0	106.4	1.0	114.5	1.0	322.6
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program	0.0	663.2	0.0	405.6	0.0	409.7
(SESCDP) Government-Wide Forums	0.0	605.7	0.0	488.8	0.0	489.3
DOI University (DOIU)	7.0	4,372.5	7.0	3,857.6	8.0	3,998.7
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	9.0	4,788.5	9.0	4,815.9	9.0	4,841.5
(IMARS) Office of Law Enforcement and Security	9.0	4,788.5	9.0	4,815.9	9.0	4,841.5
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	0.0	333.0	0.0	333.0	0.0	0.0
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	0.0	666.5	0.0	667.0	0.0	0.0
(SIHRA) Implementation Office of Emergency Management	0.0	999.5	0.0	1,000.0	0.0	0.0
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0	0.0	220.0
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	0.0	911.7	0.0	824.4	0.0	855.6
Department-wide Activities	0.0	911.7	0.0	824.4	0.0	855.6
OS Activities Subtotal	25.0	15,491.3	25.0	14,966.7	26.0	14,211.5
IT Shared Services						
Unified Messaging	16.0	15,591.6	16.0	15,620.4	16.0	15,637.3
Email and Collaboration Licenses and Services	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IOS Collaboration	0.0	31.3	0.0	31.1	0.0	31.1
Desktop Services	4.0	3,919.3	4.0	3,996.0	4.0	4,009.0
OCIO End User Services	20.0	19,583.4	20.0	19,647.4	20.0	19,677.5
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0
Data-at-Rest Initiative	0.0	162.0	0.0	403.5	0.0	415.7
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0	2,801.7	0.0	2,868.5	0.0	2,972.4
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	0.0	9,158.7	0.0	9,363.2	0.0	9,363.2
CDM Licenses	1.0	2,544.8	1.0	2,544.8	1.0	2,544.8
CDM Phase II	0.0	566.7	0.0	566.7	0.0	566.7
CDM Phase II - SailPoint	0.0	0.0	0.0	690.5	0.0	691.5
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	16.0	8,001.7	16.0	7,494.0	16.0	8,227.6

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Security & Privacy Migration	0.0	1,132.8	0.0	1,002.0	0.0	1,130.1
Information Systems Security Line of Business	0.0	2,400.0	0.0	2,472.0	0.0	2,472.0
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	17.0	26,823.4	17.0	27,460.1	17.0	28,439.0
Core Hosting Services	37.0	26,673.4	37.0	24,124.2	37.0	26,077.5
Core Hosting Services - Denver Data Center Move	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,539.3	0.0	0.0
OCIO Hosting Services	37.0	26,673.4	37.0	25,663.6	37.0	26,077.5
Electronic Records Management	0.0	6,161.3	0.0	6,298.9	0.0	6,298.9
ESRI ELA and NAIP Payment Collection	0.0	1,900.0	0.0	1,900.0	0.0	1,900.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	0.0	7,035.8	0.0	7,171.7	0.0	7,310.3
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	0.0	15,097.1	0.0	15,370.6	0.0	15,509.2
Enterprise Services Network	0.0	33,171.4	0.0	34,166.5	0.0	34,166.5
EID Rack Space	0.0	128.9	0.0	108.9	0.0	112.0
Frequency Management Support	0.0	75.7	0.0	76.5	0.0	107.3
EID Office Space	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3
Radio Security	0.0	475.1	0.0	477.3	0.0	477.8
COMSEC Program	1.0	241.8	1.0	250.9	1.0	255.5
EIS (Contracts)	0.0	7,100.0	0.0	2,701.8	0.0	3,013.8
ISSO Telecommunications	2.0	1,143.5	2.0	1,001.3	2.0	1,167.9
ISSO Network Support Services	5.0	5,362.2	5.0	4,032.2	5.0	5,487.0
Denver Phone System	0.0	713.0	0.0	700.7	0.0	700.7
OCIO Telecommunications Services	8.0	48,416.9	8.0	43,521.3	8.0	45,493.8
Customer Support Ctr Division (CSCD) - Customer Support Center (CSC)	31.0	9,865.6	31.0	7,137.3	31.0	9,288.5
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	31.0	9,865.6	31.0	7,137.3	31.0	9,288.5
IT Shared Services Subtotal	113.0	146,459.8	113.0	138,800.4	113.0	144,485.4
Interior Business Center						
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	194.0	44,356.6	210.0	46,633.3	214.0	47,749.0
FPPS Casuals	4.0	1,016.9	4.0	352.7	0.0	365.8
HR Systems Integration Framework	6.0	1,967.0	6.0	1,903.9	7.0	1,948.4
Quicktime	8.0	4,495.0	8.0	4,527.0	8.0	4,513.5
webTA	8.0	5,012.8	8.0	5,233.0	9.0	5,011.7
Migrations/Implementations	8.0	2,012.8	8.0	1,915.6	5.0	652.9
Special Projects	6.0	3,201.0	6.0	3,290.7	0.0	2,216.2

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Human Resources Management Suite	7.0	2,903.9	7.0	3,077.4	9.0	3,571.6
Fed Talent	0.0	4,360.5	0.0	6,288.0	2.0	6,795.9
Fed Talent Special Projects	0.0	640.0	0.0	261.9	0.0	261.8
Employee Express	0.0	1,182.0	0.0	1,220.9	1.0	1,203.0
Learning Content	0.0	856.9	0.0	882.6	0.0	1,398.2
Staffing Solutions - USA Staffing	0.0	5,180.7	0.0	5,335.8	0.0	5,608.5
Leave and Earning Statements	0.0	228.2	0.0	235.0	0.0	195.0
Staffing Licenses	1.0	5,126.1	1.0	5,279.2	1.0	5,035.1
Personnel Security	25.0	2,738.2	25.0	2,971.0	25.0	3,406.2
Human Resource Operations Division	47.0	8,087.4	48.0	8,659.2	47.0	9,866.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	314.0	93,365.8	331.0	98,067.1	328.0	99,798.8
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service		13.4		14.0		49.4
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	3.0	1,654.7	3.0	1,716.8	5.0	2,283.7
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	0.0	163.9	0.0	168.5	0.0	250.9
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	3.0	1,053.6	3.0	1,055.8	3.0	1,367.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	6.0	2,885.7	6.0	2,955.1	8.0	3,951.1
Financial Systems	42.0	19,371.1	48.0	20,411.0	50.4	20,827.8
Quarters Direct	1.0	489.0	1.0	500.6	1.0	479.0
FPSD: e-Travel Solutions	5.0	1,992.4	5.0	1,699.8	5.0	1,720.9
IBC Financial Management Directorate	48.0	21,852.6	54.0	22,611.4	56.4	23,027.6
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - Commercial Payments	20.0	3,861.2	20.0	3,939.5	13.1	3,015.3
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - PCS Travel Coordinator	8.0	1,494.9	8.0	1,524.5	5.3	1,449.6
Acct Ops: Financial Transact Proc - TDY Local Payment	11.0	1,853.5	11.0	1,891.1	6.7	1,640.8
Acct Ops: General Accounting	28.0	4,100.5	28.0	3,581.8	20.4	3,106.4
Acct Ops: Intra-Governmental Payments	9.0	1,703.8	9.0	1,737.0	5.7	1,595.8
Acct Ops: Revenue, AR, Reimbursable Mgmt	11.0	2,500.6	11.0	2,552.5	5.1	1,803.3
IBC Accounting Operations Services	87.0	15,514.6	87.0	15,226.4	56.3	12,611.2
Incurred Cost Audits (ICR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,458.0	7.3	1,408.2
Indirect Cost Services	19.0	3,169.8	19.0	3,589.0	19.6	4,147.0
Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) Support Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	497.4	3.5	863.1
FMD Project Management and Systems Implementation	0.0	396.1	0.0	1,370.4	6.4	1,748.4
Service Charge Card Support Operations	6.0	1,231.7	6.0	1,238.5	6.0	1,321.8

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
IBC Financial Management Directorate	25.0	4,797.6	25.0	8,153.2	42.8	9,488.6
Acquisition Services	53.0	14,834.9	81.0	14,175.5	84.5	16,802.0
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	53.0	14,834.9	81.0	14,175.5	84.5	16,802.0
Interior Business Center Subtotal	533.0	153,251.1	584.0	161,188.6	576.0	165,679.4
Direct Billing Subtotal	711.0	362,186.4	762.0	362,785.9	756.0	372,920.8

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

<u>Account</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>		<u>2021 Revised</u>		<u>2022 Request</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
<u>Charge Card Rebates</u>						
OS Activities						
Charge Card Rebate Program	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,000.0	1.0	10,000.0
Policy , Management and Budget	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,000.0	1.0	10,000.0
OS Activities Subtotal	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,000.0	1.0	10,000.0
Charge Card Rebates Subtotal	1.0	10,750.0	1.0	10,000.0	1.0	10,000.0

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

<u>Billing Type</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>	<u>2021 Estimate</u>	<u>2022 Estimate</u>
Centralized Billing	430.0	431.0	445.0
Direct Billing	711.0	762.0	756.0
Charge Card Rebates	1.0	1.0	1.0
Overhead Activities	<u>90.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>81.0</u>
Working Capital Fund Grand Total	1,232.0	1,284.0	1,283.0

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

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356) authorized creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget approved the Department of the Interior's application for a pilot program in May 1996 and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-208). The 2008 Omnibus Appropriation bill provided permanent franchise fund authority.

Purpose

The purpose of the Interior Franchise Fund (IFF) is to provide common administrative and financial management services to Federal agencies on a discretionary and competitive basis. Services executed in the IFF support the Department's missions of conserving and managing the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit of the American people.

The objective of the Franchise Fund program is to reduce the costs of common services and systems to Interior and other Federal agencies and, ultimately, the taxpayer by streamlining and standardizing business processes and supporting architecture and systems. Common services are those functions all agencies perform in support of their missions.

Governance

The Department provides IFF oversight through a formal governance structure and policy. The governance structure provides operating principles, criteria, and a management control framework for shared services operating in the IFF. This oversight ensures business lines support the Department's strategic goals and initiatives and service offerings are in compliance with Federal and Departmental programs and expectations.

Service Providers

The Interior Business Center (IBC) provides services executed in the IFF. IBC is the Department of the Interior's Shared Service Provider of business management services. IBC offers business services through the IFF designed to create efficiencies and economies of scale for the Department and other Federal agencies.

The IBC Acquisition Directorate provides valuable technical support to numerous customers in the Department and other Federal agencies. Acquisition Services provided through the IFF include lifecycle assisted acquisition from project inception through contract completion including acquisition planning; pre-award documentation and solicitation; negotiation; contract award and administration; and contract closeout services.

Billing Methods

Customer billing for services provided through the Interior Franchise Fund is accomplished using one of the following methods:

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

Overhead Activities are corporate-level leadership and administrative functions and infrastructure support including acquisition, human resources, financial management, facilities and information technology. Service Providers are authorized to fully recover costs of overhead activities. Overhead costs are included in rates charged by Service Providers for Direct Billed services.

Pass Through Activities are activities where the value of goods provided is recovered. Costs to administer pass-through activities are recovered through separate direct bill fee structures. Pass Through Activities include the value of contracts awarded on behalf of other Federal agency customers of the IBC Acquisition Services Directorate.

Financial Overview

The following table details revenue, expenses, and estimated contributions to the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve.

IFF Revenue and Expense Summary
Dollars in thousands

	2020	2021	2022
Revenue	\$42,710.6	\$42,711.3	\$41,313.5
Operating Expenses	38,746.4	41,561.8	36,334.9
Net Reserve Contribution	\$3,964.2	\$1,149.5	\$4,978.6

2021 and 2022 are estimates based on projected customer workload.

The IFF has been instrumental in assisting the Department with major infrastructure improvements and other Departmentwide initiatives. The following table details the use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve from 2004 – 2021.

Use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve
2004-2021
Dollars in thousands

Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems ^{1/}	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2019	\$80,264	\$59,843	\$8,194	\$148,301
2020	528	1,235	1,176	2,939
2021 ^{2/}	1,308	2,332	324	3,964
Total	\$82,100	\$63,410	\$9,694	\$155,204

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

^{2/} 2021 Usage is through May 1, 2021.

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Great American Outdoors Act

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's important missions, ranging from operating Bureau of Indian Education schools to the care and maintenance of America's national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to reduce the Department of the Interior's deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization and a sound program execution and management strategy.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA's National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF Fund for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Permanent Authorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Act amended the authorization for LWCF (54 U.S.C 200303) to provide full and permanent funding for the program. The law provides for a deposit of \$900 million into the LWCF each fiscal year which is available the next fiscal year to support the purposes of the program. In addition, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432, makes amounts available to the LWCF for State grants.

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Department submits the following Legacy Restoration Fund and LWCF projects as part of the FY 2022 budget process. Detailed project data sheets for FY22 projects and other information can be found on Department's Office of Budget site:

<https://www.doi.gov/budget/gaoa>.

The project lists below are ready for implementation in FY 2022. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the FY 2022 budget process.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

Appropriation Summary Statement

The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152), established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) to address the deferred maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education. Deferred maintenance is when maintenance and/or repairs were not performed when they should have been or were scheduled and delayed for a future period.

Amounts deposited in the LRF shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation. Amounts deposited in the LRF for each fiscal year shall be used for priority deferred maintenance projects in the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for the Bureau of Indian Education schools, and the National Forest System, as follows:

- 70 percent to the National Park Service,
- 15 percent to the U.S. Forest Service,
- 5 percent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
- 5 percent to the Bureau of Land Management, and
- 5 percent to the Bureau of Indian Education.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted ^{1/2}	2022 Estimate ²	Sequestration ³	2022 w/ Sequestration	Change from 2021 (+/-)
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF)	0	1,901,000	1,904,000	-92,055	1,811,945	-89,055
Transfer to U.S. Forest Service	0	-285,150	-285,600	0	-285,600	-450
TOTAL, DOI LRF	0	1,615,850	1,618,400	-92,055	1,526,345	-89,505

¹ FY 2021 LRF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

² FY 2021 and FY 2022 LRF amounts include anticipated interest. Earned interest and donations are not subject to sequestration.

³ In FY 2022, \$1,900,000 is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs.

Program Overview

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA's National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

The GAOA Program Management Office (PMO) within the Office of the Secretary is responsible for administering and directing the implementation the GAOA LRF program. The GAOA PMO issues guidance to and helps to coordinate the strategic selection and execution of priority deferred maintenance projects with the overarching goal of reducing the Department of the Interior's deferred maintenance backlog and improving the condition of deteriorating assets.

The GAOA PMO collaboratively works with numerous offices within DOI including the Office of the Solicitor, the Office of Budget, the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, and the Office of Financial Management, but it does not oversee or administer Land and Water Conservation Fund projects or activities.

Project Selection

The four DOI bureaus, in conjunction with the GAOA PMO, developed high level parameters to guide the FY 2022 project selection process. These include:

- 1) Achieve a significant deferred maintenance reduction.
- 2) Maximize return on investment.
- 3) Safeguard those we serve, our partners, volunteers, and workforce.
- 4) Rehabilitate assets to support conservation and recreational opportunities for years to come.

Each DOI bureau used those parameters, in conjunction with internal prioritization, selection, and review processes, to compile their project lists. The bureaus continued selecting many of their FY 2022 projects from existing deferred maintenance or line-item construction plans where planning and compliance was already underway. Additional information on the specific process used are detailed within each bureau's Congressional Justification.

Program Performance Estimates

Deferred maintenance reduction as a result of GAOA LRF projects will be the primary performance metric of the program. DOI will evaluate the performance of the GAOA LRF program both in terms of the total amount of deferred maintenance retired at the portfolio level, as well as the ratio of deferred maintenance retired per dollar of LRF funding spent at the project level. DOI will also evaluate select ancillary benefits stemming from these projects, such as the number of assets restored to good condition and the number of deteriorated, obsolete assets removed from DOI's portfolio.

FY 2021 Planned Accomplishments

The FY 2021 LRF Interior allocation including the funding changes proposed comprises 163 projects across 33 States and territories. Upon completion, these projects are expected to address \$1.25 billion in deferred maintenance.

Detailed project data sheets and other information can be found on Department's Office of Budget site: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/gaoa>

FY 2021 and FY 2022 Project Lists

The FY 2022 project list below assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the Legacy Restoration Fund is realized. Because determination of the deposit relies on the amount of qualifying energy revenue collected in the prior year, the actual amount available for FY 2022 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2022. Projects listed below are ranked and prioritized to inform project selection once the amount available for allocation, net of the mandatory funding sequester, has been finalized. Any projects not funded with the FY 2022 allocation may be considered for FY 2023 implementation.

Included with the list of FY 2022 projects is a list of additions, removals and increases from the FY 2021 project lists approved by Congress. This includes projects proposed to be funded with unallocated or

reallocated FY 2021 LRF project funding. Reallocated funding may be available because the originally identified project is no longer viable due to unanticipated circumstances.

If fully funded in FY 2022, the LRF will fund 63 projects that once completed will address an estimated \$1.20 billion in deferred maintenance in 28 States. The following pages include a summarized list of the FY 2022 LRF projects for the four DOI bureaus.

FY 2022 Department of the Interior Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2022 Allocation (estimate)	1,615,000
FY 2022 Sequestration (estimate)	-92,055
FY 2022 Proposed Projects	-1,520,792
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	2,153

FY 2022 Department of the Interior GAOA LRF Project List
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BIE	E011	1	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School - Replacement	AZ	AZ01	56,057	31,780
BIE	E012	2	Wounded Knee District School	Wounded Knee District School - Replacement	SD	SDAL	30,764	11,395
BIE				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,688	
BIE				Proportional Allocation of Sequestration			5,415	
BIE				Unallocated			76	
Subtotal							95,000	43,175
FWS	F001	1	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for National Maintenance Action Team (MAT) Strike Forces, Year 2	Multiple	Multiple	8,000	139,104*
FWS	F007	2	Dale Bumpers White River NWR	Modernize Multiple Outdoor Recreational Access Facilities and Transportation Assets, Phase II - Construction	AR	AR01	7,900	10,362
FWS	F009	3	Izembek NWR	Modernize Facilities and Repair Seismic Issues, Phase II - Construction	AK	AKAL	6,650	5,187

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2022 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
FWS	F010	4	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Civilian Climate Conservation Corps Workforce, Year 1	Multiple	Multiple	2,000	16,000*
FWS	F011	5	Coastal Delaware NWR Complex	Eliminate DM Backlog at Prime Hook NWR and Bombay Hook NWR	DE	DEAL	4,800	5,000
FWS	F012	6	Kenai NWR	Modernize Outdoor Recreational Facilities and Address Public Safety Issues	AK	AKAL	13,540	14,000
FWS	F013	7	Montezuma NWR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access	NY	NY27	5,151	3,800
FWS	F014	8	Lake Andes NWR	Improve Resilience and Modernize Flood Damaged Buildings & Recreational Assets	SD	SDAL	6,800	6,200
FWS	F015	9	Bosque del Apache NWR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access	NM	NM02	15,407	15,000
FWS	F016	10	San Luis NWR	Modernize Infrastructure to Improve Waterfowl Hunting Areas and Improve Recreational Access	CA	CA16	6,500	4,875
FWS	F017	11	Buenos Aires NWR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase I	AZ	AZ02	10,149	12,300
FWS				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,688	
FWS				Proportional Allocation of Sequestration			5,415	
Subtotal							95,000	231,828
BLM	L201	1	National Interagency Fire Center	100-Administration Repair, Access, and Abatement	ID	ID02	7,000	6,650
BLM	L202	2	Medford and NW Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	OR	OR02 OR05	8,899	8,898
BLM	L203	3	South Eastern District	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Building and Site Repair	FL	FL18	6,850	6,212

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2022 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BLM	L204	4	High Desert District/High Plains District	Wyoming BLM Dam Safety Repairs and Maintenance Projects	WY	WYAL	3,095	4,517
BLM	L205	5	Colorado River District	La Posa Wastewater Septic/Lagoon Replacement (Phase 3 of 3) and Site Road Repairs	AZ	AZ04	5,740	5,743
BLM	L206	6	Boise District, Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District	Idaho Statewide Recreation Site Repairs	ID	ID01 ID02	6,877	6,727
BLM	L207	7	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District	Montana/Dakotas Recreation, Roads, and Dam Repairs	MT SD	MTAL SDAL	6,840	6,840
BLM	L208	8	Color Country and Paria River Districts	Color Country and Paria River District Recreation Site Repairs	UT	UT02	5,000	6,159
BLM	L210	9	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs	CO	CO03	6,160	6,726
BLM	L211	10	Fairbanks District	White Mountains National Recreation Area Access Repairs	AK	AKAL	11,600	13,045
BLM	L212	11	Central California and Northern California Districts	Combined California Historic Rehabilitation Project	CA	CA02 CA18 CA22	4,650	7,092
BLM	L213	12	Winnemucca and Southern Nevada Districts	Nevada Recreation Safety and Access Repairs	NV	NV02 NV03	2,706	2,706
BLM	L214	13	Las Cruces District	Starvation Draw Detention Dams Decommissioning (Phase 2 of 2)	NM	NM02	3,303	7,256
BLM	L215	14	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area	Gila Box Recreation Sites and Access Roadway Reconstruction and Repairs	AZ	AZ02	6,100	5,570
BLM				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,688	

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2022 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BLM				Proportional Allocation of Sequestration			5,415	
BLM				Unallocated			2,077	
Subtotal							95,000	94,141
NPS	N086	1	Yellowstone National Park	Replace the Yellowstone River Bridge	WY	WYAL	71,200	37,390
NPS	N088	2	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Hotel and Correct Critical Safety Hazards	CA	CA19	19,407	18,751
NPS	N065	3	Crater Lake National Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the East Rim Drive	OR	OR02	45,200	40,000
NPS	N059	4	Yellowstone National Park	Replace Mammoth Wastewater Collection System	WY	WYAL	9,327	7,904
NPS	N097	5	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Stabilize Riverbank at High Priority Areas along Towpath Trail and Valley Railway	OH	OH10 OH13	24,897	19,995
NPS	N068	6	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize Alcatraz Wharf	CA	CA12	36,577	23,813
NPS	N094	7	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate and Improve Old Faithful Water Treatment System and Demolish Abandoned Wastewater Treatment Plant	WY	WYAL	20,112	21,647
NPS	N073	8	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Restore Canal Prism and Historic Dry Stone Wall	MD	MD08	7,125	4,150
NPS	N098	9	Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Cave Trails: New Entrance to Frozen Niagara	KY	KY02	10,128	7,845
NPS	N063	10	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Park Roads and Road Structures	NC TN	NC11 TN01	25,410	21,000
NPS	N062	11	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia	VA	VA06 VA05	32,834	26,380
NPS	N076	12	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Wastewater Systems	FL	FL26	30,912	25,588

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2022 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N075	13	Mesa Verde National Park	Replace Morefield and Wetherill Water Lines	CO	CO03	22,969	19,005
NPS	N074	14	Colonial National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the Colonial Parkway	VA	VA01 VA02	128,674	97,600
NPS	N072	15	Minute Man National Historic Park	Rehabilitate and Repair Structures and Landscapes	MA	MA03 MA05	27,352	20,675
NPS	N077	16	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Fort Hancock Potable Water and Wastewater System	NJ	NJ06	11,621	8,664
NPS	N079	17	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate Park Wastewater Treatment Facilities	CA	CA23	9,563	7,149
NPS	N080	18	Bandelier National Monument	Rehabilitate Underground Utilities	NM	NM03	29,089	23,029
NPS	N067	19	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina	NC	NC10 NC11	26,789	22,140
NPS	N055	20	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Wastewater Plant at South Rim Village	AZ	AZ01	40,456	29,601
NPS	N078	21	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	Rehabilitate Failing Upper Plaza at Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial	OH	OH09	25,077	18,184
NPS	N066	22	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Floyd Bennett Field Wastewater Collection System at Jamaica Bay	NY	NY08	7,673	5,558
NPS	N093	23	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate or Replace the Chisos Mountains Lodge	TX	TX23	22,630	13,505
NPS	N082	24	Lyndon B Johnson National Historic Park	Rehabilitate Texas White House	TX	TX21	9,119	6,527
NPS	N090	25	Glacier National Park	Replace Swiftcurrent Water Distribution System	MT	MTAL	15,726	10,417
NPS	N083	26	Petrified Forest National Park	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex	AZ	AZ01	30,812	23,028

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2022 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N056	27	Acadia National Park	Rehabilitate Schoodic Point Water and Wastewater Systems	ME	ME02	7,624	5,432
NPS	N089	28	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Rehabilitate Primary Park Water Systems	AZ	AZ03	9,887	6,558
NPS	N091	29	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate/Replace Canyon & Grant Village Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems	WY	WYAL	52,588	34,404
NPS	N092	30	Olympic National Park	Rehabilitate Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge	WA	WA06	7,029	5,275
NPS	N085	31	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate Park Water Systems	TX	TX23	54,357	34,744
NPS	N084	32	Glacier National Park	Replace Headquarters Wastewater System	MT	MTAL	10,921	7,577
NPS	N087	33	Zion National Park	Rehabilitate South Campground	UT	UT02	11,253	6,717
NPS	N061	34	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Demolish Outdated Infrastructure to Enhance Scenic Features and Visitor Experience	NV	NV04 NV03	21,963	67,868
NPS	N096	35	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Excess Structures to Improve Safety, Operations, and Promote Financial Sustainability	MA	MA09	12,572	17,064
NPS	N064	36	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway	MS	MS01 MS02	105,681	89,943
NPS				FY 2023+ Project Planning & Compliance			137,932	
NPS				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			37,626	
NPS				Project Management			44,078	
NPS				Proportional Allocation of Sequestration			75,810	
Subtotal							1,330,000	835,127
Total							1,615,000	1,204,271*

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

*Estimated deferred maintenance numbers reflect the work orders to be closed upon completion of the project not within the funding year.

FY 2021 Department of the Interior Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2021 Allocation	1,615,000
FY 2021 Congressionally Directed Projects	-1,602,130
FY 2021 Project Funding Changes Proposed	-11,688
Total Available/Unallocated	1,182

FY 2021 Department of the Interior GAOA LRF Project Additions/Removals/Increases
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau	Unique ID	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Action
BIE	E011	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School - Replacement	AZ	AZ01	+2,543	Addition
BLM	L209	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts	Western Oregon District Projects	OR	OR01 OR04 OR05	+9,523	Addition
BLM	L077	Spokane District	Umtanum Bridge Repairs (Phase 3 of 3)	WA	WA08	-178	Removal
BLM	L087	Color Country District	St. George Field Office, Red Reef Shelter maintenance and repairs	UT	UT02	-200	Removal
NPS	N039	Yellowstone National Park	Purchase and Install 8 Modular Housing Units to Replace Deteriorated Housing Units Parkwide	WY	WYAL	-5,083	Removal
NPS	N053	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Replace Sugarlands Maintenance Facilities	TN	TN01	-3,503	Removal
NPS			FY 2022+ Project Planning and Compliance			+8,586	Increase
Total						11,688	

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Appropriation Summary Statement

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

In 2020, Congress enacted the Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA) which amended the LWCF authorization (54 U.S.C 200303). This historic legislation ensures the Nation’s commitment to conservation and recreation endures for future generations. GAOA guarantees full funding, \$900 million a year, is permanently available for LWCF conservation and recreation programs reauthorized by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, P.L. 109-432 makes additional amounts available from the LWCF for State grants.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund invests earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve our history, and protect our national endowment of lands and waters. Every State in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The American the Beautiful Initiative – The programs supported by the LWCF are a key component of the Administration’s investment strategy to address climate impacts on-the-ground through land stewardship and conservation and leverage the power of Americans across the country. The Administration recently released a preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force *Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful* recommending a ten-year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America’s lands and waters. The report provides an overarching framework to implement the President’s goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The report recognizes and celebrates the voluntary conservation efforts of farmers, ranchers, and forest owners; the leadership of sovereign Tribal Nations in caring for lands, waters, and wildlife; the contributions and stewardship traditions of America’s hunters, anglers, and fishing communities; and the vital importance of investing in playgrounds, trails, and open space in park-deprived communities.

The Department of the Interior's LWCF programs include:

- Federal Land Acquisition programs in the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service
- National Park Service
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act
- Appraisal and Valuation Services

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The LWCF, as amended by GAOA, requires the President's annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. In FY 2022, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7%. The sequestration reduction will be applied uniformly across all programs and activities when funds are available for execution. Appendix E of the Interior Budget in Brief summarizes the allocation of LWCF funding across all LWCF program areas. Consistent with Congressional direction, the following tables provide the list of DOI Federal Land Acquisition projects for each Bureau by priority.

**FY 2022 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List
(Dollars in thousands)**

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	ID	\$9,000	1,923
2	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	ID	\$3,000	9,191
3	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	NM	\$1,000	1,286
4	Arizona National Scenic Trail (Coke Ovens)	AZ	\$600	190
5	Big Snowy Mountains Access	MT	\$6,700	5,629
6	High Divide	MT	\$5,400	5,347
7	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	CO	\$600	160
8	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	OR	\$800	600
Project Funding Available to Program (Less Sequester)			\$27,100	
Sequester			\$1,638	
Total Bureau of Land Management			\$28,738	

More information is available in the Bureau of Land Management Congressional Justification.

**FY 2022 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List
(Dollars in thousands)**

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	Silvio O. Conte NFWR	CT/MA/NH/VT	\$5,000	2,686
2	Attwater Prairie Chicken NWR	TX	\$3,000	1,148
3	Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR	IA/MN	\$500	120
4	Laguna Atascosa NWR	TX	\$4,000	2,000
5	St. Marks NWR	FL	\$2,000	1,818
6	Sacramento River NWR	CA	\$1,000	500
7	Upper Mississippi River NWFR	IA/IL/ MN/WI	\$1,500	500
8	Great Thicket NWR	CT/MA/ ME/NH/ NY/RI	\$2,500	750
9	Hackmatack NWR	IL/WI	\$750	200
10	Ankeny NWR	OR	\$1,500	225
11	William L. Finley NWR	OR	\$1,000	695
12	Patoka River NWR	IN	\$1,000	200
13	Middle Mississippi River NWR	IL/MO	\$1,000	500
14	San Joaquin River NWR	CA	\$2,500	160
15	Lower Rio Grande NWR	TX	\$1,000	357
16	Cache River NWR	AR	\$1,000	285
17	Rappahannock River Valley NWR	VA	\$2,000	500
18	Bear River Watershed CA	ID/UT/WY	\$2,316	2,980
19	Felsenthal NWR	AR	\$4,500	2,143
20	Montana CAs and NWRs	MT	\$12,000	18,000
Project Funding Available to Program (Less Sequester)			\$50,066	
Sequester			\$3,026	
Total U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			\$53,092	

More information is available in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Congressional Justification.

**FY 2022 National Park Service GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition Project List
(Dollars in thousands)**

Rank	Project	State(s)	Cost (\$ in 000s)	Acres
1	Petersburg National Battlefield	VA	\$1,475	508
2	Cumberland Island National Seashore	GA	\$2,800	483
3	Natchez National Historical Park	MS	\$540	10
4	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	KY, TN	\$1,000	500
5	Petrified Forest National Park	AZ	\$12,000	28,213
6	Ice Age National Scenic Trail	WI	\$1,900	180
7	Obed Wild And Scenic River	TN	\$150	27
8	Cape Cod National Seashore	MA	\$200	11
9	City of Rocks National Reserve	ID	\$850	200
10	Shiloh National Military Park	TN	\$1,540	340
11	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	MD	\$340	16
12	Zion National Park	UT	\$1,950	50
13	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	NM	\$375	340
14	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River	PA	\$200	20
15	Denali National Park and Preserve	AK	\$150	140
16	Haleakala National Park	HI	\$6,125	3,019
17	Minute Man National Historical Park	MA	\$250	1
18	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	CO	\$4,100	4,078
19	Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park	HI	\$150	3
20	Katmai National Park and Preserve	AK	\$275	100
21	Acadia National Park	ME	\$200	10
22	Death Valley National Park	CA	\$750	90,075
23	Badlands National Park	SD	\$575	100
24	Shiloh National Military Park	TN	\$425	61
25	Joshua Tree National Park	CA	\$2,500	2,200
26	War in the Pacific National Historical Park	GU	\$825	20
27	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park	GA	\$1,575	300
28	Grand Teton National Park - Snake River Tract 1	WY	\$7,000	35
29	Rock Creek Park	DC	\$100	8
30	Little River Canyon National Preserve	AL	\$1,150	95
31	Gettysburg National Military Park	PA	\$275	10
32	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield	MO	\$1,000	85
33	Gauley River National Recreation Area	WV	\$975	334
Project Funding Available to Program (Less Sequester)			\$53,720	
Sequester			\$3,247	
Total National Park Service			\$56,967	

More information is available in the National Park Service Congressional Justification.

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Land and Water Conservation Fund Requirement for Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation/Activity	2020 Actual ¹	2021 Enacted ²	2022 Estimate	Sequestration ³	2022 w/ Sequestration	Change from 2021 (+/-)
Land and Water Conservation Fund						
Federal Lands Appraisals	10,000	19,000	19,000	-1,083	17,917	-1,083

¹ LWCF funding in FY 2020 was provided as discretionary funding through the annual appropriations process.

² Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

³ All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs.

Program Overview

The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office provides appraisal services related to the LWCF program for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Centralized valuation services enable the LWCF bureau programs to focus efforts on conducting realty actions related to LWCF projects. Types of properties appraised by AVSO in support of these programs include recreational, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and residential. Appraisal reviews for Federal land acquisition, which are an inherently governmental function, are provided to ensure all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA or the “Yellow Book”) and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When there is a non-Federal entity, AVSO provides an oversight and compliance function at the request of the program and helps to ensure the Department’s financial assistance programs are complying with the Financial Assistance Interior Regulation (FAIR) (2 CFR 1402). This regulation ensures the same UASFLA appraisal standards are applied when Federal funds are used to acquire interests in real property whether it is a direct acquisition by the United States or a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI’s programs.

More information on AVSO is available in the Departmental Operations section of this Congressional Justification.

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Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

Title I - GENERAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: *Provided further*, That *it is the sense of Congress that* all funds used pursuant to this section [must] *should* be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, [which must] *to* be requested as promptly as possible.

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

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

EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106–224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof:

Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: *Provided further*, That *it is the sense of Congress that* all funds used pursuant to this section [must] *should* be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, [which must] *to* be requested as promptly as possible: *Provided further*, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

Purpose: Sec. 102. The provision allows for the transfer of funds between bureaus in cases of emergency and defined circumstances when authorized by the Secretary.

Explanation of change: The requirement for a replenishment supplemental is inconsistent with the President's authority under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution to recommend such measures, as he shall judge necessary and expedient. The proposed revision would state that it is the sense of the Congress that a replenishment supplemental should be submitted promptly.

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Purpose: Sec. 103. The provision allows for the use of appropriations, up to \$500,000 for certain consulting services, and authorizes the purchase, and replacement of motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; payment of dues, etc.

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

AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and [Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians]*Bureau of Trust Funds Administration* and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for [historical accounting] *settlement support* activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose. The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of the expenditure or transfer of any funds under this section, including the amount expended or transferred and how the funds will be used.

Purpose: Sec. 104. The provision permits the transfer of appropriated and unobligated balances in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration, for Indian trust and reform activities.

Explanation of change: The change replaces OST with BTFA and inserts the relevant activity name to maintain Indian trust management authorities.

REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year [2021] 2022. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

Purpose: Sec. 105. The provision permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities. The provision also prohibits the reduction of a Tribe's Tribal Priority Allocation funds by more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2022, except in certain circumstances.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend this provision that provides the authority to redistribute Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address tribal funding inequities through FY 2022.

ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable.

Purpose: Sec. 106. The provision authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein to operate and maintain facilities in support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, or Liberty Islands, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees, or by exchange. The provision also authorizes the Secretary to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts, or other agreements for the use of such facilities.

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

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year [2021] 2022, the Secretary of the Interior shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year [2021] 2022 shall be—

- (1) [10,500]\$11,725 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;
- (2) [\$17,000]\$18,984 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and
- (3) [\$31,500]\$35,176 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year [2021] 2022. Fees for fiscal year [2021] 2022 shall be—

- (1) [\$30,500]\$34,059 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and
- (2) [\$16,700]\$18,649 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) Fees for inspection of well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in title 30 CFR 250 subparts D, E, F, and Q shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year [2021] 2022. Fees for fiscal year [2021] 2022 shall be—

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

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

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

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify the provision to extend the authority to charge inspection fees through FY 2022 and to increase fees for facilities above the waterline and drilling rigs to reflect inflation.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

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

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

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

MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

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

Purpose: Sec. 109. The provision requires USFWS implement a system of mass making of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally financed hatcheries. The provision requires that marked fish have a mark readily identifiable by commercial and recreational fishermen.

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

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year [2021] 2022, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Purpose: Sec. 110. The provision allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to continue to perform reimbursable work for Tribes, State and local governments, and pre-approved private organizations in advance of receipt of the funding, through FY 2022.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority to enter into these agreements through FY 2022.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

[OBLIGATION OF FUNDS]

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

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

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

[EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES]

[SEC. 113. (a) Section 708(a) of division II of Public Law 104–333, as amended by Public Law 110–229 section 461, is further amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and inserting "\$17,000,000".

(b) Section 109(a) of title I of Public Law 106–278 is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".]

Purpose: Sec. [113]. The provision increased the authorizations of appropriations for the American's Agricultural Heritage Partnership and the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area.

Explanation of change: The provision is no longer needed.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. [114]112. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement an orderly transition to separate accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 112. This provision authorizes the Department to transfer funds among and between BIA and BIE to support the transition to separate accounts.

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

[PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)]

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

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

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision. The 2022 Budget proposes discretionary funding for PILT payments within Departmentwide Programs.

[SAGE-GROUSE]

[SEC. 116. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to write or issue pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533)–

- (1) a proposed rule for greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*);
- (2) a proposed rule for the Columbia basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.]

Purpose: Sec. [116]. The provision prohibits the use of funds to write or issue proposed or final rules for certain species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

[DISCLOSURE OF DEPARTURE OR ALTERNATE PROCEDURE APPROVAL]

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

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

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

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

[MEDICAL SERVICES FUND]

[SEC. 118. Beginning in fiscal year 2022 and for each fiscal year thereafter, fees collected pursuant to section 2404 of Public Law 116–9 shall be deposited into the National Park Medical Services Fund established pursuant to such section of such Act as discretionary offsetting receipts.]

Purpose: [Sec. 118]. The provision classifies fees deposited into the National Park Medical Services Fund as discretionary offsetting receipts, beginning in FY 2022.

Explanation of change: This provision was made permanent and is no longer needed.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. [119]113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, federally-recognized Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations that receive Tribally-Controlled School Grants pursuant to Public Law 100–297 may obtain interagency motor vehicles and related services for performance of any activities carried out under such grants to the same extent as if they were contracting under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Purpose: Sec. 113. The provision clarifies that P.L. 100-297 Tribally-Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration (GSA) motor pool resources including school buses.

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

[LONG BRIDGE PROJECT]

[SEC. 120. (a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—On request by the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia for the purpose of the construction of rail and other infrastructure relating to the Long Bridge Project, the Secretary of the Interior may convey to the State or the District of Columbia, as applicable, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any portion of the approximately 4.4 acres of National Park Service land depicted as "Permanent Impact to NPS Land" on the Map dated May 15, 2020, that is identified by the State or the District of Columbia.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Such conveyance of the National Park Service land under subsection (a) shall be subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary may require. If such conveyed land is no longer being used for the purposes specified in this section, the lands or interests therein shall revert to the National Park Service after they have been restored or remediated to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(c) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary and the State or the District of Columbia, as applicable, by mutual agreement, may—

(1) make minor boundary adjustments to the National Park Service land to be conveyed to the State or the District of Columbia under subsection (a); and

(2) correct any minor errors in the Map referred to in subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) LONG BRIDGE PROJECT.—The term "Long Bridge Project" means the rail project, as identified by the Federal Railroad Administration, from Rosslyn (RO) Interlocking in Arlington, Virginia, to L'Enfant (LE) Interlocking in Washington, DC, which includes a bicycle and pedestrian bridge.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(3) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Virginia.]

Purpose: [Sec. 120]. The provision allows conveyance of National Park Service land to the State of Virginia or the District of Columbia for purposes of transportation and recreation for the Long Bridge Project.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision. The provision achieved its purpose and is no longer necessary.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 114. The fifth and sixth provisos under the amended heading "Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management" for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101–512 (104 Stat. 1926, as amended) (43 U.S.C. 1338a) are further amended by striking and replacing them with— " Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or noncompliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further, That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning account: Provided further, That any portion of the moneys so credited shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder to the extent that the money is in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by

the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed."

Purpose: Sec. 114. The provision establishes a Treasury account to allow for the collection of bankruptcy settlements and bond forfeitures and provides flexibility for the amounts collected by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

SEC. 115. (a) Modification.

(1) *In general. The first sentence of section 19 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5129), is amended—*

(A) *by striking "The term" and inserting "Effective beginning on June 18, 1934, the term"; and*

(B) *by striking "any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction" and inserting "any federally recognized Indian tribe".*

(2) *EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5129), on the date of enactment of that Act.*

RATIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION OF ACTIONS. Any action taken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) for any Indian tribe that was federally recognized on the date of the action is ratified and confirmed, to the extent such action is subjected to challenge based on whether the Indian tribe was federally recognized or under Federal jurisdiction on June 18, 1934, as if the action had, by prior act of Congress, been specifically authorized and directed.

(b) *EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.*

(1) *In general, nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section affects*

(A) *the application or effect of any Federal law other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (as amended by subsection (a)); or*

(B) *any limitation on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under any Federal law or regulation other than the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) (as so amended).*

(2) *References in other laws. An express reference to the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) contained in any other Federal law shall be considered to be a reference to that Act as amended by subsection (a).*

Purpose: Sec. 115. The Department proposes a technical language change to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the "Indian Reorganization Act") (25 U.S.C. 479), that will reaffirm and clarify the Secretary of the Interior's authority to take land into trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes.

EXTENSION OF ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE AMERICAN CHILDREN REPORTING DEADLINE

SEC. 116. Section 3(f) of Public Law 114–244 is amended by striking "3 years" and inserting "5 years".

Purpose: Sec. 116. This provision extends the reporting deadline for the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native American children by two years.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS AND CORRIDORS

SEC. 117. (a) Section 126 of Public Law 98–398, as amended (98 Stat. 1456; 120 Stat. 1853), is further amended by striking "the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section" and inserting "September 30, 2023".

(b) Section 10 of Public Law 99–647, as amended (100 Stat. 3630; 104 Stat. 1018; 120 Stat. 1858; 128 Stat. 3804), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(c) Section 12 of Public Law 100–692, as amended (102 Stat. 4558; 112 Stat. 3258; 123 Stat. 1292; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "2021" and inserting "2023"; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(d) Section 106(b) of Public Law 103–449, as amended (108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1726; 123 Stat. 1291; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(e) Division II of Public Law 104–333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), as amended, is further amended by striking "2021" each place it appears in the following sections and inserting "2023":

(1) in subsection 107 (110 Stat. 4244; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(2) in subsection 408 (110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(3) in subsection 507 (110 Stat. 4260; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(4) in subsection 707 (110 Stat. 4267; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(5) in subsection 809 (110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(6) in subsection 910 (110 Stat. 4281; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801);

(7) in subsection 310 (110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778);

(8) in subsection 607 (110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778–779); and

(9) in subsection 208 (110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778).

(f) Section 109 of Public Law 105–355, as amended (112 Stat. 3252; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(g) Public Law 106–278 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note), as amended, is further amended:

(1) in section 108 (114 Stat. 818; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3802) by striking "2021" and inserting "2023"; and

(2) in section 209 (114 Stat. 824; 128 Stat. 3802) by striking 2021 and inserting "2023".

(h) Sec. 157(i) of Public Law 106–291, as amended (114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 3082), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(i) Section 7 of Public Law 106–319, as amended (114 Stat. 1284; 128 Stat. 3082), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(j) Section 811 of Title VIII of Appendix D of Public Law 106–554, as amended (114 Stat. 2763, 2763A–295; 128 Stat. 3802), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(k) Section 140(j) Public Law 108–108, as amended (117 Stat. 1274; 131 Stat. 461; 132 Stat. 661; 133

Stat. 778), is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2023".

(l) Title II of Public Law 109–338 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 120 Stat. 1787–1845), as amended, is further amended:

(1) in each of sections 208, 221, 240, 260, 269, 289, 291J, 295L and 297H by striking "the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "September 30, 2023"; and

(2) in section 280B by striking "the day occurring 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle" and inserting "September 30, 2023".

(m) Section 810(a)(1) of Title VIII of Division B of Appendix D of Public Law 106–554, as amended (114 Stat. 2763; 123 Stat. 1295; 131 Stat. 461; 133 Stat. 2714), is further amended by striking "\$14,000,000" and inserting "\$16,000,000".

(n) Section 125(a) of Title IV of Public Law 109–338 (120 Stat. 1853) is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".

(o) Section 210(a) of Title II of Public Law 106–278 (114 Stat. 824) is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".

Purpose: Sec. 117. The provision extends the authorization for Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor, America’s Agricultural Heritage Partnership, August Canal National Heritage Area, Essex National Heritage Area, Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, National Coal Heritage Area, Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area, Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, Motor Cities National Heritage Area, Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, Schuylkill River Heritage Area, Wheeling National Heritage Area, Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area, Atchafalaya National Heritage Area, Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership, Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area, Great Basin National Heritage Route, Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor, Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area, Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area, Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area, and increases the appropriations caps on Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, and Schuylkill River Heritage Area.

Explanation of Change: This provision extends the authorities on the national heritage areas set to expire at end of fiscal year 2021 for two years and increases the cap on financial assistance authorized for appropriations for three national heritage areas.

STUDY FOR SELMA TO MONTGOMERY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

SEC. 118. (a) Study.—The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall conduct a study to evaluate—

(1) resources associated with the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery not currently part of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail (Trail) (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(20)) that would be appropriate for addition to the Trail; and

(2) the potential designation of the Trail as a unit of the National Park System instead of, or in addition

to, remaining a designated part of the National Trails System.

(b) Report.—Not later than one year after the date on which funds are made available for the study, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the results of the study and the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision instructs the Department of the Interior to conduct a study to evaluate resources not currently part of the Selma to Montgomery NHT that would be appropriate for addition and evaluate the potential designation of the Trail as a unit of the National Park system. The study is to be made available one year after funds are made available for the study.

Explanation of Change: The provision provides the direction of Congress to initiate a study of the various alternatives available for protection of areas that may have potential for addition to the National Park System or other designations.

DELAWARE WATER GAP AUTHORITY

SEC. 119. Section 4(b) of The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act, as amended by section 1 of Public Law 115–101, is further amended by striking "2021" and inserting "2022". (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

Purpose: Sec. 119. This provision extends access to Highway 209 within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for local business use until September 30, 2022.

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

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

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

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Purpose: Sec. 402. The provision provides that appropriations are only available for one year unless expressly provided in the Act.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

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

Purpose: Sec. 403. The provision requires submission of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks in the annual budget justifications.

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

MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, [2022] 2023, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

Purpose: Sec. 404. The provision continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to modify the language to require the next report on mining patents by September 30, 2023.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113–235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year [2021] 2022 and 2023.

Purpose: Sec. 405. The provision continues the limitation on contract support costs in the 1994-2014 Appropriations Acts.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the limitation on contract support costs for fiscal years 1994-2014 through 2023.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND 2023 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal years [2021] *2022 and 2023* under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for each such fiscal year [2021] with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service: *Provided*, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years. *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under the heading *Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs in this or prior Acts shall remain available for disbursement until any claims relating to such amounts and submitted under chapter 71 of title 41, United States Code, are resolved.*

Purpose: Sec. 406. The provision specifies that funds provided in the annual appropriation are available for contract support costs of activities funded by that appropriation. Funds are not available to pay prior year contract support cost claims.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to continue the provision through FY 2023. Additional language changes are specific to the Indian Health Service.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: *Provided*, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

Purpose: Sec. 407. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

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

Purpose: Sec. 408. The provision limits preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

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

Purpose: Sec. 409. The provision requires the approval of the Committees on Appropriations for all declarations of taking and complaints in condemnation except those associated with Everglades restoration activities.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 410. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

- (1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes;
- (2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or
- (3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 410. The provision prohibits no-bid contracts except in certain cases including formula grants and contracts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 411. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

- (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
 - (2) the report contains proprietary information.
- (c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

Purpose: Sec. 411. The provision requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

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

- (1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.
- (2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.
- (3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

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

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

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

(b) In this section:

- (1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.
- (2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

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

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

- (1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;
- (2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);
- (3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and
- (4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

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

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

[NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS WAIVERS]

[SEC. 414. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under the heading "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities—National Endowment for the Arts—Grants and Administration" of this Act and under such heading for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 for grants for the purposes described in section 5(c) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 954(c)) may also be used by the recipients of such grants for purposes of the general operations of such recipients.]

Purpose: Sec. [414]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES WAIVERS]

[SEC. 415. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under the heading "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities—National Endowment for the Humanities—Grants and Administration" of this Act and under such heading for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 for grants for the purposes described in section 7(c) and 7(h)(1) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 may also be used by the recipients of such grants for purposes of the general operations of such recipients.]

Purpose: Sec. [415]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. [416]414. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Purpose: Sec. 414. The provision requires quarterly reporting to Congress on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. [417]415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108–108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year [2021] 2022.

Purpose: Sec. 415. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. [418]416. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

Purpose: Sec. 416. The provision prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish computer networks that allow access to pornography websites.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. [419]417. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land administered by the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the "Secretary concerned"), may transfer excess wild horses and burros that have been removed from land administered by the Secretary concerned to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals.

(b) The Secretary concerned may make a transfer under subsection (a) immediately on the request of a Federal, State, or local government agency.

(c) An excess wild horse or burro transferred under subsection (a) shall lose status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro (as defined in section 2 of Public Law 92–195 (commonly known as the "Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act") (16 U.S.C. 1332)).

(d) A Federal, State, or local government agency receiving an excess wild horse or burro pursuant to subsection (a) shall not—

- (1) destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;

- (2) sell or otherwise transfer the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro for processing into a commercial product; or
 - (3) euthanize the horse or burro, except on the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian in a case of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.
- (e) Amounts appropriated by this Act shall not be available for—
- (1) the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or
 - (2) the sale of a wild horse or burro that results in the destruction of the wild horse or burro for processing into a commercial product.

Purpose: Sec. 417. The provision authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to transfer excess wild horses and burros to other Federal, State, or local government agencies for use as work animals.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [420]418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2020] 2021" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 418. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. [421]419. (a)

- (1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.
 - (2) In this section, the term "iron and steel" products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.
- (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") finds that—
- (1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;
 - (2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or
 - (3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.
- (c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15

days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.]

Purpose: Sec. 419. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. [424]420. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding section 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

Purpose: Sec. 420. The provision authorizes the Secretary to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with fire departments, associations, and similar organizations to provide wildland fire training and equipment.

Explanation of change: No changes are proposed.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. [423]421. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, [2022] 2023" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 421. The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Explanation of change: The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program through October 1, 2023.

[REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES]

[SEC. 424. None of the funds made available in this Act, in this and prior fiscal years, may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in

accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the explanatory statement described in section 4 of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94; 133 Stat. 2536.)

Purpose: Sec. [424]. The provision specifies reprogramming requirements for requesting advanced approval from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for certain funding and organizational changes.

Explanation of change: Statutory direction is not necessary.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. [425]422. Section 412 of Division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2021] 2022" for "fiscal year 2019", *and by inserting the following proviso before the last proviso: "Provided further, That all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That the materials used by the contractor or subcontractor are substantially manufactured, mined, and produced in the United States in accordance with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (commonly known as the Buy American Act): Provided further, That for each skilled craft employed on any applicable construction project under this section, demonstrate an ability to use and commit to use individuals enrolled in a registered apprenticeship program, which such individuals shall, to the greatest extent practicable, constitute not less than 20 percent of the individuals working on such project: Provided further, That all contractors and subcontractors of the eligible entity receiving grant funds shall not require mandatory arbitration for any dispute involving a worker engaged in a service for the contractor or subcontractor under this section: Provided further, That for construction projects where the total cost to the Federal Government is \$25,000,000 or more, contractors or subcontractors, to the greatest extent practicable, be a party to a project labor agreement or require contractors and subcontractors to consent to a project labor agreement: Provided further, That any contractor or subcontractor awarded contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this section must have an explicit neutrality policy on any issue involving the organization of employees of the contractor or subcontractor, and all contractors and subcontractors, for purposes of collective bargaining:"*

Purpose: Sec. 422. The provision relates to the consideration of local contractors when awarding Federal contracts. As amended, the provision would ensure that Federal contracts under this section benefit working families and their communities, require that goods and materials are made in America, and provide protections for workers employed through these contracts.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2022 and ensure Federal contracts offer employees protections and use goods and materials that are made in the U.S.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [426]423. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall

be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2021] 2022" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 423. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [427]424. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2021] 2022" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 424. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [428]425. The authority provided by the 19th unnumbered paragraph under heading "Administrative Provisions, Forest Service" in title III of Public Law 109–54, as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2021] 2022" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 425. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [429]426. Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2021] 2022" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 426. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

CHACO CANYON

SEC. [430]427. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to accept a nomination for oil and gas leasing under 43 CFR 3120.3 et seq, or to offer for oil and gas leasing, any Federal lands within the withdrawal area identified on the map of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and dated April 2, 2019, prior to the completion of the cultural resources investigation identified in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A [of this consolidated Act]) *the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260)*.

Purpose: Sec. 427. This provision prohibits oil and gas leasing within the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prior to the completion of a cultural resources investigation.

Explanation of change: The provision clarifies the Act to be the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. [431]428. [(a)] Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)), the initial lease term shall commence no earlier than the date of receipt of the lease proposal.

[(b) The Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services shall, jointly or separately, during fiscal year 2021 consult with tribes and tribal organizations through public solicitation and other means regarding the requirements for leases under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5324(l)) on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of such leases.]

Purpose: Sec. 428. The provision clarifies Federal agency authorities regarding the timing of 105(l) leases in that leases shall be prorated based on the date of receipt.

Explanation of change: The Department intends to conduct the consultations described in Section (b) during Fiscal Year 2021, therefore Section (b) is no longer needed.

[RESOURCE STUDY OF SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT]

[SEC. 432. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

- (1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) STUDY AREA.—The term "Study Area" means the archeological site near Madison Street and the 10th Street Rail Corridor, and other sites in Springfield, Illinois associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.
- (b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—
 - (1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
 - (2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
 - (A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
 - (B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
 - (C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and non-profit organizations;
 - (D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
 - (E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.
 - (3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.
 - (4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—
 - (A) the results of the study; and
 - (B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.]

Purpose: Sec. 432. The provision requires the Secretary of Interior to conduct a resource study of sites associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

Explanation of Change: The Department proposes to delete this provision. The provision achieved its purpose and is no longer necessary.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. [433]429. The authority provided under the heading "Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund" in title I of Public Law 111–88, as amended by section 117 of division F of Public Law 113–235, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2021] 2022" for "fiscal year 2020" each place it appears.

Purpose: Sec. 429. The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2022.

[ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS]

[SEC. 434. (a)

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year 2021 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, and as provided in subsection (e) of such section of such title, to the agencies of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled "Allocation of Funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund—Fiscal Year 2021" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President's Budget for the Department of the Interior projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (a)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such sheets, shall the Secretary of the Interior be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

(3) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate full detailed project lists that must include a project description, as well as information on region, forest or grassland name, project name, State, Congressional district, fiscal year 2021 non-transportation needed funds, fiscal year 2021 transportation needed funds, and asset type for the Department of Agriculture projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (a)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such lists, shall the Secretary of Agriculture be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1).

(b)

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall allocate amounts made available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 2021 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United

States Code, to the agencies and accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled "Allocation of Funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—Fiscal Year 2021" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets as submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the projects specified pursuant to the allocation in subsection (b)(1) and, only 45 days after submission of such sheets, shall the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, be permitted to obligate amounts that are allocated pursuant to subsection (b)(1).

(c) (c)

(1) Neither the President nor his designee may allocate any amounts that are made available for any fiscal year under subsection (c) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code, or subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, other than amounts that are allocated by subsections (a) and (b) of this section of this Act.

(2) If any funds made available by section 200402(c) or section 200303(a) of title 54, United States Code, were allocated or obligated in advance of the enactment of a fiscal year 2021 Act making full-year appropriations for the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, then within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report from the General Counsel analyzing how the authority in section 200402 and in section 200303 of title 54, United States Code, permitted the Administration to allocate funding for projects for a fiscal year pursuant those sections, particularly the language in sections 200402(i) and 200303(c)(2), in advance of the date of enactment of such fiscal year 2021 Act.

(d)

(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a list of supplementary allocations for Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects at the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service that are in addition to the "Submission of Cost Estimates" required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, that are prioritized and detailed by account, program, and project, and that total no less than half the full amount allocated to each account for that land management Agency under the allocations submitted under section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code.

(2) The Federal land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects in the "Submission of Cost Estimates" required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and on the list of supplementary allocations required by paragraph (1) shall be comprised only of projects for which a willing seller has been identified and for which an appraisal or market research has been initiated.

(3) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year 2022, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall each submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate project data sheets in the same format and containing the

same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets in the Budget Justifications annually submitted by the Department of the Interior with the President's Budget for the projects in the "Submission of Cost Estimates" required by section 200303(c)(1) of title 54, United States Code, and in the same format and containing the same level of detailed information that is found on such sheets submitted to the Committees pursuant to section 427 of division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the list of supplementary allocations required by paragraph (1), and for the projects in the "Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress" required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code.

(e) The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances for amounts allocated pursuant to subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds.

(f) Expenditures made or obligations incurred under the heading "United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition" and for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office under the heading "Departmental Offices—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations" pursuant to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–159) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, account allocation, fund, or authorization pursuant to section 200303 of title 54, United States Code.]

Purpose: Sec 434. To provide Congress with project data sheets for Land and Water Conservation Fund and National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund projects along with quarterly reports on project balances.

Explanation of change: The provision is not needed in FY 2022 since the Department will post project data sheets on the Department's Office of Budget website concurrently with Congressional Justifications and continue to provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. [435]430. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

Purpose: Sec. 430. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS]

[SEC. 436. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under

title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.]

Purpose: Sec. [436]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS]

[SEC. 437. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.]

Purpose: Sec. [437]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[FUNDING PROHIBITION]

[SEC. 438. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.]

Purpose: Sec. [438]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY]

[SEC. 439. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly–

- (1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy–
 - (A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and
 - (B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and
- (2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that–
 - (A) reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;
 - (B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in–
 - (i) working forests;
 - (ii) harvesting operations;
 - (iii) forest improvement operations;
 - (iv) forest bioenergy production;
 - (v) wood products manufacturing; or
 - (vi) paper manufacturing;
 - (C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and
 - (D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.]

Purpose: Sec. [439]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS]

[SEC. 440. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as "small, remote incinerator" units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.]

Purpose: Sec. [440]. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 431. Funds provided by this Act or any other Act that are subject to the allocations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e)(1) may be further allocated or reallocated to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects of the covered agencies defined in 54 U.S.C. 200401(2).

Purpose: Sec. 431. This provision provides the Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture authority to transfer or allocate funds to the Federal Highway Administration for transportation projects authorized under the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152).

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS COMPREHENSIVE RIVER MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 432. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 3(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)(1)) for not completing a comprehensive river management plan within 3 full fiscal years after the date of designation, except the comprehensive river management plan must be completed or appropriately updated not later than the completion of the next applicable forest plan revision.

Purpose: Sec 432. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FACILITIES RENOVATION FOR URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO THE EXTENT AUTHORIZED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

SEC. 433. The Secretary of Health and Human Services may authorize an urban Indian organization (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1603) that is awarded a grant or contract under title V of that Act (25 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.) to use funds provided in such grant or contract for minor renovations to facilities or construction or expansion of facilities, including leased facilities, to assist the urban Indian organization in meeting or maintaining standards issued by Federal or State governments or by accreditation organizations. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.)

Purpose: Sec 433. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

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Legislative Proposals

The 2022 budget request includes the following legislative proposals and technical adjustments.

American Jobs Plan—The President’s American Jobs Plan calls for significant investments to create jobs, bolster the Nation’s infrastructure, and help make America more competitive in a changing world. The plan invests in much-needed brick-and-mortar infrastructure, climate response and resilience, clean energy infrastructure, and Tribal nations and underserved communities. Working with other Federal agencies, Interior will contribute to the following governmentwide initiatives.

Civilian Climate Corps—The American Jobs Plan includes \$10.0 billion to mobilize the next generation of conservation and resilience workers through the Civilian Climate Corps, or CCC. The CCC will put a new, diverse generation of Americans to work conserving our public lands and waters, bolstering community resilience, and advancing environmental justice—all while placing good-paying union jobs within reach for more Americans.

Plugging Orphan Oil and Gas Wells and Cleaning Up Abandoned Mines—Hundreds of thousands of former orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mines pose serious safety hazards and cause ongoing air, water, and other environmental damage. Many of those old wells and mines are in rural communities that have suffered from years of disinvestment. The American Jobs Plan includes an immediate up-front investment of \$16.0 billion that will put hundreds of thousands of Americans to work in union jobs, plugging oil and gas wells and restoring and reclaiming abandoned coal, hard-rock, and uranium mines. In addition to creating good jobs in hard-hit communities, this investment will reduce the methane and brine that leak from the wells, just as we invest in reducing leaks from other sources, such as aging pipes and distribution systems.

Investing in Climate Resilience—President Biden’s American Jobs Plan includes \$50.0 billion to protect and, where necessary, restore nature-based infrastructure—our lands, forests, wetlands, watersheds, and coastal and ocean resources. Families and businesses throughout the United States rely on this infrastructure for their lives and livelihoods. President Biden is calling on Congress to invest in protection from extreme wildfires, coastal resilience to sea-level rise and hurricanes, support for agricultural resources management and climate-smart technologies, and the protection and restoration of major land and water resources, such as Florida’s Everglades and the Great Lakes.

Some examples of how Interior would contribute include the following:

- Investments focused on the western drought crisis in the Bureau of Reclamation’s (Reclamation) water efficiency and recycling, Tribal water settlements, and dam safety programs.
- Expanded digital, high-resolution elevation collection mapping within the U.S. Geological Survey’s 3D Elevation program (3DEP). The 3DEP program works collaboratively with State and private partners to improve elevation maps of the United States. Improved elevation maps are essential for hazard planning, including informing flood and mudslide risk. This improved mapping will support climate resilience as communities plan for infrastructure improvements that will be resilient in the face of a changing climate.
- Additional investments in Federal and Tribal hazardous fuels management. Fire is essential in shaping healthy forests and rangelands, yet increasingly severe wildfire is transforming our public

lands at an unprecedented rate, with extreme, negative consequences for community safety and public health, carbon storage, and biodiversity. Additional investments could be used to prioritize reducing risks to life and property in the wildland-urban interface, improving watershed health, and maintaining sensitive ecosystems for long-term carbon sequestration.

Advancing Research and Development and the Technologies of the Future—Public investments in research and development (R&D) lay the foundation for the future breakthroughs that over time yield new businesses, new jobs, and more exports. More investment is needed to maintain our economic edge in today’s global economy. The United States is one of the few major economies whose public investments in R&D have declined as a percentage of GDP in the past 25 years, whereas other countries are investing aggressively in R&D. For America to win the 21st-century economy, President Biden believes we must get back to investing in the researchers, laboratories, and universities across our Nation—but this time, it must be done with a commitment to lift up workers and regions left out of past investments. The American Jobs Plan calls for \$180.0 billion to advance U.S. leadership in critical technologies, upgrade America’s research infrastructure, and establish the United States as a leader in climate science, innovation, and R&D.

Indian Water Rights Settlements—To fully meet Federal commitments for existing enacted Indian water rights settlements, the Department of the Interior proposes to reclassify amounts necessary to meet Federal commitments for existing enacted Indian water rights settlements from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. The proposal would address requirements needed to meet existing settlements managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Reclamation. The proposal reclassifies funding as mandatory in the Reclamation Water and Related Resources Account and in the BIA Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account, with authority to transfer funds as needed to Reclamation to establish a comprehensive funding source for enacted settlements that are not fully funded with other sources. Funding would be separate and distinct from settlements funding available through the Reclamation Fund. The budget continues to include current discretionary funding for Indian water rights settlements for 2022. The reclassification to mandatory funding would occur in 2023 and thereafter meet the gap between existing sources of funding for water rights settlements and the estimated need.

Payments for Tribal Leases—Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. The 2022 budget proposes to reclassify Payments for Tribal Leases funding from discretionary to mandatory beginning in 2023. Specifically, the budget proposes that beginning in 2023, the Indian Affairs Payments for Tribal Leases account will continue to be funded through the appropriations process but will be reclassified as mandatory funding for the purposes of scoring. This account will continue as an indefinite appropriation to ensure the availability of full funding to meet Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Section 105(l) lease requirements for the fiscal year. The budget continues to request discretionary funding for this account in 2022.

Tribal Contract Support Costs—Contract Support Costs funding enables Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The

budget proposes to reclassify Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2023. Specifically, the budget proposes that beginning in 2023, the Indian Affairs Contract Support Costs account will continue to be funded through the appropriations process but will be reclassified as mandatory funding for the purposes of scoring. This account will continue as an indefinite appropriation to ensure the availability of full funding to meet Contract Support Costs requirements for the fiscal year. The budget continues to request discretionary funding for this account in 2022.

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Department of the Interior

Information Technology (IT) Resource Statement

Information management and technology (IMT) is an integral part of the Department of the Interior's operations that crosscuts all programs and significantly impacts the cost, efficiency, and effectiveness of conducting business at the Department. The Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014 expanded the authority of Department-level Chief Information Officers (CIO) to ensure accountability, control, and transparency over all information technology resources throughout the agency. Under FITARA, CIOs must participate in a significant manner in their agency's strategic planning, budget formulation and execution, acquisitions, and human resources activities as it relates to IMT. CIOs must also maintain senior executive partnerships with these communities to establish effective management controls around all IMT decisions and expenditures. The CIO is the final decision making authority for all major IMT investments for Interior with authority to delegate non-major investments to a direct report. The Department has established clear, direct lines of accountability from the agency CIO to Associate CIOs in bureaus and offices. Interior has realigned reporting structures to ensure senior IMT officials within bureaus are accountable to the Department CIO.

The Department continues to enhance processes and procedures for planning and budgeting for IMT investments, contracting IMT products and services, and managing IMT effectively throughout its lifecycle. The following certification serves as Interior's IT Resource Statement:

Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) Joint Certification Statement

This document certifies the accuracy and completeness of the amounts budgeted for the Fiscal Year 2022 President's Budget submission, in accordance with the Budget Formulation and Planning requirements prescribed in the Office of Management and Budget Circular A11, Section 51.3. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has reviewed and approved the major IT investments portion of this budget request; the CIO and Director, Office of Budget, jointly affirm that the CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major program objectives and significant increases and decreases in IT resources; and the IT Portfolio Summary includes appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the budget request.

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Authorizing Statutes

Native American Land, Mineral, and Resource Valuations

25 U.S.C. 5301, et seq. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, authorizes funds obligated for Tribal contracts to remain available until expended.

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Program

43 U.S.C. 1331, et seq. The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act of 1953, as amended, extended the jurisdiction of the United States to the OCS and provided for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals.

P.L. 114-94 The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721)

P.L. 109-432 The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 required leasing certain areas in the Central and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas within one year of enactment (December 20, 2006); and established a moratoria on leasing in remaining areas in the eastern planning area and a portion of the central planning area until 2022.

P.L. 109-58 The Energy Policy Act of 2005 amended the OCS Lands Act to give authority to the Department of the Interior to coordinate the development of an alternative energy program on the OCS and also to coordinate the energy and non-energy related uses in areas of the OCS where traditional oil and natural gas development already occur.

43 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347 The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required Federal agencies consider in their decisions the environmental effects of proposed activities and prepare environmental impact statements for Federal actions having a significant effect on the environment.

16 U.S.C. 1451, et seq. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, established goals for ensuring that Federal and industry activity in the coastal zone be consistent with coastal zone plans set by the States.

16 U.S.C. 1531-1543 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 established procedures to ensure interagency cooperation and consultations to protect endangered and threatened species.

42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. The Clean Air Act, as amended, was applied to all areas of the OCS except the central and western Gulf of Mexico. OCS

activities in those non-excepted areas will require pollutant emission permits administered by the EPA or the States.

30 U.S.C. 21(a)

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

30 U.S.C. 1601

The Policy, Research and Development Act of 1970 set forth the continuing policy et seq. of the Federal Government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources and reserves.

33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established a fund for compensation of damages resulting from oil pollution and provided for interagency coordination and for the performance of oil spill prevention and response research. It also expanded coverage of Federal requirements for oil spill response planning to include State waters and the transportation of oil. The Act also addressed other related regulatory issues.

P.L. 104-58

The Deepwater Royalty Relief Act of 1995 provides royalty rate relief for offshore drilling in deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

Natural Resources Revenue Management

25 U.S.C. 397, et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1891, as amended, authorizes mineral leasing on land bought and paid for by American Indians.

25 U.S.C. 396, et seq.

The Indian Minerals Leasing Act of 1909 authorizes oil and gas leases on American Indian allotted lands.

25 U.S.C. 396-396(g), et seq.

The Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938 authorizes oil and gas lease on American Indian Tribal lands and provides uniformity with respect to leasing of Tribal lands for mining purposes.

30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) provides for classification and leasing of coal, oil, oil shale, natural gas, phosphate, potassium, sulfur, and sodium and the payment of bonuses, rents, and royalties on such leases. ONRR currently pays 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenues monthly to the States as required by the Act.

7 U.S.C. 1012

The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (BJFTA) authorized acquisition of lands to be used as National Grasslands. Revenues are transferred to either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management depending on management responsibilities. These agencies pay 25 percent to the counties as required by the Act.

30 U.S.C. 355	The <u>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (MLAAL)</u> extends the provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and the authority of the Secretary of the Interior over mineral leasing to include acquired lands, without changing leasing revenue distribution.
43 U.S.C. 1331, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953</u> provides for granting of leases to develop offshore energy and minerals; provides for bonuses, rents, and royalties to be paid in connection with such leases; and calls for sharing certain revenues with coastal states.
30 U.S.C. 1001, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Geothermal Steam Act of 1970</u> authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal energy and provides for receipt sharing with the States.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981</u> provides for combined hydrocarbon leases and receipt sharing with the States for such leases within their boundaries.
25 U.S.C. 2101, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Indian Minerals Development Act of 1982</u> provides that any American Indian Tribe may enter into lease agreements for minerals resources within their boundaries with the approval of the Secretary. Allotted landowners may join Tribal mineral agreements.
30 U.S.C. 1701, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA)</u> provides for comprehensive fiscal and production accounting and auditing systems to provide the capability of accurately determining oil and gas royalties, interest, fines, penalties, fees, deposits, and other payments owed and to collect for such amounts in a timely manner.
30 U.S.C. 181, <u>et seq.</u>	The <u>Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (FOOGLRA)</u> amends the Mineral Leasing Act to grant the USDA Forest Service authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals on National Forest System lands containing oil and gas. The Act also established a requirement that all public lands that are available for oil and gas leasing be offered first by competitive leasing.
110 Stat. 1700	The <u>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-185)</u> changes the royalty collection program by establishing a 7-year statute of limitations, limits of appeals, requires the government to pay interest on royalty overpayments, changes definitions, and allows for delegation of certain functions.

P.L. 105-277	The <u>Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999</u> General Provisions Department of the Interior Sec. 130 Oil Valuation Rider Sec. 139 - Small Refiner Ratification of Payments.
P.L. 102-486	The <u>Energy Policy Act of 1992</u> requires the Secretary of the Interior to disburse monthly to States all mineral leasing payments authorized by Section 6 of the MLA.
P.L. 108-447	The <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005</u> provided that late disbursement interest owed to States be made from current receipts from bonuses, royalties, interest collected from lessees and designees, and rentals of the public lands and outer continental shelf which are not payable to a state or the Reclamation Fund.
P.L. 109-432	<u>Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006</u> requires sharing with Gulf producing States revenues generated from leases entered into after the date of enactment of the Act in certain Gulf OCS areas.
P.L. 113-67	The <u>Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013</u> ended ONRR's transfer of receipts to the Department of Energy's Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas research program. The Act removed the requirement that excessive overpayments be deemed by the Secretary to have been made for the sole purpose of collecting interest before the prohibition on paying interest on excessive overpayments is applied. The Act also made Net Receipts Sharing, whereby the State share of Mineral Leasing Act payments are reduced by two percent, permanent.
P.L. 113-76	The <u>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014</u> amended Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to clarify that amounts due to States or Indian Tribes resulting from civil penalties are to be reduced by amounts provided to the States and Tribes through cooperative and delegated agreements to run State and Tribal audit programs related to mineral development.
P.L. 114-357	The <u>Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act</u> amended Section 111 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1721), removing the requirement for ONRR to pay interest on overpayments.
54 U.S.C. 200301 <u>et seq.</u>	Authorizes the annual deposit of up to \$900 million into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
P.L. 116-9 (Sec. 3001)	The <u>John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act</u> amended 54 U.S.C. 200302 permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

54 U.S.C. 300101-303901

The National Historic Preservation Act established procedures to ensure protection of significant archaeological resources.

Permanent Appropriations Distribution

30 U.S.C. 191

Requires monthly payments to States of 49 percent (88.2 percent for Alaska) of revenue from public lands leasing, with the application of Net Receipts Sharing.

30 U.S.C. 355; 16 U.S.C. 499

Provides for forest fund payments to a State of 25 percent of all monies received during any fiscal year from each national forest be paid monthly to the State in which that forest is situated.

30 U.S.C. 355; 33 U.S.C. 701, et seq.

The Flood Control Act of 1936 provides that 75 percent of flood control revenue collected be paid monthly with the State in which it was collected.

P.L. 116-152

The Great American Outdoors Act amends 54 USC 200401 to establish the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and provides permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

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