

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

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2024

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
FISCAL YEAR 2024 BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS**

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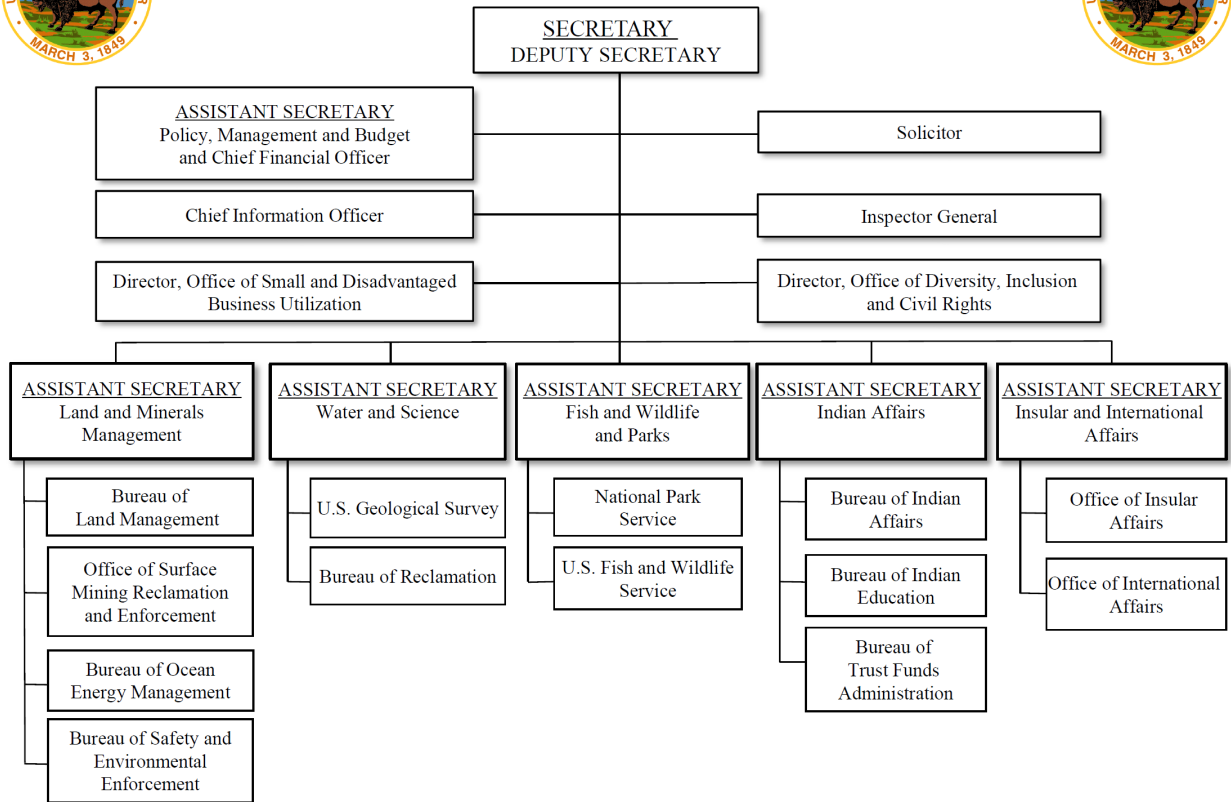
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Overview

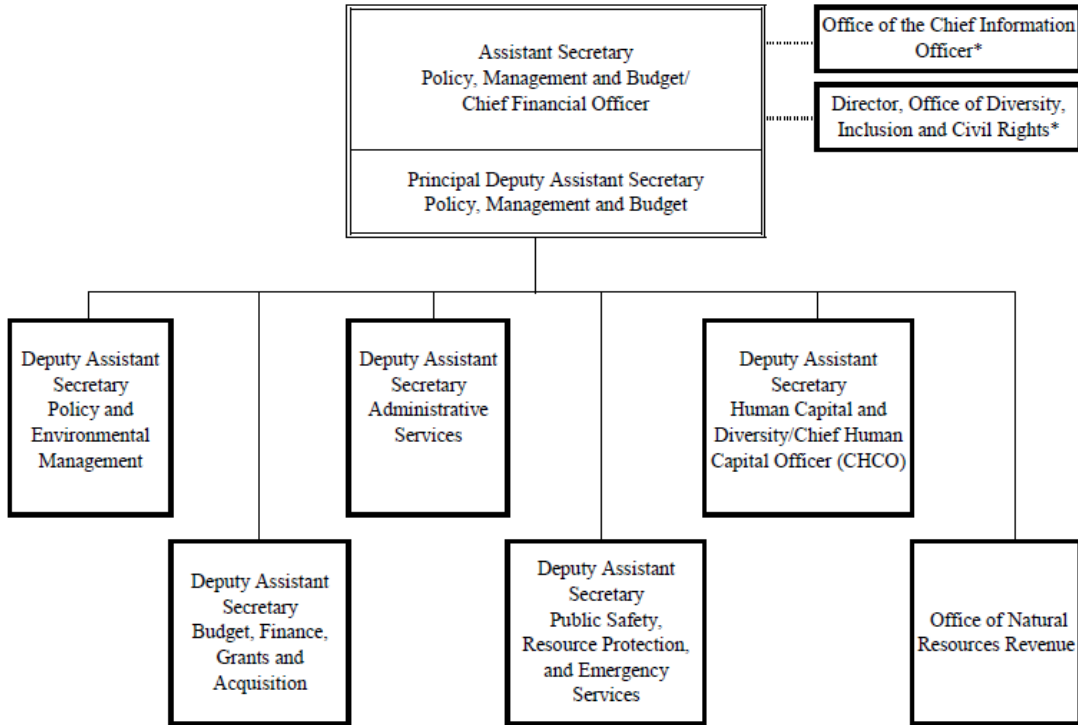


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR





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

As the steward of 20 percent of America's lands, the Department of the Interior (DOI) serves several important roles for America. Interior is the manager of our country's national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands. The Department works with States, Tribal Nations, and other partners to conserve and steward the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the American people. Interior's programs are important to the Nation's economy: generating jobs, supporting local economic growth, building resilience to our changing climate, and managing important natural resources. Interior is also charged with unique responsibilities and legal obligations to protect Indian trust assets and resources and provide direct services to federally recognized Tribes, Alaska Natives, and individual Indian beneficiaries to honor the Nation's Federal Indian trust responsibilities.

The President's 2024 Budget Request for Interior builds on the momentum the Administration has achieved through historic and long-awaited investments to advance commitments to Tribal Nations, climate resilience, clean energy, conservation, environmental justice, and American jobs. The 2024 budget continues to reflect the importance of science, diversity and inclusion, and collaboration between Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners in carrying out Interior's important missions.

The 2024 Budget

The Department's 2024 Budget totals \$18.9 billion in current authority (\$18.3 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$2.0 billion, or 12 percent, from the 2023 enacted budget. An additional \$350.0 million is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The budget also provides an estimated \$12.6 billion in permanent funding in 2024. Within the increase for 2024, \$438.5 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments needed to maintain Interior's core operations carried out by close to 70,000 people living and working in every corner of the country.

The President's 2024 Budget allocates important mandatory funding available through the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), including \$1.6 billion for deferred maintenance projects through the Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The 2024 budget allocates \$681.9 million in mandatory funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs, which includes \$306.2 million for voluntary land acquisition projects and programs.

The President's 2024 Budget complements the landmark investments in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Those funds are providing the significant boost needed to address long-standing health and safety risks from abandoned coal mines and orphaned oil and gas wells across the country; transform the landscape for clean energy development and carbon reduction efforts; accelerate the completion of Indian water rights settlements; and strengthen the resilience of critical ecosystems, Tribal Nations, and communities to meet the challenges of critical drought and threats of wildland fires, which pose unprecedented risks across the country.

Addressing Climate Challenges and Building Resilience

The United States faces a profound climate crisis that is rapidly changing how we consider the future, evaluate risk, and protect resources. Together with agencies across the Federal Government, States, Tribes, and other partners, the Department of the Interior is working in real time to address the immediate and long-term needs driven by the changing climate. Catastrophic fire, flood, and drought events brought about by the climate crisis are increasingly top-of-mind considerations, especially for Interior's resource managers. These events demand immediate attention and resources, but long-term success requires more work to build climate resilience.

The 2024 budget recognizes Interior's important role in the whole-of-government approach to tackle climate change and build long-term resilience. The 2024 budget continues funding to face immediate climate challenges and lay the foundation to build America's resilience while promoting economic growth, creating good-paying jobs, and ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of certain Federal investments accrue to disadvantaged communities. The OS budget includes \$2.0 million to coordinate and manage Departmentwide Justice40 efforts to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments to disadvantaged communities.

Wildland Fire Management

The devastating impacts of severe wildland fire seasons have become all too real for communities and wildland firefighters across the country. The National Interagency Fire Center reports 68,988 wildfires occurred across the United States in 2022, burning 7.5 million acres. The number of wildfires was noticeably higher than the 10-year average, which has been consistently increasing. For 2024, the President's Budget expands the Nation's response to the impacts of wildland fire beyond the near term to include aggressive longer-term actions.

The Administration remains committed to the President's vision to increase investments in the Federal wildland fire management workforce to deliver an updated, competitive, and equitable pay structure. The Administration also recognizes the important role of Tribal personnel in managing wildland fires. The 2024 budget honors President Biden's commitment to wildland firefighters by taking significant steps forward in ongoing bipartisan efforts to build a more professional, year-round workforce, better aligned with the challenges of today's wildfire activity.

Enacting these reforms is essential to meet the challenges posed by longer and more intense fire seasons while providing wildland firefighters a more livable wage, addressing long-term competitiveness and equity issues, helping prevent burnout and fatigue, and ensuring stable recruitment and retention. The cornerstone of these long-term reforms is a permanent increase in pay. The Administration proposes legislation to establish a special base rate salary table, create a new premium pay category to provide additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and institute streamlined pay cap authority that allows the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to waive the pay cap using specific criteria. The budget funds these Federal pay reforms and similar pay increases for Tribal personnel.

In addition, the 2024 budget increases firefighting capacity and supports reforms to address significant challenges associated with recruiting and retaining wildland firefighters including a comprehensive joint Interior-Agriculture program to enhance firefighters' mental and physical health and well-being. These efforts will help to better meet firefighters' needs and build longevity to sustain the workforce in a

demanding work environment by helping them manage critical incident stress and preemptive stress. The budget also increases funding to repair, renovate, and construct housing for personnel to address the problem of inadequate or unaffordable housing facing many wildland firefighters working in certain geographic locations.

Healthy Public Lands and Waters

Interior manages more than 480 million acres of lands across the United States and is responsible for the protection and recovery of more than 2,375 endangered and threatened species, of which 1,678 are in the United States. This significant stewardship mission requires Interior to be among the leaders as an active partner in ongoing efforts to understand and mitigate climate impacts on natural resources, promote biodiversity, and ensure these valuable assets remain available for the public to experience and enjoy. Interior's conservation and adaptive management work relies heavily on partnerships and interagency collaboration to leverage information and resources.

Support across Interior for natural resource conservation, restoration, recovery, and adaptive management is a fundamental part of our mission. The Department estimates the budget includes \$3.2 billion in annual funding for conservation efforts, including critical work for restoration and improvements supporting healthier lands, waters, and ecosystems and their resident species. Within that amount, the budget sustains funding for key conservation and ecosystem management initiatives, including youth corps partnerships. Complementing this annual base investment is targeted funding of \$1.7 billion in the BIL for ecosystem restoration across the country and more than \$5.0 billion in the IRA to address climate change.

Youth corps partnership programs remain an important part of Interior's land and resource management mission activities. These programs provide invaluable opportunities for young people to engage in the outdoors, learn more about the environment, science, or possibly a future profession, while gaining the satisfaction that comes from doing work and seeing tangible results. Recently Secretary Haaland announced program guidelines launching the Indian Youth Service Corps (IYSC) – a new partnership-based program authorized under the John Dingell Act, that will provide meaningful education, employment, and training opportunities to Indigenous youth through conservation projects on public and Indian lands, and Hawaiian homelands. To leverage Interior's many youth focused programs, partnerships, and employment opportunities like the IYSC, the OS budget includes \$885,000 to support a DOI-wide Youth Coordinator, consistent with direction in the Dingell Act, who will work with a team from across the agency to facilitate Interior's participation in youth corps programs; and other youth-focused engagement, volunteer service, and outdoor recreation access programs. The 2024 budget also proposes appropriations language to allow cost-sharing waivers to expand the use of youth corps partnerships in resource conservation and restoration work.

Leveraging Partnerships

One of the key contributing efforts to conservation, restoration, and increased access to outdoor recreation is the Administration's America the Beautiful Initiative, a voluntary partnership effort of Federal and State agencies, Tribes, local communities, and private landowners to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030. America the Beautiful is locally led, is guided by science, honors Tribal sovereignty and Federal trust obligations, and supports the voluntary stewardship efforts of private of landowners. Its successful implementation relies on broad public engagement around shared support for resource conservation and restoration, which includes hunters, anglers, and outdoor enthusiasts.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The investments made through the LWCF directly support the objectives of the Administration's America the Beautiful Initiative by encouraging conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities in cities and towns across the country. The GAOA established permanent, mandatory funding totaling \$900.0 million a year for the LWCF. The LWCF provides funding to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to acquire lands to be managed by the NPS, FWS, the BLM, and the USFS. The program also supports several important grant programs to encourage local conservation and recreation investments.

The 2024 budget proposes to allocate \$681.9 million for Interior's mandatory funded LWCF programs. That amount includes \$306.2 million for Interior land acquisition and \$375.7 million for grant programs. Interior's land acquisition programs prioritize projects with strong local partner engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and advance the mission of the bureaus. In addition to the mandatory LWCF funding to be allocated in 2024, another \$117.9 million in GOMESA oil and gas revenue is estimated to be available for LWCF State formula grants.

In 2024, the Department proposes \$12.0 million to establish a new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be derived from discretionary LWCF balances. The program will enable Tribes to directly participate in the LWCF for the first time to acquire lands for the purposes of natural and cultural resources conservation and recreation access. It is envisioned this program would provide funds for eligible land acquisition projects submitted by Tribes, although BIA plans to hold formal Tribal consultation on the establishment of the program, including eligibility criteria. This new program, together with the proposed mandatory funding allocation, and anticipated GOMESA revenue, increases Interior's total LWCF funding to \$811.7 million in 2024. A detailed list of 2024 proposed LWCF land acquisition projects is provided in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Creating Jobs and Meeting Energy and Environmental Challenges

Interior's programs create jobs and spur economic growth in a variety of areas—energy and minerals, recreation and tourism, irrigation and other water-related activities, grants and payments, and infrastructure investment. Enactment of the GAOA, the BIL, and the IRA have and will continue to significantly expand Interior's contributions to America's economic and job growth. The 2024 budget maintains a consistent strategy to emphasize investment in areas that better position the country to be more competitive in the changing economy and environment.

Congress has enacted historic investments launching Federal and private-sector infrastructure projects that will strengthen and advance all sectors of the economy, build climate resilience, and create more American jobs. The focus now is on project implementation to put those funds to work as soon as possible. The Administration is coordinating efforts across Federal agencies to streamline processes as appropriate to responsibly get these projects underway. Interior is actively engaged in those efforts, primarily as they concern statutorily required Endangered Species Act (ESA) permit reviews. The budget proposes a government-wide legislative provision to expand authority beyond existing reimbursable and Economy Act authorities to enable Federal agencies to transfer funds provided under the BIL to the FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service for environmental reviews. This authority in concert with

existing authorities will improve efficiencies and increase capacity for environmental planning and consultation to better support the implementation of infrastructure investments now underway.

Reclamation Jobs

The BIL invests nearly \$16 billion, mostly for States and Tribes, to reclaim abandoned coal mine lands and orphaned oil and gas wells in communities across the country. Those projects are addressing legacy pollution—which harms the environment and often risks the public health of communities—while creating good-paying jobs, advancing long overdue environmental justice, and restoring lands for other uses.

The OS budget includes \$30.0 million for the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program authorized in the BIL to support State, Tribal, and Federal efforts to inventory and address legacy sites on their lands. Abandoned hardrock mine sites can often pose significant health and safety risks to surrounding areas and can be found across the country. Many States, Tribes, and Federal land programs do not have good inventories or strong programs to manage those sites. This program targets the need to build capacity and begin to address this long-standing problem.

Interior has also spearheaded an Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations, Laws, and Permitting (IWGMRLP) to examine the existing statutory and regulatory framework for hardrock mining to identify and recommend potential improvements to Federal permitting processes while better ensuring new mining activity engages local and Tribal communities and meets strong environmental standards to promote sustainable and responsible domestic production of critical minerals that are vital to achieving a clean energy economy. The IWGMRLP has hosted extensive listening sessions to solicit input from a multitude of stakeholders and will be releasing its report with recommendations in FY 2023. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress in FY 2023 and FY 2024 to implement much needed mining reforms that will ensure strong social, environmental, and labor standards while making improvements in the efficiency, transparency, and inclusiveness of the Federal mine permitting system.

Strengthening Tribal Nations

This Administration has made a steadfast commitment to honor our Nation’s Tribal trust responsibilities and strengthen government-to-government relationships with Tribal Nations, and this budget maintains that commitment to support and expand this work. Through initiatives addressing complex and difficult challenges, such as the legacy of the Federal Indian Boarding Schools, Native language revitalization, and coordinating Federal efforts to address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples, this Administration’s commitment to respect the sovereignty of Tribal Nations and address long-standing disparities is unprecedented.

Tribal Nations Summit

In late 2022, the Biden Administration held the first in-person Tribal Nations Summit since the Obama Administration. Attended by more than 300 Tribal leaders, the summit was an opportunity for the Administration to work in partnership with Tribes and announce a new series of actions to support tribally led conservation, education, and economic development. The pledges made by Interior include the following:

- A new Office of Strategic Partnerships to assist with building partnerships, leveraging resources, and promoting innovative solutions for Indian Country.

- A new Office of Indigenous Communication and Technology to assist Tribal Nations and Tribal entities in managing, developing, and maintaining broadband infrastructure and new electromagnetic spectrum leasing mechanisms and in providing technical assistance for the establishment of wireless, digital, and technological projects on Tribal lands.
- A new partnership between BIE and the Trust for Public Land to design multipurposed outdoor spaces at BIE schools that infuse physical activity, education, Native languages, and cultural heritage.
- The renewal of The National Fund for Excellence in American Indian Education. Founded in 1999, the congressionally chartered—but long unused—nonprofit organization has a mission to promote educational opportunities for American Indian students attending BIE schools. Through the National Fund, the Department will support tribally led educational initiatives, including its work on Native language revitalization.
- A new Access to Capital in Indian Country initiative was announced to work on an interagency basis to increase economic opportunities for Tribes and Indian businesses. Interior will build on the success of the Indian Loan Guarantee Program to ensure Indian Country has greater awareness, access, and use of Federal financing opportunities.

Honoring Tribal Sovereignty

The 2024 budget makes significant investments in Tribal sovereignty and revitalization, providing new and expanded funding opportunities and resources for Tribes to manage their lands and waters. The budget includes \$12.0 million for the creation of a new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program. During LWCF listening sessions last year, one of the top priorities that sovereign Tribes identified was having direct access to LWCF funding for conservation and recreation projects without partnering with or applying through States. The additional funding will provide Tribes the opportunity to acquire lands or easements to protect and conserve directly through the Department, for the purposes of protecting and conserving natural resource areas, which may also be of cultural importance to the Tribe or have significant recreational benefits for Tribal communities, consistent with the purposes of LWCF funding. This new program will further enhance the ability of Tribes to address the climate crisis, support Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, and provide another important tool to support Tribal co-stewardship. The budget also proposes \$30.5 million for Indian Land Consolidation within the BIA budget, an increase of \$22.5 million above the 2023 enacted level. The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations made significant progress in reducing fractionation and achieving Tribal majority interest, but additional funds are needed to sustain the progress of that program, which ended in November 2022, to ensure Tribes can address fractionation to better manage their lands. Proposed funding will support the purchase of fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners to convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction. The budget also includes \$12.0 million in the Trust Real Estate program to support the acquisition of lands for Tribal purposes, including funding needed to support newly recognized Tribes without established lands.

Interior's efforts to strengthen Tribal sovereignty extend across the agency and with other Federal partners. For example, in response to Tribal recommendations heard in consultation sessions held with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and with the participation of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the 2024 budget proposes to transfer the functions of the Office of Subsistence Management from the FWS to the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, along with an increase of \$2.5 million for the program. Subsistence practices are vital to the lifeways of Alaska

Native communities and people. Alaska Native people depend heavily on subsistence practices for their nutritional, social, economic, and traditional cultural needs. During Tribal consultations and listening sessions, participants have consistently pointed to the adverse impacts the changing climate is having on Alaska Native subsistence practices and Alaska Native communities alongside the need to expand Tribal co-management partnerships and incorporate indigenous knowledge into subsistence management. The budget includes additional increases in the land management bureaus—FWS, NPS, and BLM—to support resource management associated with Alaska Native subsistence.

The OS 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 programs. The discretionary budget for AVSO is \$15.0 million which maintains funding for Tribal contracts authorized under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA, or Public Law 93-638), mineral evaluations for non-Tribal Indian land appraisals, and surge capacity for timely appraisal completion in Indian Country.

Expanding Tribal Consultation and Coordination

The 2024 OS budget includes \$205,000 to provide a permanent coordinator for the newly established Secretary’s Tribal Advisory Committee (STAC), which will improve DOI’s Tribal consultation and coordination. The STAC will ensure Tribal leaders have direct and consistent contact and communication with Department officials to facilitate robust discussion on intergovernmental responsibilities, exchange views, share information, and provide advice and recommendations on programs and funding across the Department that affect Tribal Nations.

The OS budget also maintains funding and staffing for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to improve IACB museum security and accessibility for the public as well as increase capacity to support Indian Arts and Crafts Act law enforcement activities. IACB operations support the President’s Plan for Tribal Nations, which underscores that “arts and crafts are a big economic driver for Indian Country,” and the commitment to safeguard cultural resources, expand economic opportunity and community development in Native Communities, and invest in education and youth engagement.

Promoting Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities

Interior is taking steps across the Department to expand diversity, equity, and inclusion beyond day-to-day management policies to incorporate this concept in the delivery of our missions. This effort is consistent with the Administration’s whole-of-government approach to advance equity, civil rights, racial justice, and equal opportunity. Interior’s 2024 budget request supports the actions needed to recognize and redress inequities and to proactively advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility within the Department’s workforce. The Department seeks to ensure that everyone, no matter their background or ZIP Code, can enjoy the benefits of green spaces and the outdoors.

Strengthening Interior’s Ongoing Commitment to Diversity and Equity

The Department is responsible for protecting and preserving the treasures of this Nation and aims to build a workforce that represents the treasures of this Nation—its people.

In 2022, the Department published its first Equity Action Plan, which outlined efforts to advance equity through all DOI operations, remove barriers to equal opportunity, and deliver resources and benefits

equitably to the general public. The Equity Action Plan is a key part of Interior's efforts to implement Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 14091, Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through The Federal Government, which calls on Federal agencies to advance equity by identifying and addressing barriers to equal opportunity that underserved communities may face as a result of some government policies and programs.

In support of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Action Plan, the OS budget includes program increases of \$11.1 million for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution to do the following:

- Provide resources to the Department's first-ever DEIA Council to coordinate, develop, and implement policies and initiatives promoting the integration of DEIA across the agency.
- Conduct barrier and workforce analyses and increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) and DEIA training to employees across the agency.
- Address EEO adjudication resourcing and compliance gaps identified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission resulting from two technical assessments of DOI's EEO program.
- Improve the Department's Public Civil Rights reporting and tracking capabilities.
- Strengthen the Department's Affirmative Employment Programs, including the development of diversity and recruitment flexibilities and assessment of hiring programs to improve recruitment results.
- Expand capacity for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

Building Agency Capacity

Interior is strengthening the Department's delivery of core programs and services for the American people. Efforts related to improving Interior's workforce and operations and better leveraging technology and information are underway across the Department.

Strengthening Interior's Workforce and Infrastructure

Interior's mission activities rely on a talented and dedicated workforce, and many bureau operations are labor intensive and complex. At the end of 2020, however, Interior's staffing was at a 10-year low, with 60,558 FTE. Despite the pandemic, by the end of 2022, staffing had increased to 61,857 FTE. When fully enacted, the Department's 2024 budget would support an estimated 68,329 FTE, an increase of 4,009 FTE from the estimated 2023 level. As the Department rebuilds its workforce, Interior is working to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talented people who will reflect the diversity and strength of the United States. The budget includes \$438.5 million to fully support anticipated fixed-cost increases in 2024, which assumes a 5.2-percent increase in Federal salaries. Full funding for these fixed costs prevents the need to absorb these must-pay costs through hiring freezes or reductions in program funding.

Interior manages an infrastructure portfolio valued at more than \$400 billion, which captures a variety of structures, including dams, storage buildings, and national icons. The Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 115,000 miles of road, and 83,000 structures. Operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization of infrastructure are a significant focus of Interior's funding that directly help to create jobs and benefit local economies. The 2024 budget includes more than \$3.0 billion, an increase

of \$40.5 million above the 2023 level, to address the Department's infrastructure operations, maintenance, renewal, and modernization needs. Interior's annual request for infrastructure funding is in addition to \$1.6 billion in mandatory funding available to Interior each year through FY 2025 through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) included in the GAOA. Those funds are available to address the Department's deferred maintenance backlog in the NPS, FWS, BLM, and BIE schools. The USFS also receives up to \$285 million in LRF funding each year.

At the end of FY 2023, Interior's LRF program will have initiated 276 projects touching all 50 States; Washington, D.C.; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. When completed, those projects are estimated to address \$3.4 billion of Interior's deferred maintenance backlog, create an average of 17,000 jobs each year, and contribute an average of \$1.8 billion each year to the overall gross domestic product. The 2024 budget proposes to allocate another \$1.6 billion in project funds. A detailed list of 2024 LRF projects is provided in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

Advancing Interior's Transition to a Zero Emission Vehicles

The request also includes \$53.6 million across multiple bureaus to support a 4-year plan to fully transition the Department's light duty fleet acquisitions to zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). As with funding provided to NPS and Reclamation for that purpose in recent years, this funding will be used to conduct fleet planning (including ZEV integration), electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) site evaluations, EVSE installation, and ZEV acquisition. This planning helps to ensure ZEVs are integrated into Interior fleet plans; prioritize facilities for deployment; determine infrastructure needs, such as increased electrical supply and access for EVSE; and coordinate installation to ensure Interior can maximize the use of the charging stations across the bureaus of Interior and other Federal agencies. By leveraging the buying power of the Federal Government and transforming its fleet of more than 600,000 cars and trucks to an all-electric fleet, the Administration can both save money for American taxpayers and accelerate the Nation's industrial capacity to supply domestically produced ZEVs and electric batteries to create new good-paying jobs and address the climate crisis. The 2024 OS budget includes \$150,000 for the Department's ZEV management integrator. 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. This position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices, and will close the gap between ZEV fleet management, ZEV infrastructure investment, ZEV charging station planning, interagency coordination, and training of fleet maintenance personnel

Customer Experience

The 2024 OS budget includes \$4.5 million in the Appropriated Working Capital Fund, complemented with \$200,000 in BTFA, to help improve Interior's customer service by better understanding our customers, reducing administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize "time taxes," enhancing transparency, creating greater efficiencies across Interior, and redesigning compliance-oriented processes to improve the customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States. The funding will support the implementation of action plans for the Department's High Impact Service Providers (HISP). Within the Department, four programs have been identified as HISPs:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs probate activities;
- Bureau of Trust Funds Administration management of Individual Indian Money accounts and beneficiary services;

- FWS trip planning through fws.gov; and
- NPS digital experience and volunteer services.

Investing in Technology and Information Management

The OS budget includes \$10.1 million to enhance data management practices and conduct program evaluations to inform evidence-based decisions. That amount includes \$2.1 million to establish a robust data management program to organize data through an enterprise data inventory to better support analysis and evaluation across the agency. Another \$6.1 million will support evidence and program evaluations of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior to assess how well they are working to achieve the intended goals.

To better support that data-driven work, the 2024 budget includes \$59.7 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$5.3 million from the 2023 enacted amount. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated FBMS 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 2024 budget includes \$67.8 million to fund cybersecurity efforts, an increase of \$23.4 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. The request includes an increase of \$23.4 million to support a Zero Trust (ZT) architecture, which will advance Interior's adaptation of a modern security model founded on a principle requiring all devices and users, regardless of whether they are inside or outside an organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access. Within the \$23.4 million increase is \$5.0 million for a secure access service edge (SASE) solution, which focuses on securing access points to meet the required ZT security and performance standards.

Like many Federal agencies, the Department currently depends on older technologies for remote work, such as virtual private networking (VPN), which has its roots in security principles and networks developed during the previous century. During the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department spent countless hours ensuring that its VPN system could handle network requirements. In response, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) piloted a SASE solution that met all the security and performance requirements outlined by the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Management and Budget, and Interior.

Also included in the ZT increase is \$18.7 million for a Log Ingestion, Search, and Retention Solution. Recent cyber events, including the SolarWinds incident, underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Every activity in the IT environment, from emails to logins to firewall updates, is considered a security event. All these events should be logged to enable cybersecurity monitoring, prevention, control, and analysis of activities enterprise wide. With a log ingestion, search, and retention solution, the Department will examine the electronic audit log files of confidential information for signs of unauthorized activities. In turn, the logs will be analyzed through the Enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system the Department is implementing. The SIEM system can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT

security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events. Information from logs on Federal systems has been invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund

The 2024 budget proposes appropriations language to establish a nonrecurring expenses fund (NEF), which will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from FY 2024 and subsequent years, no later than the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year of availability, to the NEF as no-year funds to support specific purposes. The NEF will provide funding for critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments, such as IT modernization projects. Those requirements often do not coincide with the timing of the budget formulation process and are difficult to forecast. In many cases, those costs either cannot be accommodated within existing funds or are emergency requirements that would otherwise require the Department to reprogram existing funds from other priority projects.

Strengthening Energy Audit and Compliance

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (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 \$21.5 billion in 2022, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. The 2024 budget for ONRR includes an increase of \$5.0 million to address new royalty rates and other changes enacted in the IRA, which are expected to increase the complexity of royalty reporting and audit requirements. The request will fund additional staff and counsel support and strengthen ONRR's audit and compliance activities. The request also expands ONRR's Tribal audit program to include agreements with two additional Tribes.

Modernizing Field Communications

Interior field operations rely heavily on field communications. In some places, smartphones provide that vital link, but across much of the landscape, the Department's legacy land mobile radio (LMR) system, a technology largely unchanged since the 1950s, is the first and often only source of communication—when it works. The 2024 budget includes \$32.2 million for DOI's Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) as part of a multiyear investment strategy. Funding in 2024 is included in the budgets for BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and USGS, as well as a small amount for IT program oversight in the OCIO. This approach will assess and invest in updated technology, where it makes sense, while considering the Department's historical reliance on the traditionally more expensive LMR network in areas of the country where LMR remains the most reliable means of communication. In 2024, DOI will focus on modernization in Alaska, the Southeastern United States, and Hawaii and other Pacific Islands as it leverages deployment of communications networks outside Interior's owned infrastructure, such as FirstNet and other dedicated public safety broadband, as well as improved satellite systems in locations where terrestrial broadband is not feasible.

Field communications modernization will also tie into and enhance other new capabilities being implemented across DOI communities of practice. From first responder needs—such as electronic records keeping, tracking for asset management accountability, and hazard warning—to resource management data collection and in-field collaboration, this modernization enables last-mile connectivity

to those tools in the field, improves safety, increases efficiency, and delivers data for better management decisions.

Across the regions targeted for modernization in 2024, initial planning and design work will identify solutions that are standardized and consistent by leveraging existing systems, such as the FirstNet network. The initial planning will also work to identify potential sites for infrastructure sharing with commercial entities and partners where it would be beneficial to all parties. The assessments will identify where Interior can consolidate or replace LMR sites with lower cost options. As Interior reduces long-term field communication costs and increases capabilities through modernization, the strategy also supports the goal of increasing rural and Tribal broadband, as many sites could also be used by commercial providers alongside public safety systems.

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 will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Departmental Operations

Total 2024 Budget Request

(dollars in thousands)

Budget Authority	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	2024 Request
Current	\$ 123,367	\$ 135,884	\$ 158,808
<i>Supplemental</i>	\$ 335,315	\$ 141,290	\$ 141,290
Total Current	\$ 456,727	\$ 277,174	\$ 300,098
Permanent	\$ 5,044,356	\$ 4,262,846	\$ 3,975,413
Total Current and Permanent	\$ 5,501,083	\$ 4,540,020	\$ 4,275,511
<i>Direct FTEs</i>	476	514	563

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 2024 budget proposes to establish a Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF), which will support critical Information Technology and Infrastructure projects. The NEF will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances within expired discretionary account to a no-year account to support non-recurring, high priority IT and Infrastructure projects rather than canceling the funds in the source account. The NEF will enable DOI to fund critical or emergency requirements, which often do not coincide with the budget formulation process, are difficult to forecast, and would otherwise require the Department to reprogram current funds from other priorities.

The 2024 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$158.8 million in current appropriations. The 2024 request for OS builds on the high-priority initiatives proposed in the FY 2023 budget and maintains Departmental core operations, services, and management functions.

Promoting Diversity, Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Compliance, and Youth

Engagement—The 2024 budget includes a program increase of \$11.1 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) initiative to conduct a review of the DEIA program across Interior; address gaps, challenges, and best practices; examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance; and improve the Department’s DEIA awareness and culture. The 2024 program increase includes \$3.2 million to address resourcing and compliance gaps identified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) during two technical assessments of DOI’s EEO program. In particular, the EEOC identified additional resources were needed to automate the tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints; improve reporting capabilities to the EEOC; close EEO adjudication gaps; and strengthen DOI’s Affirmative Employment programs. The DEIA program request includes an increase of \$7.0 million for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; Office of Human Capital; and Office of Collaborative Alternative Dispute Resolution. That amount will be used to increase EEO and DEIA training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; develop diversity and recruitment flexibilities; assess hiring programs to improve recruitment results; increase classification and compensation analysis; and increase alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation capacity. The budget increase includes \$885,000 to increase youth employment opportunities through the establishment of a Youth Coordinator, consistent with the direction in the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The coordinator will work with a team to facilitate the Department’s participation in youth corps programs, the Indian Youth Corps Program under the Dingell Act, and other youth-focused engagement, volunteer service, and outdoor recreation access programs offered throughout the Department. The budget also includes \$20,000 for the Secretary’s Intern program, which will increase youth employment within the Office of the Secretary.

Expanding Tribal Consultation and Coordination—The 2024 budget requests \$205,000 to provide a permanent coordinator for the newly established Secretary’s Tribal Advisory Committee (STAC), which will improve DOI’s Tribal consultation and coordination. The STAC will ensure Tribal leaders have direct and consistent contact and communication with Department officials to facilitate robust discussion on intergovernmental responsibilities, exchange views, share information, and provide advice and recommendations on programs and funding across the Department that affect Tribal Nations.

Transitioning to a Zero-Emission Fleet—The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$150,000 to coordinate and support the Department’s Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program, transitioning DOI’s fleet of light-duty vehicles (sedans, SUVs, and pick-up trucks) to ZEVs by 2027, consistent with Interior’s FY 2022 ZEV Strategic Plan. Across Interior, the 2024 budget request for eight bureaus and offices (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geological Survey) includes funding to accelerate the conversion of Interior’s fleet to ZEVs and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This funding will support a staff position to act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices and work across Interior and with other agencies to maximize the utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate.

Advancing Management Reforms and Agency Capacity—The 2024 budget helps to advance several significant management reforms surrounding audit and internal controls, financial assistance, risk management, energy revenue estimation, and sustainable operations. The budget includes an increase of \$200,000 to accelerate the Department’s development and implementation of a Departmentwide

Enterprise Risk Management program and implement a systemwide tool for risk identification, measurement, document treatments, assessment of internal risk controls, and enabling of cross-DOI analysis and reporting. The budget includes an additional \$730,000 to improve the Department's audit response and internal controls and to assist bureaus in reducing the backlog of open audit recommendations. The budget proposes an additional \$835,000 to fund four FTEs to improve the Department's management and oversight of its financial assistance programs. Those positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, increase oversight, and improve reporting for the Department's approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs.

The 2024 budget includes an increase of \$495,000 to expand OS capacity for energy revenue estimation and economic modeling and analysis. The budget request also includes \$325,000 to provide technical assistance and data management support for DOI's more than 75 million museum objects in more than 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad through the Interior Museum Program. The budget requests \$410,000 to fund two FTEs to improve DOI's sustainability and environmental compliance to meet goals to reduce single-use plastics by the end of 2032, reduce greenhouse gases in operations, increase the solid waste diversion rate from 50 percent in 2025 to 75 percent in 2030, and improve the Department's Federal sustainability tracking and reporting. The budget includes an increase of \$717,000 to optimize case production and closure rates for the Office of Hearings and Appeals and includes \$285,000 for a DOI Law Enforcement (LE) Mental Health and Wellness (MHW) Coordinator for DOI's law enforcement community, the fourth largest Federal law enforcement workforce in the Executive Branch. The DOI LE MHW coordinator will be a dedicated resource to conduct research and analysis of current MHW resources and collaborate with stakeholders to determine the need to help reduce physical and mental illness and suicide within DOI's law enforcement community.

Also included in the 2024 request is an increase of \$500,000 for DOI's Agency Contribution to the Office of Personnel Management to centralize the administration of Federal Executive Boards across the Nation. The budget includes \$315,000 for DOI's Agency Contribution to the General Services Administration's (GSA's) Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program, reflecting the transition of GSA's FedRAMP program—currently funded by GSA appropriations—to an agency contribution model. The budget proposes an increase of \$250,000 to improve DOI news and media monitoring and analysis. Lastly, the budget includes an increase of \$2.4 million to finance the cost escalation of annual contracts for Finance, Human Resources, and Acquisition services and fund IT enhancements and security costs for OS systems supporting Departmental reporting, analysis, and outreach activities.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$5.6 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 \$21.5 billion in 2022, 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) funds the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation Program through this budget request and the Orphaned Wells Program through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. ECRP funding is used to clean-up abandoned non-coal mines 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 provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts. PILT payments help local governments carry out vital services, such as firefighting and police protection, constructing public schools and roads, and conducting search-and-rescue operations. In recent years, PILT monies have also been used to fund projects to build county buildings, purchase new police cruisers, and upgrade 911 emergency services.

The 2024 budget proposes \$535.0 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) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$21.5 billion in 2022, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

The 2024 budget requests \$185.4 million for ONRR's receipts management programs, an increase of \$10.5 million above the 2023 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 ONRR's IT Modernization initiative.

The budget includes \$5.0 million to address new regulations enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) that increase the complexity of royalty reporting. The request will enable ONRR to fund additional staff and counsel to strengthen ONRR's audit and compliance activities in response to onshore and offshore oil and gas royalty rate increases and other complexities of the IRA, which ONRR generally expects to continue to drive increased workload. The request also expands ONRR's Tribal audit program to include agreements with two additional Tribes. ONRR estimates the budget request will support total staffing of 629 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2024.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$5.4 million are fully funded.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The program provides Interior bureaus with legal, technical, and project management expertise to address their highest-priority cleanup problems. CHF is funded through two revenue sources: annual appropriations and recoveries from potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The program is authorized to receive, retain, and use recoveries from PRPs to fund cleanup projects. Since CHF was established in 1995, the program has received over \$134.6 million in recoveries from PRPs and has avoided more than \$836.1 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties.

The 2024 budget request is \$10.1 million, an increase of \$52,000 over the 2023 enacted level, and supports four FTEs. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. Typically, remediation of those sites is so costly and complex that they cannot be adequately addressed using available bureau resources. In 2023, the program anticipates cleanup work at an estimated 37 sites will be funded due in part to higher-than-average cost recoveries. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer. CHF activities include program

management and project prioritization, legal support, financial management oversight, technical support, and management of a database used to track potentially contaminated sites.

Fixed Costs—Fixed costs of \$52,000 are fully funded.

Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation - Energy Community Revitalization Program

The mission of the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program is to implement a key component of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and to support Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, and the President’s American Jobs Plan. The AHMR includes a State Grants program, a Tribal Grants program, a Federal program, and program management. Through the State Grants and Tribal Grants programs, the AHMR will provide grants to State and Tribal communities to address hardrock and non-coal mine lands on State and Tribal lands. The program will provide resources to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate abandoned hardrock mines and their associated infrastructure when the companies that created those sites have left and are no longer viable to address cleanup and closure. The AHMR Federal program will provide funding to Interior bureaus and other Federal agencies to inventory, assess, and clean up legacy hardrock mines scattered across Federally managed lands and will focus resources to address the highest-risk environmental and physical safety sites. The program will operate in tandem with BLM’s Abandoned Mine Lands program, which will continue to address the relatively high volume of hazards on BLM lands.

The 2024 budget request is \$30.0 million, an increase of \$25.0 million from the 2023 enacted level, and will support an estimated 4 FTEs. The AHMR discretionary request invests in the economic revitalization of energy communities. The budget request includes \$13.5 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to States, an increase of \$11.8 million over the 2023 enacted amount, to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hardrock mines and associated infrastructure on State and private lands. Also included in the request is \$5.5 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements, a \$5.1 million increase over 2023, to Tribal communities to conduct similar work on Tribal lands and support grants management capacity for Tribes. The AHMR Federal program is funded at \$8.5 million to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and other Federal agencies, an increase of \$6.4 million over 2023, to conduct the same type of work on Federal lands. Although all Interior bureaus are eligible to participate in the AHMR Federal program, one key advantage of a centrally managed program will be to facilitate the identification and prioritization of high-priority projects that cross bureau jurisdictional boundaries and offer assistance to Interior bureaus and offices that do not have an established inventory or remediation program. The budget also includes \$2.5 million for program management and oversight of the State and Tribal grants programs and Federal activities, a \$1.7 million increase over 2023.

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 \$142.9 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$31.0 million above the 2023 enacted level.

Financial and Business Operations

The 2024 budget includes \$59.7 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$5.3 million from the 2023 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 a decrease of \$1.1 million from the completion of the migration to a new modernized cloud environment and an increase of \$1.1 million to complete the implementation of mandatory G-Invoicing/Intragovernmental Transaction (IGT) requirements. G-Invoicing is a Department of the Treasury-mandated long-term solution for Federal agencies to manage and improve the quality of IGT Buy/Sell transactions. The full implementation of G-Invoicing is a multiyear endeavor that requires substantial changes to FBMS.

The budget includes a \$3.3 million increase to implement technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and execute a Zero Trust strategy for FBMS at the application level. Zero Trust is not a single product, tool, or network; it is a combination of several IT capabilities and pillars that weave together identity protection, devices, networks, applications, and data to form the Zero Trust model. Those components work together at different levels to establish a secure composite architecture.

The budget request also includes an increase of \$2.0 million to train all 13,000 FBMS users, data consumers, and stakeholders for system and business process changes to ensure DOI successfully implements mandatory Federal initiatives and continues to support DOI's mission goals with excellence.

Cybersecurity

The 2024 budget includes \$67.8 million to fund cybersecurity efforts, a net increase of \$23.4 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, and it includes contract savings of \$243,000 for the enterprise-level advanced threat protection solution, which fills a critical gap in Interior's cyber defensive capability.

The request includes funding to support a Zero Trust architecture that requires all devices and users, whether inside or outside an organization's network, to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access. The budget includes \$5.0 million for a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE), which focuses on securing access points to meet the required Zero Trust security and

performance standards. Like many Federal agencies, the Department currently depends on older technologies for remote work, such as virtual private network (VPN). DOI recently piloted a SASE solution and determined the solution met all of the security and performance requirements outlined by the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Management and Budget, and Interior.

Additional investments for Zero Trust architecture include \$18.7 million for a log ingestion, search, and retention solution. The OMB Memorandum M-21-31, *Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*, requires agencies to plan and implement enhanced data logging. Recent cyber events, including the SolarWinds incident, underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident. Every activity in the IT environment, from emails to logins to firewall updates, is considered a security event. In turn, the Department is already implementing the enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system, which monitors all this activity. The SIEM system can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security to protect against and mitigate cyber events. Information from logs on Federal systems has been invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

The 2024 budget includes \$10.1 million, an increase of \$7.9 million, to improve data management practices, build staff capacity to implement the Evidence Act, and conduct program evaluations which provide evidence-based information the Department can use to improve its programs. This total includes \$2.1 million, \$1.3 million over 2023, to increase transparency with a robust Open Data Management program to improve how the Department collects, analyzes, makes available, and uses data. Maturing this program will help the Department organize data via an enterprise data inventory so analysts and the public can find, combine, and manage many data sources to inform decisions. The request funds Evidence and Program Evaluation at \$6.1 million, an increase of \$400,000 for an additional program evaluator and an evidence specialist, to provide technical assistance to bureaus and manage the Departmentwide Evidence program, \$350,000 for a statistical official to support evidence-based decisions guided by the best available science and data, and \$4.5 million to establish an independent evaluation fund to conduct independent assessments of programs, initiatives, and processes across Interior. The budget also includes \$2.0 million, an increase of \$1.3 million, to coordinate and manage Departmentwide Justice40 efforts to help deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments to disadvantaged communities.

Customer Experience and Digital Service Delivery

The 2024 budget includes \$4.5 million for the Department to improve its customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States. To do this, the Department will work to reduce administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize “time taxes,” enhance transparency, create greater efficiencies across Government, and redesign compliance-oriented processes to improve interaction with citizens and stakeholders. This total includes \$2.0 million to hire staff to establish the Customer Experience (CX) Office and to acquire essential capabilities that will transform the Department’s service delivery to a more customer-centric approach. Funding will support a CX Officer and a Chief Tribal Experience Officer who will provide central CX technical support, guidance, and expertise to targeted DOI programs and work to improve the usability and accessibility of the Department’s websites. Also included in the request is \$2.5 million to fund improved digital delivery for

the Department's websites, which will focus on the public's most viewed or accessed areas of the websites.

IT Modernization

The 2024 budget includes \$861,000 for IT modernization, a reduction of \$10.4 million below 2023 enacted. The 2024 budget includes an \$11.0 million reduction reflecting the implementation of the Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) and the migration of the Department's law enforcement systems to a unified, modern, secure records management system. Radio Modernization is funded at \$861,000, with an increase of \$561,000 to coordinate DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) across bureaus, provide programmatic direction, deploy remote broadband connectivity, and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund

Estimated collections for 2024 total \$257.5 million for centralized billing and \$406.2 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

Department of the Interior Strategic Plan

The Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan 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 (APP) and Annual Performance Report (APR) provide insight into the next level of information to implement the goals reflected in the Strategic Plan, along with corresponding funding estimates, performance targets, strategic actions, and performance results. 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 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.

Departmental Operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Sheet

Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, [\$135,884,000]*\$158,808,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2024]*2025*; 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 [\$14,295,000]*\$14,958,000* 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 [2023]*2024*, 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.

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023.)

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 the 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, 2025;

The Department proposes the availability of funding for the Departmental Operations account to remain available until September 30, 2025.

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 \$14,958,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended:

The Department proposes \$14,958,000 of funding for the Departmental Operations account to fund Indian land appraisals. The Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (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 2024, 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 [2023]2024, 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, 2023.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Administrative Provisions

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For fiscal year 2024, 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 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 2024 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	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Leadership and Administration	101,439	110,969	+4,342	+0	+16,597	131,908
Executive Direction	24,109	24,871	+1,355	+0	+475	26,701
Tribal Advisory Committee Coordinator					[+205]	
Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management					[+250]	
Expand Youth Employment Opportunities					[+20]	
Policy Analysis and Compliance	8,234	10,193	+522	+0	-1,161	9,554
Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis					[+65]	
Improve Sustainability and Environmental Compliance					[+410]	
Native Hawaiian Relations Office Rent					[+40]	
Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act					[-500]	
NATIVE Act Grants					[-1,176]	
Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition Mgmt	19,762	20,636	+1,126	+0	+2,670	24,432
Renewable Energy Revenue Estimation and Program Formulation					[+430]	
Improve Audit and Internal Controls and Reduce Audit Backlog					[+730]	
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator					[+150]	
Improve Interior Museum Program					[+325]	
Improve Grants Management and Oversight					[+835]	
Strengthen Enterprise Risk Management					[+200]	
Human Capital, Equity, and Strategic Development	8,127	8,862	+533	+0	+9,724	19,119
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiatives					[+6,500]	
Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication					[+1,170]	
Advance Public Civil Rights Compliance and Affirmative Employment					[+1,158]	
Improve Senior Executive Service On-Boarding					[+111]	
Youth Coordination					[+885]	
Public Safety and Emergency Services	4,089	4,198	+194	+0	+285	4,677
LE Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator					[+285]	
Technology and Business Services	4,001	4,136	+182	+0	+1,315	5,633
Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity					[+1,180]	
IT Enhancements					[+135]	
Central Services	33,117	38,073	+430	+0	+3,289	41,792
Annual Service Contract Escalation and IT Security Requirements					[+2,274]	
GSA Technology Transformation Services Assessment (FEDRAMP)					[+315]	
OPM Federal Executive Board (DOI Contribution)					[+500]	
Diversity Coordination					[+200]	
Management Services	21,928	24,915	+1,268	+0	+717	26,900
Office of Hearings and Appeals	7,950	8,528	+460	+0	+717	9,705
Optimize Hearings and Appeals Case Production and Closure Rates					[+717]	
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office - Indian Country	12,341	14,295	+663	+0	+0	14,958
USBM Worker's Compensation	286	286	+0	+0	+0	286
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,351	1,806	+145	+0	+0	1,951
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	123,367	135,884	+5,610	+0	+17,314	158,808
<i>Other Transfers</i>	<i>-1,955</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	121,412	135,884	+5,610	+0	+17,314	158,808
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)	337,000	142,000	+0	+0	+0	142,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,685	-710	+0	+0	+0	-710
Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) (P.L. 117-169)	675,000	0	+0	+0	+0	0
TOTAL, OS DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	1,131,727	277,174	+5,610	+0	+17,314	300,098

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

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount
Leadership and Administration											
Executive Direction	24,109	112	24,871	112	+1,355	+0	+475	+1	26,701	113	+1,830
Policy Analysis and Compliance	8,234	40	10,193	43	+522	+0	-1,161	+2	9,554	45	-639
Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition Management	19,762	90	20,636	93	+1,126	+0	+2,670	+11	24,432	104	+3,796
Human Capital, Equity, and Strategic Development	8,127	41	8,862	44	+533	+0	+9,724	+27	19,119	71	+10,257
Public Safety, Resource Protection, and Emergency Services	4,089	15	4,198	16	+194	+0	+285	+1	4,677	17	+479
Technology and Business Services	4,001	20	4,136	15	+182	+0	+1,315	+7	5,633	22	+1,497
Central Services	33,117	0	38,073	0	+430	+0	+3,289	+0	41,792	0	+3,719
Total, Leadership and Administration	101,439	318	110,969	323	+4,342	+0	+16,597	+49	131,908	372	+20,939
Management Services											
Office of Hearings and Appeals	7,950	29	8,528	38	+460	+0	+717	+0	9,705	38	+1,177
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office - Indian Country	12,341	52	14,295	59	+663	+0	+0	+0	14,958	59	+663
U.S. Bureau of Mines Worker's Compensation	286	0	286	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	286	0	+0
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1,351	7	1,806	12	+145	+0	+0	+0	1,951	12	+145
Total, Management Services	21,928	88	24,915	109	+1,268	+0	+717	+0	26,900	109	+1,985
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS	123,367	406	135,884	432	+5,610	+0	+17,314	+49	158,808	481	+22,924
<i>Other Transfers</i>	-1,955	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	121,412	406	135,884	432	+5,610	+0	+17,314	+49	158,808	481	+22,924
<i>Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)</i>	[337,000]	[1]	[142,000]	[2]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[142,000]	[2]	[-]
<i>Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)</i>	[-1,685]	[-]	[-710]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-710]	[-]	[-]
<i>Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) P.L. 117-169</i>	[675,000]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]	[-]
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	1,131,727	407	277,174	434	+5,610	+0	+17,314	+49	300,098	483	+22,924

Departmental Operations

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2023 Change	2023 to 2024 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	-326	+367	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2023 and FY 2024: FY 2024 has one day more than FY 2023.
Pay Raise	+3,393	+4,625	The President's Budget for FY 2024 includes one quarter of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023 and three quarters of a planned 5.2% pay raise for FY2024.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+0	+5	This column reflects a 0.6% increase to the employer contribution for Law Enforcement Federal Employee Retirement Service.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+89	+537	The change reflects the final FY 2024 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	-6	-63	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for FY 2024 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	+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	+1,542	+91	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).

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

Employee Count By Grade

	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Executive Level I.....	1	1	1
Executive Level II.....	1	1	1
Executive Level IV.....	4	6	6
subtotal.....	6	8	8
SES.....	80	80	80
AL-2-3 *.....	4	8	11
SL-0 **.....	23	28	30
subtotal.....	27	36	41
GS-15.....	305	313	333
GS-14.....	614	624	647
GS-13.....	725	742	762
GS-12.....	524	580	600
GS-11.....	210	250	280
GS-10.....	8	10	15
GS-9.....	121	141	151
GS-8.....	32	39	45
GS-7.....	110	130	140
GS-6.....	39	39	39
GS-5.....	43	50	55
GS-4.....	11	13	13
GS-3.....	0	2	3
GS-2.....	0	1	1
GS-1.....	1	1	1
subtotal.....	2,743	2,935	3,085
Other Pay Schedule Systems.....	9	9	9
Total employment (actual / projected) at end of fiscal year.....	2,865	3,068	3,223

* AL - Administrative Law Judge

** SL - Administrative Judge & Senior Level

Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Executive Direction

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	24,109	24,871	+1,355	+0	+475	26,701	+1,830
FTE	112	112	+0	+0	+1	113	+1

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management	+\$250	-0-
Tribal Advisory Committee Coordinator	+\$205	+1
Expand Youth Employment Opportunities	+\$20	-0-

The 2024 Budget Request for Executive Direction is \$26,701,000 and 113 FTE, a program change of +\$475,000 and +1 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve DOI News and Media Outreach Management (\$250,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$250,000 to fund a comprehensive media monitoring and analysis service to provide succinct, categorized, in-depth daily news analysis of national and local media coverage to DOI leadership and staff. It is essential that the Office of Communications and various senior officials keep abreast of national news events and issues related to the Department. Experience shows this is best accomplished by outsourcing the creation of a series of expert-edited summary briefings that weave together only the most important elements of relevant news stories, highlighting reporting that Department officials themselves would have identified as important. This is a very time-consuming endeavor and requires significant manpower outside of normal business hours when most news stories are published, as well as editorial discretion that individuals who are experienced in collecting and analyzing news media and familiar with the briefing needs of senior U.S. government officials are best situated to provide. The budget request will allow the Office of Communications to provide a dedicated resource to develop succinct, categorized, in-depth daily news analysis of national and local media (print publications, broadcast news and other electronic sources, including the Internet) coverage to DOI leadership and staff of the Department and its agencies.

Tribal Advisory Committee Coordinator (+\$205,000 / +1 FTE) - The budget includes funding to hire a permanent coordinator for the newly established Secretary's Tribal Advisory Committee (STAC). The STAC is composed of a Tribal member from each of the 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs Regions, and one alternate member. The STAC is a new opportunity that ensures Tribal leaders have direct and consistent contact and communication with current and future Department officials to facilitate robust discussion on intergovernmental responsibilities, exchange views, share information, and provide advice and recommendations regarding Departmental programs and funding that impact Tribal Nations. The coordinator position will provide continuity and preserve institutional knowledge to support the advisory committee as well as manage the staggered member appointment terms.

Expand Youth Employment Opportunities (+\$20,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes funding to reinvigorate the Secretary's Paid Intern program, which provides valuable work experience and exposure to Interior's varied missions for young adults exploring employment opportunities in the public sector, and the Department of the Interior in particular. This program is also an opportunity to advance DEIA in the Department, as per the Department and the Administration's continued commitment to diversity within the Federal workforce.

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 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, 740 million acres of submerged land in five national monuments and have jurisdiction over more than 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 17 percent of the Nation's energy; 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 424 national park units, 568 national wildlife refuges, and 71 national fish hatcheries. Department programs operate from 2,400 locations with nearly 70,000 employees and more than 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 eleven 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 requests for the Office of the Secretary. 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 and congressional affairs.

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, 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 facilitate transparency, accessibility, and open government. OCO is working to modernize the Department's digital services to provide the public with information that is in plain language, accessible, and user-centric. OCO supports employee engagement and works to ensure employees receive timely and accurate information. OCO maintains an intranet site to keep Interior employees

informed, bringing them closer to the Department's mission and helping them succeed. OCO brings together communicators from across the Department to synchronize messages and share resources. 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 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, renewable and conventional resource development, public lands management, and the restoration of mined areas 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 good-paying 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), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Office of Everglades Restoration Initiatives 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, Territories, 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 use.
- 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.
- Coordinating the protection of fish, wildlife, and park equities in large watersheds within national park and national refuge areas.

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) 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 for Insular and International Affairs (AS-IIA) carries out the Department's responsibilities regarding the U.S. territories; the freely associated states (FAS); international technical engagement; and the coordination of ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities. The AS-IIA oversees 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 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 sovereign FAS, as well as all financial and administrative matters vested in the Secretary by the President and the Congress. The U.S. territories under the AS-IIA's purview include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI). Residents of these U.S. territories are U.S. citizens or nationals. The AS-IIA, through OIA, works to improve quality of life in the aforementioned insular areas. Additionally, the AS-IIA administers and oversees Federal assistance to the sovereign 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 officials on Interior's international relations of strategic importance, in coordination with the Department of State and the White House. INT coordinates with international counterparts to support the DOI mission on management and protection of resources, wildlife, watersheds, and landscapes; preparation for and response to natural disasters; scientific research; and addressing the priorities of Indigenous peoples. Major objectives and activities include:

- Representing Interior in interagency deliberations on international issues impacting natural and cultural resource management and Indigenous matters and serving as a central point of contact for other Federal agencies and foreign governments.
- Supporting U.S. foreign policy objectives that affect Interior's 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, Tourism, and Indigenous Affairs programs.
- Providing valuable institutional knowledge and subject matter expertise on Interior's international mission 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 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 and collaboration with on the ground partners.

Ocean, Great Lakes, and Coastal Program (OGLC): The AS-IIA, through OGLC, coordinates the Department's ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal activities, 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) and implementing the 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, Great American Outdoors Act Program Management Office, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Program Management Office, 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 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 goals:

- Provide strategic leadership to effectively implement the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act to address longstanding needs in Interior programs and the Nation's infrastructure, reduce emissions, secure environmental justice, and develop a robust and sustainable clean energy economy.
- Continue to rebuild core functions and capacities within Interior.
- 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.

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- Promote the use of renewable energy.
 - 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 obligations.
 - 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 to address 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 burdens, 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 goals include:

- Promote well-being and improve quality of life in the insular areas through the application of financial assistance, including collaborative investments in healthcare facilities and services, and economic development.
- 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.
- Co-Chair 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 the 20th Urban Waters Federal Partnership (UWFP), a coalition of fifteen Federal agencies working cooperatively to support river restoration, recreation, and economic development in mostly underserved communities in 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 throughout their range.
- Lead crosscutting 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 youth corps programs, which draw on America’s strength to work together to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, communities, and create jobs.
- Support the transition to zero emissions vehicles and prioritize environmental reviews on clean energy projects.
- Launch Interior working groups to share information and build awareness of the linkage between natural habitats and wildlife and zoonotic diseases impacting human health.
- Partner with State and USAID to conduct technical exchanges with foreign counterparts on climate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience efforts, particularly with Indigenous and island communities.
- 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.
- Facilitate collaboration across Federal agencies to make coordinated science-based policy and management decisions to ensure sustainable use and balanced stewardship of the ocean, Great Lakes, and coastal areas of the U.S.

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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	8,234	10,193	+522	+0	-1,161	9,554	-639
FTE	40	43	+0	+0	+2	45	+2

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis	+\$65	-0-
Native Hawaiian Relations Office Rent	+\$40	-0-
Improve Sustainability and Environmental Compliance	+\$410	+2
NATIVE Act Grants	-\$1,176	-0-
Native Hawaiian Homelands Recovery Act	-\$500	-0-

The 2024 Budget Request for Policy Analysis and Compliance is \$9,554,000 and 45 FTE, a program change of -\$1,161,000 and +2 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve DOI Economic Modeling and Analysis (\$65,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes an increase of \$65,000 for economic modeling software needed to estimate economic impacts of DOI activities and inform decision-making. The software tools allow the Department to estimate the impacts of the Great American Outdoors Act, renewable energy development, and recreation, and is a key tool for preparing other regular economic analyses for the Department. Further, this investment will help the Department support new legal and Administration directives such as the Evidence Act and related policies that require agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions. Economic analyses are one part of implementing the Evidence Act and conducting effective program evaluations, and this investment will improve DOI’s data management and statistical capacity.

Native Hawaiian Office Rent (+\$40,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget includes funding the Office is required to pay for office space in the Prince Kuhio Federal Building for Native Hawaiian Relations Office staff located in Hawai’i.

Improve Sustainability and Environmental Compliance (+\$410,000 / +2 FTE) – The budget request proposes to increase staffing and capacity for the Sustainability Program within the Office of

Environmental Policy and Compliance to improve operational compliance and help meet the goals and requirements established in EO 14057 and Secretary Order 3407 and utilize resources more efficiently, comply with statutes and meet the Administration's priorities. With the addition of 2 FTEs, the program will provide the appropriate level of governance and oversight for the Departmentwide compliance and auditing program, metrics to achieve the goals in Executive Order 14057, track and report the reduction in single-use plastics by the end of 2032 and maintain the DOI Sustainability Council. The proposed increase will specifically allow for the following deliverables:

- Annual Sustainability Plan and Annual Waste Data Report.
- Annual Office of Management and Budget Scorecard for Federal Sustainability.
- DOI Organizational Assessments, which will include bureau and office metrics in accordance with EO 14057 and Departmental priorities.
- Annual Review of Bureau and Office Sustainable Procurement Plans to meet the requirements of Secretarial Order 3407, and updated policies, plans and procedures that are effectively communicated and understood through the Department Sustainability Council.
- Metrics, policies, and programs to achieve the goals in EO 14057 of reducing Greenhouse Gases in operations, establishing a climate-resilient infrastructure, and increasing the solid waste diversion rate from 50 percent in 2025 to 75 percent in 2030. These metrics have traditionally been made public on www.sustainability.gov and on the Office of Management and Budget Scorecard for Federal Sustainability.

Congressionally Directed Spending (NATIVE Act Implementation \$1,176,000 / 0 FTE)

The 2024 budget does not include Congressionally Directed Spending for NATIVE Act grants included in the 2023 enacted bill in order to advance the Administration's priorities.

Congressionally Directed Spending (Hawaiian Homelands Recovery Act \$500,000 / 0 FTE)

The 2024 budget does not include Congressionally Directed Spending for Hawaiian Homelands Recovery activities included in the 2023 enacted bill in order to advance the Administration's priorities.

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, along with oversight of the United States' responsibilities for the Native Hawaiian Community.

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 and the Department’s Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) Program that addresses abandoned non-coal mine lands on Federal, State, and Tribal lands. The AHMR is financed through the Energy Community Revitalization Program discretionary appropriation account. Information on the CHF and AHRM programs 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

	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Interior Environmental Impact Statements milestone documentation reviewed	14	15	20
Non-Interior projects and policies reviewed	554	600	650
Required compliance reports prepared and submitted	5	5	5
IT Environmental Management Systems managed	2	2	2
Natural Disaster Mission Assignments received and/or managed	11	15	15
Natural Resources Conservation Achievement Awards selected	8	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.
- 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 to seek ways to bring the facility into compliance.
- Serving as the Department's Coordinator for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #11 (Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties) to ESF #11 coordinating agency USDA. OEPC provides support to States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and addressing natural and cultural resource impacts leading up to, and immediately following, Emergency Declarations and/or Presidential Disaster Declarations. In 2022, OEPC coordinated DOI support and information sharing for disasters in the following locations: Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Federal on-site staffing support for ESF#11 was facilitated by OEPC for Florida and Puerto Rico. Serving as the National Coordinator for the Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function (NCR RSF), OEPC directs the integration of Federal assets and capabilities to help State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments, and non-profit communities address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery needs after large-scale and catastrophic disaster incidents. In 2022, OEPC oversaw the activation and/or deployment of inter-agency personnel to support recovery operations in California, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Washington.
- Representing the Department and participating in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) activities of the National Response Team (NRT), thirteen Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and the U.S./Mexico and U.S./Canada Joint Response Teams (JRTs).
- Training staff from DOI, other Federal and State agencies, and Tribes on inland oil spill and hazardous substance release preparedness and response through the Inland Oil Spill Preparedness Program (IOSPP), which OEPC leads along with the DOI's Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment.

Office of Policy Analysis (PPA)

The PPA provides policy analysis, economic analysis, and program coordination across the Department of the Interior bureaus and offices, and with other Federal agency partners on issues and programs related to Interior's mission. 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 of 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.
 - Climate Policy – To ensure the Department has the policies needed to accommodate climate change in our operations, leading the coordination of policy revisions as directed by Secretarial Order 3399. These include policies on Indigenous Knowledge, adaptive management, landscape-level planning, and related topics.
- DOI Economic Reporting and Analyses – Leading the preparation of the Department's regular economic reporting on the employment and economic contributions of Interior's activities. This includes developing a companion data visualization website to provide interactive resources for users in and out of DOI. PPA organizes the annual DOI Economics Training Workshop, convenes the DOI Economics Community of Practice to discuss Interior's current economics needs, and organizes approaches to meet the needs of economists across the Department.
- Ecosystem Restoration – Leading the implementation of ecosystem restoration programs funded through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). This includes convening, coordinating, and working closely with DOI bureaus who use or are establishing programs for programs ranging from grants for non-Federal restoration efforts to multi-bureau and multi-partner invasive species eradication and control programs.
- Wildland Fire – Assisting the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) in economic and policy analyses to advance the Department's and interagency wildland fire goals. This includes developing metrics related to fuels treatment activities, estimating the costs of wildland fire and benefits of early investment, and similar activities.
- Evidence and Statistics – Leading efforts to ensure statistics and evidence are part of policy and program analysis and decision-making across the Department and its bureaus and offices. The Department's Statistical Official is based in PPA and is responsible for establishing statistical policy and developing the statistical capacity for evidence-building for DOI. This also includes

economic analyses as part of evidence-building for standing DOI programs as well as special programs such as those supported through the BIL and IRA.

- 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. This includes policy and economic analysis in support of the Office of Restoration and Damage Assessment generally.
- Technology Transfer – Leading the development of the Annual Report on Technology Transfer to Congress. PPA coordinates the Departmental Working Group on Technology Transfer to align technology transfer activities and provide training and information on instruments to advance technology transfer. The Office also maintains 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 advances the Secretary of the Interior’s initiatives administering the United States’ relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC). The NHC is one of the Nation’s largest Native American communities, and the United States’ special political and trust relationship with the NHC is largely administered by Interior. The NHR also discharges the Secretary’s responsibilities designated under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA), State of Hawai’i Admission Act, and the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (HHLRA), and many other Department matters related to the NHC. 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 promote Native Hawaiians returning 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 oversight to ensure a healthy Hawaiian Home Lands Trust. The Department seeks to support the NHC’s exercise of self-determination to address its significant challenges in economic development, educational achievement, health, home ownership and safe and adequate housing, climate adaptation, and overcoming social and political dislocation.

Office activities include:

- Cadastral Boundary Survey of the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust – During the Trust’s 100-year history, records confirm the misappropriation of its limited land base set aside for the rehabilitation of members of the NHC. In FY 2023, Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the Secretary of the Interior to conduct boundary surveys of the approximately 200,000-acre trust to allow for proper management and protection of these lands under the Hawaiian Home lands Recover Act. FY 2023 funds will be used to conduct Federal cadastral surveys of Trust lands on the island of Hawai‘i (likely homestead communities to be surveyed are Kawaihae, Keaukaha, and Lalamilo), complete the Waimānalo survey, and continue development of a Trust Land Information System. This survey work is done in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Land Managment California Cadastral Survey Office.
- 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.
- 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.
- Promoting and Maintaining the Department’s Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) and Homestead and Beneficiary Associations (HBA) Lists – These lists assist Federal agencies in obtaining 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 (ACHP), 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. In FY 2023, NHR also published a draft policy for consultation with the NHC and guidance for proper usage of the Hawaiian language in federal documents. NHR expects both documents to be finalized in FY 2023.
- Informing and Empowering Historic Preservation – As part of its mission to preserve NHC natural and cultural resources, the Office continues to support an online training program for NHOs and the NHC to better inform them about Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and how to meaningfully engage in consultation to preserve historic properties during Federal

undertakings in Hawai‘i. The online training was developed in partnership with the ACHP and the Historic Hawaii Foundation.

- 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. In FY 2022, the Office assisted in the repatriation of approximately 72 sets of Native Hawaiian remains from five different foreign countries.
- NATIVE Act Implementation - The NATIVE Act provides Native Hawaiian, Alaska Native, and American Indian communities with access to resources and technical assistance needed to build sustainable recreational and cultural travel and tourism infrastructure and capacity; spur economic development; and create good jobs. In FY 2022 the NHR distributed almost \$1.0 million in NATIVE Act grants to the Native Hawaiian Community through a reimbursable agreement provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Indian Economic Development (OIED). Projects funded in 2022 include the Kō‘ie‘ie Fish Pond Visitor Engagement Project that helps keep the art of Native Hawaiian dry masonry alive and assists in the restoration of a historic site. In FY 2023, Congress appropriated \$1.176 million to implement NATIVE Act grants to Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs) to showcase the heritage, places, foods, traditions, history, and continuing vitality of the NHC; identify and enhance or maintain traditions and cultural features that are important to sustain the distinctiveness of the Native Hawaiian Community; and provide for authentic and respectful visitor experiences in Hawai‘i.

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.

The program element will support Departmental and National emergency preparedness, response, and recovery from natural disasters. This will be achieved by managing the Department's ESF-11 and NCR RSF Programs and commitment to support States, Tribes, and Territories in responding to and recovering from 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	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	19,762	20,636	+1,126	+0	+2,670	24,432	+3,796
FTE	90	93	+0	+0	+11	104	+11

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Audit and Internal Controls and Reduce Audit Backlog	+\$730	+2
Renewable Energy Revenue and Program Formulation Capacity	+\$430	+2
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator	+\$150	+1
Improve Interior Museum Program	+\$325	+1
Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight	+\$835	+4
Strengthen Enterprise Risk Management	+\$200	+1

The 2024 Budget Request for Budget, Finance, Performance, and Acquisition is \$24,432,000 and 104 FTE, a program change of +\$2,670,000 and +11 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Improve DOI's Audit and Internal Controls Management and Coordination (+\$730,000 / +2 FTE)

– The budget request includes \$730,000 and two FTE for the Office of Financial Management to address internal control concerns identified in the FY 2020 Financial Statement Auditor's Notice of Finding and Recommendation 202-07 Monitoring and Risk Assessment. The request provides funding for executive oversight and additional audit follow-up capacity in the Audit Management (AM) and Internal Control and Evaluation (ICE) divisions. The new positions will address Departmental level risks and visibility associated with Inspector General Audits (IGs), Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations, and CFO Vision Act requirements. These new requirements will necessitate that DOI take a closer look at internal control processes and address these concerns. One position will be dedicated to increasing data analytics capacity associated with audit and financial reporting. The request also includes funding to address the backlog of open audit recommendations.

Renewable Energy Revenue Estimation and Program Formulation Capacity (+\$430,000 / +2 FTE)

– The budget request includes \$430,000 and two FTE for the Office of Budget to expand workforce capacity on renewable energy estimation and reporting, as well as provide budget formulation and program development for the Department.

Currently, renewable energy estimates are not centrally consolidated in one place in the Department's budget materials. One position will focus on renewable receipts and coordinate bureau budget justification materials and produce out-year projections of receipt revenues and develop separate, stand-alone comprehensive reporting for renewable energy receipts for the Department that will be reported in the Department's Budget-in Brief and the Office of the Secretary Congressional Justification, similar to the current reporting model for oil and gas receipts.

The Department is reviewing programs, developing new programs and expanding existing programs to implement Administration priorities. The Office of Budget must identify requirements, develop data-based analysis, create budget estimates, develop new programs and expand existing programs to implement Administration priorities. The second position will provide independent recommendations, data analysis, and planning to develop and advocate for programs and resources. This position's work will be cross-cutting and provide dedicated budget formulation support and reporting to develop programs on behalf of leadership and in partnership with affected bureaus and offices.

Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator (+\$150,000 / +1 FTE) – The 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 fully transition the Department's light duty fleet acquisitions to zero emission vehicles. This funding will provide critical planning and coordination capabilities, utility build-out and charging infrastructure, and zero emission vehicles. The OS ZEV integrator will plan the near, mid, and long-term requirements for the conversion of the DOI fleet to zero-emission vehicles. The planning includes prioritizing locations for deployment, determining infrastructure needs such as increased electrical supply and access for electric vehicle supply equipment, and coordinating installation to ensure Interior can maximize the use of these charging stations. 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 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability*, Section 204, *Transitioning to a Zero-Emission Fleet*. By leveraging the buying power of the Federal Government and transforming its fleet of more than 600,000 cars and trucks to an all-electric fleet, the Administration can both save money for American taxpayers and accelerate the Nation's industrial capacity to supply domestically produced zero emission vehicles and electric batteries to create new good-paying jobs and address the climate crisis.

Improve Interior Museum Program Capacity (+\$325,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$325,000 for Interior's Museum Program (IMP) Manager. The IMP provides policy direction, technical assistance, professional development, and data management support for bureaus and offices that together manage over 75 million objects in over 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad. The IMP was established to address key deficiencies identified in a 1990 Office of the Inspector General audit finding a Departmentwide weakness in accountability for artwork and artifacts. Initially a partnership between the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) having property policy oversight, and NPS, with the museum expertise, the IMP included a position funded through NPS. Management of the IMP transitioned to PAM and the budget proposes to fund the IMP within the OS budget. The IMP will

deliver technical assistance, training, and internal networking tools for bureaus, offices, and partners working with museum collections. Activities include:

- Launching the “Discovering DOI Museum Collections” initiative in support of the DOI Strategic Plan to make museum collections information discoverable online for the public.
- Strengthening core competencies across the field through online and classroom training, and a networking/coaching/mentoring program.
- Piloting innovative, field-initiated solutions with broader potential, such as a system for tracking Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act cases and remote monitoring of museum spaces to record and transmit environmental data.
- Addressing equity and justice in museum practices, engaging with communities whose heritage is represented in the collections and/or have been underserved by museum programs, ensuring access, addressing biases, and building partnership for stewardship of this collective patrimony.

Improve Grants Management Policy and Oversight (+\$835,000 / +4 FTE) – The budget request includes \$835,000 to improve the Department’s grants management policy and oversight activities. The Office of Grants Management provides Department-level policy and oversight for Financial Assistance and Grants Management. The Department administers three hundred ten (310) grants and direct payment programs. An increase of \$200,000 / 1 FTE will conduct statistical analysis of financial assistance data to assist in monitoring the compliance of competitive and non-competitive solicitations for grants and cooperative agreements, recipient compliance with financial and performance reporting, and DOI bureau compliance with internal control reporting and audit follow-up.

The budget request also includes an additional 3 FTE to further strengthen DOI’s oversight of Financial Assistance programs. These positions will serve as subject matter experts, senior advisors and program leads responsible for developing and implementing innovative approaches and integrating efforts across all DOI financial assistance programs and advising senior leadership and customers on some of the most complex and priority assistance programs across the DOI bureaus to ensure program integrity and increase the likelihood of successful mission outcomes. These positions directly support the DOI’s implementation of significant laws, Executive Orders and OMB Memoranda that are cornerstones of the Biden-Harris Administration and Secretarial priorities, including but not limited to:

- The *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act* (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)), Public Law 117-58;
- The *Inflation Reduction Act of 2022*, Public Law 117-169;
- OMB Memorandum M-22-11, *Initial Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure*;
- OMB Memorandum M-22-12, *Advancing Effective Stewardship of Taxpayer Resources and Outcomes in the Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*;
- EO 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*, and the supporting OMB’s memorandum M-22-03, *Advancing Equity in Federal Procurement and Assistance Programs*; and
- EO 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*.

Additional resources are critical to PGM's efforts to strengthen leadership and communication to align procurement and financial assistance with real property, public lands and waters, and financial programs to fulfill Administration and Secretarial priorities: (1) support robust climate action and accelerate responsible development of renewable energy on public lands and waters; (2) honor our trust responsibility to Tribal nations; (3) conserve at least 30 percent each of our lands and waters by the year 2030; and (4) promote equity and environmental justice by mitigating the disproportionate impacts of air pollution, water pollution and toxic sites on communities of color, low-income families, and rural and indigenous communities. The new positions will support the following program areas:

- *Risk Management – [\$225,000 / 1 FTE]* - to provide subject matter expertise responsible for developing and implementing innovative approaches and integrating efforts across DOI financial assistance programs advising senior leadership and customers on complex and priority assistance programs to ensure program integrity and increase the likelihood of successful mission outcomes. The FTE will also be responsible for overseeing the extensive financial assistance waiver process required in OMB Memorandum M-22-11 *Initial Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure*, monitoring bureau compliance with the requirements, and developing monitoring and oversight protocols for PGM.
- *Financial Assistance Systems and Reporting [\$185,000 / 1 FTE]* - to support the grants system help desk functionality and provide analysis and data to support bureaus and DOI leadership with information needed to successfully monitor bureau activities and analysis of trends.
- *Financial Assistance Training and Certification [\$225,000 / 1 FTE]* - to oversee DOI financial assistance training and certification and develop new training materials. The analyst will also provide technical assistance to bureaus and serve as the liaison with bureau training coordinators and provide certification metrics.

Strengthen Enterprise Risk Management (+\$200,000 / +1 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 to accelerate development and implementation of the Departmentwide Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and implement a system-wide tool for risk identification, measurement, documenting treatments, assessing internal programmatic risk controls, and enabling cross-DOI analysis and reporting. The funding will help the Department to accelerate the creation of a unified ERM effort and management system across the Department that allows leaders and program managers to track and assess risk and related activities at both the individual DOI unit (bureau/office) and whole-DOI level, facilitate complex analyses, better identify and treat multi-stakeholder risk, and identify and resolve unintended impacts. Strengthening ERM will also support ERM teams across the Department with training, support, and consultation. This enables the review and maturation of risk treatments for integrated planning, common solutions, and improved reporting. It also enables the consultation and implementation of risk treatment, assessments, and continuous improvement. The ERM program will accelerate the use of enterprise-wide risk information for decision-making and planning through advanced analysis of trends, needs, customer base, and opportunities.

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 the 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 2022 and 2023 budgets and responded to OMB and the Appropriations Subcommittees.
- Completed the Department's 2023 President's Budget, including *The Interior Budget in Brief*, and review of nineteen Congressional Justifications. Supported the Secretary, Department Leadership, and Bureau Directors at hearings on the President's budget. Coordinated responses to questions for the record, capability, and effect statements for appropriations subcommittees, and analyzed Congressional action.
- Supported the Departmentwide 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 2022 and 2023, prioritized 2024 budget formulation, and monitored current IT systems.
- Led the monitoring, reporting, and budget development for the Department's Working Capital Fund. The Office continued one-on-one meetings with bureaus and offices to review 2023 and 2024 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.
- Provided expertise and coordination to enable Departmentwide reporting capabilities for the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Inflation Reduction Act, and other Supplemental and Emergency Appropriations. Continued to coordinate updates to financial data to support Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) reporting requirements.
- Managed the PILT program; in 2022, the Office calculated annual payments and issued \$549.8 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, provides timely and accurate information for stakeholders and program managers, and responds 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.
- **Audit Management** – The PFM is responsible for ensuring consistent organization-wide oversight and accountability across DOI with regards to compliance with the full scope of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-50 Audit Follow-Up, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576), Single Audit (previously known as the OMB Circular A-133 Audit), and the Department's Conference Expense Management process. The PFM provides guidance and governance through associated policies and frameworks for the DOI.
- **Internal Control and Evaluation** – The PFM has oversight for the Department's annual assurance statement, responsible for performing internal control evaluations and assessments department-wide, fraud awareness and training, and issuing guidance in support of the Department's Internal Control Program. The PFM also monitors compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), Office of Management (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA), Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 49 (Public- Private Partnerships), and the Department's Donation policy (374 DM 6).
- **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 oversight of the financial management systems through the identification and implementation of system controls that ensure the accuracy of the financial data being reported to OMB, Treasury, and for Departmentwide decision making and management. PFM leads Departmentwide workgroups to ensure the interests of DOI are addressed and enforced. PFM monitors financial performance through the collection of financial performance data, data analysis, and the development of risk assessment dashboards and visualizations. PFM is responsible for developing templates, alternative and interactive reporting, and automation.

Office activities include:

- The Department received its 26th 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 2022 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 2022 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 162 of 175 (93%) of OIG and GAO audit recommendations. Validated the FY 2022 Audit Follow-up Goal base for data integrity to meet the GAO-IC Act (Public Law 115-414) reporting requirement.
- Developed the Department's Corrective Action Plan (CAP) policy and Root Cause Analysis (RCA) framework to ensure consideration of appropriate criteria.
- Distributed 27 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.

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 50,000 procurement transactions totaling approximately \$5 billion, excluding purchase card activity. PAM oversees the Department's Charge Card Program with over \$694 million in purchase, travel, and fleet card transactions annually. PAM develops Purchase, Travel, and Fleet Card program policies and training for program participants. PAM also implements an internal controls program to prevent fraud, abuse and misuse of contract authority and cards.
- **Asset Management** – The Office provides technical assistance, oversight and develops and implements Departmental policy regarding the management and accountability of Government-owned real and personal property, fleet, leased space, and employee quarters. Additionally, PAM develops and implements Departmental policy and provides technical assistance to ensure DOI bureaus and offices comply with asset management principles, related sustainability and climate resiliency requirements, in law and directives, that integrate resilience into infrastructure program and project planning, design and implementation. PAM's diverse programs are responsible for activities affecting the entire lifecycle for over 43,000 buildings, 90,000 structures, and 30,000 vehicles.
- **Cultural Resources and Museum Collections** – The Office coordinates policies for management of the DOI's cultural resource and museum collection portfolios through the Federal Preservation Officer and the Interior Museum Program. The Interior Museum Program provides

policy direction, technical assistance, professional development, and data management support for bureaus and offices that together manage over 75 million objects in over 2,000 locations nationwide and abroad. PAM oversees the DOI Museum in the Stewart Lee Udall Building which includes its collection of 8,000 objects and curation of the Office of the Secretary Fine Arts Collections, and the Departmentwide Interior Museum Collections Database Systems, both funded through the Working Capital Fund Central Bill. PAM also provides management oversight of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, which is presented in the Management Services section of this congressional justification.

- **Automated Systems** – The Office plans, coordinates, develops, implements, and operates Departmentwide automated systems including procurement, museum collections, and facility and property management functions. Provides leadership, oversight, and coordination to streamline and standardize IT systems, including the legacy Interior Museum Collections Management Systems and second-generation Museum Collections Management System, a facility maintenance and management business roadmap, and Department-wide asset management systems.

Office activities include:

- Continued development of 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 (S&D) program and continued leadership of the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee, which has earned Interior recognition as a civilian leader in the debarment field. Provided S&D expertise to assist U.S. negotiations and efforts by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) to address corruption. Provided recommendations and expertise to update S&D provisions under the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Developed virtual training for DOI award officials to include fraud awareness, ethics, supply chain risks, and administrative remedies. Developed a case management system to track and record suspensions, debarments, and administrative agreements. Developed the Department’s Future of Work Space Strategy to “right size” Interior’s administrative space; led implementation of the strategy by facilitating focused space planning efforts in administrative centric operating locations; and aligning space reduction efforts with the Department’s Capital Plan submission.
- Advanced Administration priorities to address climate change through development of the DOI fleet Zero Emissions Vehicle Strategic Plan, including continued progress to “right size” Interior’s fleet, coordinating Department-wide installation of ZEV charging infrastructure, and continued commitment to providing cost savings through increased efficiency of the fleet management program.

- Authored the DOI Buildings Strategic Plan and Carbon-Pollution Free Strategic Plan in support of Administration goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from Federal facilities.
- Developed the Department's Vision for Asset Management to transform Interior's asset management programs that emphasizes lowest lifecycle investment, cost-effective modernization, resilience to climate change, and sustainability opportunities to support Interior's highest priority assets.
- 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.
- Lead the announcement, review, selection, and presentation of the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Awards.
- Enhance performance for the Department's Strategic Performance Goal 2.1.3, to facilitate access to museum collections by the public, descendant and local communities, scientists, and other researchers through virtual exhibitions, immersive digital experiences, and online archival finding aids and scientific data aggregate systems.
- Develop policy and guidance for critical museum practices, including standards for acquiring new collections and clarifying authorities for retaining or conveying collections, as well as consolidating collections within facilities to ensure onsite-expertise for preservation and access while employing economies of scale for cost-savings.
- Provide leadership and oversight for programs and projects with departmentwide benefit and supported by Working Capital Fund accounts.
- Develop the Next-Generation Museum Collections Management System, a cloud-based solution that will meet IT security requirements and modern management needs scheduled to go into production in FY 2025.
- Enhance the Departmental Museum, including a new changing exhibition gallery that will feature exhibitions of collections from across the Department on themes and topics unique and relevant to DOI's history, mission, and activities.

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 2022, awarding more than 60% of its contract award dollars in 2022 to small businesses totaling more than \$3 billion and exceeding the DOI goal of 45%.
- 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 \$7 billion in solicitations in 2022 ensuring DOI’s continued commitment to the small business program.
- Published the 20232 Small Business Annual Acquisition Forecast, a compilation of more than 4600 projected 20232 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 310 different financial assistance programs, which totaled more than \$5 billion in 2022. In 2022, the DOI made over 6,000 financial assistance awards; published more than 600 Notice of Funding Opportunities on Grants.gov; and submitted more than 4,000 applications on 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 Government-wide 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.
- Manages the Implementation and operational processing of Build America Buy America Act waivers, including extensive technical assistance to DOI bureau and office staff and consultation with the Made in America Office.

Office activities include:

- Administration of the end-to-end grants management platform, 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 2023, PGM is supporting the Department's implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, providing expert financial assistance advice and assisting BIL programs to develop assistance strategies that support effective execution of BIL goals and activities.

- Through quarterly Financial Assistance Webinars and an annual DOI Financial Assistance Symposium, PGM provides continuous training opportunities for the DOI financial assistance workforce. Since the inception of these training opportunities in 2022, PGM has provided training to over 900 professional staff.
- In 2022, PGM successfully resolved a longstanding material weakness related to the administration of financial assistance awards which first appeared in the 2014 DOI financial audit.
- Provided leadership in support of equity Executive Orders to provide outreach to Minority Serving Institutions and developed dashboards on financial assistance and contract funding to Minority Serving Institutions which have been touted by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy as an agency best practice.

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 Departmentwide 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 evidence building activities to support Department improvement in setting goals and priorities, identifying evidence necessary for assessing outcomes (i.e. performance measurement or program evaluations), and performance monitoring and analysis. 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 2022 Annual Performance Report and the FY 2023-2024 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.
- Led 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 Departmentwide program inventory as part of a portfolio review framework.
- Coordinated Agency Priority Goal plans, provided quarterly status updates and briefings with senior leadership, and reported quarter and annual results.
- Led the Enterprise Risk Management Community of Practice to share information across the Department and to create the Departmentwide risk register and enterprise risk management framework that provides a Departmental risk profile.
- Supported bureaus and offices in evidence capacity building to identify different types of evidence to be used for decision-making, including performance measures and performance risks, and assisted them in developing a performance monitoring and analysis framework and to implement risk mitigations to better enable them to achieve their goals and objectives.
- 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 requirements and advance sustainability goals by working with bureaus to:

- Reduce Energy Use Intensity by 26% by 2030.
- Acquire 100% of Light Duty Vehicles as Zero Emission Vehicles by 2027.
- 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 that supports Administration and Secretarial priorities.
- Partnering with OCIO to improve and automate reporting of IT investments.
- 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), Agency Priority Goals (APG), and Annual Evaluation Plan.
- Completing an enterprise risk profile and implementing mitigations to reduce the risk to achieving the Department's goals and objectives.
- Improving the management of the Department's Financial Assistance Program through development of tools, internal control measures, focused training and utilization of GrantSolutions, a Departmentwide grants management system.
- 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, Equity, and Strategic Development

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	8,127	8,862	+533	+0	+9,724	19,119	+10,257
FTE	41	44	+0	+0	+27	71	+27

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiatives (DEIA)	+\$6,500	+13
Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication	+\$1,170	+6
Advance Public Civil Rights Compliance and Affirmative Employment	+\$1,158	+5
Improve Senior Executive Service On-Boarding	+\$11	-0-
Youth Coordination	+\$885	+3

The 2024 Budget Request for Human Capital, Equity, and Strategic Development is \$19,119,000 and 71 FTE, a program change of +\$9,724,000 and +27 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Initiatives (+\$6,500,000 / +13 FTE) – The budget request includes an increase of \$7.2 million and 17 FTE for the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative to address high-priority needs. In February 2022, Secretary Haaland established the first-ever DEIA Council to prioritize equity and inclusion and incorporate best practices into the Department’s work across its many bureaus, programs, and services. The program increase will allow the Department to fund and staff critical programmatic requirements to implement the Department’s DEIA program consistent with applicable law, executive orders, and administrative guidelines aligned with the DOI’s DEIA Strategic Plan which is under development. 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. The following activities make up the DEIA Initiative funded within Human Capital, Equity, and Strategic Development.

- *Strengthen Departmental Diversity, Inclusion, and Compliance Activities [\$1,735,000 / 8 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 DEIA program and Equity Action Plan consistent with applicable law, executive orders, and administrative guidelines aligned with the DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan and Equity Action Plan. 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 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 and enhance efforts to advance equity through all of its operations, remove barriers to equal opportunity, and deliver resources and benefits equitably to the general public.

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 and Equity Action Plan.

The 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 including the development of equity and environmental justice policy through the DOI DEIA Council (established under Secretarial Order 3406 in FY 2022) and provide a forum for the implementation of the Department's Equity Plan, DEIA Strategic Plan, and related White House Executive Orders and Initiatives.
- **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.

- Barrier Analysis and Equity Assessments [\$1,500,000]: The ODICR will create a Departmentwide 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.
- Improve EEO/DEIA Training [\$750,000]: 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.
- Improve EEO Reporting and Tracking Systems [\$850,000]: 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.

The program increase will expand system access to incorporate complaint processing for external civil rights claims as well as automate annual reporting (e.g., MD-715 reporting to the EEOC), which in turn will provide a single platform to facilitate the work of ODICR's staff. Further, adding these new features will increase the efficiency of complaints processing and report generation within DOI, helping to ensure the Department has access to real-time reporting and is able to meet the Administration's and Secretarial priorities for DEIA. Through these investments, ODICR plans to enhance customer service, improve the efficiency of complaints reporting and analysis, and lower costs for the Department.

Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities, Talent Teams, and Related Human Capital Portfolio Activities
(*\$1,665,000 / +5 FTE*)

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

- *Expand Diversity Recruitment Flexibilities and Talent Teams [\$950,000 / 3 FTE]*: 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) as well as 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 partner to identify, analyze, and reduce barriers to recruitment of veterans, persons with disabilities, and persons from communities that are currently underrepresented at DOI.
- *Improve Training and 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 actions used to resolve such complaints, provide the ability to analyze commonalities among bureaus/offices, and improve employee engagement and foster trust among the workforce.
- The OHC will also participate on the 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. The program increase will allow the OHC to provide additional subject matter expertise to assist bureaus with the development, implementation, and refinement of improved assessment tools and practices across the Department. These positions will assist and advise bureaus on the development and validation of assessment tools, execute assessment pilot projects, interpret data on the effectiveness of various assessment strategies, evaluate user experiences of applicants during the

hiring process, and work with bureaus to identify and eliminate barriers to effective recruitment practices to ensure talented and diverse applicant and candidate pools for vacancies.

- *Implement DEIA Strategic Plan (EO 14035) [\$280,000 / 0 FTE]:* Executive Order 14035, *Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce*, requires agencies to provide resources to strengthen the ability to recruit, hire, develop, promote, and retain our Nation's talent and remove barriers to equal opportunity. The budget request proposes to provide resources for OHC to support the implementation of DOI's DEIA Strategic Plan including a performance management assessment plan. The program change will support agency DEIA implementation, goal setting, and progress reporting.
- *Improve Classification and Compensation Analysis [\$380,000 / 2 FTE]:* The budget includes funding to OHC to expand oversight and guidance on compensation and classification policy, provide consultation with bureau HR offices on classification and compensation matters, review and finalize Department-wide standardized position descriptions, and audit the classification practices of Interior's servicing human resources offices. The increase will provide the Office of Human Capital the capacity to address emerging compensation issues, such as the application of premium pay, the request and implementation of special salary tables, and general compensation consultation with bureau HR offices. This program change will create a more sustainable workload with more clearly defined roles in this program area, allow for knowledge transfer, improved ability for succession planning, and mitigate conflicts of interest (i.e., the same person drafting and enforcing policy). In tandem, improvements in execution and oversight in classification and compensation practices ensure the Department is consistent and equitable in providing equal pay for equal work.
- *Implement Virtual Accountability, Compliance, and Evaluation (VACE) Portal [\$55,000 / 0 FTE]:* The budget includes \$55,000 for the OHC to provide Departmental bureau human resources programs the tool to conduct regulatory audits from any geographic location through a web-based platform. The implementation of the VACE portal will transform the Department's Accountability program to the future state of having the capacity to establish an electronic tracking platform that creates uniformed audit processes and reporting. The utilization of VACE will reduce the amount of time it takes to conduct audit reviews to approximately 30 days which would result in significant program efficiencies.

Improve OS Equal Employment Opportunity Adjudication (+\$1,170,000 / +6 FTE) – The budget request includes \$1,170,000 and 6 FTE to address OS EEO adjudication and affirmative employment requirements within the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights (ODICR). Hiring both the OS EEO Director and the AEP Program Manager will bring OS in compliance with EEOC resource requirements identified in a January 2021 program evaluation and simultaneously support the development of a DEIA culture in the OS. Additionally, the budget includes funding for ODICR to improve DOI's administration of EEO Investigations and Final Agency Decisions (FADs) by adding 4 FTE to bring OS in compliance with EEOC resource requirements, to significantly improve the Department's merit FAD timeliness, and stand up a conflict case unit to address EEOC recommendations and findings.

Advance EEO and Public Civil Rights Compliance and Affirmative Employment Programs

(+\$1,158,000 / +5 FTE) - The budget request proposes to increase staffing and capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights to:

- Improve EEO oversight and compliance [\$95,000 / 0 FTE] – The budget includes additional funding for investments in staff training and contract support to ensure the timely issuance of legally sufficient decisions. The Department (through ODICR) issues approximately 150 merit Final Agency Decisions (FADs) per year, in addition to procedural dismissal FADs, Final Orders, and compliance decisions on compensatory damages. The preparation and issuance of FADs requires significant time as well as a well-trained and capable staff to complete the work. In addition to providing staff training, this program increase will secure contract support to provide surge capacity and leverage the legal knowledge and writing skills of three law student interns to draft and proofread FADs to ensure the timeliness of decisions. As of May 10, 2022, the Department's merit FAD timeliness rate is 72.55%, well above the Federal sector average and a 465.9% increase over the Department's FY 2021 merit FAD timeliness rate of 12.82%. With additional resources, ODICR will further improve the timeliness rate.
- Expand Public Civil Rights Capacity and Assistance [\$410,912 / 2 FTE] – The budget proposes to increase ODICR's Public Civil Rights division staff to monitor the compliance of DOI's bureaus and recipients of Federal financial assistance with public civil rights obligations. PCR currently has only 2 FTEs to monitor DOI programs across 424 parks; 568 wildlife refuges; 38 wetland units; 71 fish hatcheries; 183 elementary, secondary schools; and numerous facilities operated by DOI bureaus which are open to the public. Additionally, the Department administers 310 financial assistance programs which award over 6,000 grants to recipients of Federal assistance. The additional FTE will allow the PCR Division to better conduct civil rights compliance reviews; train organizations on their obligations and provide best practices; manage and investigate PCR complaints; and provide technical assistance to all stakeholders.
- Improve Affirmative Employment Programs [\$652,192 / 3 FTE] - 29 CFR § 1614 (b)(4) requires DOI to designate Special Emphasis Program Managers (e.g., People with Disabilities, Federal Women, Hispanic, Asian, etc.) to ensure proactive prevention measures are in place to create an equitable and inclusive workplace environment for all DOI employees and applicants for employment. Currently, DOI does not have a Disability Program Manager in place to oversee employment experiences and to identify workplace barriers that may hinder the career advancement or full workplace inclusion of employees with disabilities. Nor does the Department have Asian and Hispanic Program Managers or a Program Manager to engage at the community level with schools, colleges, universities, and other public and private groups to improve employment opportunities and community conditions that affect employability of these groups. The increase in positions will enhance the office's ability to engage in proactive prevention activities to avert possible legal liability. These include technical assistance visits throughout the entire Department and not just to headquarters staff, supervisory/manager training and education, Special Emphasis Program management pursuant to 29 CFR § 1614.102 (a)(3) to conduct a continuing campaign to eradicate prejudice or discrimination from the Department's personnel policies, practices, and working conditions. The EEOC identified 27 deficiencies in the Department's proactive prevention program, requiring DOI to create a corrective action plan to remedy them. At current funding levels, ODICR aided DOI in closing five of these

deficiencies. With increased funding, ODICR can help DOI promptly rectify the additional deficiencies and create a proactive prevention program that can sustainably improve DOI's work environment for years to come.

SES On-Boarding Materials (+\$11,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget provides an increase of \$11,000 for the Office of Human Capital to sponsor SES orientation sessions and provide consistent, comprehensive packages to on-boarding Career SES employees which include key information on important programs, such as performance management, pay, leave and benefits, and Departmental organizational charts. The orientation session will also allow offices to brief new employees on important topics such as ethics. This will allow the Department to on-board Career SES members in a manner consistent with proper protocols and ensure all Career SES members receive consistent employment and ethics information.

Youth Coordination (+\$885,000 / +3 FTE) - The Department requests an increase of \$885,000 to increase youth employment opportunities through the establishment of a Youth Coordinator consistent with direction in the John D. Dingell Jr. Act. The coordinator will work with a team to provide coordination across the Department on conservation-related employment, education, training, and recreational opportunities for youth and young adults. The Youth Coordinator will:

- establish consistent standards, policies, and procedures for youth programs.
- establish program performance measures and manage resources to ensure high performance, public accountability, quality service, and participant satisfaction.
- identify opportunities to market the Interior's Youth program in various venues to attract participation.
- lead DOI's youth council which brings together all the youth coordinator leads to address cross-cutting issues and provides a forum to leverage resources.
- provide technical advice and guidance to bureau youth program managers and assist bureaus to develop messaging and recruitment strategies.

Program Overview

The Human Capital, Equity, 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 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.
- Continued working with the Human Capital offices to improve the performance management process, leverage the use of DOI Talent, and develop performance management assessment tools.
- 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.
- Continued to partner 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.
- Expanded 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.

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:

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 contributes to 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 improve civil treatment for all employees while increasing accountability expectations for supervisors to properly implement policy directives in a timely and professional manner.
- Partnered with stakeholders within and outside the Department to promote external civil rights compliance and accessibility to the Department's public lands and parks and efforts in support of the Department's Equity Action Plan.
- Evaluated 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.

- Prepared and provided reports, data, and analytics as required by laws, regulations, and Congress to determine patterns, practices, and trends associated with 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 Employee Development (OED)

The OED 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. OED 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 OED 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.

- 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.
- Expanded training offerings to support employee's working in hybrid or virtual work environments. Course offerings include skills for building and leading virtual and remote teams.

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 Departmentwide 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 5th.

- Identifying concrete strategies and hiring tactics to drive continuous increases in qualified and hired applicants from historically underrepresented groups and enable employees to fully contribute to achieving DOI missions.

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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	4,089	4,198	+194	+0	+285	4,677	+479
FTE	15	16	+0	+0	+1	17	+1

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator	+\$285	+1

The 2024 Budget Request for Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services is \$4,677,000 and 17 FTE, a program change of +\$285,000 and +1 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Coordinator (+\$285,000 / +1 FTE) - The budget includes an increase of \$285,000 for a DOI Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness (MHW) Coordinator to work with Department, Office, and Bureau leadership, human resources, occupational safety and health, supervisors, and other stakeholders to develop and implement resources, education, and support for Department law enforcement personnel health and safety. Data indicates that dedicating a full-time employee to these programs increases access and promotes a greater likelihood that resources are available and utilized. Law enforcement across the country has seen a rise in mental health cases/issues and suicides over the last 5-10 years. Appropriate services are not readily available to help law enforcement employees in need. In December 2020, the Office of Law Enforcement and Security initiated the DOI Mental Health and Wellness Charter for DOI Law Enforcement Programs. With support from Bureau Directors of Law Enforcement, the MHW coordination group has identified the need for a full-time employee to build and maintain the MHW program for the Department.

On July 7, 2021, Interior Secretary Haaland issued a memorandum establishing a Law Enforcement Task Force to develop meaningful solutions to assist law enforcement and communities in strengthening trust and collaboration and to identify opportunities for improvement in DOI's law enforcement programs. One of the three focus areas of the task force is ensuring supportive resources are available for officer mental health, wellness, and safety. Through the research, outreach, and analysis conducted by the task force (e.g., DOI law enforcement officer survey, questionnaires, cooperating agency surveys, Federal Register Notice) and the evidence gathered during these activities, recommendations in the focus area of

officer wellness will include targeted support, collaboration, and investments needed in addition to a full-time MHW program coordinator for law enforcement.

This MHW coordinator will further support the objectives and commitments in the Department's workforce strategy in the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, which includes safeguarding the wellness, safety, and mental health of our workers. Executive Order 14074, *Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety*, dated May 25, 2022, supports dedicated resources for officer wellness. Upon publication of the Attorney General report for Section 4 of the EO, Supporting Officer Wellness... "the heads of all Federal Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) shall assess their own practices and policies for Federal officer wellness and develop and implement changes as appropriate...". The MHW coordinator position will strengthen the Department's efforts to support law enforcement officer wellness and aligns with the EO.

Many employee support resources (EAP, HR, Medical Services) do not have the specialized or cultural competence to understand the unique nature of the violent and traumatic incidents that law enforcement, first responders, and support staff often encounter. The law enforcement community has additional and different needs than other employees, particularly considering the continuous exposure to critical and traumatic incidents that occur in the performance of their duties. Providing services exceeding the capabilities of traditional employee support services has been proven to improve outcomes for law enforcement employees using them. Moreover, specialized support services are used more often and by more significant numbers of law enforcement officers. A holistic and consistent approach is necessary to address these issues and break down the barriers for officers seeking assistance.

The addition of this position makes specific, accountable resources available to serve as a mental health and wellness coordinator and subject matter expert to conduct research and analysis of the mental health and wellness resources currently available through the Department and its bureaus. Working with all appropriate stakeholders the MHW coordinator will conduct a gap analysis to determine needs, best practices, and necessary services for employees that ultimately help reduce mental stress, addiction, traumatic stress, long-term physical and mental illness, and suicide.

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, and 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, 160,000 volunteers, 1.9 million Indian Country citizens, and more than 561 million visitors to Interior-managed lands annually, 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 the development and implementation of a new enterprise Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) and the transition and sunset of the legacy records management system (Incident Management and Reporting System (IMARS)).
- 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.
- Participating on DOI's Law Enforcement Task Force Task Force to improve officer safety and wellness through training, staffing, and policy enhancements.

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 manages the all-hazards incident management qualifications and certification system for department employees. 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 cost avoidance in excess of \$912 million to the Department and its supporting vendors in reduced losses.
- Supporting over 120,000 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 2024 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	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	4,001	4,136	+182	+0	+1,315	5,633	+1,497
FTE	20	15	+0	+0	+7	22	+7

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity	+\$1,180	+7
Information Technology Enhancements	+\$135	-0-

The 2024 Budget Request for Technology and Business Services is \$5,633,000 and 22 FTE, a program change of +\$1,315,000 and +7 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Increase Alternative Dispute Resolution Capacity (+\$1,180,000 / +7 FTE): The budget request includes \$1,180,000 and 7 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 consult and engage with Tribal nations more effectively. 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. The increase will help CADR 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 support, 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 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 resources 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 2024, 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 increase 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 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.

Information Technology Enhancements (+\$135,000 / 0 FTE): The Office of the Secretary has identified \$135,000 within the program to invest in IT modernization, IT workforce, and critical IT infrastructure needs. This funding will support key Department and bureau-specific cybersecurity requirements and priorities such as Zero-Trust implementation, FISMA compliance, and effective oversight.

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 cybersecurity 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. The OCIO dedicates 1.3 FTE to ensure Departmental compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act by continually seeking opportunities to reduce burden on the public, including reduction efforts associated with implementation of E.O. 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. 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.
- Improving visibility into the risk, strategy, performance, and budget of Interior's IT investments.

- Continuing the transition of all voice services from existing providers to a new vendor as part of GSA's Enterprise Infrastructure Services (EIS) contract. This multi-year effort will allow DOI to reduce costs, modernize technology, and support bureau and office mission areas.
- Implementing a Zero Trust strategy in response to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directive M-22-09; Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust (ZT) Cybersecurity Principles. A ZT model will:
 - Ensure users and devices can safely connect to the internet.
 - Provide secure application access for employees and partners.
 - Reduce complexity and save IT resources.
- Conducting IT systems (including cloud) Privacy Act training to hundreds of targeted individuals across the Department. This updated recurring training curriculum reduces review backlog and gaps in Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) submittals and strengthens workforce skills.
- 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.

Office of the Secretary Assistant Chief Information Officer (ACIO)

The OS ACIO is the primary organization responsible for providing technical oversight and coordination within and across the Departmental offices. The Departmental Offices have over 3,000 employees with 96 information technology (IT) applications, including 9 High Value Assets (HVAs), 11 major investments, and 46 non-major investments, 11 standard investments, and 6 funding transfer 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, is 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.
- Coordinating cybersecurity activities, including assessment and authorization of IT systems, security documentation, monitoring, and security remediation activities.
- Coordinating and providing capital planning support.
- Coordinating privacy documents and 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 to support FITARA.
- 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 avoidance 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 cost 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 eleven 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.
- Managing the implementation of the Department of Homeland Security Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation capabilities resulting in automated network monitoring, real-time analysis of critical security-related information, and enhanced risk-based decision-making.

- 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.
- Implementing Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* requirements by accelerating use of cloud technology, implementing a sustainable and cost effective ZT approach.
- Defining metrics for measuring progress against the DOI ZT Strategy and develop ZT technical standards in partnership with bureaus and offices.
- Establishing a data management program to improve Interior's data management practices, including organizing high-quality data to inform policy decisions, seeking public input, and analyzing programs' impact on diversity and inclusion.
- Transitioning DOI's IT network to the General Service Administration's (GSA) Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) contract. The new contract improves 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.

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Activity: Leadership and Administration
Program Element: Central Services

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	33,117	38,073	+430	+0	+3,289	41,792	+3,719
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
OPM Federal Executive Board (DOI Contribution)	+\$500	-0-
GSA Technology Transformation Services Assessment (FEDRAMP)	+\$315	-0-
Diversity Coordination	+\$200	-0-
Annual Service Contract Escalation and IT Security Requirements	+\$2,274	-0-

The 2024 Budget Request for Central Services is \$41,792,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$3,289,000 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

OPM Federal Executive Board Assessment (DOI Contribution) (+\$500,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$500,000 to fund DOI’s agency contribution for the new governance and funding model for administering Federal Executive Boards (FEBs) to advance the Administration’s objectives to strengthen the Federal workforce. The current model relies on an ad hoc structure with individual agencies funding regional FEB staff. The budget request increase funds DOI’s contribution to the new centralized FEB program administration and staffing structure which will improve FEB coverage.

GSA Technology Transformation Services Assessment (FEDRAMP) (+\$315,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$315,000 to fund DOI’s agency contribution to the General Services Administration in support of a new Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program in alignment with the recently authorized section 753 of the division E - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023. The 2024 budget will reflect the transition of GSA’s FedRAMP program currently funded by GSA appropriations to an agency contribution model where agencies will reimburse GSA’s costs for operating the program.

Diversity Coordination (+\$200,000 / +0 FTE) – The budget request includes \$200,000 for the Office of the Secretary’s Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility 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.

Annual Service Contract Escalation and IT Security Requirements (+\$2,274,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget includes +\$1.3 million which reflects the incremental growth in centralized administrative operations support for Departmental Operations programs including human resources, personnel security, and employee relations; finance and accounting; and acquisition management services. The request also includes \$1.0 million to fund cost escalation associated with growing Information Technology Security requirements for OS systems. The recent focus on IT modernization and strengthening DOI's cybersecurity has resulted in significant increases in IT security costs for OS systems that support the DOI enterprise. An estimated 95 OS systems, many of which are used across DOI, must enable full application-level Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), or implement an MFA-proxy solution by the end of FY 2024. OS has also seen a significant increase in desktop requirements resulting from increased cybersecurity needs. Overall, IT operations and cybersecurity costs for OS have increased by more than 200% since 2017. This increase in combination with the FY 2024 fixed costs adjustment will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities and staffing levels.

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 2023 and 2024.

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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	7,950	8,528	+460	+0	+717	9,705	+1,177
FTE	29	38	+0	+0	+0	38	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Optimize OHA's Case Production and Closure Rates	+\$717	-0-

The 2024 Budget Request for Office of Hearings and Appeals is \$9,705,000 and 38 FTE, a program change of +\$717,000 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Change

Optimize OHA's Case Production and Closure Rates (+\$717,000 / +0 FTE) - The budget request includes an additional \$667,000 to allow the Office of Hearings and Appeals to increase the ratio of judges and attorneys within the total budgeted FTE to optimize case production and case closures and \$50,000 to finance contract escalation costs for OHA's electronic filing and case docket management system.

OHA exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary for conducting hearings and considering and deciding administrative appeals in fulfillment of Secretarial and Administration Priorities relating to:

- Public lands and their resources and energy development;
- Interior's trust responsibilities with respect to the disposition of Indian trust estates and assets and other matters involving individual Indians and Tribal Communities;
- Transparency by providing due process and independent review of DOI decisions; and
- Integrity by promoting negotiated solutions to disputes involving DOI bureau decisions.

OHA's hearings and appeals case dockets are affected by several factors including: 1) the efficiency of processes, such as having a comprehensive Electronic Filing and Case Docket Management System; and 2) the number of judges, attorneys, and legal staff.

Historical case data illustrated that improving the ratio of judicial positions directly impacted case productivity and effectively decreased the average age of the oldest quartile of pending cases. The increase in the number of judges and attorneys will help address the case backlog and keep it at

manageable levels. The program change will allow OHA to better manage staffing to meet other priorities affecting the efficiency of case production and benefit internal and external stakeholders. This includes increased capacity of OHA judges and attorneys to work on modernizing OHA regulations and further developing video hearing capability and alternative dispute resolution options.

OHA's case productivity affects the investments DOI's bureaus and other parties have made in the underlying challenged decisions. By the time these matters reach OHA for a hearing, or an appeal, time and resources have been invested in submitting and gathering data, engaging stakeholders and the public, and analyzing or drafting the agency decisions, often at great expense over the course of many years. Allowing cases to languish is a disservice to the public and the resources DOI is charged with managing. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for the Department. The program increase will improve OHA's processing times for appeals and hearings thereby positively impacting the work of DOI bureaus whose decisions are before OHA.

Program Overview

OHA exercises the delegated authority of the Secretary for conducting hearings and considering and deciding administrative appeals within the jurisdiction of DOI. Administrative hearings and appeals provide important benefits to both the external parties and stakeholders who are affected by a DOI or bureau decision as well as the DOI and its bureaus. OHA affords administrative due process to outside litigants by providing an impartial forum and independent review of bureau decisions. Without an avenue to provide administrative due process, persons challenging bureau decisions would have to go directly to the Federal court system, which is costly and poses additional challenges, particularly for pro-se litigants. OHA fulfills the Secretary's trust responsibility with respect to the probate of Indian trust estates and the disposition of other matters involving Indian trust assets. OHA fosters confidence in DOI actions by developing a consistent body of administrative precedent construing applicable statutes and regulations and providing legal guidance and promoting uniformity of bureau decision-making. OHA review ensures DOI 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 if the decisions are subsequently challenged in Federal court. The process promotes negotiated solutions to disputes involving bureau decisions. The bureaus whose decisions come before OHA for hearing or appeal include those made by the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Safety and Energy Enforcement, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and Bureau of Indian Education. The decisions rendered by the Director or by the boards of appeal are generally final for DOI.

OHA employs Administrative Judges, Administrative Law Judges (ALJs), and Indian Probate Judges (IPJs) in its two hearings divisions and two permanent boards of appeal. In addition to the Director's office, OHA is comprised of four units which are located in seven office locations.

Director's Office — The Director's Office provides management oversight and administrative support to the entire organization. In addition, the Director's Office 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.

Interior Board of Indian Appeals — The Interior Board of Indian Appeals (IBIA) provides appellate review of decisions made by Departmental officials involving Indian matters. The IBIA has the authority to consider the following types of cases:

- Appeals from a variety of decisions rendered by BIA officials, including but not limited to decisions regarding the use of Indian trust lands (e.g., lease approval, enforcement, cancellation, and rental rate adjustment); the use of mineral resources; conveyances of rights-of-way on Indian lands; land sales, exchanges, or other encumbrances; trespass; taking land into trust; and disputes over the recognition of Tribal officials for government-to-government relations between the Department and a Tribe;
- Appeals from Indian probate decisions of administrative law judges and Indian probate judges in OHA's Probate Hearings Division;
- Appeals from White Earth Reservation Land Settlement Act heirship determinations of an OHA judge in a Hearings Division;
- Appeals from decisions of agency officials and administrative law judges in cases under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act; and
- Other appeals as provided by regulation or matters referred to IBIA by the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, or the Director of OHA.

Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) — The 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, mineral resources in certain acquired lands, mineral and energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, and the conduct of surface coal mining under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. The IBLA has the authority to consider the following types of cases:

- Appeals from a variety of decisions of the BLM, including but not limited to decisions regarding mining, grazing, energy development, royalty management, timber harvesting, wildfire management, recreation, wild horse and burro management, cadastral surveys, Alaska land conveyances, rights of way, land exchanges, and trespass actions;
- Appeals from decisions of the ONRR and the Deputy Assistant Secretary - Natural Resources Revenue regarding royalty management;
- Appeals from decisions of the BOEM and the BSEE regarding offshore mineral and energy leasing and operations;
- Appeals from decisions of the BIA regarding minerals management on Indian lands;

- Appeals from decisions of the OSMRE regarding surface coal mining operations; and
- Appeals from decisions of ALJs in OHA's DCHD.

Departmental Cases Hearings Division (DCHD) — The DCHD serves as the DOI's administrative trial court for cases involving lands and resources under DOI's jurisdiction. Through formal hearings conducted by ALJs under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), DCHD decides grazing appeals, surface coal mining cases, civil penalty assessments under various wildlife and resource protection laws, certain cases involving the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDA), disputed issues of material fact with respect to conditions and prescriptions in hydropower licenses, and contests of mining claims, Alaska Native allotment applications, and other asserted interests in Federal land. DCHD also conducts hearings on other matters upon request from a bureau or office, an OHA appeals board, or the Director. Examples include adjudications pertaining to oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and alleged trespasses on Federal lands. In addition, the ALJs conduct hearings referred to DCHD as part of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs' Federal acknowledgment program.

White Earth Reservation Land Settlement (WELSA) Cases — Judges in OHA's Hearings Divisions also render heirship determinations for eligibility to receive compensation under the WELSA statute.

Probate Hearings Division (PHD) — The PHD serves as DOI's administrative trial court for Indian probate cases. Through formal hearings conducted by administrative law judges and Indian probate judges, PHD determines the rightful heirs and devisees of decedents who owned trust or restricted property. PHD determines the validity of wills, decides what claims against the estate will be allowed, and orders distribution of the trust property to those entitled to receive it.

Program Performance Estimates

The President's budget continues efforts to improve case productivity for DOI's hearings and appeals which is affected by several factors including: 1) the efficiency of processes, such as having a comprehensive Electronic Filing and Case Docket Management System and modernized regulations; and 2) the number of Judges, attorneys, and legal staff.

OHA is continuing work on two special projects to improve case adjudication. OHA is developing a comprehensive Electronic Filing and Case Docket Management System that fulfills Secretarial and Administration priorities by improving service to parties who have decisions pending before DOI, moving toward electronic records, improving protection of sensitive data, managing productivity, providing accountability, reducing office space and supply costs, and better ensuring continuity of operations for OHA and the public. In addition, OHA is undertaking a comprehensive effort to modernize its regulations.

Staffing levels in OHA and workload fluctuations within bureaus whose decisions come before OHA affect case receipts and productivity. Historical data indicates that an increase in the number of trained judges available to render decisions, increases cases concluded, reduces case backlogs, and reduces the average age of cases. OHA also invests time in special projects that seek to make overall improvements to OHA or responds to changes in process or case systems. OHA also has worked on DOI-wide efforts to migrate IT systems and manage compatibility of IT assets.

The Director's Office historically received around 60 cases per year. Policy changes that became effective in FY 2019 as well as impacts from the pandemic resulted in fewer cases received during the last few years. In FY 2023, case numbers increase due in part to receipt of a group of cases. In FY 2024, the number of cases concluded is projected to increase slightly as less time will be diverted to the development of OHA's e-filing and case docket management system and OHA's regulatory revisions.

The Director's Office past and projected caseload is as follows:

DIR Workload	2022	2023	2024
Received	23	40	30
Concluded	10	20	30
End of Year (pending)	53	73	73

The IBIA had two of three judge positions filled in FY 2022. In FY 2023, with a third judge hired near the end of the first quarter, productivity is projected to increase throughout FY 2023. In FY 2024, the number of cases concluded is projected to increase slightly due to three judges being fully onboard as well as less time being diverted to special projects, such as the development of OHA's e-filing and case docket management system and OHA's regulatory revisions. Case receipts which dipped during the pandemic have not yet returned to historical levels and are projected to continue to increase.

The IBIA's past and projected caseload is as follows:

IBIA Workload	2022	2023	2024
Received	52	65	75
Concluded	62	95	105
End of Year (pending)	169	139	109

FY 2022 and FY 2023 case conclusions reflect the fluctuation of judge vacancies. OHA is projected to fill judge vacancies including the Chief Administrative Judge position and a staff Administrative Judge by the third quarter of FY 2023. With an increase in staff as well as less time being diverted to special projects such as the development of an e-filing and case docket management system and OHA's regulatory revisions, the number of cases concluded is projected to increase in FY 2024. Case receipts are projected to increase slightly in FY 2023 and remain steady in FY 2024. Due to staffing fluctuations, the number of cases and the average age of cases in backlog has increased steadily and is projected to remain very high through FY 2024. The IBLA's past and projected caseload is as follows:

IBLA Workload	2022	2023	2024
Received	268	300	300
Concluded	234	250	400
End of Year (pending)	460	510	410

The DCHD had three judges onboard through the second quarter of FY 2022, but by the end of the second quarter of FY 2023, DCHD had one judge. As a result of this staffing, projected case conclusions are

expected to be substantially lower in FY 2023. OHA is projecting to fill the vacancies including the Chief Administrative Law Judge and a staff ALJ by the fourth quarter of FY 2023. With the onboarding and training of new judges the number of cases concluded is expected to increase in FY 2024.

Case receipts have been down from historical averages but steadily increasing. In FY 2024, case receipts are projected to continue to increase. Case backlog and the average age of oldest cases is projected to increase steadily. The DCHD's past and projected caseload is as follows:

DCHD Cases	2022	2023	2024
Received	69	75	100
Concluded	77	40	90
End of Year (pending)	236	271	281

The number of WELSA cases received and concluded dipped substantially during the pandemic and are projected to return to historical levels. The WELSA past and projected caseload is as follows:

WELSA Cases	2022	2023	2024
Received	112	100	100
Concluded	117	100	150
End of Year (pending)	145	145	95

The PHD is funded through an allocation from the Bureau of Trust Fund Administration in FY 2022 and FY 2023 and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in FY 2024 (proposed). During FY 2022 and FY 2023, the number of cases concluded by PHD dropped significantly. This was due to a diversion of resources to migrate probate cases files from a legacy tracking system to BIA's Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMs). Case conclusions are projected to increase in FY 2024 due to less time being diverted for the IT system migration and a proposed increase in funding for Judge units. The average age of probate cases will decrease in the outyears.

Probate Hearings	2022	2023	2024
Received	2,155	3,500	3,500
Concluded	2,451	3,000	3,314
End of Year (pending)	3,314	3,814	4,000

In addition to case adjudication, other office activities include:

- Providing expert guidance, support, and analysis for the development of a comprehensive electronic filing and case docket management system.
- Promulgating regulatory changes to modernize OHA practice, improve communication and service to stakeholders, and improve efficiency and effectiveness of hearings and appeals.
- Initiating improvements that benefit DOI bureaus and external stakeholders and improve efficiency by allowing for use of existing electronic processes where possible.

- Conducting outreach through presentations to stakeholders providing information about the hearings and appeals process in DOI.
- Supporting and collaborating with BIA on transition from ProTrac to TAAMs electronic system to manage probate dockets.
- Implementing measures to increase efficiency of staffing across field offices improving continuity of work.
- Critically evaluating office space needs and working with GSA to reduce OHA's footprint in three OHA field offices, achieving reductions in rental costs.
- Actively managing IT contracts to ensure compatibility with DOI IT systems and security requirements; exploring alternatives to meet mission requirements; migrating IT systems and managing compatibility of IT assets.
- Coordinating with other offices which share workload with OHA to better ensure case backlogs may be fully addressed.

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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations (Discretionary Authority)							
Indian Country Appraisals							
(\$000)	12,341	14,295	+663	+0	+0	14,958	+663
FTE	52	59	+0	+0	+0	59	+0
*Permanent Appropriation (Land and Water Conservation Fund)							
Federal Lands Appraisals							
(\$000)	17,917	19,000	+0	+0	+0	19,000	+0
FTE	69	80	+0	+0	+0	80	+0
Total (Discretionary and Permanent Authority)							
(\$000)	30,258	33,295	+663	+0	+0	33,958	+663
FTE	121	139	+0	+0	+0	139	+0

* Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory budget authority. All FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024 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.

The 2024 Discretionary Budget Request for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office is \$14,958,000 and 59 FTE, a program change of +\$0 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

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 and ensuring the public trust in Federal real property transactions. Appraisals are required by multiple laws, regulations, and Department and bureau policies. A separate appraisal organization was first created by Secretarial Order 3251, November 12, 2003, to ensure appraiser independence, accountability, high standards, appropriate training, and oversight of Departmental appraisal functions. AVSO, in its current configuration, was created as the Department's single appraisal organization by Secretarial Order 3363, March 18, 2018. This consolidation brought together two 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) and functioned effectively to serve Indian Country. 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. To preserve the independence and integrity of the appraisal

function, appraisers were moved from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the National Park Service (NPS) and assigned to OVS. From 2003 through 2018, the OVS provided valuation oversight to OAS, and supported the valuation program of the Land Buy Back Program for Tribal Nations through the OVS Division of Minerals Evaluation. This successful program sunset in November of 2022.

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 staff are sought out for the expertise in valuation playing a key role in providing advice and technical assistance to Department's Office of the Inspector General, Congress, and other Federal agencies outside the Department. AVSO provides input on proposed legislation, regulations, and policy to preserve public trust as it relates to valuation. Recently, through the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, AVSO provided technical assistance to Congress to facilitate licensing reciprocity for contract appraisers conducting work on behalf of the Department.

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 Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, the Refuge Revenue Sharing Program within the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation 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 Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), and if applicable, to the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA).

All AVSO staff completing appraisals or appraisal reviews in Indian Country require licensure at the Certified General level in at least one State or territory 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 (LWCF)

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 brings 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, Fish and Wildlife Service, and 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

AVSO provides valuation services in support of bureau programs conducting realty actions related to LWCF. Property types 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 performed by AVSO to ensure all appraisal results are supported and compliant with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA), commonly known as the "Yellow Book" and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). When a non-Federal entity receives financial assistance for land acquisition through the Department's programs, AVSO provides oversight and compliance 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 for direct acquisition of real property interests by the United States or whether it is a federally funded acquisition using grant dollars from one of DOI's programs. This ensures consistency in valuation and helps to uphold public trust.

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 deployment of AVIS allows 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 FY 2022, AVSO completed 1,560 Indian Trust Property cases containing 170,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$434 million. Most 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 USPAP which applies to all licensed appraisers within the United States and establishes ethical and performance standards to promote and maintain public trust.

Appraisal volume has been an ongoing challenge within Indian Country, both in the Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and the appraisals on Indian Trust property performed by AVSO. In FY 2023, AVSO requested and received additional funds specifically to support Self-Governance activities by Tribes/Consortiums authorized by P.L. 93-638 and overseen by AVSO. The 2024 budget continues to fully fund Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and allows AVSO to improve capacity to benefit both Tribe/Consortium appraisal programs and Indian Trust appraisal operations conducted through BIA.

AVSO is also taking several steps to identify areas for improvement specific to Indian appraisals and increase its flexibility and efficiency across its portfolio. By utilizing regulatory flexibilities afforded by Indian Country regulations, 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 methods" 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 and ensuring the Department's Trust responsibilities are met. There may be other areas of realty practice in Indian Country that can use alternative valuation methods when they are compliant with relevant law, regulation, and policy. In collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor and the BIA, AVSO is reviewing regulations to identify additional opportunities to use alternative valuation methods that will maximize the efficiency of AVSO's Indian Country operations.

Federal Lands Appraisals – Land and Water Conservation Fund

In FY 2022, the AVSO completed more than 294 Federal land valuation cases representing approximately 214,000 acres with an aggregate value of over \$425 million. Approximately 65% of Federal land appraisals require compliance with the UASFLA or the Yellow Book. The Yellow Book was first published in 1971 to provide implementation guidance to all federal agencies for the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 ("Uniform Act"). These standards, which are supplemental to USPAP, include specific requirements for appraisals supporting acquisitions or real property interests by the United States. Compliance with both standards is required when agencies make determination of just compensation for the acquisition of private property for public use. With the passage of GAOA and full funding of the LWCF, AVSO anticipates an increase in the number of requests for valuation services in FY 2023 and FY 2024 over the numbers of appraisals in FY 2022. The complexity of many of these cases requires a high level of expertise within AVSO to meet this expected surge.

Another area AVSO will address is the need for legal appraisal instructions issued by Department Solicitors. The UASFLA or the Yellow Book's most recent publication (2016) includes multiple areas where legal instructions are required for many appraisals conducted pursuant to GAOA/LWCF funded acquisitions and exchanges. In response, AVSO is funding a dedicated Attorney-Advisor position within the Office of the Solicitor to ensure appraisals comply with the requirements of the Uniform Act regulations and the companion appraisal standards for Federal acquisitions contained in UASFLA. AVSO is assisting the Office of the Solicitor in the recruitment of this critical position which is anticipated to be on board by the third quarter of FY 2023.

AVSO Organizational Efforts – Increased Staffing and Collaboration

Staffing to meet current and anticipated increases in demand remains a challenge. The pool of appraisers to recruit from has decreased over the last decade and continues to remain static with no increase in the number of appraisers entering the profession. This is a profession-wide problem with a limited number of qualified applicants due to an aging appraisal profession with 66% of appraisers over the age of 55 and 31% over the age of 65. These numbers contrast with only 10% of appraisers being between the age of 30 and 45.

In addition to the special pay efforts, AVSO has partnered with the Registered Apprenticeship Program within the Department of Labor to create a new avenue to bring new appraisers into the profession and into government service. This is done with a specific focus on increasing the diversity of appraisers

through recruiting targeted at Historic Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs). AVSO's apprenticeship program was cited as a model by the Property Appraisal and Valuation Equity (PAVE) Task Force appointed by President Biden and has taken the next step in recognition by our participation in the Department of Labor's ApprenticeshipUSA.gov program.

Lack of staff has a direct impact on the timely delivery of appraisals to clients and improvement in the timeliness of service remains a top goal for AVSO as we continue to fill vacant appraisal positions. Since the creation of AVSO by Secretarial Order 3363 in March of 2018, AVSO saw a decrease in appraisal staff of 17% which resulted in increased delivery times to our clients. The implementation of the special pay rate in 2022 has enabled AVSO to increase staff numbers and AVSO continues to focus on training and efficiency to improve delivery times.

While other factors affect delivery time such as increased periods of performance in contracted appraisals, lack of adequate staffing was a key driver in increased delivery time. To become more efficient in operations, AVSO also undertook a staff rebalancing effort which better aligns our staff with our client needs. At the heart of this effort is the recruitment and hiring of three Regional Directors. These positions are focused on client relationships at the regional and field level as well as managing valuation activities to support all clients while minimizing organizational silos that hamper efficiency and flexibility. To further demonstrate a renewed focus on client service, AVSO filled a position in January 2023 to focus on client relationships and monitoring AVSO's valuation program and metrics. This position is a key part of AVSO's overall commitment to client service in support of the Department's priorities.

To better communicate with client bureaus, AVSO has undertaken a series of quarterly client-focused meetings to work with bureau partners to identify areas in both organizations that can reduce 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. Additionally, AVSO has participated in an Appraisal Working Group along with bureau realty offices and has spearheaded leading multiple sub-working groups to strengthen working relationships and partnerships between AVSO and the bureau realty offices and to identify, explore, and pursue land acquisition efficiency opportunities.

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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	286	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	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Departmental Operations							
(\$000)	1,351	1,806	+145	+0	+0	1,951	+145
FTE	7	12	+0	+0	+0	12	+0
Permanent Appropriation (<i>Revenue from Museum Fees</i>)							
(\$000)	344	20	+0	+0	+0	20	+0
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total							
(\$000)	1,695	1,826	+145	+0	+0	1,971	+145
FTE	7	12	+0	+0	+0	12	+0

The 2024 Discretionary Budget Request for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board is \$1,951,000 and 12 FTE, a program change of +\$0 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Program Overview

The IACB is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (IACA). The IACA 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 2024, the IACB will continue its law enforcement work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Law Enforcement, which undertakes comprehensive IACA 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 IACA 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 knockoffs, 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 continue to build upon its robust, multi-state, and international law enforcement actions to respond to IACA 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 Attorneys General, 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 IACA'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, certification marks, and other forms of intellectual property rights protections (IP), such as copyrights, through workshops and webinars to assist Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes increase their fair share of and profits from the national Indian arts market. Through participation in key Indian art markets and other venues, the IACB will distribute the 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 keeping with the Administration's priorities to strengthen Tribal sovereignty, promote *Buy American*, and address economic disparities in underserved communities, the IACB will continue to refine, update, and expand its services and programs in support of Indian artists, businesses, and Tribes. This will include online and in-person contemporary Indian artist exhibitions at its three museums, Indian artist demonstrations, training, and cultural workshops, and related marketing presentations. These efforts will also include expansion of ongoing IACB collaborations, for example, with the National Park 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 2024, the IACB will continue to participate in key Indian art markets and related events to raise the visibility of the IACA, promote compliance and enforcement of IACA, and to field complaints of potential violations of IACA. Simultaneously, the IACB will concentrate on connecting Indian artists to consumers, growing Indians' fair share of the Indian art market nationwide, helping to create new and more robust Indian art entrepreneurship, and enhancing consumers' confidence in the integrity and inherent value of the authentic Indian art market.

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BIL Ecosystem Restoration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Ecosystem Restoration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law FY 2024 Annual Spend Plan

Introduction

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law on November 15, 2021, providing a once-in-a-generation investment in the Nation’s infrastructure and economic competitiveness. This landmark investment will rebuild America’s critical infrastructure, tackle the climate crisis, advance environmental justice, and drive the creation of good-paying union jobs. By addressing long-overdue improvements and strengthening our resilience to the changing climate, this investment in our communities across the country will grow the economy sustainably and equitably so everyone gets ahead for decades to come.

The Office of the Secretary submits this annual spend plan for FY 2024, which outlines the Department’s proposal for obligating funds made available under Title VIII, Section 40804, Ecosystem Restoration. DOI will invest Ecosystem Restoration (ER) funds strategically, justly, and efficiently to improve the functioning, resilience, and ecological adaptability of ecosystems in a manner that boosts local economies, puts Americans to work, and strengthens partnerships with States, Tribes, territories and other stakeholders to restore and connect important ecosystems, support Tribal climate resilience, and restore culturally important lands—all guided by science and best practices for effective restoration.

Program Summary

The BIL provides a total of \$905 million to the Office of the Secretary for the DOI appropriated portions of Title VIII, Section 40804, Ecosystem Restoration, shown in Table 1. Funding is provided as emergency appropriations and is available for obligation until expended, with specific amounts made available for the period of fiscal years 2022-2026. Funds are available for obligation as follows: \$337 million in FY 2022; and \$142 million annually in FY 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. Section 40804 subsection (b) identifies ten ER Activities¹, under the section of the BIL (Table 1) with some having split funding with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and others having USDA-only funding but with required DOI coordination and involvement. One Activity is USDA-only and requires no DOI involvement.

¹ BIL Section 40804 (b) refers to the ten paragraphs listing funding purposes as “Activities”, and other previous spend plans and public-facing documents have referred to them as such, with the Ecosystem Restoration level being termed the “program” (see for example <https://www.doi.gov/priorities/investing-america-infrastructure/ecosystem-restoration/projects>, [R47263 \(congress.gov\)](https://www.congress.gov/117/records/2021/11/15/interior-department-releases-blueprints-for-implementing-bipartisan-infrastructure-law), [Interior Department Releases Blueprints for Implementing Bipartisan Infrastructure Law | U.S. Department of the Interior \(doi.gov\)](https://www.doi.gov/interior-department-releases-blueprints-for-implementing-bipartisan-infrastructure-law)). We continue with this nomenclature herein to more clearly delineate the ER program as a whole versus the individual activities of which it is comprised. However, the individual activities have sometimes been referred to as “programs” in other public-facing documents.

Of the ten Activities, there are seven Activities for which funds are appropriated to DOI. There also is a Working Capital Fund to be established to support the requirements of contracts to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands (Activity 1). Note that the Working Capital Fund is to be shared with USDA.

In Table 1, funding authority is ***bolded and italicized*** for Activities that require specific funding vehicles; remaining funding authorities are for existing bureau and office activities or are not specifically limited in law. The BIL language states that monies under the ER Program may be transferred between the USDA and DOI and into any account therein.

The Section 40804 appropriation requires one-half percent (0.5%) of its funds to be directly transferred to the Inspector General, by FY allocation, for oversight. Additionally, up to three percent (3%) of the amounts made available in each FY may be obligated for “salaries, expenses, and administration” that are not programmatic in nature.

Section 40804(c) requires submission of a list of projects to be funded by the contracts authorized within Activity 1a. The project list is to include a detailed description of each project and an estimate of its cost, including salaries and expenses, and must be submitted to Congress no later than ninety days before the end of each FY for the subsequent year’s planned spending. DOI submitted its FY 2023 Activity 1a project list to Congress by July 2, 2022, as required.

Table 1. Descriptions and total amounts enacted in BIL Ecosystem Restoration Program by Activity FY 2022-2026

Description by Activity	Ecosystem Restoration Program	Total Enacted Amounts (\$000)*
Activity 1a	<i>Contracts</i> to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands	\$50,000
Activity 1b	<i>Working Capital Fund</i> (for Activity 1a Contracts)	\$100,000
Activity 2	<i>Good Neighbor Agreements</i> with States and Tribes	\$40,000
Activity 3	Coordination with USDA on Wood Products Infrastructure	-
Activity 4	<i>Grants</i> to States and Tribes for Voluntary Restoration	\$400,000
Activity 5	<i>Grants</i> to States and Tribes for temporary water crossings	-
Activity 6	Invasive Species	\$100,000
Activity 7	Resilient Recreation Sites on Federal Lands	\$45,000
Activity 8	Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands	\$100,000
Activity 9	National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy	\$70,000
Activity 10	Coordination with USDA for Landscape Scale, Aquatic-focused Restoration	-
Total		\$905,000

* Funds are available for obligation as follows: \$337 million in FY 2022; \$142 million annually in FY 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026; .05% of each year’s allocation shall be transferred to OIG; maximum 3% of total allowable for salaries, expenses, and administration, not specified by Activity.

In FY 2024, the Office of the Secretary estimates obligations will not exceed \$234.1 million across all the ER Program (ERP) Activities (Table 2). This amount reflects the funding proposed in FY 2023 and builds on investments made in FY 2022. This level of funding also provides necessary lead time for planning and to strategically invest in priorities identified collaboratively through input by and

engagement with fellow agencies, States, Tribes, territorial governments, and other critical stakeholders. The Office of the Secretary is focusing the highest funding levels in FY 2023 and FY 2024 to best advance urgent efforts to combat drought, elevated wildland fire and flood risk among other exigent conservation challenges.

The allocation of the total estimated funding by Activity has not been finalized, but it is anticipated the allocation will approximately reflect each Activity's percentage of the total Ecosystem Restoration program funding. Allocations for Activities 1a and 1b will be higher in FY 2023 and FY 2024 because no funds were distributed for these Activities in FY 2022. Estimated Activity-level amounts, for FY 2022, 2023, and 2024 are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. BIL Ecosystem Restoration Program – Estimated Allocation by Activity

Activity	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate
Activity 1a: Contracts to restore health on Fed lands	\$ -	\$16,056,000	\$ 17,067,347
Activity 1b: WCF for Contracts	\$ -	\$33,105,000	\$ 33,141,736
Activity 2: Good Neighbor Agreements with States and Tribes for restoration on Federal lands	\$5,318,995	\$10,600,000	\$ 10,595,519
Activity 4: Grants for States, Tribes, and Territories for voluntary restoration	\$76,500,000	\$97,300,000	\$ 91,414,592
Activity 6: Invasive Species	\$18,445,925	\$24,200,000	\$ 23,655,683
Activity 7: Resilient Recreation Sites on Fed lands	\$8,250,690	\$10,900,000	\$ 10,684,885
Activity 8: Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands	\$18,445,925	\$24,500,000	\$ 23,355,696
Activity 9: National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy	\$12,911,808	\$17,000,000	\$ 16,499,316
Directed Transfer to OIG	\$1,685,000	\$710,000	\$710,000
3% Administrative Overhead	\$3,880,570	\$7,138,003	\$6,927,306
Planned Total Allocations:	\$145,438,915	\$241,509,003	\$234,052,080

Ecosystem Restoration Program-wide Accomplishments and Planned Efforts

Numerous accomplishments and planned activities are relevant to the entire ERP; specifics for each ERP Activity are also listed in the following sections.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

- Across the country, ecosystem restoration projects funded by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law were funded and implemented including:
 - landscape-scale contracts to restore ecological health on Federal land;

- Good Neighbor Agreements with States for implementing restoration projects on Federal land;
- projects to detect, prevent, and eradicate invasive species;
- projects to restore, prepare, or adapt recreation sites to increase resiliency;
- projects to restore vegetation and mitigate hazards on mined lands; and
- revegetation efforts and a National Seed Strategy for Restoration.
- Identified tools and guidance to support implementation of the Administration’s Justice40 initiative.
- Established a DOI-wide Ecosystem Restoration Working Group (ERWG), comprised of representatives from DOI’s bureaus and offices, which is coordinating to ensure funding is spent efficiently and equitably for greatest restoration impact. The ERWG stood up Activity-level subgroups and a data strategy subgroup, comprised of subject matter experts in ecosystem restoration and other topics relevant to the specific Activity; these groups are coordinating planning within specific Activities.
- Established criteria for selection of projects to be funded including: all legal requirements are met; applied landscape-level planning approaches; are just and equitable; are climate-informed; are science-informed; leverage collaborative planning efforts, builds partnerships or forwards co-management; and leverage recent or planned restoration actions and initiatives.
- Allocated ~ \$143 million in FY 2022 in projects through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Geological Survey.
- Distributed funding to 126 projects across six activities and DOI bureaus that benefit nearly every State and territory, and partner with at least 42 Tribes.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

FY 2023 Accomplishments to Date

- ERP developed a Framework for Ecosystem Restoration funding to strategically focus program dollars for optimal outcomes. The Framework includes:
 - Refined ERP Purpose Statement and Guiding Principles, ensuring that funds are spent on restoration that:
 - is robust and resilient by relying on evidence, science, Indigenous Knowledge, increasing resiliency by supporting climate change adaptation and an integrative approach to restoring natural processes and ecological services; and durable because they build and leverage partnerships for collaborative conservation;
 - creates tangible and measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem functioning and landscape scales, and
 - is just and equitable and positively impacts disadvantaged communities.
 - Strategic leveraging of restoration efforts by establishing Restoration and Resilience Goals, the highest-level goals for the program that provide the (a) broadest level of “roll-up” for ERP reporting and summary, and (b) foundation for evidence-based application of objectives and success measures. For further strategically focused funding, the Framework nests Keystone Initiatives within each Restoration and Resilience Goal, and flagship restoration challenges where ER funding can help “turn the tide” on a specific conservation challenge.
- Continued support for two cross-cutting initiatives: 1) National Level Planning for Ecosystem Restoration and Resilience to support the National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework; and 2) increased coordination to plan, design, and implement the National Seed Strategy.
- Continued consultations and engagement with Tribal and territorial partners.
- Reviewed previous funding process and made strategic adjustments for FY 2023 based on FY 2022 outcomes.

- Developed a phased funding multiyear approach for FY 2023-FY 2026 to leverage FY 2022 efforts, provide time for coordinated DOI-wide planning, and respond to emergent restoration challenges and needs.
- Served as pilot program for the USGS-led America the Beautiful Conservation Atlas.

FY 2023 Activities and Milestones

- Stand up cross-bureau Keystone Initiative Teams to lead strategic thinking for conservation impact.
- Develop restoration and socio-ecological objectives and measures related to the entire ERP and each Restoration and Resilience Goal for further evidence-based decision making.
- Improve financial tracking to better summarize funding impact.
- Continue work with the USGS and America the Beautiful Conservation Atlas.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

Many of the ER program-wide implementation planning milestones and accomplishments efforts for FY 2023 also pertain to FY 2024. Planned efforts include:

- Continue consultations and engagement with Tribal and territorial partners.
- Review previously identified ecosystem restoration program priorities, criteria, and Keystone Initiatives and strategically adjust for FY 2024 based on FY 2023 outcomes.
- Review previous funding process and make strategic adjustments for FY 2024 based on FY 2023 outcomes.

Activity 1: Contracts to Restore Ecological Health on Federal Lands

This Activity provides funding for contracts to perform ecological restoration, each of which is to restore ecological health on at least 10,000 acres of Federal land. The law specifically allows for the use of stewardship contracts, which allows for the value of forest products harvested during restoration work to cover part of the cost of that work. Salaries and expenses for preparing these contracts may also be funded through this activity. The BIL creates an activity-specific Working Capital Fund to pay for contract requirements such as cancellation and termination costs, to be shared with USDA. DOI will coordinate with USDA to implement this fund.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

- DOI Leadership began meetings with USDA regarding Activity 1 coordination.
- No funds were allocated for Activity 1 in FY 2022 because of the mismatch in timing between program implementation and the requirement for Congressional pre-approval of all projects.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- As required by the BIL, DOI provided a list of FY 2023 planned projects for Activity 1 totaling \$16,056,000 to Congress by July 2, 2022 (90 days before the start of FY 2023).
- Planning is underway for developing the FY 2024 project list.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- As required by the BIL, DOI will provide a list of FY 2024 planned projects for Activity 1 to Congress by July 2, 2023 (90 days before the start of FY 2024).

Activity 2: Good Neighbor Agreements with States and Tribes

The Activity provides \$40,000,000 to DOI to provide to States and Tribes to implement restoration on Federal lands, pursuant to Good Neighbor Authority (16 U.S.C. 2113a) and Tribal Forest Protection Act.

Funds may be available via agreements or contracts for “authorized restoration services” which include forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services. “Good Neighbor Agreements” are cooperative agreements or contracts entered between the Federal government and a State, County, or Tribe to carry out authorized restoration services, allowing the US Forest Service and BLM to collaborate with these groups to plan and execute cross-jurisdictional restoration work.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

Funded projects supported:

- Invasive species eradication in legacy disturbances,
- Expansion of existing forestry agreements,
- Wildlife habitat improvement,
- Seasonal protections for wildlife and at-risk resources,
- Aquatic system restoration in areas impacted by legacy forest management, and
- BLM entered into a [partnership with the Nevada Department of Wildlife](#), initiating a 5-year project to support up to \$10 million in future work to restore wildlife habitat and reduce wildfire risk.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 2 to be approved.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2024 project investments for Activity 2 to be approved.

Activity 3: Coordination with USDA on Wood Products Infrastructure

The Activity provides funding to the USDA to assist facilities that purchase and process wood byproducts from ecosystem restoration projects. DOI has not been appropriated any funding for this activity but will coordinate with USDA to meet shared restoration goals and assist with implementation.

Activity 4: Grants to States and Tribes for Voluntary Restoration

This Activity funds existing or new grant programs to allow restoration projects on private or public lands. Proposed projects will be voluntarily determined by grant proponents, and grant awards should prioritize activities that are “cross-boundary”. Grants are most likely to be awarded to projects selected, proposed, and undertaken by States, Tribes, and US territories on lands that cross Federal and non-Federal boundaries. The law requires non-Federal matching funds but does not provide specific guidelines.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

Funding was allocated across three primary areas:

- Construction of captive bird propagation facilities for endangered bird species in Hawaii.
- Landscape level biological control to reduce mosquito vector that causes avian malaria.
- Supported the American the Beautiful Challenge, providing \$70 million in FY 2022 (with an additional \$10 million in FY 2023, for a total of \$80 million) to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), that support locally led ecosystem restoration projects that invest in watershed restoration, resilience, equitable access, workforce development, corridors and connectivity, and collaborative conservation. Awards to 55 grantees were announced November 2022.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- The date for release of the FY 2023 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for grants for the America the Beautiful Challenge under this Activity will be identified in the coming months.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- An additional Request for Proposals will be issued.

Activity 5: Grants to States and Tribes for Temporary Water Crossings

This Activity will be wholly planned, implemented, and administered by the USDA.

Activity 6: Invasive Species

The Activity provides funding for the prevention, detection, and eradication of invasive species. BIL funding for invasive species afforded an opportunity to advance coordinated efforts on strategic projects that were national in scope as well as place-based prevention, detection, and eradication projects that have a high likelihood for success. This funding enabled bureaus and offices, partners, and stakeholders to undertake transformational approaches to accomplish coordinated outcomes that may not otherwise be achieved. BIL investments-initiated processes and advanced actions that can provide long-term benefits for invasive species management in the United States.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

- **Landscape-Level Prevention Measures:** Offered a nationwide grant opportunity to advance strategic landscape-level measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.
- **National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework:** Initiated or built upon foundational components of a national early detection and rapid response framework, a coordinated and strategic effort to provide tools, technologies, processes, and capacity to detect new invasive species and rapid response before they establish, spread, and cause harm.
- **Hawaiian Forest Bird Conservation:** Supported the development of techniques and programs to eradicate invasive mosquitoes in the long-term and prevent the spread of avian malaria and imminent extinction of Hawaiian forest birds.
- **Capacity for Tribes and Territories:** Supported Tribes' and Territories' priority prevention, detection, and eradication projects.
- **Bureau Place-Based Priorities:** Supported bureaus' priority on-the-ground detection and eradication projects, many of which involve collaborative work with States and other partners.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 6 to be approved.
- Advancing a National Early Detection and Rapid Response Framework.
- Protecting native species in island systems.
- Defending and growing the core in Sagebrush Systems through integrated wildland fire and invasive species management.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2024 project investments for Activity 6 to be approved.

Activity 7: Resilient Recreation Sites on Federal Lands

This Activity provides funding to restore, prepare or adapt recreation sites on Federal land, including Indian forests and rangeland. The law includes specific funding set-asides for sites that have experienced or are likely to experience visitation and use beyond their carrying capacity; the law also specifically excludes projects that are considered deferred maintenance or have been identified for funding under the

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund. DOI expects this Activity to serve, in large part, as an expansion and extension of existing work in relation to recreation sites.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

Key highlights include:

- Addressing negative impacts from increased recreational use and visitation, improving the visitor experience, and enhancing public safety and climate resiliency by providing for resilient recreational access.
- Improving durability of diverse visitor experiences.
- Reducing negative impacts to sensitive public lands from recreational target shooting and provide for durable recreational shooting areas.
- Expanding outdoor education and watchable wildlife opportunities in underserved communities.
- Improving instream flow for Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- These projects expand and extended DOI work to improve Federal recreation sites (including on Indian lands).

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 7 to be approved.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2024 project investments for Activity 7 to be approved.

Activity 8: Revegetation and Hazard Mitigation on Mined Lands

This Activity provides funding to restore native vegetation and mitigate environmental hazards on mined lands, both Federal and non-Federal. The law does not specifically prescribe a program or other mechanism for distributing these funds. Accordingly, DOI expects the funding to serve as an expansion or extension of existing DOI work in mine reclamation, mitigation and restoration, with a particular focus on restoring native vegetation, which would involve the National Seed Strategy.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

Key highlights include:

- Maintenance and revegetation of abandoned mine sites.
- Hazard mitigation and reclamation on bureau-managed mined lands.
- Investment in the National Seed Strategy through its Working Capital Fund.
- Reclaimed, rehabilitated, or restored mined lands.
- Mitigated safety and environmental hazards.
- Development of tools for AML land managers to identify and prioritize risks.
- NPS announced [BIL Investments to address Legacy Pollution in Parks](#).

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 8 to be approved.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2024 project investments for Activity 8 to be approved.

Activity 9: National Revegetation Effort including National Seed Strategy

This Activity provides funding for the implementation of the National Seed Strategy (NSS) for Rehabilitation and Restoration, which was created in 2015 to foster interagency collaboration to guide development, availability, and use of seed needed for timely and effective restoration. Locally adapted native seed is critical for restoration of resilient ecosystems. The NSS involves BIA, BLM, USFWS, NPS, and USGS for DOI. The law calls for establishment and implementation of a national revegetation effort on Federal and non-Federal land, which is viewed as an expansion or extension of DOI's work in revegetation, along with USDA.

FY 2022 Efforts and Accomplishments

Funded projects supported:

- Investment in National Seed Strategy.
- Expanded participation in Seeds of Success, the national native seed collection program.
- Support for Tribal restoration.
- Collection and propagation of plant species critical to improving habitat for special status species.
- Expansion of the Ecoregional Native Plant Programs.
- BLM [Plays Leading Role in BIL National Seed Strategy Restoration Efforts](#).

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2023 project investments for Activity 9 to be approved.

FY 2024 Planned Activities and Milestones

- FY 2024 project investments for Activity 9 to be approved.

Activity 10: Coordination with USDA for Landscape Scale, Aquatic-focused Restoration

There is no direct funding to DOI for Activity 10. The BIL provides \$80,000,000 in funding to USDA to establish a collaborative-based, landscape-scale restoration program to restore water quality or fish passage on Federal land, including Indian forest or range land. Spending will be done in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to solicit proposals for five-year projects of less than \$5,000,000 each to restore fish passage and water quality. USDA announces BIL funding.

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Energy Leasing Receipts

2024 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REQUEST

Energy Leasing Receipts

This chapter 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 (BLM) manages collections for some onshore fossil energy (oil, gas, and coal) activity, and onshore renewable energy activity which are reported in the BLM Congressional justification.¹ This chapter primarily presents information on ONRR-managed revenues and amounts may differ from the *Receipts by Source* Appendix (H) of the Department's *Budget in Brief*, which includes receipts from all revenue sources managed by Interior. This chapter of the budget 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, how they are distributed and provides updated estimated receipts available as of the President's 2024 budget submission to Congress. 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 specific appropriation by Congress. Estimated energy leasing receipts in the 2024 budget include offshore renewable energy activity associated with planned lease sales and reflect policy changes directed in the *Inflation Reduction Act* (P.L. 117-169).

Additional Information Regarding Estimated Receipts: This section includes additional receipt estimates and assumptions used in formulating the estimates. These charts provide additional context supporting the first two sections.

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 receipts 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 payments from each of the Treasury accounts that correspond to the permanent appropriations. Fiscal year estimates for payments are based on estimated receipts 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 these permanent appropriations are further described in the narrative following Table 1.

Table 1: Permanent Appropriations^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation	State Share	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Change From 2023
Mineral Leasing Act Payments to States [5003] ^{2/ 3/}	50%	3,974,877	3,793,572	3,506,594	-286,978
National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska [5045]	50%	29,197	29,482	28,499	-983
National Forest Fund Payments to States [5243] (Forest Fund)	25%	8,093	9,710	9,338	-371
Payments to States from Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes. [5248] (Flood Control)	75%	79,052	52,929	49,034	-3,895
ANWR Leasing Revenues, Alaska Share [5488] ^{4/}	50%	2,195	104	3,949	+3,845
Qualified OCS Revenues to Gulf Producing States (GOMESA) [5535] ^{5/}	37.5% subject to annual cap	252,263	352,802	353,625	+823
Subtotal, Payments to States	--	4,345,677	4,238,599	3,951,039	-287,559
Geothermal, Payments to Counties [5574]	25%	5,418	5,222	5,349	+127
Total Permanent Appropriations	--	4,351,095	4,243,821	3,956,388	-287,432

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

^{2/} Subject to Net Receipts Sharing by Public Law 113-67. See Note 3.

^{3/} 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).

^{4/} Amounts received for ANWR leasing receipts in 2022 were subsequently refunded due to the leasing pause. The next ANWR lease sale is assumed in 2024.

^{5/} 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 MLA Federal energy leasing in that State. Separate statutes cover revenue sharing payments from the National Petroleum

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

Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which provide Alaska a 50 percent State share.

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 for each of the public-land States admitted into the Union since 1802. States receive 90 percent of State Select Lands energy revenues under the provisions of 43 U.S.C. § 852, except for Alaska which receives 100 percent. These amounts are included in the Mineral Leasing Act payment totals in Table 1.

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*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments under these separate statutes are not subject to the net receipts sharing deduction, which only applies to Mineral Leasing Act revenues.

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

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

States	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Alabama	4,189	3,986	3,686
Alaska	43,345	39,260	40,160
Arkansas	1,197	1,139	1,054
California	49,382	46,989	43,455
Colorado	142,599	135,689	125,485
Florida	10	10	9
Idaho	4,986	4,745	4,388
Illinois	112	106	98
Kansas	871	828	766
Kentucky	78	74	68
Louisiana	3,186	3,032	2,804
Michigan	134	127	118
Minnesota	4	4	3
Mississippi	483	459	425
Missouri	2,448	2,329	2,154
Montana	35,067	33,367	30,858
Nebraska	25	24	22
Nevada	6,718	6,392	5,911
New Mexico	2,738,643	2,605,927	2,409,946
North Dakota	163,646	155,716	144,005
Ohio	968	921	852
Oklahoma	4,806	4,573	4,229
Oregon	24	23	21
South Carolina	1	1	1
South Dakota	469	447	413
Texas	7,211	6,862	6,346
Utah	89,184	84,862	78,480
Virginia	52	50	46
Washington	1	1	1
West Virginia	215	205	189
Wyoming	785,727	747,650	691,422
Total	4,085,781	3,885,798	3,597,415

^{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) and activity in the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska set out in 42 U.S.C. § 6508. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; BLM Rights of Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

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

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. Receipts collected above this cap are deposited in the Treasury. Note, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97, sec. 20002), temporarily increased the statutory cap from \$500.0 million to \$650.0 million for 2020 and 2021 after which the cap returned to the \$500.0 million level. The National Park Service (NPS) currently administers GOMESA funds allocated to LWCF State grants by law.

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

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

	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
ALABAMA	27,869	38,976	39,067
BALDWIN COUNTY ALABAMA	3,273	4,577	4,588
MOBILE COUNTY ALABAMA	3,694	5,166	5,178
LOUISIANA	89,458	125,112	125,403
ASSUMPTION PARISH LOUISIANA	734	1,027	1,029
LIVINGSTON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,213	1,696	1,700
CALCASIEU PARISH LOUISIANA	1,504	2,103	2,108
CAMERON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,159	1,621	1,625
IBERIA PARISH LOUISIANA	1,815	2,538	2,544
JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA	1,153	1,613	1,616
LAFOURCHE PARISH LOUISIANA	948	1,326	1,329
ORLEANS PARISH LOUISIANA	1,589	2,222	2,227
PLAQUEMINES PARISH LOUISIANA	2,175	3,042	3,049
ST. BERNARD PARISH LOUISIANA	1,064	1,488	1,492
ST. CHARLES PARISH LOUISIANA	786	1,099	1,102
ST. JAMES PARISH LOUISIANA	686	959	962
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH LOUISIANA	734	1,027	1,029
ST. MARTIN PARISH LOUISIANA	826	1,155	1,158
ST. MARY PARISH LOUISIANA	961	1,344	1,347
ST. TAMMANY PARISH LOUISIANA	1,266	1,771	1,775
TANGIPAHOA PARISH LOUISIANA	908	1,270	1,273
TERREBONNE PARISH LOUISIANA	1,687	2,359	2,365
VERMILION PARISH LOUISIANA	1,156	1,617	1,620
MISSISSIPPI	29,417	41,141	41,237
HANCOCK COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	1,399	1,957	1,961
HARRISON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	2,899	4,054	4,064
JACKSON COUNTY MISSISSIPPI	3,057	4,275	4,285
TEXAS	55,067	77,014	77,194
ARANSAS TEXAS	556	778	779
BRAZORIA TEXAS	924	1,292	1,295
CALHOUN TEXAS	744	1,041	1,043
CAMERON TEXAS	784	1,096	1,099
CHAMBERS TEXAS	476	666	667
GALVESTON TEXAS	1,213	1,696	1,700
HARRIS TEXAS	2,727	3,814	3,823
JACKSON TEXAS	358	501	502
JEFFERSON TEXAS	913	1,277	1,280
KENEDY TEXAS	770	1,077	1,079
KLEBERG TEXAS	554	775	777
MATAGORDA TEXAS	1,060	1,482	1,486
NUECES TEXAS	720	1,007	1,009
ORANGE TEXAS	453	634	635
REFUGIO TEXAS	343	621	622
SAN PATRICIO TEXAS	359	480	481
VICTORIA TEXAS	368	502	503
WILLACY TEXAS	444	515	516
TOTAL	252,263	352,803	353,623

^{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. Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011.

^{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)

	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
ALABAMA	1,870	2,126	1,984
ALASKA	1,719	1,955	1,826
CALIFORNIA	2,492	2,834	2,645
LOUISIANA	3,868	4,398	4,104
MISSISSIPPI	555	631	589
TEXAS	1,267	1,441	1,344
TOTAL	11,771	13,385	12,492

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

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) authorizes the allocation of revenues collected from geothermal energy production to be split between the Federal Government (25 percent), and payments to States (50 percent) and counties (25 percent) where the leased lands or geothermal resources were located.

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 2024 budget also includes receipt estimates for offshore renewable energy activity in this section. Onshore renewable energy revenue is managed by the Bureau of Land Management and is reported separately from the amounts managed and reported by ONRR.

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.

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed the *Inflation Reduction Act*, a historic law that includes investments and policy direction supporting energy security and resilience to climate change. Combined with the *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law*, these two initiatives invest in and incentivize growth in the energy sector and related new technologies. Provisions in the *Inflation Reduction Act* directly affect estimates for energy leasing receipts by adjusting rental and royalty rates, providing specific direction for lease sales, and expanding leasing from renewable energy sources. Specific policy direction for the Department of the Interior includes the following:

1. Authorizes the Secretary to grant leases, easements, and rights of way pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act for offshore wind leases in areas in the Gulf of Mexico, South Atlantic and the Straits of Florida, and the Mid-Atlantic previously withdrawn for oil and gas leasing by two Presidential memoranda.
2. Applies the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act to the Territories of the U.S. and further defines "State" to include: the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Guam; American Samoa; the U.S. Virgin Islands; and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Further, the Act requires the Secretary to issue an initial call for information and nominations for proposed lease sales in the defined areas by September 30, 2025 and sets conditions for conducting wind lease sales in the economic zones in the identified "States".
3. Amends the Outer Continental Shelf Land Act to change onshore oil and gas royalty rates from "not less than 12 1/2 per centum" to "not less than 16 2/3 percent, but not more than 18 3/4 percent" for ten years after enactment, and "not less than 16 2/3 thereafter," which will increase estimates for offshore rents and bonuses.
4. Modernizes the Mineral Leasing Act by increasing onshore oil and gas royalty rates from 12 1/2 percent to 16 2/3 percent and increasing the royalty rate for reinstated leases from 16 2/3 percent to 20 percent; increasing onshore fossil fuel rental rates from \$1.50 per acre to \$3 per acre during the first two years, \$5 per acres for the next six years, and \$15 per acre thereafter, and increasing the rental rate for reinstated leases from \$10 to \$20 per acre; and increasing onshore oil and gas minimum bids from \$2 per acre to \$10 per acre.

5. Further modernizes the Mineral Leasing Act by establishing a new Expression of Interest Fee for submissions of interest in leasing land available for exploration and development of oil or gas. The fee rate is set at \$5 per acre for the area covered by the expression of interest in the law and the Secretary is directed to adjust the amount at least every four years, for inflation.
6. Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to allow the Secretary to call for an additional round of competitive bidding for leases for which no bid is accepted or received, or the land for which a lease terminates, expires, is cancelled, or is relinquished.
7. Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to set minimum levels for bond, surety, or other financial arrangements which are considered insufficient.
8. Requires that all leases issued after the date of enactment be assessed royalties for gas produced from Federal land and on the Outer Continental Shelf to include all gas consumed or lost by venting, flaring, or negligent releases through equipment during upstream operations.
9. Reinstates offshore oil and gas lease sale 257 held November 2021. Directs DOI to hold the following offshore oil and gas lease sales: 258 Cook Inlet held December 2022; 259 Gulf of Mexico by March 31, 2023; and 261 Gulf of Mexico by September 30, 2023.
10. Directs the Secretary may not issue rights of way for wind/solar development on Federal land unless an onshore quarterly oil and gas lease sale has been held 120 days before the date of the rights of way issuance for wind or solar energy development and that certain acreage minimums must be met.

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 receipts 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, renewable energy, 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.

Table 5 shows the estimated energy leasing receipts for both onshore and offshore commodities. Fiscal year estimates for receipts are based on estimated receipts for each source type (oil, gas, coal, etc.) across Interior's energy receipt portfolio.

Table 5: Energy Leasing Receipts by Commodity Source ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate
Onshore Energy Leasing						
Onshore Rents and Bonuses						
Oil and Gas ^{2/}	43,467	51,338	44,386	43,658	43,351	42,493
Coal	3,584	3,584	1,091	1,091	6,718	12,463
Geothermal	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708
All Other	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	56,367	64,237	54,791	54,063	59,384	64,270
Onshore Royalties						
Oil and Gas ^{3/}	7,156,489	6,630,693	6,760,289	7,145,349	7,458,709	7,805,357
Coal	573,578	510,552	514,572	535,094	543,562	540,117
Geothermal	14,063	14,518	14,974	15,429	15,885	16,340
All Other	52,486	52,486	52,486	52,486	52,486	52,486
Subtotal, Royalties	7,796,616	7,208,250	7,342,321	7,748,359	8,070,643	8,414,300
Total, Onshore Receipts ^{3/}	7,852,983	7,272,487	7,397,112	7,802,422	8,130,027	8,478,570
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)						
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	259,194	385,370	384,008	379,801	374,502	367,800
Oil and Gas Royalties	7,291,585	6,805,394	6,865,483	7,152,384	7,690,022	7,942,167
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	746,412	460,167	156,098	767,041	213,149	762,847
Renewable Energy Operations	-	1,579	13,686	23,189	36,274	59,862
Total, OCS Receipts	8,297,191	7,652,510	7,419,275	8,322,415	8,313,947	9,132,676
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{4/}	16,150,173	14,924,996	14,816,386	16,124,836	16,443,973	17,611,246

^{1/} Amounts reflect receipts reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue and do not include amounts reported by other Interior Bureaus. 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 on "Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates" (Table 10) 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 Forest Service, Acquired National Grasslands and other collections.

^{4/} 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.

Many of the commodity estimates in Table 5 reflect a consistent trend over the six-year display. For those commodities with irregular estimates in a particular year or years, the following narrative provides context and additional background on specific assumptions that impact the estimates:

- **Onshore & Offshore Oil & Gas Royalties:** Estimates reflect normal revenue streams with year-to-year increases driven primarily by routine updates to pricing and production assumptions, inclusive of IRA-directed royalty rates. Pricing assumptions for oil and gas decrease between 2023 and 2025, then reflect a steady upward beginning in 2026 (see table 12). This trend is reflected in the annual estimates.
- **OCS Renewable Energy Rents & Bonuses:** Estimates vary due to higher-than-average estimated bonuses from offshore renewable lease sales in 2023 and anticipated lease sales in 2026 and 2028.

- **OCS Renewable Energy Operations:** Estimates include funding for Renewable Energy Operations starting in 2024 with increases beginning in 2025 as additional renewable wind energy projects begin operations.

Table 6 reflects an expanded view of the first two columns of Table 5, displaying the change from the current year estimates to the budget year estimate. A brief explanation of the key budget year change drivers and assumptions is also included for context.

Table 6: Changes in Energy Leasing Receipts from Current Year to Budget Year

(in thousands of dollars)

	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2023-2024 Change	Explanation
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Onshore Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas	43,467	51,338	7,871	Reflects updated rental rates as directed by the IRA.
Coal	3,584	3,584	-	
Geothermal	1,708	1,708	-	
All Other	7,606	7,606	-	
Subtotal, Rents and Bonuses	56,367	64,237	7,870	
Onshore Royalties				
Oil and Gas	7,156,489	6,630,693	(525,796)	Reflects decreased standard price assumptions between 2023-2024 (see Table 12) and increased royalty rates directed by the IRA
Coal	573,578	510,552	(63,026)	Reflects decreases in estimated production.
Geothermal	14,063	14,518	455	
All Other	52,486	52,486	-	
Subtotal, Royalties	7,796,616	7,208,250	(588,366)	
Total, Onshore Receipts	7,852,983	7,272,487	(580,496)	
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)				
Oil and Gas Rents and Bonuses	259,194	385,370	126,176	Reflects estimates aligned with the proposed National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2023-2028, released in July 2022.
Oil and Gas Royalties	7,291,585	6,805,394	(486,191)	Reflects decreased standard price assumptions between 2023-2024 (see Table 12) and increased royalty rates directed by the IRA
Renewable Energy Rents and Bonuses	746,412	460,167	(286,245)	Reflects higher bonus estimates in 2023 based on planned lease sales.
Renewable Energy Operations	-	1,579	1,579	Reflects renewable projects coming online.
Total, OCS Receipts	8,297,191	7,652,510	(644,681)	
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS	16,150,173	14,924,996	(1,225,177)	

After payments are fully identified in the suspense account, they are immediately redirected into the appropriate receipt accounts based on land category and source type. Table 7 reflects the receipt account-level display of the commodity estimates in Table 5, with minor variances for rounding.

Table 7: Energy Leasing Receipts by Account ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
		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 Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Oil & Gas	8,391	8,371	8,056	8,073	7,698	8,220
2025.00	Leasing Revenues, Federal Share ^{2/}	-	4,188	966	966	966	966
2039.00	Royalties on Natural Resources, Not Otherwise Classified, Interior ^{3/}	887,749	821,440	885,645	981,511	1,069,083	1,126,958
5000.24	Royalties on Natural Resources, Reclamation Fund	3,073,952	2,841,634	2,844,583	2,954,951	3,032,615	3,151,393
5003.00	Receipts from Mineral Leasing, Public and Acquired Military Lands (Act February 25, 1920 and December 17, 1981, as Amended), ONRR ^{3/}	3,774,974	3,490,361	3,492,732	3,626,330	3,721,762	3,866,431
5045.10	Receipts from Oil and Gas Leases, NPRR, ONRR, Interior	31,265	30,222	92,051	155,642	219,679	244,144
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	10,297	9,903	9,900	10,077	10,234	10,441
5248.10	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control Navigation and Allied Purposes, ONRR	56,129	51,998	52,037	54,067	55,533	57,889
5488.10	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge [ANWR] Rent, Royalties and Bonuses [Alaska Share] ^{2/}	-	4,188	966	966	966	966
5573.10	Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Fund, BLM	5,004	4,810	4,654	4,167	5,623	5,120
5574.10	Geothermal Lease Revenues, County share, ONRR	5,207	5,358	5,508	5,658	5,808	5,959
5576.10	Leases from Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 Lands	5	5	5	5	50	76
Subtotal, Onshore Receipts		7,852,983	7,272,487	7,397,112	7,802,422	8,130,027	8,478,570
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Receipts							
1820.00	Rent and Bonuses on OCS Lands, Interior	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020.00	Royalties on OCS Lands, Interior	6,747,191	6,102,510	5,869,275	6,772,415	6,763,947	7,582,676
5005.70	LWCF, Rent Receipts OCS Lands, NPS	726,173	504,551	211,897	830,229	287,226	856,666
5005.80	LWCF, Royalties Receipts OCS, NPS	173,828	395,450	688,104	69,771	612,774	43,335
5535.10	OCS Rents and Bonuses, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	97,075	144,424	143,922	142,352	140,024	137,883
5535.20	OCS Royalties, State Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases, ONRR ^{4/}	277,925	230,576	231,078	232,649	234,976	237,117
5005.90	OCS Rents and Bonuses, LWCF share from certain leases ^{4/}	32,358	48,141	47,974	47,451	46,675	45,961
5005.01	OCS Royalties, LWCF Share from Certain Leases, NPS ^{4/}	92,642	76,859	77,026	77,550	78,325	79,039
5140.10	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [R&B]	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
5140.20	Historic Preservation Fund, Receipts, OCS Lands [Royalties]	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Energy Security Trust Fund[Proposed from 2020.00]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, OCS Receipts		8,297,191	7,652,510	7,419,275	8,322,415	8,313,947	9,132,676
TOTAL, ENERGY RECEIPTS ^{5/ 6/}		16,150,173	14,924,996	14,816,386	16,124,836	16,443,973	17,611,246

^{1/} Accounts 5573 and 5576 are reported as part of the Department's Energy Leasing Receipt estimates but are administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

^{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. Amounts received for ANWR leasing receipts in 2022 were subsequently refunded due to the leasing pause. The next ANWR lease sale is assumed in 2024.

^{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 reflect receipts authorized by the GOMESA Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-432).

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

^{6/} Includes anticipated renewable energy receipts in 2023 through 2028.

Onshore Energy Leasing Receipts

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 (ANWR) ^{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*) with the exception of Alaska, 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.

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*).

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.

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*).

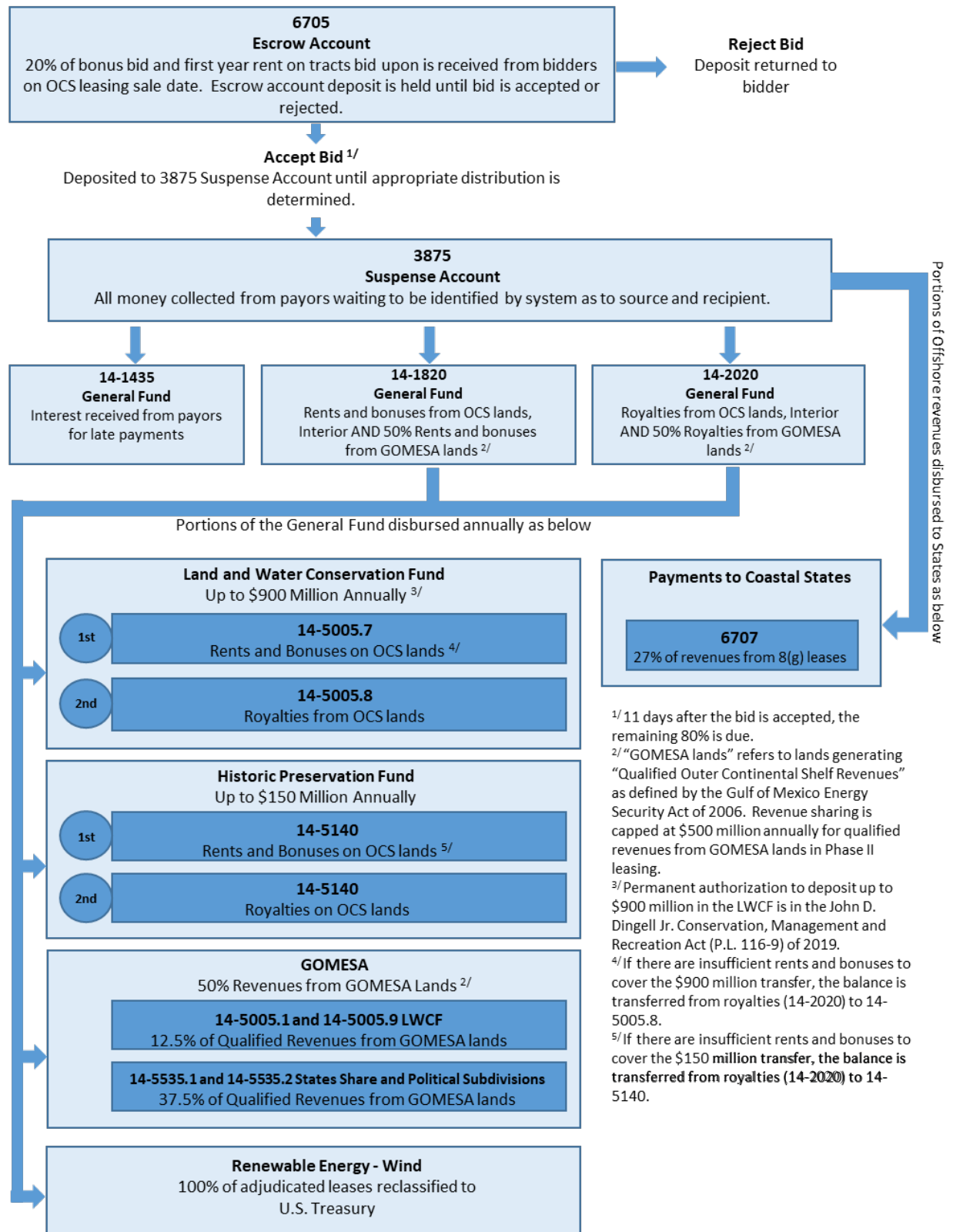
Collections from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5045*) and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Collections from the 1002 Area of the North Slope - Alaska are disbursed 50 percent to Alaska (*Account 5003*) 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 receipts from renewable energy leases.

Figure 2: Distribution of Offshore (OCS Lands) Mineral 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.
^{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 receipts 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 coming from OCS receipts are reduced by other required deposits from motorboat fuels taxes and surplus property sales. The LWCF continues to receive an additional 12.5 percent of qualified OCS revenues under GOMESA as a permanent mandatory appropriation for State LWCF Grants. LWCF funding is allocated each fiscal year for Federal land acquisition and State and local grant programs for the purposes of resource conservation and the encouragement of outdoor recreation into accounts assigned to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.

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 receipts 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. GAOA allocations are not displayed in the tables or accounts in this chapter as the amounts are not directly derived from Energy Leasing Receipts. Additional information can be found in the GAOA section of this congressional justification.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

The following charts include additional information providing context and assumptions for the estimated onshore and offshore energy leasing receipts shown earlier:

- Table 8: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates;
- Table 9: OCS Oil & Gas Rents and Bonuses;
- Table 10: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates;
- Table 11: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates; and,
- Table 12: Change in Oil, Gas, and Coal Pricing from the 2023 President's Budget to the 2024 President's Budget

Table 8: Offshore Renewable Energy Receipt Estimates ^{1/}
(in thousands of dollars)

	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate
Rentals	9,403	10,167	11,098	12,040	13,149	12,847
Acquisitions & Bonuses	737,009	450,000	145,000	755,000	200,000	750,000
Operations	0	1,579	13,686	23,189	36,274	59,862
TOTAL	746,413	461,746	169,784	790,230	249,423	822,709

1/ The estimates include renewable energy lease sales currently in different phases of pre-sale planning: Gulf of Mexico [2023], Mid-Atlantic [2024], Oregon [2024], and Gulf of Maine [2025]. Also included are estimates for twelve additional tentatively scheduled lease sales.

Table 9: OCS Oil & Gas Rents and Bonuses ^{1/2/}
(in thousands of dollars)

Lease Sale Area	Sale #	2023 Estimate	Sale #	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate
<i>GOM Lease Sale 1 Bonus (High Bid)</i>	259	233,204	261	186,502	184,761	180,874	175,138	169,440
<i>GOM Lease Sale 2 Bonus (High Bid)</i>		0		172,229	170,549	168,431	167,348	166,085
<i>Cook Inlet Bonus</i>		64		0	0	0	1,000	0
<i>LESS 8(g) to States</i>		-13,385		-12,492	-12,602	-13,129	-14,117	-14,580
<i>Rent</i>		25,926		26,639	28,698	30,496	31,016	32,275
TOTAL		245,809		372,878	371,407	366,672	360,385	353,220
<i>Rent - Subject to GOMESA</i> ^{3/}		25,663		26,400	28,481	30,299	30,912	32,162
<i>Bonus - Subject to GOMESA</i> ^{3/}		219,819		346,239	342,708	336,176	328,369	320,945

1/ The receipt estimates reflected in this table correlate with the proposed National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2023-2028. Lease sale numbers will be assigned once the approved National OCS Program is finalized.

2/ 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.

3/ 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 10: Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of volume and dollars)

	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate
Oil						
Oil Volume (MMBbl)	497.09	510.48	527.22	533.91	530.98	537.26
OMB Price/Bbl (in whole \$s)	\$81.89	\$73.47	\$70.57	\$72.05	\$73.55	\$75.10
Royalty Rate	0.124	0.124	0.125	0.126	0.127	0.128
Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$5,562	\$5,085	\$5,174	\$5,489	\$5,720	\$5,977
Subtotal Oil Royalties (\$M)	\$5,562	\$5,085	\$5,174	\$5,489	\$5,720	\$5,977
Gas						
Natural Gas Volume (tcf)	2,583.38	2,608.69	2,613.75	2,619.54	2,630.38	2,668.70
OMB Price/Mcf (in whole \$s)	\$5.04	\$4.68	\$4.64	\$4.74	\$4.84	\$4.94
Royalty Rate	0.118	0.118	0.119	0.120	0.121	0.123
Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,542	\$1,444	\$1,447	\$1,495	\$1,546	\$1,614
Subtotal Natural Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,542	\$1,444	\$1,447	\$1,495	\$1,546	\$1,614
CO2 Royalties (\$M)	\$68	\$72	\$79	\$85	\$92	\$98
Gas Plant Products (\$M)	\$322	\$343	\$373	\$402	\$436	\$465
Subtotal Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$1,932	\$1,859	\$1,899	\$1,981	\$2,073	\$2,177
Total, Oil & Gas Royalties (\$M)	\$7,493	\$6,944	\$7,073	\$7,471	\$7,793	\$8,153
Coal Royalties (\$M)	\$574	\$511	\$515	\$535	\$544	\$540
Geothermal Royalties (\$M)	\$14	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$16	\$16
All Other Royalties (\$M)	\$66	\$66	\$66	\$66	\$66	\$66
TOTAL ONSHORE ROYALTIES (\$M) ^{2/}	\$8,147	\$7,536	\$7,669	\$8,087	\$8,419	\$8,775

^{1/} Amounts on "Federal Onshore Royalty Estimates" (Table 10) 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 Forest Service, Acquired National Grasslands and other collections.

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

Table 11: Federal Offshore Royalty Estimates ^{1/}
(in millions of dollars)

	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate	2028 Estimate
Oil (Million Barrels)						
Alaska	0	0	0	0	3	22
POCS	3	4	4	4	19	16
<i>Total GOM</i>	730	735	749	748	753	729
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water)</i> ^{2/}	95	82	72	65	57	50
<i>GOM Royalty Production</i>	635	653	677	683	695	678
Total OCS Royalty Production	638	658	682	688	717	716
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Bbl	\$81.59	\$73.09	\$70.34	\$71.84	\$73.38	\$74.96
Subtotal Oil Royalties	\$6,984.79	\$6,509.13	\$6,557.32	\$6,825.04	\$7,350.20	\$7,590.11
Gas (Billion Cubic Feet)						
POCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total GOM</i>	526	527	531	535	531	524
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep & Shallow Water Gas)</i>	63	56	49	43	40	36
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Water)</i> ^{2/}	59	52	45	39	36	32
<i>Royalty Free Production (Deep Gas)</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
GOM Royalty Production	463	471	482	492	491	488
Total Royalty Production	463	471	482	492	491	488
Royalty Rate	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14
OMB Price/Mcf	\$5.30	\$4.92	\$4.87	\$4.98	\$5.08	\$5.19
Subtotal Gas Royalties	\$314.02	\$302.59	\$314.59	\$334.30	\$347.77	\$360.47
NET FEDERAL OCS OIL AND GAS ROYALTIES ^{3/}	\$7,298.80	\$6,811.72	\$6,871.92	\$7,159.35	\$7,697.97	\$7,950.58

^{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.

Table 12: Change in Oil, Gas, and Coal Pricing from the 2023 President's Budget to the 2024 President's Budget									
	Oil			Natural Gas			Coal ^{4/}		
	Average Refiners' acquisition cost (RAC) (\$) per barrel			Henry Hub (\$/mcf) ^{1/}			(\$/sh. ton)		
FY:	2023	2024	% Change ^{2/}	2023	2024	% Change ^{2/}	2023	2024	% Change ^{2/}
2021	58.85			3.35			31.47		
2022	76.22	93.20	18.2%	4.63	6.23	25.7%	32.89	48.68	32.4%
2023	68.76	81.59	15.7%	3.75	5.11	26.6%	33.76	61.52	45.1%
2024	65.81	73.09	10.0%	3.33	4.74	29.7%	34.45	63.38	45.6%
2025	67.12	70.34	4.6%	3.41	4.70	27.4%	35.14	64.74	45.7%
2026	68.47	71.84	4.7%	3.49	4.80	27.3%	35.84	66.10	45.8%
2027	69.84	73.38	4.8%	3.57	4.90	27.1%	36.56	67.49	45.8%
2028	71.23	74.96	5.0%	3.65	5.00	27.0%	37.29	68.91	45.9%
2029	72.66	76.57	5.1%	3.73	5.11	27.0%	38.03	70.35	45.9%
2030	74.11	78.21	5.2%	3.81	5.21	26.9%	38.80	71.83	46.0%
2031	75.59	79.89	5.4%	3.89	5.32	26.9%	39.58	73.33	46.0%
2032	77.10	81.61	5.5%	3.97	5.43	26.9%	40.37	74.88	46.1%
2033		83.36			5.55			76.45	
Avg Yr Chg ^{3/}			6.6%			27.3%			45.8%

^{1/} The natural gas "wellhead" series was discontinued by the U.S. Energy Information Administration in December 2012, "henry hub" is the alternative.

^{2/} % Change column reflects change from 2023 President's Budget to 2024 President's Budget.

^{3/} Average % change each year over the 10 year budget window.

^{4/} All estimates are from OMB economic assumptions, which BOEM uses and BLM modifies. The OMB values for coal are a national average whereas approximately 80% of coal produced from federal land is from the Powder River Basin (WY and MT). This coal has a current royalty basis value of about \$15 per ton.

Other Appropriations

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund

Proposed Language

Sec. 123 There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Department of the Interior Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (the Fund): Provided, That unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds appropriated for this or any succeeding fiscal year from the general fund of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior by this or any other Act may be transferred (not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated) into the Fund: Provided further, That amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available until expended, and in addition to such other funds as may be available for such purposes, for information and business technology system modernization and facilities infrastructure improvements and associated administrative expenses, including nonrecurring maintenance, necessary for the operation of the Department or its bureaus, subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget: Provided further, That amounts in the Fund may be obligated only after the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of the planned use of funds.

Purpose

Under Sec. 123 of the Title I General Provisions, the Department requests Congress authorize a Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) to support nonrecurring critical information technology and infrastructure project investments. This is similar to NEFs established in the Departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Commerce.

With the authority to establish an NEF, instead of funds canceling and returning to the Treasury when they expire at the end of five years, Interior would be able to use the funds for the limited purposes included in the legislation: information and business technology system modernization and facilities infrastructure improvements and associated administrative expenses, including nonrecurring maintenance. The NEF will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances from expired discretionary accounts to a no-year account established for the NEF rather than cancel the funds in the source account. When funds expire and are no longer available for new obligations, they remain available as unexpended balances for five fiscal years to pay obligations incurred prior to the account's expiration and make adjustments previously unrecorded or under-recorded. Once this has occurred, the NEF authority would allow Interior to repurpose these funds for the authorized purposes

Interior requests the use of the NEF to support nonrecurring, high-priority information technology projects such as those needed for system modernization, as well as other critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments. These types of projects are frequently identified outside of the budget cycle, especially if they are time sensitive, are difficult to accommodate within available appropriations and, if requested as part of the annual budget, are often underfunded in regular

appropriations. Creating a NEF will simplify the budget process and address critical emergent needs without negatively impacting operations. The NEF will enable DOI to fund critical or emergency requirements, which often do not coincide with the budget formulation process, are difficult to forecast, and would otherwise require the Department to reprogram current funds from other priorities or defer addressing the requirement until funds are available. The Department will continue to make routine investments in operations and capital improvements through existing direct and mandatory appropriations.

Governance

The Department is committed to developing a formal governance structure and policy, which will provide operating principles, decision criteria, and a management control framework. This oversight ensures that projects will support the Department's strategic goals and initiatives. Representatives from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget and the Office of the Chief Information Officer will work jointly to develop a charter and governance structure for the NEF. Additionally, the obligation of funds is subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget as well as advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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Payments in Lieu of Taxes

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriations Language Sheet

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

*For necessary expenses for payments authorized by Chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code,
\$535,000,000.*

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, \$535,000,000.

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 \$535,000,000 for the FY 2024 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”.

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

Appropriation: Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	549,817	580,000	+0	+0	-45,000	535,000
PILT Payments					[-45,000]	
TOTAL, PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	549,817	580,000	+0	+0	-45,000	535,000

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	549,817	1	580,000	2	+0	+0	-45,000	+0	535,000	2	-45,000
TOTAL, PILT	549,817	1	580,000	2	+0	+0	-45,000	+0	535,000	2	-45,000

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Account	2022 Actual*	2023 Enacted*	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes							
(\$000)	549,817	580,000	0	0	-45,000	535,000	-45,000
FTE	2	2	0	0	0	2	+0

* The 2022 and 2023 PILT program was appropriated as Mandatory authority providing funding at the full statutorily authorized payment level.

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
PILT Payments	-\$45,000	+0

The 2024 Discretionary Budget Request for PILT is \$535,000,000 and 2 FTE, a program change of -\$45,000,000 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

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, nearly \$10.8 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

2022 PILT Payments by State/Territory

State/Territory	2022 Payment	State/Territory	2022 Payment
ALABAMA	\$1,635,833	NEBRASKA	\$1,313,169
ALASKA	\$33,486,098	NEVADA	\$29,146,696
ARIZONA	\$41,186,842	NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$2,177,262
ARKANSAS	\$8,022,913	NEW JERSEY	\$120,975
CALIFORNIA	\$58,778,191	NEW MEXICO	\$43,629,683
COLORADO	\$44,194,569	NEW YORK	\$184,337
CONNECTICUT	\$35,636	NORTH CAROLINA	\$5,014,116
DELAWARE	\$25,128	NORTH DAKOTA	\$1,900,095
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$24,919	OHIO	\$883,322
FLORIDA	\$6,505,619	OKLAHOMA	\$3,782,326
GEORGIA	\$3,190,380	OREGON	\$25,975,874
GUAM	\$2,738	PENNSYLVANIA	\$1,344,116
HAWAII	\$425,275	PUERTO RICO	\$78,342
IDAHO	\$35,794,315	RHODE ISLAND	\$0
ILLINOIS	\$1,471,301	SOUTH CAROLINA	\$1,473,148
INDIANA	\$736,371	SOUTH DAKOTA	\$7,608,174
IOWA	\$562,331	TENNESSEE	\$2,975,409
KANSAS	\$1,486,859	TEXAS	\$6,087,242
KENTUCKY	\$3,035,573	UTAH	\$43,452,462
LOUISIANA	\$1,514,473	VERMONT	\$1,104,094
MAINE	\$762,704	VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$42,917
MARYLAND	\$130,329	VIRGINIA	\$6,071,940
MASSACHUSETTS	\$126,740	WASHINGTON	\$26,312,351
MICHIGAN	\$5,656,735	WEST VIRGINIA	\$3,617,997
MINNESOTA	\$5,290,819	WISCONSIN	\$3,910,938
MISSISSIPPI	\$2,621,982	WYOMING	\$31,521,789
MISSOURI	\$4,744,387		
MONTANA	\$38,238,756	Grand Total	\$549,416,590

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Office of Natural Resources Revenue

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, [~~\$174,934,000~~]*\$185,403,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2025; of which \$71,251,000 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, 2023.)

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. \$185,403,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025;

The Department proposes the majority of funding for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue account to remain available until September 30, 2025.

4. of which \$71,251,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities:

The Department proposes \$71,251,000 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 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary 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.

**Department-wide Programs - Office of Natural Resources Revenue
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Appropriation: Office of Natural Resources Revenue	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Natural Resources Revenue 2-Year Fund	101,489	105,183	+5,428	+0	+3,541	114,152
Fixed Costs			[+5,428]			
Oil and Gas Reforms for IRA Implementation					[+3,500]	
IT Enhancements					[+41]	
Natural Resources Revenue No-Year Fund	68,151	69,751	+0	+0	+1,500	71,251
Oil and Gas Reforms for IRA Implementation					[+1,500]	
TOTAL, OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	169,640	174,934	+5,428	+0	+5,041	185,403

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Change s (+/-) FTE	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount
Natural Resources Revenue 2-Year Fund	101,489	566	105,183	600	+5,428	+0	+3,541	+16	114,152	616	+8,969
Natural Resources Revenue No-Year Fund	68,151	1	69,751	8	+0	+0	+1,500	+0	71,251	8	+1,500
TOTAL, ONRR	169,640	567	174,934	608	+5,428	+0	+5,041	+16	+185,403	624	+10,469

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2023 Change	2023 to 2024 change	Description
Change in Paid Days	-358	+382	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2023 and FY 2024: FY 2024 is one day more than FY 2023.
Pay Raise	+3,722	+4,821	The President's Budget for FY 2024 includes one quarter of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023 and three quarters of a planned 5.2% pay raise for FY 2024.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+0	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase to the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+177	+558	The change reflects the final FY 2024 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+41	+8	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY 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	+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	+155	-341	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

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Office of Natural Resources Revenue							
2 Year Fund	101,489	105,183	+5,428	+0	+3,541	114,152	+8,969
FTE	566	600	+0	+0	+16	616	+16
No Year Fund	68,151	69,751	+0	+0	+1,500	71,251	+1,500
FTE	1	8	+0	+0	+0	8	+0
Total							
(\$000)	169,640	174,934	+5,428	+0	+5,041	185,403	+10,469
FTE	567	608	+0	+0	+16	624	+16

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Strengthen Audit and Compliance Activities	+\$2,000	+12
Expand Appeals and Solicitor Staff	+\$1,500	+4
IT Enhancements	+\$ 41	+0
Expand Tribal Audit Program	+\$1,500	+0

The 2024 Budget Request for ONRR is \$185,403,000 and 624 FTE, a program change of +\$5,041,000 and +16 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Strengthen Audit and Compliance Activities (+\$2,000,000 / +12 FTE) – ONRR requests \$2.0 million and 12 FTE to enhance its capacity to conduct data mining, compliance review, and audit work on a broader universe of Federal and Indian leasing activity, providing further assurance that revenues from energy production on Federal and Indian lands are accurately reported and paid.

The additional resources will allow ONRR to incorporate the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act into its processes and systems. The Inflation Reduction Act mandates higher royalty rates, greater energy production, and the opening of new areas to energy development, which will lead to additional revenue collection and disbursement. The risk of under-reporting will increase as the natural resources recovered expand and as royalties, lease bids, and rental rates increase.

ONRR estimates that the increased personnel will enable it to perform an additional 96 compliance activities such as audits, compliance reviews, and data mining exception resolutions.

Audit and compliance activities include the following functions:

- *Audits:* Audits are performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS). Audits have a high standard of verification in the form of evidence from company source documents and records, resulting in greater certainty of accurate payment and reporting.
- *Compliance Reviews:* Compliance Reviews supplement the audit program by checking the accuracy and completeness of reported data, focusing on variations from expected norms, and resulting in resolution of open issues when companies provide requested additional documentation and/or make payments to remove a variance.
- *Data Mining:* These activities serve as a screening process to increase the accuracy of company-reported data before the data are subjected to Compliance Reviews and Audits and include examining company-reported data to identify the most obvious data errors and working with the companies to correct these issues.
- *Enforcement:* This work induces industry compliance with laws, regulations, and ONRR orders by investigating violations and issuing notices of non-compliance and civil penalty assessments.

The oil and gas industry is inherently complex and continues to require advanced experience and detection techniques to ensure ONRR collects every dollar due to States, American Indians, and the U.S. Treasury. The revenues collected by ONRR on approximately 34,000 producing mineral leases, with over 2,700 payors reporting on those leases, are disbursed to States and Tribes where the energy was produced, providing critical funding for schools, public services, conservation improvements and infrastructure projects that create good-paying American jobs. With the requested funding, ONRR will hire compliance staff to expand coverage across the Federal and Indian lease universe.

Expand Appeals and Solicitor Staff (+\$1,500,000 / +4 FTE) – A dramatic increase in the number and dollar value of industry appeals requires additional staff and counsel to address the appeals and best protect the United States' interest in revenues from the extraction of our Nation's non-renewable resources. The proposed funding will provide four ONRR FTE and an additional FTE in the Solicitor's Office to support appeals functions.

ONRR works under statutory deadlines for its Federal appeals and must also timely address Indian appeals to help ONRR meet its Trust responsibilities. In 2021, ONRR received 29 percent more appeals than filed in 2019, and 216 percent more than filed in 2013. ONRR orders (e.g., orders to report/pay and orders to perform restructured accounting) are being increasingly challenged, and ONRR expects this trend to continue as the royalty rate increases and methane royalty expansion enacted in the Inflation Reduction Act increases the complexity involved in royalty reporting. Additional FTEs will help address pending and new appeals and facilitate enhanced collaborative work with the Solicitor's Office on Interior Board of Land Appeals and Federal court litigation and will also enable ONRR to provide needed guidance to its employees and States and Tribes performing compliance reviews under cooperative agreements with ONRR.

IT Enhancement (+\$41,000 / +0 FTE) – ONRR has identified \$41,000 within the program to invest in IT modernization, IT workforce, and critical IT infrastructure needs. This funding will support key Department and Bureau-specific cybersecurity requirements and priorities such as Zero-Trust implementation, FISMA compliance, and effective oversight.

Expand Tribal Audit Program (+\$1,500,000 / +0 FTE) – ONRR requests \$1.5 million to expand its Tribal audit program to include agreements with two additional Tribes, including the Tribe with the largest share of Tribal royalties collected from their lands. These new agreements would cover an additional \$156 million in Tribal royalties, increasing coverage by 46 percent. This additional coverage would reduce the risk of under-reporting and potentially increase compliance revenues. The new partnerships would provide additional assurance that the Department is collecting the Tribes' share of the increased mineral royalties that result from the Inflation Reduction Act and will likely enhance coverage of revenues generated from renewable energy sources that may be developed on Tribal lands.

Sections 202 and 205 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA), as amended, authorize the Secretary to enter into cooperative and delegated agreements with Tribes and States for audits, inspections, and investigations. In 2021, ONRR relied on nine State agreements and six Tribal agreements to perform compliance activities on \$4.47 billion in royalty payments and 25,300 producing leases, encompassing lands that produced 87 percent of the State disbursements and 48 percent of Tribal royalties, thereby reducing the risk of under-collection due to non-compliance. This risk has increased with the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act, which increased royalty rates and expanded methane royalties, leading to increased complexity involved in royalty reporting.

Royalty revenues are important to Tribes and are used to develop infrastructure, provide healthcare and education, and support other critical community development programs, such as senior centers, public safety projects, and youth initiatives. In addition, the goodwill developed between the Federal government and Tribal partners is invaluable to enhancing understanding of the benefits from natural resource production and furthers the Tribal consultation process through stronger relationships.

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 2022, ONRR disbursed \$21.5 billion to the U.S. Treasury, various State and American Indian accounts, and special use accounts, such as the Reclamation Fund. The 2022 disbursements include the highest-ever revenues from renewable energy programs on Federal lands and waters, including the record \$4.4 billion generated from the New York Bight offshore wind lease sale.

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 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 the GAOA.

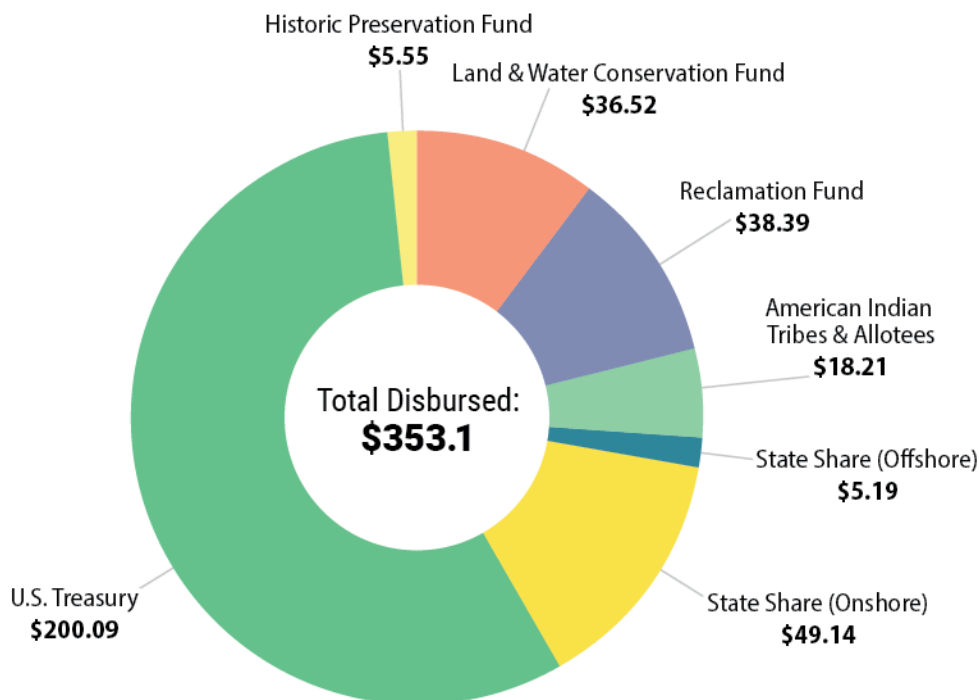
The beneficiaries of disbursements in 2022 included:

- ***U.S. Taxpayers — \$10.64 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 — \$4.36 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 — \$3.32 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 — \$1.59 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 — \$1.02 Billion***
ONRR transfers revenues 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 — \$460 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 over \$353 billion to Federal, State, and American Indian recipients through this program. Approximately 57 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 over \$80 billion in ONRR-collected mineral revenues since 1982 as shown in the following figure.

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, FY 1982–2022 (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, invested, and disbursed in a timely manner. This program’s activities also include efforts to ensure timely, complete, and accurate reporting while providing reasonable assurance of company compliance.
- 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs (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 (BOEM) 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 implemented five of the recommendations and is on track to implement the remaining two by July 31, 2023. Both remaining open recommendations relate to establishing effective performance measures.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued 14 recommendations in its January 2022 audit report, *Better Internal Controls Could Ensure Accuracy of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Royalty Reporting and Adjustments* (2020-CR-009). The OIG's objective was to determine to what extent ONRR ensured accurate reporting of Federal mineral royalty obligations when payors or their agents submitted adjustments or refund requests. The OIG's audit focused on adjustments or refunds submitted during fiscal years 2017 through 2019. ONRR implemented five recommendations in FY 2022, three recommendations in FY 2023, and is scheduled to implement one additional recommendation by July 31, 2023. The remaining five recommendations are scheduled to be implemented in FY 2025 and FY 2026 as part of ONRR's current modernization project, which is a multi-year, multi-phased effort to explore, identify, develop, and implement new technologies that enhance ONRR's ability to perform revenue

collection and distribution, disbursement, production and royalty reporting, verification and compliance, and workload management of applicable cases.

ONRR values the continued oversight received from the GAO, the 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 2023, ONRR will continue modernization efforts by continuing the design and development of new IT systems that will support ONRR's reengineered business processes. These systems will replace the increasingly obsolescent Minerals Revenue Management Support System, ONRR's legacy information system that plays a key role in the collection and disbursement of the Nation's mineral revenues. By breaking down organizational silos, harnessing the collective power of its talented workforce, and developing well-documented requirements, ONRR will leverage the most appropriate and effective technologies available to support its vital mission.

Modernization began in 2019 with the modeling and wholesale reengineering of current business processes. Since then, ONRR completed the development of business and functional requirements to support the redesigned processes within new IT systems and began the design and development of the Data Management module, the first component of ONRR's modernized IT systems. In 2023, ONRR will continue development of the Data Management module and begin development of the Customer Relationship Management module. Also in 2023, ONRR expects to award a contract for the design and development of a new Financial Management module. ONRR has been coordinating with the Department of the Treasury's Quality Service Management Office and has received consultation support on the project throughout its market research activities. The Financial Management module will be the most complex and involved module to be implemented as part of ONRR's technology modernization efforts, and ONRR is undertaking thorough reviews to carefully consider products which will best facilitate the continued accurate collection and disbursement of revenues.

Unified Compliance Strategy: ONRR's Compliance Strategy Governance Board 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 additional methods 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 financial management 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, 33 States, and 33 American Indian Tribes. In 2022, ONRR disbursed \$21.5 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 10,500 non-producing Federal leases and monthly royalty revenue and sales reports on more than 36,000 producing onshore and offshore Federal and Indian leases.

Each month, the Reference and Reporting Management program receives and processes more than 42,000 royalty and production reports, known as Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance, Form ONRR 2014, Oil and Gas Operations Reports (OGORs), and the Solid Minerals Production & Royalty Reporting, Form ONRR-4430 respectively. These reports contain approximately one million lines

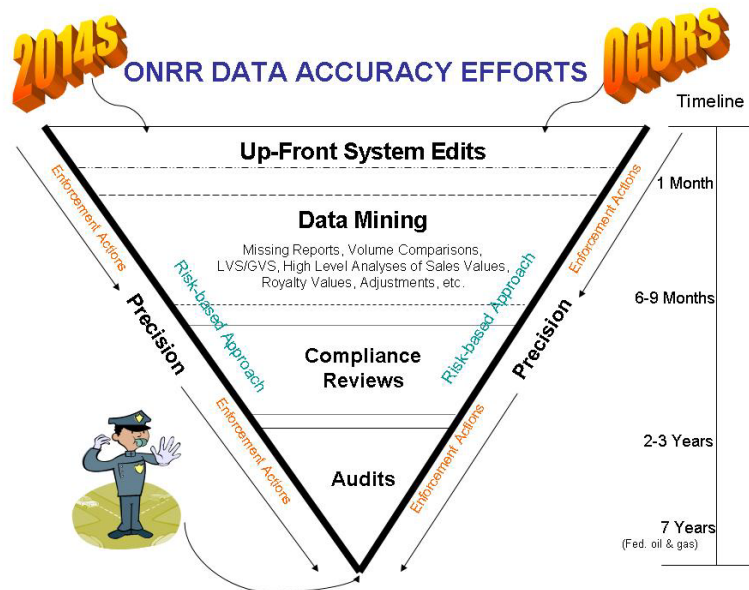
of data from approximately 1,700 royalty payors and 2,000 production reporters. ONRR received approximately 99 percent of reporting electronically in 2022. Through this royalty and production reporting, ONRR collects and maintains several forms of primary data, including:

- 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 and some manual 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, the Compliance Management program performs data mining compliance activities with the goal of cleaning-up reported data so that subsequent compliance



activities, such as compliance reviews and audits can focus on complex and systemic issues. Data mining activities include detecting missing royalty reports, identifying and resolving volume discrepancies, and reviewing all new and revised communitization agreements to verify compliance with allocation schedules. Additionally, the Compliance Management group performs compliance reviews, which provide reasonable assurance that all or part of the royalty equation is paid and reported correctly. By comparing reported data with expected values, analysts can identify variances and quickly resolve errors.

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, \$33.2 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 2022, ONRR completed 99.4 percent of disbursements timely, exceeding the 98 percent target. These disbursements included \$4.4 billion to 33 States and \$1.6 billion to the American Indian community from natural resource and energy revenues collected by ONRR on their behalf.

Timely Service to American Indians: To ensure prompt payment of mineral revenues to American Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners (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 2022, ONRR distributed 99.7 percent of revenue data to BIA by the first semi-monthly distribution for the benefit of American Indian Tribes 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 2022, the Office

of Inspector General released the Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for fiscal year 2022, including ONRR's mineral revenue custodial activity and balances. The Department received an unmodified (clean) audit opinion for fiscal year 2022. As a result of the audit, ONRR had no notices of findings and recommendations, or issues noted in the independent auditor's letter to management. Additionally, none of the significant deficiencies or material weakness noted in the audit were 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 numerous validation checks to help prevent companies from submitting invalid reporting of royalties attributable to erroneous and incomplete data. ONRR provides payor and operator guidance daily to reinforce accurate reporting and assist industry with resolving outstanding reporting validation errors. To support this initiative, during 2022, ONRR executed 55 unique formal Reporter Training sessions accommodating up to 300 industry representatives each.

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. 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, in 2022 the Reference and Reporting Management group issued 19 Orders to Report and 437 Notices of Non-Compliance to companies who failed to submit an OGOR or to report well-level production resulting in \$160,924.94 in civil penalties collected during fiscal year 2022.

Compliance Management: In 2022, Compliance Management analysts closed 1,005 data mining cases and 254 compliance reviews. Through this compliance work, 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.

Audit Management

ONRR's Audit Management program performs audits and compliance reviews to ensure that Federal and Indian mineral revenues are accurately reported and paid by the minerals industry in compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, and lease terms. 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.

Audit Management performs various types of audits 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.

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 payments to remove a variance. Audit Management performs a variety of compliance reviews, ranging from payor and property-based assignments to issue focused reviews.

ONRR's authority to audit was not created by a single Federal law but, rather by multiple laws and Secretarial Orders. These include the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (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 provides audit coverage on onshore Federal, offshore Federal, and Indian Trust properties, with four distinct program units, each with its own area of focus. The Central Audit Management group has offices located in Denver, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa. While this group performs compliance work on Indian, Federal onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, the primary focus is on Indian oil and gas mineral revenues where the land is held in trust. Southern Audit Management's office is located in Houston and supports ONRR's mission by verifying compliance for Indian, Federal onshore and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, with the highest concentration on Federal offshore oil and gas mineral revenue compliance. Western Audit Management has offices in Dallas and Denver and performs compliance work on Indian, Federal onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, as well as, solid minerals, and geothermal leases.

Western Audit Management also includes a team of auditors who conduct 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 calculate 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 Indian Tribes to perform audits and other compliance activities. Sections 202 and 205 of the FOGPMA, 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 Indian Tribes (known as the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee (STRAC) and 202/205 program) 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 Indian Tribes are self-empowered to perform audits and compliance reviews on Tribal mineral royalties within their reservations.

For ONRR, cooperative agreements provide knowledgeable State and Tribal representatives who understand the systems and business processes for collecting, accounting for, and distributing mineral revenues. States and 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 Tribal employees to identify and work through issues.

TSAS has an office located in Farmington, New Mexico at the Federal Indian Minerals Office that provides services for individual Navajo mineral owners regarding oil and gas production 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 2022, Audit Management and its State and Tribal audit partners closed a total of 92 audits and completed 212 compliance reviews.

Delegated and Cooperative Compliance Agreements with States and Tribes: Currently, ONRR has nine State and six Tribal agreements 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 2022, ONRR allocated \$14.7 million to States and 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 States and Tribes that are part of STRAC are peer reviewed on a three-year rotating cycle. During 2022, four States (Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Oklahoma) and three Tribes (Blackfoot Nation, Navajo Nation, and Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes) received a peer review. The independent auditor's reports concerning States and Tribes have also concluded in "Pass" ratings with no material weaknesses or findings.

ONRR Compliance Key Performance Metric Update: ONRR's strategic planning includes a focus on two breakthrough objectives that will impact how we set and meet target goals. In line with modernization and unified compliance strategies, a cross-organizational effort is underway to update key performance indicators (KPIs) that better demonstrate ONRR's compliance activities from a holistic perspective.

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 the Office of the Solicitor 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 has developed 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 on Indian leases, both Tribal and allotted. ONRR works with the BIA, BLM, BTFA, and the Environmental Protection Agency to address concerns raised by 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 the 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 royalties on Indian lands. Fundamental to this effort is responsiveness to Trust mineral estate owners (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 Office of the Solicitor 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 and our State and Tribal partners, to other government stakeholders including the Office of Inspector General, DOJ, and externally to industry. Royalty Valuation answers specific questions regarding the value of production for royalty purposes, and publishes general guidance such as handbooks, examples, and dear reporter letters. Royalty Valuation also provides training to internal and external stakeholders on basic concepts and emerging issues. Royalty Valuation issues and reviews 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.

The Analytics and Risk Management program's business processes include audit and compliance work planning, economic analysis, 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 (RSAs) 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, 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 workplans 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. In 2022, BLM and ONRR updated its Memorandum of Understanding to support an agile inspection team to address onshore production hot spots, improve accounting for measurement inspections and associated RSA funds, 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 2022, ONRR held 187 outreach sessions with American Indian beneficiaries and resolved 20,260 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 \$64 million in civil penalties since 1982. In 2022, ONRR issued 74 notices of noncompliance and 39 civil penalties totaling more than \$7 million, achieved compliance in 171 enforcement cases, and collected over \$740 thousand in civil penalties. Since fiscal year 2001, ONRR has also collected \$51.8 million as a result of bankruptcy cases. In 2022, ONRR timely filed 5 bankruptcy proofs of claim totaling more than \$1.6 million, collected \$23 million in bankruptcy proceedings, and protected the government's mineral revenue interests in 72 lead active bankruptcy cases.

Royalty Valuation: In 2022, ONRR completed 441 valuation guidance requests from internal and external stakeholders. In addition, Royalty Valuation completed 15 virtual training sessions on Federal and Indian royalty value, which included industry as well as State, Tribal, and ONRR personnel. ONRR completed eight complex unbundling review projects and supported 11 audits of transportation and processing allowances. 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, BSEE's offshore production measurement verification team has conducted 894 inspections of production meters and other equipment at offshore

facilities and 126 inspections at onshore facilities. The production measurement verification team witnessed 345 oil meter provings and 203 gas meter calibrations. These inspections resulted in 1,132 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 since its inception in 2016. 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 through 2022, ONRR and BLM began deploying a new strategy of employing trained and certified petroleum engineering technicians that were stationed in the vicinity of most high-risk oil and gas production operations. Since 2016, BLM's Measurement and Production Team has conducted inspections of 182 leases/agreements (including 445 production facilities) and issued 613 INCs. 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 2022, ONRR completed Director decisions or otherwise disposed of 178 appeals of orders and offered guidance on more than 50 matters.

Regulations: In 2022, ONRR published two final rules, one proposed rule, five information collection renewals, and two notices in the Federal Register.

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Central Hazardous Materials Fund

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.), [\$10,064,000]\$10,116,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or any prior Act shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of CERCLA or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to CERCLA or other Federal or State environmental law.*

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023.)

Justification of Proposed Language Changes

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

1. Added the following wording:

Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or any prior Act shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of CERCLA or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to CERCLA or other Federal or State environmental law.

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

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.), \$10,116,000, 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.

2. Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this or any prior Act shall not be available to fund liabilities or obligations of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, for past or future response actions or costs agreed to pursuant to section 122 of CERCLA or imposed by court order in any action pursuant to CERCLA or other Federal or State environmental law.

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

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

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,036	10,064	+52	+0	+0	10,116
Fixed Costs			[+52]			
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	10,036	10,064	+52	+0	+0	10,116

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10,036	4	10,064	4	+52	+0	+0	+0	10,116	4	+52
TOTAL, CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	10,036	4	10,064	4	+52	+0	+0	+0	10,116	4	+52

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2023 Change	2023 to 2024 change	Description
Change in Paid Days	-3	+3	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2023 and FY 2024: FY 2024 is one day more than FY 2023.
Pay Raise	+32	+43	The President's Budget for FY 2024 includes one quarter of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023 and three quarters of a planned 5.2% pay raise for FY 2024.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+0	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase to the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	-1	+6	The change reflects the final FY 2024 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 FY 2024 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	+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	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund							
(\$000)	10,036	10,064	+52	+0	+0	10,116	+52
FTE	4	4	+0	+0	+0	4	+0

The 2024 Budget Request for CHF is \$10,116,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of +\$0 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

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 (PRPs). 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 \$134.6 million in recoveries from PRPs and, as of 2022, has avoided more than \$836.1 million in bureau spending through in-kind remediation work performed by PRPs and other parties. The CHF has funded more than 100 projects, and of these funded projects, 43 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 for the Department’s contaminated sites.

Program management activities include CHF financial management oversight and 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 2022, the Department obtained an estimated \$970 million from cost-recoveries and for the performance of work by other parties. During this same period, the Department received approximately \$287 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:

- Number of projects with viable PRPs;
- Timing of settlements and other agreements;
- 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 \$7 million in cost recoveries during 2022 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 from 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 three examples of cleanup projects requesting CHF funding in 2023:

1. 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 wildlife conservation. Past military use and 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 2024 include the following: a removal action at the Area 7 Pesticides Site, evaluation of the closure of the treatment system for the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Operable Unit (OU) Groundwater Plume 1, oversight of the remedial design for the interim remedial action for the PCB OU Groundwater Plume 2, completion of the Additional and Uncharacterized Sites Operable Unit Feasibility Study and issuance of the proposed plan along with hosting public meetings for the plan.
2. The Topock Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Compressor Station located in Topock, CA, 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, which 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. DTSC initiated the groundwater investigation in 1996 and numerous phases of data collection and evaluation have been completed. The final groundwater remedy construction has started and is expected to be completed by 2027. The Department is the lead agency in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Soil Non-Time-Critical Removal Action. PG&E began implementation of the approved action in June 2022. CHF funds are needed for continued groundwater remedy construction oversight, soil remedial activities, and ongoing Tribal consultation.

3. The National Park Service plans to use CHF funds to support cleanup activities at 6 sites in the Washington, DC area along the banks of the Anacostia River. The sites (Anacostia River Sediments, Kenilworth Park Landfill, Oxon Cove Landfill, Poplar Point, Washington Gas & Light, and Watts Branch Sediment Site) are located within the National Capital Parks – East and address historical contamination within the river sediment, on its shores and within the surrounding communities. Many of these communities are impacted by environmental justice issues. All CHF-funded cleanup activities require community participation. Community input is a key component to remedy selection. At all sites, the goal is to protect human health and the environment and provide as many diverse opportunities as possible for people to enjoy their public lands – especially a National Park complex close to our Nation’s capital.

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.

ECRP – AHMR / BIL OWP

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 to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to Section 40704 of Public Law 117-58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, [\$5,000,000]\$30,000,000, 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 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: *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, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2023.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Appropriation Language Citations

Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program

Appropriation language and citations:

1. For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases, remediate lands pursuant to Section 40704 of Public Law 117-58 (30 U.S.C. 1245), and carry out the purposes of Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907), as amended, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended:

This language makes appropriations available for the Department to inventory, assess, and cleanup abandoned hardrock 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 program management and oversight of these activities:

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

4. 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:

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

5. 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.

Funds may not be used to fulfill obligations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*) agreed to in a legal settlement or imposed by a court, whether for payment of funds or for work to be performed. This exclusion applies to third party claims against the United States.

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Departmentwide Programs – Energy Community Revitalization Program

Budget At a Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Energy Community Revitalization Program	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	5,000	5,000	+0	+0	+25,000	30,000
State Grants	[1,700]	[1,700]	[+0]	[+0]	[+11,800]	[13,500]
Tribal Grants	[400]	[400]	[+0]	[+0]	[+5,100]	[5,500]
Federal Program	[2,100]	[2,100]	[+0]	[+0]	[+6,400]	[8,500]
Program Management	[800]	[800]	[+0]	[+0]	[+1,700]	[2,500]
Orphaned Wells	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0
TOTAL, ECRP w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	5,000	5,000	+0	+0	+25,000	30,000
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) (Orphaned Wells Program)	4,677,000	0	0	+0	+0	0
Transfers to USFS (P.L. 117-58; 135 STAT 1394-1395)	-5,683	0	0	+0	+0	0
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-23,385	0	0	+0	+0	0
TOTAL, ECRP w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	4,652,932	5,000	+0	+0	+25,000	30,000

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs

(Dollars in Thousands)

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount
ABANDONED HARDROCK MINE RECLAMATION	5,000	1	5,000	1	+0	+0	+25,000	+3	30,000	4	+25,000
State Grants	[1,700]	[0]	[1,700]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[11,800]	[+0]	[+13,500]	0	[+11,800]
Tribal Grants	[400]	[0]	[400]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[5,100]	[+0]	[+5,500]	0	[+5,100]
Federal Program	[2,100]	[0]	[2,100]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[6,400]	[+0]	[+8,500]	0	[+6,400]
Program Management	[800]	[1]	[800]	[1]	[+0]	[+0]	[1,700]	[+3]	[+2,500]	4	[+1,700]
ORPHANED WELLS	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0
TOTAL, ECRP w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	5,000	1	5,000	1	+0	+0	+25,000	+3	30,000	4	+25,000
<i>Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)</i>	4,677,000	0	0	13	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	13	0
<i>Transfers to USFS (P.L. 117-58; 135 STAT 1394-1395)</i>	-5,683	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0
<i>Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)</i>	-23,385	0	+0	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	+0
TOTAL, ECRP w/ SUPPLEMENTAL	4,652,932	1	5,000	14	+0	+0	25,000	+3	30,000	17	+25,000

Activity: Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 (+/-)
Energy Community Revitalization Program							
Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation							
(\$000)	5,000	5,000	+0	+0	+25,000	30,000	+25,000
FTE	1	1	+0	+0	+3	4	+3
Orphaned Wells							
(\$000)	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	+0
Total (Discretionary Authority)							
(\$000)	5,000	5,000	+0	+0	+25,000	30,000	+25,000
FTE	1	1	+0	+0	+3	4	+3

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
State Grants	+\$11,800	+0
Tribal Grants	+ \$5,100	+0
Federal Program	+ \$6,400	+0
Program Management	+ \$1,700	+3

The 2024 Budget Request for Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation is \$30,000,000 and 4 FTE, a program change of +\$25,000,000 and +3 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

The 2024 budget request proposes to expand the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) which is designed to support Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (P.L. 117-58) Section 40704, and Executive Order 14008, which 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 ... environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites.” The Administration is committed to the responsible and sustainable development of America’s public resources. The 2024 budget request proposes to expand the Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) as an annual appropriation.

Section 40704 of the BIL requires that, “not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a program to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases on, and remediate abandoned hardrock mine land based on conditions including need, public health and safety, potential environmental harm, and other land use priorities.” Amounts made available under Section 40704 may only be used for Federal, State, Tribal, local, and

private land that has been affected by past hardrock mining activities, and water resources that traverse or are contiguous to such land, as set forth in Section 40704(c). The BIL also requires that the Secretary, subject to the availability of funds, shall provide grants to States and Indian Tribes that have jurisdiction over abandoned hardrock mine land (AML) to reclaim that land. The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC), on behalf of the Secretary, leads Section 40704 activities. During FY 2022, OEPC worked with the Department's land managing bureaus, the US Forest Service, States and Tribes to develop an AML implementation plan, and in 2023 will begin allocating grant funding to address AMLs.

Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation will:

- (1) develop an inventory of AML sites and features on Federally managed lands administered by DOI bureaus and the U.S. Forest Service ("Federal Land Managers"), as well as State, Tribal, local, and private lands.
- (2) create a governance structure to prioritize inventory, closure, and reclamation of abandoned mine features across Federal, State, private, and Tribal lands.

For FY 2023, the Department is funding AML projects across the Department's land managing bureaus, and the US Forest Service. A national database is being developed to better assess and evaluate AMLs and their associated risks in collaboration with the States. The Department is also developing grant assistance to States and Tribes. In FY 2024, the program will expand these activities to address AMLs across Federal, State, local, private, and Tribal lands. The following outlines the Department's planned allocation of resources to address these sites.

State Grants (+\$11.8 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$13.5 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to States impacted by abandoned hardrock (non-coal) mining. The ECRP provides 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. Many States are struggling to inventory, assess, and reclaim these old mines. These grants will assist in States to identify their high-risk sites and address the public health and safety issues.

Tribal Grants (+\$5.1 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$5.5 million to provide grants or cooperative agreements to Tribal communities impacted by abandoned hardrock (non-coal) mines. The program provides resources to Tribes to inventory, assess, reclaim, and/or remediate abandoned hardrock mines on Tribal lands. The program will also provide resources to support grants management capacity within Tribes.

Federal Program (+\$6.4 million / 0 FTE) - The budget request includes \$8.5 million to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to address the legacy of abandoned hardrock (non-coal) mines scattered across Interior managed lands and US Forest Service lands. The program focuses 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 (+\$1.7 million / +3 FTE) - The budget request includes \$2.5 million and 4 FTE to provide program and grants management. The program will develop a Department-level data system to track the number of AMLs across Federal, State, private, and Tribal lands. The ECRP will leverage the success of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund to effectively prioritize and administer the highest risk abandoned hardrock and non-coal mine sites for cleanup.

Program Overview

The Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation (AHMR) program is designed to support nation-wide hardrock AML reclamation, as authorized in BIL Section 40704. In 2024, the program will focus funding on abandoned hardrock (i.e., non-coal) mine sites. These sites are scattered across the country and impact almost every State. Through a grants and cooperative agreements programs, AHMR will provide resources to States and Tribal communities impacted by these abandoned mine sites. AHMR 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, AHMR will provide critical funding to the Interior's land management bureaus in addressing the legacy of abandoned mine sites scattered across the Department's lands. The program will focus on 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. The program will operate in tandem with BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands program, which is focused specifically on the high volume of abandoned mine sites on BLM lands.

Program Performance Estimates

2023 Accomplishments and Planned Activities:

- Established a Federal Workgroup and an internal Department Review Committee (that includes USFS).
- Developed an Implementation Plan that was collaboratively created with USDA/USFS.
- Drafted an MOU between stakeholders.
- Conduct a data call on Federal projects and then select projects based on prioritization matrix.
- Coordinated with the Interstate Mining Compact Commission, National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs, and the Western States Water Council seeking input and feedback from States.
- Establish a State and Tribal Grant program through an assistance listing and Notice of Funding Opportunity. Intend to fund \$3.1M in Federal projects, State Grants and \$590K in Tribal Grants in FY23.
- Funded a new database with USGS to track abandoned mines and their features in collaboration with the States.

2024 Planned Activities and Milestones:

Establishment of the State and Tribal Grants programs:

- Hire program management staff to administer the grant program.
- Create a Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the States' and Tribal grant program.
- Draft an assistance listing in the appropriate grant application.
- Determine the type of grants; formula based or competitive.
- Develop performance metrics and goals, create 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 hardrock mines on Department managed and US Forest Service 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 mine sites.
- Develop a National AML database to track all AML sites and features on Federal, State, local, private, and Tribal lands.
- Begin the inventory, assessment, and prioritization of abandoned mines.
- Benchmark from the Department's ECRP Orphaned Well program by using the established Technical Work Group and existing prioritization matrix for AMLs.
- Use the AML Implementation Plan as a roadmap to execute the new program.
- Implement the program and create an internal control program to monitor performance.

Orphaned Wells Program

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

FY 2024 Annual Spend Plan

Introduction

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL, PL 117-58) on November 15, 2021. Under Section 40601, Methane Infrastructure Reduction, the act authorizes the Department the Interior (DOI) to establish a Federal Program to remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on Federal lands and create a grant program for States and Tribes to also remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on their lands. This 2024 spend plan is an update to the 2023 spend plan. This landmark investment will rebuild America's critical infrastructure, tackle the climate crisis, advance environmental justice, and drive the creation of good-paying union jobs. By addressing long overdue improvements and strengthening our resilience to the changing climate, this investment in our communities across the country will grow the economy sustainably and equitably so everyone gets ahead for decades to come.

The DOI will receive \$30.6 billion over five years in direct funding through the BIL, including \$4.677 billion to create an Orphaned Wells Site Plugging, Remediation, and Restoration program to support Federal, State, and Tribal efforts to address cleanup needs from orphaned oil and gas wells across the country.

The following details how the DOI plans to execute these investments. The plan adheres to the Administration's implementation priorities to:

- invest public dollars efficiently, avoid waste, and focus on measurable outcomes for the American people;
- increase the competitiveness of the United States economy, including through implementing the Act's Made-in-America requirements and bolstering United States manufacturing and supply chains;
- improve job opportunities for millions of Americans by focusing on high labor standards for these jobs, including prevailing wages and the free and fair chance to join a union;
- invest public dollars equitably, including through the Justice40 Initiative, which is a Governmentwide effort toward a goal that 40 percent of the overall benefits from Federal investments in climate and clean energy flow to disadvantaged communities;
- build infrastructure that is resilient and that helps combat the crisis of climate change, and where feasible leverage funding to sequester carbon and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- effectively coordinate with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments in implementing these critical investments.

Summary

The BIL provides a total of \$4.677 billion to the Secretary of the Interior for the programs and activities shown in the table below related to orphaned wells. The Assistant Secretary – Policy, Management, and Budget (AS-PMB) administers the authorized funding categorized as emergency supplemental

discretionary appropriations available for obligation until September 30, 2030. The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) implemented the program on behalf of AS-PMB until a Secretarial Order 3409, signed on January 10, 2023, created the Orphaned Wells Program Office (OWPO) to serve that purpose.

Orphaned Wells Program Bipartisan Infrastructure Funding Enacted Amounts Available (dollars in 000s)	
Program/Activity	Total Available
Federal Program	250,000
State Initial Grants	775,000
State Formula Grants	2,000,000
State Performance Grants	1,500,000
Tribal Grants	150,000
IOGCC Cooperative Agreement	2,000
Administration (up to 3%)	[140,310]
Directed Transfer to Office of Inspector General (0.5%)	[23,385]
Total	4,677,000

OWPO has primary responsibility for administration of the \$250 million Federal Program, with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) leading a Technical Working Group (TWG) that prioritizes project funding and addresses technical issues such as methane measurement at the wellhead. Within the overall orphaned wells program, the OWPO also has primary responsibility for administration of \$4.3 billion in grants to States and Tribes and works cooperatively with the Interior Business Center (IBC) and the Office of the Solicitor in implementation of those grants. Multiple other bureaus and offices within DOI provide guidance on contracting, grants management, fund controls, formulas for funding distribution, and performance and expenditure reporting.

Orphaned Wells Program
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Funding by Year

Enacted Amounts Available (\$000)

Account/Program/Activity	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
BIL Orphaned Wells Program				
Federal Program				
Orphan Well Federal Program	32,839	54,399	54,399	141,637
Subtotal, Federal Program	32,839	54,399	54,399	141,637
Grant Program				
Initial State Grants	560,000	160,421	0	720,421
State Formula Grants	0	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
State Performance Grants	0	0	187,500	187,500
Tribal Grants	0	50,000	50,000	100,000
Subtotal, Grant Program	560,000	710,421	737,500	2,007,921
Other Activities				
IOGCC Cooperative Agreement	0	2,000	0	2,000
Administrative (Up to 3%)	9,369	20,000	21,000	50,369
Office of Inspector General (Direct Transfer)	23,385	0	0	23,385
Subtotal, Other Activities	32,754	22,000	21,000	75,754
Total BIL Orphaned Wells Program	625,593	786,820	812,899	2,225,312

Federal Orphaned Wells Program

The Federal Program addresses orphaned oil and gas wells on Federal lands managed by DOI or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). By reclaiming orphaned wells, Interior will reduce the release of methane and other gases, address surface and groundwater contamination, restore wildlife habitat, and remove abandoned infrastructure littering the landscape. Priority will be given to activities that most expeditiously reduce methane emissions, provide environmental benefits to disadvantaged communities, and create good paying union jobs. The BLM is lead on the Federal Program with OWPO being the co-lead. Consistent with the intent of the BIL to support energy communities in economic transition and environmental justice communities, guidance will be provided to encourage directing expenditures to local, small business, 8a, and other appropriate vendor categories, as available.

FY 2022 Activities and Accomplishments

- A Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) between DOI, USDA, Department of Energy (DOE), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) was signed on January 14, 2022, establishing the structure of the orphaned well program and reflecting the commitment of the various agencies to work cooperatively in its operation. The MOU established a multi-bureau TWG, consisting of representatives of the land management bureaus (BLM, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, USFS), OWPO, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Indian Energy Service Center (IESC), EPA, and DOE, and an Executive Group, consisting of the

Assistant Secretaries of DOI and the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment from USDA.

- The TWG developed a protocol for methane measurement and drafted a tool for identifying potential releases of contaminants. A method for identifying disproportionately impacted communities also has been developed. The TWG also developed a prioritization matrix to evaluate the various Federal well projects and the program will be working to improve this assessment tool in FY 2023 based on initial lessons learned.
- The Department developed a prototype orphaned well database and made the database available to the Federal partners in Q1 of FY 2023 to capture performance information. A mobile app that captures core data for the bureaus was also developed and made available in Q1 of FY 2023 for bureau staff to use for inventory work.
- The Department finalized Federal Program Management Guidance (Environmental Compliance Memorandum 70-01) and Financial Management Guidance (Environmental Compliance Memorandum 70-02).
- In June 2022, \$32.8 million was distributed to the BLM, the US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the USFS in support of well plugging and site reclamation at 277 well locations in the States of CA, KY, LA, OH, PA, TX, UT, WV.
- BLM awarded a methane measurement contract for orphaned wells in Utah.
- FWS entered a cooperative agreement with the State of Louisiana to plug wells in 5 refuges.
- NPS awarded a plugging contract for wells in Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

- Inventory wells on BLM, FWS, NPS, and USFS lands; and perform additional well plugging, remediation, and reclamation. The goal is to enable the bureaus to move the projects into the procurement cycle prior to the start of the 2023 field season. The orphaned well database prototyped in FY 2022, as well as a mobile app, was made available to the Federal partners in Q2 of FY 2023 to capture performance information, which then can be the basis of public-facing updates on program performance.
- Draft and submit the Annual Congressional Report.
- Prepare FY 2024 Federal Nomination Call for project nominations.
- Conduct Federal Program Internal Control Reviews.
- Award Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts for methane measurement, well plugging, and surface reclamation activities in Spring 2023. These contracts will make vendors available to the BLM, FWS, NPS, USFS, and BIA. Portions of the contracts are fully set-aside for Indian-owned Small Business Economic Enterprises.

FY 2024 Planned Activities

- Request nominations, and then review, approve, and release funds for the plugging, remediation, and restoration of wells approved in the Federal Program.
- Draft and submit the Annual Congressional Report.
- Monitor the Federal Program for performance and update all guidance and direction, as appropriate.

State and Tribal Grant Programs

The OWPO will provide grants to States and Tribes to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned wells located on State-owned, privately owned, or Tribal lands. State and Tribal grant recipients may use funds to identify and characterize undocumented wells; remediate soil and restore native species habitat that have been degraded due to the presence of the orphaned wells and associated pipelines, facilities and infrastructure; remediate land adjacent to orphaned wells; and decommission or remove associated pipelines, facilities, and infrastructure.

States will be required to make information regarding the use of the funds available on a public website; measure and track emissions of methane and other gases, and contamination of groundwater or surface water, associated with orphaned wells; and identify and address any disproportionate burden of adverse human health or environmental effects of orphaned wells on communities of color, low-income communities, and Tribal and indigenous communities.

The initial steps for implementing the State Grant program are clearly laid out in the BIL. For States, there are opportunities for:

- Initial grants – for capacity building, orphan well inventory/identification and/or augmenting existing well plugging activities (\$748 million).
- Formula grants – distributed to qualifying States based on a formulaic criterion (\$1.9 billion).
- Performance grants – distributed to qualifying States that demonstrate progress in alleviating the likelihood of future wells be orphaned by doing such things as changing laws, revising permitting processes, and strengthening bonding requirements (\$1.4 billion).

In general, all grants will result in contracted cleanup opportunities where the selected contractor will have to comply with Buy American requirements and, when construction contracts are involved, pay prevailing wages pursuant to the Davis-Bacon Act, just as if they were a Federal agency entering into its own contracts.

The DOI has been coordinating with the IOGCC and its State members to solicit ways to best manage the new orphan well grant program. OWPO will monitor the States' prioritization of orphaned wells in meeting the law's priorities. OWPO has been working with various offices within DOI to develop a formula and data sources for the State Formula Grants. OWPO will review the State grant guidance annually to improve the process and integrity of the grant program.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law makes available \$150,000,000 to carry out orphaned well site plugging, remediation and restoration activities on Tribal lands. Tribes that do not want to apply for or manage a grant, but still have orphaned wells they want plugged can request the DOI to plug wells directly on their behalf. Outside of a grant application, Tribes can request technical assistance to support practical and economic solutions to orphaned well issues.

Interior Departmentwide Programs FY 2023 Budget Justification ECR-13 Energy Community Revitalization solicited Tribal input on the Tribal Grant process this and other questions at listening sessions on February 8, 9, and 10, 2022, and the OWPO and IBC are working with the Bureau of Indian

Affairs (BIA) and BLM to finalize an appropriate application form and related Notice of Funding Opportunities.

FY 2022 Activities and Accomplishments

State Grants

- The DOI established guidance for the Initial State grants and has publicly shared draft guidance for Formula grants and is available at <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-department-releases-draft-guidance-500-million-formula-grants-states-address>. The Formula and Performance grant guidance will be released in FY 2023. States will need to submit performance and financial reports consistent with 2 CFR 200 requirements, including data on well location and documentation of plugging.
- In August 2022, \$560 million in Initial State Grants was awarded to augment existing well plugging activities and to build capacity for State orphaned well plugging programs in 24 States (see table). These Initial State Grant funds are expected to plug and reclaim nearly 10,000 wells on State and private lands. Twenty-two States received \$25 million large-scale Initial grants and 2 States received \$5 million small-scale Initial State grants.

State	Initial State Grant Wells To Be Plugged (Average)	Initial State Grant Funding Amount	Federal Program Wells To Be Plugged	Federal Well Funding By State
Alaska	15	\$25,000,000	0	
Arizona	246	\$25,000,000	0	
Arkansas	227	\$5,000,000	0	
California	171	\$25,000,000	10	\$2,043,745
Colorado	140	\$25,000,000	0	
Florida	42	\$25,000,000	0	
Illinois	700	\$25,000,000	0	
Indiana	400	\$25,000,000	0	
Kansas	2,352	\$25,000,000	0	
Kentucky	1,100	\$25,000,000	24	\$2,640,000
Louisiana	575	\$25,000,000	163	\$16,582,500
Michigan	447	\$25,000,000	0	
Mississippi	0	\$5,000,000	0	
Montana	254	\$25,000,000	0	
Nebraska	225	\$25,000,000	0	
New Mexico	200	\$25,000,000	0	
New York	167	\$25,000,000	0	
North Dakota	120	\$25,000,000	0	
Ohio	245	\$25,000,000	3	\$1,177,000
Oklahoma	1,196	\$25,000,000	24	\$1,320,000
Pennsylvania	50	\$25,000,000	18	\$1,188,000
Texas	800	\$25,000,000	20	\$6,226,000
Utah	0		14	\$1,342,000
West Virginia	160	\$25,000,000	1	\$319,000
Wyoming	0	\$25,000,000	0	
Total	9,832	\$560,000,000	277	\$32,838,245

- Twenty-six States submitted a notice of intent to the DOI indicating they intended to apply for Formula grants, a notification required by the statute no later than December 31, 2021. Using the data provided by the States in those notices, the Department published the initial amount of Formula grant money for which each State will be eligible to apply, along with an estimate of each State’s total allotment of Formula grant money, on January 31, 2022.
- States may begin to request performance grants beginning in Spring 2023. OWPO will develop Standard Operating Procedures to ensure all grants are managed consistently.
- The following accomplishments are described in full detail in the previously discussed Federal Grant Program: MOU with Federal Agencies; methane measurement protocols; and development of database and mobile app.
- Grant training (DOI), grant fraud training (OIG) and Davis-Bacon Act training (Department of Labor) was conducted for States.

Tribal Grants

- Tribal listening sessions held in February 2022.
- OWPO has been coordinating with the BIA and BIA's IESC and the draft Tribal Grant Guidance was provided to Tribes 30 days in advance of the commencement of formal consultation, held September 27 and 29, 2022. After a 30-day comment period, the guidance was published in November 2022.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones**State Grants**

- Release Formula Grant Guidance, open application period, and award Formula Grants.
- Award small-scale Initial State Grants if additional applications are received.
- Develop Performance Grant design and guidance and receive public comments on Draft Performance Grant Guidance.
- Release Final Performance Grant Guidance and open application period.
- Draft and submit the Annual Congressional Report.
- Prepare FY 2024 Formula Grant Guidance.
- Prepare FY 2024 Performance Grant Guidance.
- Conduct Post-Award Monitoring.

Tribal Grants

- Close comment period for Tribal Consultation on draft Tribal Grant Guidance and resolve comments. Post final Tribal Grant Guidance and open application period (November 2022).
- Tribal grant applications will be accepted until late February 2023. All applications will go through a financial risk and technical evaluation. The IBC will conduct a legal review of the grants with awards targeted for April 2023.
- Provide technical assistance on the Tribal Grant application process and on Davis-Bacon Act requirements and compliance. Provide Technical Assistance to Tribes on grant fraud training.
- Award Tribal Grants and develop "in lieu of" contracts.
- Tribes will be required to submit performance and financial reports, including data on well locations and documentation of plugging.
- The IESC will manage any requests for in-lieu-of contracts. IESC will meet with the Tribe and evaluate the well(s) and site(s) for all plugging, remediation, and reclamation activities. The IESC provides coordination and support to Tribes for the Tribal grant opportunities and supports Tribes in completing requests for "in lieu of" contracts for plugging, remediation, and reclamation activities. IBC will support the grant management process and provide contract support and other forms of technical assistance.
- States and Tribes are required to post their performance on a public website beginning in FY 2023 after award of the grant.
- DOI Offices will review grant performance reports and companion financial reports submitted regularly by the States and Tribes to verify performance and appropriate use of funds.
- Prepare FY 2024 Tribal Grant Guidance.

FY 2024 Planned Activities**State and Tribal Grants**

- Award Performance Grants.
- Continue with Formula Grant Awards.
- Continue with Tribal Grant Awards and in lieu-of-grant activities.
- Monitor State and Tribal grants for performance.
- Implement State/Tribal Database interface with training.

Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC)

An MOU among DOI, USDA, DOE, EPA, IOGCC was signed on January 14, 2022, establishing the structure of the orphaned well program and reflecting the commitment of the various agencies to work cooperatively in support of the program's objectives. In FY 2023, OWPO will award a cooperative agreement with the IOGCC to transfer BIL funds as required by the statute.

Administrative Funding

The BIL provides up to 3% of the funding for administrative costs to execute the orphaned well program (\$140 million). This funding is for oversight and administrative costs that cannot be assigned to a specific orphaned well. The OWPO is responsible for overseeing the administrative funding.

Department of the Interior Inspector General

The OWPO engaged with the OIG to provide program wide oversight and Grant Fraud Training to potential State awardees and will also do so with the Tribes in FY 2024. In FY 2022, OWPO transferred \$23.385 million to the OIG. OWPO will continue to partner with the OIG in identifying and mitigating risks and potential fraud as early as possible.

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Working Capital Fund

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, data management, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, [§112,198,000]~~\$112,198,000~~*\$142,897,000*, 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 of the Interior 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, 2023.)

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, data management and information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$142,897,000, 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 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 those specified without prior notice to 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 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

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 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. Aircraft acquired as a donation will be subject to the same rules and regulations of any Interior aircraft (i.e., A-76 provisions).

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Departmentwide Programs – Working Capital Fund
Budget At A Glance
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Working Capital Fund Appropriated	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request
Financial and Business Management System	55,803	54,310	+0	+0	+5,340	59,650
Cybersecurity	35,633	44,313	+0	+0	+23,437	67,750
Evidence, Evaluation and Open Data Management	0	2,275	+0	+0	+7,861	10,136
Customer Experience	0	0	+0	+0	+4,500	4,500
IT Modernization Initiatives	0	11,300	+0	+0	-10,439	861
DOI Field Communications Modernization		[300]			[+561]	[861]
Law Enforcement Records Management System		[11,000]			[-11,000]	[0]
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	91,436	112,198	+0	+0	+30,699	142,897

Summary of Requirements for Departmentwide Programs
(Dollars in Thousands)

WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	2022 Actual Amount	2022 Actual FTE	2023 Enacted Amount	2023 Enacted FTE	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-) Amount	2024 Request Amount	2024 Request FTE	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) Amount	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-) FTE
WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED											
Financial and Business Management System	55,803	82	54,310	84	+0	+6	+5,340	59,650	90	+5,340	+6
Cybersecurity	35,633	7	44,313	7	+0	+0	+23,437	67,750	7	+23,437	+0
Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management	0	0	2,275	9	+0	+4	+7,861	10,136	13	+7,861	+4
Customer Experience	0	0	0	0	+0	+5	+4,500	4,500	5	+4,500	+5
IT Modernization Initiatives	0	0	11,300	1	+0	+1	-10,439	861	2	-10,439	+1
DOI Field Communications Modernization	[0]	[0]	[300]	[1]	[+0]	[+1]	[+561]	[861]	[2]	[+561]	[+1]
Law Enforcement Records Management System	[0]	[0]	[11,000]	[0]	[+0]	[+0]	[-11,000]	[0]	[0]	[-11,000]	[+0]
TOTAL, WORKING CAPITAL FUND APPROPRIATED	91,436	89	112,198	101	+0	+16	+30,699	142,897	117	+30,699	+16

Activity: Business Integration Office (BIO)

Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	55,803	54,310	+0	+0	+5,340	59,650	+5,340
FTE	82	84	+0	+0	+6	90	+6

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Cloud Modernization	-\$1,132	-0
G-Invoicing & Intergovernmental Transactions (IGT)	+1,132	+0
Cybersecurity-Zero Trust Architecture	+\$3,340	+3
End User Training on new 4HANA Platform	+\$2,000	+3

The 2024 Budget Request for BIO is \$59,650,000 and 90 FTE, a program change of +\$5,340,000 and +6 FTE from the 2023 Enacted.

Justification of Program Changes

Cloud Modernization (-\$1,132,000 / 0 FTE) – This migration and modernization will be complete in FY 2023 and does not require funding in FY 2024. Funding was required in FY 2022 and 2023 to complete the deliberate, phased migration of all environments, including close coordination with the 4HANA migration. This required that FBMS be hosted in two places simultaneously during the migration, the old and the new, which presented an increase in costs to operate in both environments. Funding was used to purchase infrastructure services, both labor and storage, needed for the migration period when both the new and old service providers were in use.

G-Invoicing & Intergovernmental Transactions (IGT) (+\$1,132,000 / 0 FTE) – This \$1.1 million increase funds efforts to continue implementation of mandatory G-Invoicing/Intergovernmental Transaction (IGT) requirements. G-Invoicing is a Treasury-mandated long-term solution for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) to manage and improve the quality of intragovernmental (IGT) Buy/Sell transactions. G-Invoicing assists DOI and our trading partners to:

- Negotiate and accept General Terms and Conditions (GT&C) agreements
- Broker orders
- Exchange performance information
- Validate settlement requests through Intragovernmental Payment and Collections (IPAC)

The full implementation of G-Invoicing is a multi-year endeavor that requires substantial changes to FBMS. The implementation of G-Invoicing is dependent upon the software vendor providing a minimally viable product. The current plan is to implement G-Invoicing incrementally with functionality for new orders to go live first. Following that initial implementation, further work is needed to meet Treasury's requirements and deadlines for various mandatory enhancements to realize the full G-Invoicing solution. Resources are needed in 2024 to perform additional configuration, development, and testing required to implement more robust functionality to improve the usability and effectiveness of the G-Invoicing solution.

Cybersecurity-Zero Trust Architecture (+\$3,340,000 / +3 FTE)

Strengthen Cybersecurity and Zero Trust - Executive Order (EO) 14028 (+\$3,340,000 / +3 FTE) - FBMS is a High Value Asset (HVA) that utilizes SAP as its core software platform for essential mission delivery and business services across the Department of the Interior. Modernizing this HVA to strengthen security posture and implement Zero Trust is a critical component for enabling mission delivery across Interior and advancing key priorities, including compliance with Executive Order (EO) 14028 - *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* (issued May 12, 2021). The FY 2024 request will implement technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and execute a Zero Trust strategy for FBMS at the application level. Zero Trust is not a single product, tool, or network. It combines several IT capabilities and pillars that weave together identity protection, devices, networks, applications, and data to form the Zero Trust model. These capabilities work together at different levels to establish a secure composite architecture. The funding requested will be used to purchase software, contract services, and hosting services to enable the following improvements:

- Full application-level integration with the OCIO Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solution for monitoring and incident response;
- Securing highly privileged application, database, and Robotic Process Administration credentials enforcing multi-factor authentication;
- Prevention tool to avoid misuse of privileged credentials through fully auditable activity history;
- Complete risk management capabilities to achieve the full range of governance risk and compliance (GRC) proficiency of SAP;
- Secure the Azure cloud tenant to the rigorous standards of OCIO security specifications to shield and protect the DOI network and its connected assets.

This request includes an increase of +3 FTE to support cybersecurity and Zero Trust solution administration, audit/compliance leadership, and operational support. It also includes \$300,000 to maintain a solution that enables scanning of custom programming code (i.e., software) for security vulnerabilities; real-time tracking and monitoring of users with elevated privileges to prevent misuse; automates continuous monitoring for application layer security; automates tracking of known and emerging vulnerabilities and compliance with required Government Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs); and enables continuous monitoring of SAP configuration and access control for real-time awareness of changes and unauthorized access.

Ongoing, out-year operations and maintenance cost for all these cybersecurity improvements and increased FTE is estimated to be \$1,300,000 annually for operations and maintenance.

End User Training on new 4HANA Platform (+\$2,000,000 / +3 FTE) - 2024 is a meaningful year for FBMS users given the migration to 4HANA and other initiatives that impact FBMS such as G-Invoicing, and a multitude of other government-wide administrative and Treasury mandates and initiatives (ETSNext, ASAP on demand, Treasury's PIVOT system) and initiatives to improve business management processes such as travel and payment processing. These efforts are change catalysts for standardizing business processes, which ultimately change the look, feel, and function of FBMS and necessitate updates to training material, and re-training FBMS users. Each year the BIO conducts an Operational Assessment, and users consistently identify training as a priority area for improvement in the survey results. An increase of \$2.0 million is needed to support change management and training. This investment will prepare all 13,000 FBMS users, data consumers, and stakeholders for system and business process changes to ensure DOI successfully meets mandatory Federal initiatives and continues to support DOI's mission goals with excellence. The request includes an increase of +3 FTE to support training for modernization as well as ongoing training needs identified in the annual operational assessment.

Program Overview

The FBMS 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 financial and business management approach through standardization and integration. As a result, the Department is positioned to deliver programs and services more efficiently and effectively, 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.

Implementing 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 communities. The BIO sustains 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 2022 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, primarily real-time operational reports, greatly increasing the speed and utility of these reports, and across the FBMS application. The second phase of this modernization transformed the FBMS-wide data warehouse, significantly increasing ability to leverage FBMS data and the speed of reports against this data warehouse. In FY 2022, the BIO continued to build upon the FY 2021 data warehouse improvements and conducted detailed planning, preparation, and initial development for the final and most complex phase of the in-memory transition, migration to 4HANA.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO improved DOI's ability to make business decisions at the headquarters, bureau, and program levels by expanding and highlighting reporting and analytics capabilities. These improvements came through the direct creation of analytics products, such as the development of multiple dashboards, and through training efforts that expand capabilities at the bureau and program levels. The BIO also continued to be a leader in the business intelligence space within DOI and the Federal government through continued participation in the Financial Management Standards Committee, SAP Analytics Working Group and presentations to bureau and policy office leadership, DOI's Chief Data Officer, the Office of Management and Budget, and the United States Chief Data Scientist.
- *Usability improvements* – The BIO implemented several system improvements utilizing a modular, agile deployment approach to deliver value to the user community more rapidly while better managing risk, including internal control improvements such as enhancements to the solution that modernizes the calculation of fixed costs through automation and reporting. The BIO also implemented several additional robotics process automations, helping to minimize manual processing time for FBMS end-users and allowing them more time to focus on the analytical aspects of their positions. In addition, FBMS usability was greatly improved through the migration, testing, and go-live of B4HANA in FY 2022, the business warehouse component of the overall 4HANA migration. The migration to B4HANA improves the ability of the FBMS

community of approximately 13,000 users to analyze their data on budget execution, finance, acquisition, financial assistance, and property management. It enables Interior to leverage this state-of-the-art data warehouse for any data managed by Interior. This significantly improves Interior's ability to mix mission and mission support data. The BIO went live with B4HANA on February 22, 2022.

- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)* – The GAOA is historic legislation that provides funding to reduce DOI's deferred maintenance backlog and improve the condition of deteriorating assets. FBMS is the Department's financial and property management record system. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of GAOA funding. In FY 2022, the BIO collaborated with the GAOA PMO to develop business analytics and data visualizations needed to meet GAOA reporting requirements, including creating analytic products to supply the public and Congress with information regarding the status and value of GAOA efforts to the American people.
- *Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)* – The BIL is historic legislation that provides a financial commitment to invest in our Nation's infrastructure and benefit America's public for the next generation. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild America's roads, bridges, and rails; expand access to clean drinking water; tackle the climate crisis; advance environmental justice; and invest in communities. FBMS and GrantSolutions (GS) are the systems of record for the Department's financial, property, and grant management activities. Leveraging digital solutions, including FBMS and GS, is an important component of DOI's stewardship of BIL funding. In 2022, the BIO collaborated with the BIL PMO to develop business analytics and data visualizations to meet BIL reporting requirements.
- *Production operations support* – The BIO provided continuous, quality production support (e.g., system operations and processing, helpdesk support, issue resolution) for approximately 13,000 FBMS users and over 60,000 travel users.
- *Migration to a modernized cloud environment* – In FY 2022, the BIO awarded a contract to support the migration of its current cloud infrastructure to a modern delivery model. Key activities and accomplishments in FY 2022 include the robust planning and preparation of the new environment/infrastructure, and the development of a schedule to migrate to the new environment.
- *Improved the FBMS security environment* – In 2022, the BIO executed another step in its IT Security roadmap through continued implementation of SAP's Process Control software. This software provides FBMS with a centralized controls hub for managing the planning, testing, monitoring, and documenting internal and IT controls. The BIO expanded use of this tool in 2022, including the implementation of twenty new policy-related controls.

2023 and 2024 Planned activities include:

- *System security* – The BIO will begin a multi-year effort to implement technology and processes to strengthen the cybersecurity posture of FBMS and improve audit capabilities. The BIO will work to purchase software and contract services to enable scanning of custom programming code (i.e., software) for security vulnerabilities; real-time tracking and monitoring of users with elevated privileges to prevent misuse; automate continuous monitoring for application layer

security; automate tracking of known and emerging vulnerabilities and compliance with required Government Security Technical Implementation Guides (STIGs); and enable continuous monitoring of SAP configuration and access control for real-time awareness of changes and unauthorized access. These improvements are a critical ingredient for enabling mission delivery across Interior and advancing key priorities. The BIO will also implement capabilities to weave together identity protection, devices, networks, applications, and data to establish a Zero Trust model that protects FBMS.

- *In memory computing and usability improvements* – The BIO will focus on finishing the complex migration to in-memory computing and modernization of its platform to 4HANA. This new technology will serve as the platform for several meaningful usability improvements, including major changes to the look and feel of the system, back-end table structure changes, increased functionality, and an improved user interface. The BIO will execute planned migration activities in FY 2023, such as development; testing preparation and planning; and training material development. In FY 2024, the BIO will complete development and testing activities and begin the cutover activities to migrate to 4HANA. Once migration is complete, DOI will begin leveraging the new technology to improve business operations and improve usability through improvements to training for 4HANA and other critical initiatives and mandates.
- *Reporting improvements* – The BIO continues to expand DOI’s reporting and analytics capabilities through technological enhancements, direct creation of analytics products that support the mission and operations, and training and user empowerment efforts. Enhancements include upgrades to DOI’s core administrative and business management data reporting tools. The BIO will continue to support these technological capabilities.
- *Migration to a modernized cloud environment* – The BIO will complete the migration of cloud infrastructure environments from the historic/legacy cloud provider to a new cloud provider, providing a more modern delivery model.
- *Business Process Improvements* – In-memory adoption is a multi-year effort to improve business transaction processing and reporting and 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. Roadmap development and refinement will continue to ensure that DOI is maximizing the FBMS investment in support of DOI operations.
- *Grants Management* – The BIO will continue to assist the Office of Grants Management with operations and maintenance of the Department of Health and Human Service’s GrantSolutions Technology platform to improve the management of DOI’s \$5 billion financial assistance portfolio.
- *Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)* - The BIO will continue to support these important programs with modern data solutions, including improvements to public-facing data and building easy-to-use low-code/no-code applications to support data collection, management, and reporting.

Activity: Cybersecurity

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Budget Request	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	35,633	44,313	+0	+0	+23,437	67,750	+23,437
FTE	7	7	+0	+0	+0	7	+0

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Enterprise Mobility +Security with Advanced Threat Protection (ATP)	-\$243	0
Zero Trust Architecture	+\$23,680	0
<i>Log Ingestion, Search, and Retention</i>	<i>[\$18,680]</i>	<i>[0]</i>
<i>Secure Access Service Edge (SASE)</i>	<i>[\$5,000]</i>	<i>[0]</i>

The 2024 Budget Request for Cybersecurity is \$67,750,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of +\$23,437,000 and +0 FTE from the 2023 Enacted level.

Justification of Program Changes

Cybersecurity

Interior operates one of the most distributed, complex IT environments across the Federal government. Cybersecurity funding supports detecting and preventing major cyberattacks by managing technology assets, protecting trusted internet connections, and protecting email. The OCIO uses this funding for hardware, software, and services to detect and respond to cybersecurity attacks, protect against malicious software, analyze IT security risks, and support implementing Zero Trust architecture Departmentwide. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) recognizes that outdated IT systems increase security risks and vulnerabilities and is committed to taking decisive actions to prioritize, modernize, and secure IT resources and assets.

E5 Enterprise Mobility + Security (EMS) and Defender for Endpoint (MDE) (formerly known as Advanced Threat Protection or ATP) (-\$243,000/ 0 FTE) –This decrease aligns the budget request with the contract award for EMS E5 and MDE license renewal. The total, full-year cost will be \$16.237 million in 2024. The licenses must be renewed annually, and the renewals will have a modest escalation going forward.

Maintaining these tools at the Enterprise level provides consistent benefits across and economies of scale when acquiring licenses. The EMS E5 licenses provide the full security-based toolset including identity and access management, endpoint management, information protection, and identity-driven security. The MDE licenses provide an endpoint security platform that protects each endpoint or physical device that

connects to a network system, including desktop computers, servers, or smartphones. Endpoints are potentially vulnerable to attack, for example, as entry/exit points to access high-value assets and information on a network. Endpoint security solutions prevent malware exploitation, incorporate automation to alleviate security team workloads, and protect and enable users without impacting system performance.

Together, both licenses have been instrumental in securing Interior's network.

Zero Trust Architecture – (+\$23,680,000/ 0 FTE)

This increase will advance the Department's Zero Trust (ZT) architecture implementation. ZT is a modern security model founded on the design principle "Never trust, always verify." It requires all devices and users to be authenticated, authorized, and regularly validated before being granted access, regardless of whether they are inside or outside an organization's network. As a result, ZT constantly monitors for malicious activity and limits user access to only what is required to do the job. This prevents users from moving laterally through the network and improperly accessing sensitive data.

The Office of Management and Budget Memorandum OMB-22-09, *Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles*, identifies strategic goals that align with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) five key ZT focus areas or pillars. In 2024, the Department will continue to focus efforts to meet these strategic goals.

This increase proposal has two components, Log Ingestion, Search, and Retention (+\$18,680,000); and Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) (+\$5,000,000). Both are described in greater detail below.

Zero Trust Log Ingestion, Search, and Retention Solution [+ \$18,680,000 / 0 FTE] – Recent cyber events underscore the importance of increased government visibility before, during, and after a cybersecurity incident.

Every activity in the IT environment, from emails to logins to firewall updates, is considered a security event. All events should be logged to track what is happening in the technology landscape. This enables an organization to examine the electronic audit log files of sensitive information for signs of unauthorized activities. This information is invaluable in the detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.

The Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-21-31, *Improving the Federal Government's Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*, requires agencies to plan and implement an enhanced level of data logging.

The Federal ZT strategy identified in M-22-09 reinforces that priority, requiring agencies to meet specific cybersecurity standards and objectives. A key pillar of that strategy is that agencies implement enterprise-wide logging.

The Department has identified a log ingestion, search, and retention solution that will greatly enhance our ability to log data. The logs will be analyzed through the Enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. The Department is already implementing a SIEM system, which can tie systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events.

Zero Trust Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) [+ \$5,000,000 / 0 FTE] – Interior’s geographically dispersed workforce utilizes Virtual Private Networking (VPN), which has its roots in security principles and networks built in the 1990s. COVID-19 vividly illustrated the limitations of this technology and the capacity of the infrastructure created to enable it. Outdated security principles and models introduce risk to employees using these remote access solutions and to the interconnected networks we rely upon for collaboration. It quickly became clear that more modern tools would be necessary for the long-term.

In response, DOI piloted a Secure Access Service Edge (SASE) solution. Through the pilot, DOI determined that the solution met all the security and performance requirements outlined by DHS, OMB, and DOI.

The SASE model offers:

- Ultimate flexibility in connectivity and service deployment.
- Improved customer experience with greater flexibility for employees.
- Significantly improved performance over legacy VPN connections.
- Greater visibility for end users into connections to DOI IT services and enables correlation of external threats with internal vulnerabilities.
- Increased data protection capabilities through data protection policies enabled within the technology itself.

SASE will advance the Department’s implementation of key ZT network goals, such as securing access to data regardless of network location and granting access on a per-session basis.

Without additional funding, the Department is not able to implement SASE and maintain other high-priority cybersecurity and operational tools.

Program Overview

Security threats are more dynamic and sophisticated than ever, and static and siloed solutions are simply insufficient to protect Interior’s network. The OCIO, bureau and office leadership, and Department of Homeland Security experts work collaboratively to identify, plan, and implement actions to address cybersecurity gaps within Interior. The OCIO continues to focus on priorities laid out in:

- *The Privacy Act of 1974, as Amended*
- *Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA)*
- *Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)*
- Executive Order 14017, *America’s Supply Chains*
- Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity (Cyber EO)*
- Executive Order 14034, *Protecting Americans’ Sensitive Data From Foreign Adversaries*
- OMB Memorandum M-21-31, *Improving the Federal Government’s Investigative and Remediation Capabilities Related to Cybersecurity Incidents*
- OMB Memorandum M-22-09, *Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles*

The OCIO uses cybersecurity funding for hardware, software, and services to investigate cybersecurity attacks, protect against malicious software, and analyze IT security risks.

Ongoing activities funded within this account include:

- Identifying and remediating cyber vulnerabilities, for example, through the continued use of E5 and MDE licenses.
- Periodically auditing and testing DOI's wireless networks.
- Assessing the security of web applications, search algorithms, system logged information, and data files containing or accessing personally identifiable information (PII).
- Implementing and operating an Enterprise Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This addresses a finding in the DOI Office of Inspector General review entitled Final Evaluation Report – Interior Incident Response Program Calls for Improvement (Report No.: 2016-ITA-020).
- Implementing a cybersecurity supply chain risk management (SCRM) program.
- Implementing data classifications and security rules to detect and ultimately block unauthorized access to sensitive information automatically. This is a key priority under the Federal ZT strategy.

Program Performance

The Department recognizes that outdated IT systems increase security risks and vulnerabilities and is committed to taking decisive actions to prioritize, modernize, and secure its IT resources and assets. The OCIO will focus on high-priority actions such as:

Addressing Zero Trust Strategic Pillars:

- The 2024 budget requests funds explicitly tie to:
 - Networks: implementing SASE, which will improve network performance and security regardless of network location. The 2023 budget provides funds that support a SASE pilot.
 - Data: acquiring a Log ingestion tool that will enable the Department to create and then examine the electronic audit log files of confidential information for signs of unauthorized activities. This, in conjunction with the existing SIEM system, will support detection, investigation, and remediation of cyber threats.
 - Data: continuing the sensitive data characterization efforts initiated through the 2023 budget.

Continuing to implement a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system.

- The budget continues the funding necessary to implement a fully operational Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system. This key enterprise-wide security tool ties systems together for a comprehensive view of IT security and to protect and mitigate against cyber events.

Departmentwide Investments for Cyber Activities

The Table below outlines Interior's planned cybersecurity spending across the Department and aligns those investments to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework, including the Administration's Cybersecurity Priorities defined in OMB Memorandum M-22-16 which do not fit within the NIST framework.

National Institute of Standards and Technology Category	FY 2022 (\$M)	FY 2023 (\$M)	FY 2024 (\$M)
Detect	\$ 28.71	\$ 30.34	\$ 30.66
Identify	\$ 70.55	\$ 85.15	\$ 105.08
Protect	\$ 28.21	\$ 36.04	\$ 43.36
Recover	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91
Respond	\$ 15.25	\$ 10.80	\$ 11.05
Subtotal	\$ 144.56	\$ 164.15	\$ 192.06
Other Cyber Investments			
M-22-16 - Securing Infrastructure Investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01
Grand Total	\$ 144.56	\$ 164.15	\$ 192.07

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Activity: Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

Activity	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-)
Working Capital Fund (<i>appropriation requested</i>)							
(\$000)	0	2,275	+0	+0	+7,861	10,136	+7,861
FTE	0	9	+0	+0	+4	13	+4

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Open Data Management	+\$1,311	+1
Evidence Act Capacity and Program Evaluation	+\$400	+2
Statistics and Analysis	+\$350	+1
Significant Program Evaluations	+\$4,500	+0
Justice40 Coordination	+\$1,300	+0

The 2024 Budget Request for Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management is \$10,136,000 and 13 FTE, a program change of +\$7,861,000 and +4 FTE from the 2023 Enacted level.

Justification of Program Changes

Open Data Management (+\$1,311,000 / +1 FTE) – The 2024 budget supports Open Data Management with an enterprise data registry that will allow DOI to organize data so analysts can find, combine, and manage many data sources to make informed decisions. DOI will also be able to solicit meaningful public input on DOI’s priority open data. Open data gives citizens the means to engage the Department and contribute to the improvement of public services. The data management program improves the way DOI conducts its data management practices and meets the objectives of the new statutory and Administration data management requirements. Maturing this program will improve how the Department collects, analyzes, and uses evidence to better manage its operations.

The funding increase will support the following activities:

- Organizing data via an enterprise data inventory so that analysts and the public can find, combine, and manage quality data to inform decisions.
- Aligning Interior’s data assets to support the Department’s learning agenda and program evaluations.
- Using data to inform programs’ efforts to increase diversity and inclusion.
- Preparing the Department to effectively and ethically use Artificial Intelligence to streamline operations.

Evidence Act Capacity and Program Evaluation (+\$400,000 / +2 FTE) – The FY 2024 budget supports Evidence Act capacity with an additional Program Evaluator and Evidence Specialist to assist bureaus and manage the Departmentwide program. Evaluation is a specialty discipline with rigorous protocols, and unique tools and skill sets. Evaluation enables managers to determine that programs are identified, developed, and managed fairly and equitably, and that progress and outcomes are relevant, effective, and efficient. Evaluation results help assess the merit/success of a strategy and determine impact and sustainability. Independent evaluation, where evaluators have no stake in the implementation or outcome, is the highest standard of practice.

These positions will help incorporate performance frameworks, measures, key performance indicators, and risk management and internal controls into programs across the Department. They will provide assessments of program and project planning, scalability, feasibility, costs, and other determinants of effectiveness. The positions will also provide and build core evaluation capacity across bureaus and offices for identifying methodologies, implementation planning, acquisition and selection, and oversight. They will enable and ensure the application of evaluation findings to program management planning to address challenges or opportunities related to effectiveness, equity, process improvement, and unintended impacts. They will provide bureaus and offices with support to establish routine portfolio evaluations and reviews to ensure work aligns with Department goals, legislation, customer requirements, and responsiveness to emerging risks and opportunities.

Statistics and Analysis (+350,000 / +1 FTE) – The 2024 budget includes funding for a statistical official to support evidence-based decisions guided by the best available science and data. Evidence-based decision-making helps people make well-informed decisions about policies, programs, and projects by putting the best available evidence from research at the heart of policy development and implementation. Evidence-based practice involves making better decisions and informing action with the desired impact. Timely, accurate, objective, and relevant statistical data is paramount to support evidence-building infrastructure.

Significant Program Evaluations (+\$4,500,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2024 budget funds significant program evaluations to support compliance of DOI activities with Title I of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018. Funding is required to enable the Department to pursue program evaluations outlined in the FY 2024 Annual Evaluation Plan. These include evaluations of service improvements to Bureau of Trust Funds Administration beneficiary recipients, the economic impacts of the Abandoned Mine Lands Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program, and the success of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System project. While the use of evidence in decision-making is strong at the day-to-day activity level across the Department, DOI needs to mature its overall capacity to use evidence in decision-making at the project and program levels and its use of program evaluation as the most rigorous form of evidence. This funding enables Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA), Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), and Central Utah Project Completion Act Office (CUPCA) to gain important information from these evaluations without diverting fiscal resources from ongoing operations. The Department will use the results from these program evaluations in strategic decision-making to improve programs and help Departmental leaders choose the most effective options for program implementation.

These evaluations will educate leaders across the Department and demonstrate the value of independent assessment of outcomes and impacts. This is an essential step in removing initial barriers to adopting formal program evaluation as a management tool. It leverages the expertise of in-house evaluators funded in 2023 to work with bureaus and offices to plan, scope, acquire, oversee, and apply findings to improve the delivery of services, strengthen processes and operations, and improve effectiveness in achieving mission goals. It will allow independent evaluators to monitor program implementation for impacts on beneficiary health, safety, inclusion, economy, environment, or other high-impact issues. It will enable course correction in project implementation and improve effectiveness. The independent evaluation of program activities that are cross-cutting in nature will be supported by multiple organizations (including external entities). Evaluations may include effectiveness of alternate approaches, process rigor, benefits/value of partnership strategies, and relative benefits to diverse stakeholder groups.

Justice40 Coordination (+\$1,300,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2024 budget includes outreach support funding for the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) to implement the Justice40 Initiative to increase environmental justice in Interior’s Federal programs. Interior bureaus and offices are an important component of the Administration's objective for 40 percent of overall benefits of certain Federal investments to be directed to disadvantaged communities. Interior has identified at least 65 programs, including 12 programs covered under BIL, with an FY 2022 combined budget totaling over \$10.9 billion covered by the Justice40 initiative. Funding in 2024 will be used to develop data and evidence-based methodologies to identify and quantify the benefits of Justice40 programs, demonstrate how and where covered programs distribute benefits, and pursue strategies for maximizing the benefits to vulnerable communities in the future. The Department will also pursue and document stakeholder engagement in the initiative.

The request includes \$1.3 million for OEPC to acquire contract support services to assist as needed in areas including but not limited to developing data and evidence-based methodologies to quantify the benefits of covered programs; demonstrating how covered programs distribute the benefits; developing approaches on how to calculate and report on methodologies for maximizing the benefits to disadvantaged communities in the future; implementing effective stakeholder engagement; developing new geospatial and budget methodologies and data analyses related to the inventory; conducting initial reviews of covered programs; and developing operational processes, data standardization, visualizations, and data management tools to support the Department’s reporting requirements for the Initiative.

For far too long, environmental policy decisions have failed to adequately account for environmental injustice, including the disproportionate, disparate, and cumulative impacts on low-income communities and communities of color. Interior needs socio-economic, social science, partnership, grants, data, and Geographic Information System (GIS) expertise to successfully implement the program and monitor and make improvements throughout the Environmental Justice program. With those resources, the GIS data and budget reports will need to be combined into visualizations and then maintained or automated with oversight to ensure the information is updated as data changes or funds are awarded. Once the initial work and coordination of the GIS and budget data occur, the Department will need to assess the benefits of the investments and develop frameworks for knowing where those benefits occur compared to where the investments are made. Benefits will need to be discussed and reviewed with stakeholders for each

program. The investments and benefits will be tracked along with other Environmental Justice activities on a public-facing scorecard managed by the Office of Management and Budget, and Council on Environmental Quality.

Program Overview

DOI must invest in building evidence and conducting program evaluations that inform decisions that make long-term, impactful changes in evidence, and improve its data management practices. This proposal has three components: Open Data Management; Evidence, Evaluation; and Justice40.

Open Data Management is vital to the American public as the use of data is transforming society, business, and the economy. With that transformation to society, business, and the economy, the management and use of data is increasingly important in achieving mission outcomes. New statutory and Administration directives require Federal agencies to integrate quality evidence from rigorous program evaluations, monitoring activities, and other studies and analyses into budget, management, programmatic, regulatory, and policy decisions.

The Department has initiated an enterprise data management program that supports a Geospatial Information Officer. The program is developing an enterprise data inventory, an essential system that will measure the Department's progress in achieving *U.S. Department of the Interior Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2022 to 2026* Strategic Objective 4.1: People, Communities, and Organizations benefit from the Department's data, science, and information.

Evidence and Evaluation supports efforts to build DOI capacity under Title 1 of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 and to comply with OMB guidance for building evidence and evaluation capacity in OMB M-19-23, M-20-12, M-21-27, M-22-12, and OMB Circular No. A-11 Part 6 Section 290: Evaluation and Evidence-Building Activities. This also supports improving DOI performance management under the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

The funding and FTEs will build DOI's capacity, emphasizing enabling and conducting evaluations of the Department's programs and projects with evaluation specialists and independent evaluation funds. These efforts will be in coordination with the Statistical Official and Chief Data Officer to ensure that evaluation data and evidence are transparent, open, and meets a high bar for scientific integrity.

This program will help assess evidence across DOI mission areas and will:

- Identify evaluation requirements and opportunities for key programs and initiatives to build evidence in support of priority learning questions in DOI's Learning Agenda.
- Assess and mature evaluation capability across the Department.
- Develop and conduct Department-wide evidence and evaluation trainings.
- Assist bureaus and offices in establishing their own evaluation policies, programs, and budget requirements.
- Assist in developing requirements and solicitations for evaluation contracts.
- Help organizations convert evaluation results and findings into concrete improvement actions.

Justice40 will assist Interior to deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from certain Federal investments to disadvantaged communities. The Justice40 Initiative was established in Sec. 223 of Executive Order (E.O.) 14008 and set new requirements for the Department of the Interior's Environmental Justice program. The Initiative requires agencies to identify programs and their investments in seven covered areas (Climate Change, Clean Energy, Clean Transportation, Affordable Housing, Clean Water and Wastewater Infrastructure, Remediation of Legacy Pollution, and Workforce training in any of the previous six areas) in disadvantaged communities. The Justice40 Initiative is part of a larger program of Environmental Justice work at the Department. In combination with E.O. 12898 on Environmental Justice, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, the Environmental Justice program is integrated with the Department of the Interior's mission and complements the goals of the Justice40 Initiative. To continue to meet the overall goals of Environmental Justice, the Department needs to increase the capacity of programs implementing this work to provide better oversight, program management, and implementation of the laws and policies noted above.

The Departmentwide Justice40 Initiative is a critical component of the Biden-Harris Administration's agenda, and the funding will support positions in the bureaus and the Department to fulfill the duties and responsibilities of the initiative as well as the Department's Environmental Justice program. Collectively, these resources will provide expertise and coordination support on policy, socioeconomics, geospatial science, data collection methodologies, stakeholder engagement, and training. Currently, DOI bureaus have no dedicated Environmental Justice staff, and the implementation of Environmental Justice and Justice40 Initiative work is a collateral duty of Environmental Protection Specialists and Social Scientists. The Justice40 Initiative requires new resources for implementation across 10 bureaus and 4 Department level offices that report on programs with combined investments that totaled more than \$10.9 billion in FY 2022.

Program Performance Estimates

Open Data Management creates a transparent data management program that will enhance public trust in the Department's data and policy-making process while directly supporting the priorities identified in legal and administrative guidance. The program will support high-priority actions, including:

- Generating and using data to effectively implement and measure the results from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law investments, including jobs created, climate mitigations, and dollars spent in Justice40 communities.
- Analyzing and accelerating renewable resource permitting decisions.
- Calculating and predicting the benefits of fuels management to reduce wildland fire risk.
- Managing water resource management, which requires harnessing massive amounts of data from across the DOI and beyond to understand and predict floods, droughts, and energy potential.
- Measuring the enhanced recreational value associated with reducing the deferred capital maintenance backlog on public lands.

Evidence and Evaluation supports evaluations across the Department with an emphasis on:

- *Evaluation Planning* – The evaluator will lead DOI's evaluation planning to identify the priority and scope of evaluations that support the DOI Learning Agenda.

- *Technical Assistance* – The evaluator will review and consult on DOI’s current or ongoing evaluations and aid with bureau or office evaluation policies, programs, and budget requirements.
- *Evaluation Policy* – The evaluator will ensure the DOI Evaluation Policy is followed by developing and conducting Department-wide evidence and evaluation trainings. The evaluator will coordinate across DOI to build a community of practice and culture that understands and uses evaluation as a tool for program improvement.

DOI will execute program evaluations listed in the Annual Evaluation Plan and other priority evaluations supporting DOI’s Learning Agenda. The Evidence Act Officials (Evaluation Officer, Statistical Official, and Chief Data Officer), along with the evaluator, will review where evaluation is most needed, the priority of the evaluation, and the best means of leveraging resources to fund the evaluation. Investments in evidence-building through program evaluation enable the Department to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of programs above and beyond more foundational data gathering such as performance measurement, policy analysis, or foundational fact-finding.

Justice40 provides dedicated staff resources for programmatic expertise, coordination, and outreach support to implement the Justice40 Initiative. The OPEC will focus on the following:

- *Engage stakeholders to discuss the highest needs.*
- *Consider input from those engagements.*
- *Further refine the identified benefits and program metrics.*

Concurrent with the stakeholder engagements, the Department will refine the program-specific data and develop visualization approaches and tools in Geoplatform or other GIS applications. Those data elements will then be used in combination with appropriate Federal screening tools e.g., CEQ’s Climate and Economic Screening Tool (CEJST) and EPA’s EJScreen.

In addition to data visualization exercises, improvement and stakeholder engagement, the Department will also develop best practices for using the information from engagement and data visualizations to help improve benefit distribution for qualifying programs showing less than 40 percent of their benefits going to disadvantaged communities.

Activity: Customer Experience

Activity	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	0	0	+0	+0	+4,500	4,500	+4,500
FTE	0	0	+0	+0	+5	5	+5

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Technical Assistance	+\$2,000	+5
High Impact Service Providers Digital Delivery	+\$2,500	+0

The 2024 Budget Request for Customer Experience is \$4,500,000 and 5 FTE, a program change of +\$4,500,000 and +5 FTE from the 2023 Enacted level.

Justification of Program Changes

Customer Experience and Digital Service Delivery (+\$4,500,000 / +5 FTE) – All Executive agencies (5 U.S.C. 105) have a responsibility to manage customer experience and improve service delivery using leading practices and a human-centered approach. The Department will improve customer experience, with a significant focus on enhanced, more customer-friendly digital service delivery by establishing a centralized Customer Experience (CX) Office.

CX refers to a combination of factors that result from touchpoints between an individual, business, or organization and the Federal government. These factors can include ease/simplicity, efficiency/speed, equity/transparency of the process, effectiveness/perceived value of the service itself, and interaction with any employees. Perceived responsiveness to individual needs and feedback is also important.¹ Similar to their application in the private sector, these factors can drive overall satisfaction and confidence/trust with the program, agency, and Department. A customer’s experience interacting with the Federal government directly contributes to their trust in government itself.² It is the Department’s responsibility to ensure that every interaction a member of the public has with their government demonstrates competence and builds trust.

¹ 1 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has done work to demonstrate that “government’s competence - its responsiveness and reliability in delivering public services and anticipating new needs - are crucial for boosting trust in institutions.” See <https://www.oecd.org/governance/trust-in-government/>.

² A recent analysis reveals that 67 percent of the public’s trust in government comes from their experience with government programs. See <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/Customer-Experience-in-the-Public-Sector>

The creation of the CX office aligns with The 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA Act) (P.L. 115-336), The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Evidence Act) of 2018 (P.L. 115-435), The Paperwork Reduction Act (P.L. 103-13), and Executive Order 14058. The intent of the legislation and direction is to ensure that all entities of government work continually to improve their understanding of their customers, reduce administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize “time taxes,” enhance transparency, create greater efficiencies across Government, and redesign compliance-oriented processes to improve customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States.

Technical Assistance [+ \$2,000,000 / +5 FTE] – The 2024 request includes funding to hire career staff and obtain services to establish the CX Office and acquire essential capabilities necessary to transform the Department’s service delivery to a more customer-centric approach. Core positions include a Departmental Customer Experience Officer and a Departmental Tribal Experience Officer. Both positions will provide customer experience and digital product training, skills, and experience that enable a shift in operations and activities to provide products and services that will transform the Department’s service delivery to a more customer-centric approach. The CX Office will work with the Office of Planning and Performance Management and Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to identify and acquire necessary capabilities, including evaluators, Tribal engagement and diversity specialists, project managers/analysts, IT professionals, and trainers. The CX Office experts will establish and facilitate the adoption of policy and standards, develop a governance model, build business cases, identify strategic partnerships, prioritize investments, and work across internal and external stakeholder groups.

Digital Delivery Transformation [+ \$2,500,000 / +0 FTE] – The increase will enable the Department to improve the digital delivery of customer-facing services. Likely areas of initial emphasis include digital permitting on Federal lands and waters; enhancing public experience on Department managed lands; and digital delivery of high-impact services. The CX Office will identify websites, digital services, and online or paper-based forms that need to be prioritized for modernization and digitization. Websites and forms that are most viewed or accessed by the public will have the highest priority, which also includes areas that have non-digital, paper-based, or in-person services without a digital option; and websites with the heaviest public traffic. To implement solutions, Interior will acquire services to create response teams that research and map customer activities, develop and test solutions, and develop digital tools and products.

Program Overview

The CX Office will improve Interior’s understanding of its customers’ needs, reduce administrative hurdles and paperwork requirements to minimize burdens, enhance transparency, create greater efficiencies across the Department, and redesign processes to improve customer experiences and more directly meet the needs of the public. The CX Office, in cooperation with DOI’s Office of Planning and Performance Management and Office of the Chief Information Officer, and in partnership with organizations outside of the Department, will foster a customer-centric approach that allows the Department’s digital products to respond to the evolving needs of customers, business and industry, socio-economic factors, and technology. The CX Office will acquire and use evidence in decision-making to make continuous improvements. Evidence includes proactive, forward-looking methodologies,

such as risk-based planning, statistical analysis, project management, customer journey mapping, benchmarking, formative evaluation, and foundational research.

The CX Office will be modeled on successful practices of Federal leaders in customer-centric service delivery and informed by experiences gleaned through improvements achieved by the Department's High Impact Service Providers (HISPs), customer feedback, and industry norms. The CX Office will coordinate with the Department's Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management program and provide technical support to ensure that customer-centric designs are embedded in DOI's bureaus and programs. The CX Office will establish a Departmentwide governance model for the management of public-facing digital products. The Office will facilitate enhanced customer experience capabilities derived from research and customer journey mapping to enhance service delivery, assess design solutions, and establish requirements for ongoing performance assessments and evaluations for effectiveness, equity and inclusion, and impact.

The CX Office will establish and assess an inventory of high-impact digital delivery and Tribal programs across Interior, and apply findings for developing and implementing a plan for measuring and improving delivery to the public. This will include work with bureaus and offices to build evidence, including adverse performance indicators (e.g., complaints, help desk calls), to identify and prioritize improvements that are most likely to strengthen the effectiveness of the Department's engagement with the public. Baselines and benchmarking will help the CX team understand customer pain points where Interior can improve customer satisfaction and efficiency, seek alternative service delivery mechanisms, and set new customer-based performance goals. Armed with this information and a clear path forward, the Department will deploy its agile CX Office team of technical experts to facilitate the development, implementation, operation, and continuous improvement of new digital tools throughout the Department.

Program Performance Estimates

Per the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115-336), the OCIO, Office of Communications, and the DOI Web Council identified 24 departmental websites that are most viewed or utilized by the public or are otherwise important for public engagement. This list includes the Department's High Impact Service Providers (HISP): Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS). DOI has not identified any additional services or forms requiring modernization or digitization at this time. Additional information on DOI's digital strategy, including efforts related to website modernization, is available at the following link: <https://doi.gov/digitalstrategy/>

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Activity: IT Modernization Initiatives

Account	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted	Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2024 Request	Change from 2023 Enacted (+/-)
Working Capital Fund <i>(appropriation requested)</i>							
(\$000)	0	11,300	+0	+0	-10,439	861	-10,439
FTE	0	1	+0	+0	+1	2	+1

Summary of Program Changes

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
DOI Field Communications Modernization Technical Assistance	+300	+0
Field Communication Coordination	+261	+1
Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS)	-11,000	+0

The 2024 Budget Request for IT Modernization Initiatives is \$861,000 and 2 FTE, a program change of -\$10,439,000 and +1 FTE from the 2023 Enacted level.

Justification of Program Changes

DOI Field Communications Modernization (DIFCOM) Technical Assistance (+\$300,000 / 0 FTE) –

The FY 2024 budget increase supports DIFCOM program management for planning, design and oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) will provide program oversight and coordination with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services (DAS-PRE) as bureaus implement the DIFCOM project including the following activities:

- Defining high-level mission and local user requirements.
- Developing enterprise level solution recommendations based on mission needs.
- Evaluating and approve security solutions.
- Recommending transition training that supports operations, and recurring maintenance.
- Documenting lessons learned and applying them to follow-on implementations.

The DIFCOM project addresses the challenge of mobile broadband connectivity and provides Interior employees in the field with modern, cost-effective voice, video, and data capabilities. These capabilities will enhance communications management, performance, and safety in emergency situations, and day-to-day across land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, wildland fire, and law enforcement lines of business. In 2024, the DIFCOM project focus will be on users in Alaska, the Pacific Islands, and the South Atlantic-Gulf.

Field Communications Coordination (+\$261,000 / +1 FTE) – Field Communications Coordination is the continuous process of evaluation and implementation of field communications capabilities that utilize current-day technologies. This process may include updating existing field communications capabilities, deployment of new capabilities, or transitioning from one technology to another based upon mission needs, evaluation of risk, ability to achieve efficiencies in total cost of ownership, and technology lifecycles. This position will help improve governance, standardize technology policy, and extend partnerships with internal and external stakeholders of the Department to gain significant advantages in meeting short- and long-term strategic goals by:

- Conducting Department-level policy reviews, updates, and development to support the DIFCOM project and Field Communications modernization.
- Consulting and advising office directors, land managers and executives on the impact of field communications to the various DOI lines of business including land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, wildland fire, and law enforcement.
- Working in concert with inter-agency executive groups on efficient and operational alignment of DOI Field Communications efforts in order to increase interoperability, avoid duplication and achieve effectual alignment of those operational areas that intersect amongst the agencies.
- Leading the governance process through the management of the Field Communications Improvement Program – Executive Leadership Team (FCIP-ELT) which is comprised of Deputy Assistant Secretaries, the Chief Information Officer, and Senior Officials from across DOI Bureaus and Offices.
- Leading programmatic budget development including briefing OMB and Congressional staff.

Law Enforcement Records Management System (LERMS) (-\$11,000,000 / 0 FTE) – DOI received funding for LERMS in 2023 to centralize Interior’s law enforcement units into a single, secure system that provides officers the ability to conduct work in an unconnected setting and provide detailed records transferability across Interior, other law enforcement agencies, and courts. FY 2023 funding will be used to implement and deploy LERMS and will not be needed in FY 2024.

Program Overview

DIFCOM addresses the challenge of mobile broadband connectivity and provides Interior employees in the field with voice, video and data capabilities resulting in enhanced communications management in emergency situations, land and resource management, scientific studies, emergency management, wildland fire, and law enforcement mission areas. In many locations, this deployment will enhance or replace a voice-only, mid-20th century land mobile radio technology, with technology that is cheaper to operate and maintain.

Statutory and Administration directives require agencies to focus on field communications modernization Department-wide including an emerging and urgent need to provide video and data services to emergency services, resource management, and researchers in the field. Examples of these Acts and guidance documents include:

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), which provided new sources (\$1 billion) of tribal broadband funding to assist in mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which is exacerbating the digital divide across Indian Country.
- The First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) is a federal agency responsible for delivering public safety broadband and created by Congress in the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-96).
- The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9), which calls for modernizing the Wildland Fire Information Technology (WFIT) portfolio to improve situational awareness, firefighter safety, and support the citizenship at risk of wildland fire.
- FITARA Enhancement Act of 2017 (PL 115-88) - Data Center Consolidation Initiative and Portfolio Management to remove redundancy.
- Executive Order 13821, *Streamlining and Expediting Requests to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America*.
- Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*.
- Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*.

The OCIO will provide program management for planning, design, and implementation oversight of the DIFCOM project as well as related oversight for cybersecurity and assessments for IT security requirements. Through the DIFCOM project, the OCIO will support deployment of mobile broadband connectivity and provide employees working in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities across a broader set of missions.

Program Performance Estimates

DIFCOM addresses the problem of unsustainable radio infrastructure and the urgent need for field broadband connectivity.

- Radio is more expensive to procure, operate and, maintain than any of the other technologies. Costs will be avoided by reducing radio infrastructure and converting to newer technology, while increasing field broadband capabilities.
- By modernizing communications, the Department expects to avoid costs associated with radio deferred maintenance backlogs by reducing radio infrastructure and the annual operating cost of radio systems.
- Annual lifecycle costs avoidance is expected by adapting modern solutions.

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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)			
	2022	2023	2024
Central Bill	\$217,787.0	\$229,781.5	\$257,526.6
Direct Bill	\$370,163.9	\$403,464.6	\$406,162.1
Pass Through Activities	\$459,523.1	\$390,753.9	\$381,311.3
Charge Card Rebate	\$10,526.0	\$11,000.0	\$11,000.0
Total	\$ 1,058,000.0	\$ 1,035,000.0	\$ 1,056,000.0

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 the 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 that are centrally billed. For 2024, 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 PassThrough 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 were 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	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
Charge Card Oversight	\$ 472,738	\$ 483,194	\$ 503,714
Charge Card Operations	\$ 1,248,103	\$ 1,351,660	\$ 1,601,571
Financial Systems Reporting & Optimization	\$ 7,024,363	\$ 6,939,568	\$ 6,939,568
Emergent Requirements	\$ 1,780,405	\$ 2,225,578	\$ 1,955,147
Total	\$ 10,525,609	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 11,000,000

Financial Overview

In 2024, the WCF will finance delivery of \$1,056 million of reimbursable services, which is comparable to 2022 Actuals. In 2024, the WCF Centralized Bill reflects an overall increase of \$27.7 million above the 2023 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 2022 for Direct Billing represents reimbursable agreements received in 2022. Revenue projected for 2023 and 2024 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 2023 and 2024 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 2022, 2023, and 2024 by budget activity. The 2023 column has been updated from the 2023 President's Budget level to reflect current 2023 estimates. Thus, changes to the 2024 column are calculated based on these updated figures.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Centralized Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting and Support	-	14,837.0	-	14,836.8	-	14,836.5
FBMS Business Integration Office	-	14,837.0	-	14,836.8	-	14,836.5
Aviation IT Services	-	385.1	-	414.5	-	429.6
Aviation Management	60.0	10,714.3	60.0	10,900.6	60.0	11,559.2
Office of Aviation Services	60.0	11,099.4	60.0	11,315.1	60.0	11,988.9
Conference and Special Events Services	5.0	1,494.3	5.0	1,512.4	5.0	1,610.5
Departmental Library	7.0	1,405.2	7.0	1,422.1	7.0	1,598.4
Interior Complex Management and Services	4.0	753.7	4.0	765.8	4.0	802.4
Mail and Messenger Services	3.0	2,185.4	3.0	2,193.9	3.0	2,261.2
Mail Policy	2.0	284.7	2.0	289.9	2.0	304.6
Personal Property Accountability Services	4.0	641.3	4.0	651.6	4.0	682.8
Real Property Leasing	1.0	317.8	1.0	321.8	1.0	335.8
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	3.0	886.4	3.0	938.1	3.0	985.6
Shipping/Receiving and Moving Services	3.0	541.8	3.0	548.0	3.0	569.6
Space Management Services	2.0	626.8	2.0	636.9	2.0	667.0
Vehicle Fleet	1.0	241.6	1.0	243.9	1.0	291.0
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	35.0	9,378.9	35.0	9,524.3	35.0	10,108.9
OS Shared Services Subtotal	95.0	35,315.2	95.0	35,676.1	95.0	36,934.3
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	2.0	679.4	2.0	686.7	2.0	722.6
Secretary's Immediate Office	2.0	679.4	2.0	686.7	2.0	722.6
Document Management Unit	9.0	1,530.5	8.0	1,555.4	8.0	1,634.6
FOIA Operations	12.0	2,400.7	12.0	2,441.1	12.0	2,568.2
Office of the Executive Secretariat	21.0	3,931.2	20.0	3,996.4	20.0	4,202.8
Alaska Affairs Office	6.0	1,102.4	5.0	1,283.8	5.0	1,352.6
Alaska Affairs Office	6.0	1,102.4	5.0	1,283.8	5.0	1,352.6
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	-	1,302.3	-	1,306.3	-	1,350.0
ARLIS	-	1,302.3	-	1,306.3	-	1,350.0
Departmental News and Information	4.0	1,464.3	4.0	1,479.9	4.0	1,591.9
Photographic Services	1.0	226.1	1.0	230.6	1.0	243.3
Social Media Management Tool	-	628.5	-	630.5	-	1,179.0
Office of Communications	5.0	2,319.0	5.0	2,341.0	5.0	3,014.2
OS Associate Chief Information Officer	-	1,143.8	-	2,239.4	3.0	2,347.3
Policy, Management and Budget	-	1,143.8	-	2,239.4	3.0	2,347.3
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	-	21.2	-	21.5	-	-
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	-	90.9	-	92.1	-	95.2
FedCenter	-	21.3	-	21.6	-	22.3
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	-	133.4	-	135.1	-	117.5
Invasive Species Coordinator	1.0	221.7	1.0	282.7	1.0	307.7

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Office of Policy Analysis	1.0	221.7	1.0	282.7	1.0	307.7
Invasive Species Council	2.0	749.1	4.0	1,206.3	4.0	1,276.1
National Invasive Species Council	2.0	749.1	4.0	1,206.3	4.0	1,276.1
CPIC	1.0	220.7	1.0	225.3	1.0	238.2
Office of Budget	1.0	220.7	1.0	225.3	1.0	238.2
Business Enterprise Accountability Risk System (BEARS)	-	-	-	-	-	2,077.7
e-Travel	-	1,028.9	-	1,032.1	-	1,066.6
Financial Statement, Internal Controls and Performance Report	4.0	1,098.4	4.0	1,117.9	4.0	1,178.2
Internal Control and Audit Follow-up (ICAF)	-	31.8	-	31.8	-	32.9
Partnerships	1.0	282.4	1.0	288.0	1.0	304.0
PFM Departmental Offices Finance Branch	10.0	1,895.4	10.0	1,938.3	10.0	2,054.8
Travel Management Center	1.0	245.5	1.0	251.0	1.0	265.9
Office of Financial Management	16.0	4,582.3	16.0	4,659.1	16.0	6,980.1
Departmental Museum	4.0	1,192.5	4.0	1,208.6	4.0	1,265.0
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	-	35.7	-	35.5	-	-
Facility Maintenance Management	1.0	288.3	1.0	294.3	1.0	311.1
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	-	40.4	-	44.7	-	46.2
Interior Collections Management System (IG-ICMS)	-	600.8	-	607.1	1.0	635.8
Renewable Energy Certificates	-	22.2	-	78.9	-	105.7
Space Management Initiative	2.0	459.1	2.0	469.3	2.0	541.1
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	7.0	2,639.2	7.0	2,738.4	8.0	2,904.9
Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,380.8	4.0	1,411.0	4.0	1,525.5
Office of Planning and Performance Management	4.0	1,380.8	4.0	1,411.0	4.0	1,525.5
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs	2.0	619.1	2.0	631.6	2.0	666.6
Anti-Harassment Coordinator	-	-	-	-	1.0	246.4
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program	-	556.9	-	558.6	-	667.8
Department-wide Workers Compensation Program						
Coordination	4.0	563.0	4.0	575.1	4.0	614.9
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	1.0	274.9	1.0	280.2	1.0	295.7
Human Resources Accountability Team	2.0	630.2	2.0	643.1	2.0	678.8
IMART	-	775.0	-	777.4	-	803.4
My DOI Career O&M	-	365.5	-	366.6	-	378.9
OPM Federal Employment Services	-	489.4	-	518.7	-	574.1
USA Performance SES	-	-	-	-	-	16.5
Office of Human Resources	9.0	4,274.1	9.0	4,351.4	10.0	4,943.2
EEO Complaints Tracking System	-	64.9	-	67.7	-	69.9
Workforce Cultural Transformation Advisory Council	1.0	467.4	1.0	473.5	1.0	495.5
Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights	1.0	532.2	1.0	541.1	1.0	565.4
Occupational Safety and Health	5.0	1,669.6	5.0	1,806.3	5.0	1,894.2
Safety Management Information System	3.0	1,235.2	3.0	1,250.2	3.0	1,307.2
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	8.0	2,904.7	8.0	3,056.5	8.0	3,201.4
Department-Wide Training Programs	3.0	995.6	3.0	1,011.3	3.0	1,047.3

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
DOI Talent	-	-	-	5,518.2	-	-
DOI Talent Program Support	1.0	3,858.8	1.0	1,061.1	1.0	1,083.2
DOIU Management	2.0	634.2	2.0	645.2	2.0	667.6
Leadership Development Programs	2.0	930.6	2.0	948.9	2.0	1,001.9
Learning and Performance Center Management	3.0	1,040.9	3.0	1,061.1	3.0	1,124.5
DOI University (DOIU)	11.0	7,460.1	11.0	10,245.8	11.0	4,924.6
Law Enforcement Coordination	3.0	1,372.0	3.0	1,401.6	4.0	1,484.3
LE Records Management System	-	-	-	-	6.0	8,036.0
OLES Detailees - Training and Compliance	3.0	294.1	1.0	300.5	1.0	375.1
OLES Physical Access Control System (PACS)	-	795.3	-	797.8	-	824.4
Security (MIB)	7.0	8,192.6	7.0	8,698.0	7.0	9,025.0
Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF)	2.0	776.7	4.0	790.5	4.0	894.0
Victim Witness Coordinator	1.0	483.0	1.0	493.8	1.0	523.4
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	16.0	11,913.6	16.0	12,482.2	23.0	21,162.3
DOI Incident Coordination - IQCS/iROSS	1.0	397.3	1.0	403.0	1.0	434.0
Emergency Management Reporting System (WebEOC)	-	54.0	-	54.2	-	56.0
Emergency Notification System	-	330.7	-	331.7	-	342.8
Emergency Preparedness	2.0	1,106.1	2.0	1,339.1	2.0	1,392.7
Emergency Response	5.0	1,514.5	5.0	1,543.5	5.0	1,705.6
Federal Executive Board	2.0	382.2	2.0	409.4	2.0	503.8
Interior Operations Center	12.0	2,542.6	12.0	2,715.4	12.0	3,174.5
IOC Network	-	85.1	-	85.4	-	88.2
Knowledge Management and Contact Management System	-	234.5	-	235.2	-	243.0
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	1.0	196.1	1.0	200.3	1.0	228.9
Secretary's Secure Communications	-	-	-	-	-	479.0
Strategic Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (SHIRA)	-	500.0	-	501.6	-	523.6
Office of Emergency Management	23.0	7,343.1	23.0	7,818.6	23.0	9,172.1
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	-	48.0	-	48.6	-	50.2
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	-	48.0	-	48.6	-	50.2
CFO Financial Statement Audit	-	6,494.3	-	6,139.1	-	6,344.2
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	-	423.2	-	426.9	-	458.8
Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program (GCAMP)	-	644.4	-	648.8	-	670.6
OPM SuitEA	-	-	-	-	-	161.9
Department-wide Activities	-	7,561.8	-	7,214.8	-	7,635.5
Passport and Visa Services	2.0	244.8	2.0	297.5	2.0	376.2
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	2.0	244.8	2.0	297.5	2.0	376.2
Administrative Record Compilation	-	-	-	-	-	528.7
Employment Labor Law Unit	12.0	2,655.3	14.0	4,167.1	14.0	4,669.7
Ethics	-	404.5	-	415.9	-	437.8
Financial Disclosure System	-	360.6	-	365.3	-	377.5
FOIA Appeals	1.0	555.5	-	568.3	-	594.9
FOIA Technology	1.0	710.0	1.0	723.7	1.0	1,738.3
Legal Services - Litigation Hold Program	-	502.6	-	511.3	-	531.3
Torts Management Support	9.0	1,739.8	12.0	2,423.4	12.0	2,632.5
Office of the Solicitor	23.0	6,928.3	27.0	9,175.1	27.0	11,510.7

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
OS Activities Subtotal	158.0	69,615.8	162.0	77,743.1	174.0	89,880.8
IT Shared Services						
Assessment and Authorization Services	1.0	200.7	1.0	184.8	1.0	198.3
Compliance and Audit Management (CAM)	6.0	2,151.8	6.0	2,031.6	6.0	2,103.3
Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	6.0	10,650.0	6.0	10,534.8	6.0	11,536.9
Cybersecurity Division	3.0	975.3	3.0	994.2	4.0	1,170.6
Enterprise Security Incident and Event Management Solution (SIEM)	2.0	2,100.7	2.0	2,060.3	2.0	2,144.9
Identity Credential Access Mgmt (ICAM)	1.0	1,134.5	1.0	1,306.3	1.0	1,456.3
IT Security	4.0	1,081.2	4.0	1,171.9	4.0	1,200.0
Privacy and Civil Liberties	2.0	1,247.9	2.0	1,357.8	2.0	1,425.8
Threat Management	11.0	9,874.5	11.0	10,408.2	14.0	10,896.2
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	36.0	29,416.6	36.0	30,049.9	40.0	32,132.4
Architecture and IT Portfolio Performance Management	2.0	2,920.5	-	-	-	-
e-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	-	110.0	-	120.0	-	120.0
e-Gov - e-rulemaking	-	900.0	-	1,379.7	-	1,421.1
e-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	-	124.2	-	124.2	-	124.2
e-Gov - FOIA Portal	-	38.8	-	34.7	-	35.8
e-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-
DHS	-	32.8	-	35.0	-	35.0
e-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	-	208.1	-	157.0	-	144.4
e-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	-	1,402.0	-	1,765.0	-	1,527.0
e-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	-	137.0	-	137.0	-	137.0
e-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) GSA	-	763.4	-	719.6	-	741.2
e-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB)	-	79.8	-	79.8	-	79.8
e-Gov - Program Manager	1.0	156.5	1.0	159.0	1.0	163.0
e-Gov Hiring Assessment Line of Business (HALoB)	-	-	-	132.0	-	132.0
Hosting Services	1.0	554.1	1.0	1,093.5	1.0	1,085.9
IT Budget Formulation and Portfolio Development	4.0	2,081.1	6.0	4,762.3	6.0	4,814.1
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	-	948.6	-	936.1	-	1,001.2
OCIO Program Management Division	8.0	10,456.9	8.0	11,634.9	8.0	11,561.6
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	15.0	4,254.0	15.0	4,633.5	15.0	4,044.1
Enterprise Services Network (ESN) - Central Bill Pass-Throughs	-	16,605.4	-	16,621.6	-	16,664.8
ESN-Consolidating EIS Voice Services to ESN Model	-	801.5	-	697.9	-	653.6
Federal Relay Service	-	624.9	-	880.0	-	968.0
Frequency Management Support	4.0	1,031.5	4.0	1,100.4	4.0	1,163.7
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System (IDVC)	-	1,296.6	-	1,279.9	-	1,245.3
MIB Data Networking	1.0	619.9	1.0	620.2	1.0	625.8
MIB WIFI	-	615.0	-	615.0	-	615.0
NTIA Spectrum Management	-	2,081.0	-	2,350.6	-	2,399.5
Radio Program Management Office (NRSPMO)	2.0	1,267.9	2.0	846.4	2.0	1,095.0
Telecommunication Services	3.0	1,497.2	3.0	1,464.8	3.0	1,480.7
OCIO Telecommunications Services	25.0	30,694.9	25.0	31,110.1	25.0	30,955.5

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Desktop Services	2.0	3,338.3	2.0	2,891.0	-	-
Enterprise Directory Services	8.0	3,632.3	8.0	3,433.1	8.0	3,474.3
IT Desktop Software Administration	-	832.4	-	892.4	-	903.8
Online Support	-	818.4	-	806.1	-	829.7
Unified Messaging - Oversight and Management	2.0	983.5	2.0	555.5	2.0	550.5
OCIO End User Services	12.0	9,604.8	12.0	8,578.3	10.0	5,758.3
Bison Support System (BSS)	-	-	-	-	-	5,419.7
Customer Support Services	1.0	766.5	1.0	935.4	-	938.2
Enterprise Cloud Connect Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	1,224.0
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	1.0	766.5	1.0	935.4	-	7,581.8
Geospatial Services	1.0	268.6	1.0	452.6	1.0	463.6
Information Management Compliance	9.0	3,159.2	9.0	3,550.5	9.0	3,834.0
National Archives and Records Administration	-	164.0	-	164.0	-	134.0
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	4.0	1,109.0	4.0	1,168.5	4.0	1,167.7
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	14.0	4,700.8	14.0	5,335.7	14.0	5,599.3
IT Shared Services Subtotal	96.0	85,640.4	96.0	87,644.2	97.0	93,589.0
Interior Business Center						
DOI Talent	-	-	-	-	14.0	5,666.1
Drug-Free Workplace Program	3.0	1,342.3	-	1,464.0	3.0	1,629.1
Employee Express	-	810.0	-	797.4	-	855.9
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	79.0	19,261.3	84.0	20,012.6	84.0	22,424.6
HR System Integration Framework	2.0	785.9	3.0	862.1	3.0	829.4
IBC Human Resources Directorate	84.0	22,199.5	87.0	23,136.2	104.0	31,405.1
Acct Ops - Household Goods (HHG)	1.0	175.6	1.0	173.3	1.0	174.7
Quarters (DOI)	2.0	683.7	2.0	832.6	2.0	743.5
IBC Financial Management Directorate	3.0	859.3	3.0	1,005.9	3.0	918.2
Acquisition Services Aviation	21.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,576.0	23.0	4,799.2
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	21.0	4,156.7	15.0	4,576.0	23.0	4,799.2
Interior Business Center Subtotal	108.0	27,215.6	105.0	28,718.1	130.0	37,122.5
Centralized Billing Total	457.0	217,787.0	458.0	229,781.5	496.0	257,526.6
Direct Billing						
OS Shared Services						
FBMS DOI-IT Support	2.0	580.0	2.0	591.2	2.0	606.6
FBMS Business Integration Office	2.0	580.0	2.0	591.2	2.0	606.6
Federal Consulting Group	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,623.4	9.0	24,112.3
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU	9.0	25,586.7	9.0	25,623.4	9.0	24,112.3
Aviation Management	1.0	2,190.9	1.0	2,194.4	1.0	2,199.1
Office of Aviation Services	1.0	2,190.9	1.0	2,194.4	1.0	2,199.1

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Building Automation System	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0
Creative Communications	4.0	538.7	4.0	548.6	3.0	561.6
Lease Administration - MIB	2.0	833.2	2.0	835.1	2.0	859.4
MIB Operation and Maintenance	8.0	15,963.1	8.0	16,554.3	8.0	17,690.4
Reimbursable Mail Services	-	626.0	-	626.0	-	528.5
Reimbursable Vehicle Fleet	-	152.0	-	152.0	-	157.2
Office of Facilities & Administrative Services	14.0	18,143.0	14.0	18,745.9	13.0	19,827.1
Valuation Services	15.0	2,044.0	15.0	2,215.8	15.0	2,215.8
Appraisal and Valuation Service Office	15.0	2,044.0	15.0	2,215.8	15.0	2,215.8
OS Shared Services Subtotal	41.0	48,544.5	41.0	49,370.8	40.0	48,960.9
OS Activities						
Secretary's Indian Water Rights Office	1.0	728.0	1.0	744.9	1.0	789.8
Secretary's Immediate Office	1.0	728.0	1.0	744.9	1.0	789.8
Recycle Program	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	-	40.0	-	40.0	-	40.0
WCF Budget Formulation, Execution, and Funds Control	8.0	1,612.8	8.0	1,649.9	8.0	1,749.7
Office of Budget	8.0	1,612.8	8.0	1,649.9	8.0	1,749.7
Single Audit Clearinghouse	-	103.3	-	103.6	-	107.1
Office of Financial Management	-	103.3	-	103.6	-	107.1
eOPF	-	1,438.8	-	1,443.3	-	828.4
USA Hire Assessment Tools	-	-	-	355.0	-	385.0
Office of Human Resources	-	1,438.8	-	1,798.3	-	1,213.4
Diversity Change Training	-	202.0	-	202.6	-	209.4
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	-	166.7	-	167.2	-	172.8
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	-	4.0	-	4.1	-	4.2
Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights	-	372.7	-	373.9	-	386.4
Vaccine and Testing Tracking System	-	-	-	412.3	-	426.1
Office of Occupational Safety and Health	-	-	-	412.3	-	426.1
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership and Perf Centers	5.0	2,179.4	5.0	2,203.0	5.0	2,328.0
DOI Learning Management System	-	322.6	1.0	323.6	1.0	340.5
Government-wide Acquisition Intern Program XII	1.0	597.7	2.0	601.0	-	624.4
Government-Wide Forums	2.0	489.3	-	621.9	-	693.9
National Indian Prgms Training Center (NIPTC) Maintenance	-	55.0	-	55.2	-	55.0
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program (SESCDP)	-	409.7	-	410.9	-	449.4
DOI University (DOIU)	8.0	4,053.7	8.0	4,215.7	6.0	4,491.1
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS)	6.0	4,841.5	9.0	5,264.0	-	-
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	6.0	4,841.5	9.0	5,264.0	-	-

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	-	200.0	-	511.7	-	511.7
Transportation Benefits (Transit Subsidies)	-	655.6	-	655.6	-	655.6
Department-wide Activities	-	855.6	-	1,167.4	-	1,167.4
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	-	220.0	-	220.0	2.0	700.0
Assistant Secretary for Insular and International Affairs	-	220.0	-	220.0	2.0	700.0
OS Activities Subtotal	23.0	14,266.4	26.0	15,990.0	17.0	11,071.0
IT Shared Services						
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	-	55.0	-	121.3	-	-
CDM Licenses	-	3,803.0	1.0	2,995.5	-	2,989.5
Data-at-Rest Initiative	-	415.7	-	414.1	-	197.8
End Point Manager Licenses	-	2,972.4	-	2,120.3	-	2,140.9
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	-	9,363.2	-	9,491.2	-	11,240.9
Information Systems Security Line of Business	-	2,472.0	-	2,496.8	-	-
Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO)	9.0	8,227.6	16.0	6,413.7	11.0	11,450.6
Security & Privacy Migration	-	1,130.1	-	1,147.5	-	-
OCIO Cybersecurity Division	9.0	28,439.0	17.0	25,200.4	11.0	28,019.6
Core Hosting Services	29.0	26,077.5	37.0	24,768.4	37.0	26,525.7
OCIO Hosting Services	29.0	26,077.5	37.0	24,768.4	37.0	26,525.7
AQD EIS Supplemental Bill	-	3,013.8	-	2,974.4	-	3,063.6
COMSEC Program	1.0	255.5	1.0	254.9	1.0	260.4
Denver Phone System	-	700.7	-	610.1	-	548.1
Enterprise Infrastructure Solution (EIS) Voice	-	-	-	7,056.0	-	7,056.0
Enterprise Services Network (ESN)	-	34,166.5	-	33,884.3	-	32,025.6
Frequency Management Support	-	107.3	-	71.2	-	73.2
ISSO Network Support Services	3.0	5,487.0	5.0	4,142.3	5.0	5,085.4
ISSO Telecommunications	2.0	1,167.9	2.0	988.9	1.0	980.2
Phone Modernization	-	-	-	-	-	403.4
Radio Security	-	477.8	-	237.6	-	238.4
OCIO Telecommunications Services	6.0	45,376.4	8.0	50,219.6	7.0	49,734.3
Active Directory Federated Services (ADFS)	-	-	-	627.2	-	627.9
Desktop Services	4.0	4,009.0	4.0	3,133.1	6.0	6,866.3
Microsoft Support Services	-	-	-	1,382.2	-	1,519.0
Online Support - Custom Development	-	31.1	-	31.5	-	-
Unified Messaging - Cloud	16.0	15,637.3	16.0	24,178.2	13.0	24,360.9
OCIO End User Services	20.0	19,677.5	20.0	29,352.3	19.0	33,374.2
Customer Support Services for Human Resource and Financial Management Shared Services	19.0	8,375.6	31.0	8,743.7	22.0	9,039.5
OCIO Enterprise Services Division	19.0	8,375.6	31.0	8,743.7	22.0	9,039.5
Electronic Records Management	-	6,298.9	-	5,517.5	-	5,718.8
GeoPlatform Services	-	-	-	798.4	-	799.3
Geospatial Enterprise Licenses	-	7,310.3	-	7,439.3	-	8,350.9
Login.gov	-	-	-	-	-	147.7
National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) Access	-	1,900.0	-	1,977.0	-	2,017.0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity

Account	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
OCIO Principal Deputy Chief Information Officer	-	15,509.2	-	15,732.3	-	17,033.7
IT Shared Services Subtotal	83.0	143,455.3	113.0	154,016.5	96.0	163,726.9
Interior Business Center						
Drug and Alcohol Testing - Program Management	5.0	1,367.2	3.0	1,310.7	6.0	1,144.0
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Full Service	4.0	2,283.7	5.0	2,235.6	4.0	2,316.5
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Semi Service	-	250.9	-	211.2	-	197.8
Drug and Alcohol Testing Collection - Single Service	-	49.4	-	13.4	-	33.7
Employee Express	1.0	1,203.0	1.0	1,215.6	1.0	1,243.9
Federal Personnel and Payroll System	202.0	47,749.0	214.0	50,983.0	218.0	54,603.0
FedTalent	2.0	6,615.1	2.0	5,683.4	4.0	1,624.4
FedTalent Special Projects	-	1,132.6	-	1,166.5	-	-
FPPS Casuals	-	365.8	-	485.1	3.0	609.1
HR Systems Integration Framework	6.0	1,948.4	7.0	2,199.0	6.0	2,019.7
Human Resource Management Systems	7.0	3,636.2	9.0	4,370.6	11.0	3,903.9
Human Resources Operational Services	44.0	9,866.2	47.0	9,303.0	52.0	10,347.9
Learning Content	-	4.8	-	1,446.5	-	1,422.9
Leave and Earning Statements	-	195.0	-	249.4	-	251.5
Migrations/Implementations	5.0	652.9	5.0	915.5	4.0	1,023.8
Monster Hiring Solutions	-	3,812.5	1.0	3,903.6	1.0	3,613.4
Personnel Security & Credentialing Services	20.0	504.8	25.0	4,814.2	35.0	5,933.8
Quicktime	9.0	6,158.9	8.0	11,256.7	17.0	11,352.6
Special Projects	5.0	2,216.2	-	1,785.9	10.0	1,906.3
USA Staffing	-	7,745.1	-	6,788.0	-	6,982.0
webTA	11.0	6,168.2	9.0	6,638.8	-	-
IBC Human Resources Directorate	321.0	103,925.8	336.0	116,975.8	372.0	110,530.3
Accounting Ops - General Accounting	16.0	3,106.4	20.0	3,456.0	17.0	3,786.4
Accounting Ops - Intragovernmental Payments	9.0	1,595.8	6.0	1,753.2	10.0	1,927.1
Accounting Ops - PCS/Travel Coord	8.0	1,449.6	5.0	1,632.8	5.0	1,697.0
Accounting Ops - Process Automation	-	-	-	-	-	79.0
Accounting Ops - Rec/Rev/Reimb	12.0	2,621.2	6.0	2,773.6	11.0	3,105.9
Accounting Ops - TDY/Local Payments	6.0	1,640.8	7.0	2,007.8	10.0	2,283.3
Acct Ops - Vendor Payments (Commercial Payments)	19.0	3,015.3	14.0	3,532.6	20.0	4,286.2
Acquisition Audit Services	11.0	1,408.2	7.0	1,576.1	10.0	2,430.6
Charge Card Support Operations	6.0	1,321.4	6.0	1,351.7	6.0	1,601.6
Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) Support Service	2.0	863.1	3.0	661.8	2.0	441.3
eTravel Solutions	5.0	1,720.9	5.0	1,707.0	5.0	1,667.4
FMD Special Projects	-	-	-	98.3	-	103.9
Indirect Cost Services	19.0	4,147.0	20.0	4,054.3	20.0	4,517.2
Oracle Federal Financials (OFF) Operations & Maint (O&M)	36.0	17,986.0	50.0	21,383.8	42.0	22,309.8
Project Management and Systems Implementation Service	6.0	1,748.4	6.0	1,827.5	6.0	2,100.4
Quarters	1.0	479.0	1.0	602.3	1.0	523.2
IBC Financial Management Directorate	156.0	43,103.3	156.0	48,418.7	165.0	52,860.2
Acquisition Services	74.0	16,868.6	84.0	18,692.8	71.0	19,012.8
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	74.0	16,868.6	84.0	18,692.8	71.0	19,012.8
Interior Business Center Subtotal	551.0	163,897.7	576.0	184,087.3	608.0	182,403.3
Direct Billing Total	698.0	370,163.9	756.0	403,464.6	761.0	406,162.1

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE and Revenue by Activity**

<u>Account</u>	<u>2022 Actual</u>		<u>2023 Estimate</u>		<u>2024 Estimate</u>	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
<u>Charge Card Rebates</u>						
OS Activities						
Charge Card Rebate Program	2.0	10,526.0	2.0	11,000.0	2.0	11,000.0
Charge Card Rebates Subtotal	2.0	10,526.0	2.0	11,000.0	2.0	11,000.0

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
Working Capital Fund
FTE by Billing Type**

	<u>2022 Actual</u>	<u>2023 Estimate</u>	<u>2024 Estimate</u>
Centralized Billing	457.0	458.0	496.0
Direct Billing	698.0	756.0	761.0
Charge Card Rebates	2.0	2.0	2.0
Overhead Activities	81.0	81.0	81.0
Working Capital Fund Grand Total	1,238.0	1,297.0	1,340.0

Interior Franchise Fund

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

Interior Franchise Fund

Narrative Statement

History

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356) authorized the 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 that 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			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue	32,644.8	46,896.2	46,499.5
Operating Expenses	<u>31,266.9</u>	<u>42,146.2</u>	<u>45,398.5</u>
Net Reserve Contribution	1,377.9	4,750.0	1,101.0

2023 and 2024 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 – 2023.

Use of the IFF Capital Improvement Reserve
2004-2023
Dollars in thousands

Fiscal Year	Financial Management Systems	ADP Systems ^{1/}	Other Support Systems	Total
2004-2021	82,100	63,411	9,694	155,205
2022	0	2,567	0	2,567
2023 ^{2/}	0	0	0	0
Total	82,100	65,978	9,694	157,772

^{1/} An IT System of one or more computers, associated software, and data storage.

^{2/} 2023 Usage is through February 17, 2023.

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Great American Outdoors Act

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 address 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 for priority projects that address 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 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. The annual funding is allocated to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and 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 the Land and Water Conservation Fund (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 from the LWCF for State grants.

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Department submits the following LRF and LWCF projects as part of the FY 2024 budget process. Detailed project data sheets for FY 2024 LRF projects can be found on the Department's GAOA website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa-projects>. Details for LWCF projects and other program information can be found on Department's Office of Budget website: <https://www.doi.gov/lwcf>.

The projects presented below are ready for implementation in FY 2024. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the FY 2024 budget process in accordance with the statutory direction provided in the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

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 Bureau of Indian Education, and the United States Forest Service. Deferred maintenance occurs when scheduled maintenance and repairs are not performed when they should have been or were scheduled to be, and are put off or delayed to a future period.

Amounts deposited in the LRF are available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation. Furthermore, amounts deposited in the LRF for each fiscal year are to 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.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2022 Actual	2023 Enacted ¹	2024 Estimate ¹	Change from 2023 (+/-)
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF)	1,903,820	1,982,000	2,100,000	+118,000
Sequestration ²	-92,055	-92,055	-92,055	0
Previously Unavailable ²	0	92,055	92,055	0
Transfer to U.S. Forest Service	-285,048	-285,543	-297,300	-11,757
TOTAL, DOI LRF	1,526,717	1,696,457	1,802,700	+106,243

¹ FY 2023 and FY 2024 LRF amounts include anticipated interest. Earned interest and donations are not subject to sequestration.

² Starting in FY 2022, amounts deposited into LRF from qualified miscellaneous receipts derived from oil, gas, coal, alternative or renewable energy are subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs and will become available in the subsequent fiscal year (i.e., sequestration “pop up”).

Program Overview

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) 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 priority projects that address 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 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. The annual funding is allocated to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and 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 and helps to coordinate the strategic selection and execution of priority deferred maintenance projects with the overarching goal of addressing 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 the Department of the Interior 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

Since the inception of the GAOA LRF program, the Department of the Interior has asked its bureaus to select projects that:

- Address a significant amount of deferred maintenance;
- Maximize the return on the investment by restoring and protecting highly utilized facilities, improving accessibility for those with disabilities, as well as expanding recreational opportunities and public access;
- Improve the Department of the Interior’s financial health through asset portfolio right-sizing, leveraging opportunities, and lifecycle cost management;
- Provide for safe and secure facilities that help to safeguard those we serve, our partners and volunteers, and our workforce; and
- Rehabilitate assets/facilities that will support conservation, recreation, and educational opportunities for future generations.

The Department of the Interior has also asked bureaus to consider:

- Projects that can be rapidly initiated once funding is received;
- Projects that employ sustainable life-cycle asset management strategies;
- Projects with the potential to attract outside investment/contributions;
- Projects that are larger in scope and help minimize the need for overhead resources and maximize program impact; and
- Projects that:
 - Support economic revitalization and job creation;
 - Prioritize climate resilient infrastructure;
 - Conserve or protect against threats to resources;
 - Utilize clean energy;
 - Support the engagement of youth/job corps, and
 - Benefit overburdened and underserved communities.

Actual and Planned Accomplishments

The Department of the Interior's FY 2021-2023 LRF allocations have funded 276 projects and an array of Maintenance Action Team activities across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and multiple U.S. territories. At project completion, these projects are estimated to address more than \$3.4 billion in deferred maintenance, support an average 17,000 jobs each year, and contribute an average of \$1.8 billion per funding year to the overall gross domestic product. Highlights of the Department of the Interior's accomplishments implementing the GAOA LRF program since its enactment in August 2020 are as follows:

- Formulated more than \$6.4 billion in funding for four fiscal years' worth of high priority deferred maintenance projects.
- The 276 FY 2021-2023 LRF funded projects will improve an estimated 2,175 assets. These assets include transportation, housing, infrastructure, water, and wastewater systems, recreational, and schools among other asset types.
- Obligated \$1.68 billion and initiated construction on 123 projects as of December 31, 2022.
- Substantially completed 28 projects including major structural renovations of the Punta Gorda lighthouse and oil house, which are both on the historic register.
- Earned more than \$44 million in investment earnings to fund future LRF projects as of December 31, 2022.
- Hosted more than 35 meetings and listening sessions with external stakeholder groups, attended by more than 2,000 participants ranging from Tribal members, Tribal historic preservation offices representatives, and other Federal, State, and non-governmental organization partners.

The next couple of pages highlight several LRF projects including brief descriptions of their impacts and benefits.

*Bureau of Land Management**Project: Punta Gorda Light Station Rehabilitation (Phase 2 of 3)**Location: Northern California District, California*

*Workers completing structural renovations on the Punta Gorda Lighthouse,
Photo Credit: BLM, B. Donaldson*

The Bureau of Land Management has substantially completed major structural renovations on the Punta Gorda lighthouse and oil house, which are both on the historic register. To preserve the historic character of these buildings, the Bureau of Land Management selected modern, weather-resistant materials consistent with the original appearance of the buildings wherever possible. The project also repaired the deteriorating trails, which are the only access point to the lighthouse, thus eliminating a safety hazard to the public.

National Park Service

Project: Maintenance Action Team project at George Washington Carver National Monument

Location: George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri



Maintenance Action Team at George Washington Carver National Monument, Photo Credit: NPS



Carver Family Cemetery at George Washington Carver National Monument, Photo Credit: NPS

The National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service utilize regionally based Maintenance Action Teams, consisting of skilled maintenance and preservation professionals, to perform smaller but critical maintenance and repair projects. With the help of a Maintenance Action Team, the National Park Service completed the repair, rehabilitation, and stabilization of 400 linear feet of a historic rock wall around the Carver Family Cemetery in the George Washington Carver National Monument in Missouri.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Project: Modernize Outdoor Recreational Facilities and Address Public Safety

Location: Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska



Upper Kenai NWR, Photo Credit: FWS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is rehabilitating outdoor recreation facilities in the 1.9 million acre Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. The project will include improvements to cabins, campgrounds, outdoor education facilities, fishing platforms, boat launches, related transportation assets (roads, parking areas), and other visitor-facing infrastructure. The project provides safe, all-weather pedestrian and vehicle access to the refuge’s recreational opportunities including hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and environmental education.

Additional information about the Department of the Interior’s projects can be found on its GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

FY 2024 Project List

The Department of the Interior’s FY 2024 project list assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the LRF 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 2024 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2024. The FY 2024 projects presented in the table below are ranked and prioritized. The Department of the Interior and its bureaus will select and implement projects based on the prioritized list below until the LRF allocation is exhausted net of the mandatory funding sequester (5.7% of funding) and previously unavailable funding (sequestration “pop up”). Projects not funded with the FY 2024 allocation may be considered for FY 2025 implementation.

Assuming full funding in FY 2024, the LRF will support 56 projects in 26 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Following the Department of the Interior’s proposed list of FY 2024 projects is a list of proposed reallocations to the FY 2021 project list due to project completions.

FY 2024 Department of the Interior Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2024 Allocation (estimate)	1,615,000
FY 2024 Sequestration (estimate)	-92,055
FY 2024 Previously Unavailable (from FY 2023)	92,055
FY 2024 Proposed Projects	-1,615,000
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	0

FY 2024 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	E014	1	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair	AZ	AZ01	27,364	5,211
BIE	E015	2	Kinteel Residential Campus	New School Construction	NM	NM03	49,300	11,331
				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
				Contingency Fund			15,486	
Subtotal							95,000**	16,542
BLM	L401	1	Northwest Oregon District	Northwest Oregon District Wildfire Damaged Recreation Site Repairs	OR	OR04, OR05	11,000	11,000
BLM	L402	2	Farmington District	Taos Field Office Recreation Sites	NM	NM03	7,330	7,330
BLM	L403	3	Color Country District	Color Country Administration Facility Replacements and Repairs	UT	UT02	7,000	7,000

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2024 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BLM	L404	4	Northern California District, Central California District, and California Desert District	California Combined Recreation Repair and Maintenance	CA	CA01, CA02, CA08, CA20, CA52	5,000	5,000
BLM	L405	5	Coos Bay, Lakeview, Northwest Oregon, Prineville, Roseburg, Spokane, and Vale Districts	Oregon and Washington Recreational Facilities	OR, WA	OR02, OR04, OR05, WA04, WA06, WA08	9,700	9,700
BLM	L406	6	National Interagency Fire Center	415-Duane Graves Building Replacement	ID	ID01	7,000	7,000
BLM	L407	7	Gila District	Haekel Road Rehabilitation Chip Seal, Phases 4, 5, and 6	AZ	AZ01	3,500	422
BLM	L001	8	Anchorage District	Campbell Creek Science Center Access Repairs, Phase II	AK	AKAL	2,100	5,100
BLM	L409	9	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	ID	ID01, ID02	7,820	7,825
BLM	L410	10	Northwest District	Little Snake Fire Operations Building Replacement and Upgrades	CO	CO03	5,610	5,611
BLM	L411	11	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, and Western Montana District	Montana FY2024 Recreation, Roads, and Dams Repair Project	MT	MT01, MT02	6,000	6,000
BLM	L412	12	High Desert District and Wind River-Bighorn Basin District	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance, Phase III	WY	WYAL	4,000	4,000
BLM	L413	13	High Desert District	Rawlins Barracks Replacement	WY	WYAL	5,600	5,600

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2024 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
BLM	L414	14	Northwest Oregon District	Northwest Oregon District Recreation Site Improvements	OR	OR04, OR05	3,200	3,200
BLM	L415	15	Northern California District	California Demolition	CA	CA01	70	70
BLM	L303	16	Anchorage District	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation, Phase 2	AK	AKAL	2,200	6,900
				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
				Contingency Fund			5,020	
Subtotal							95,000**	91,758
FWS	F001	1	National Wildlife Refuges	National Maintenance Action Team, Year 4	Multiple	Multiple	8,000	139,104
FWS	F010	2	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce, Year 3	Multiple	Multiple	2,000	8,000
FWS	F002	3	Wichita Mountains WR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase III	OK	OK04	2,961	28,918
FWS	F033	4	Sherburne NWR	Replacement of the Headquarters & Visitor Center Building	MN	MN08	3,720	3,720
FWS	F034	5	Great Swamp NWR	Replacement of the Great Swamp & Great Meadows Headquarters Buildings	NJ	NJ02	3,600	3,600
FWS	F035	6	Ridgefield NWR	Replace River S Pump and Infrastructure	WA	WA03	5,500	5,500
FWS	F036	7	Swan Lake NWR	Replacement of Office & Retirement of Deferred Maintenance Backlog	MO	MO06	8,607	8,607
FWS	F037	8	Crystal River NWR	Replacement of the Three Sisters Spring Bulkhead & Boardwalk	FL	FL11	8,060	8,087
FWS	F038	9	Quivira NWR	Rehabilitation of the Great Plains Nature Center & Deferred Maintenance Retirement at Quivira NWR	KS	KS01	11,450	11,400
FWS	F039	10	San Luis Valley NWR Complex	Rehabilitation of Water Management Infrastructure & Bunkhouse Replacement	CO	CO03	15,400	15,400

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2024 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
FWS	F040	11	Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	Replacement & Rehabilitation of Refuge Buildings	AK	AK00	7,000	7,800
FWS	F041	12	Sacramento NWR Complex	Repair Water Management Capabilities & Infrastructure (Ph. I)	CA	CA03	8,400	8,400
				Contingency Fund			7,452	
				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,850	
Subtotal							95,000**	248,536
NPS	N106	1	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park	Repair or Replace Docks at Fort Moultrie and Liberty Square	SC	SC01	38,409	43,617
NPS	N109	2	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems	AZ	AZ02	180,642	186,980
NPS	N119	3	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Cinnamon and Trunk Bays	VI	VIAL	21,300	23,295
NPS	N125	4	Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks	Maintenance Action Teams	Multiple	Multiple	25,000	20,000
NPS	N100	5	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape - Phase II	DC	DCAL	38,634	45,837
NPS	N113	6	Boston National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building - Phase II	MA	MA07	59,392	46,892
NPS	N146	7	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve	Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings - Phase 2, and Address Deficient Utilities, Historic Structures, and Visitor Facilities	WV	WV01	36,169	44,986
NPS	N126	8	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Hangars 3 and 4 at Floyd Bennett Field	NY	NY08	25,625	30,000
NPS	N127	9	National Capital Parks-East	Rehabilitate Urban Recreation Areas	DC	DCAL	11,800	9,500

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2024 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N128	10	Death Valley National Park	Rehabilitate Water and Wastewater Systems at Furnace Creek and Cow Creek	CA	CA03	62,533	64,854
NPS	N129	11	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	Rehabilitate Facilities on Manitou Islands	MI	MI01	31,860	37,800
NPS	N130	12	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate El Portal Wastewater Treatment Facility and Administrative Camp	CA	CA05	179,661	365,212
NPS	N131	13	San Juan National Historic Site	Repair Historic Walls of Park Fortifications	PR	PRAL	41,662	49,429
NPS	N132	14	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Rehabilitate Water Treatment System	HI	HI02	33,599	39,863
NPS	N133	15	Katmai National Park & Preserve	Replace Water Filtration System at King Salmon	AK	AKAL	7,938	8,895
NPS	N135	16	Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park	Replace Electrical, HVAC, and Alarm Systems, and Rehabilitate Four Historic Structures	NH	NH02	14,434	17,074
NPS	N136	17	Voyageurs National Park	Replace Power Distribution Line Connecting Kettle Falls Hotel	MN	MN08	13,856	16,151
NPS	N137	18	Gateway Arch National Park	Preserve Features and Systems of the Old Courthouse	MO	MO01	17,110	20,300
NPS	N138	19	Bryce Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the Main Water System	UT	UT02	15,326	17,779
NPS	N139	20	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Rehabilitate Water Utility Infrastructure and Upgrade Access to Campgrounds	CA	CA05, CA20	35,344	38,909
NPS	N140	21	Curecanti National Recreation Area	Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Elk Creek and Lake Fork	CO	CO03	13,055	15,043
NPS	N141	22	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Rehabilitate Grant Grove Historic Cabins and Shower House and Lodgepole Market	CA	CA20	21,590	25,287
NPS	N142	23	Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve	Rehabilitate Park Housing	CO	CO03	12,027	11,160

Departmentwide Programs

FY 2024 Budget Justification

Bureau	Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
NPS	N144	24	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	Address Critical Repairs in the Platt and Buckhorn Developed Areas	OK	OK04	38,564	35,497
NPS	N145	25	Hampton National Historic Site	Preserve Historic Structures	MD	MD02	15,375	17,432
NPS	N149	26	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Rehabilitate Waterfront at Little Sand Bay and Devils Island, Reconstruct Boathouse	WI	WI08	17,200	20,407
				FY25+ Project Planning and Compliance			145,000	
				Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			19,950	
				Project Management			35,000	
				Contingency Fund			121,945	
Subtotal							1,330,000 **	1,252,199
Total							1,615,000 **	1,609,035

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

*Estimated deferred maintenance numbers reflect the maintenance and repair work that will be addressed upon completion of the project, not within the funding year.

**Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable (sequestration “pop-up”).

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	-1,615,000
FY 2021 Project Funding Changes Proposed	-3,101
FY 2021 Project Funding Reallocation Proposed (Contingency Fund)	3,101
Total Available/Unallocated	0

FY 2021 Department of the Interior GAOA LRF Project Modifications
(Dollars in Thousands)

Bureau	Unique ID	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate Change	Action
NPS	N031	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Complete Jefferson Memorial Exterior Marble Restoration	DC	DCAL	-204	Completion
NPS	N010	Yosemite National Park	Critical Repair and Replacement of 70KV Transmission Line From Parkline to Hwy 140 Powerhouse	CA	CA04	-2,897	Completion
			Contingency Fund			+3,101	Reallocation
Total						0	

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

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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.

Mandatory Funded LWCF Programs

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 revenue from certain oil and gas leases for State LWCF grants.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund receives earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve the Nation’s history, and protect our country’s national endowment of lands and waters. LWCF funding is shared by the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Every State in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The 2024 budget submission for LWCF directly supports the Administration’s *America the Beautiful Initiative’s* conservation objectives such as the protection of migration corridors, conservation of species and their habitats, as well as increased access to outdoor recreation and the enjoyment of the outdoors. Consistent with the goals of America the Beautiful, the LWCF programs leverage a diverse group of partners, local communities, Tribal Nations, and stakeholders to accomplish these goals. The LWCF 2024 Federal land acquisition projects were competitively selected according to established criteria which considers land and species conservation values, the risk of development, historical or cultural resources, increased recreation access for all, economic benefits, and partnership engagement. The LWCF grant programs support conservation and recreation projects in every State. The Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grants support projects in underserved communities that support local conservation and outdoor recreation projects to engage a wider audience. The LWCF suite of programs 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 Department of the Interior’s LWCF mandatory funded 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 Grants
 - State Conservation Grants
 - Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Grants
 - American Battlefield Protection Program
- Fish and Wildlife Service Grants
 - Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund grants
 - Highlands Conservation Act
- Appraisal and Valuation Services

The LWCF, as amended by GAOA, requires the President’s annual budget submission to Congress include an allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project as part of the annual budget submission. Mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7%. The sequestration reduction is applied uniformly across all programs and activities when funds are available for execution. Sequestered LWCF funds become available for obligation in the following year, sometimes referred to as funds which “pop-up” in the next year.

The 2024 budget allocates \$681.9 million for Interior’s mandatory funded LWCF programs. That amount includes \$306.2 million for Interior land acquisition and \$375.7 million for grant programs. Interior’s land acquisition programs prioritize projects with strong local partner engagement, protect at-risk natural or cultural resources, and advance the mission of the bureaus. In addition to the mandatory LWCF funding to be allocated in 2024, another \$117.9 million in GOMESA oil and gas revenue is estimated to be available for LWCF State formula grants.

Discretionary Funded LWCF Program

Prior to the enactment of GAOA, LWCF programs were funded through annual discretionary appropriations drawn from the LWCF Fund. The Department continues work to complete land acquisition discretionary funded projects from prior years.

In 2024, the Department proposes \$12.0 million to establish a new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be derived from unappropriated discretionary LWCF balances in the LWCF Fund. During LWCF listening sessions held in 2022, one of the top priorities Tribes identified was direct access to LWCF funding for conservation and recreation LWCF projects without the requirement to partner with or apply for LWCF funding only through States.

The new Tribal LWCF Land Acquisition program will enable Tribes to directly participate in the LWCF to acquire lands for the purposes of natural and cultural resources conservation and recreation access. It is envisioned this program would provide funds for eligible land acquisition projects submitted by Tribes, although BIA plans to hold formal Tribal consultation on the establishment of the program, including eligibility criteria. This new program will further enhance the ability of Tribes to address the climate crisis, support Tribal sovereignty and self-determination, and provide another important tool to support Tribal co-stewardship. This program is described in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Congressional Justification.

LWCF Program

The LWCF discretionary funding request, together with the mandatory funding allocation, and anticipated GOMESA revenue, increases Interior's total LWCF funding to \$811.7 million in 2024. The following table summarizes the allocation of LWCF funding across all LWCF program areas and funding sources.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Displayed in Net Budget Authority
(dollars in thousands)

Program/Agency/Bureau/Activity	2022 Actual ^{1/}	2023 Enacted ^{1/}	2024 Request ^{1/}	Change
Permanent Funding				
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION				
Department of the Interior				
Bureau of Land Management	63,577	69,925	73,877	+3,952
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	99,275	104,017	108,952	+4,935
National Park Service	91,750	105,293	104,325	-968
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	17,917	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	272,519	298,235	306,154	+7,919
Department of Agriculture				
U.S. Forest Service	121,958	124,717	123,885	-832
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	394,477	422,952	430,039	+7,087
STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS				
Department of the Interior				
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	30,930	32,800	40,162	+7,362
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	9,430	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}	311,190	335,684	305,544	-30,140
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	18,860	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	370,410	398,484	375,706	-22,778
Department of Agriculture				
USFS Forest Legacy	83,813	78,564	94,255	+15,691
Total, State and Local Grants	454,223	477,048	469,961	-7,087
Total, Permanent LWCF, without GOMESA	848,700	900,000	900,000	0
Total, Department of the Interior (Permanent)	642,929	696,719	681,860	-14,859
Total, Department of Agriculture (Permanent)	205,771	203,281	218,140	+14,859
<i>GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants ^{2/}</i>	<i>84,098</i>	<i>117,875</i>	<i>117,875</i>	<i>0</i>
TOTAL, LWCF PERMANENT FUNDING	932,798	1,017,875	1,017,875	0
LWCF DISCRETIONARY FUNDING				
LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition	0	0	12,000	+12,000
TOTAL, LWCF (PERMANENT AND DISCRETIONARY)	932,798	1,017,875	1,029,875	+12,000

1/ Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. Due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted, 2021 funding was not subject to sequester. Beginning in 2022, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent across all programs. Amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("pop-up") in subsequent years.

2/ NPS State Assistance Grants includes Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Program Administration. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) authorizes deposit of revenues generated by certain leasing activities on the Outer Continental Shelf into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2024, Interior anticipates GOMESA receipts of \$125.0 million (before sequestration) will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts to administer these grants.

FY 2024 Office of the Secretary GAOA LWCF
 Appraisal and Valuation Services Office

Account - Activity - Project	Funding Amount
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO)	19,000,000
Total, Net Budget Authority, OS AVSO	19,000,000
Account Summary	
Total, New Budget Authority, OS AVSO	19,000,000
Estimated "Pop Up" based on 2023 Enacted	1,083,000
2024 Sequestration	(1,083,000)
Total, Net Budget Authority, OS AVSO	19,000,000

More information is available later in this chapter.

**FY 2024 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition**

Account - Activity - Project	Funding Amount
Land Acquisition	
Acquisition Management	8,527,000
Recreational Access	20,500,000
Inholding, Emergencies, & Hardships	9,000,000
Land Acquisition (Projects)	State
Blackfoot River Watershed	MT 2,200,000
California Coastal National Monument	CA 10,500,000
Henry's Lake ACEC and Island Park	ID 7,450,000
CA Wilderness	CA 4,000,000
South San Juan Project Area	CO 4,500,000
Lower Gila Terraces and Historic Trails ACEC	AZ 2,500,000
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area (HMA)	ID 2,600,000
Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (NCA)	UT <u>2,100,000</u>
Subtotal, Land Acquisition (Projects)	<u>35,850,000</u>
Total, Net Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management	73,877,000
Account Summary	
Total, New Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management	74,106,692
Estimated "Pop Up" based on 2023 Enacted	3,994,389
2024 Sequestration	(4,224,081)
Total, Net Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management	73,877,000

More information is available in the Bureau of Land Management Congressional Justification.

**FY 2024 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service GAOA LWCF
Federal Land Acquisition**

Account - Activity – Project	Funding Amount
Highland Conservation Act (State and Local Grants)	10,000,000
Land Acquisition	
Acquisition Management	18,028,000
Sportsmen/Recreation Access	15,500,000
Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships	11,000,000
Exchanges	1,591,000
Land Protection Planning	493,000
Land Acquisition (Projects)	State
Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge & Conservation Area	FL 10,000,000
Attwater Chicken National Wildlife Refuge	TX 4,500,000
Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	ND/SD 6,000,000
Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge	CT/ MA/ ME/ NH/ NY/ RI 1,000,000
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	ME 1,500,000
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	CT/MA/ NH/VT 500,000
Willamette Valley Conservation Area	OR 3,500,000
Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	CA 4,690,000
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	AR 500,000
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	ND/SD 2,000,000
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	IA/MN 500,000
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	TX 2,000,000
Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	PA 1,000,000
Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	CA 1,000,000
Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	CA 3,000,000
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	WA 6,000,000
Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	VA 500,000
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	IN 2,000,000
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area	ID/MT/UT 950,000
Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	IL 500,000
Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area	KS 500,000
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge	AK 2,200,000
Wyoming Toad Conservation Area	WY 1,500,000
Green River National Wildlife Refuge	KY 1,000,000
Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	CA 1,000,000
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	FL 1,000,000

Account - Activity - Project		Funding Amount
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge	IA/IL/ MN/WI	500,000
Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	TX	2,000,000
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge	IL/MO	500,000
Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge	OR	500,000
Subtotal, Land Acquisition (Projects)		62,340,000
Total, Net Budget Authority, FWS Land Acquisition		118,952,000

Account Summary

Total, New Budget Authority, FWS Land Acquisition	119,254,892
Estimated "Pop Up" based on 2023 Enacted	6,494,637
2024 Sequestration	(6,797,529)
Total, Net Budget Authority, FWS Land Acquisition	118,952,000

**FY 2024 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service GAOA LWCF
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

Account - Activity - Project	Funding Amount
CESCF	
Recovery Land Acquisition Grants	14,162,000
Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Land Acquisition Grants	26,000,000
Total, Net Budget Authority, FWS CESCF	40,162,000

Account Summary

Total, New Budget Authority, FWS CESCF	40,606,999
Estimated "Pop Up" based on 2023 Enacted	1,869,600
2024 Sequestration	(2,314,599)
Total, Net Budget Authority, FWS CESCF	40,162,000

More information is available in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Congressional Justification.

**FY 2024 National Park Service GAOA LWCF
Land Acquisition and State Assistance**

Account - Activity - Project		Funding Amount
State Assistance		
<i>State LWCF Grants</i>		157,197,000
<i>ORLP Grants</i>		135,000,000
<i>Grants Administration - NPS</i>		13,347,000
Subtotal, State Assistance		305,544,000
American Battlefield Protection Program		20,000,000
Land Acquisition		
Acquisition Management		14,500,000
Recreation Access		12,000,000
Emergencies/Hardships/Relocation		5,000,000
Inholdings/Donations/Exchanges		11,000,000
Land Acquisitions (Projects)		
	State	
Grand Teton National Park	WY	7,875,000
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	AK	2,050,000
Petrified Forest National Park	AZ	7,500,000
Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	HI	3,800,000
Valles Caldera National Preserve	NM	2,500,000
Zion National Park	UT	2,600,000
Battlefield Protection	Various	2,680,000
Voyageurs National Park	MN	1,500,000
Gauley River National Recreation Area	WV	920,000
Ozark National Scenic Riverways	MO	975,000
New River Gorge National River	WV	655,000
Minute Man National Historical Park	MA	1,860,000
San Juan Island National Historical Park	WA	905,000
Hot Springs National Park	AR	785,000
Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park	MO	430,000
Obed Wild and Scenic River	TN	320,000
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	TX	1,221,000
Rocky Mountain National Park	CO	6,230,000
Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area	KY/TN	950,000
Congaree National Park	SC	250,000
Death Valley National Park	CA	500,000
Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve	LA	390,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	MI	1,365,000

Departmentwide Programs**FY 2023 Budget Justification**

Account - Activity - Project		Funding Amount
Missouri National Recreation River	NE/SD	1,855,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	FL	270,000
Biscayne National Park	FL	2,200,000
Big Cypress National Preserve	FL	1,195,000
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	AK	8,044,000
Subtotal, Land Acquisitions (Projects)		61,825,000
Total, Net Budget Authority, NPS LASA		429,869,000

Account Summary

Total, New Budget Authority, NPS LASA	427,938,677
"Pop Up" based on 2023 Enacted	26,322,828
2024 Sequestration	(24,392,505)
Total, Net Budget Authority, NPS LASA	429,869,000

More information is available in the National Park Service Congressional Justification.

Land and Water Conservation Fund
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation/Activity	2022 Actual ¹	2023 Enacted	2024 Request	2024 vs. 2023	2023 FTE	2024 FTE	2024 vs. 2023 FTE
Land and Water Conservation Fund							
Federal Lands Appraisals	17,917	19,000	19,000	+0	80	80	+0
Total, LWCF Bureau Funding, (Net Budget Authority)	17,917	19,000	19,000	+0	80	80	+0
<i>Total, Sequestration Adjustments</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>+0</i>				
Total, LWCF Bureau Funding, (New Budget Authority)	19,000	19,000	19,000				

¹ All mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law will be applied during the year of execution across all programs. After FY 2022, amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in subsequent years.

FY 2024 AVSO Summary Table
(Dollars)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2024 New Budget Authority	19,000,000
FY 2024 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-1,083,000
FY 2024 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2023)	1,083,000
FY 2024 Net Budget Authority	19,000,000

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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General Provisions

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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 of the Interior, 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 the 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 they 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 earth- quakes, 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 the 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 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 they 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.

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 this 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 [2023] 2024. 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 2024, except in certain circumstances.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend this provision that provides authority to redistribute Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address Tribal funding inequities through FY 2024.

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: *Provided, That for the purposes of 54 U.S.C. 200306(a), such lands, waters, or interests acquired under this heading shall be considered to be within the exterior boundary of a System unit authorized or established.*

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 proposes to include a proviso treating land, water, or interest acquired through this authority as part of the authorized boundary of the unit, which enables the use of LWCF funds for these purposes.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107.

(a) In fiscal year [2023] 2024, 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 [2023] 2024 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 shall be assessed for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and require follow-up inspections. Fees for fiscal year 2024 shall be—*

- (1) *\$5,863 for facilities with no wells, but with processing or gathering lines;*
- (2) *\$9,492 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*
- (3) *\$17,588 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

([c]d) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year [2023] 2024. Fees for fiscal year [2023] 2024 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]e) 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 [2023] 2024. Fees for fiscal year [2023] 2024 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]f) 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 subsections (c) and (d) 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)] (e) 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 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 2024 and to increase fees for facilities above the waterlines and drilling rigs to reflect inflation. The Department also proposes to include a new follow up facility inspection fee.

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 this 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 FWS to 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 this provision.

CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year [2023] 2024, 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 2024.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority to enter into these agreements through FY 2024.

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 this 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 after the date of enactment of this Act.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

SEC. [113] 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 this provision.

[PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)]

[SEC. 114. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year 2023" for "fiscal year 2019".]

Purpose: Sec. 114. The 2024 Budget proposes discretionary funding for PILT payments within Departmentwide Programs.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision and to fund this program through direct appropriations in FY 2024.

DISCLOSURE OF DEPARTURE OR ALTERNATE PROCEDURE APPROVAL

SEC. [115] 113.

(a) Subject to subsection (b), 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 CFR 585.103; 30 CFR 550.141; 30 CFR 550.142; 30 CFR 250.141; or 30 CFR 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. 113. 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 does not propose any changes to this provision.

[LONG BRIDGE PROJECT]

[SEC. 116

(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—

a. 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

b. 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. 116. The provision achieved its purpose and is no longer necessary. 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.

INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL

SEC. [117] 114. 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. 114. 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 this provision.

[NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS AND CORRIDORS]

[SEC. 118.

(a) Section 109(a) of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (title I of Public Law 103–449), is amended by striking "\$17,000,000" and inserting "\$19,000,000".

(b) Section 409(a) of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996 (title IV of division II of Public Law 104–333) is amended by striking "\$20,000,000" and inserting "\$22,000,000".

(c) Section 608(a) of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (title VI of division II of Public Law 104–333) is amended by striking "\$17,000,000" and inserting "\$19,000,000".

(d) Subsection 157(h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (section 157 of Public Law 106–291) is amended by striking "\$15,000,000" and inserting "\$17,000,000".

(e) Sections 411, 432, and 451 of title IV of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229), are each amended by striking "the date that is 15 years after the date of" and all that follows through the end of each section and inserting "September 30, 2024".

(f) Section 512 of the National Aviation Heritage Area Act (title V of division J of Public Law 108–447), is amended by striking "2022" and inserting "2024".

(g) Section 608 of the Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (title VI of Public Law 108–447) is amended by striking "2022" and inserting "2024".

(h) Section 125(a) of Public Law 98–398, as amended by section 402 of Public Law 109–338 (120 Stat. 1853), is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".

(i) Section 125(a) of Public Law 98–398 is amended by striking "\$10,000,000" and inserting "\$12,000,000".]

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision increased and extended the authorizations of appropriations for certain National Heritage Areas and Corridors.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

APPRAISER PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. [119] 115. For fiscal year [2023] 2024, funds made available in this or any other Act or otherwise made available to the Department of the Interior for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior in the Appraiser (GS-1171) job series at grades 11 through 15 carrying out appraisals of real property and appraisal reviews conducted in support of the Department's realty programs at rates no greater than 15 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

Purpose: Sec. 115. The provision extends higher basic minimum pay for appraisers in the job series GS-1171 for one year.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend this authority through FY 2024.

[SAGE-GROUSE]

[SEC. 120. 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. 120. 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.

STATE CONSERVATION GRANTS

SEC. [121] 116. For expenses necessary to carry out section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, the National Park Service may retain up to 7 percent of the State Conservation Grants program to provide to States, the District of Columbia, and insular areas, as matching grants to support state program administrative costs.

Purpose: Sec. 116. The provision allows the National Park Service to provide grants to States and the District of Columbia for administrative costs.

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

[LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK]

[SEC. 122. Section 103(a) of Public Law 95–290 (16 U.S.C. 410cc–13(a); 92 Stat. 292) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (1).]

Purpose: Sec. 122. The provision removes the land acquisition funding ceiling limitation at the Lowell National Historic Park.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

[VISITOR EXPERIENCE IMPROVEMENT AUTHORITY]

[SEC. 123. Section 101938 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "7" and inserting "9".]

Purpose: Sec. 123. The provision extended the pilot authority provided by Section 701, the Visitor Experience Improvements Authority, of the National Park Service Centennial Act (P.L. 114-289), originally enacted on December 16, 2016.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

[DELAWARE WATER GAP AUTHORITY]

[SEC. 124. Section 4(b) of The Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act, as amended by section 1 of Public Law 115–101, shall be applied by substituting "2023" for "2021".]

Purpose: Sec. 124. This provision extended access to Highway 209 within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area for local business use.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS INSPECTION FEE

SEC. 117. Onshore Oil and Gas Inspection Fees.

(a) *The designated operator under each oil and gas lease on Federal or Indian lands, or under each unit and communitization agreement that includes one or more such Federal or Indian leases, that is subject to inspection under section 108(b) of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982(30 U.S.C. 1718(b)) and that is in force at the start of fiscal year 2023 shall pay a nonrefundable annual inspection fee that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect and deposit in the Management of Lands and Resources account.*

(b) *Fees for fiscal year 2024 shall be*

(1) \$1,560 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or in- active wells;

(2) \$7,000 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$14,000 for each lease or unit or communitization agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) *BLM shall bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing.*

(d) *Penalty.—If the designated operator fails to pay the full amount of the fee as prescribed in this section, the Secretary may, in addition to utilizing any other applicable enforcement authority, assess civil penalties against the operator in the same manner as if this section were a mineral leasing law as defined in paragraph (8) of section 3 of Public Law 97–451 (30 U.S.C 1702(8)), as amended.*

(e) *Exemption for tribal operators.—An operator that is a Tribe or is controlled by a Tribe is not subject to subsection (a) with respect to a lease, unit, or communitization agreement that is located entirely on the lands of such Tribe.*

Purpose: Sec. 117. The Department proposes to authorize onshore oil and gas inspection fees to cover the costs of BLM's inspection activities and reduce the net cost to taxpayers of operating BLM's oil and gas program.

RETENTION OF CONCESSION FRANCHISE FEES

SEC. 118. Section 101917(c) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following

new paragraph: "(3) Reduction.—The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under paragraph (2) to a unit or area of the National Park Service for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year. In no event may a percentage allocation be reduced below 60 percent.

Purpose: Sec. 118. The provision allows the Secretary to reduce the percentage of concession franchise fee revenue retained at a national park unit under certain circumstances to achieve programmatic goals at other national park units.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

SEC. 119. Section 303102 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "2023" and inserting "2024".

Purpose: Sec. 119. The provision extends the current authority to continue to deposit \$150 million annually into the Historic Preservation Fund. (54 U.S.C. 303102) for FY 2024.

DECOMMISSIONING ACCOUNT

SEC. 120. The matter 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) is further amended by striking the fifth and sixth provisos in their entirety and inserting the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, 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. 120. 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.

NONRECURRING EXPENSES FUND

SEC. 121. There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Department of the Interior Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (the Fund): Provided, That unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds appropriated for this or any succeeding fiscal year from the general fund of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior by this or any other Act may be transferred (not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated) into the Fund: Provided further, That amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available until expended, and in addition to such other funds as may be available for such purposes, for information and business technology system modernization and facilities infrastructure improvements and associated administrative expenses, including nonrecurring maintenance, necessary for the operation of the Department or its bureaus, subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget: Provided further, That amounts in the Fund may be obligated only after the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of the planned use of funds.

Purpose: Sec. 121. The Department proposes language to establish a Non-Recurring Expenses Fund (NEF). This Fund will allow the Department to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from Fiscal Year 2024 and subsequent years, no later than the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year of availability, to the NEF to become for use as no-year funds to support specific purposes. The NEF will provide funding for critical infrastructure projects that may require significant one-time investments such as information technology modernization projects. These requirements often do not coincide with the timing of the budget formulation process and are difficult to forecast. In many cases, these costs either cannot be accommodated within existing funds or are emergency requirements that would otherwise require the Department to reprogram existing funds from other priorities.

COST SHARE WAIVER

SEC. 122. The Secretary of the Interior may waive, in whole or in part, the non-federal cost sharing requirement of any appropriate conservation project under section 212(a)(1) of the Public Lands Corps Act (16 U.S.C. 1729(a)(1)): Provided, That in the event of such a waiver, the Secretary is authorized to pay up to 100 percent of the costs of the appropriate conservation project.

Purpose: Sec. 122. The provision waives the cost-sharing requirement for youth conservation and Public Lands Corps projects.

EBEY'S LANDING NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE

SEC. 123. Section 508(f) of Public Law 95–625 (92 stat. 3509) is amended by striking "not to exceed \$5,000,000" and inserting "such sums as may be necessary".

Purpose: Sec. 123. The provision permanently lifts the authorization ceiling for the land acquisition at the Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve.

INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

SEC. 124.

(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 (25 U.S.C. 5101 et. seq.) on the date of enactment of that Act.*

(b) *RATIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION OF ACTIONS Any action taken by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (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.*

(c) *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. 124. The provision 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.

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**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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund 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 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, [2024] 2025, 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, 2025.

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 [2023] 2024.

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 FY 2024.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND 2024 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year [2023] 2024 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 fiscal year [2023] 2024 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.

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 2024.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of section 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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

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] *notice to* 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: The Department proposes to modify the language to require notice to, and not approval of, the Committees on Appropriations.

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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

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.

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 ap- propriated 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 know- ledge, 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.

STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 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 [2023] 2024.

Purpose: Sec. 415. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

HUMANE TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

SEC. 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—

- a. destroy the horse or burro in a manner that results in the destruction of the horse or burro into a commercial product;
- b. 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
- c. 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—

- a. the destruction of any healthy, unadopted, and wild horse or burro under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned (including a contractor); or
- b. 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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. 418. Section 503(f) of Public Law 109–54 (16 U.S.C. 580d note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2023] 2024" 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. 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. [420] 419. 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. 419. 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: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

RECREATION FEES

SEC. [421] 420. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, [2024] 2025" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 420. The provision extends the authority for the Recreation Fee program authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority for the Recreation Fee program through October 1, 2025.

[REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES]

[SEC. 422. 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 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).]

Purpose: Sec. 422. 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: The Department proposes to delete this provision. Statutory direction is not necessary.

LOCAL CONTRACTORS

SEC. [423] 421. Section 412 of division E of Public Law 112–74 shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2023] 2024" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 421. The provision extends the consideration of local contractors when awarding Federal contracts. The provision ensures 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 2024.

SHASTA-TRINITY MARINA FEE AUTHORITY AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [424] 422. Section 422 of division F of Public Law 110–161 (121 Stat 1844), as amended, shall be applied by substituting "fiscal year [2023] 2024" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 422. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [425] 423. Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a–1 note) shall be applied by substituting "September 30, [2023] 2024" for "September 30, 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 423. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

PUERTO RICO SCHOOLING AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [426] 424. 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 [2023] 2024" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 424. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS FEE COLLECTION AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [427] 425. 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 [2023] 2024" for "fiscal year 2019".

Purpose: Sec. 425. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

CHACO CANYON

SEC. [428] 426. 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 the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260)].

Purpose: Sec. 426. 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 Department proposes to modify the language to prohibit oil and gas leasing within the Chaco Culture Historical Park during FY 2024, without reference to a cultural resources investigation.

TRIBAL LEASES

SEC. [429] 427.

(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 [2023] 2024 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. 427. 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 proposes to continue this provision in FY 2024.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

SEC. [430] 428. 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 [2023] 2024" for "fiscal year 2020" each place it appears.

Purpose: Sec. 428. The provision to extends the authority through FY 2024.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend the authority through FY 2024.

ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS, NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND AND LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

SEC. [431] 429.

(a)

(1) Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall allocate amounts made available from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for fiscal year [2023] 2024 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, for the stations and unit names specified, and for the projects and activities specified in the table titled "Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year [2023] 2024" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) 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 [2023] 2024 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: Land and Water Conservation Fund Fiscal Year [2023] 2024" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) Except as otherwise provided by subsection (c) of this section, 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 in amounts and for projects and activities that are allocated by subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section: Provided, That in any fiscal year, the matter preceding this proviso

shall not apply to the allocation of amounts for continuing administration of programs allocated funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund or the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which may be allocated only in amounts that are no more than the allocation for such purposes in subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may reallocate amounts from each agency's "Contingency Fund" line in the table titled "Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year [2023] 2024" to any project funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund within the same agency, from any fiscal year, that experienced a funding deficiency due to unforeseen cost overruns, in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) "Contingency Fund" amounts may only be reallocated if there is a risk to project completion resulting from unforeseen cost overruns;

(2) "Contingency Fund" amounts may only be reallocated for cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund; and

(3) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture must provide written notification to the Committees on Appropriations 30 days before taking any actions authorized by this subsection if the amount reallocated from the "Contingency Fund" line for a project is projected to be 10 percent or greater than the following, as applicable:

(A) The amount allocated to that project in the table titled "Allocation of Funds: National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund Fiscal Year [2023] 2024" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act); or

(B) The initial estimate in the most recent report submitted, prior to enactment of this Act, to the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to section 431(e) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, [2022] 2023 (Public Law [117–103] 117–328).

(d)

(1) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year [2024] 2025, 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 for the projects in the "Submission of Annual List of Projects to Congress" required by section 200402(h) of title 54, United States Code: *Provided*, That the "Submission of Annual List of Pro- jects to Congress" must include a "Contingency Fund" line for each agency within the allocations defined in subsection (e) of section 200402 of title 54, United States Code: *Provided further*, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund are no longer needed to complete a specified project, such amounts may be reallocated in such submission to that agency's "Contingency Fund" line: *Provided further*, That any proposals to change the scope of or terminate a previously approved project must be clearly identified in such submission.

(2)

(A) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year [2024] 2025, 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: Provided, That in the event amounts allocated by this Act or any prior Act pursuant to subsection (a) of section 200303 of title 54, United States Code are no longer needed because a project has been completed or can no longer be executed, such amounts must be clearly identified if proposed for reallocation in the annual budget submission.

(B) 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 subparagraph (A) 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.

(C) Concurrent with the annual budget submission of the President for fiscal year [2024] 2025, 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 subparagraph (A).

(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 of projects and activities funded by the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section and the status of balances of projects and activities funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section, including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds, and, for amounts allocated pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section, National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund amounts reallocated pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

Purpose: Sec. 429. This provision the Secretary of the Interior 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 Department proposes to continue this provision in FY 2024.

POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. [432] 430. 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. 430. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. [433] 431. 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 sub-sequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

Purpose: Sec. 431. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. [434] 432. 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. 432. This 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. [435] 433. Funds made available or allocated in this Act to the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture that are subject to the allocations and limitations in 54 U.S.C. 200402(e) and prohibitions in 54 U.S.C. 200402(f) 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. 433. 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).

Explanation of change: The Department does not propose any changes to this provision.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. [436] 434. 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. 434. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. [437] 435. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this 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. 435. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. [438] 436. 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. 436. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[ROAD CONSTRUCTION]

[SEC. 439. Section 8206(a)(4)(B)(i) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(a)(4)(B)(i)) is amended by inserting "or Bureau of Land Management man- aged" after "National Forest System".]

Purpose: Sec 439. The provision removes the authorization of road construction in Good Neighbor Agreements for the Bureau of Land Management, similar to existing authority for the U.S. Forest Service.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this authority.

[FIREFIGHTER PAY CAP]

[SEC. 440. Section 1701 of division B of the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (5 U.S.C. 5547 note), as amended by Public Law 117–103, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking the last sentence and inserting "Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection"; and

(2) in subsections (a), (b), and (c) by inserting "or 2023" after "or 2022" each place it appears.]

Purpose: Sec. 440. This provision is no longer needed.

[FOREST SERVICE INTEREST BEARING ACCOUNT]

[SEC. 441.

(a) INVESTMENT AUTHORITY.—Any monies covered into the Treasury under section 7 of the Act of June 20, 1958 (Public Law 85–464; 16 U.S.C. 579c), including all monies that were previously collected by the United States in a forfeiture, judgment, compromise, or settlement, shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing obligations of the United States to the extent the amounts are not, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, required to meet current withdrawals.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any interest earned under subsection (a) shall be available in the same manner as the monies covered into the Treasury under section 7 of the Act of June 20, 1958 (Public Law 85–464; 16 U.S.C. 579c) to cover the costs to the United States specified in section 7 of that Act.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Any portion of the monies received or earned under subsection (a) in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action which led to their receipt may be used to cover the other work specified in section 7 of the Act of June 20, 1958 (Public Law 85–464; 16 U.S.C. 579c).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to fiscal year 2023 and each succeeding fiscal year.]

Purpose: Sec. 441. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[TECHNICAL CORRECTION]

[SEC. 442. In the table entitled "Interior and Environment Incorporation of Community Project Funding Items/Congressionally Directed Spending Items" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 in the matter preceding division A of Public Law 117–103 and in the table under the heading "Disclosure of Ear- marks and Congressionally Directed Spending Items" in such explanatory statement, the project relating to "City of Metlakatla for Solid Waste Multi Use Portable Shredder" is deemed to be amended by striking "City of Metlakatla for Solid Waste Multi Use Portable Shredder" and inserting "Metlakatla Indian Community for Solid Waste Multi Use Portable Shredder".]

Purpose: Sec. 442. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND]

[SEC. 443.

(a)(a) Section 613 of title VI of division J of Public Law 117–58 is repealed.

(b) For this fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as are available in the Hazardous

Substance Superfund established under section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 at the end of the preceding fiscal year from taxes received in the Treasury under subsection (b)(1) of such section shall be available, without further appropriation, to remain available until expended, to be used to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.): *Provided*, That the amount provided by this subsection is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022.

(c) Expenditures made pursuant to section 613 of title VI of division J of Public Law 117–58 shall be charged to the appropriation in subsection (b).]

Purpose: Sec. 443. This provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

[GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA]

[SEC. 444. Section 3 of Public Law 92–592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant, to any State or local government, an easement or right-of-way permit over Federal lands within Golden Gate National Recreation Area for operation and maintenance of projects for control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion and associated structures for continued public access.

"(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENTS OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way permit without charge for the value of the use so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and managing such use. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.".]

Purpose: Sec. 444. This provision allows easement of right-of-way permits over certain Federal lands.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to delete this provision.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES AUTHORIZATION EXTENSION

SEC. [445] 437. Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76) shall be applied by substituting "October 1, [2023] 2024" for "December 24, 2022".

Purpose: Sec. 437. This provision extends does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING AND FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

SEC. 438. Section 104 of division O of the Stephen Sepp Wildfire Suppression Funding and Forest Management Activities Act (Public Law 115–141) is amended—

(a) in subsection (a), by striking "90" and inserting "180"; and

(b) in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), by inserting the following before the semi- colon: ", and shall include an accounting of any spending in the first two quarters of the succeeding fiscal year that is attributable to suppression operations in the fiscal year for which the report was prepared".

Purpose: Sec. 438. This Department proposes to modify the Stephen Sepp Wildfire Funding and Forest Management Act (Division O, Title I of Public Law 115-141) to extend the reporting requirement timeline from 90 days to 180 days and to require an accounting of all spending in the first two quarters of the succeeding fiscal year attributable to suppression operations in the report year.

GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY

SEC. 439. Section 8206(b)(2)(C)(ii) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (16 U.S.C. 2113a(b)(2)(C)(ii)), as amended by section 8624 of the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334), is further amended by striking "2023" and inserting "2024".

Purpose: Sec. 439. This provision allows BLM to include reconstruction, repair, or restoration of roads needed to carry out a Good Neighbor project.

Explanation of change: The Department proposes to extend Good Neighbor Authority through FY 2024. The President’s Budget also includes a legislative proposal to expand Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities currently available to BLM and USFS to include NPS and FWS.

TIMBER EXPORT

SEC. 440. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to issue regulations under section 495 of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 620f) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024.

Purpose: Sec 440. The provision does not apply to the Department of the Interior.

Legislative Proposals

Legislative Proposals

The 2024 Budget Request includes the following legislative proposals and technical budgetary adjustments.

Wildland Firefighting Workforce—The President’s 2024 Budget proposes legislation and funding to implement significant reforms to increase the Nation’s investment in the wildland fire management workforce. The cornerstone of these long-term reforms is a permanent increase in pay. The Administration proposes legislation to establish a special base rate salary table for wildland firefighters, create a new premium pay category that provides some additional compensation for all hours a wildland fire responder is mobilized on an incident, and establish a streamlined pay cap that provides waiver authority to the Secretary using specific criteria. The budget supports this legislative proposal with funding for these Federal pay reforms and similar pay increases for Tribal personnel. These proposals build upon the historic reforms in BIL to ensure wildland fire personnel receive the enhanced support they need to meet evolving mission demands as both the frequency and intensity of catastrophic wildfires are expected to continue to increase due to climate change.

Indian Water Rights Settlements—Building upon investments in the BIL, the Budget proposes \$2.5 billion in mandatory funding over 10 years to expand the Indian Water Rights Settlement Completion Fund to cover the costs of enacted and future water rights settlements and \$340 million in mandatory funding over 10 years for ongoing costs including operations and maintenance costs associated with enacted water settlements managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Providing a stable, dedicated funding source for Indian water rights settlements helps to ensure these commitments are honored and Tribal communities have safe, reliable water supplies to support public and environmental health and economic opportunity.

Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting Authority—The 2024 Budget proposes legislation to expand Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities currently available to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to include FWS and NPS. Good Neighbor Authority would allow FWS and NPS to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with States, Tribes, and counties to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on bureau lands. Expanding stewardship contracting authority would enable FWS and NPS to enter into stewardship contracts or agreements to achieve bureau land and resource management goals. These contracts enable agencies to apply the value of timber or other forest products removed from the lands as an offset against the cost of land and resource management services provided through the agreement. The Budget also proposes appropriations language to extend by one year the current Good Neighbor Authority for BLM and USFS, which expires at the end of FY 2023.

Tribal Contract Support Costs—Contract Support Costs funding is a critical Tribal Sovereignty payment enabling Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The Budget proposes to reclassify Tribal Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2024. Interior’s 2024 budget submission displays these requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$431.4 million.

Payments for Tribal Leases—Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. This critical Tribal Sovereignty payment is allowing Indian Affairs to get Tribes closer to meeting the full cost of program implementation and improve their facilities. The 2024 budget proposes to reclassify 105(l) lease agreement requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2024. Interior’s 2024 budget displays those requirements as fully offset proposed mandatory funding totaling \$82.5 million.

Compacts of Free Association (COFA)—The Administration supports funding the renewal of our COFA relationships with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau. The 2024 Budget will seek \$6.5 billion in economic assistance over 20 years to be provided through a mandatory appropriation at the Department of State, with language calling for continued implementation by the Department of the Interior. The total amount requested as part of a COFA mandatory proposal will also include \$634 million for continued U.S. Postal Service services to the Freely Associated States (FAS). Funding for postal services will be requested as a direct payment to the Postal Service Fund. The United States remains committed to its long-standing partnerships with the governments and the people of the FAS as we work together to promote a free and open Indo-Pacific.

Injurious Species—The Budget supports congressional efforts to amend Title 18 of the Lacey Act to return the longstanding authority of FWS to prohibit interstate transports of injurious species. Recent incidences, such as invasive mussels contaminating commercial products, demonstrate the need to restore this authority.

Authorizing Statutes

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.

Methane Reduction Infrastructure and Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation

P.L. 117-58

Section 40601, of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) amends Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907) and authorizes the Department of the Interior to establish a Federal Program to remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on Federal lands and create a grant program for States and Tribes to remediate and reclaim orphaned wells on their lands.

Section 40704, of the BIL authorizes the Department of the Interior to establish a Federal Program to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, respond to hazardous substance releases on, and remediate abandoned hardrock mines on Federal, State, Tribal, local, and private land that has been affected by past hardrock mining activities.

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