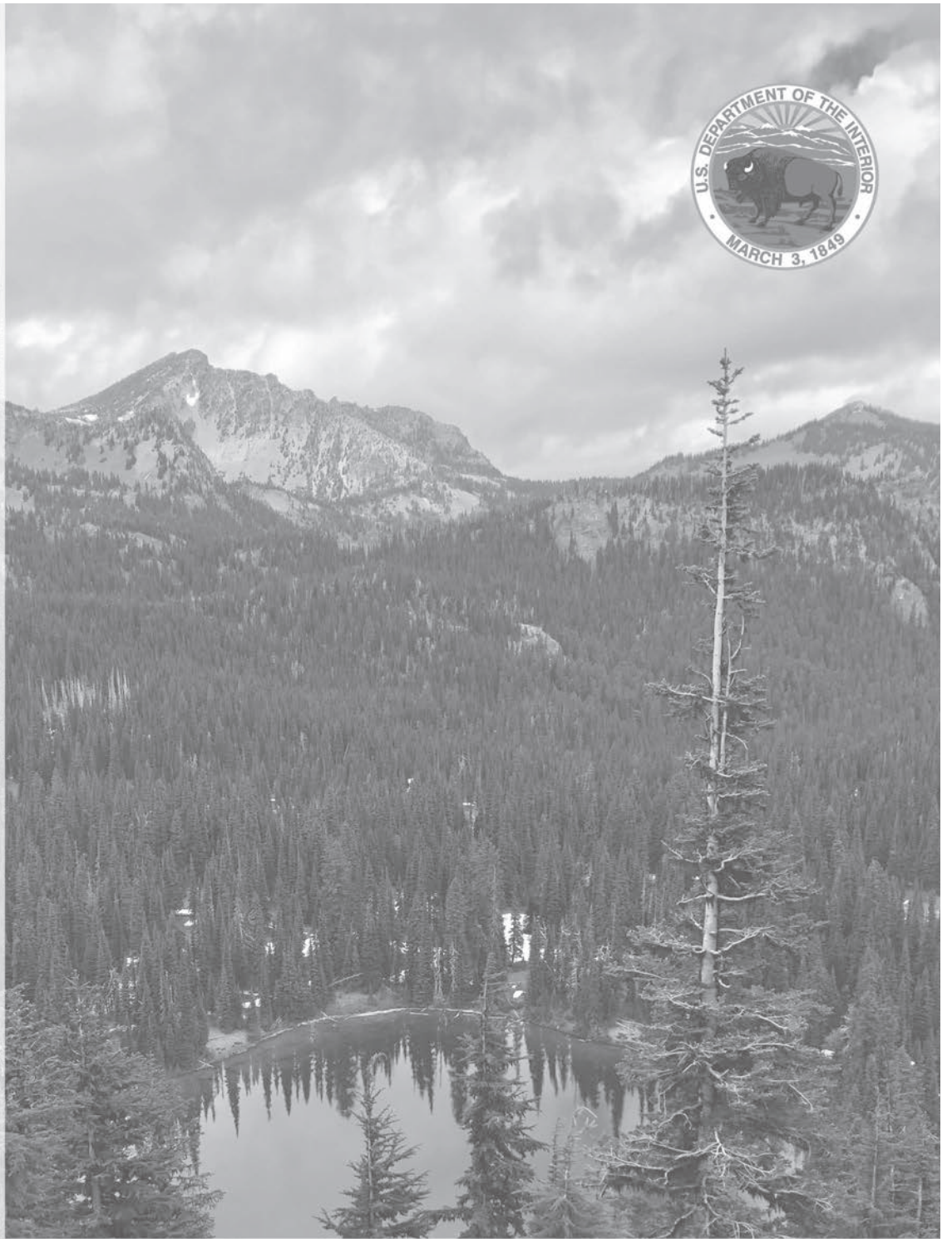


Fiscal Year 2022  
The **Interior**  
**Budget in Brief**

May 2021





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# FOREWORD

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## Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2022 President’s Budget request. The **DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS** section summarizes budgetary resource requirements at the Department level and presents major Departmentwide initiatives, programs, and budget proposals. The **BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS** section presents a narrative summary of the budget request for each bureau and an in-depth comparison in tabular form of 2021–2022 budgetary resource estimates with brief descriptions of programmatic changes. The **APPENDIXES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data. Appendix A is a Departmentwide table, presenting the 2022 request with prior-year amounts. Other appendixes contain summaries of Interior initiatives and crosscutting programs including land acquisition, maintenance and construction, grants and payments, receipt amounts, energy revenue payments to States, and staffing levels.

## Usage and Terminology

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

References to **2021 Estimate**, **2021 Appropriations**, or **2021 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2021 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2021* issued on February 10, 2020.

References to **2020 Actual**, **2020 Appropriations**, or **2020 Enacted** signify amounts appropriated in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2020 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2020* issued on March 18, 2019.

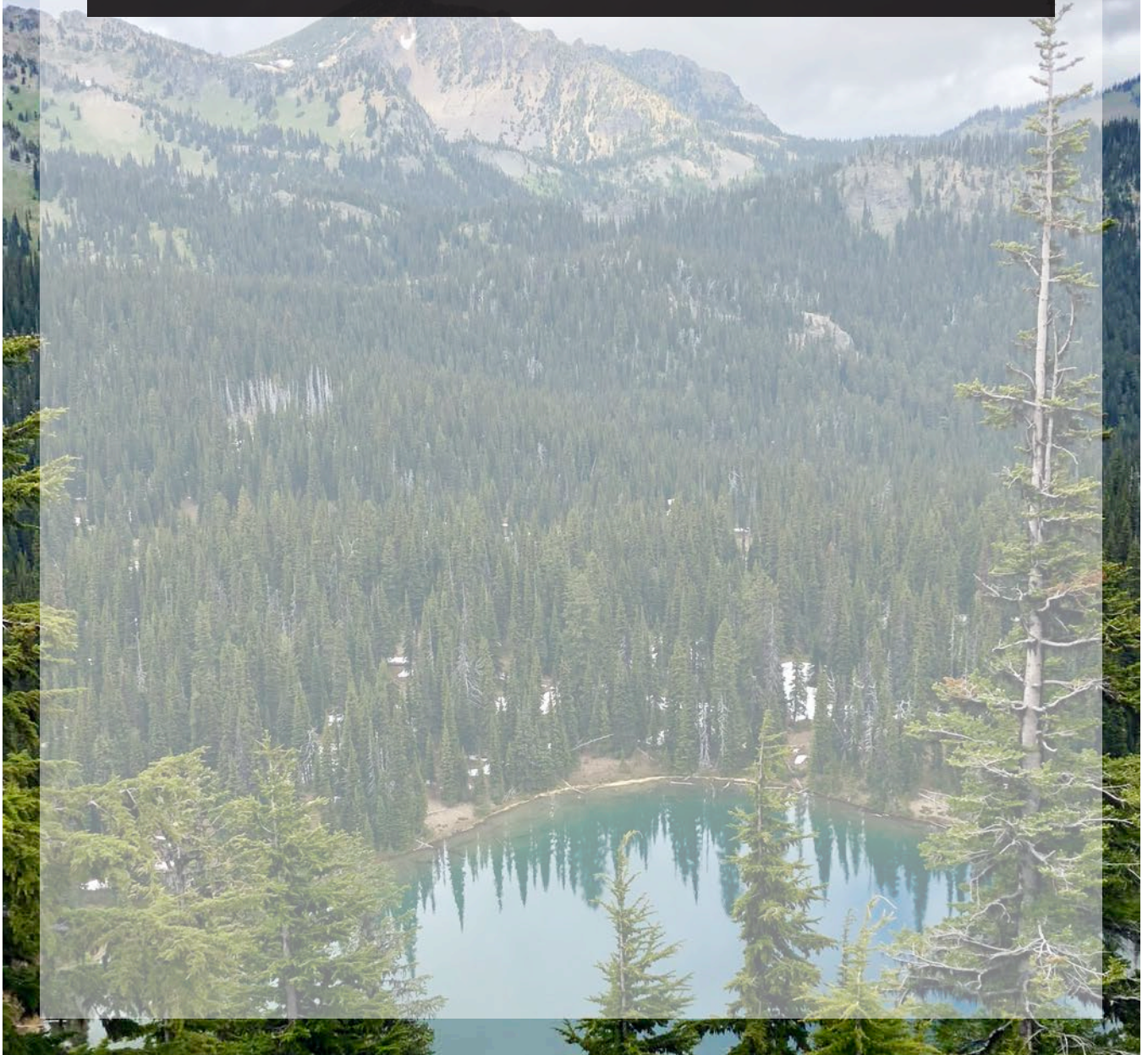
**Fixed costs** refer to costs that are unavoidable in the short term (e.g. cost-of-living pay increases, General Services Administration-negotiated space rate costs, unemployment compensation, and governmentwide changes in health benefits). Additional information on the basis for the amounts used in this document is provided in the notes following Appendix A.

A listing of frequently used acronyms follows:

BA	Budget Authority	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	NIGC	National Indian Gaming Commission
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	NPS	National Park Service
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OIG	Office of Inspector General
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
CR	Continuing Resolution	OS	Office of the Secretary
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
DO	Departmental Offices	OST	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
DWP	Departmentwide Programs	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
ECRP	Energy Community Revitalization Program	SIPI	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
ESA	Endangered Species Act	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
GSA	General Services Administration	USBM	U.S. Bureau of Mines
GAOA	Great American Outdoors Act	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
IBC	Interior Business Center	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
LBBP	Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations	WCF	Working Capital Fund
LRF	[National Parks and Public Land] Legacy Restoration Fund		
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund		



# DEPARTMENTAL HIGHLIGHTS





# Departmental Overview



“We must use every lever at our disposal to make necessary progress. This Nation has the opportunity of a lifetime to strengthen our country, fight climate change, and improve our way of life for generations to come. To Build Back Better, we need a strong annual budget for the Department.”

Secretary Deb Haaland  
April 20, 2021

The Department of the Interior (DOI) plays an integral role in conserving and managing the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people. Interior is the steward of 20 percent of America’s lands, managing national parks, national wildlife refuges, and other public lands. Interior works closely with States, Tribal nations, and other partners to help accomplish shared natural and cultural resource management goals across the country.

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

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

The Administration’s 2022 budget request will help implement the President’s ambitious vision

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

## The 2022 Budget

The Department’s 2022 budget totals \$17.6 billion in current authority (\$17.4 billion in net discretionary authority)—an increase of \$2.5 billion, or 17 percent, from the 2021 enacted level. An additional \$330.0 million is available through a budget cap adjustment to ensure necessary funds are available in the event of a severe fire season without harming other Interior programs. The budget also provides an estimated \$9.5 billion in permanent funding in 2022. Within the increase for 2022, \$218.6 million will be used to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent and Federal salary adjustments.

The Administration’s support for Interior’s discretionary programs in 2022 reflects the Biden-Harris

Administration's commitment to—

- strengthen climate resilience and conservation partnerships;
- create jobs and invest in healthy lands, waters, and economies of energy communities across the country;
- increase renewable energy production on public lands and waters to support a carbon pollution-free power sector by 2035;
- advance science and transparency across the Department and better incorporate scientific information into evidence-driven programmatic decisions;
- honor and strengthen commitments to Tribal nations by increasing investments in self-determination and self-government programs to bolster Tribal sovereignty;
- advance equity and racial justice and support underserved communities; and
- rebuild core functions and capacities within Interior, which have diminished in recent years.

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

The 2022 budget establishes a new baseline for the resources necessary to meet the commitments of today while addressing the issues that will define the future. To better present the 2022 budget and track funding and programs over time, the budget

identifies baseline funding associated with specific priorities, including climate resilience, climate science, conservation, and clean energy. These baselines reflect program funding for activities primarily focused on a specific Administration priority, although many programs support multiple priorities. These baseline amounts are cited throughout the Budget in Brief to provide greater context for the priority investments in the 2022 budget.

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

The President's Budget includes legislative proposals to implement the American Jobs Plan. In addition, the budget proposes technical reclassifications to shift important Tribal funding requirements from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. This shift will cover required funding for Contract Support Costs, payments for

#### DOI CARES ACT FUNDING

DOI received **\$910.0 million** through the CARES Act to respond to impacts from COVID-19:

- **\$453.0 million** for the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- **\$222.8 million** for the Bureau of Indian Education\*
- **\$157.4 million** to the Office of the Secretary for a variety of DOI operations
- **\$55.0 million** for the Office of Insular Affairs
- **\$20.1 million** for the Bureau of Reclamation—Water Resources
- **\$1.0 million** for the Office of Inspector General
- **\$500,000** for the Central Utah Project Completion Act

\* Includes \$69.0 million directly appropriated to Interior and \$153.8 million transferred from the Department of Education.

## COVID-19-Related Appropriations

The coronavirus pandemic that began in early 2020 has tested the ability of all Federal agencies to meet their mission requirements, ensure the safety of their customers and employees and pivot to a new "normal" that includes large numbers of employees working from home, face new project management and planning challenges, and respond to ever-changing circumstances. Employees throughout the Department have been heavily engaged from the beginning of the pandemic to constantly adapt to evolving circumstances and implement new mitigation strategies to accomplish the Department's mission.

Congress appropriated almost \$3.2 billion to support the Department's efforts to address the coronavirus pandemic. These funds are supporting Indian Country and Insular Areas, keeping Federal lands safely accessible to the public, protecting the public from wildfire, providing water and power, and helping ensure the health and safety of the American people and Interior's employees.

More than \$2.8 billion of the \$3.2 billion was appropriated to address pandemic conditions in Indian Country. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provided direct aid to Tribal nations, disbursing emergency aid to Tribal governments, welfare assistance programs, Tribal colleges and universities, BIE schools, and other supportive services to help address on-the-ground COVID-19-related emerging needs in Tribal communities.

Indian Affairs ensured that funds provided by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act; P.L. 116-136) supporting education in Indian Country emphasized the importance of local

decision making and providing schools with flexibility to address their immediate needs, recognizing that a flexible approach was needed due to the diverse geographic locations, student populations, school conditions, and connectivity infrastructure and capacities. On March 27, 2020, the CARES Act was enacted, and \$756.0 million in supplemental funding was appropriated directly to the Department of the Interior to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically or internationally. Another \$153.8 million was appropriated for Indian education through the Department of Education, which transferred the funding to the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) for BIE-operated and -funded elementary and secondary schools and Tribal colleges and universities. Enacted on December 27, 2020, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) further directed the Department of Education to transfer \$409.4 million from the Education Stabilization Fund to BIE for the schools.

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan (P.L. 117-2) was enacted, and three Interior bureaus received \$1.9 billion in permanent funding for COVID-19 support efforts. BIA received \$900.0 million for government assistance, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance, Tribal housing, and potable water to Tribal nations. BIE received \$850.0 million for programs and activities operated or funded by BIE, for bureau-funded schools, and for Tribal colleges or universities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service received \$105.0 million for several activities related to the pandemic, including wildlife disease outbreaks, early detection of diseases that have capacity to jump the species barrier, wildlife inspections, and addressing wildlife trafficking.

Tribal Leases under Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and enacted Indian Water Settlements.

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

Language is proposed to establish a modified Indian Land Consolidation program within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and to expand

Tribal land acquisition authority. The budget also includes language to clarify eligibility for land-into-trust authority following the Supreme Court's decision in *Carcieri v. Salazar*. The budget extends provisions regarding the Wild Horse and Burro Program, limiting oil and gas development activities in the defined withdrawal area in Chaco Canyon, and Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act fee authority.

### Addressing Climate Challenges and Building Resilience

As steward for 20 percent of the Nation's lands and waters and with the responsibility to uphold the Nation's commitments to American Indians and Alaska Natives, Interior's programs must



Isle au Haut in Acadia National Park.

inherently focus on climate challenges. Similar to farmers, ranchers, community planners, and disaster preparedness professionals across the country, Interior land and resource managers are seeing changes on the ground and are working to address them. Increasing drought, higher risk of severe storms and extreme wildfires, changes to where species live and migrate and the diseases they face, warmer water temperatures, and new threats from invasive species are among the tangible challenges land and resource managers face right now.

The 2022 budget recognizes that this work is an increasing part of Interior's core mission—part of what needs to be done to ensure America's natural treasures are resilient in the face of these changes and remain special places for generations to come. Land and wildlife stewardship, restoration, conservation, and associated activities are the foundation of so much of what Interior does, and activities that address specific climate effects, increase understanding of climate, or increase resilience are hard to distinguish from core mission activities. Addressing climate change is a high priority in the 2022 budget. The budget includes a broad portfolio of activities under the category of climate, which includes investments to conserve and adaptively

manage natural resources, increase understanding of how natural resources are changing and what that means, build resilience to protect communities and lands from significant impacts, and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases. The 2022 budget includes funding for mission-critical activities—in land and water conservation, reclamation and clean energy, climate science, and programs inclusive of Tribal nations and underserved communities—that support the President's climate priorities.

### **Working Together to Make America's Lands and Waters Healthier and More Resilient**

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

Throughout the 2022 budget are increases in Interior’s ongoing natural resource management programs, which support restoration, conservation, stewardship improvements, and, in some cases, species recovery on Federal and Tribal lands. More than \$870.0 million of the requested increase in this budget directly supports better land management and conservation through transparent, evidence-driven approaches. Complementing that funding are additional investments in Wildland Fire Management for Fuels Management and Burned Area Rehabilitation. These increases improve overall land stewardship and healthy lands, as well as climate resilience. The budget also includes significant funding across the Department for water resource programs to address water availability issues.

*The America the Beautiful Initiative*—A key component of the Administration’s investment strategy to address climate impacts on the ground through land stewardship and conservation is leveraging the power of Americans across the country. The Administration recently released a preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force—*Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful*—recommending a 10-year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America’s lands and waters. The report provides an overarching framework to implement the President’s goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The report recognizes and celebrates the voluntary conservation efforts of farmers, ranchers, and forest owners; the leadership of sovereign Tribal nations in caring for lands, waters, and wildlife; the contributions and stewardship traditions of America’s hunters, anglers, and fishing communities; and the vital importance of investing in playgrounds, trails, and open space in park-deprived communities.

The America the Beautiful initiative is intended to serve as a call to action to support locally led conservation and restoration efforts across public, private, State, and Tribal lands and waters. The initiative welcomes all communities wishing to steward their lands and waters, boost the economy,

and support jobs. The guiding principles—which include a commitment to collaboration, support for voluntary and locally led conservation, and honoring Tribal sovereignty and private property rights—are essential to building and maintaining broad support, enthusiasm, and trust for this effort. Supporting these principles, the 2022 budget includes increases across Interior to support local partnership programs. For example, FWS increases support voluntary conservation efforts by private landowners through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures, and Candidate Conservation Agreements to prevent listing of at-risk species.

*Land and Water Conservation Fund*—Thanks to broad bipartisan support of GAOA in 2020, \$900.0 million in mandatory LWCF resources is made available annually for conservation and recreation activities managed by Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. In 2021, Interior will provide \$420.8 million



Kings River in Kings Canyon National Park, CA.

to States and other partners for local conservation and recreation programs through non-Federal grants and \$280.7 million for Federal programs, including voluntary land acquisition and easement programs in the BLM, FWS, and NPS. In May 2021, Interior awarded \$150.0 million to local communities through the Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership grant program. Funded through the LWCF, this competitive program enables urban communities to create and reinvigorate outdoor recreation spaces and connect people and the outdoors in economically underserved communities. The LWCF programs directly support land and resource conservation and increase access to outdoor recreation across America.

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

## Tackling Climate Challenges

*Wildland Fire Management*—Preventing and managing wildfires is vitally important to protect people, communities, and our natural and cultural resources. As the severity and frequency of wildfires continue to change with the climate, the need to address these challenges increases. The season for actively burning wildfires is now year-round. Wildfires are also becoming larger. From 2000 to 2019, the average number of acres burned was double the number from 1980 to 1999.

The risk from wildfire has increased as more people move into areas adjacent to wildlands commonly referred to as the wildland urban interface (WUI). The WUI continues to grow at a rate of 2 million acres a year, and now 46 million homes are in the WUI, creating an extraordinary increased risk to the public and the potential for injury and loss of life as wildfires encroach on communities.

The 2022 budget includes \$1.1 billion in discretionary funding to support Interior's Wildland Fire Management program, an increase of \$117.8



Burning as part of the Northeast Entrance fuels project in Yellowstone.

million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget includes \$383.7 million for wildfire response, and another \$330.0 million is available in the event of a severe fire season. The 2022 budget invests \$304.3 million in Fuels Management activities, an increase of \$84.4 million, to reduce the risk of wildland fire by removing the accumulated vegetation on lands that fuels fires, increases their intensity, and adds to carbon emissions.

The 2022 budget increases funding for Fire Preparedness by \$8.4 million to continue support for the fire readiness of Interior's workforce and to help ensure a high initial attack success rate in fire response. Together, the proposed increases for the Fuels Management and Preparedness programs will put Interior's fire program on a more proactive footing to not only manage wildfires as they occur but to help prevent them from taking hold, growing in severity, adding to carbon emissions, and threatening people and communities. The 2022 budget also includes \$40.5 million for Burned Area Rehabilitation, an increase of \$20.0 million from



the 2021 enacted level, to address the early phases of restoration of landscapes damaged by wildfire that are unlikely to recover naturally. The budget includes \$8.0 million to invest in climate science through the Joint Fire Science Program.

*Water Challenges*—The American West faces serious and sustained water challenges. Wide-spread drought historic in both duration and severity, increased populations, aging infrastructure, and environmental requirements all strain existing water resources. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, and security of the country.

In April 2021, the Biden-Harris Administration announced the formation of an Interagency Working Group to address worsening drought conditions in the West and support farmers, Tribes, and communities affected by ongoing water shortages. The Working Group will be co-chaired by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to build upon existing resources to help coordinate across the Federal Government, working in partnership with State, local, and Tribal governments to address the needs of communities suffering from

drought-related impacts. The Working Group will strive to identify immediate financial and technical assistance for affected irrigators and Tribes. Development of longer term measures to respond to climate change, build more resilient communities, and protect the natural environment will also be a priority.

Interior's Bureau of Reclamation brings water to more than 31 million people in the West, and provides one out of five western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60 percent of the Nation's vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts. As a water management agency, Reclamation's operations and missions are directly affected by the changing climate. Reclamation also manages a suite of water conservation, recycling, and planning programs to help communities mitigate drought and climate change impacts. The 2022 budget includes \$54.1 million for Reclamation's WaterSMART (Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow) programs, which work cooperatively with States, Tribes, and local communities as they plan for and implement actions to increase water supply. Cumulatively,



Hungry Horse Dam in Northwest Montana.

Reclamation's WaterSMART and Title XVI-funded projects from 2010 to 2020 are expected to have resulted in water savings of 1,483,660 acre-feet. One acre-foot, or 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for one year.

The 2022 budget also includes \$20.0 million to continue construction on the Central Utah Project authorized by the Central Utah Project Completion Act. This funding will create and sustain good-paying union jobs to build modern and sustainable water infrastructure at the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System. It will also increase construction of projects to offset the impacts to fish, wildlife, and related recreation resources caused by the Central Utah Project and other Federal reclamation projects in Utah.

*Building Resilience Through Better Science*—The Department also plays an important role in preparing for and addressing the aftermath of natural hazard events. For instance, USGS produces earthquake-monitoring information indicating the severity of events and data essential to assessing the potential of further risks. USGS's scientific information is used by emergency responders, policymakers, and the public to address the risk of loss from a wide range of natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, geomagnetic storms, and drought. For example, the USGS National Seismic Hazard Model for the lower 48 States informs community planning and building code standards, and this request will enable a full 50-State update in 2023. The 2022 budget includes \$207.7 million, a \$32.3 million increase from 2021, for the USGS Natural Hazards programs. This funding maintains important nationwide monitoring networks and technical assistance that provide vital scientific information to emergency managers across the Nation and around the world.

The 2022 budget also includes \$112.7 million, a \$12.0 million increase from 2021, for the USGS Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, including streamgages. This program maintains a nationwide network of streamflow and water-level information from more than 11,000 sites. The data are available online—most in near-real time—to

meet the needs of natural resource managers, scientists, and community emergency managers. A component of this program is the Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS). NGWOS activities in the Upper Colorado River, initiated in 2019, are providing an opportunity to improve regional water prediction in snowmelt-dominated systems facing long-term drought situations. When fully implemented, the NGWOS will provide a foundation of intensive open-monitoring data from 10 medium-sized water basins across the United States. These data will be used to advance models and develop information to help other areas anticipate water shortages more accurately and react to water hazards more quickly.

### **Creating Jobs to Meet Environmental and Energy Challenges**

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

*Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities*—The 2022 budget includes \$461.3 million, an increase of \$300.0 million, to put the energy industry to work plugging orphan oil and gas wells and cleaning up abandoned mines. The initiative will create good-paying union jobs and improve the environmental quality of energy communities by addressing serious safety hazards and risks from associated air, water, or other environmental damage.

The budget includes increased funding for reclamation of abandoned mines and oil and gas wells on Interior lands; decommissioning of abandoned offshore oil and gas infrastructure; and a new program, the ECRP, to be managed within the Office of the Secretary.

In BLM, the initiative includes \$93.7 million, an increase of \$50.8 million, \$26.6 million for oil and

## Abandoned Mine Land and Economic Revitalization Programs at Work

The Pittsburgh Authority Innovation Campus project received \$500,000 from the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program, which was combined with \$517,000 of traditional Title IV AML funding and \$31.0 million from other sources, to reclaim more than 54 acres of abandoned mine land, including two dangerous highwalls. Once the site was reclaimed in 2019, the Allegheny County Airport Authority joined with the Pittsburgh International Airport to begin developing the Pittsburgh Authority Innovation Campus, with office space, research, and development facilities; a hotel and convention center; and corporate airplane hangars.

The Patriot Gardens Project in Nicholas County, WV, is one of the most extensive project proposals in West Virginia approved for AMLER funding. The project received \$5.3 million through AMLER, which was combined with \$2.5 million from other sources. The West Virginia National Guard is partnering with multiple organizations to reintroduce the Golden Delicious apple tree to the area and set up a series of fruit tree orchards on abandoned mine lands to diversify the local economy. This project will plant

and maintain approximately 97,000 trees and construct a 50,000-square-foot processing and storage facility, commercial greenhouses, and a research station. Further expansion of this site is expected to reach a total of 1 million trees and an estimated 379 to 481 jobs once the facility is at full production.



Patriot Gardens Experimental Orchard Project in Nicholas County, WV.

gas well cleanup, and \$24.2 million for the reclamation of abandoned hard-rock mine sites on BLM lands. Within BSEE, the budget includes \$30.0 million to address offshore oil and gas decommissioning needs. Separately, the NPS request includes an additional \$10.0 million for abandoned mine land cleanup in park areas.

To address abandoned coal mine cleanup, the 2022 budget includes \$165.0 million, an increase of \$50.0 million, for the Abandoned Mine Land and Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The program provides grants to the six Appalachian States with the highest amount of unfunded Priority 1 and Priority 2 Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) sites and the three Tribes with AML programs. Grants are awarded for projects that accelerate the remediation of AML sites and encourage economic and community development.

The budget includes \$169.2 million for the new ECRP, which will include \$75.0 million to address reclamation and restoration within Interior and also provide \$70.0 million for assistance and support to States and \$20.0 million for reclamation on Tribal lands. The program will provide technical

assistance and funding to inventory abandoned mines and oil and gas wells and to support reclamation projects.

*Civilian Climate Corps*—The Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) is an important jobs initiative that draws on America’s strength to work together and build back better to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, and communities—and, in doing so, create jobs. The idea builds from the Civilian Conservation Corps, which put hundreds of thousands of young people to work on public and private lands, providing them with jobs and training to tackle the crises of the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression. The President calls for a broad CCC initiative in the American Jobs Plan, which stretches across Federal agencies and non-Federal partners throughout the country.

Complementing this broader effort, Interior’s discretionary 2022 budget includes \$85.5 million for CCC work on Interior’s lands. In 2022, the CCC program will build upon existing programs and partnerships that share the same objectives—to tackle climate change on the ground, provide a living wage, provide skills and a pathway to employment, and reflect the diversity of America.

## Partnership and Apprenticeship Programs at Work

Interior is an active partner with national and local service organizations across the country to provide meaningful work, service, and learning opportunities for young adults, including veterans.

The National Park Service (NPS) Traditional Trades Apprenticeship Program provides hands-on, historic preservation trade skills training during an intensive 5-month learning-while-working experience. Participants are part of a small crew team—led by an NPS preservation specialist—working to preserve historic buildings and features. After completing an intensive 2-week basic training course, crew members put those skills to work using tools and materials common in the preservation of older buildings and structures. The program is open to young adults 18 to 30 years old and veterans 18 to 35 years old. In addition to acquiring uniquely sought-after skills, upon completion, participants are eligible for Public Lands Corps hiring authority due to their service on public lands.

Every summer, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Northwoods Stewardship Center (VT), partner to hire local youth who work at National Wildlife Refuges across New England. The Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge will host a Youth Conservation Corps team this summer in Wells, ME. The crew team will work hard at activities including trail maintenance, improving wildlife habitat, studying and protecting wildlife populations, removing invasive species, and addressing water quality issues.

Since 2012, DOI's Bureau of Land Management has partnered with Meade County, SD, providing funding for the "Veteran in the Woods" initiative. This program trains former members of the U.S. military in the basics of wildland firefighting and helps them successfully reenter the civilian workforce. Over 9 years, the program has trained 67 veterans, who have reduced the risk of wildfire by treating 485 acres for defensible spacing on more than 100 properties in the Northern Black Hills.

*Clean Energy Jobs of the Future*—In January 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order (EO) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, which lays out a governmentwide approach to reduce climate pollution in every sector of the economy. The EO directs the Secretary of the Interior to complete a comprehensive review and reconsideration of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices and to pause new oil and gas leases while the review is underway. This directive is limited to leasing; it does not affect production, plans, or permit applications submitted under valid, existing leases; such applications continue to

be reviewed and approved. Roughly 7,000 permits are currently approved but unused.

The review will consider ways to improve the stewardship of these public resources as the Nation transitions to a clean and equitable energy future that supports sustainable, good-paying jobs. The 2022 budget includes \$348.3 million in discretionary funding for onshore and offshore oil and gas programs and \$243.6 million for safe offshore energy operations. This amount includes \$26.6 million in the BLM Oil and Gas Management program to clean up orphaned oil and gas wells onshore and \$30.0 million for BSEE to address offshore orphaned infrastructure.

The EO also instructs the Secretary of the Interior to review siting and permitting processes on public lands and in offshore waters to identify steps to increase renewable energy production. The 2022 budget includes \$249.1 million, an increase of \$132.8 million from the 2021 enacted level, to accelerate and expand activities that support good-paying jobs and clean energy deployment. The funding primarily supports infrastructure permitting for onshore and offshore renewable energy projects such as solar, wind, wave, and geothermal.

As part of a White House forum with Federal agencies, States, industry, and labor in March 2021, the Administration announced a commitment by the Departments of the Interior, Energy, and Commerce to increase renewable energy development on Federal waters and set a target to deploy 30 gigawatts (30,000 megawatts) of offshore wind by 2030, creating nearly 80,000 jobs.

Work is already underway to meet this ambitious goal. In the first months of the Administration, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) approved the first major offshore wind project in U.S. waters, the 800 MW Vineyard Wind project, which will create 3,600 jobs and generate enough power for 400,000 homes and businesses. BOEM also issued a lease for the first wave energy research project in Federal waters off the U.S. West coast, identified a new Wind Energy Area in the New York Bight, and announced intent for environmental reviews for projects offshore New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

The 2022 budget includes \$74.2 million for BOEM's offshore renewable energy programs, an increase of \$23.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. Funding supports a ramp-up in planning for potential offshore wind energy areas, and reviews of proposed projects and technical plans. To meet the Administration's ambitious goals, BOEM estimates it will need to complete reviews of at least 16 construction and operating plans by 2025 to support 19 gigawatts of clean energy.

In anticipation of large-scale development of offshore wind energy on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), BSEE is preparing to take on new responsibilities with respect to renewable energy workplace and process safety management, environmental protection, and decommissioning and site restoration. BSEE is also assuming safety and environmental enforcement operational functions for Federal OCS offshore renewable energy development. In 2022, the BSEE budget includes \$9.8 million, an increase of \$9.0 million, to establish a core



Block Island Wind Farm, New Shoreham, RI.

foundational program to support the development of a safe, robust, and environmentally responsible offshore wind industry in the United States. The funding will enable timely and rigorous industry plan reviews, initiate a robust compliance assurance program, promote science-based renewable energy research, and demonstrate BSEE's commitment and leadership in driving safety performance in the offshore wind industry.

In May 2021, BLM announced final approval of the Crimson Solar Project on BLM lands in Riverside County, CA. The project has the potential to deliver enough energy to power roughly 87,500 homes. The project is located within one of the areas designated for development in the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, identified through a process of extensive review and coordination.

The budget includes \$55.6 million, an increase of \$25.0 million, for onshore clean energy programs managed by BLM. This amount includes \$44.6 million in the Renewable Energy program, an increase of \$14.0 million from the 2021 enacted level, and a program increase of \$11.0 million in the Resource Management Planning program to support renewable energy project siting. Combined, the BLM budget includes a total program increase for renewable energy development of \$25.0 million above the 2021 enacted level. This funding will support the permitting and rights-of-way work associated with siting new projects and transmission lines. To ramp up to meet the Administration's renewable energy goals, BLM is reviewing policies and resources, working with other agencies to improve coordination, and reviewing current applications that could be expedited.

The 2022 budget includes an additional \$13.0 million in FWS to accommodate increased permitting reviews associated with clean energy. The 2022 budget also includes an increase of \$7.0 million to support clean energy programs and grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas. In BIA, program funding for clean energy deployment programs in Indian Country totals \$66.0 million, an increase of \$50.0 million from the 2021 enacted level.

*Leveraging Federal Purchasing Power*—President Biden has challenged Federal agencies to leverage

the purchasing power of Federal procurements to spur the deployment of clean energy technologies and supporting infrastructure and the jobs they create. Interior's fleet includes approximately 30,800 vehicles. Of that total, Interior owns 70 percent of the vehicles, 80 percent of which are light- to medium-duty trucks, vans, and sport utility vehicles. The 2022 budget includes \$73.0 million to start transitioning Interior's fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) as part of a governmentwide initiative. Funding will support either acquiring ZEVs within the owned fleet or transitioning to the General Services Administration's leased fleet, investment in the related charging infrastructure, and planning and integration to effectively support the initiative.

### **Advancing and Incorporating Science Across Interior**

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

Secretary Haaland recently signed Secretary's Order 3399, "Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process," which reiterated the importance of science to inform decisions, particularly as part of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) review process. Science is valued at Interior, and it guides management decisions. Science is a cornerstone of the 2022 budget, with strong investments in science across the Department to better support bureau missions, address climate change on the ground, and invest in tools to monitor, measure, and model solutions to important resource challenges. Across the Department, the 2022 budget includes \$1.3 billion for research and development programs, an increase of more than \$300 million from the 2021 enacted level.

USGS is Interior's primary science organization, with a broad portfolio related to the earth and biological sciences. The 2022 budget includes \$1.6 billion for USGS, an increase of \$326.9 million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget for USGS includes \$808.2 million for climate science, an increase of \$205.0 million, to make science the centerpiece of the Biden Administration's commitment to tackling the climate change crisis, and another \$83.0 million increase in other research and development, including support for conservation programs, such as the America the Beautiful initiative.

### **Reducing Greenhouse Gases on Federal Lands**

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates about one-fourth of the Nation's greenhouse gases originate on Federal lands, largely from extractive activity. As the Nation transitions to a clean energy economy, interim measures can mitigate the effects of oil and gas operations on Federal lands. USGS estimates that the United States has 3,000 metric gigatons of geologic greenhouse gas storage capacity, a significant amount of which lies beneath Federal lands. The International Energy Agency estimates that increasing geologic storage through injection of carbon dioxide on Federal lands could help reduce emissions by 14 percent globally by 2050. Reducing methane emissions from oil and gas operations and plugging abandoned wells associated with historical oil and gas operations can further this goal while putting Americans back to work with good-paying jobs. Improved ecosystems management benefits species with quality habitat, ensures ecosystem services such as clean air and clean water for communities, and helps to sequester greenhouse gases. Reforested land—including from burned area restoration—and wetlands have great capacity to store greenhouse gases.

The 2022 investments in USGS science span the range of climate adaptation and land change science, carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas monitoring, critical minerals, mine waste reclamation and reuse, hazards monitoring, and water prediction. The 2022 budget accelerates the development of tools supporting planning, monitoring, and projection, including the Protected Areas Database of the United States (PAD-US) and the Land Change Monitoring, Assessment, and Projection (LCMAP) initiative.

These two tools provide solutions to the growing need for conservation planning and information about the fundamental drivers of land change and the consequences of human-caused and natural changes. Collectively, these investments will accelerate discoveries with the potential to transform America's understanding of the natural world, launch the next generation of Landsat to study and improve life on Earth, and enable U.S. independence from adversarial nations for industrial materials needed for current technologies.

The 2022 budget includes \$60.0 million in USGS collaborative research with the new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) within the Department of Energy. This high-risk, accelerated research can achieve transformational advancement in climate adaptation and resilience in areas in which industry by itself is not likely to invest due to technical and financial uncertainty. The investment will focus on work in five areas critically important to Interior's mission and to tackling the climate crisis: planning tools to support habitat health and biodiversity, models for drought prediction, predictive tools for wildfire and post-wildfire risk management, coastal change and vulnerability forecasts for planning and disaster response and recovery, and models to assess the potential and risks for geologic storage of hydrogen created using renewable energy.

The 2022 budget increases investment in established ongoing programs that are also critically important to climate science. For example, the budget includes \$84.4 million, an increase of \$43.1 million from the 2021 enacted level, to support regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs). The CASCs can play an expanded role to build new relationships and collaborations among Federal, State, and local partners around climate science. This investment will ensure that resource management agencies can integrate the best available climate science into everyday activities. The 2022 budget includes \$36.4 million for Land Change Science, an increase of \$17.2 million from the 2021 enacted level, to support additional research on biologic carbon sequestration; climate impacts on fish, wildlife, and habitat; monitoring of greenhouse gas reduction; and existing partnerships with Tribal and indigenous



Fish and Wildlife Service biologist untangling a bird from a mist net.

communities to integrate traditional climate science knowledge.

The USGS 2022 budget also dedicates funding of \$15.0 million for applied science in species management and land management, which directly supports Interior bureau conservation and adaptive management efforts. Investments proposed in the bureau 2022 budgets directly support science to inform land and resource management. The USGS 2022 budget complements this funding with increased investment for inventorying and monitoring in the land management bureaus. The objective information obtained is used to assess environmental changes and how they are affecting habitat and critical natural resources, such as soil and water, and acts as an early warning system of change.

## Science at Work

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) relies on science and science-based tools to support its land and resource management decisions to ensure the sustainability of those resources for future generations. Science is factored into decisions as varied as energy leasing and permitting, grazing management, threatened and endangered species habitat management, and wild horse and burro management. One of the tools BLM uses to help integrate science into its multiple-use decisions in a consistent manner is its Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy. The availability of standardized assessment, inventory, and monitoring data enables BLM to determine resource conditions and how they respond to management actions. BLM uses the AIM Strategy to assess the attainment of land health standards, track the spread of invasive weeds and prioritize treatment acres, and assess reclamation and restoration treatment effectiveness. This information underpins BLM's adaptive management approach. The 2022 BLM budget request includes a \$10.0 million increase to enhance the AIM Strategy's capacity to better keep pace of the rapid changes in resource conditions due to climate change. The request includes an additional \$10.1 million for decision support for adaptive management.

The 2022 budget includes \$10.6 million, a program increase of \$3.0 million from the 2021 enacted level, for BOEM science programs to inform decision makers and the public about potential environmental impacts of OCS energy and mineral resource exploration and development, how to prevent or mitigate those impacts, and how to monitor impacts and measures for environmental protection. The 2022 budget for Wildland Fire Management includes \$8.0 million, an increase of \$5.0 million from the 2021 enacted level, for research through the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP). This investment will support joint efforts with the U.S. Forest Service to better understand how to help communities deal with wildfire, smoke, and the lasting consequences of fire on a landscape. For example, the JFSP will conduct studies to determine how to make ecosystems more resilient to the effects of climate change. Further, the JFSP will examine the differences in how wildfire affects different populations and potential strategies to address inequities among populations. These investments in mission-specific science provide a new approach

to developing and delivering actionable science products and reducing barriers between science production and user application.

## Strengthening Tribal Nations

The Biden-Harris Administration made its commitment to Tribal nations clear from the start, emphasizing the need to strengthen and respect the government-to-government relationship with Tribes. The depth of this commitment is clearly demonstrated by the confirmation of Secretary Deb Haaland as the Nation's first Native American Cabinet Secretary. Testifying before Congress earlier this year, Secretary Haaland spoke to the importance of strengthening the Government's relationship with Tribes as a Presidential priority and her plan to achieve this goal through more meaningful Tribal consultation that incorporates Tribal input.

This commitment is governmentwide. Earlier this year, the Administration held its first meeting of the White House Council on Native American Affairs. The Council will coordinate with Tribal nations 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. Ten Cabinet Secretaries and other top government officials discussed strengthening the Nation-to-Nation relationship, improving Tribal consultation, and formalizing the working committees of the Council. A White House Tribal Leaders Summit is planned for late 2021 to provide leaders from the 574 federally recognized Tribal nations an opportunity to interact directly with the President and representatives from the highest levels of the Administration.

The pandemic made clear the disparities adversely affecting the quality of life in Native American communities. Enactment of several supplemental funding bills—and, most recently, the historic American Rescue Plan—has provided billions of dollars to help Tribal nations weather the pandemic, stabilize their economies, and support BIE-funded schools. There is still more work to do. The 2022 budget reflects the Administration's



commitment to Tribes. The budget includes \$4.2 billion, an increase of \$727.8 million from the 2021 enacted level, across all Indian Affairs programs.

The budget invests in core programs but goes further to address outstanding gaps in areas such as environmental quality, ensuring that Tribal communities are part of the national priorities to address climate change and move toward clean energy. The budget also includes technical adjustment proposals that would shift funding needed to meet legal requirements to Tribes from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. These proposals will ensure that full funding is available to address currently enacted Indian Water Settlements and meet ongoing Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases.

### **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

The 2022 budget includes \$2.7 billion for BIA programs, an increase of \$614.9 million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget includes \$346.5 million to fully fund estimated Contract Support Costs, an increase of \$61.0 million from the 2021 enacted level, and \$36.6 million for Payments for Tribal Leases, \$15.0 million above the 2021 enacted level.

*Indian Land Consolidation*—Funding includes \$150.0 million for a new Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP). This program will directly support EO 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by enhancing the ability of Tribal governments to plan for and adapt to climate change and to build stronger Tribal communities. Reducing land fractionation and achieving Tribal majority ownership in lands enables Tribes to make decisions about land management, use, and protection that facilitate climate resilience. The program will seek opportunities to leverage the program to complement Tribal climate mitigation and adaptation goals. This new program also reflects the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands as the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP), established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ends in November 2022. The program estimates that by the time the LBBP program concludes, 60 percent of the unique locations with fractionated land will not have been

visited by the program. Without further efforts, the program expects the number of fractional interests will likely return to pre-program levels within approximately 20 years.

The new program will incorporate lessons learned from the LBBP and the previous Indian land consolidation program in BIA. ILCP funding will be used to purchase—at fair market value—fractional interests in trust or restricted land from willing individual Indian landowners and convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction.

*Trust Natural Resources Management*—The 2022 budget includes \$395.8 million for Trust Natural Resources Management programs, an increase of \$136.9 million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget increases funding across the full spectrum of Tribal natural resource programs, recognizing their economic importance as well as their contributions to environmental quality and conservation. Within Trust Natural Resources, the budget includes \$61.0 million for the Tribal Climate Resilience program, an increase of \$44.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. The increase includes \$23.0 million to expand Tribal Climate Adaptation Grants, \$11.0 million in additional funding for Alaska Village Relocation Grants, and \$10.0 million for a Tribal CCC. The budget includes \$56.2 million for Minerals and Mining projects, which focus on clean and alternative energy programs, an increase of \$40.1 million from the 2021 enacted level.

*Tribal Public Safety*—BIA's 2022 budget includes \$507.1 million for Public Safety and Justice programs, an increase of \$58.4 million from the 2021 enacted level. Funding includes \$259.5 million for criminal investigations and police services, an increase of \$38.5 million. This increase includes \$10.0 million to support the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision, \$10.0 million to support a body-worn camera initiative for officers, \$8.2 million to continue support for BIA participation in the Federal Opioid Initiative, and \$5.0 million for implementation of the Violence Against Women Act. The budget includes \$116.4 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, for detention and correction programs and \$43.2 million, an increase of \$4.2 million, for Tribal courts.

## Implementing the Not Invisible Act

Secretary Haaland is working with Attorney General Merrick Garland to implement the Not Invisible Act. Congress enacted the Not Invisible Act to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime against Indians and within Indian lands. The Act calls for Interior to coordinate prevention efforts, grants, and programs related to missing and murdered Indigenous peoples.

The Act establishes a Joint Commission to which the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General appoint members. The Commission must be composed of at least 27 Federal and non-Federal members who represent diverse experiences, backgrounds, and geography and who are able to provide balanced points of view regarding the duties of the Commission. The Commission will hold hearings, take testimony, and receive evidence to develop recommendations for the Federal Government to combat violent crime against Indians and within Indian lands. Secretary Haaland was the lead sponsor of the Not Invisible Act when she served in Congress. The bill was passed unanimously by voice vote in both chambers of Congress.



Youth from Northern Arizona unite in support of Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day 2021.

The 2022 budget maintains strong support for the Missing and Murdered Indigenous American Indians and Alaska Natives initiative, including \$16.5 million for the program, an increase of \$5.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. Secretary Haaland recently announced formation of a new Missing & Murdered Unit (MMU) within the BIA Office of Justice Services to provide leadership and direction for cross-departmental and interagency work involving missing and murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The MMU will help to put the full weight of the Federal Government into investigating these cases and marshal law enforcement resources across Federal agencies and throughout Indian Country.

*Focus on Environmental Quality*—The 2022 BIA budget includes specific investments to address environmental quality problems on Tribal lands. Within BIA Construction, the budget includes \$29.9 million specifically to address water safety

and sanitation requirements related to BIA-owned drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Funding will address significant water quality problems, including EPA-identified systems of concern. Among the initial efforts will be repairs to the Crow Agency Water Treatment Facility, which was found to be not compliant with EPA regulations, and risk mitigation related to a total system failure in water systems in northern Idaho.

Funding is also included in Operation of Indian Programs for Environmental Quality projects. The budget includes \$44.0 million, an increase of \$26.1 million from the 2021 enacted level. Funding will support remediation of the former Tuba City dump Superfund site in Arizona, which continues to threaten the drinking water of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. The cleanup of the uranium contamination from the site is complete, but further remediation is required to address the household waste in the associated landfill, for

which it has received EPA citations for regulation violations. BIA is considered the only responsible party at this site.

*Funding for Tribal Water Settlements*—Congress recently enacted two new Indian water rights settlements: the Montana Water Rights Protection Act, which ratifies the water rights compact entered into by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Water Settlement and the State; and the Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement. These two new agreements require \$1.2 billion in discretionary funding over 9 and 8 years, respectively. Consistent with President Biden’s objective for Tribal nations to “ensure clean, safe drinking water and water infrastructure in Indian Country and all communities,” the Department will start annual payments for those settlements in 2022 to meet these commitments.

The 2022 budget includes \$270.2 million for Indian water rights settlement activities, an increase of \$71.9 million from the 2021 enacted level. This amount includes \$75.2 million within BIA, an increase of \$30.2 million from the 2021 enacted level, and \$157.6 million within the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$36.8 million, for settlements. As described above, the budget proposes to reclassify discretionary funding for enacted Indian water settlements, including these two new settlements, to mandatory funding starting in 2023. Doing so will provide Tribal nations with certainty that these commitments will be met with a dedicated, predictable funding source.

*Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities*—The 2022 budget includes a \$14.1 million increase to support Human Services activities, including \$3.0 million to expand the Tiwahe Initiative. The Tiwahe Initiative is a holistic approach to addressing overall Tribal community needs that support youth, family, community safety and stability, and cultural awareness. Under Tiwahe, BIA assists Tribes at selected sites to implement a tribally driven approach to create a more effective and efficient comprehensive service delivery model. The initiative facilitates collaboration within Tribal communities—which can help to leverage resources, share expertise, reduce duplication, and exchange information about families’

needs—to formulate the most responsive approach to provide service.

### **Bureau of Indian Education**

The 2022 budget includes \$1.3 billion for Indian Education programs, an increase of \$110.6 million from the 2021 enacted level. The primary focus of funding remains on support for the day-to-day operations of BIE-funded elementary and secondary schools. BIE is working collaboratively with Tribes and communities to alleviate the strains imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on BIE students and their families, as well as on teachers, administrators, and staff across BIE’s schools and the Tribal Colleges and Universities.

The 2022 budget includes \$490.6 million for Indian Student Equalization Program formula funds to strengthen the primary support for general school programs. This amount is an increase of \$58.2 million from the 2021 enacted level. Funds will enable BIE to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom, provide improved instructional services, and support improved teacher quality, recruitment, and retention. The budget includes \$24.7 million for Early Child and Family Development, an increase of \$3.7 million, to expand preschool opportunities at BIE-funded schools. The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities and includes \$94.9 million, an increase of \$8.0 million, for Tribal Grant Support Costs to cover the administration costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools. This level of funding supports 100 percent of the estimated requirement.

The budget also invests in postsecondary programs, including \$45.0 million for Tribal scholarships and adult education, an increase of \$10.2 million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget also includes \$5.0 million for the Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund, an increase of \$2.0 million, for a new initiative providing research internships to highly qualified students from economically disadvantaged rural communities.

The 2022 budget includes funding to maintain the important investments in distance learning infrastructure provided during the pandemic. The

budget includes \$35.4 million for Education Information Technology, which is an increase of \$20.1 million from the 2021 enacted level. This increase provides critical funding to support upgraded broadband access at BIE schools, including recurring operating costs for network systems, such as annual learning software subscriptions and licenses. These investments will enable BIE to continue delivering education during the pandemic as well as substantially improve the efficiency and quality of education upon return to in-school learning. To support infrastructure needs, the 2022 budget also includes \$264.3 million in discretionary education construction funds to replace and repair school facilities and address priority maintenance needs at 183 schools.

### **Promoting Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion of Underserved Communities**

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

“I am humbled to be on this journey with the dedicated professionals at the Department of the Interior. We must continue to promote diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility at the agency. That means making space for staff to feel heard and safe, lifting up the voices of those who have been underrepresented, and centering those perspectives in the decisions and policies we implement as part of a broader commitment to environmental justice. Only then can we thrive together.”

Secretary Deb Haaland, April 20, 2021

*Strengthening Departmental Commitment to Diversity and Equity*—Through the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights, the Department is taking stock of current programs across Interior that address equal employment opportunity, civil rights, diversity and inclusion, accessibility,

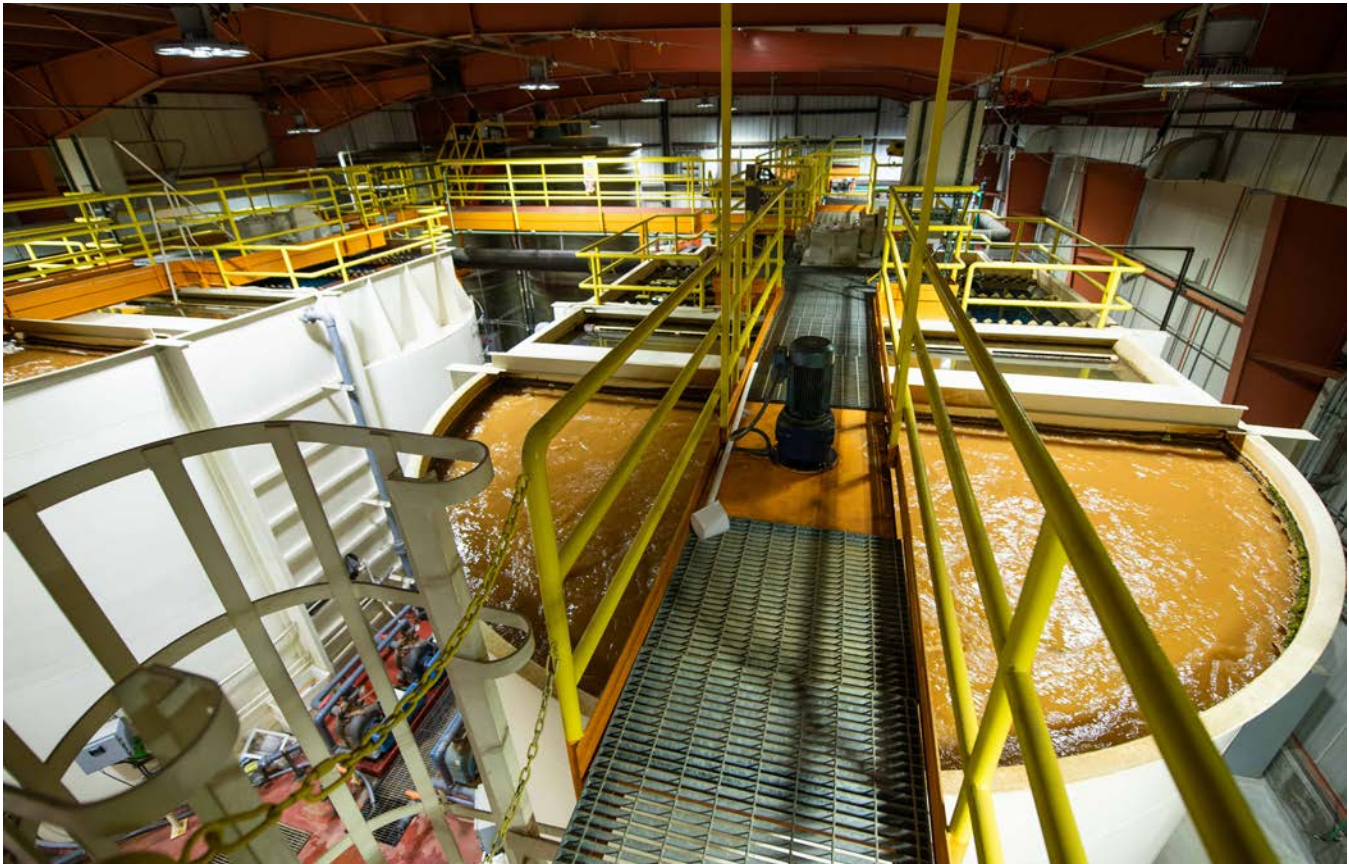
workplace culture transformation, and discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation. As part of this process, the Department is working with bureaus and offices to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance to ensure that any necessary changes are implemented.

Another aspect to this review is to evaluate current programs and identify where additional support is needed in 2022 to strengthen capability. As a result, the 2022 budget includes a \$12.8 million increase across Interior bureaus and offices to better address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in Interior’s workforce.

*Improving Tribal Consultation and Elevating Environmental Justice*—The Administration’s emphasis on equity for all and inclusion is also a part of how Interior executes its core missions. Secretary’s Order 3399 provides direction on the use of science in decision making, including the NEPA process. The order requires Interior bureaus and offices to use science and to enhance opportunities for Tribal and environmental justice community engagement in the NEPA and decision-making process. As part of the NEPA process, bureaus and offices must consider the impacts on the natural or physical environment as well as social, cultural, and economic impacts.

This order also directs bureaus and offices to proactively consult with Tribes, “both those in the proposed areas and those with a historic presence, as well as engage potentially impacted environmental justice communities early in the project planning process.” As the Federal agency with primary responsibility for Tribal programs and policies, Interior is uniquely positioned to be a leader in implementing this important Administration policy. Secretary Haaland is committed to ensuring the Federal Government honors the government-to-government relationship with Tribes and strengthens Tribal sovereignty through meaningful Tribal consultation. This is an important step, and more work remains.

As discussed in the Tribal nations section of this overview, the 2022 budget includes targeted



Inside the Leadville Water Treatment Facility.

investments to strengthen Tribal sovereignty, build capacity, and increase focus on environmental quality and justice needs in Tribal communities. The budget proposes strong action to ensure that Indian water settlements funding commitments are honored, includes funding for Tribes to address the risks of abandoned mines and orphaned oil and gas wells on their lands, and increases funding for job training and placement, scholarships, and adult education.

EO 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, establishes the Justice40 Initiative that will seek to bring 40 percent of the overall benefits of relevant Federal investments to underserved communities. The initiative will focus on clean energy and energy efficiency, clean transit, affordable and sustainable housing, training and workforce development, the reduction of legacy pollution, and the development of critical clean water infrastructure. Interior programs will play a strong role in this initiative to address racial equity and environmental justice through inclusive initiatives, such as Reclamation Jobs and Clean Energy for Tribal

Communities, as well as core mission activities to construct drinking water and irrigation systems in underserved communities, encourage open areas and recreation in cities through urban refuges and parks, and increase access to broadband and power in the hard-to-reach parts of America. The CCC will play a significant role in delivering investments in climate resilience to those communities and will provide opportunities for good-paying careers through learned trades for many people.

The Bureau of Reclamation's Leadville Mine project is an example of an environmental justice project that is part of Interior's core mission and is funded in the 2022 budget. The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) was purchased by the Bureau of Reclamation from the Bureau of Mines in 1959. Originally, the tunnel was a potential source of water for the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project; however, poor water quality required that the water be treated before it could be released to the Arkansas River. As a result, Reclamation designed and constructed the LMDT Treatment Plant. It has been safely and effectively treating water released

from the Tunnel to the Arkansas River since 1991. The tunnel is long, stretching southeast under the Town of Leadville and into an area of the EPA's California Gulch Superfund Site known as Operable Unit 6. Reclamation's current activities look to eliminate the presence of hazardous materials from the existing abandoned mining infrastructure that are causing environmental damage, harming the community, and posing a risk to public and worker safety. The budget includes \$24.5 million for remediation at the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel.

*Leveraging Programs to Connect Communities—*The 2022 budget expands ongoing programs working to connect new audiences to the outdoors and Interior's mission activities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service budget includes \$12.5 million for its Urban Wildlife Conservation Program, an increase of \$7.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. The program features 101 national wildlife refuges that are within a 25-mile radius of an urban area, such as Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge near New Orleans. With 80 percent of Americans living in cities, the program is helping people to get outside, engage with their community, and become part of the next generation of outdoor enthusiasts.

NPS plays a particularly important role in ensuring cultural diversity in Federal programs and connecting underserved communities to the Department. In 2021, NPS announced the availability of \$150.0 million for competitive Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership program grants, which help build parks in underserved communities, primarily in urban settings. The 2022 NPS budget includes an \$8.0 million increase for grants to Indian Tribes to support Tribal historic preservation offices that preserve the distinct cultural heritage of American Indian Tribes nationwide. Grants to Tribes, which do not have a matching requirement, help preserve vanishing Tribal cultural resources and heritage, allowing Tribes to participate in a national preservation program and developing capabilities for conducting sustainable preservation programs.

NPS is also charged with preserving and caring for structures and artifacts that tell the story of all Americans. Providing outdoor recreation opportunities, the telling of America's story, and preservation of

our collective history are an essential element of Interior's mission. The NPS 2022 budget includes \$15.0 million to expand capacity at more than 70 national park units and programs that preserve and tell the story of historically underrepresented and marginalized groups, including \$5.0 million for the African American Civil Rights Network. The budget includes an additional \$5.0 million for competitive historic preservation grants to increase support to State and local efforts to preserve sites that document the struggle for equal opportunity for African Americans. The budget includes \$10.0 million for construction at the Selma Interpretive Center for a voting rights center that honors the legacy of civil rights leaders, including the late Representative John Lewis.

The 2022 budget also includes \$10.0 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Tribal Colleges and Universities through the Historic Preservation Fund. The 2022 budget continues to propose a transfer of \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission.

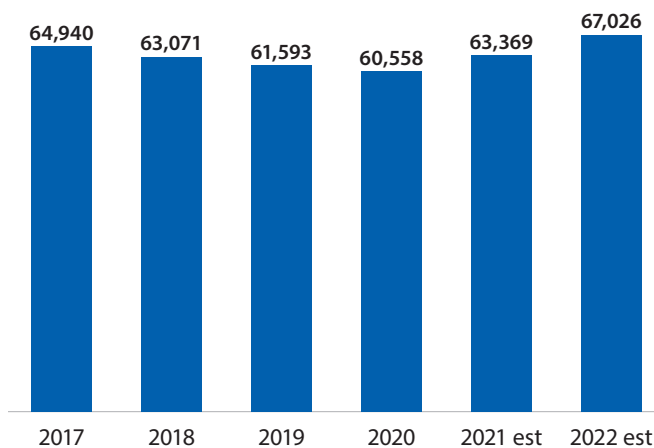
## Building Agency Capacity

"One of the most important tasks for me as Secretary is lifting up the voices and the expertise of the Department's dedicated career employees to inform the decisions that we make. I only wish every American could see the hard work and the singular focus on results that I see on a daily basis from our workforce."

Secretary Deb Haaland, April 20, 2021

*Rebuilding Interior's Workforce—*The 2022 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help build back America to be better and more competitive as the world continues to change. This includes funding to support a strong, talented workforce at Interior and strengthen the core infrastructure needed to continue to deliver Interior's missions. If enacted in total, the 2022 budget is estimated to support total staffing of 67,026 full-time equivalents (FTEs). At the end of September 2020, total staffing was 60,558 FTEs. If enacted as proposed, the 2022 budget would increase staffing 10.7 percent from 2020.

Department of the Interior FTEs



As shown in the previous chart, staffing declined during the past 4 years by 4,382, or 6.7 percent, from 2017 through 2020. Current staffing is expected to increase so that by the end of 2021, Interior staffing levels will be roughly where they were at the end of 2018. With the 2022 budget, staffing is estimated to surpass 2017 staffing levels by 3.2 percent.

The emphasis on science in the 2022 budget is estimated to increase USGS total staffing by 8.3 percent, reaching 8,196 FTEs compared with 7,565 in 2020. The Administration is working now to address the significant number of vacancies in BLM associated with the previously implemented relocation. At the end of 2020, total BLM staffing was 9,458 FTEs, a decrease of 190 FTEs from 2017. With the 2022 budget, BLM staffing would reach an estimated 10,617 FTEs, an increase of 12.3 percent from 2020.

In addition, the Department is actively reviewing the 2019 reorganization of BLM, which changed the location of BLM headquarters to Grand Junction, CO, and moved functions, positions, and employees to locations across the West. Ultimately, more than 80 percent of the employees in affected positions did not relocate. The ongoing review is focused on understanding what impacts the reorganization has had on BLM operations and employees, assessing the impact of the significant loss of experience, and identifying needed actions to improve bureau capacity. BLM plans to engage stakeholders—starting with bureau employees themselves—and evaluate options to provide responsive service to BLM’s customers in the West, coordinate with lawmakers and other partners in

Washington, D.C., and ensure integrated leadership across the agency.

As the Department works to rebuild its workforce, Interior will seek to recruit, hire, and train the next generation of talent that reflects the diversity and strength of the United States. Complementing our diverse workforce, the Department is committed to providing the tools critical for success across Interior.

*Investing in Departmental Infrastructure*—Interior manages an infrastructure portfolio valued at more than \$330 billion, ranging from large dams and canals in the West to iconic national landmarks across the country. In total, the Department is responsible for roughly 43,000 buildings, 100,000 miles of road, and 80,000 structures. Operations, maintenance, recapitalization, and modernization of Interior’s infrastructure are a significant part of annual cost requirements.

The 2022 budget includes \$2.8 billion for operations, maintenance, repair, and construction of Interior facilities, an increase of \$241.8 million from the 2021 enacted level. This amount includes maintenance and construction across the Department, including water project construction, maintenance, and dam safety. An example of the funding included in this request is \$184.8 million to support USGS science and office facilities. The 2022 funding will support the last phase of the Menlo to Moffett project, a multiyear project that is recapitalizing several major USGS science centers; and relocating USGS to a more secure and cost-effective campus, colocated with NASA and other partners—allowing the Federal Government to sell the underutilized campus at Menlo Park, CA. The budget also funds the first phase to modernize and replace outdated and unsuitable energy and minerals laboratories in the Denver area.

The requested infrastructure funding is complemented by \$1.6 billion available through the National Park and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund, included in GAOA, enacted last year. This funding addresses deferred maintenance and repair of assets in BLM, FWS, NPS, and BIA. A list of the 2022 proposed projects is included in Appendix D.

*Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity*—Much of Interior's workforce worked remotely during the pandemic, and bureaus and offices worked quickly to adapt and ensure that staff had the right equipment and bandwidth to telework effectively. Those efforts increased demand on the Department's networks and heightened attention to the importance of a strong cybersecurity posture at Interior.

The 2022 budget includes an increase of \$25.5 million to support the post-SolarWinds Departmentwide cyber defense capability and address related gaps identified in specific bureaus. In December 2020, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determined that a commercial

product called SolarWinds was altered by a foreign state adversary to break into computers and access sensitive information. Interior, as one of several agencies exposed to compromise, worked with DHS to implement critical cybersecurity safeguards to detect system defects and mitigate and prevent cyberattacks. Of the increase, \$16.0 million will maintain those safeguards, which have proven to be uniquely effective in protecting against the SolarWinds threat, and \$5.4 million will fill other critical gaps in Interior's cyber defensive capability. Finally, the remaining \$4.1 million will support implementation of a central cyber analytic solution needed to manage the Department's portfolio of cybersecurity capabilities.



Southeast Conservation Corp crew members rebuild boardwalk.

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

As part of the modernization of FBMS, the 2022 budget includes an increase of \$4.0 million to support migration to improved cloud hosting with sufficient virtual in-memory servers needed to support the size and complexity of the Departmentwide FBMS system. Funding would also enable Interior



to expand the application of robotic process automation to optimize business practices.

The 2022 budget includes a \$17.5 million increase to begin the next phase of the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's (ONRR's) ongoing IT Modernization effort of the Minerals Revenue Management Support System. The modernization is focused on the design, development, and deployment of the new systems and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy system. ONRR ensures that revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely

fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions, which totaled \$8.1 billion in 2020, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. The modernization will improve the timeliness and accuracy of payments to fund recipients by reducing the need for manual processes. Phase one, supported in 2021, initiated the business process reengineering associated with this highly complex system. This second phase will begin design and implementation of the modular system, which will leverage the ability to deploy new technologies and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.



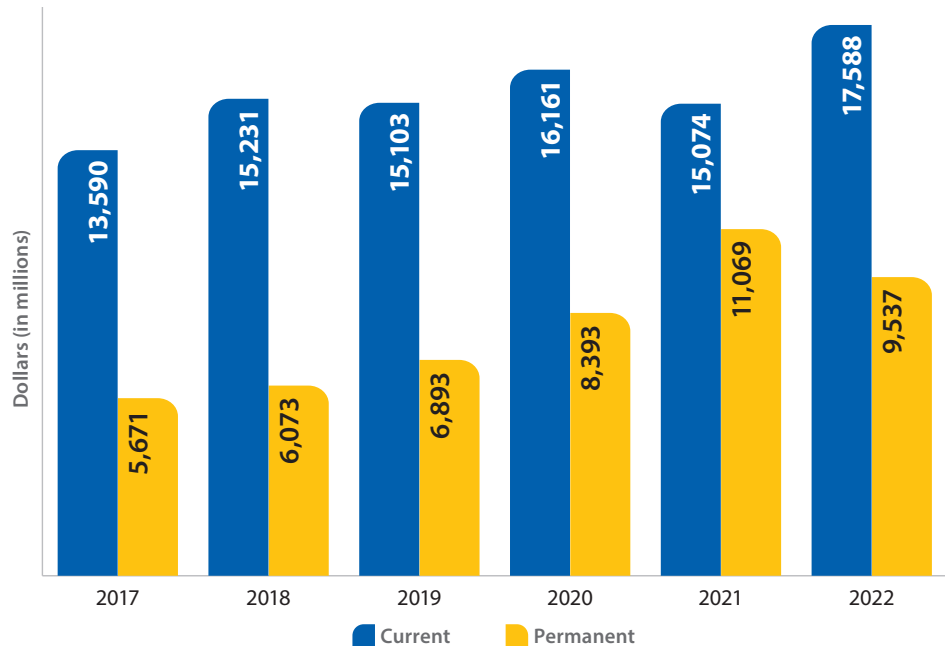
## BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS (dollars in millions)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>				
Total Current Appropriations ( <i>w/o Cap Adjustment and Education Stabilization Fund Transfers</i> ) .....	16,161	15,074	17,588	+2,513
Permanent Appropriations.....	8,393	11,069	9,537	-1,531
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>24,554</b>	<b>26,143</b>	<b>27,125</b>	<b>+982</b>
[ <i>Net discretionary BA</i> ] .....	[16,020]	[14,951]	[17,447]	[+2,496]
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Outer Continental Shelf .....	3,679	3,792	5,040	+1,248
Onshore Mineral Leasing .....	2,823	3,207	3,394	+188
Other Offsetting Receipts .....	2,407	2,150	2,055	-96
Other Receipts .....	1,431	1,709	1,614	-95
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>10,340</b>	<b>10,859</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>+1,244</b>

## THE NUMBERS

The Department's 2022 budget request totals \$17.6 billion in current authority. Of this, \$16.0 billion is requested for programs funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2022 request for the Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Project Completion Act, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$1.6 billion in current appropriations. In 2022, Interior will generate receipts of \$12.1 billion.

### Department of the Interior Funding



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

**Land**—Interior manages more than 480 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land in 7 national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 2.5 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

**Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands**—Interior manages 423 units of the national park system, 568 national wildlife refuges, 70 fish hatcheries, and 1 historic fish hatchery as well as 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 28 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

**People**—Interior has nearly 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and Freely Associated States.

**Volunteers**—Interior benefits from more than 160,000 volunteers who provide more than 5 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$147 million per year.

**Conservation**—Over 519,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation Enforcement's Abandoned Mine Lands program. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service acts to protect more than 2,360 endangered and threatened species, 1,666 of which are in the United States.

**Revenues**—Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities. Interior's estimated revenue projections in 2021 are \$10.9 billion.

**Water**—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 491 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

**Energy**—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 17 percent of the Nation's energy, including 11 percent of natural gas, 25 percent of oil, and 45 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity, including 15 percent of hydropower, 1 percent of windpower, 64 percent of geothermal energy, and 8 percent of solar energy.

**Visitation**—Annually, more than 73 million visits are made to Bureau of Land Management public lands, more than 237 million visits to national park units, more than 61 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 124 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

**American Indians**—The Department provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides education services to 45,000 individual students in 23 States

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

*(continued)*

attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 96 BIA-funded corrections programs and 191 bureau and Tribal law enforcement programs.

**American Indian Trust**—Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of sub-surface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages over 126,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Bureau of Trust Funds Administration manages approximately \$5.67 billion of trust funds held in about 3,800 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes and about 402,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts.

**Science**—Interior provides unbiased, multi-disciplinary science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 11,000 streamgages and over 3,000 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating two earth observation satellites—the Landsat 7 and 8 missions. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has provided Landsat data products from its archives at no cost since 2008. In 2020, the USGS distributed almost 29 million scenes, of which 17 million were Landsat data products.



Park Ranger Horne stands in front of the First District School House at Nicodemus National Historic Site, Graham County, KS.



# Legislative Proposals



The 2022 budget request includes the following legislative proposals and technical adjustments.

**American Jobs Plan**—The President’s American Jobs Plan calls for significant investments to create jobs, bolster the Nation’s infrastructure, and help make America more competitive in a changing world. The plan invests in much-needed brick-and-mortar infrastructure, climate response and resilience, clean energy infrastructure, and Tribal nations and underserved communities. Working with other Federal agencies, Interior will contribute to the following governmentwide initiatives.

*Civilian Climate Corps*—The American Jobs Plan includes \$10.0 billion to mobilize the next generation of conservation and resilience workers through the Civilian Climate Corps, or CCC. The CCC will put a new, diverse generation of Americans to work conserving our public lands and waters, bolstering community resilience, and advancing environmental justice—all while placing good-paying union jobs within reach for more Americans.

*Plugging Orphan Oil and Gas Wells and Cleaning Up Abandoned Mines*—Hundreds of thousands of former orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mines pose serious safety hazards and cause ongoing air, water, and other environmental damage. Many of those old wells and mines are in rural communities that have suffered from years of disinvestment. The American Jobs Plan includes an immediate up-front investment of \$16.0 billion that will put hundreds of thousands of Americans to work in union jobs, plugging oil and gas wells and restoring and reclaiming abandoned coal, hard-rock, and uranium mines. In addition to creating good jobs in hard-hit communities, this investment will reduce the methane and brine that leak from the wells, just as we invest in reducing leaks from other sources, such as aging pipes and distribution systems.

*Investing in Climate Resilience*—President Biden’s American Jobs Plan includes \$50.0 billion to protect and, where necessary, restore nature-based infrastructure—our lands, forests, wetlands, watersheds, and coastal and ocean resources. Families and businesses throughout the United States rely on this infrastructure for their lives and livelihoods. President Biden is calling on Congress to invest in protection from extreme wildfires, coastal resilience to sea-level rise and hurricanes, support for agricultural resources management and climate-smart technologies, and the protection and restoration of major land and water resources, such as Florida’s Everglades and the Great Lakes.

Some examples of how Interior would contribute include the following:

- Investments focused on the western drought crisis in the Bureau of Reclamation’s (Reclamation) water efficiency and recycling, Tribal water settlements, and dam safety programs.
- Expanded digital, high-resolution elevation collection mapping within the U.S. Geological Survey’s 3D Elevation program (3DEP). The 3DEP program works collaboratively with State and private partners to improve elevation maps of the United States. Improved elevation maps are essential for hazard planning, including informing flood and mudslide

risk. This improved mapping will support climate resilience as communities plan for infrastructure improvements that will be resilient in the face of a changing climate.

- Additional investments in Federal and Tribal hazardous fuels management. Fire is essential in shaping healthy forests and rangelands, yet increasingly severe wildfire is transforming our public lands at an unprecedented rate, with extreme, negative consequences for community safety and public health, carbon storage, and biodiversity. Additional investments could be used to prioritize reducing risks to life and property in the wildland-urban interface, improving watershed health, and maintaining sensitive ecosystems for long-term carbon sequestration.

*Advancing Research and Development and the Technologies of the Future*—Public investments in research and development (R&D) lay the foundation for the future breakthroughs that over time yield new businesses, new jobs, and more exports. More investment is needed to maintain our economic edge in today’s global economy. The United States is one of the few major economies whose public investments in R&D have declined as a percentage of GDP in the past 25 years, whereas other countries are investing aggressively in R&D. For America to win the 21st-century economy, President Biden believes we must get back to investing in the researchers, laboratories, and universities across our Nation—but this time, it must be done with a commitment to lift up workers and regions left out of past investments. The American Jobs Plan calls for \$180.0 billion to advance U.S. leadership in critical technologies, upgrade America’s research infrastructure, and establish the United States as a leader in climate science, innovation, and R&D.

**Indian Water Rights Settlements**—To fully meet Federal commitments for existing enacted Indian water rights settlements, the Department of the Interior proposes to reclassify amounts necessary to meet Federal commitments for existing enacted Indian water rights settlements from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. The proposal would address requirements needed to

meet existing settlements managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Reclamation. The proposal reclassifies funding as mandatory in the Reclamation Water and Related Resources Account and in the BIA Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians account, with authority to transfer funds as needed to Reclamation to establish a comprehensive funding source for enacted settlements that are not fully funded with other sources. Funding would be separate and distinct from settlements funding available through the Reclamation Fund. The budget continues to include current discretionary funding for Indian water rights settlements for 2022. The reclassification to mandatory funding would occur in 2023 and thereafter meet the gap between existing sources of funding for water rights settlements and the estimated need.

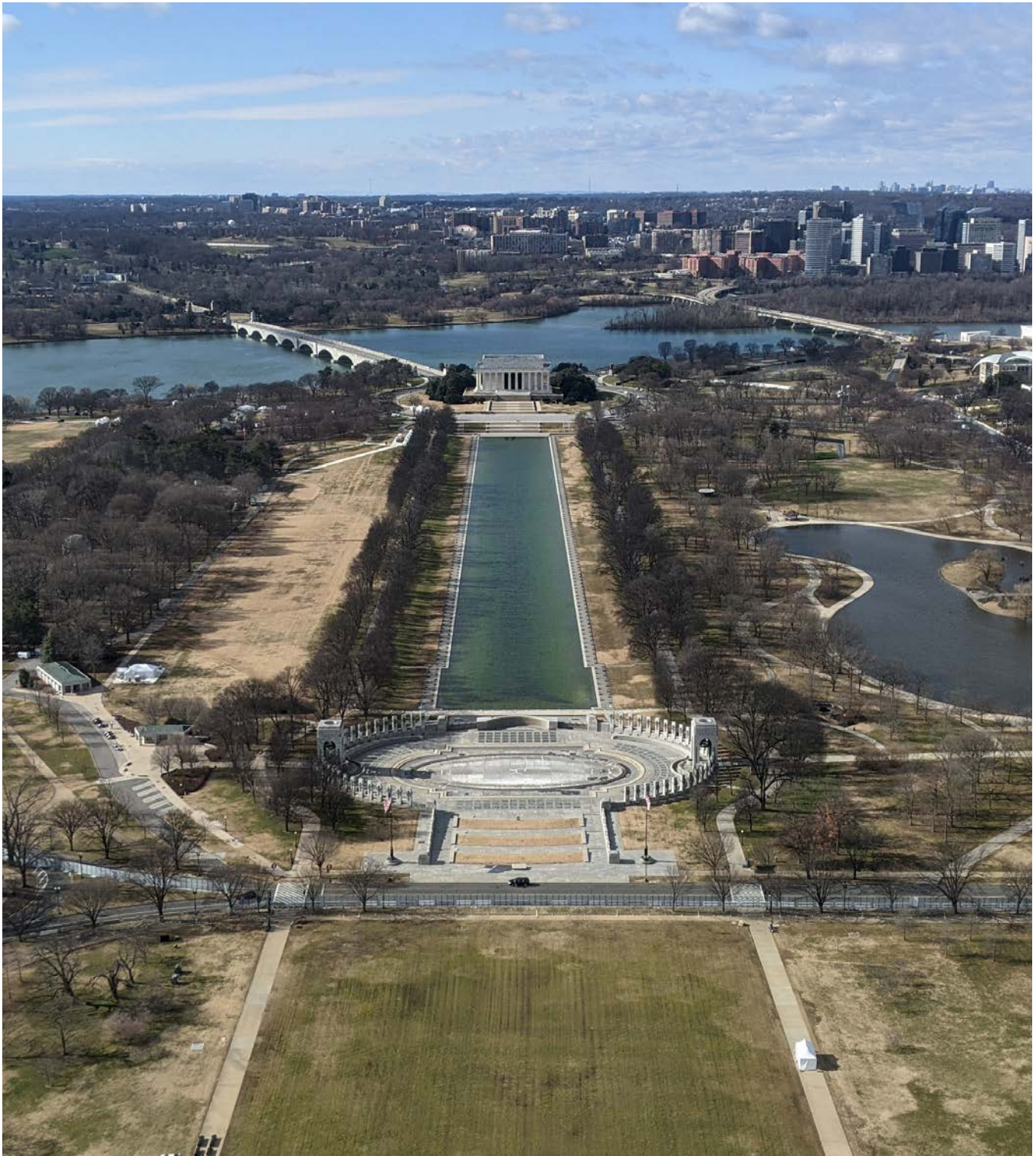
**Payments for Tribal Leases**—Section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior for the tribally owned or rented facility used to carry out those functions. The 2022 budget proposes to reclassify Payments for Tribal Leases funding from discretionary to mandatory beginning in 2023. Specifically, the budget proposes that beginning in 2023, the Indian Affairs Payments for Tribal Leases account will continue to be funded through the appropriations process but will be reclassified as mandatory funding for the purposes of scoring. This account will continue as an indefinite appropriation to ensure the availability of full funding to meet Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Section 105(l) lease requirements for the fiscal year. The budget continues to request discretionary funding for this account in 2022.

**Tribal Contract Support Costs**—Contract Support Costs funding enables Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs. The budget proposes to reclassify Contract Support Costs from discretionary to mandatory funding beginning in 2023. Specifically, the budget



proposes that beginning in 2023, the Indian Affairs Contract Support Costs account will continue to be funded through the appropriations process but will be reclassified as mandatory funding for the purposes of scoring. This account will continue

as an indefinite appropriation to ensure the availability of full funding to meet Contract Support Costs requirements for the fiscal year. The budget continues to request discretionary funding for this account in 2022.



Aerial view of National Mall and Memorial Parks, Washington, DC.





# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS



# BUREAU HIGHLIGHTS

This section summarizes the budget requests of the bureaus and offices of the Department. The graph below and the tables on the following pages show the allocation of the proposed 2022 budget authority to the bureaus and offices. Additional details on the Department’s budget authority can be found in Appendix A.

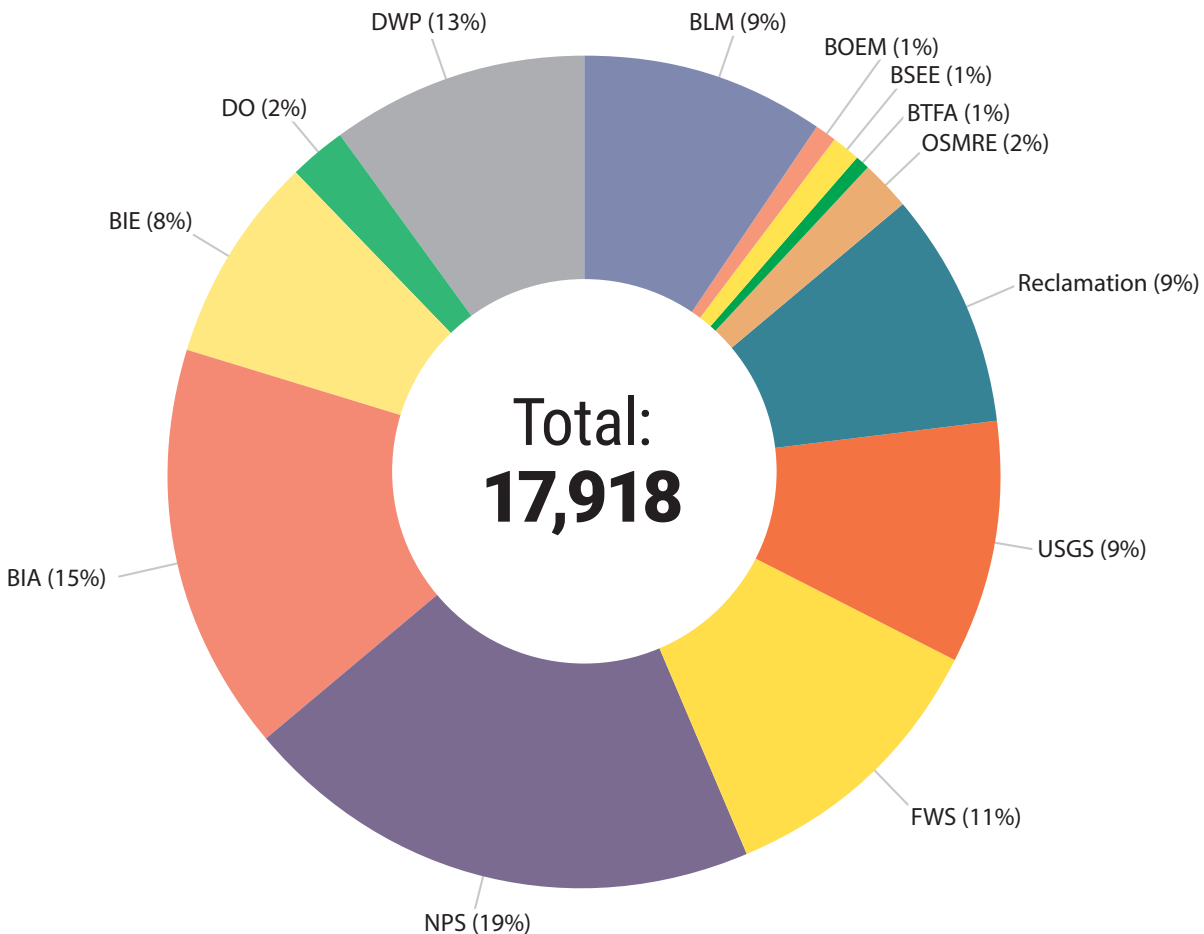
## FISCAL YEAR 2022 CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in millions)

BLM	1,638	Reclamation <sup>1/</sup>	1,553	NPS	3,494	BTFA	111
BOEM	170	USGS	1,642	BIA	2,725	DO <sup>2/</sup>	415
BSEE	181	FWS	1,915	BIE	1,348	DWP	2,414
OSMRE	312						

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Central Utah Project Completion Act

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Departmental Management and Offices of Insular Affairs, Solicitor, and Inspector General



## CURRENT BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Current Budget Authority</b>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,386	1,326	1,638	+312
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	147	128	170	+42
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	150	125	181	+56
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	258	223	312	+89
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,271	1,316	1,642	+327
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>1/</sup> .....	1,648	1,584	1,915	+331
National Park Service .....	3,371	3,113	3,494	+381
Bureau of Indian Affairs <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,580	2,115	2,725	+610
Bureau of Indian Education <sup>2/,3/</sup> .....	1,367	1,647	1,348	-299
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	109	108	111	+2
<b>Departmental Offices</b>				
Office of the Secretary <sup>2/</sup> .....	287	103	131	+28
Office of Insular Affairs <sup>2/</sup> .....	166	115	122	+7
Office of the Solicitor .....	67	87	95	+9
Office of Inspector General.....	57	59	66	+8
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i> .....	577	364	415	+51
<b>Departmentwide Programs</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	517	525	525	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	147	148	170	+21
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	22	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	0	0	169	+169
Wildland Fire Management .....	1,070	993	1,110	+118
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (CAP adjustment) .....	232	310	330	+20
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration .....	8	8	8	0
Working Capital Fund .....	56	61	91	+31
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i> .....	2,053	2,055	2,414	+359
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,680	1,670	1,533	-137
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	21	21	20	-1
<b>Total Current Budget Authority</b> .....	<b>16,615</b>	<b>15,794</b>	<b>17,918</b>	<b>+2,124</b>
Adjustments for Mandatory Current Accounts .....	-59	-57	-57	0
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets .....	-82	-67	-84	-17
<b>Total Net Discretionary</b> .....	<b>16,473</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>17,777</b>	<b>+2,107</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$756.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) for BIA, BIE, OS, OIA, and BOR. More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2020 Actual and 2021 Enacted columns reflect transfers of \$153.8 million (P.L. 116-136) and \$409.4 million (P.L. 116-260), respectively, from the Education Stabilization Fund. More information can be found in Appendix A.

## TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY BUREAU<sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in millions)

Bureau	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>				
Bureau of Land Management.....	1,722	1,623	1,959	+336
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	147	128	170	+42
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	150	125	181	+56
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	2,373	1,114	1,182	+68
U.S. Geological Survey .....	1,272	1,317	1,643	+327
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>2/, 3/</sup> .....	2,952	3,227	3,554	+328
National Park Service .....	3,938	4,146	4,602	+456
Bureau of Indian Affairs <sup>3/, 4/</sup> .....	2,732	3,151	2,847	-303
Bureau of Indian Education <sup>3/, 4/, 5/</sup> .....	1,367	2,497	1,348	-1,149
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	641	594	602	+7
<b>Departmental Offices</b>				
Office of the Secretary <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,096	1,915	2,148	+233
Office of Insular Affairs <sup>2/</sup> .....	734	645	684	+39
Office of the Solicitor .....	67	87	95	+9
Office of Inspector General.....	57	59	66	+8
<i>Subtotal, Departmental Offices</i> .....	2,953	2,705	2,994	+289
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	21	21	18	-3
<b>Departmentwide Programs</b>				
Payments in Lieu of Taxes .....	517	525	525	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	147	148	170	+21
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	22	10	10	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	0	0	169	+169
Wildland Fire Management .....	1,070	993	1,110	+118
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	232	310	330	+20
Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration .....	544	616	618	+2
Working Capital Fund .....	56	61	91	+31
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund .....	0	1,616	1,527	-89
<i>Subtotal, Departmentwide Programs</i> .....	2,589	4,279	4,550	+272
Bureau of Reclamation <sup>3/, 4/</sup> .....	2,122	1,906	1,778	-129
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	31	31	28	-3
<b>Total Budget Authority</b> .....	<b>25,008</b>	<b>26,862</b>	<b>27,455</b>	<b>+593</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Amounts displayed in this table reflect reductions to permanent accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2021 Enacted column includes \$1.9 billion in permanent funding provided in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) for BIA (\$900.0 million), BIE (\$850.0 million), and FWS (\$105.0 million). More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>4/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$756.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) for BIA, BIE, OS, OIA, and BOR. More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>5/</sup> The 2020 Actual and 2021 Enacted columns reflect transfers totaling \$153.8 million (P.L. 116-136) and \$409.4 million (P.L. 116-260), respectively, from the Education Stabilization Fund. More information can be found in Appendix A.







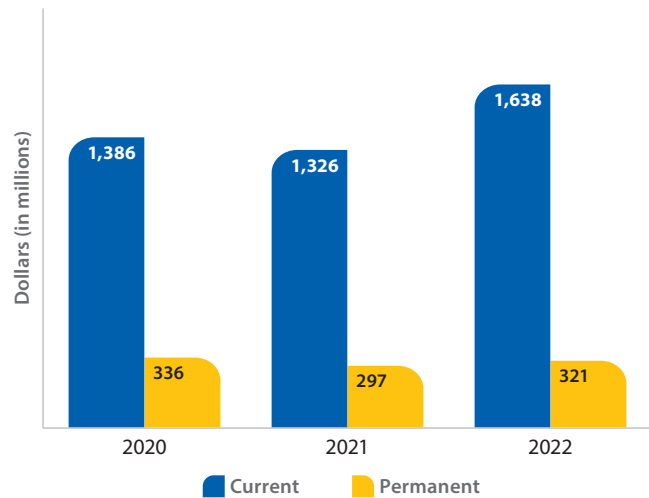
# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$311.9 million over the 2021 enacted level. The budget includes \$1.5 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$128.5 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, which are BLM’s two operating accounts. The 2022 BLM budget includes significant funding increases in support of the Administration’s commitment to address climate change. That commitment includes major investments to improve the health of the public lands, make them more resilient, and support the accelerated deployment of clean energy generation and transmission projects. The budget also invests in remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mine sites, which will improve environmental health and help create good-paying union jobs. BLM estimates staffing will support 10,617 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022, an increase of 649 FTEs from the 2021 level.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships**—The 2022 budget proposes program increases across BLM totaling \$160.0 million to enhance the restoration and conservation of BLM-managed lands. That enhancement supports Interior’s core mission and contributes to President Biden’s goal to conserve 30 percent of the Nation’s land and water by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy.

## BLM Funding



The 2022 budget request provides new tools to help BLM meet the monumental challenge of restoring and conserving BLM lands to encourage greater resource health and increase their resilience and adaptability to climate change. To support the work to be done, the budget includes an increase of \$16.5 million to help establish and support the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). The CCC will enable BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans to improve the public lands, build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs.

*Investing in Adaptive Management*—The request includes program increases totaling \$34.3 million that focus on restoring landscape connectivity and function across the public lands—activities that are critical to BLM’s land stewardship mission. For example, in Rangeland Management and Aquatic Habitat Management, increases of \$3.1 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, will target invasive



- **The Bureau of Land Management was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.**
- **BLM administers more land than any other Federal agency, managing and conserving resources for multiple use and sustained yield on approximately 245 million surface-acres of public land; those uses include energy and mineral development of conventional and renewable resources; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; rights-of-way; fish and wildlife conservation; and the conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.**
- **BLM is responsible for onshore subsurface mineral estate development on 700 million acres.**
- **The bureau manages the National Conservation Lands, including 28 national monuments, 23 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 260 wilderness areas.**
- **In 2020, with approximately 10,600 employees and nearly 27,000 volunteers, BLM worked to conserve and protect the natural and cultural resources on the public lands and provide recreational and interpretative opportunities and programs.**

species control and eradication and other forms of restoration. Invasive species are a pervasive problem on BLM-managed land and water; in terrestrial ecosystems, they feed and are worsened by the cycle of wildland fire. This work will improve habitat and help to increase landscape connectivity and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife movement.

In Wildlife Habitat Management, BLM will dedicate a \$6.1 million increase to advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species. BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation.

To help support the implementation of restoration projects, BLM will increase efforts to implement the National Seed Strategy through a nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, seed storage facilities, and researchers to develop science-based native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems. Those efforts include post-fire restoration, as exemplified with a \$5.0 million increase in Western Oregon Resource Management for efforts including post-fire tree planting and forest development. In Recreation Resources Management, a \$3.2 million increase will support

recreation site and trail design, maintenance, and improvements to mitigate recreation conflicts with sensitive natural resources by altering traffic and concentrated use patterns. Similar increases are included in Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management (\$5.1 million), National Conservation Lands (\$3.2 million), Public Domain Forest Management (\$2.3 million), and Wilderness Management (\$1.3 million) to improve ecosystem composition and connectivity and improve the resilience of the public lands to wildfire and climate-driven changes.

The 2022 budget includes program increases totaling \$24.2 million to conserve and restore the public lands to improve land stewardship and resiliency and also help mitigate the impacts of climate change. The requested increase in the Rangeland Management program (\$2.2 million) will help BLM complete land health assessments and evaluate the achievement of land health standards on rangeland areas. A \$1.8 million increase in Wilderness Management will support weed treatments, native plant restorations, and fuels projects in wilderness and wilderness study areas. Funding proposed in Wildlife Habitat Management (\$5.4 million) will support efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore large landscapes necessary to support the long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations, especially with respect to the impacts of climate change. In Aquatic Habitat Management

(\$4.5 million), BLM will restore lands to combat climate change by conserving remaining high-quality lands and waters, restoring degraded land and water resources, and ensuring the connectivity of those systems.

Increases in Public Domain Forest Management (\$1.4 million) and Western Oregon Resource Management (\$4.2 million) will be used to plan for and implement on-the-ground adaptive management practices to encourage the natural ability of forested areas to act as carbon sinks. To better manage the National Conservation Lands (\$2.8 million), BLM applies science—including practices identified by the USGS LandCarbon program—to increase carbon sequestration and carbon balance in the ecosystems of the national monuments and national conservation areas. In the Recreation Resources Management program (\$1.8 million), BLM will invest in measures to better ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change, such as making infrastructure more resilient to climate stressors and relocating existing infrastructure to lower risk areas.

Similarly, the request includes increases totaling \$19.2 million across BLM programs to improve water resources on public land areas. The funds will support projects and activities aimed at protecting, restoring, and conserving surface and groundwater—resources that are vital to the overall health of BLM-managed landscapes and to the wildlife and communities that depend on them.

The request includes program increases across BLM programs totaling \$10.5 million to restore

legacy disturbances. This amount includes an increase of \$2.7 million in Rangeland Management to restore landscapes that have crossed the threshold into an undesirable state—for example, due to cheatgrass domination. A \$3.1 million increase in Wildlife Habitat Management will support post-fire restoration and identify habitat areas with the potential to be restored to achieve climate resilience and increase carbon sequestration. A \$3.6 million increase in Other Mineral Resources will support the restoration of mineral material trespass sites and other related disturbances and withdrawal actions. BLM will use a \$1.1 million increase in the Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program to address a variety of legacy disturbances, from marijuana growing sites to recreational shooting sites to illegal dumps.

*Applying Science*—To ensure BLM’s investments in conservation and climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience are guided by the best available science, the 2022 budget request includes a \$10.0 million increase for BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy, which underpins BLM’s adaptive management approach to resource management. The additional funds will enhance AIM’s capacity to assess natural resource conditions and trends and model and share data. Those measures will provide resource managers and decision makers the information and tools needed to better ensure the success of on-the-ground restoration and conservation projects. The request includes an additional \$10.1 million in funding increases for decision support for adaptive management, including \$2.1 million in Rangeland Management, \$3.4 million in Aquatic Habitat



BLM’s National Conservation Lands represent some of the West’s most spectacular landscapes. They provide abundant recreational opportunities, important scientific research grounds, and outstanding ecological and cultural resources.

Management, \$3.4 million in Wildlife Habitat Management, and \$1.2 million in National Conservation Lands. BLM will develop guidelines to engage the public in data collection, verification, and monitoring and invest in decision support tools to identify priority landscapes, restoration methods, and projects with the highest potential for success.

*Building Resiliency*—Recognizing the unique purpose of BLM’s National Conservation Lands, the 2022 budget includes an additional \$10.2 million investment for conservation, adaptation, and resilience on these public lands. The system of national monuments and national conservation areas, which constitute more than 13 million acres, were designated in part because of their outstanding conservation value. These lands are some of BLM’s most popular and heavily visited sites. The additional funds will strengthen management and operational capacity at the units to better ensure their protection and conservation as they contend with stressors as varied as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change. The additional funds include \$200,000 to conduct a review of conditions of the monument boundaries that were established by Proclamations 9681 and 9682 of December 4, 2017, modifying the Bears Ears National Monument and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

The 2022 budget includes a \$35.0 million increase in the Wild Horse and Burro Program to support the health and resilience of rangelands. Excess wild horse and burro populations undermine the health of public rangelands and supported species, making them less resilient to stressors from climate-driven changes. These degraded landscapes can also contribute to climate change, as they are more susceptible to wildfire occurrence, which exacerbates excess carbon. To help mitigate that problem, the request supports continued efforts to constrain the growth of animals on the range and to cover rising holding costs. BLM will also continue to emphasize non-lethal population management tools; transfers to other Federal, State, and local entities; and private placements.

**Deploying Clean Energy**—Combating and mitigating climate change also depends on moving our

Nation away from its heavy reliance on fossil fuels. BLM can and will play a significant role in promoting the development of renewable energy by providing sites for the environmentally sound development of renewable energy on public lands. The public lands managed by BLM have excellent solar and wind energy potential and significant geothermal energy resources. The Administration is committed to expanding the deployment of clean energy as part of its broader strategy to rapidly reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. The 2022 budget proposes program increases of \$25.0 million to enable BLM to promote and facilitate increased renewable energy development, including \$14.0 million in the Renewable Energy program and \$11.0 million in the Resource Management Planning program. The funds will support the siting, leasing, and processing of renewable energy rights-of-way applications and the oversight of projects and transmission lines connecting to renewable energy projects. The BLM expects renewable energy demand and workload to increase significantly as more utilities and States seek to diversify or require increased renewable energy in their electric power portfolios.

The U.S. transportation sector is a major source of carbon emissions. Reducing those emissions is critical to the success of our Nation’s strategy to mitigate climate change. Because Federal agencies are major consumers of motor vehicles, the 2022 budget proposes to leverage Federal purchasing power to build momentum for and accelerate the transition to zero emission vehicles. BLM will be part of this all-of-government effort. The budget includes \$9.2 million to replace its automotive fleet with zero emission vehicles and build the necessary charging infrastructure to support them.

**Creating Jobs**—The 2022 budget includes an increase of \$50.8 million to create good-paying jobs through remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mines. This investment will address the environmental, health, and public safety risks associated with abandoned wells and mines and help ease the transition in energy and mining communities as the economy transitions toward cleaner energy sources. The budget request for the Oil and Gas Management program includes an increase



Outdoor enthusiasts enjoy mountain biking on the Black Canyon Trail in Arizona.

of \$8.6 million to address orphan wells on BLM-managed lands, which can create both physical and environmental hazards. The funds will enable BLM to plug the wells—which in some instances could be causing groundwater contamination or leaking methane, an extremely potent greenhouse gas—as well as reclaim the sites. The 2022 budget for Oil and Gas Management also includes an increase of \$18.0 million for Alaska legacy wells, which—together with base funding—will enable BLM to remediate the Tulageak legacy well site in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. This site is threatened by coastal erosion, necessitating the remediation of the reserve pit to prevent the release of contaminants into the ocean and surrounding fragile environment. A requested program increase of \$24.2 million in the Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program will accelerate BLM’s progress in remediating abandoned mine lands. The widespread existence of

abandoned mines on BLM lands poses an increasing threat to human health and safety and the environment as population growth in the West places more people in contact with public lands and the legacy of old mining sites.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund**—Directly supporting the Administration conservation objectives is funding from the mandatory Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which was permanently and fully funded starting in 2021 in the Great American Outdoors Act. The 2022 BLM portion of the LWCF permanent funding for Federal land acquisition totals \$66.2 million, without sequestration applied. With a 5.7-percent sequestration reduction, LWCF permanent funding for Federal land acquisition will total \$62.4 million. A detailed project list for the Federal land acquisition program is provided in Appendix F.

**The Great American Outdoors Act**—P.L. 152, the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), enacted August 4, 2020, established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) to support deferred maintenance projects on Federal and Tribal lands. This landmark conservation act provides up to \$1.9 billion in funding for the LRF in 2021 through 2025, determined by the availability of eligible energy receipts from development on Federal lands and waters due and payable to the U.S. Government the preceding year. The LRF provides invaluable deferred maintenance funding to ensure BLM assets are preserved for this and future generations. The LRF provides BLM up to \$95 million, \$89.6 million net of sequestration, in 2022 for deferred maintenance. A list of BLM’s proposed LRF projects for 2022 can be found in Appendix D.

**Building Agency Capacity**—The 2022 budget contains important investments to support a strong, diverse, and talented workforce within BLM. As the Department continues its review of the 2019 BLM reorganization, additional funds are included in the 2022 budget to enhance diversity programs and restore prior-year rescissions.

*Promoting Equity and Diversity*—The BLM budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will

jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

*Restoration of Prior-Year Rescissions*—The budget request includes increases totaling \$38.4 million to account for rescissions of balances included in the 2021 enacted appropriation. This total includes \$13.0 million in the Management of Lands and Resources account, \$5.4 million in the Land Acquisition account, and \$20.0 million in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account.

*Rebuilding BLM’s Workforce*—In addition, the Department is actively reviewing the 2019 reorganization of BLM, which changed the locations of the BLM headquarters to Grand Junction, CO, and moved functions, positions, and employees to locations across the West. Ultimately, more than 80 percent of the employees in affected positions did not relocate. The ongoing review focuses on understanding what impacts the reorganization has had on BLM operations and employees, assessing the impact of the significant loss of experience, and identifying needed actions to improve bureau capacity. BLM plans to engage stakeholders—starting with bureau employees themselves—and evaluate options to provide responsive service to BLM’s customers in the West, coordinate with lawmakers and other partners in Washington, D.C., and ensure integrated leadership across the agency.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$17.7 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Management of Lands and Resources <sup>1/</sup> .....	5,487	1,207,555	5,901	1,480,334	+414	+272,779
Land Acquisition <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	-5,400	0	0	0	+5,400
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	706	114,783	727	128,471	+21	+13,688
Range Improvements <sup>2/</sup> .....	19	9,430	19	9,430	0	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (indefinite) <sup>3/</sup> .....	137	7,470	137	28,000	0	+20,530
Minus SCDF Offset .....	0	-27,470	0	-28,000	0	-530
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (indefinite) .....	85	19,890	85	19,890	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	6,434	1,326,258	6,869	1,638,125	+435	+311,867
<b>Permanent</b>						
Working Capital Fund.....	28	0	28	0	0	0
Land Acquisition .....	8	66,050	8	62,426	0	-3,624
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts .....	0	26,363	0	45,566	0	+19,203
<b>Permanent Operating Funds</b>						
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits.....	7	3,170	7	3,170	0	0
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.....	65	11,755	65	11,732	0	-23
Lincoln County Land Sales .....	7	621	7	126	0	-495
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account .....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters.....	2	750	2	750	0	0
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund.....	262	54,135	262	50,645	0	-3,490
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM.....	147	28,122	147	28,000	0	-122
Southern Nevada Public Land Management .....	40	99,857	40	112,536	0	+12,679
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts .....	0	22	0	48	0	+26
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration .....	44	4,172	44	4,163	0	-9
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account.....	0	340	0	0	0	-340
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds .....	574	202,949	574	211,175	0	+8,226
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (indefinite) .....	0	1,650	0	1,650	0	0
Helium Fund.....	51	52,241	51	52,241	0	0
Offsetting Collections.....	0	-52,241	0	-52,241	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	661	297,012	661	320,817	0	+23,805
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	2,459	0	2,673	0	+214	0
Reimbursable .....	414	0	414	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	2,873	0	3,087	0	+214	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>9,968</b>	<b>1,623,270</b>	<b>10,617</b>	<b>1,958,942</b>	<b>+649</b>	<b>+335,672</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted Amount reflects a rescission of \$13.0 million.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2021 Enacted Amount reflects a rescission of \$5.4 million.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2021 Enacted Amount reflects a rescission of \$20.0 million.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Land Resources</b>				
Rangeland Management .....	105,921	105,921	124,792	+18,871
Public Domain Forest Management .....	10,135	10,135	14,729	+4,594
Cultural Resources Management.....	18,631	19,631	21,186	+1,555
Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	101,555	115,745	152,596	+36,851
Subtotal, Land Resources .....	236,242	251,432	313,303	+61,871
<b>Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management</b>				
Aquatic Habitat Management .....	55,656	55,656	79,931	+24,275
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	130,848	132,848	157,041	+24,193
Subtotal, Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.....	186,504	188,504	236,972	+48,468
<b>Recreation Management</b>				
Wilderness Management.....	18,264	18,264	24,131	+5,867
Recreation Resources Management.....	57,465	58,465	67,370	+8,905
Subtotal, Recreation Management .....	75,729	76,729	91,501	+14,772
<b>Energy and Minerals Management</b>				
Oil and Gas Management .....	90,947	90,947	120,059	+29,112
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	48,925	48,925	50,768	+1,843
Subtotal, Oil and Gas Program.....	139,872	139,872	170,827	+30,955
Coal Management .....	15,868	15,868	16,171	+303
Other Mineral Resources Management ...	12,303	12,303	16,625	+4,322
Renewable Energy.....	29,061	30,561	45,258	+14,697
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management .....	197,104	198,604	248,881	+50,277
<b>Realty and Ownership Management</b>				
Alaska Conveyance.....	22,797	25,797	26,402	+605
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management .....	51,328	54,328	61,344	+7,016
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management.....	74,125	80,125	87,746	+7,621
<b>Communication Site Management</b>				
Communication Site Management .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Communication Site Management .....</i>	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	0
Subtotal, Communication Site Management .....	0	0	0	0
<b>Resource Protection and Maintenance</b>				
Resource Management Planning .....	67,125	67,125	95,738	+28,613
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.....	27,616	27,616	28,313	+697
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	38,500	38,500	65,324	+26,824
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	133,241	133,241	189,375	+56,134



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

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Annual Maintenance and Operations Cost .....	40,000	43,000	43,844	+844
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	75,000	34,669	34,880	+211
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	115,000	77,669	78,724	+1,055
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas .....	43,819	45,819	67,674	+21,855
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Administrative Support .....	58,694	51,875	53,730	+1,855
Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	90,480	90,480	85,746	-4,734
Information Technology Management.....	26,077	26,077	26,682	+605
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support .....	175,251	168,432	166,158	-2,274
Mining Law Administration				
Mining Law Administration.....	40,196	39,696	39,696	0
Offsetting Collections – Mining Law Administration .....	-40,196	-39,696	-39,696	0
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration ...	0	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	1,237,015	1,220,555	1,480,334	+259,779
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-19,000	-13,000	0	+13,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	1,218,015	1,207,555	1,480,334	+272,779

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+272,779	Fixed Costs .....	+214
Land Resources .....	+61,871	Cultural Resources Management.....	+1,555
Rangeland Management .....	+18,871	Civilian Climate Corps .....	+950
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+2,950	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+183
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function .....	+3,051	Fixed Costs .....	+422
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+2,242	Wild Horse and Burro Management .....	+36,851
Improving Water Resources.....	+2,147	Address Excess WHB Population Challenge.....	+35,000
Restoring Legacy Disturbances .....	+2,675	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+1,007
Decision Support for Adaptive Management.....	+2,147	Fixed Costs .....	+844
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+915	Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management .....	+48,468
Fixed Costs .....	+2,744	Aquatic Habitat Management .....	+24,275
Public Domain Forest Management.....	+4,594	Civilian Climate Corps .....	+1,610
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+575	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+5,188
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+2,256	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+4,475
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+1,413	Improving Water Resources.....	+7,895
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+136	Decision Support for Adaptive Management.....	+3,383

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

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+458	Renewable Energy.....	+14,697
Fixed Costs .....	+1,266	Promote Renewable Energy Development .....	+14,000
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	+24,193	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+275
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+3,125	Fixed Costs .....	+422
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+6,091	Realty and Ownership Management .....	+7,621
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+5,415	Alaska Conveyance .....	+605
Decision Support for Adaptive Management.....	+3,383	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+183
Restoring Legacy Disturbances .....	+3,090	Fixed Costs .....	+422
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+1,190	Cadastral, Land and Realty Management .....	+7,016
Fixed Costs .....	+1,899	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+5,081
Recreation Management .....	+14,772	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+458
Wilderness Management.....	+5,867	Fixed Costs .....	+1,477
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+795	Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	+56,134
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+1,333	Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.....	+28,613
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+1,800	Modernize Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (Climate Science) .....	+10,000
Improving Water Resources.....	+1,334	Planning in Support of Renewable Energy Development.....	+11,000
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+183	Improving Water Resources.....	+6,220
Fixed Costs .....	+422	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+549
Recreation Resources Management.....	+8,905	Fixed Costs .....	+844
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+1,900	Resource Protection and Law Enforcement.....	+697
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function.....	+3,158	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+275
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change.....	+1,821	Fixed Costs .....	+422
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+549	Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	+26,824
Fixed Costs .....	+1,477	Abandoned Mine Lands Sites.....	+24,200
Energy and Minerals Management.....	+50,277	Civilian Climate Corps .....	+500
Oil and Gas Management .....	+29,112	Restoring Legacy Disturbances .....	+1,125
Alaska Legacy Wells.....	+18,000	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+366
Orphan Wells.....	+8,600	Fixed Costs .....	+633
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+824	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance..	+1,055
Fixed Costs .....	+1,688	Annual Maintenance and Operations .....	+844
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	+1,843	Fixed Costs .....	+844
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+366	Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	+211
Fixed Costs .....	+1,477	Fixed Costs .....	+211
Coal Management .....	+303	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas.....	+21,855
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+92	Expand Management and Operational Capacity .....	+10,000
Fixed Costs .....	+211	National Monument Boundary Changes..	+200
Other Mineral Resources Management ...	+4,322		
Restoring Legacy Disturbances .....	+3,597		
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+92		
Fixed Costs .....	+633		

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

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+1,455	Zero Emission Vehicles .....	+183
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function .....	+3,203	Fixed Costs .....	+422
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change .....	+2,779	Elimination of Rescission .....	+13,000
Improving Water Resources .....	+1,579	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Decision Support for Adaptive Management.....	+1,218	Civilian Climate Corps .....	[+13,860]
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+366	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function .....	[+29,361]
Fixed Costs .....	+1,055	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change .....	[+19,945]
Workforce and Organizational Support .....	-2,274	Improving Water Resources .....	[+19,175]
Administrative Support .....	+1,855	Restoring Legacy Disturbances.....	[+10,487]
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+800	Decision Support for Adaptive Management.....	[+10,131]
Fixed Costs .....	+1,055	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	[+8,650]
Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	-4,734	Promote Renewable Energy Development .....	[+25,000]
Fixed Costs .....	-4,734	Fixed Costs .....	[+16,370]
Information Technology Management.....	+605		

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-5,400	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	-5,400	0	0	0

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition**<sup>1/</sup>

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	2,500	0	0	0
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships ....	3,500	0	0	0
Land Acquisition.....	13,300	0	0	0
Recreational Access.....	13,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	32,300	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-2,367	-5,400	0	+5,400
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	29,933	-5,400	0	+5,400

<sup>1/</sup> Starting in 2021, Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding. The 2022 budget proposes \$66.2 million for BLM land acquisition which is subject to a 5.7-percent sequester. See Appendix E for more information.

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition** (continued)

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	+5,400
Elimination of Rescission .....	+5,400

**APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition.....	335	335	340	+5
Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems.....	1,798	1,798	1,828	+30
Western Oregon National Monument .....	779	779	788	+9
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	98,540	101,229	114,745	+13,516
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance .....	10,642	10,642	10,770	+128
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	112,094	114,783	128,471	+13,688

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+13,688	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change .....	+4,239
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition.....	+5	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+500
Fixed Costs .....	+5	Fixed Costs .....	+1,175
Western Oregon Information and Resources Data Systems .....	+30	Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance .....	+128
Fixed Costs .....	+30	Fixed Costs .....	+128
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands (NMs and NCAs).....	+9	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+9	Fixed Costs .....	[+1,347]
Western Oregon Resources Management.....	+13,516		
Civilian Climate Corps .....	+2,640		
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function .....	+4,962		

**APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	9,410	9,430	9,430	0

**APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Adopt-a-Horse Program .....	770	550	550	0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees .....	182	290	290	0
Copy Fee Account .....	413	3,000	3,000	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases.....	1,005	1,000	1,000	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery .....	2,541	3,000	3,000	0
Recreation Cost Recovery .....	453	720	720	0
Repair of Damaged Lands .....	11,349	3,910	3,910	0
Rights-of-Way Processing .....	14,285	11,100	11,630	+530
Timber Purchaser Expenses.....	187	100	100	0
Trans-Alaska Pipeline .....	2,293	3,800	3,800	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc).....	33,478	27,470	28,000	+530
<i>Offsetting Collections—Service Charges,     Deposits, and Forfeitures</i> .....	-33,478	-27,470	-28,000	-530
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc) .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	0	-20,000	0	+20,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc and <i>rescission</i> ).....	0	-20,000	0	+20,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission) .....	+20,000
Elimination of Rescission .....	+20,000

**APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	22,238	19,890	19,890	0



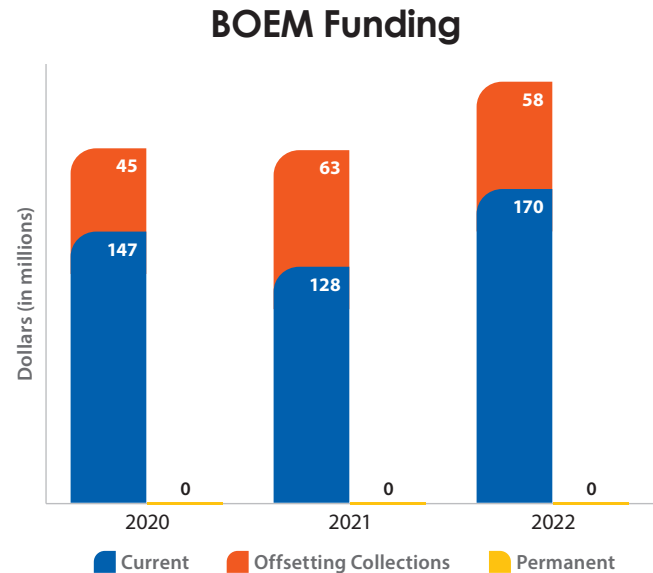


# BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget includes \$227.8 million for BOEM programs, including \$169.7 million in current appropriations and \$58.1 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and other cost recoveries. BOEM estimates staffing will total 650 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022.

**Program Overview**—BOEM manages development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources, in line with the requirements of Executive Orders (EOs) 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis, and 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad. BOEM’s work supports Administration efforts to create good-paying jobs as the Nation transitions to a clean energy future. The bureau supports renewable energy leasing and development; provides Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas planning, leasing and oversight—including inventories of oil and gas reserves, resource and economic evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, geological and geophysical permitting, financial assurance and risk management; conveys sand and gravel resources; and conducts National Environmental Policy Act analysis and environmental studies. BOEM plays a key role in tackling the Nation’s climate crisis by promoting and advancing clean energy, as well as energy security, environmental protection, and economic development through



responsible, science-informed management of offshore energy and mineral resources.

BOEM carries out these responsibilities while seeking to ensure that U.S. taxpayers receive a fair return for OCS lease activity and by balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human, marine, and coastal environments.

**Ocean Energy Management**—The budget includes \$227.8 million for BOEM’s ocean energy management activities, including renewable energy, conventional energy, marine minerals, and environmental studies and analysis. These activities constitute BOEM’s entire program for the leasing and management of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources.

- The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) plays an important role to advance the Nation's clean energy future in an environmentally and economically responsible manner, while also contributing to the Administration's climate change and conservation goals. BOEM's activities advance energy security, support economic prosperity, and ensure the reliability and affordability of domestic energy.
- Since 2013, BOEM has conducted eight competitive lease sales and currently oversees 17 active commercial wind energy leases in the Atlantic OCS. BOEM is currently planning to hold two renewable energy lease sales in FY 2022, one in the Atlantic in the New York Bight and one in the Pacific offshore California. Additional planning is also underway for lease areas offshore the Carolinas, Oregon, Hawaii, and the Gulf of Maine.
- In FY 2020, \$5.2 million in rent was collected on OCS renewable energy leases. In total, BOEM generated more than \$473 million in bonus bids from renewable energy lease sales conducted through the competitive leasing process.
- As of April 1, 2021, BOEM manages about 2,341 active oil and gas leases on more than 12.4 million OCS acres. In FY 2020, BOEM's conventional energy activities generated revenues of \$97 million in rent, \$241 million in bonuses, and \$3.4 billion in royalties from production.
- Offshore Federal production in FY 2020 reached approximately 641.3 million barrels of oil and 881.7 million cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of Mexico. Currently, producing leases on the OCS account for about 15 percent of all domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production.
- As part of its mandate to manage offshore resources, BOEM oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals, including sand and other sediment, to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, or other construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. As of May 2021, BOEM has conveyed the rights to nearly 169 million cubic yards of OCS sediment and executed 61 negotiated agreements for projects in eight States that have restored nearly 421 miles of coastline.

*Deploying Clean Energy—Renewable Energy*—The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the Department to issue leases, easements, and rights-of-way for activities on the OCS that produce or support production, transportation, or transmission of energy from renewable sources. The 2022 budget requests \$45.8 million for renewable energy activities, including permitting for the siting and construction of offshore wind farms on the OCS and other renewable energy sources, such as wave and current energy. These funds support renewable energy development and implementation activities, including identification of wind energy areas; environmental and compliance work; competitive and noncompetitive leasing actions; review of site assessment plans and construction and operations plans; and consultation with State and local governments, Tribes, Federal agencies, and other stakeholders.

BOEM's 2022 budget responds to EO 14008 and the Administration's target to deploy 30 gigawatts of off-shore wind in the United States by 2030. This goal reflects the role that renewable energy can play in securing U.S. energy independence and supporting national economic growth. BOEM proposes additional funding to further advancement of the Nation's clean energy future in an environmentally and socially conscientious manner through planning, stakeholder engagement, comprehensive environmental analysis, and sound technical review. BOEM's 2022 budget requests \$4.0 million and 25 FTEs to expand its workforce capacity to manage and address renewable energy activities, including additional personnel to manage construction and operations plans. BOEM requests \$7.0 million and five FTEs to increase renewable energy science and technology research and stakeholder outreach to inform project and policy decisions,





The two-turbine Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind pilot project utilizes a renewable energy source.

environmental analysis, mitigation, and monitoring protocols for environmental and cultural issues. In addition, BOEM requests \$5.0 million and two FTEs for renewable energy environmental studies to inform policy decisions, environmental analysis, mitigation, and monitoring protocols for environmental and cultural issues.

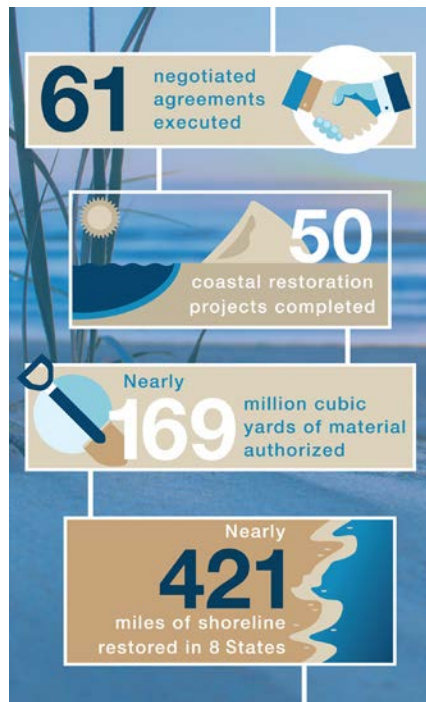
*Conventional Energy*—The 2022 budget proposes \$62.3 million for conventional energy development. These funds support high-priority offshore oil and gas development activities, including OCS leasing, inventories of oil and gas reserves, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, geological and geophysical permitting, economic analyses, resource evaluation, and financial assurance and risk management.

Section 208 of EO 14008 requires the Secretary of the Interior to “pause new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or in offshore waters pending completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of Federal oil and gas permitting

and leasing practices.” As part of the review, the EO calls for the Secretary to consider royalties and other actions to account for the climate costs of oil and gas resources extracted from offshore waters. This comprehensive review is designed to ensure that BOEM manages offshore energy development in a safe and responsible way while providing a fair return to the public from the sale of OCS energy resources and supporting the Administration’s efforts to address the climate crisis. The pause on new leasing does not affect existing operations or permits for valid, existing OCS oil and gas leases; production and exploration on those leases continue.

Decisions on how to proceed with developing the next National OCS Program will be made in the context of the comprehensive review. The review process will recognize and consider the importance of OCS oil and gas revenue streams to Federal and State programs to ensure that the future of OCS oil and gas leasing continues to serve the public interest and benefit current and future generations.

*Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships—Marine Minerals*—The OCS Lands Act authorizes BOEM to convey, on a noncompetitive basis, the rights to OCS sediment resources to Federal, State, and local government agencies for shore protection, beach and wetlands restoration projects, and construction projects funded or authorized by the Federal Government. Sand and gravel resources on the OCS are critical for the long-term success and cost effectiveness of many shore protection, beach nourishment, and wetlands restoration projects along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and, increasingly, in the Pacific and Alaska regions.



Key program statistics as of May 2021.

yards of OCS sediment and executed 61 negotiated agreements for projects in eight States that have restored nearly 421 miles of coastline.

BOEM also oversees marine mineral geological and geophysical exploration and competitive, commercial leasing for critical and other strategic minerals located on the OCS. Critical minerals are an important component of EO 14017, America’s Supply Chains. BOEM continues to assess which of the currently identified 35 critical minerals may be located on the OCS and is building the National Offshore Critical Mineral Inventory to house information about poten-

Consistent with EO 14008, BOEM continues to advance its marine minerals activities, facilitating the restoration and protection of shoreline infrastructure vital to the Nation’s security, economy, and ecosystems, as well as beach and coastal wetlands restoration projects. The 2022 budget requests approximately \$15.0 million for Marine Minerals. BOEM’s request includes an additional \$4.1 million and four FTEs to enable the further development of the National Offshore Sand Inventory, additional geophysical and geological data acquisition, and data evaluation and interpretation. Further development of the National Offshore Sand Inventory enables the Federal Government to proactively plan for the demand for OCS marine minerals and infrastructure protection efforts on a national scale, protecting taxpayers, localities, and the Federal Government from expenses resulting from hurricanes and other storm damage. The requested funds will significantly improve efforts to protect critical infrastructure and economic activity along the coasts of the United States by quantifying and identifying compatible and proximate sand resources that will reduce Federal disaster recovery and coastal project dredging costs while also shortening projection timelines. As of May 2021, BOEM has conveyed the rights to nearly 169 million cubic

tial critical mineral resources and environmental conditions in shallow and deep water environments. Critical minerals are essential to the economic and national security of our Nation, and the supply chain for these minerals is particularly vulnerable to disruption. Critical minerals are important for clean and renewable energy technologies such as wind and solar power as well as batteries for the growing electric vehicle industry.

*Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships and Advancing Science—Environmental Programs*—Foundational to BOEM’s offshore energy and mineral resource activities are the Environmental Programs, for which the 2022 budget requests \$86.8 million. Section 20 of the OCS Lands Act requires BOEM to consider the impacts from OCS development on marine, coastal, and human environments. The 2022 budget request includes an increase of \$10.0 million and three FTEs to enable research and leveraging of funds through partnerships and collaborative efforts to advance scientific progress on renewable energy, conventional energy, and marine minerals and to provide information for mission-critical decision making. BOEM also uses the information collected to inform environmental reviews and consultations

with Tribes, States, and natural resource agencies. A focus on environmental science ensures the transparent and accessible integration of applied science with BOEM’s environmental analyses in support of programmatic decisions. This program supports the environmentally and economically responsible development of energy and mineral resources.

*Executive Direction*—The budget requests \$17.9 million for Executive Direction to provide Bureau-wide leadership, direction, management, coordination, communications strategies, outreach, and regulatory development for BOEM’s programs.

The BOEM budget includes \$200,000 and one FTE as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity,

Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$3.7 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Ocean Energy Management <sup>1/</sup> .....	610	127,760	650	169,682	+40	+41,922
Subtotal, Current .....	610	127,760	650	169,682	+40	+41,922
Offsetting Collections .....	0	63,055	0	58,099	0	-4,956
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (w/ oc).....</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>190,815</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>227,781</b>	<b>+40</b>	<b>+36,966</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$2.0 million.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Renewable Energy</b>				
Appropriation.....	19,345	22,211	40,270	+18,059
Offsetting Collections .....	3,980	6,254	5,548	-706
Subtotal, Renewable Energy .....	23,325	28,465	45,818	+17,353
<b>Conventional Energy</b>				
Appropriation.....	52,754	45,011	48,532	+3,521
Offsetting Collections .....	10,062	15,476	13,804	-1,672
Subtotal, Conventional Energy.....	62,816	60,487	62,336	+1,849
<b>Marine Minerals</b>				
Appropriation.....	4,412	8,829	13,281	+4,452
Offsetting Collections .....	1,462	1,952	1,684	-268
Subtotal, Marine Minerals.....	5,874	10,781	14,965	+4,184
<b>Environmental Programs</b>				
Appropriation.....	55,897	41,889	54,660	+12,771
Offsetting Collections .....	26,560	33,986	32,103	-1,883
Subtotal, Environmental Programs.....	82,457	75,875	86,763	+10,888
<b>Executive Direction</b>				
Appropriation.....	14,109	11,820	12,939	+1,119
Offsetting Collections .....	3,030	5,387	4,960	-427
Subtotal, Executive Direction.....	17,139	17,207	17,899	+692
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc).....</b>				
Total Offsetting Collections .....	45,094	63,055	58,099	-4,956
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>				
(w/oc, w/o rescission).....	191,611	192,815	227,781	+34,966
Rescission of Prior-Year BA.....	0	-2,000	0	+2,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>				
(w/ oc and rescission).....	191,611	190,815	227,781	+36,966

**APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management** *(continued)*

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+36,966		
Renewable Energy .....	+17,353	Environmental Programs.....	+10,888
Renewable Energy Research & Stakeholder Engagement.....	+7,000	Clean Energy.....	+7,000
Renewable Energy Workforce Capacity ...	+4,000	Climate Science.....	+3,000
Renewable Energy-Related Studies.....	+5,000	Fixed Costs .....	+888
Grow the Offshore Wind Industry .....	+1,000	Executive Direction.....	+692
Fixed Costs .....	+353	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+200
Conventional Energy.....	+1,849	Fixed Costs .....	+492
Fixed Costs .....	+1,849	Elimination of Rescission.....	+2,000
Marine Minerals .....	+4,184	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
National Offshore Sand Inventory.....	+4,056	Fixed Costs .....	[+3,710]
Fixed Costs .....	+128		





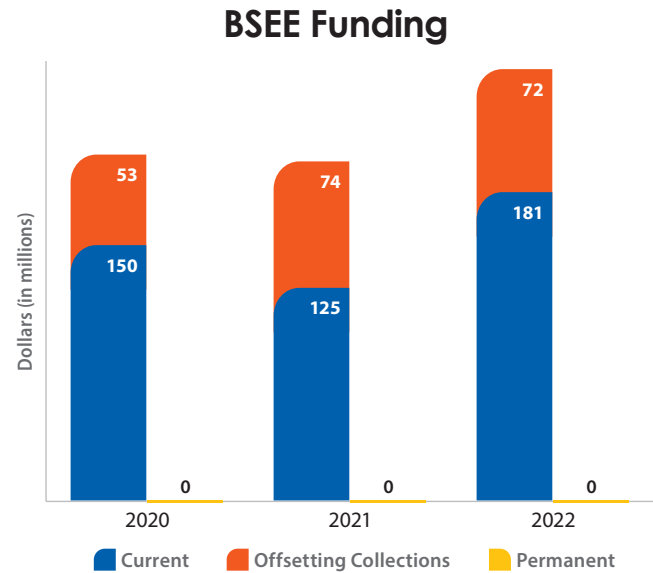
# BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request for BSEE is \$253.4 million, including \$181.2 million in current appropriations and \$72.2 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees. BSEE estimates staffing will total 906 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022, including 125 FTEs that are fully reimbursed from other accounts to provide Departmentwide shared services.

**Program Overview**—As the United States’ regulator of offshore energy exploration, production, and development, BSEE promotes safety, protects the environment, and promotes the conservation of offshore natural resources through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE’s jurisdictional and regulatory responsibilities are defined by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), which outlines Federal responsibility over the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

BSEE pursues this objective by continuously improving mission delivery affecting the OCS operational environment. This objective is achieved through efficient permitting, a comprehensive program of regulations, compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, inspections, and incident investigations. BSEE works to mitigate oil spill risks through a focused prevention



program and emphasizes that the private sector must be prepared with the best plans, equipment, and training to respond to oil spills associated with their facilities if such spills occur. In addition, BSEE places great emphasis on enhancing and supporting environmentally safe processes throughout the oil, gas, and mineral resources industries.

BSEE continues to adapt its oversight approaches as offshore operations expand and move into environments requiring the use of new technologies. BSEE has established programs to identify, evaluate, and promote emerging technologies that aim to mitigate the risk of offshore energy operations while increasing safe and environmentally responsible operations.

Consistent with its 2019–2022 Strategic Plan, BSEE is implementing key management tools focused on strong and smart programs and processes moving



- The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement was established on October 1, 2011.
- The Bureau conducts more than 20,000 inspections per year to ensure the safe and environmentally responsible operation of approximately 1,700 offshore oil and gas drilling and production facilities and more than 20,000 miles of pipelines.
- BSEE develops standards and regulations to enhance safety and environmental protection for the exploration and development of offshore oil and gas and renewable energy on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).
- BSEE operates the largest facility in the United States that can test oil spill response equipment with a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products under reproducible marine conditions.
- BSEE is responsible for initiating, supporting, and promoting science-based research to reduce risk, support safe operations, and promote environmental stewardship on the OCS.

forward. BSEE is working to improve and streamline processes, ensure the efficient use of resources within the bureau, enhance development opportunities for the workforce, and integrate effective stakeholder engagement. Specifically, BSEE is incorporating a risk-based inspection protocol in its inspection strategy; evaluating permitting processes and timeframes to ensure the efficient use of resources and permitting functions that are attuned to program needs; addressing recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Inspector General, and other outside organizations; and developing a human capital operating plan to advance the bureau's workforce.

**Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—The 2022 budget request supports a total of \$238.3 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, consisting of \$166.1 million in appropriated funds, \$28.8 million in offsetting rental receipt and cost recovery collections, and \$43.4 million in inspection fee collections.

The 2022 request enables BSEE to continue to strengthen oversight, regulatory, and research capabilities on the OCS by building and sustaining staff capabilities. Funds will be used to recruit, train, and retain expert engineers, geoscientists, and inspectors; oil spill planning, prevention, and response specialists; and employees from other disciplines to support the implementation of BSEE's regulatory oversight responsibilities. BSEE will continue outreach and dialogue with stakeholders

from academia, industry, nongovernmental organizations, and other governmental agencies to enhance the knowledge base of technical personnel related to innovative technologies, regulatory gaps, real-time monitoring capabilities, and risk-based decision making for safety and environmental enforcement.

BSEE's 2022 budget will continue to focus on supporting risk-based oversight, promoting research and development of new technologies, scientific investments, and monitoring techniques to best manage the Country's natural resources while promoting safe and environmentally responsible development of the Nation's offshore energy resources.

**Deploying Clean Energy**—In addition to regulating oil and gas operations on the OCS, the bureau continues to take actions to support the development of a safe, robust, and sustainable offshore renewable energy industry in the United States.

BSEE's 2022 budget reflects progress made in the offshore renewable energy industry and anticipated growth. Executive Order 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad directs the Department to review siting and permitting processes on public lands and offshore waters to identify steps to facilitate increased renewable energy production. The Administration has established a goal of 30 gigawatts of offshore wind production capacity by 2030 while ensuring robust protection



for land, waters, and biodiversity and creating thousands of good-paying U.S. jobs.

BSEE's 2022 budget request fully supports the Administration's priority to tackle the climate crisis. The 2022 request includes \$4.0 million to expand BSEE's Renewable Energy Program to enable timely and rigorous industry plan/permit reviews, create a robust compliance verification and assurance program for new offshore wind infrastructure, and demonstrate BSEE's commitment and leadership in driving safety performance and protecting environmental, cultural, and biological resources on the OCS.



The BSEE!Safe program brings critical safety information directly to offshore workers on the Outer Continental Shelf through the use of text messaging notification technology.

The budget request includes \$1.4 million to support the Administration zero emission vehicles (ZEV) investment strategy to leverage Federal purchasing power to support the deployment of clean-energy vehicles. The program has three core elements: replacing hydrocarbon-powered vehicles with ZEV, investing in ZEV charging infrastructure, and integrating ZEV fleet and infrastructure management.

### Creating Reclamation Jobs—

BSEE's 2022 budget request creates a new budget activity to support the decommissioning of abandoned oil and gas infrastructure on the OCS. The 2022 budget includes \$30.0 million to properly plug and abandon (i.e., cutting 15 feet below mudline) orphaned wells and properly decommission the associated orphaned pipelines. Although this funding does not address the structures associated with these wells and pipelines, it

does fund the most immediate and urgent need to help reduce the risk of pollution.

Unplugged or poorly plugged wells are an environmental hazard, as they provide potential conduits for fluids to migrate between formations and potentially into OCS and State waters. Hurricane forces toppling structures and wells in the OCS pose risks to unplugged wells. Although some wells are equipped with downhole safety valves, leakage from these wells can occur. This circumstance is especially true for orphaned wells for which the downhole valves are not routinely tested and verified. Proper decommissioning of orphaned pipelines reduces the risk of spills to the environment from the oil inventory in these pipelines.

**Advancing Science—**BSEE requests \$4.8 million in 2022 to support renewable energy research. BSEE initiates, supports, and promotes science-based research to fulfill the bureau's mission through the identification and evaluation of critical energy equipment and technology. This process serves to reduce risk, support safe operations, and promote environmental stewardship on the OCS. Research is an essential component of the evaluation and decision-making process used to shape appropriate regulatory policies and practices within emerging programs. As renewable energy continues to rapidly expand along the Atlantic Coast, BSEE's renewable energy research will play a crucial role in ensuring national policies are scientifically



BSEE inspectors play a pivotal role in ensuring that offshore operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally sustainable manner.

sound and robust. Research outcomes in the three primary areas of risk identification and reduction, technology development, and policy will support the promotion and development of safer and more reliable technology, increase BSEE's ability to analyze and provide solutions to systemic problems, provide leadership with factual data for decision making, and identify and resolve potential safety issues before incidents occur.

**Oil Spill Research**—This program supports research on the prevention and response to oil pollution, as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role by initiating applied research to support decision making on the methods and equipment needed to prevent or mitigate oil spills, a critical component of the offshore permitting process. Funds are used to sponsor the testing of new equipment and methods and to support Ohmsett testing and training activities. Located in Leonardo, NJ, the Ohmsett testing facility is the only one of its type in the world, providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment.

The 2022 budget proposes \$15.1 million for Oil Spill Research, which includes additional funding for renewable energy research. As renewable energy solutions such as offshore wind and marine

hydrokinetic energy gain wider acceptance and emphasis, BSEE is meeting the need to conduct its related mission and responsibilities. The bureau's Oil Spill Preparedness Program is forecasting important resource needs to ensure that offshore renewable energy operations are conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. The request will also address key knowledge and technology gaps in oil spill responses, focusing on deepwater and Arctic environments.

**Promoting Equity and Diversity**—The BSEE budget includes \$200,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$3.6 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
**(all dollar amounts in thousands)**

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	734	110,165	758	166,073	+24	+55,908
Oil Spill Research .....	22	14,899	23	15,099	+1	+200
Subtotal, Current .....	756	125,064	781	181,172	+25	+56,108
Offsetting Collections .....	0	73,647	0	72,200	0	-1,447
Reimbursable						
Reimbursable .....	125	0	125	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable .....	125	0	125	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT (w/ oc) .....</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>198,711</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>253,372</b>	<b>+25</b>	<b>+54,661</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$10 million.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Environmental Enforcement				
Appropriation.....	2,070	1,590	2,340	+750
Offsetting Collections .....	2,688	3,168	3,168	0
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement...	4,758	4,758	5,508	+750
Operations, Safety and Regulation				
Appropriation.....	111,951	94,931	107,714	+12,783
Offsetting Collections .....	39,860	57,880	56,433	-1,447
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	151,811	152,811	164,147	+11,336
Administrative Operations				
Appropriation.....	10,829	9,521	11,546	+2,025
Offsetting Collections .....	7,321	8,629	8,629	0
Subtotal, Administrative Operations.....	18,150	18,150	20,175	+2,025
Executive Direction				
Appropriation.....	14,725	14,123	14,473	+350
Offsetting Collections .....	3,368	3,970	3,970	0
Subtotal, Executive Direction.....	18,093	18,093	18,443	+350
Offshore Decommissioning				
Appropriation.....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, Offshore Decommissioning....	0	0	30,000	+30,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/o oc</i> ).....	139,575	120,165	166,073	+45,908
Total Offsetting Collections .....	53,237	73,647	72,200	-1,447
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/oc, w/o rescission</i> ) .....	192,812	193,812	238,273	+44,461
Rescission of Prior-Year BA.....	-4,788	-10,000	0	+10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/oc and rescission</i> ).....	188,024	183,812	238,273	+54,461

**APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement** *(continued)*

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from <u>2021 Enacted</u>		2022 Change from <u>2021 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+54,461		
Environmental Enforcement .....	+750	Executive Direction.....	+350
Renewable Energy Program .....	+400	Fixed Costs .....	+350
Fixed Costs .....	+350	Offshore Decommissioning .....	+30,000
Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	+11,336	Offshore Decommissioning .....	+30,000
Renewable Energy Research.....	+4,800	Elimination of Rescission.....	+10,000
Renewable Energy Program .....	+3,600	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Change in Inspection Fees .....	+443	Fixed Costs .....	[+3,593]
Fixed Costs .....	+2,493		
Administrative Operations.....	+2,025		
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+1,425		
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative.....	+200		
Fixed Costs .....	+400		

**APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	14,899	14,899	15,099	+200

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from <u>2021 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+200
Renewable Energy Research.....	+200





# OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

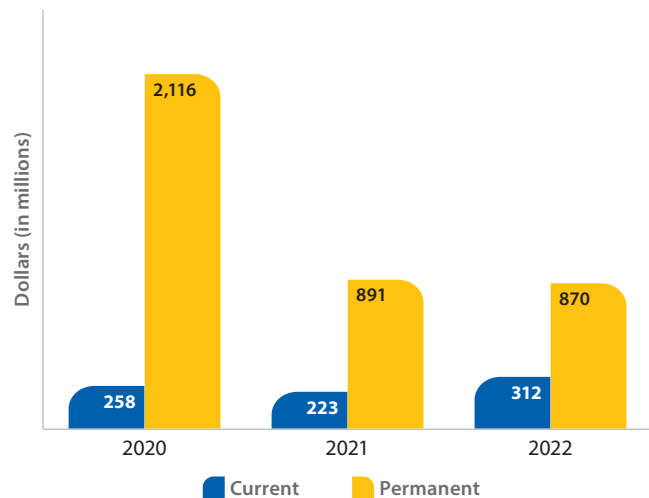
**Mission**—The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to ensure, through a nationwide regulatory program, that coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, restores the land to beneficial use following mining, and mitigates the effects of past mining by aggressively pursuing the reclamation of abandoned mine lands.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request for OSMRE is \$312.0 million in current appropriations, \$89.4 million above the 2021 enacted level. OSMRE estimates staffing will equal 416 full time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022, an increase of 18 FTEs from the 2021 level. OSMRE expects to recover \$40,000 of the costs to review, administer, and enforce permits for surface coal mining and reclamation on Federal and Indian lands in 2022. OSMRE also expects to collect \$100,000 from civil penalties under Section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

**Creating Jobs**—The Administration is committed to taking immediate action to address and mitigate the effects of climate change and transition to using clean energy sources. The 2022 budget includes investments to ensure the transition not only protects the environment but also creates good-paying union jobs in communities where conventional energy development has driven the local economy. OSMRE programs play a significant role in the Administration's Reclamation Jobs initiative to reclaim abandoned mines on Federal and non-Federal lands.

As part of the Reclamation Jobs initiative, the 2022 budget for OSMRE provides \$165.0 million for

## OSMRE Funding



Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) grants, an increase of \$50.0 million above the 2021 enacted level. These grants support abandoned coal mine reclamation projects that have a nexus to local economic development. AMLER grants are distributed to six Appalachian States with the highest number of unfunded Priority 1 and Priority 2 Abandoned Mine Land (AML) sites and three Tribes with AML programs for reclamation, in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. The 2022 investment in the AMLER grants is part of the Administration's overall goal to create 250,000 good-paying union jobs for cleaning up abandoned and often hazardous mining sites.

**Clean Energy**—The 2022 budget invests in clean energy across the Federal Government by leveraging Federal purchasing power to encourage a transition to clean vehicles. The budget includes funding across Interior's bureaus to begin to



- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was created in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- OSMRE institutes nationwide programs to protect society and the environment from the potential adverse effects of surface coal mining operations.
- In 2021, OSMRE made \$260 million available to States and Tribes for abandoned mine reclamation and local economic revitalization.
- OSMRE funding allocations have resulted in the closure of more than 45,000 abandoned underground mine shafts and openings, the elimination of more than 990 miles of dangerous highwalls, and the restoration of more than 52,000 acres of clogged streams and affected land.

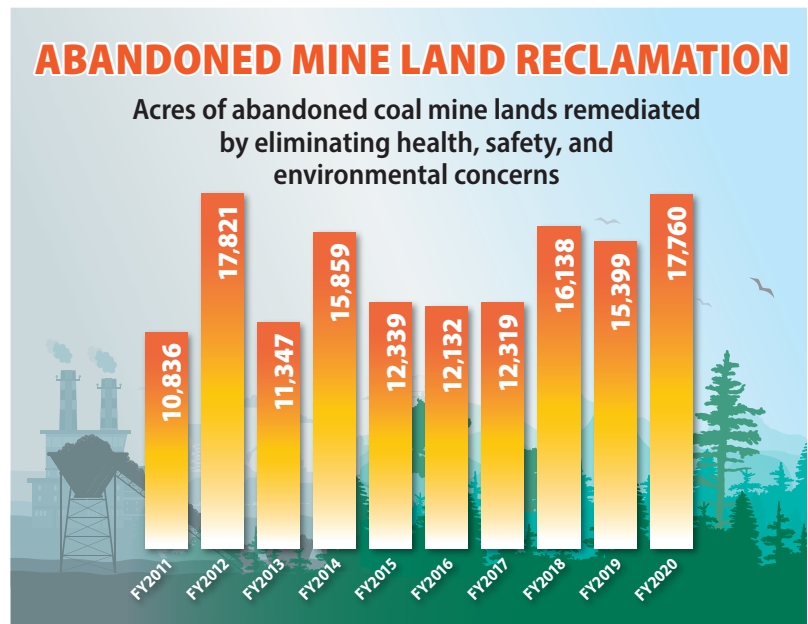
replace combustion-powered fleet vehicles with zero emission cars and trucks and invest in the supporting infrastructure. OSMRE maintains a fleet of approximately 140 vehicles that are used to provide oversight for surface coal mining regulation and reclamation. The budget includes \$1.4 million to begin the transition to zero emission vehicles to reduce transportation-related emissions, which are a significant contributor to climate change.

**Promoting Equity and Diversity**—The OSMRE budget includes \$200,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Regulation and Technology**—The 2022 budget for the Regulation and Technology Account is \$119.3 million, an increase of \$26.5 million above the 2021 level, which included a \$25.0 million rescission.

The 2022 budget includes \$87.9 million for Environmental Protection programs. Funding for State and Tribal regulatory grants is \$65.0 million, a decrease of \$3.6 million below the 2021 enacted level. The request fully funds estimated State requirements based on the return each year of previously awarded regulatory grant funds by States. The 2022 request for regulatory grants provides for the efficient and effective operation of programs at a level consistent with the anticipated obligations of State and Tribal regulatory programs to account for the Nation’s demand for coal mine permitting and production.

The budget includes \$22.9 million for other functions under Title V of SMCRA, including State Program Evaluation and Federal Program operations, which regulate coal mining in States, and







Reclaimed Crane's Nest Gob pile in Wise County, VA. This AML Small Project Award winner cost less than \$4,000 and featured a donation of 3,600 planted trees.

for Tribes without approved regulatory programs. This amount includes an increase of \$1.5 million to establish a Federal regulatory program for Tribes in Oklahoma, as required by the July 2020 decision by the Supreme Court in the case of *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.

The 2022 budget includes \$31.4 million—an increase of \$2.2 million from the 2021 enacted level—to continue support for the Technology Development and Transfer, Financial Management, and Executive Direction activities that support the overall program. Included in that total is \$124,000 to support OSMRE efforts to restructure its acquisition management activities to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Within the Regulation and Technology appropriation, the budget includes \$1.1 million to transition OSMRE fleet vehicles to zero emission vehicles and \$134,000 to address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.

**Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**—The 2022 budget for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$192.8 million—an increase of \$62.9 million above the 2021 enacted level, which included a \$10.0 million rescission. The budget expands the AML Economic Revitalization grant program with a requested increase of \$50.0 million for grants to Appalachian States for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands, in conjunction with economic and community development activities. These grants benefit coal communities by reclaiming formerly mined lands for beneficial economic uses, providing local, good-paying union jobs for skilled technicians and operators in some of the financially hardest hit communities in the Nation. These grants also address long-standing hazards and environmental degradation near coal communities—such as acid-mine drainage—to provide clean, livable surroundings. The budget also includes \$785,000 to address unforeseen Federal

emergency reclamation projects, enabling OSMRE to provide immediate relief from emerging hazards in States and on Indian lands without an approved AML program.

The budget includes an increase of \$1.2 million to establish a Federal reclamation program for Tribes in Oklahoma, as required by the Supreme Court decision in the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* case.

Within the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation, the budget includes increases of \$285,000 to replace aging combustion engine vehicles with zero emission vehicles; \$66,000 to address diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility; and \$61,000 to restructure acquisition management activities to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$2.8 million are fully funded in the request.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Regulation and Technology <sup>1/</sup> .....	298	92,768	308	119,257	+10	+26,489
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund <sup>2/</sup> .....	100	129,831	108	192,765	+8	+62,934
Subtotal, Current .....	398	222,599	416	312,022	+18	+89,423
<b>Permanent</b>						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	0	143,768	0	122,266	0	-21,502
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts.....	0	37,673	0	34,419	0	-3,254
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Plans .....	0	710,050	0	713,500	0	+3,450
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	891,491	0	870,185	0	-21,306
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1,114,090</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,182,207</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>+68,117</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$25.0 million.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$10.0 million.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Environmental Protection.....	88,562	88,562	87,853	-709
Permit Fees .....	40	40	40	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees.....</i>	-14	-40	-40	0
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	14,765	14,765	15,205	+440
Financial Management .....	505	505	518	+13
Executive Direction and Administration.....	13,936	13,936	15,681	+1,745
Civil Penalties .....	13	100	100	0
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties .....</i>	-13	-100	-100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/o rescission</i> ).....	117,794	117,768	119,257	+1,489
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	0	-25,000	0	+25,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/ rescission</i> ) .....	117,794	92,768	119,257	+26,489

### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+26,489		
Environmental Protection.....	-709	Financial Management .....	+13
State and Tribal Funding—Regulatory Grant Funding.....	-3,590	Fixed Costs .....	+13
State Program Evaluation— Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+365	Executive Direction and Administration.....	+1,745
Federal Programs— Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+140	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Capacity .....	+134
Federal Lands— Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+45	Zero Emission Vehicles—Charging Infrastructure .....	+400
Indian Lands .....	+1,554	Restructure Division of Acquisition Management.....	+124
Establish Indian Lands Program in Oklahoma .....	+1,450	Fixed Costs .....	+1,087
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+104	Elimination of Rescission .....	+25,000
Fixed Costs .....	+777	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	+440	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	[+1,140]
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+86	Fixed Costs .....	[+2,231]
Fixed Costs .....	+354		

**APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Environmental Restoration.....	124,480	124,480	176,671	+52,191
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	3,576	3,608	3,695	+87
Financial Management .....	5,191	5,277	5,485	+208
Executive Direction and Administration.....	6,466	6,466	6,914	+448
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o rescission)</i> .....	139,713	139,831	192,765	+52,934
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/ rescission)</i> .....	139,713	129,831	192,765	+62,934

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+62,934	Executive Direction and Administration.....	+448
Environmental Restoration.....	+52,191	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Capacity .....	+66
State Program Evaluation— Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+44	Zero Emission Vehicles—Charging Infrastructure .....	+100
Federal Reclamation Program— Operations .....	+1,208	Restructure Division of Acquisition Management.....	+61
Establish Federal Reclamation Program in Oklahoma .....	+1,170	Fixed Costs .....	+221
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+38	Elimination of Rescission .....	+10,000
Federal Emergency Projects.....	+785	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
AML Economic Development Grants .....	+50,000	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	[+285]
Fixed Costs .....	+154	Fixed Costs .....	[+567]
Technology, Development and Transfer .....	+87		
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+21		
Fixed Costs .....	+66		
Financial Management .....	+208		
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+82		
Fixed Costs .....	+126		



# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

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

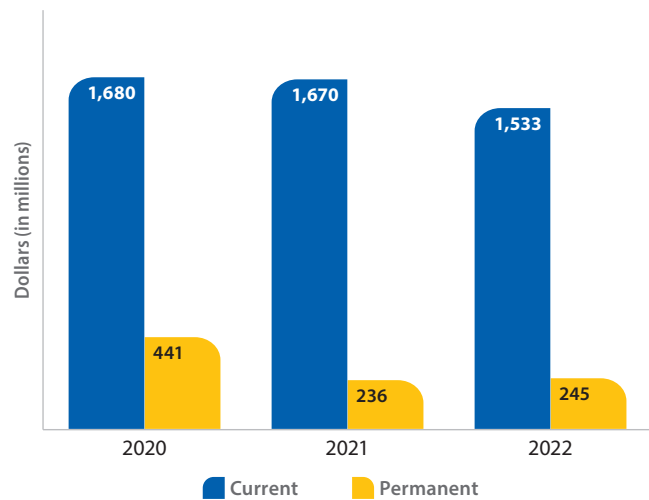
**Budget Overview**—Reclamation’s 2022 budget request is \$1.5 billion in current appropriations, a decrease of \$137.1 million from the 2021 enacted level. The request is offset by current receipts of \$56.5 million in the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF). Permanent appropriations in 2022 include \$104.1 million for the Colorado River Dam Fund, \$13.6 million for the San Joaquin River Restoration Fund, and \$124.0 million for the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund mandatory appropriations, which includes \$120.0 million in new budget authority and \$4.0 million in anticipated interest. Reclamation estimates the budget supports staffing of 5,280 full-time equivalents.

Reclamation’s budget request focuses on core mission activities that support climate resilience, with an emphasis on drought and water availability, conservation of land and water, clean energy, and the application of science to inform resource management decisions. The Reclamation budget honors commitments to Tribal water rights settlements, investing in the Native American Affairs technical assistance program, and specific projects that address requirements in underserved communities.

## Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships

The American West is the fastest growing region in the United States. The West faces serious water

## Reclamation Funding



challenges related to climate variability and competing demands. Adequate and safe water supplies are fundamental to the health, economy, security, and well-being of the environment. Water availability and quality are a constant and increasing challenge, as intensifying droughts, changing hydrology, and increasing climate variability aggravate water shortages, contribute to impaired water quality, and deplete groundwater resources. At the same time, population growth and new needs, including economic development, are increasing demand and competition for supplies. Further, maintaining the key features of the Nation’s water infrastructure is becoming more costly over time due to the increased need for facilities rehabilitation, replacement, and extraordinary maintenance. New approaches are needed to ensure resiliency in the face of these challenges.



- **The Bureau of Reclamation was established in 1902.**
- **Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.**
- **The bureau is the largest wholesale water supplier and manager in the United States, managing 491 dams and 338 reservoirs.**
- **Reclamation delivers water to one in every five western farmers for more than 10 million acres of irrigated land and provides water to more than 31 million people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.**
- **The bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 billion kilowatt-hours of energy per year.**
- **Reclamation partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.**
- **The bureau provides substantial benefits to recreation and to fish and wildlife habitats.**

Water allocations are at historic lows, including in areas such as the Klamath River Basin, California's Central Valley, and the Colorado River Basin, creating an urgent need to minimize the impacts of the drought and develop a long-term plan to facilitate conservation and economic growth. This severe drought situation is just the latest manifestation of the pervasive and pernicious impacts climate change is having on American communities. The decrease in snowpack and earlier spring runoff have made climate resilience an important focus area for Reclamation. Reclamation's budget request addresses the unprecedented drought in much of the western United States and combats climate change through increases in the WaterSMART program, funding support to secure water supply to wildlife refuges, and efforts to provide sound climate science, research and development, and clean energy.

Reclamation will seek opportunities to increase water supply reliability and resolve local water conflicts by exploring potential water storage opportunities, investing in modernizing existing infrastructure, and supporting water development that benefits rural communities and Native Americans to meet Reclamation's core mission goals.

Interior's WaterSMART program—Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow—

directly contributes to Administration priorities for conservation, climate science, adaptation, and resiliency. Through WaterSMART, Reclamation provides leadership on the sustainable use of water resources, which are increasingly stressed by a changing climate. WaterSMART uses scientific and financial tools to promote collaborations to help balance water supply and demand. Through the Basin Studies program, Reclamation works collaboratively with State and local water practitioners to identify practical, implementable solutions to existing or anticipated shortages and to support related efforts to ensure sustainable water supplies. WaterSMART Grants, the Water Conservation Field Services program, and the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program support climate adaptation by leveraging Federal and non-Federal funding to conserve tens of thousands of acre-feet of water each year in urban and rural settings.

In the 2022 budget request, Reclamation proposes to fund WaterSMART at \$54.1 million. The WaterSMART components include WaterSMART Grants, funded at \$15.0 million; the Basin Studies program, funded at \$13.5 million; the Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse program, funded at \$4.5 million; the Water Conservation Field Services program, funded at \$2.3 million; the Cooperative Watershed Management program, funded at \$2.3 million; and the Drought Response program,

funded at \$16.5 million. Projects funded through WaterSMART since 2010, including WaterSMART Grants and Title XVI projects, are expected to save more than 1.4 million acre-feet of water each year once completed.

### Advancing Science

Climate change adaptation is a focus of Reclamation’s science efforts. The budget includes \$27.5 million for Reclamation’s Research and Development, which focuses on innovative strategies that are necessary to address present and future hydrologic changes. The Desalination program supports desalination science, development, and demonstrations to convert unusable waters to usable water supplies through desalination. The Science and Technology program addresses the full range of technical issues confronting Reclamation water and hydropower managers.

### Deploying Clean Energy

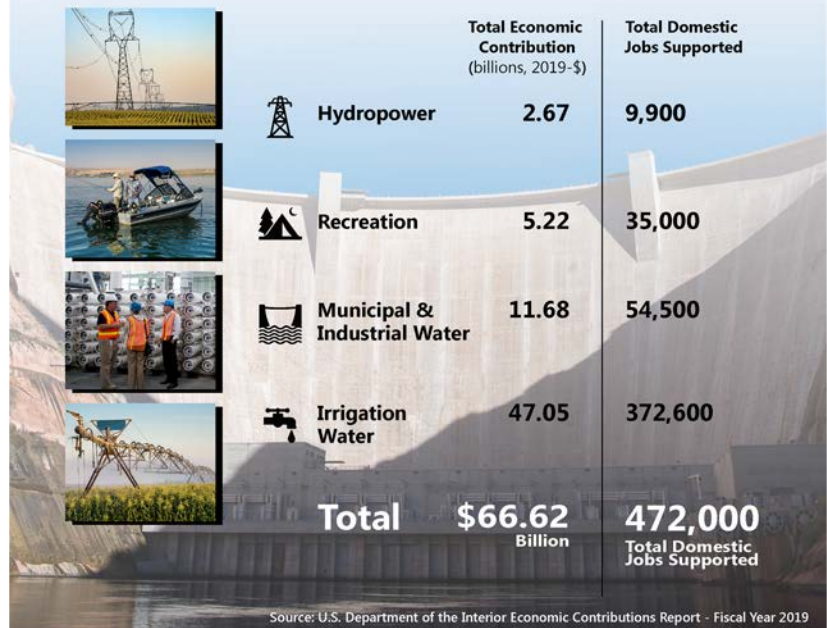
The Department has a significant role to play in delivering both clean energy and domestic energy security benefits. Through early planning, strategic investments, and the application of sound science, the Department is working to ensure hydropower continues to contribute to the Nation’s renewable energy supplies. Reclamation’s 2022 budget request includes \$3.4 million to advance Administration goals to expand renewable energy implementation by increasing Reclamation project hydropower capabilities and value. Those activities allow Reclamation to derive additional value and revenue from existing public infrastructure, thereby reducing project operating costs (e.g., water and power delivery costs). Revenues derived from incremental hydropower production are invested in the underlying public infrastructure to ensure continued, reliable operations and benefits.

Reclamation owns 78 hydroelectric power plants and operates 53 of those plants, which account for



## Economic Contributions for Water-Related Infrastructure

The Bureau of Reclamation manages a robust portfolio of water-related infrastructure for the benefit of the American people. These operations are enormous and varied across 17 western States. The physical infrastructure is one of our Nation’s most valuable assets that deliver reliable power generation and water supply, flood risk reduction, recreation, and other benefits. The Reclamation team is proud of their work that maintains this infrastructure and its contributions to the Nation’s economy.



15 percent of the hydroelectric capacity and generation in the United States. Each year, on average, Reclamation generates about 40 million megawatt hours of electricity and collects more than \$1.0 billion in gross power revenues for the Federal Government. Producing an equal amount of energy with fossil fuels would take more than 130 billion cubic feet of natural gas or about 7.1 million tons of coal; as a result, Reclamation’s hydropower program displaces more than 18 million tons of carbon dioxide that may otherwise have been generated by traditional fossil fuel power plants.

Requested funding advances clean energy deployment, increasing Reclamation project hydropower capabilities and value. Project activities include policy development, oversight, and support services facilitating non-Federal hydropower development on Reclamation projects through Lease of

Power Privilege and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing.

**Water and Related Resources**—The 2022 budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation’s principal operating account, is \$1.4 billion. Of that amount, the 2022 budget includes \$676.3 million for Resources Management and Development, supporting construction, planning, and management of water and energy projects and programs. Those activities support water supply and reliability projects, drought preparedness and response, land management, and recreation and address the effects of Reclamation projects on fish and wildlife.

The budget also provides \$702.8 million for water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes safe, efficient, economical, and reliable operation of its facilities, ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation’s employees and facilities. Providing adequate

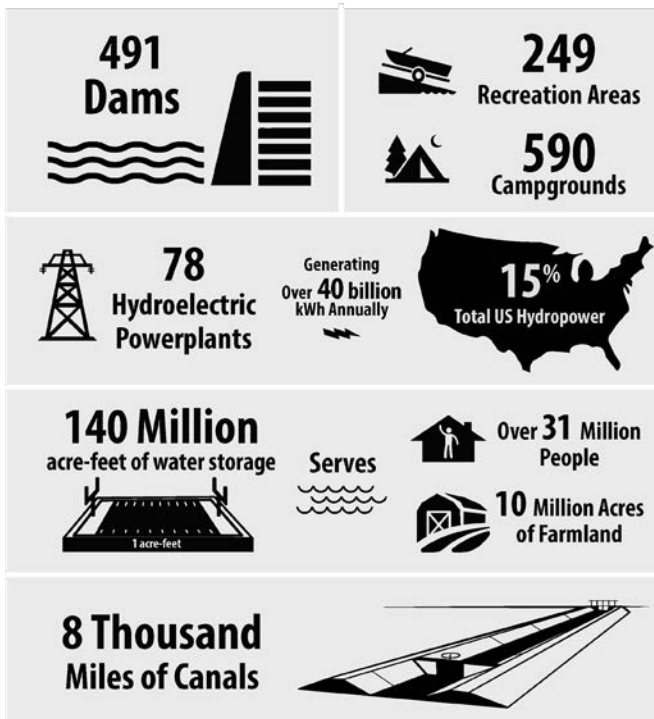
funding for these activities continues to be one of Reclamation’s highest priorities.

*Modernizing and Maintaining Infrastructure*—Reclamation’s dams, water conveyances, and power-generating facilities are part of the Nation’s water resources infrastructure. They provide basic water and power services to millions of customers in hundreds of basins throughout the western United States. Effectively managing those structures is among the significant challenges facing Reclamation over the next several years. Approximately 50 percent of Reclamation’s dams were built between 1900 and 1950, before the state-of-the-art design and construction practices currently used were implemented. Reclamation manages 491 dams throughout the 17 western States. The Dam Safety program has identified 364 of them as high- and significant-hazard dams. The bureau evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure that risks do not exceed current public protection guidelines. The 2022 budget request includes \$207.1 million for the Dam Safety program, an increase of \$95.2 million over the 2021 enacted level. The request addresses a major funding need over the next 10 years, driven largely—in the immediate future—by necessary repairs at B.F. Sisk Dam in California. The B.F. Sisk Dam is a key component of the Central Valley Project in California, providing 2 million acre-feet of water storage south of the delta. Reclamation is modifying the dam, using the most current science and technology, to develop an adaptive and resilient infrastructure to reduce the risk of possible failure resulting from potential overtopping in response to a seismic event.

The proposed budget also includes appropriations for specific projects for Extraordinary Maintenance (XM) activities across Reclamation. This request is central to the mission objectives of operating and maintaining projects to ensure delivery of water and power benefits. Reclamation’s XM request is part of its overall Asset Management Strategy, which relies on condition assessments, condition/performance metrics, technological research and deployment, and strategic collaboration to better inform and improve the management of



**Water-Related Infrastructure**  
Benefiting the American People





its assets and deal with its infrastructure maintenance challenges. Additional XM items are directly funded by revenues, customers, or other Federal agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration). The 2022 budget includes \$125.3 million for XM-related activity.

In addition, Reclamation is requesting \$2.0 million to support new authorities provided in P.L. 116-260. The budget proposes to establish an Aging Infrastructure Account, as authorized by Section 1101, Title XI, and includes \$1.0 million to support the initial implementation. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for fish passage improvements and aquatic habitat improvements authorized in Section 1109, Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration.

Reclamation's current activities look to eliminate the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that causes environmental damage and harms the community, posing a risk to public and worker safety.

The Reclamation budget supports the Administration's focus on reclamation of abandoned mining infrastructure, requesting \$24.5 million for remediation at the Leadville Drainage Mine Tunnel.

The budget request includes \$3.5 million to support the Administration's zero emission vehicles (ZEV) investment strategy to leverage Federal purchasing power to support the deployment of clean energy vehicles. The program has three core elements: replacing hydrocarbon-powered vehicles with ZEVs, investing in ZEV charging infrastructure, and integrating ZEV fleet and infrastructure management.

*Promoting Racial and Economic Justice*—Reclamation's projects and programs help to fulfill trust



Pipeline installation on the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project in support of Tribal and underserved communities.

responsibilities to Tribes. The budget includes \$157.6 million to meet Indian water rights settlement commitments enacted by Congress. This includes funding of \$56.3 million for the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project, \$12.8 million for the Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement, \$10.0 million for the Aamodt Litigation Settlement, and \$40.0 million for the Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement. In addition to the current funding request, those settlements will also draw on available permanent funding to support settlement implementation activities. The funding includes approximately \$120 million provided annually, from FY 2020 through FY 2029, in the Reclamation Water Settlements Fund.

Additional support for Tribal water settlements within a number of projects includes \$5.6 million in the Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project for the Nez Perce Settlement, \$7.6 million within the Central Arizona Project in support of the Gila River Indian Community, \$550,000 for the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act, \$19.4 million for the Ak-Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act, and \$5.3 million for the Colorado Ute Settlement Act within the Animas La Plata Project.

The 2022 budget includes \$20.0 million for Reclamation's Native American Affairs program to work

with and support Tribes in the resolution of their water rights claims and to increase opportunities for Indian Tribes to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources. That funding will also help to strengthen Departmentwide capabilities to achieve an integrated and systematic approach to Indian water rights negotiations to consider the full range of economic, legal, and technical attributes of proposed settlements.

Several of Reclamation's Rural Water Projects directly support Tribal nations through the construction and operation of water systems, including the Mni Wiconi Project, Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System, Rocky Boy's/North Central Montana Rural Water System, and the Garrison Diversion Unit. Furthermore, funding for Eastern New Mexico and the Lewis & Clark Rural Water Systems provide benefits to non-Tribal underserved communities. Reclamation requests \$92.9 million in 2022 in support of rural water construction, operations, and maintenance.

**Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**—The 2022 budget includes \$56.5 million for the CVPRF, which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

**California Bay-Delta Restoration**—The 2022 budget includes \$33.0 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration activities focused on the health of the Bay-Delta ecosystem and on improved water management and supplies. The budget supports the equal goals of environmental restoration and improved water supply reliability under the following program activities: \$1.7 million for a Renewed Federal State Partnership, \$2.3 million for Smarter Water Supply and Use, and \$29.0 million for Habitat Restoration.

**Policy and Administration**—The 2022 budget includes \$64.4 million in Policy and Administration to support Reclamation's central and regional

management. Policy and Administration funds are used to develop, evaluate, and directly implement Reclamationwide policy, rules, and regulations and to manage and perform functions that are not properly chargeable to specific projects or program activities covered by separate funding authorities.

The budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

The 2022 budget request for the Bureau of Reclamation includes \$1.6 million to fund cybersecurity efforts to sustain its response to the SolarWinds incident and to improve future protection and detection capabilities. This increase supports Reclamation's ability to expand security event log licensing and data retention storage capabilities, deploy cybersecurity monitoring tools on critical infrastructure industrial control systems, and to implement centralized monitoring capabilities.

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

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	2,057	1,521,125	2,057	1,379,050	0	-142,075
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	18	55,875	18	56,499	0	+624
California Bay-Delta Restoration .....	31	33,000	31	33,000	0	0
Policy and Administration.....	276	60,000	276	64,400	0	+4,400
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/o offset</i> ) .....	2,382	1,670,000	2,382	1,532,949	0	-137,051
<i>BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts .....</i>	0	[-55,875]	0	[-56,499]	0	[-624]
<i>Upper Colorado River Basin Fund Offsetting Collections Transfer .....</i>	0	[21,400]	0	[0]	0	[+21,400]
<b>Permanent</b>						
Water and Related Resources .....	0	1,470	0	1,499	0	+29
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund .....	0	124,000	0	124,000	0	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund.....	22	13,604	22	13,600	0	-4
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project.....	218	95,791	218	104,111	0	+8,320
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	1	2,000	1	2,000	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	0	-717	0	-599	0	+118
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account .....	0	301	0	0	0	-301
Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund .....	22	0	22	0	0	0
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund .....	97	0	97	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	360	236,449	360	244,611	0	+8,162
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	7	0	7	0	0	0
Reimbursable .....	2,531	0	2,531	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	2,538	0	2,538	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION .....</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>1,906,449</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>1,777,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-128,889</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Colorado River Activities.....	0	[21,400]	21,400	+21,400
Colorado River Basin Project—Central Arizona Project .....	14,392	20,953	21,605	+652
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project .....	28,539	23,239	24,574	+1,335
Colorado River Storage Project .....	13,079	13,621	13,955	+334
Colorado-Big Thompson Project.....	13,609	18,528	15,357	-3,171
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project .....	17,000	17,500	18,000	+500
Columbia Basin Project .....	28,963	32,168	27,985	-4,183
Central Valley Project .....	216,030	202,625	184,748	-17,877
Dam Safety Program.....	92,771	111,884	207,084	+95,200
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation .....	11,350	11,302	13,225	+1,923
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project Arkansas Valley Conduit.....	28,000	11,050	10,050	-1,000
Indian Water Rights Settlements <sup>1/</sup>				
Aamodt .....	8,301	4,000	10,000	+6,000
Ak Chin.....	15,311	18,311	19,433	+1,122
Animas-La Plata .....	12,138	3,384	5,264	+1,880
Blackfeet.....	10,000	25,882	40,000	+14,118
Gila River Indian Community.....	[0]	[5,661]	[7,622]	[+1,961]
Crow Tribe.....	12,772	12,772	12,772	0
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply .....	69,182	43,601	56,342	+12,741
Nez Perce .....	[5,580]	[5,580]	[5,581]	[+1]
San Carlos Apache Tribe .....	1,550	1,550	550	-1,000
Subtotal, Indian Water Rights Settlements (w/o Gila River and Nez Perce).....	129,254	109,500	144,361	+34,861
Subtotal, Indian Water Rights Settlements (w/Gila River and Nez Perce).....	[134,834]	[120,741]	[157,564]	[+36,823]
Klamath .....	25,119	29,419	24,069	-5,350
Land Resources Management Program.....	10,060	11,315	16,190	+4,875
Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project .....	30,000	13,303	24,878	+11,575
Lower Colorado River Operations Program.....	39,299	46,639	45,218	-1,421
Middle Rio Grande Project .....	23,507	28,087	30,630	+2,543
Native American Affairs Program.....	11,685	12,685	20,000	+7,315
Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program .....	72,786	77,571	86,949	+9,378
Research and Development.....	37,500	39,500	27,500	-12,000
Rural Water Projects .....	145,132	144,986	92,862	-52,124
Site Security Activities.....	36,359	31,865	27,500	-4,365
WaterSMART Program .....	138,246	148,915	54,068	-94,847
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project .....	16,760	27,150	25,500	-1,650

**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** (continued)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Yuma Area Projects.....	25,010	27,864	29,389	+1,525
Other Projects and Programs .....	307,701	309,456	171,953	+4,572
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer and supplemental) .....</b>	<b>1,512,151</b>	<b>1,521,125</b>	<b>1,379,050</b>	<b>-142,075</b>
Supplemental <sup>2/</sup> .....	12,500	0	0	0
Other Transfer <sup>2/</sup> .....	-500	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfer and supplemental) .....</b>	<b>1,524,151</b>	<b>1,521,125</b>	<b>1,379,050</b>	<b>-142,075</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Funding for the implementation of the Nez Perce Settlement and commitments to the Gila River Indian Community are included within the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Project and the Central Arizona Project, respectively.

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2020 includes \$12.5 million in supplemental appropriations from the CARES Act; \$500,000 was transferred to CUPCA.

**Program Highlights**

The 2022 budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

**Central Arizona Project**

Funds are for continued activities to include fulfilling native fish protection requirements through fish barrier projects; construction design; cost estimates; National Environmental Policy Act environmental analyses; construction of recharge and recovery facilities; and Tribal responsibilities to the Tohono O’odham Nation’s San Xavier and Schuk Toak Districts, as well as the Gila River Indian Community—Pima Maricopa Irrigation Project.

**Central Valley Project**

Funds are provided for continued facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation; numerous management and development efforts; and water conservation. Funding also provides for the Trinity River Restoration program and related activities, which also receive funding in the CVP Restoration Fund and California Bay-Delta appropriation. In addition to delivering water for farms, homes, factories, and the environment, the CVP produces electric power and provides flood protection, navigation, recreation, and water-quality benefits.

**Colorado-Big Thompson Project**

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

**Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program**

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

**Colorado River Storage Project**

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

**Columbia Basin Project**

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

## **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)**

### **Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program**

This program implements actions required by the Endangered Species Act's 2014 Supplemental Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A separate 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is still in effect as well. Those biological opinions include a multiagency suite of actions to protect listed species and require extensive collaboration with States and Tribes in the Columbia River Basin. Funding for implementation of the Nez Perce Settlement is included with the budget request.

### **Dam Safety Program**

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

### **Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation Program**

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

### **Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit**

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

### **Klamath Project**

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

### **Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project**

The principal project feature is the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) Treatment Plant. Water flowing from the LMDT is treated to ensure proper water quality is maintained before discharge into the East Fork of the Arkansas River. The Leadville Drainage Mine Tunnel fits firmly in the Administration's priorities to support conservation and mine reclamation, as Reclamation's current activities look to eliminate the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that causes environmental damage and harms the community, posing a risk to public and worker safety.

### **Lower Colorado River Operations Program**

This program funds work necessary to carry out the Secretary's responsibilities as Water Master of the Lower Colorado River, including administration of the Colorado River interim guidelines and reservoir management strategies during low reservoir conditions. This program also funds activities to examine water imbalance challenges and potential solutions to address those challenges. Funding includes implementing provisions of the recently signed Drought Contingency Plan. The program funds activities under the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP) to provide long-term Endangered Species Act compliance for Lower Colorado River operations for both Federal and non-Federal purposes. The MSCP provides a cost-share benefit in which non-Federal partners match Federal funding on a 50–50 basis. This program meets commitments to Mexico included in the 1944 Water Treaty and supplemental minutes. In accordance with the Treaty, Reclamation delivers 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually to Mexico and operates the system to meet salinity requirements.

### **Middle Rio Grande Project**

Funds are included for operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of project facilities, river maintenance, and efforts focused on the protection and recovery of the Rio Grande silvery minnow and southwestern willow flycatcher. Project

## **APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)**

partnerships, through the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, provide an alternative to litigation and preserve, protect, and improve the status of endangered species. River maintenance directly benefits water salvage and effective water delivery to Elephant Butte Reservoir, nine Tribes and Pueblos along the river, and a national wildlife refuge. It also reduces flood risks and protects life, critical riverside facilities, and property.

### **Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program**

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

### **Research and Development—Desalination and Water Purification and Science and Technology Programs**

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

### **Rural Water Program**

Reclamation's budget supports funding for the ongoing construction, operations, and maintenance of authorized rural water projects, as millions of Americans still live without safe drinking water. Reclamation operations strive to undertake the design and construction of specific projects intended to deliver potable water supplies to defined rural communities. Projects that benefit Tribal nations include the Mni Wiconi Project (South Dakota), the rural water component of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program—Garrison Diversion Unit (North Dakota), the Fort Peck Reservation/Dry Prairie Rural Water System (Montana), and Rocky Boy's/North Central Rural Water System (Montana). Construction has been completed on the Mni Wiconi project, and the project is now in operation and maintenance status. The other rural water projects for which funding is requested are the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System (South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa), and the Eastern New Mexico Water Supply—Ute Reservoir Project.

### **Site Security**

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

### **Tribal Settlements**

Reclamation's efforts to support water supplies for Tribal nations have long been a mainstay of Reclamation's mission, including water rights settlement actions. The budget continues the implementation of settlements, including the Blackfeet Indian Water Rights Settlement, the Crow Indian Water Rights Settlement, the Aamodt Litigation Settlement, and the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project. In addition, other projects benefit Tribes under long-standing water rights settlements, such as the Ak-Chin Settlement, the Gila River Indian Community Settlement within the Central Arizona Project, the Nez Perce Settlement within the Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Project, the Colorado Ute Settlement within the Animas-La Plata Project, and the San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act project. The budget also continues to support the Native American Affairs Program to provide technical support for Indian water rights settlements and to assist Tribal governments to develop, manage, and protect their water and related resources.

### **WaterSMART Program**

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

### **Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project**

Funds are provided for operations and maintenance of existing facilities and to address water supply shortages as a result of several drought years. Those shortages will be addressed by evaluating and implementing structural and non-structural measures to increase the reliability of the irrigation water supply and enhance streamflows and fish passage for anadromous fish in the Yakima River Basin. Funding continues implementation of the initial development phase of the Yakima River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, which includes investigating water supply alter-

**APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources** *(continued)*

natives at existing reservoirs and construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage. Construction of the Cle Elum Dam Fish Passage contributes to Reclamation’s obligation for fish passage in accordance with the Yakima Nation Settlement Agreement and also addresses Washington State’s fish passage issues involving anadromous salmon species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Yuma Area Projects

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

Other Projects and Programs

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

**APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Miscellaneous Project Programs – Habitat...	34,427	43,775	46,349	+2,574
Miscellaneous Project Programs – Management .....	7,700	7,950	6,000	-1,950
San Joaquin Division .....	8,572	0	0	0
San Joaquin River Restoration Program .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Shasta Division .....	650	650	650	0
Trinity River Division.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>54,849</b>	<b>55,875</b>	<b>56,499</b>	<b>+624</b>

**APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> <i>(w/o supplemental)</i> .....	60,000	60,000	64,400	+4,400
Supplemental .....	8,100	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> <i>(w/ supplemental)</i> .....	<b>68,100</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>+4,400</b>





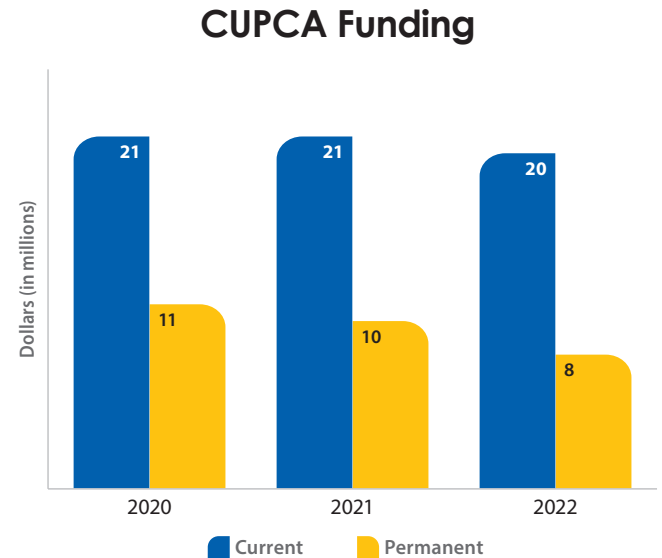
# CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget for CUPCA activities is \$20.0 million, a decrease of \$1.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. The budget supports continuing construction of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the final component of the Central Utah Project (CUP), and provides support for associated fish and wildlife conservation measures.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships**—As authorized, the completion of the Utah Lake System pipelines will deliver 60,000 acre-feet of municipal and industrial water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties. The completed project will provide increased water security, helping communities adapt to changing climate conditions.

The request provides funding for the construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline



component of the Utah Lake System; supports the recovery of threatened and endangered species; and implements fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and water conservation projects. Funding also supports activities of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, which includes the implementation of the Provo River

## CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT Facts



- The Central Utah Project Completion Act was enacted in 1992.
- CUPCA distributes responsibility for completion of the Central Utah Project among its stakeholders.
- The Act makes construction of the remainder of the Central Utah Project the responsibility of the local Central Utah Water Conservancy District.
- CUPCA assigns responsibility for mitigating the environmental effects of the Central Utah Project to the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.
- CUPCA holds the Department of the Interior responsible for oversight of the project.
- The program provides 62,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation of more than 30,000 acres and 104,750 acre-feet for municipal and industrial purposes, meeting the needs of nearly 400,000 people.



A cableway crane is used to hoist a 40-foot-long section of 84-inch-diameter welded steel pipe from the valley floor for installation on the steep canyon slope as part of the North Fork Siphon Replacement Project, Central Utah Project.

Delta Restoration Project for the recovery of the June sucker fish, a critical element of listed species recovery efforts. At current funding levels, the Spanish Fork-Santaquin Pipeline currently under construction is estimated to be completed in 2026. The Santaquin-Mona Pipeline, the next and last pipeline, is estimated to be completed by 2028. The Department's commitments in water conservation, water recycling, and groundwater recharge will continue after the Utah Lake System pipelines are complete.

The 2022 budget includes \$9.9 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction activities; \$3.6 million for fish and wildlife conservation activities funded through the CUPCA program office; and \$1.6 million for program administration. In

addition, the budget includes \$5.0 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, an increase of \$3.2 million over the 2021 enacted level.

Mitigation Commission account funding in 2022 will support the Administration's America the Beautiful initiative through construction of the Provo River Delta Restoration Project. The project will divert the majority of the lower Provo River's flow into nearly 300 acres of braided waterways and wetlands flowing into Utah Lake. The project will provide enhanced fish and wildlife habitat; climate resilience and recovery for Endangered Species Act listed species (June sucker); and recreational access to conservation lands for nearby urban populations.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
**(all dollar amounts in thousands)**

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	0	19,200	0	15,000	0	-4,200
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	10	1,800	10	5,000	0	+3,200
Subtotal, Current .....	10	21,000	10	20,000	0	-1,000
<b>Permanent</b>						
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	0	9,591	0	7,566	0	-2,025
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	9,591	0	7,566	0	-2,025
<b>TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT.....</b>						
	<b>10</b>	<b>30,591</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27,566</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,025</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System.....	13,747	14,470	9,900	-4,570
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects.....	2,953	3,230	3,550	+320
Program Administration.....	1,500	1,500	1,550	+50
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer) .....</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-4,200</b>
Other Transfer.....	+500	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfer).....</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-4,200</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>-4,200</b>
Central Utah Project Completion Account...	-4,200
Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, Reduction to Construction.....	-4,570
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects, Conservation Requirements.....	+320
Program Oversight and Administration...	+50

**APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>+3,200</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>+3,200</b>
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account .....	+3,200
Section 201(a)(1) Mitigation Measures .....	+3,000
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Projects, Conservation Requirements.....	+200



# U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

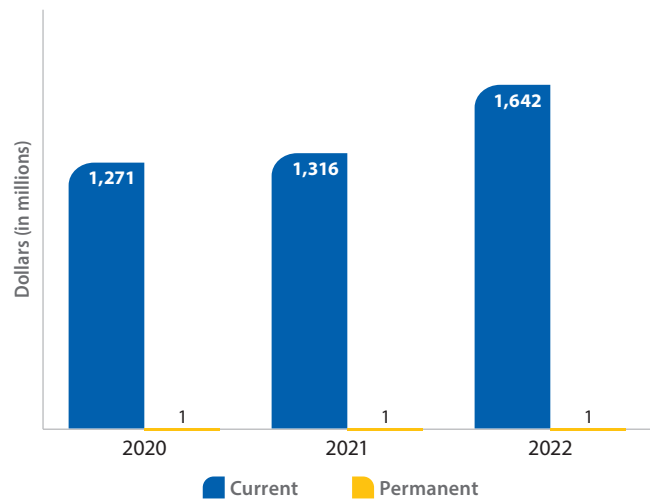
**Mission**—The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monitors, analyzes, and predicts current and evolving Earth-system interactions and delivers actionable intelligence at scales and timeframes relevant to decision makers. USGS provides science about natural hazards, natural resources, ecosystems and environmental health, and the effects of climate and land-use change.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 USGS budget is \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$326.9 million above the 2021 enacted level. USGS estimates that staffing is 8,196 full-time equivalents (FTEs), an increase of 475 FTEs from 2021. The budget commits to science addressing climate change and invests in research and development to support economic growth, inform balanced decisions regarding resources, and ensure the well-being of the Nation.

**Promoting Climate Resilience and Conservation**—In line with President Biden’s Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, the budget includes investments to address climate change while laying the foundation for economic growth, creation of good-paying jobs, and ensuring that those benefits accrue to marginalized and overburdened communities. The budget addresses climate change with \$205.0 million in new climate science investments.

The new investments include \$42.5 million for Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Tribal climate science, \$25.0 million to support Interior bureaus with applied conservation science and research to support adaptive management of Interior lands, and \$10.0 million to understand and quantify ecosystem services. The budget also includes \$5.0

## USGS Funding



million split between the Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research programs to study the effects of climate change on biodiversity, \$5.0 million for research on climate-driven biological threats and invasive species, \$10.0 million to improve resilience to coastal hazards, and \$10.0 million to improve water prediction and water availability assessments.

The budget also invests \$60.0 million in collaborative research with the new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Climate (ARPA-C) within the Department of Energy. The ARPA-C collaboration invests in high-risk, accelerated research to achieve transformational advancement in climate adaptation and resilience. USGS will deliver actionable science products that reduce barriers between science and user application. USGS science will focus on five initial areas: planning tools to understand and predict habitat and biodiversity changes,

- The U.S. Geological Survey was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- It is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency.
- USGS employs more than 8,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff working in more than 400 locations throughout the United States.
- USGS is a primary Federal source of science-based information available to the public, providing data about ecosystem science, energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, water use and availability, and updated maps and images of the Earth's features.
- For nearly 50 years, USGS has collected almost 10 million Landsat images, which were used for agriculture, water management, wildfire risk and response, resource management, and planning, as well as informing efforts to reduce hunger globally.

models for drought prediction, predictive tools for fire and post-fire risk management, coastal change and vulnerability forecasts to support planning and disaster response, and models to assess the potential and risks associated with geologic storage of hydrogen relevant to the potential of clean energy options.

As part of tackling the climate crisis, the 2022 budget supports the Administration's commitment to a cleaner energy future. A \$20.0 million increase to research biologic, geologic, and coastal blue carbon sequestration will help reduce the legacy impact of fossil fuels and mitigate the effects of ongoing use as the world transitions to cleaner energy sources. A \$20.0 million increase supports the inventory of greenhouse gases on Federal lands, develops scenario analysis tools to reduce those gases, and monitors progress to achieve reduction targets and goals. An additional \$5.0 million increase will provide decision tools to support clean energy deployment on Federal lands and waters.

**Advancing Science and Expanding Research and Development**—The budget reflects the Administration's strong commitment to USGS research and development with a mission-driven investment of \$83.0 million. These use-inspired research and development investments provide actionable and accessible information and decision support tools to Interior bureaus, other agencies, and the public.

The budget strengthens natural hazard science with a \$13.0 million increase, which includes support for subduction zone science, modernizing infrastructure in support of earthquake analysis, improvements to the National Volcano Early Warning System, actionable landslide hazard science, and geomagnetism observatories to improve warnings of catastrophic space weather events. The budget continues to support the ShakeAlert® earthquake early warning system with \$25.7 million. As of this year, ShakeAlert® is available across the entire West Coast.

An increase of \$25.0 million will help to secure America's competitiveness by locating domestic reserves of critical minerals, researching materials supply chains for green technologies, and supporting mine reclamation with research to determine those with valuable supplies of critical minerals. An increase of \$5.0 million supports geospatial data collection on Tribal lands to ensure that Tribes can participate in the benefits that elevation data (3DEP) and geologic research provide. An increase of \$10.0 million will improve surface water monitoring through the Next Generation Water Observing System and Federal priority streamgages.

The 2022 budget supports the Administration's 30x30 vision for conservation with an increase of \$15.0 million for tools that allow Interior and others to target conservation investments accurately and cost effectively. Many of those tools are

possible through imagery from satellites of the Landsat program. The program’s next satellite, Landsat 9, launches in calendar year 2021, and USGS and NASA have begun development on next-generation space-based land imaging. Satellite Operations is funded at \$84.8 million.

The budget includes an increase of \$15.0 million to address inequities in the sciences, support scientific integrity, and strengthen the information systems and other enterprises that support research and development.

**Ecosystems Programs**—The 2022 budget includes \$358.2 million for Ecosystems programs, \$99.1 million above the 2021 enacted level. Ecosystems programs examine the consequences of climate and environmental change; the effects of management actions on communities, land, and species; and the risks of and solutions to harmful invasive species, wildlife disease, contaminants in the environment, and the impacts of wildfires. The 2022 budget

includes \$25.7 million for contaminant biology and toxic substance hydrology research within the Environmental Health program. Species Management Research is funded at \$66.9 million, with increases to support land management conservation and adaptation and decision support research for clean energy development. Land Management Research is funded at \$75.3 million, with increases supporting conservation and climate adaptation as well as research to understand and quantify ecosystems services. The Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program is funded at \$44.0 million, with an expanded focus on climate-driven invasive species, wildlife disease, and pests. The Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science programs are funded at \$120.8 million, with increases to invest in collaboration and investigation through the regional centers, facilitate synthesis of regional findings to the national level, build Tribal climate science capacity, research biological carbon sequestration, monitor greenhouse gas reductions, and provide for other research on climate effects. Cooperative Research Units are funded at \$25.5 million.

**Energy and Mineral Resources Programs**—The 2022 budget includes \$140.0 million for Energy and Mineral Resources programs, \$49.9 million above the 2021 enacted level. These programs conduct research and assessments on the location, quantity, and quality of the Nation’s energy and mineral resources and produce science to support the safe and environmentally responsible development of these resources. The budget for Energy Resources is \$53.7 million, which supports multi-resource assessments that include wind, solar, and geologic energy sources, including geothermal. Increases of \$23.6 million support geologic carbon sequestration, greenhouse gas inventory and analysis, and tools for greenhouse gas reduction on Federal lands. The budget for

**LCMAP: Land Change Monitoring, Assessment, and Projection**  
National Land Imaging, Land Change Science Programs

Credit: USGS

**Why does this matter?**

The Land Change Monitoring, Assessment, and Projection (LCMAP) project is monitoring long-term land surface change and projecting future land surface states and conditions using satellite-based remote sensing data and climate-sensitive modeling. LCMAP provides a long-term record of landscape change unmatched by other monitoring frameworks and facilitates analyses of change processes.

**What is the return on investment?**

Long-term and high-frequency monitoring of past and present landscape change are the basis for assessing feedbacks among climate, water, land use, management actions, and various socioeconomic and ecologic processes. Models of future landscape change are used to project and visualize feedbacks among human and natural systems to help inform decision making.

the Mineral Resources program is \$86.2 million, providing \$26.4 million in increases to support supply chain research related to the critical minerals needed for green technologies, mine waste research and assessment in support of reclamation and potential mineral recovery, and research and assessments of potential new sources of critical minerals. By determining whether reclamation sites have valuable mineral waste resources that can be extracted and reclaimed, USGS can help identify a potentially valuable domestic source of critical materials and help create good-paying jobs.

**Natural Hazards Programs**—The 2022 budget provides \$207.7 million for Natural Hazards, \$32.3 million above the 2021 enacted level. These programs provide information and tools to understand and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, solar flares, and landslides, with a goal of increasing community resilience and reducing potential fatalities, injuries, property damage, and other negative social and economic effects. This budget activity also includes efforts to characterize and assess coastal and marine processes, conditions, vulnerability, and change. Within the \$92.6 million proposed for the Earthquakes Hazards Program, the budget continues to fund ShakeAlert® development and deployment, includes increases for research into induced seismicity from geothermal development and carbon sequestration, subduction zone science to research the largest and most catastrophic of earthquakes, and earthquake analysis and risk reduction. The Volcano Hazards Program is funded at \$33.5 million, with increases to improve hazard assessments and support the National Volcano Early Warning System. The budget also funds the Global Seismographic Network at \$7.2 million and the Geomagnetism program at \$5.7 million, including a \$1.5 million increase for expansion of magnetometer observatories to support the Nation’s preparedness for space weather events. The Landslide Hazards program is funded at \$11.2 million, including a \$3.0 million increase for actionable science to reduce landslide risks. Within the \$57.5 million included for Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources, an increase of \$10.0 million supports science for climate-driven coastal hazards and improve coastal resilience, an increase

of \$4.0 million for research on coastal blue carbon will improve understanding of this valuable source of greenhouse gas mitigation, and an increase of \$2.0 million supports risk reduction and efforts to improve community resilience.

**Water Resources Programs**—The 2022 budget includes \$288.4 million for Water Resources, \$25.3 million above the 2021 enacted level. Water Resources programs collect and deliver hydrologic data, model and analyze hydrologic systems, and conduct research and development leading to new understanding of and methods for gathering water data. A national network of streamgages, wells, and other monitoring sites supports program activities aimed at understanding the quantity, quality, and use components of water availability. The \$69.5 million budget for Water Availability and Use Science includes increases for integrated water prediction and integrated water availability assessments. The Groundwater and Streamflow Information program is funded at \$112.7 million, including increases to build out the Next Generation Water Observing System and expand operation of Federal priority streamgages that meet one or more strategic, long-term Federal information needs. The National Water Quality Program and Water Resources Research Act Program are funded at \$95.2 million and \$11.0 million, respectively. Cooperative matching funds are funded at \$64.5 million across the Water Resources mission area and will be leveraged with funding from State, Tribal, and local partners to support cooperative water projects.

**Core Science Systems Programs**—The 2022 budget provides \$341.9 million for Core Science Systems, \$89.2 million above the 2021 enacted level. This activity provides the Nation with access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to better manage natural resources, support new infrastructure planning, and plan for and respond to natural hazards. The National Geospatial Program is funded at \$85.6 million, with a program increase of \$5.0 million for targeted data collection and research on Tribal lands coordinated with the priorities of the Tribes. The budget provides \$40.6 million for the National



Cooperative Geologic Mapping program. Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research is funded at \$98.8 million, with increases of \$60.0 million for collaborative research in climate adaptation and resilience as part of the Department of Energy’s ARPA-C effort; \$9.6 million to improve tools supporting conservation planning, coordination, and tracking, such as the Protected Areas Database of the United States; and \$2.5 million for research to address the threats of climate change on biodiversity. The budget also provides \$116.9 million for the National Land Imaging program, which includes \$32.0 million to support the launch of Landsat 9 and continue developing sustainable land imaging with Landsat Next; and increases of \$4.0 million for biologic carbon sequestration and \$5.4 million for Land Change Monitoring, Assessment, and Projection and other tools to support targeting of conservation, land-use planning, and development.

**Science Support Programs**—The 2022 budget includes \$121.4 million for Science Support, \$25.7 million above the 2021 amount. These programs provide the necessary business services and information technology management to operate USGS science programs. The budget includes program increases of \$7.0 million in Administration and Management to strengthen scientific integrity efforts across Interior, ensuring that quality science underpins important resource decisions; increases scientific diversity; and ensures compliance with laws and regulations without creating an additional direct financial burden on USGS science. The budget also includes \$7.2 million to begin transitioning the USGS fleet to zero emission vehicles. An increase of \$8.0 million in Information Services ensures that the bureau’s science is supported, delivered, and protected with improved

## USGS Protected Areas Database of the U.S.

Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research

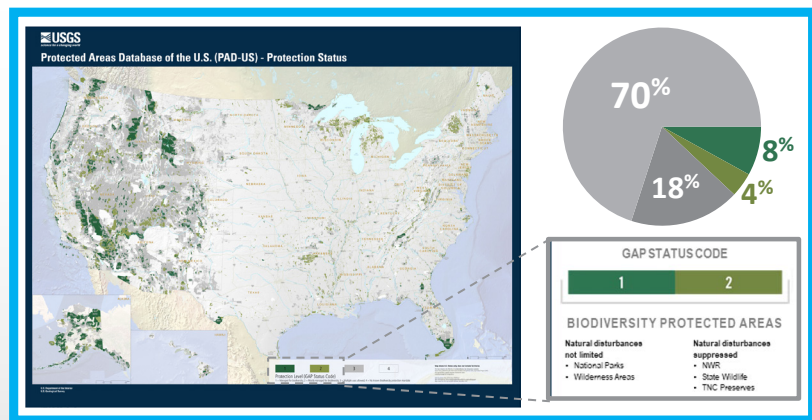


### Why does this matter?

PAD-US provides an aggregation of protected and conserved lands and waters to inform the 30x30 conservation priority.

### What is the return on investment?

A comprehensive inventory of our shared investments in public land and protected areas supports many uses: biodiversity protection assessments, climate change mitigation, recreation planning, emergency management, and more.



PAD-US Protection – Status 1, 2 All Lands. Credit: U.S. Geological Survey

information security products and services, cloud access, and other information technology to support the data-intensive needs of a modern science organization.

The USGS budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Facilities**—The 2022 budget provides \$184.8 million for Facilities, \$5.4 million above the 2021 enacted level. Funding includes \$110.1 million for Rental Payment and Operations and Maintenance and \$74.7 million for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements. These programs ensure that safe, functional laboratories and other workspaces are available to accomplish the USGS scientific mission. The budget continues to support the USGS Menlo-to-Moffett relocation, which is expected to be completed in 2023. In 2022, the relocation is supported by both a rent rebate from the General Services Administration and approximately

\$30.0 million within the deferred maintenance and capital improvement program for laboratory and other capital improvements at Moffett Field. In addition, approximately \$28.5 million within the deferred maintenance and capital improvement program is the first phase of funding necessary to begin transitioning USGS energy and minerals labs at the Denver Federal Center from aging facilities unsuitable to support modern science to new space.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$26.0 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	4,667	1,315,527	5,142	1,642,437	+475	+326,910
Subtotal, Current .....	4,667	1,315,527	5,142	1,642,437	+475	+326,910
<b>Permanent</b>						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	0	80	0	80	0	0
Contributed Funds .....	4	956	4	956	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	4	1,036	4	1,036	0	0
<b>Reimbursable and Allocation</b>						
Reimbursable .....	3,033	0	3,033	0	0	0
Allocation .....	17	0	17	0	0	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable and Allocation.....	3,050	0	3,050	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY .....</b>	<b>7,721</b>	<b>1,316,563</b>	<b>8,196</b>	<b>1,643,473</b>	<b>+475</b>	<b>+326,910</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Ecosystems				
Environmental Health				
Contaminant Biology .....	10,397	10,397	11,100	+703
Toxic Substances Hydrology .....	13,098	14,348	14,639	+291
Species Management Research.....	53,714	53,914	66,918	+13,004
Land Management Research .....	56,681	56,681	75,303	+18,622
Biological Threats and				
Invasive Species Research .....	36,149	38,249	43,951	+5,702
Cooperative Research Units.....	24,000	25,000	25,506	+506
Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science				
Climate Adaptation Science Center .....	38,335	41,335	84,403	+43,068
Land Change Science .....	19,153	19,153	36,397	+17,244
Subtotal, Ecosystems.....	251,527	259,077	358,217	+99,140
Energy and Mineral Resources				
Mineral Resources .....	59,869	59,869	86,237	+26,368
Energy Resources .....	30,172	30,172	53,736	+23,564
Subtotal, Energy and Mineral Resources .....	90,041	90,041	139,973	+49,932
Natural Hazards				
Earthquake Hazards .....	84,903	85,403	92,637	+7,234
Volcano Hazards .....	30,266	30,266	33,532	+3,266
Landslide Hazards .....	4,038	8,038	11,179	+3,141
Global Seismographic Network.....	7,153	7,153	7,212	+59
Geomagnetism .....	4,000	4,114	5,673	+1,559
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources...	40,510	40,510	57,515	+17,005
Subtotal, Natural Hazards .....	170,870	175,484	207,748	+32,264
Water Resources				
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	47,487	57,987	69,501	+11,514
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program .....	84,173	100,673	112,651	+11,978
National Water Quality Program.....	92,460	93,460	95,242	+1,782
Water Resources Research Act Program...	10,000	11,000	11,000	0
Subtotal, Water Resources.....	234,120	263,120	288,394	+25,274
Core Science Systems				
National Land Imaging Program.....	106,865	106,865	116,892	+10,027
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program.....	25,972	25,972	98,803	+72,831
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program .....	34,397	40,397	40,581	+184
National Geospatial Program.....	79,454	79,454	85,598	+6,144
Subtotal, Core Science Systems .....	246,688	252,688	341,874	+89,186

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

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Science Support				
Information Services .....	21,947	21,947	30,216	+8,269
Administration and Management .....	74,881	73,787	91,205	+17,418
Subtotal, Science Support .....	96,828	95,734	121,421	+25,687
Facilities				
Rental Payments and Operations Maintenance .....	104,719	104,719	110,146	+5,427
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements .....	76,164	74,664	74,664	0
Subtotal, Facilities.....	180,883	179,383	184,810	+5,427
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>1,270,957</b>	<b>1,315,527</b>	<b>1,642,437</b>	<b>+326,910</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	+326,910	Fish, Wildlife, and Habitat Effects.....	+10,000
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	+326,910	Fixed Costs .....	+244
Ecosystems .....	+99,140	National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	+43,068
Environmental Health .....	+994	Climate Science	
Transfer		Expanded Center Support .....	+25,000
Integrated Sensor Grants .....	+500	Tribal Climate Adaptation .....	+10,000
Fixed Costs.....	+494	Synthesis of Regional Findings to National Level .....	+5,000
Species Management Research.....	+13,004	Biodiversity .....	+2,500
Transfer		Fixed Costs.....	+568
Integrated Sensor Grants .....	-500	Cooperative Research Units .....	+506
Climate Science		Fixed Costs.....	+506
Conservation and Adaptation.....	+7,500	Mineral and Energy Resources.....	+49,932
Clean Energy		Mineral Resources .....	+26,368
Decision Support.....	+5,000	R&D Investments	
Fixed Costs.....	+1,004	Mine Waste Research and Assessments.....	+15,000
Land Management Research.....	+18,622	Critical Minerals Mapping and Location.....	+5,000
Climate Science		Supply Chain Research for Green Technologies .....	+5,000
Ecosystem Services .....	+10,000	Fixed Costs.....	+1,368
Conservation and Adaptation.....	+7,500	Energy Resources.....	+23,564
Fixed Costs.....	+1,122	Climate Science	
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research .....	+5,702	Federal Lands Greenhouse Gas Inventory .....	+10,000
Climate Science		Scenario Analysis Tools .....	+5,000
Climate-Driven Threats.....	+5,000	Geologic Carbon Sequestration Research.....	+4,500
Fixed Costs.....	+702	Geophysical Data.....	+3,500
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science.....	+60,312	Fixed Costs.....	+564
Land Change Science .....	+17,244		
Climate Science			
Biological Carbon Sequestration.....	+2,000		
Greenhouse Gas Monitoring .....	+5,000		

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

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Natural Hazards .....	+32,264	Core Science Systems .....	+89,186
Earthquake Hazards.....	+7,234	National Land Imaging.....	+10,027
Climate Science		Climate Science	
Induced Seismicity .....	+2,000	Biologic Carbon Sequestration ...	+4,000
R&D Investments		R&D Investments	
Subduction Zone Science .....	+2,000	Tools Supporting Conservation Planning, Monitoring, and Projection .....	+5,400
Earthquake Analysis Infrastructure .....	+2,000	Fixed Costs.....	+627
Fixed Costs.....	+1,234	Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research.....	+72,831
Volcano Hazards.....	+3,266	Transfer	
R&D Investments		National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program .....	+350
Hazards Assessment.....	+1,000	Climate Science	
Data Delivery .....	+1,500	Assessment of Biodiversity.....	+2,500
Fixed Costs.....	+766	Transformational Climate Research.....	+60,000
Landslide Hazards.....	+3,141	R&D Investments	
R&D Investments		Tools Supporting Conservation Planning, Monitoring, and Projection .....	+9,600
Actionable Data .....	+3,000	Fixed Costs.....	+381
Fixed Costs.....	+141	National Cooperative Geologic Mapping .....	+184
Global Seismographic Network .....	+59	Transfer	
Fixed Costs.....	+59	National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program .....	-350
Geomagnetism .....	+1,559	Fixed Costs.....	+534
R&D Investments		National Geospatial Program .....	+6,144
Expand Magnetometer Observatories .....	+1,500	R&D Investments	
Fixed Costs.....	+59	Geospatial and Geologic Research and Collection on Tribal Lands.....	+5,000
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources.....	+17,005	Fixed Costs.....	+1,144
Climate Science		Science Support.....	+25,687
Coastal Blue Carbon .....	+4,000	Administration and Management.....	+17,418
Coastal Hazards .....	+10,000	R&D Investments	
R&D Investments		Scientific Integrity, Diversity, and Enterprise Support .....	+7,000
Risk Reduction and Resilience ....	+2,000	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+800
Fixed Costs.....	+1,005	Federal Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+7,150
Water Resources.....	+25,274	Fixed Costs.....	+2,468
Water Availability and Use Science....	+11,514	Information Services.....	+8,269
Climate Science		R&D Investments	
Integrated Water Availability Assessments .....	+6,000	Support for Science, including Information Security and Cloud .....	+8,000
Integrated Water Prediction .....	+4,000	Fixed Costs.....	+269
Fixed Costs.....	+1,514		
Groundwater and Streamflow Information .....	+11,978		
R&D Investments			
Next Generation Water Observing System.....	+6,400		
Fixed Costs.....	+1,978		
National Water Quality Program .....	+1,782		
Fixed Costs.....	+1,782		

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

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Facilities .....	+5,427
Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance .....	+5,427
Fixed Costs .....	+5,427
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+25,960]



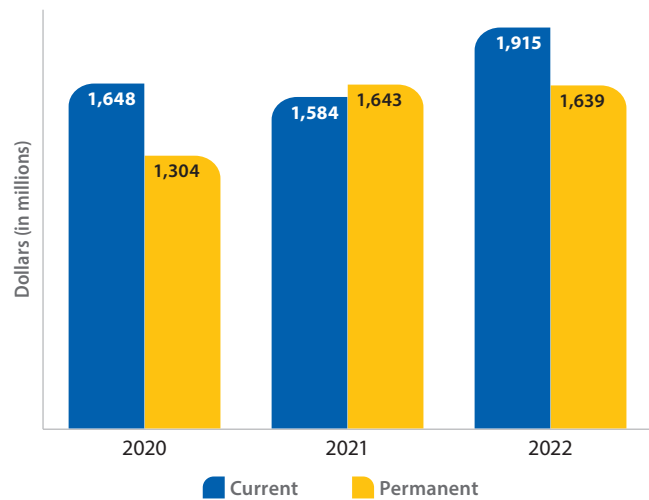
# U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 President’s budget for FWS totals \$3.6 billion, including current appropriations of \$1.9 billion, an increase of \$331.3 million above the 2021 enacted level. The budget includes \$1.6 billion available under permanent appropriations, most of which will be provided directly to States for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation. FWS estimates staffing will equal 9,077 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022, an increase of 917 FTEs from the 2021 enacted level. The 2022 budget promotes strategic investments that begin to address the impacts of climate change on FWS trust resources, reconnect Americans with the outdoors, enable economic development, and create good-paying job opportunities.

**Conservation**—In 2022, the budget includes \$1.2 billion in current program funding in FWS to fulfill conservation directives in President Biden’s Executive Orders: Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle Climate Change (13990); and Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (14008). This budget includes an increase of \$240.0 million above the 2021 enacted level for programs and projects that will contribute to minimizing the negative effects of climate change, bolster community resilience, and increase carbon sequestration through conservation. The budget strengthens natural resource conservation efforts to support the Administration’s goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and

## FWS Funding



water by 2030 through investments in partner programs, climate science, and habitat adaptation and resilience. Additional funding will be used to support land management and restoration, collaborating with States, Tribes, and private landowners to conserve habitat while supporting working lands and engaging urban communities in conservation. These investments will create job opportunities for Americans in the outdoors and through increased project consultation capacity to simultaneously support conservation and economic development.

The budget proposes to enhance a broad suite of FWS conservation programs aimed at stemming the effects of climate change, with increased support for the environmental permitting needed for responsible economic growth. Within the FWS Ecological Services Program, the budget focuses resources on species conservation and recovery and improving the tools and data systems FWS relies on to develop and implement conservation



- **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service originated in 1871 to study and recommend solutions to a decline in food fish.**
- **Through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, more than 50,000 landowners have cooperated with FWS to complete more than 60,000 habitat restoration projects spanning more than 6 million acres.**
- **In FY 2022, FWS is proposing to create access to more than 2 million acres for hunting and fishing opportunities on National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries.**
- **Since 1937, FWS has delivered more than \$20 billion to State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies for hunting and fishing education, fish and wildlife management, scientific research, habitat restoration and conservation, and hunting and boating access.**

plans effectively and efficiently. Species conservation typically involves partners and the development of collaborative conservation vehicles, such as candidate conservation and safe harbor agreements, as well as collaborative implementation of conservation actions.

The budget proposes \$55.4 million for Conservation and Restoration, an increase of \$20.8 million above the 2021 enacted level. These funds will contribute to conservation of marine mammals and at-risk species conservation, often involving private partners, and support systems such as the National Wetlands Inventory to inform adaptive management and resilience projects. The budget provides \$19.1 million for collaborative candidate conservation of at-risk species, a program increase of \$5.0 million above the 2021 enacted level. A requested increase of \$6.0 million will support enhanced planning and response to remediate and restore harmed natural resources in collaboration with the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program.

Recognizing that conservation, adaptation, and resiliency actions are most effective when they involve partners, the budget directs resources to FWS programs that engage State, local, and Tribal governments, along with private organizations. With most of the land in the United States under private ownership, it is critical for FWS to collaborate to achieve landscape-level conservation goals that improve habitat, provide clean water, and limit the effects of climate change. The budget enables

FWS to work alongside private landowners by investing \$80.8 million, an increase of \$10.6 million, in the Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Coastal programs. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program provides technical and financial assistance to landowners interested in restoring and enhancing wildlife habitat on their land. Since the program's start in 1987, some 50,000 landowners have worked with FWS to complete 60,000 habitat restoration projects on 6 million acres. In 24 priority coastal areas along every shore, the Coastal Program collaborates with partners and private landowners, providing technical assistance for habitat conservation design and planning and financial assistance for habitat restoration and protection projects. The budget also includes \$82.4 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, an increase of \$10.0 million above the 2021 enacted level, to support State and Tribal efforts to protect wildlife habitat benefiting non-game species.

The National Wildlife Refuge System, with its inherent mission to conserve natural resources, is well positioned to play an important part in support of the Administration's climate adaptation, conservation, and job creation objectives. The Refuge System's 850 million acres of lands and waters include 568 wildlife refuges, waterfowl production areas in 209 counties managed within 38 Wetland Management Districts and 49 Coordination Areas, seven National Monuments, and 760 million acres in Marine National Monuments. The Refuge System delivers conservation on a landscape level, providing important ecosystem services, such as



improved water quality, flood mitigation, and habitat for the survival and protection of hundreds of threatened and endangered species.

Wildlife refuges also offer recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, and watching wildlife. Through the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program initiative, FWS is welcoming city dwellers to enjoy the outdoors by creating stepping-stones of engagement for new audiences to connect them with outdoor experiences, on both wildlife refuges and partner lands. The budget includes \$12.5 million, an increase of \$7.0 million, to expand opportunities for Americans—80 percent of whom reside in urban communities—to rediscover the outdoors and contribute to conservation. At least one wildlife refuge is within an hour's drive of most major cities, and more than 260 wildlife refuges are near small cities. More than a dozen Urban Wildlife Refuge Partnerships are within 25 miles of cities such as Baltimore, MD and Seattle, WA and offer access to outdoor experiences ranging from bird watching to fishing. The National Wildlife Refuge System and FWS programs will also play a strong role in the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) by providing opportunities to put young people to work improving America's lands, waters, and infrastructure. The 2022 budget for FWS includes \$14.0 million to put the CCC to work to advance the FWS core mission.

The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Program carries out aquatic resources conservation work through a nationwide network of more than 150 facilities that include fish hatcheries, fish and wildlife conservation offices, fish health centers, and fish technology centers. Those facilities are neighbors to communities across the Nation, providing the American public a variety of long-standing outdoor opportunities to see and learn about fish and aquatic resources and enjoy nature. Through biological inventories, assessments, resource modeling, and conservation strategies, the Fisheries Program and its partners strive to understand and alleviate threats to aquatic resources by propagating fish, mussels, and other aquatic species; this enhances wild populations, strategically improving habitat, restoring the connectivity of the Nation's

waterways, and preventing new infestations of aquatic invasive species. The budget includes \$254.9 million for the Fisheries Program—\$48.3 million above the 2021 enacted level—most of which is directed to facility improvements and maintenance.

Implementing an aggressive agenda to tackle climate change also requires investments in support facilities and real property. FWS is responsible for more than \$50 billion in constructed real property assets that include more than 25,000 structures (e.g., buildings and water management structures) as well as nearly 14,000 roads, bridges, and dams. These facilities allow manipulation of water levels in wetlands to support migrating wildlife, research to propagate at-risk species, and maintenance of land management equipment and vehicles—all of which support conservation and mitigate the effects of climate change.

**Deploying Clean Energy**—The FWS budget supports the Administration's efforts to deploy clean energy solutions to create new industries that support American workers and reduce emissions that contribute to climate change. The budget proposes \$27.6 million, a program increase of \$13.0 million, for activities associated with energy development, including a program increase of \$8.0 million in the Ecological Services Planning and Consultation program to support reviews and permitting of clean energy projects. Within the Migratory Bird Management program, the budget includes a program increase of \$5.0 million to support permitting activities to ensure the responsible use of renewable energy resources while protecting migratory birds, notably iconic bald and golden eagles.

The 2022 budget also invests in clean energy by leveraging Federal purchasing power to encourage a transition to clean vehicles. The budget includes funding across Interior's bureaus to begin to replace combustion-powered fleet vehicles with clean, zero emission cars and trucks and invest in the supporting infrastructure. The FWS budget includes a program increase of \$20.2 million to begin to transition the FWS fleet to zero emission vehicles, thereby reducing transportation-related

emissions, which are a significant contributor to climate change.

**Advancing Science**—The budget includes \$33.7 million, a program increase of \$15.0 million above the 2021 enacted level, for the landscape-level science necessary to guide adaptive management of resources and improve resilience to changing temperatures, water levels, and weather patterns resulting from a changing climate. Fish, wildlife, and plant resources are integral to the Nation’s natural landscapes. Jobs, income, food, clean water and air, building materials, storm protection, tourism, and recreation are important benefits of America’s healthy landscapes. Global and national conservation challenges—such as development pressure, resource extraction, wildfire, drought, invasive species, changing ocean conditions, and other impacts to the land, water, and wildlife—are magnified by a rapidly changing climate. The 2022 budget will support expanded scientific research into habitat and species requirements to inform conservation decisions in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey and other Federal agencies, State and local government partners, and nongovernmental organizations.

**Promoting Equity and Diversity**—The FWS budget includes \$1.4 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Resource Management**—The budget for the principal FWS operating account, Resource Management, is \$1.7 billion—an increase of \$298.3 million above the 2021 enacted level. The increase

includes \$27.7 million for fixed costs and \$270.6 million in program increases to address climate change, improve habitat, and recover and conserve species while supporting the American workforce.

**Ecological Services**—The budget includes \$332.1 million to conserve, protect, and enhance listed and at-risk fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats—an increase of \$62.4 million compared with the 2021 enacted level. The budget enables economic progress with increases that will support conservation and development, including program changes totaling \$19.2 million for planning and consultation services. Within that amount is an increase of \$8.0 million to foster clean energy development, \$500,000 for pesticide consultations, and \$10.7 million for data management system improvements



and expanded capabilities to cooperate with developers to minimize natural resource impacts. The request for Conservation and Restoration advances proactive, cooperative conservation with investments in programs aimed at preventing the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act. The request provides \$55.4 million, with \$20.0 million in program increases, including \$7.0 million to support conservation of at-risk species and their habitats—including the sage-steppe ecosystem in the American West—and the development of candidate conservation agreements with assurances. The budget provides increases of \$4.0 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, for the National Wetlands

Inventory and the Coastal Barrier Resources Act programs to update wetland and coastal habitat data to inform reviews of proposed development and identify areas well suited for restoration and conservation.

The request for species recovery activities includes \$123.1 million, a program increase of \$16.1 million above the 2021 enacted level. The requested funding restores the capability to increase the pace of species recovery with a program increase of \$15.7 million that will accelerate completion of 5-year species status reviews and implementation of recovery actions. In 2022, FWS will catalyze the recovery of endangered species by making recovery funds available to implement final recovery actions that could lead to species recovery. FWS has piloted similar efforts during the past two decades that led to the delisting or downlisting of more than 34 species, including the Least Tern, which was delisted in February 2021.

**Habitat Conservation**—The Partners for Fish and Wildlife and Coastal programs deliver on-the-ground conservation by working collaboratively with partners to restore, enhance, and protect habitat for priority Federal trust species. Through voluntary partnerships with private landowners, Tribes, other government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders, FWS provides technical and financial assistance and leverages partners' resources in support of Federal and local conservation strategies on public and private lands to conserve habitat. The 2022 budget for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is \$65.2 million, a program increase of \$7.5 million above the 2021 enacted level, and the Coastal Program request is \$15.6 million, a program increase of \$2.0 million above the 2021 enacted level—in recognition of the importance of cooperative conservation of private lands to habitat adaptation and resilience as well as a healthy economy.

**National Wildlife Refuge System**—With 568 units, the National Wildlife Refuge System is a model for conservation around the world. More than 160 coastal refuges buffer communities from the increasing frequency and intensity of storms,

and even more provide habitat for millions of migrating birds each year. The 2022 budget for the Refuge System is \$584.4 million, an increase of \$80.5 million above the 2021 enacted level. Funding for operations—including wildlife and habitat management, visitor services, Refuge law enforcement, and planning—is \$409.8 million, an increase of \$51.7 million to support FWS core mission to increase adaptive management, climate resilience, and the use of climate-related science. The request includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the Refuge System's Inventory and Monitoring program to identify the prevalence of chronic wasting disease among ungulates in and around wildlife refuges to support State disease control efforts and scientific studies of successful pollinator conservation strategies.

The 2022 budget will enable FWS to build its conservation and management capacity and attract biologists and land managers, visitor services professionals, conservation planners, and refuge wildlife officers to ensure the safety of visitors and the protection of Federal property. The Refuge System will strengthen its capability to restore and manage habitat. In addition, more than 53 million people that visit wildlife refuges each year will be welcomed to enjoy the outdoors through expanded recreational and educational opportunities, including hunting and fishing, birding events, and wildlife festivals. The Refuge System request includes an increase of \$10.0 million for the CCC to create jobs restoring and managing habitat to improve resiliency and create career pathways.

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) provides up to \$95.0 million, net of sequestration, in 2022 for deferred maintenance across the Refuge System—a much-needed boost to address the FWS \$1.5 billion maintenance backlog. With nearly \$50 billion in constructed real property assets—including hundreds of miles of levees and dikes that support habitat management, trails and wildlife drives for visitors, administrative offices, and maintenance facilities—additional investments are required to transition to a more cost-effective life-cycle maintenance strategy. The request for Refuge Maintenance is \$174.6 million, a program

increase of \$27.1 million above the 2021 enacted level. The request provides the personnel and project funding to address maintenance requirements on a timely basis to avoid adding projects to the maintenance backlog. Within this request is \$2.0 million to provide good-paying maintenance jobs while reconnecting people to the outdoors in support of the Administration's CCC.

**Migratory Bird Management**—The budget includes \$66.1 million for the Migratory Bird Management Program, an \$18.2 million increase from the 2021 level. Conserving migratory bird populations through management, restoration, and protection, the program will focus on working with partners to support the development of clean energy sources while conserving migratory birds. The budget includes a program increase of \$5.0 million to modernize the permitting process and supporting systems to enable the use of the latest scientific information and energy production technologies when evaluating development proposals. The request also includes \$250,000 to support the transition to zero emission vehicles.

The budget includes a program increase of \$7.5 million to advance migratory bird management in an era of a changing climate and will enable new habitat and species analyses, development of management techniques, and removal of uncertainties faced by industry. A program increase of \$2.5 million in the Joint Venture program will support grants to improve the resilience of important habitats—and nearby communities—across the Nation's four migratory bird flyways.

Extending conservation to large cities, the budget includes an increase of \$1.0 million for Urban Bird Treaties grants that support partnerships to conserve birds in urban environments by creating parks and restoring nearby wetlands—all while engaging local communities. Employing the arts to engage new audiences in conservation, the request also features a \$1.0 million increase to expand participation in the Duck Stamp and Junior Duck Stamp programs. Since 1934, the Federal Duck Stamp Program has provided more than \$1.1 billion for migratory bird habitat conservation.

**Law Enforcement**—The 2022 budget provides \$95.0 million, an increase of \$8.1 million over the 2021 level, for the law enforcement program to investigate wildlife crimes and enforce the laws that govern the Nation's wildlife trade. FWS continues to work with the State Department, other Federal agencies, and foreign governments to address the serious and urgent threat to conservation and global security posed by illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. A program increase of \$7.7 million will provide for proactive law enforcement efforts to target and stop illegal trade; ensure sustainable legal trade through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; reduce demand for illegal wildlife products in consumer countries; and provide technical assistance and grants to other nations to build local enforcement capabilities. FWS will also continue to strengthen its smuggling interdiction efforts at the Nation's ports of entry by using trained wildlife detector dogs in its frontline force and working with the State Department to support attachés in key wildlife trafficking countries in Asia, Africa, and South America.

**International Affairs**—The budget includes \$29.3 million for International Affairs, an increase of \$6.2 million over the 2021 enacted level. FWS provides international conservation grants and technical support to assist other countries' conservation efforts and will target assistance to climate change adaptation and resilience. A program increase of \$5.9 million will expand conservation capacity in range countries for iconic species such as elephants and rhinos and support climate adaptation and resiliency efforts. The request will complement FWS Law Enforcement efforts to reduce illegal wildlife trafficking and develop innovative conservation activities that target market and consumer demand for illegal products, with the goal of changing attitudes and consumption patterns. Those attitudes and patterns are driving a rapid increase in the poaching of species such as tigers and pangolins. The program will also investigate the human drivers of wildlife disease transmission, including risk tolerance, motivations of behaviors, and economic impacts. Understanding wildlife disease transmission will allow FWS to cooperate internationally to



A child learns about Monarch butterflies during an outdoor education event at Canaan Valley NWR in West Virginia.

implement best practices to prevent disease transmission through the wildlife trade.

**Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation**—This budget activity supports 70 National Fish Hatcheries, aquatic habitat conservation and restoration, and the prevention and management of aquatic invasive species, such as invasive carp in the Mississippi River watershed. The budget includes \$254.9 million for Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation, an increase of \$48.3 million above the 2021 enacted level, and \$81.8 million for operation of the National Fish Hatchery System, an increase of \$16.2 million above the 2021 enacted level. The request will support recovery of federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species, restoration of at-risk species, and fulfillment of Tribal partnerships and trust responsibilities. The Hatchery System is an international leader in the propagation of imperiled aquatic species,

and the budget will expand capabilities to ensure the health of aquatic species. Advancing aquatic conservation requires modernizing and maintaining hatchery pumps, raceways, and effluent control systems, among other infrastructure. The request for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance is \$50.0 million, an increase of \$24.7 million above the 2021 enacted level. Hatchery maintenance projects are not eligible for funding under GAOA, and the proposed increase will support critical maintenance projects necessary to propagate endangered aquatic and sportfish species.

The budget includes \$122.6 million for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation, an increase of \$7.4 million above the 2021 enacted level. The request includes program increases of \$4.0 million to expand aquatic invasive species prevention efforts, \$1.0 million for full funding of the National Fish Habitat Action Plan at the authorized level,

and \$2.2 million for aquatic species assessments and cooperative management to enhance habitat adaptation and resilience.

**Cooperative Landscape Conservation**—The budget invests in a revitalized Cooperative Landscape Conservation Program to support development of landscape conservation objectives that promote biodiversity, climate adaptation and resiliency, and habitat conservation to achieve the Administration’s conservation objectives. The request for the program is \$18.8 million, an increase of \$6.3 million above the 2021 enacted level. Weaving together proven landscape conservation designs and leveraging locally based conservation blueprints, the program will invest in technical capacity, such as geospatial mapping and social science expertise, to proactively engage with States, Tribes, industry, conservation groups, and other stakeholders to identify and pursue high-priority conservation opportunities.

**Science Support**—The 2022 request for Science Support is \$36.4 million, an increase of \$19.2 million above the 2021 enacted level. A program increase of \$12.3 million will support adaptive science work with collaborative groups to design and implement conservation and habitat management strategies that improve climate adaptation and resilience on the ground. Collaboration will focus on addressing climate stressors, with goals that include increasing coastal resilience, mitigating desertification, controlling invasive species, and reducing the prevalence and magnitude of wildfires.

**General Operations**—The General Operations budget totals \$180.3 million, an increase of \$38.4 million above the 2021 enacted level. The request provides an increase of \$23.0 million for Central Office Operations and Management and Administration to provide leadership and policy guidance, human resources, acquisition management, and information technology. Program increases include \$2.0 million to expand Tribal consultations, \$1.4 million to improve workforce diversity, and \$150,000 to manage the transition to a zero emission vehicle fleet. An increase of \$2.0 million is provided for the National Conservation Training

Center (NCTC) to lead FWS efforts to create a CCC to support conservation and habitat restoration. The request also contains program increases of \$2.0 million to expand conservation programs managed in cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, \$2.0 million for NCTC maintenance, and \$8.9 million for the 2022 Working Capital Fund requirements.

The budget includes appropriations language that will provide the National Wildlife Refuge System with the authority—such as that of the National Park Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—to seek and retain compensation from responsible parties who injure or destroy Refuge System resources. Under that authority, damages recovered will be used to reimburse assessment costs; prevent or minimize the risk of loss; monitor ongoing effects; and restore, replace, or acquire resources equivalent to those injured or destroyed. The FWS proposal ensures that natural resources will be available for future generations and requires that the persons responsible for harm—not taxpayers—pay for any injury caused.

**Construction**—The 2022 Construction budget totals \$39.6 million, an increase of \$21.4 million above the 2021 enacted level. The budget includes \$21.7 million for line-item construction projects, a \$16.3 million increase over the 2021 enacted level. The specific refuge and fish hatchery projects funded in the request are ranked as the top priorities by FWS using a merit-based process. The budget includes an increase of \$10.0 million to support infrastructure related to the transition to zero emission vehicles.

**Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**—Directly supporting the Administration conservation objectives is funding from the mandatory LWCF, which was permanently and fully funded starting in 2021 in GAOA. The 2022 FWS portion of the LWCF permanent funding totals \$120.9 million, without sequestration applied. With a 5.7-percent sequestration reduction, LWCF permanent funding will total \$114.0 million, including \$103.5 million for Federal land acquisition and \$10.5 million for

species recovery land acquisition. A detailed project list for the Federal land acquisition program is provided in Appendix F.

**Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**—The budget requests \$42.7 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund to support State and local efforts to recover listed species. The budget requests \$13.0 million for conservation grants to States, \$8.0 million for Habitat Conservation Planning (HCP) Assistance grants, \$19.0 million for Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition Grants to States (through LWCF), and \$2.7 million for administrative costs.

**National Wildlife Refuge Fund**—FWS does not request a current funding appropriation to the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, resulting in a reduction of \$13.2 million below the 2021 enacted level. The permanent receipts available under the program remain as a source of revenue for counties.

**North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**—The 2022 budget is \$46.5 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, equal to the 2021 enacted level. Conservation grants from the fund are leveraged more than one-to-one with partners for wetlands and waterfowl conservation, supporting climate adaptation and resiliency and important outdoor activities for sportsmen and sportswomen.

**Multinational Species Conservation Fund**—The 2022 budget includes \$18.0 million for the

Multinational Species Conservation Fund, equal to the 2021 enacted level. These grants support the conservation and protection of African and Asian elephants, rhinos, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles and leverage funds from partners to nearly triple available funding for those species, which will foster improved management of elephants, rhinoceros, and tigers, including reducing human-animal conflicts.

**Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund**—The 2022 request includes \$7.9 million for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, an increase of \$3.0 million above the 2021 enacted level. Neotropical birds, such as the Goldfinch, have seen populations decline due to climate change and habitat loss. These grants for the conservation of migratory birds are matched at least three-to-one by partners throughout the western hemisphere.

**State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**—The request for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants is \$82.4 million, \$10.0 million above the 2021 enacted level. These grants support and leverage State management of non-game species and improve the resiliency of State and Tribal natural resources in the face of stressors, such as rising temperatures and changing weather patterns. This investment recognizes the important partnership between State and Tribal fish and wildlife managers and FWS.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed cost increases of \$27.9 million are fully funded.

## SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(all dollar amounts in thousands)

### *Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Resource Management .....	6,345	1,379,828	7,092	1,678,113	+747	+298,285
Construction.....	48	18,193	48	39,620	0	+21,427
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	0	13,228	0	0	0	-13,228
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	9	30,840	9	42,702	0	+11,862
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	5	46,500	5	46,500	0	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	4	18,000	4	18,000	0	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	1	4,910	1	7,910	0	+3,000
State Wildlife Grants.....	17	72,362	18	82,362	+1	+10,000
Subtotal, Current .....	6,429	1,583,861	7,177	1,915,207	+748	+331,346
<b>Permanent</b>						
Resource Management .....	30	105,000	67	0	+37	-105,000
Land Acquisition .....	70	111,840	70	103,461	0	-8,379
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	4	7,948	6	8,000	+2	+52
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	53	726,089	53	846,459	0	+120,370
Sport Fish Restoration .....	50	512,752	50	497,932	0	-14,820
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	0	85,965	0	90,740	0	+4,775
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	1	243	1	94	0	-149
Migratory Bird Conservation Account.....	74	77,664	74	77,000	0	-664
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program .....	30	5,802	30	5,800	0	-2
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	4	4,350	4	4,350	0	0
Contributed Funds .....	18	5,000	18	5,000	0	0
Coastal Impact Assistance.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	335	1,642,653	374	1,638,836	+39	-3,817
Allocation and Reimbursable .....	581	0	711	0	+130	0
Reimbursable .....	815	0	815	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,396	0	1,526	0	+130	0
<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE .....</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>3,226,514</b>	<b>9,077</b>	<b>3,554,043</b>	<b>+917</b>	<b>+327,529</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$12.5 million.



**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Ecological Services</b>				
Listing .....	20,318	20,767	22,279	+1,512
Planning and Consultation .....	109,016	109,251	131,292	+22,041
Conservation and Restoration.....	33,696	34,617	55,416	+20,799
Recovery .....	102,982	105,031	123,102	+18,071
Subtotal, Ecological Services.....	266,012	269,666	332,089	+62,423
<b>Habitat Conservation</b>				
Partners for Fish and Wildlife.....	56,951	56,859	65,215	+8,356
Coastal Programs .....	13,375	13,360	15,616	+2,256
Subtotal, Habitat Conservation .....	70,326	70,219	80,831	+10,612
<b>National Wildlife Refuge System</b>				
Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	238,612	239,568	259,517	+19,949
Visitor Services .....	74,227	75,033	96,737	+21,704
Refuge Law Enforcement.....	41,000	40,907	48,915	+8,008
Conservation Planning .....	2,523	2,523	4,594	+2,071
Refuge Maintenance .....	146,042	145,822	174,636	+28,814
Subtotal, National Wildlife Refuge System.....	502,404	503,853	584,399	+80,546
<b>Conservation and Enforcement</b>				
Migratory Bird Management.....	47,457	47,873	66,068	+18,195
Law Enforcement .....	82,053	86,860	94,982	+8,122
International Affairs.....	18,826	23,032	29,265	+6,233
Subtotal, Conservation and Enforcement.....	148,336	157,765	190,315	+32,550
<b>Fish and Aquatic Conservation</b>				
National Fish Hatchery Operations.....	64,272	65,551	81,774	+16,223
Maintenance and Equipment .....	25,846	25,822	50,546	+24,724
Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation .....	115,359	115,240	122,602	+7,362
Subtotal, Fish and Aquatic Conservation.....	205,477	206,613	254,922	+48,309
Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	12,500	12,500	18,802	+6,302
<b>Science Support</b>				
Adaptive Science .....	10,517	10,517	22,850	+12,333
Service Science .....	6,750	6,750	13,583	+6,833
Subtotal, Science Support .....	17,267	17,267	36,433	+19,166

**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management** (continued)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
General Operations				
Central Office Operations .....	20,758	25,758	32,766	+7,008
Management and Administration.....	49,166	44,166	60,157	+15,991
Aviation Management .....	3,237	3,237	3,255	+18
Servicewide Bill Paying.....	35,770	35,748	44,667	+8,919
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation ....	7,022	7,022	9,022	+2,000
National Conservation Training Center....	26,014	26,014	30,455	+4,441
Subtotal, General Operations.....	141,967	141,945	180,322	+38,377
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/o supplemental) .....	1,364,289	1,379,828	1,678,113	+298,285
Supplemental .....	4,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/ supplemental).....	1,368,289	1,379,828	1,678,113	+298,285

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+298,285	Coastal Programs .....	+2,256
Ecological Services .....	+62,423	General Program Activities.....	+2,000
Listing .....	+1,512	Fixed Costs .....	+256
Listing Activities.....	+1,000	National Wildlife Refuge System.....	+80,546
Fixed Costs .....	+512	Wildlife and Habitat Management .....	+19,949
Planning and Consultation	+22,041	General Program Activities.....	+10,500
General Program Activities.....	+10,700	Inventory and Monitoring.....	+5,000
Energy .....	+8,000	Refuge Water Efficiency.....	-500
Pesticide Consultations.....	+500	Fixed Costs .....	+4,949
Fixed Costs .....	+2,841	Visitor Services .....	+21,704
Conservation and Restoration .....	+20,799	General Program Activities.....	+13,000
Environmental Contaminants .....	+6,000	Urban Wildlife	
Candidate Conservation.....	+5,000	Conservation Program .....	+7,000
Coastal Barrier Resources Act.....	+2,000	Fixed Costs .....	+1,704
National Wetlands Inventory.....	+4,000	Refuge Law Enforcement.....	+8,008
Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem.....	+2,000	General Program Activities.....	+7,000
Marine Mammals.....	+1,500	Fixed Costs .....	+1,008
Sea Otter Assessment.....	-500	Conservation Planning .....	+2,071
Fixed Costs .....	+799	Planning .....	+2,000
Recovery .....	+18,071	Fixed Costs .....	+71
General Program Activities.....	+15,680	Refuge Maintenance .....	+28,814
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+1,500	Annual Maintenance.....	+9,638
Wolf Livestock Demonstration.....	-1,000	Deferred Maintenance .....	+2,000
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow .....	-100	Equipment and Vehicle Management—	
Fixed Costs .....	+1,991	Zero Emission Vehicles .....	+6,500
Habitat Conservation.....	+10,612	Maintenance Support.....	+7,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife.....	+8,356	Youth Conservation Corps.....	+2,000
General Program Activities.....	+7,500	Fixed Costs .....	+1,676
Fixed Costs .....	+856	Conservation and Enforcement .....	+32,550
		Migratory Bird Management.....	+18,195

**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management** (continued)

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Conservation and Monitoring .....	+12,887	Truckee River	
General Program Activities.....	+7,500	Operating Agreement .....	+200
Energy .....	+3,500	Fixed Costs .....	+337
Urban Bird Treaties .....	+1,000	Population Assessment and	
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+250	Cooperative Management.....	+1,673
Fixed Costs .....	+637	General Program Activities.....	+2,218
Permits .....	+1,602	Lake Champlain Sea Lamprey.....	-818
Permitting .....	+1,500	Snakehead Eradication .....	-250
Fixed Costs .....	+102	Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	-150
Federal Duck Stamp.....	+1,016	Internal Transfer: Great Lakes	
Federal Duck Stamp Activities.....	+1,000	Consent Decree .....	+110
Fixed Costs .....	+16	Internal Transfer: Great Lakes Fish and	
North American Waterfowl Management		Wildlife Restoration.....	-110
Plan—Joint Ventures .....	+2,690	Fixed Costs .....	+673
General Program Activities.....	+2,500	Aquatic Invasive Species.....	+4,152
Fixed Costs .....	+190	Prevention .....	+4,048
Law Enforcement .....	+8,122	Hydrilla, Eel, and Milfoil	
General Program Activities.....	+7,694	Invasive Grasses.....	-200
Intelligence Activities.....	-1,500	Fixed Costs .....	+304
Fixed Costs .....	+1,928	Cooperative Landscape Conservation .....	+6,302
International Affairs.....	+6,233	General Program Activities.....	+6,000
International Conservation .....	+480	Fixed Costs .....	+302
General Program Activities.....	+1,875	Science Support .....	+19,166
Arctic Council Support .....	-550	Adaptive Science .....	+12,333
T. Roosevelt Genius Prize.....	-1,000	General Program Activities.....	+12,300
Fixed Costs .....	+155	Fixed Costs .....	+33
International Wildlife Trade .....	+5,753	Service Science .....	+6,833
General Program Activities.....	+1,825	General Program Activities.....	+6,500
Permitting Modernization.....	+3,700	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+250
Fixed Costs .....	+228	Fixed Costs .....	+83
Fish and Aquatic Conservation.....	+48,309	General Operations.....	+38,377
National Fish Hatchery Operations.....	+16,223	Central Office Operations .....	+7,008
General Program Activities.....	+17,898	Diversity Office .....	+1,400
Aquatic Animal Drug		External Affairs .....	+2,000
Approval Program.....	-400	Native American	
Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	-2,500	Coordination Office.....	+2,000
Fixed Costs .....	+1,225	Regional Directors .....	+1,000
Maintenance and Equipment .....	+24,724	Fixed Costs .....	+608
Annual Maintenance.....	+8,000	Management and Administration.....	+15,991
Deferred Maintenance .....	+15,000	Information Resources and	
Equipment Replacement—		Technology Management .....	+6,000
Zero Emission Vehicles .....	+1,500	Joint Administrative Operations .....	+6,697
Fixed Costs .....	+224	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+150
Aquatic Habitat and Species		Fixed Costs .....	+3,144
Conservation .....	+7,362	Servicewide Bill Paying .....	+8,919
Habitat Assessment and Restoration.....	+1,537	Communication, Information	
National Fish Habitat Action Plan .....	+1,000	Technology, and Security .....	+5,200

**APPROPRIATION: Resource Management** (continued)

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Working Capital Fund .....	+2,303	National Conservation Training Center....	+4,441
Worker's Compensation .....	+280	Youth and Careers in Nature .....	+2,000
Unemployment Compensation .....	+154	Annual Maintenance .....	+2,000
Misc. Support—Reimbursable Service Agreements .....	+566	Fixed Costs .....	+441
Fixed Costs .....	+416	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation ....	+2,000	Zero Emission Vehicles.....	[+10,150]
Aviation Management .....	+18	Fixed Costs .....	[+27,727]
Fixed Costs .....	+18		

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Nationwide Engineering Services .....	5,368	5,368	5,537	+169
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety .....	1,232	2,427	2,427	0
Line-Item Construction Projects .....	23,104	10,398	31,656	+21,258
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>29,704</b>	<b>18,193</b>	<b>39,620</b>	<b>+21,427</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>+21,427</b>
Construction .....	+169
Fixed Costs .....	+169
Construction Projects.....	+21,258
Line-Item Construction Projects.....	+11,258
Internal Transfer: Deferred Maintenance Projects .....	-5,000
Internal Transfer: Line-Item Construction Projects .....	+5,000
Zero Emission Vehicles Charging Stations .....	+10,000

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition <sup>1/</sup>**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Land Acquisition Management.....	13,000	0	0	0
Land Protection Planning .....	465	0	0	0
Acquisitions .....	31,250	0	0	0
Exchanges.....	1,500	0	0	0
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships ....	6,500	0	0	0
Highlands Conservation Act .....	10,000	0	0	0
Sportsmen and Recreational Access.....	8,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/o rescission</i> ).....	70,715	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-3,628	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION ( <i>w/rescission</i> ) .....	67,087	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup> Starting in 2021, Federal Land Acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding. The 2022 budget proposes \$109.7 million for FWS land acquisitions, which is subject to a 5.7-percent sequester. See Appendix E for more information.

**APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	-13,228
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	-13,228

**APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Grants and Administration				
Conservation Grants .....	13,000	13,000	13,000	0
HCP Assistance Grants.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	0
Administration .....	2,702	2,702	2,702	0
Subtotal, Grants and Administration ....	23,702	23,702	23,702	0
Land Acquisition				
Species Recovery Land Acquisition <sup>1/</sup> .....	11,162	0	0	0
HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States....	19,638	19,638	19,000	-638
Subtotal, Land Acquisition.....	30,800	19,638	19,000	-638
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	54,502	43,340	42,702	-638
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-18,771	-12,500	0	+12,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission) .....	35,731	30,840	42,702	+11,862

<sup>1/</sup> Starting in 2021, Species Recovery Land Acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding. The 2022 budget proposes \$11.2 million for FWS Species Recovery land acquisition, which is subject to a 5.7-percent sequester. See Appendix E for more information.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+11,862
HCP Land Acquisition Grants to States.....	-638
Elimination of Rescission .....	+12,500

**APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	46,000	46,500	46,500	0

**APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
African Elephant Conservation Fund .....	3,450	4,140	4,140	0
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund .....	2,110	2,530	2,530	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund....	4,650	5,580	5,580	0
Great Ape Conservation Fund .....	2,700	3,240	3,240	0
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund .....	2,090	2,510	2,510	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	15,000	18,000	18,000	0

**APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	4,910	4,910	7,910	+3,000

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+3,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Grants .....	+3,000

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	67,571	72,362	82,362	+10,000

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+10,000
State Wildlife Grants—Formula.....	+5,000
State Wildlife Grants—Competitive.....	+3,000
Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	+2,000







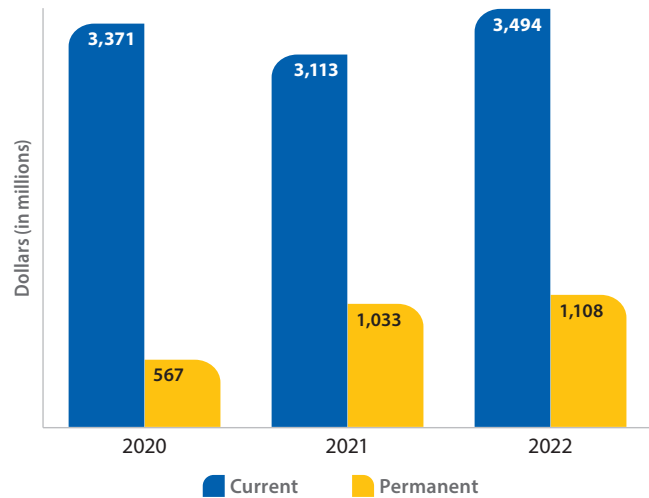
# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

**Bureau Overview**—The national park system covers 85 million acres at 423 park units, including 136 historical parks or sites, 84 national monuments, 63 national parks, 31 national memorials, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 84 otherwise designated national park units. NPS also helps administer dozens of affiliated sites, the National Register of Historic Places, National Heritage Areas, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Landmarks, and National Trails. In addition, NPS staff work with communities across the Nation to help preserve local history and create recreational opportunities. In 2019, NPS served more than 327 million visitors from across America and around the world. Visitation in 2020 dropped to 237 million because of restrictions on park operations and the decline in travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request for NPS is \$3.5 billion in discretionary funding, an increase of \$380.6 million from the 2021 enacted level. NPS estimates the budget will support total staffing of 20,120 full-time equivalents in 2022. The 2022 budget addresses the need to invest in America’s future at this critical time when the Nation faces challenges from a pandemic, an economic downturn, climate change, and a reckoning with racial injustice. The budget focuses on adaptively

## NPS Funding



managing resources to increase resilience to the changing climate; using science to inform decisions; expanding inclusion of historically under-represented communities; and delivering Interior’s core mission and services, which include stewardship of America’s national treasures.

**Climate Challenges and Resilience**—The NPS budget includes \$269.6 million in increases to advance President Biden’s climate and conservation goals and restore technical capacity in land management, including investments in climate-related science and zero emission vehicles (ZEVs). This budget builds on Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, which challenges Federal agencies and the country to increase conservation of U.S. lands and waters to reverse or stabilize the impacts of a changing climate.



- In 1916, Congress created the National Park Service, also known as “America’s Best Idea.”
- The national park system includes 423 park units, which encompass 85 million acres in all 50 States and four territories.
- The NPS mission requires a diverse workforce, including archeologists, biologists, curators, engineers, historians, hydrologists, landscape architects, law enforcement officers, and many other disciplines.
- In 2020, NPS employed roughly 21,000 individual full- and part-time employees.
- In 2019, NPS served more than 327 million visitors from across America and around the world. Visitation in 2020 dropped to 237 million because of restrictions in park operations and the decline in travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In 2019, more than 279,000 volunteers worked to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people. In 2020, the number of volunteers declined to about 110,500 volunteers because of restrictions in park operations and the decline in travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- NPS collaborates with Tribes, States, local governments, nonprofits, and owners of historic property who share in preserving the Nation’s shared heritage.

*Conservation and Climate Resilience on NPS Lands and Waters*—NPS is a vital component of the governmentwide approach to address the impacts of climate change. The 2022 budget includes multiple and varied investments to better understand and address resource challenges on park lands stemming from climate change. Increases include \$57.0 million to expand park capacity for management of natural resources, \$40.0 million for natural resources projects, \$25.0 million for natural resource infrastructure projects, \$17.0 million for Research Learning Centers, \$10.0 million for abandoned mine remediation on NPS lands, \$5.5 million for Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Units, \$4.0 million for environmental impact planning and compliance, and additional funding for Everglades restoration, public health, and other conservation priorities. The 2022 budget is an important step by the Biden Administration to address the critical challenges of our time by increasing scientific capacity and improving strategic thinking and resource planning to leave lands and waters preserved for future generations to use and enjoy. President Biden’s conservation challenge, with the goal to conserve 30 percent of America’s lands and waters by 2030, builds on the Nation’s proud and collaborative stewardship traditions and strives to give every person in America—present and future—the chance to experience the opportunities

the Nation’s rich and vibrant lands and waters provide. Rising to meet this conservation challenge will improve the Nation’s resilience to climate change and strengthen the foundation of America’s economy.

*Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)*—Directly supporting the Administration’s conservation objectives is funding from the mandatory LWCF, which was permanently and fully funded starting in 2021 in the Great American Outdoors Act. The 2022 NPS portion of the LWCF funding totals \$475.8 million, without sequestration applied. With a 5.7-percent sequestration reduction, LWCF funding will total \$448.7 million, including \$92.8 million for Federal land acquisition programs, \$337.0 million for conservation grants to States and territories, and \$18.9 million for American Battlefield Protection Programs grants. Included in this total is \$117.9 million for competitive Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership program grants, which help build parks in underserved communities, primarily in urban settings. The 2022 budget estimates an additional \$128.3 million, net of \$121.0 million sequestered, will be available for conservation grants to States and territories through revenue derived from certain offshore oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico. These programs directly support land and resource conservation and increase

access to outdoor recreation across America. A detailed project list for the Federal land acquisition program is provided in Appendix F.

*Civilian Climate Corps (CCC)*—The NPS budget includes an additional \$45.0 million for the Civilian Climate Corps. The CCC is an important jobs initiative that draws on America’s strength to work together and build back better to revitalize public lands, infrastructure, and communities while creating jobs and providing pathways to employment that are inclusive of those from underserved and marginalized communities, returning veterans, and people of all ages. This initiative draws inspiration from the Civilian Conservation Corps, which put hundreds of thousands of young people to work on public and private lands, providing them with jobs and training to tackle the crises of the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression. This initiative will complement the full range of youth-oriented developmental programs and projects currently being conducted in national park units.

The CCC will build on other existing NPS programs, such as the Ancestral Lands Conservation Corps Program, which organizes culturally related vocational skills training for youth and young adults living on Tribal lands bordering national parks; the American Sign Language Conservation Corps Program, which provides opportunities to young adults in the deaf or hard-of-hearing communities, a demographic which experiences high rates of unemployment; the NPS Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program, which provides internship opportunities to undergraduate and graduate students in natural and cultural resource conservation fields; and the Traditional Trades Apprenticeship Program, which offers veterans younger than 35 years of age and non-veteran young

adults opportunities to learn the historic preservation vocational trades, such as carpentry and brick masonry, with assignments for the restoration and preservation of historic structures in NPS. The initiative will parallel new programs, such as the Indian Youth Service Corps, established through the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9).

*Climate Science*—The 2022 budget reflects the President’s priority to ensure that objective science underpins the Administration’s actions to tackle the climate change crisis. Science will be vital to identify problems, develop solutions, measure progress, and achieve results. The 2022 NPS budget includes an increase of \$10.0 million for Climate Science activities to identify changes in and stressors to park resources. This increase is complemented by other increases that speed implementation of climate science findings to apply them to natural resources challenges. NPS administers a park systemwide inventory and monitoring effort designed to address natural resource needs. The program conducts basic natural resource inventories and monitors the condition or health of key vital sign parameters. This science-based information helps provide park managers, planners, and interpreters with a broad-based understanding of



NPS conducts systematic inventories of natural resources and monitoring of park resource conditions through the organization of 32 ecosystem-based multi-park Inventory and Monitoring Networks.

the status and trends in the condition of park natural resources. NPS inventory and monitoring data serve as a basis for making management decisions, assessing results, working with other agencies, and communicating with the public to protect natural systems and native species in parks.

**Zero Emission Vehicles**—The 2022 NPS budget includes \$20.0 million to either purchase ZEVs within the NPS-owned fleet or transition to GSA’s leased fleet. This funding will support Interior’s goal of converting approximately 30 percent of Interior’s sedan fleet to ZEVs and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs in 2022.

**Racial Equity**—The Biden Administration, through Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, directs Federal agencies to operate in an environment that advances equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. Understanding and appreciation of NPS places of cultural and historical significance are central to the NPS mission. The 2022 NPS budget provides an additional \$15.0 million for parks and program operations that preserve and tell the story of historically underrepresented and marginalized groups, including a \$5.0 million increase for the African American Civil Rights Network. The budget proposes an additional \$5.0 million for competitive historic preservation grants to increase support to State and local efforts to preserve sites that document the struggle for equal opportunity for African Americans. The budget also provides \$10.0 million for construction at the Selma Interpretive Center for a voting rights center that honors the legacy of civil rights leaders, including that of the late Representative John Lewis. Also in the budget is an \$8.0 million increase for grants to Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. These grants to Tribes, which do not have a matching requirement, enable

individual Tribes to conduct activities pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act to preserve vanishing Tribal cultural resources and heritage.

**Diversity and Inclusion**—Equal opportunity is the bedrock of American democracy, and our diversity is one of our country’s greatest strengths; but for many, the American Dream remains out of reach. The NPS budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.



**Operation of the National Park System**—The 2022 budget requests \$3.0 billion for operations of the national park system. The budget includes \$573.0 million for resource stewardship, \$286.5 million for visitor services, \$415.4 million for park protection, \$921.3 million for facilities operations and maintenance, \$573.9 million for park support, and \$207.3 million for external administrative costs. The majority of budget changes in the 2022 budget pertain to efforts to understand and address the impacts of climate change on NPS resources and expand the inclusion of people of color and other underserved groups in NPS’s mission. These



The 54-mile Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail commemorates several notable events in the history of African American Civil Rights activism in America including the pivotal 1965 Voting Rights March in Alabama. Photo in the public domain, courtesy Abernathy Family Photos.

changes are discussed in the Conservation and Racial Equity sections of the chapter.

Additional funding priorities include funding to improve visitor and employee safety through proactive park security and protection methods to safeguard icons such as the Washington Monument and the Statue of Liberty. The budget proposes an increase of \$7.4 million to expand U.S. Park Police (USPP) workforce capacity at park units in Washington, D.C., New York City, and San Francisco—which, in a typical year, serve 60 million visitors. The budget proposes a \$4.1 million increase for body-worn cameras for USPP officers and NPS law enforcement rangers to promote accountability, transparency, and trust and help to ensure the safety of both law enforcement officers and the communities served by NPS. The budget also proposes \$7.9 million to fund security screening at the Statue of Liberty out of discretionary

appropriations. This vital security need has been funded through concession franchise fees to date, but the loss of concession franchise fee revenue due to unpredictable events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and government shutdowns have shown the vulnerability of using that funding source for permanent operations. Park protection activities are important to stewardship of the parks to keep NPS resources unimpaired for future generations, provide the public the opportunity to enjoy the national park units in a safe manner, and ensure NPS employees have a safe work environment.

NPS manages thousands of assets and works to sustain their condition befitting their status as America's treasures while making them available for public enjoyment. The Facility Operations and Maintenance program provides expertise to manage these resources appropriately by protecting, restoring, rehabilitating, and maintaining

natural and cultural resources, visitor and employee facilities, and other infrastructure. The budget includes \$136.0 million for repair and rehabilitation projects and \$188.2 million for cyclic maintenance projects.

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

**National Recreation and Preservation (NR&P)—**

These programs provide technical and financial assistance to support local community efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources. The 2022 NPS budget maintains funding for NR&P programs, such as Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance and National Register programs; retains important grant programs for Chesapeake Gateways and Trails, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation, Japanese American Confinement Sites, American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance, American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture, the 9/11 Memorial Act, and National Heritage Areas; and includes \$1.0 million for the Oklahoma City Memorial Trust endowment. The budget also proposes a general provision proposal to extend sunset dates for expiring National Heritage Areas authorizations and increase the funding cap for others.

**Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)—**

The 2022 budget includes \$151.8 million for HPF programs, which support the preservation of non-Federal historically and culturally significant sites and entities. The HPF budget includes an \$8.0 million increase for grants for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and \$5.0 million for competitive grants assistance for historic sites that tell the stories of the struggle for African American civil rights in America under the Racial Equity initiative, described previously. The 2022 NPS HPF funding request includes an

additional \$2.0 million for grants to States and territories to support historic preservation offices, which administer grants to local communities to protect and preserve historic resources in accordance with local needs and priorities. HPF grants facilitate the preservation of cultural heritage and compliance with Federal preservation mandates, including conducting Section 106 reviews and developing National Register of Historic Places eligibility opinions, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act. Grants to States must be matched by a non-Federal contribution that constitutes at least 40 percent of the cost of administering the State Historic Preservation Office's projects. The budget includes an additional \$2.5 million for Paul Bruhn historic revitalization grants, which are competitively awarded to provide resources for the rehabilitation of historic properties that help to rehabilitate, protect, and foster the economic development of rural communities. The budget continues HPF grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities at the \$10.0 million 2021 enacted level.

**Construction—**

The budget requests \$278.6 million for the NPS Construction Program funded through the discretionary appropriation process. The budget includes \$132.7 million for line-item construction projects to address high-priority needs on mission-critical assets. The account includes \$41.0 million in increases that support NPS natural resource conservation, such as conducting Climate Vulnerability Assessments to improve park resiliency, and \$20.0 million for the ZEV initiative. In line with Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, the budget includes a \$10.0 million line-item construction project for the Selma Interpretive Center, located at the foot of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, which marks the beginning of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail associated with the pivotal 1965 Voting Rights March. The budget also includes funding to study and evaluate resources not currently part of the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail that would be appropriate for addition to the Trail and the potential designation of the Trail as a unit of the National Park System.

**The Great American Outdoors Act**—P.L. 116-152, the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), enacted August 4, 2020, established the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) to support deferred maintenance projects on Federal and Tribal lands. This landmark conservation act provides up to \$1.9 billion in funding for the LRF in each fiscal year 2021 through 2025, determined by the availability of eligible energy receipts from development on Federal lands and waters due and payable to the U.S. Government the preceding fiscal year. The LRF provides invaluable deferred maintenance funding to ensure NPS assets are preserved for this and future generations.

Of the up to \$1.9 billion provided annually, 70 percent is allocated to NPS. GAOA will provide the NPS up to \$6.5 billion over 5 years to complete priority deferred maintenance projects. This is an extraordinary opportunity for crucial investments in some of our Nation's most meaningful structures and landscapes. For 2022, NPS will use up to \$1.3 billion from the LRF to complete 36 priority deferred maintenance projects in 29 parks. Projects

cover a range of categories, including buildings and structures, recreational assets, water and utilities, transportation systems, and demolition. A list of NPS's proposed LRF projects for 2022 can be found in Appendix D.

**Centennial Challenge**—The 2022 budget proposes \$15.0 million to support partnership projects that leverage private funding with a minimum 1:1 match from a non-Federal source. In addition, the National Park Service Centennial Act established the permanent National Park Centennial Challenge Fund for high-priority projects or programs that enhance the visitor experience. The amounts exceeding \$10.0 million from the sale of age-discounted Federal Recreational Lands Passes, commonly known as Senior Passes, are deposited into the fund to be used for projects subject to the same matching requirement. The budget estimates the fund will receive \$4.0 million in 2022.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$62.4 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of the National Park System <sup>1/,2/</sup> .....	14,498	2,678,987	15,397	2,974,029	+899	+295,042
Centennial Challenge.....	21	15,000	21	15,000	0	0
National Recreation and Preservation .....	199	74,157	200	74,514	+1	+357
Historic Preservation Fund.....	5	144,300	5	151,800	0	+7,500
Construction (and Major Maintenance).....	344	223,907	339	278,563	-5	+54,656
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	42	-23,000	42	0	0	+23,000
Subtotal, Current .....	15,109	3,113,351	16,004	3,493,906	+895	+380,555
<b>Permanent</b>						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	79	556,662	79	569,629	0	+12,967
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund.....	0	0	0	6,601	0	+6,601
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	1,661	268,134	1,661	310,154	0	+42,020
Other Permanent Appropriations.....	428	156,045	428	169,614	0	+13,569
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	225	52,003	225	52,003	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	2,393	1,032,844	2,393	1,108,001	0	+75,157
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation .....	781	0	910	0	+129	0
Reimbursable .....	813	0	813	0	0	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	1,594	0	1,723	0	+129	0
<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....</b>	<b>19,096</b>	<b>4,146,195</b>	<b>20,120</b>	<b>4,601,907</b>	<b>+1,024</b>	<b>+455,712</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount includes transfers of \$8.0 million to the Semiquincentennial Commission, \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission, and \$2.0 million in receipts from the Medical Services Fund.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2022 Request amount includes a transfer of \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Park Management</b>				
Resource Stewardship .....	339,860	361,626	572,953	+211,327
Visitor Services .....	249,165	277,975	286,533	+8,558
Park Protection.....	394,781	385,235	415,393	+30,158
Facility Operations Maintenance .....	839,165	900,955	921,280	+20,325
Park Support .....	560,434	566,533	573,883	+7,350
Subtotal, Park Management.....	2,383,405	2,492,324	2,770,042	+277,718
External Administrative Costs .....	193,587	195,963	207,287	+11,324
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....</b>	<b>2,576,992</b>	<b>2,688,287</b>	<b>2,977,329</b>	<b>+289,042</b>
External Mandated Transfers .....	-6,600	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Other Transfer.....	+127	+2,000	0	-2,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfers).....</b>	<b>2,570,519</b>	<b>2,678,987</b>	<b>2,974,029</b>	<b>+295,042</b>



**APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System** (continued)

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+295,042	Body-Worn Cameras.....	+4,100
Park Management .....	+277,718	Statue of Liberty Security Contract.....	+7,900
Resource Stewardship .....	+211,327	2021 Presidential Inauguration.....	-2,400
Conservation—Civilian Climate Corps.	+45,000	Fixed Costs .....	+8,160
Conservation—Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units.....	+5,500	Facility Operations Maintenance .....	+20,325
Conservation—Everglades Restoration.....	+1,000	Conservation—Policy Development .....	+1,000
Conservation—Inventory & Monitoring Networks .....	+6,000	Conservation—Natural Resource Projects .....	+8,000
Conservation—Management & Policy for Climate Science .....	+11,500	Racial Justice—Preserving Story of Underrepresented Communities.....	+1,202
Conservation—Natural Resource Projects .....	+40,000	New & Critical Responsibilities .....	+1,038
Conservation—Park Capacity for Natural Resource Management.....	+57,000	D.C. Water & Sewer.....	-5,063
Conservation—Research Learning Centers.....	+17,000	Fixed Costs .....	+14,148
Conservation—Socioeconomic Monitoring .....	+3,500	Park Support .....	+7,350
Climate Science—Inventory & Monitoring Networks .....	+10,000	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+800
Racial Justice—Preserving Story of Underrepresented Communities.....	+6,198	Racial Justice—Preserving Story of Underrepresented Communities.....	+3,509
New & Critical Responsibilities .....	+957	New & Critical Responsibilities .....	+659
Fixed Costs .....	+7,672	Central IT Costs .....	+2,349
Visitor Services .....	+8,558	NPS Mobile App.....	+1,787
Racial Justice—Preserving Story of Underrepresented Communities.....	+3,171	Semiquincentennial Commission.....	-8,000
New & Critical Responsibilities .....	+729	GPS Modernization.....	-4,000
Commemorations Office .....	+250	Transfer from Space Rental to Administrative Support.....	+21
2021 Presidential Inauguration.....	-1,800	Fixed Costs .....	+10,225
National Capital Performing Arts.....	-2,227	External Administrative Costs .....	+11,324
Fixed Costs .....	+8,435	Transfer from Space Rental to Administrative Support.....	-21
Park Protection.....	+30,158	Fixed Costs .....	+11,345
Conservation—Permanent Incident Management Team .....	+2,000	2021 Mandated Transfer .....	+8,000
Conservation—Public Health .....	+1,000	Medical Services Fund—Operates from Receipts .....	-2,000
Racial Justice—Preserving Story of Underrepresented Communities.....	+920	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
New & Critical Responsibilities .....	+1,062	Conservation .....	[+198,500]
U.S. Park Police Workforce .....	+7,416	Racial Justice .....	[+15,000]
		New & Critical Responsibilities .....	[+4,445]
		2021 Presidential Inauguration .....	[-4,200]
		Fixed Costs .....	[+59,985]

**APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	0

**APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Natural Programs.....	15,757	15,963	16,452	+489
Cultural Programs .....	31,127	31,938	33,408	+1,470
Environmental Compliance and Review.....	435	443	456	+13
International Park Affairs .....	1,903	1,924	1,950	+26
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and Grants .....	20,962	22,883	21,216	-1,667
Administrative Support .....	982	1,006	1,032	+26
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs .....	21,944	23,889	22,248	-1,641
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	71,166	74,157	74,514	+357

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+357	International Park Affairs .....	+26
Natural Programs.....	+489	Fixed Costs .....	+26
Federal Lands to Parks .....	+150	Heritage Partnership Programs .....	-1,641
Fixed Costs .....	+339	Commissions and Grants .....	-1,667
Cultural Programs .....	+1,470	Fixed Costs .....	+26
Oklahoma City Memorial .....	+1,000	Subtotals for Changes Across	
Fixed Costs .....	+470	Multiple Subactivities	
Environmental Compliance and Review.....	+13	Fixed Costs .....	[+874]
Fixed Costs .....	+13		

**APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Grants-in-Aid				
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories .....	52,675	55,675	57,675	+2,000
Grants-in-Aid to Indian Tribes.....	13,735	15,000	23,000	+8,000
Historic Revitalization Grants.....	7,500	7,500	10,000	+2,500
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Competitive Grants-in-Aid .....	18,750	21,125	26,125	+5,000
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.....	0	10,000	0	-10,000
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid .....	102,660	119,300	126,800	+7,500
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures...	16,000	25,000	25,000	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>118,660</b>	<b>144,300</b>	<b>151,800</b>	<b>+7,500</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+7,500
Grants-in-Aid.....	+7,500
Racial Justice—Tribal Historic Preservation Offices .....	+8,000
Racial Justice—Competitive Grants/ African American Civil Rights .....	+5,000
Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories .....	+2,000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants .....	+2,500
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.....	-10,000
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Racial Justice .....	[+13,000]

**APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Line-Item Construction Projects .....	282,956	131,788	146,700	+14,912
Special Programs.....	21,491	21,491	58,452	+36,961
Construction Planning.....	29,453	15,183	15,183	0
Construction Program Management and Operations.....	45,180	45,180	33,421	-11,759
Management Planning .....	10,265	10,265	24,807	+14,542
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>389,345</b>	<b>223,907</b>	<b>278,563</b>	<b>+54,656</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+54,656	Management Planning .....	+14,542
Line-Item Construction Projects .....	+14,912	Conservation—Climate Vulnerability Assessments.....	+10,000
Conservation—Abandoned Mineral Lands .....	+10,000	Conservation—Environmental Impact Planning and Compliance .....	+4,000
Line-Item Construction Projects.....	+4,912	Special Resources Studies (Selma).....	+300
Special Programs.....	+36,961	Fixed Costs .....	+242
Conservation—Emergency/ Unscheduled Construction—Climate Adaptation Projects.....	+17,000	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Federal Zero Emission Vehicles— Equipment Replacement Program.....	+19,950	Conservation.....	[+41,000]
Fixed Costs .....	+11	Fixed Costs .....	[+1,494]
Construction Program Management and Operations .....	-11,759		
Denver Service Center Operations .....	-7,000		
Regional Facility Project Support.....	-6,000		
Fixed Costs .....	+1,241		

**APPROPRIATION: Land Acquisition and State Assistance <sup>1/</sup>**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Acquisition Management.....	10,500	0	0	0
Federal Land Acquisition				
Projects.....	28,400	0	0	0
Recreational Access.....	7,000	0	0	0
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations.....	4,000	0	0	0
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	5,500	0	0	0
American Battlefield Protection Program Acquisition Grants.....	13,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition.....	57,900	0	0	0
State Conservation Grants				
State Conservation Grants—Formula.....	110,000	0	0	0
State Conservation Grants—Competitive.....	25,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, State Conservation Grants.....	135,000	0	0	0
State Conservation Grants Administration...	5,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	208,400	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA.....	-2,279	-23,000	0	+23,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission).....	206,121	-23,000	0	+23,000

<sup>1/</sup> Starting in 2021, Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding. The 2022 budget proposes \$475.8 million for NPS land acquisition and State assistance, which is subject to a 5.7-percent sequester. See Appendix E for more information.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ rescission).....	+23,000
Rescission of Prior-Year BA.....	+23,000





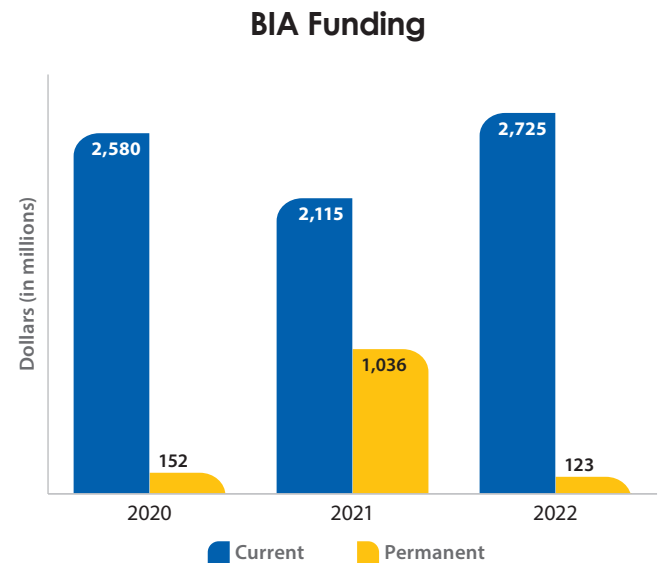
# BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget for BIA is \$2.7 billion in current appropriations, \$609.9 million above the 2021 enacted level. BIA estimates the budget will support staffing of 4,105 full-time equivalents in 2022.

**Investing in Tribal Nations**—The President’s Budget supports an all-of-government approach to addressing Federal responsibilities and Tribal needs in Indian Country. Coordination of this work across Federal agencies is being carried out through the White House Council on Native American Affairs. Indian Affairs at Interior plays an important role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility and in serving Tribes. Indian Affairs provides service to American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.

Throughout Interior’s bureaus and offices, the 2022 budget supports the Administration’s commitment to honor Trust responsibilities to Tribes and self-determination. The 2022 budget includes investments to empower Tribal communities, strengthen climate resilience, improve quality of life, create economic opportunities, increase focus on environmental quality and justice needs in Tribal communities, and preserve and foster cultural heritage. Interior’s programs maintain strong and productive



government-to-government relationships with Tribes, helping to promote Tribal nation building and self-determination.

BIA plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities and promoting self-determination and nation building for federally recognized Tribes. BIA programs support stewardship of natural resources, restore Tribal homelands, deliver community services, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, support law enforcement, create economic opportunity, and support the stewardship of energy resources. The 2022 budget for BIA includes significant increases reflecting the Administration’s strong commitment to those programs.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships**—The 2022 budget for BIA makes a significant investment in Tribal natural resource programs and other programs across BIA



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

to help Tribal nations tackle the climate crisis. Within Trust—Natural Resources Management, the budget includes \$395.8 million, a program increase of \$134.9 million from the 2021 enacted level. That amount includes \$61.0 million for an expanded Tribal Climate Resilience program, a \$44.0 million increase from the 2021 enacted level. In 2022, the existing Tribal Climate Adaptation Grant program increases by \$23.0 million to better meet Tribal interests. The Tribal Climate Resilience program also includes \$11.0 million for a new Alaska Village Relocation Grant program and \$10.0 million to establish a Tribal Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). The Tribal CCC is an important jobs initiative to tackle climate change on-the-ground, ensure a living wage, and provide skills and a pathway to employment. The budget includes increases across the full spectrum of Tribal natural resource programs, recognizing the importance of strong land stewardship and adaptive management not only to climate resilience but to Tribal communities.

Another component of the Tribal climate programs investment is \$150.0 million proposed to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP). This program will directly support Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by enhancing the ability of Tribal governments to plan for and adapt to climate change and to build stronger Tribal communities by seeking opportunities to support Tribal climate mitigation and adaptation plans in consultation with Tribes.

Interior also recognizes the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands, as the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations

(LBBP) program, established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ends. The new program will incorporate lessons learned from the LBBP and the previous Indian Land Consolidation Program in BIA. ILCP funding will be used to purchase fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners and convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction.

The BIA budget includes several investments that relate to both climate resilience and environmental justice. For example, the budget contains a \$26.1 million increase for the Environmental Quality Projects program to remediate the former Tuba City dump Superfund site, which continues to threaten the drinking water of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe. The budget also includes \$29.9 million specifically to address water safety and sanitation requirements. This new funding will provide dedicated resources for BIA-owned drinking and wastewater infrastructure. Funding will address significant water quality problems, including EPA-identified systems of concern.

**Deploying Clean Energy**—The BIA budget also includes funding to bolster deployment of clean energy, which also supports climate and economic development objectives. Within Trust Natural Resources is a \$40.0 million program increase for the Minerals and Mining Projects program that will focus on clean energy programs. Indian Affairs views renewable energy as one of the many tools available to American Indians and Alaska Natives to create sustainable economies on Indian land, and many Indian reservations are well positioned to either access or provide a stable source of competitively priced, low-carbon clean energy. This



initiative will help strengthen Tribal sovereignty, enhance Tribal energy independence and security, promote energy diversification, and yield environmental and economic benefits. Complementing this program is a \$10.0 million increase in BIA's Job Placement and Training program focused specifically on training geared toward clean energy jobs. This funding will support clean energy deployment while training Tribal members for good-paying jobs of the future.

**Operation of Indian Programs**—The 2022 budget includes \$1.9 billion for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$299.5 million above the 2021 enacted level.

*Promoting Tribal Self-Determination*—The Department supports and promotes Tribal sovereignty. The BIA Tribal Government activity supports assistance to Tribes and Alaska Native entities to strengthen and sustain Tribal government systems and support Tribal self-governance through the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), P.L. 93-638, contracting and self-governance compacting process.

The 2022 budget provides \$356.4 million for programs that support Tribal government activities, an increase of \$15.4 million from the 2021 enacted level. Within that total, the budget includes \$187.8 million for compact activities for self-governance Tribes. These funds enable Tribes to plan, conduct, consolidate, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities for Tribal citizens, according to priorities established by their Tribal governments. The budget includes \$84.8 million to support Consolidated Tribal Government programs that also promote Indian self-determination, giving approximately 275 Tribes the flexibility to combine and manage contracted programs and grants that are similar or compatible to simplify contracting.

The budget includes \$480,000 in New Tribes to continue funding for the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians, which was federally recognized by an Act of Congress in December 2019. This funding supports the Tribe to carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of establishing and operating a Tribal

government. The budget includes \$8.0 million, an increase of \$3.0 million, for the Small Tribes Supplement program to assist eligible Tribes to expand and sustain their Tribal governance.

BIA is responsible for more than 29,000 miles of paved, gravel, and earth-surface roads and more than 1,000 bridges. The 2022 budget includes \$37.4 million for Road Maintenance to support pavement and gravel maintenance, remedial work on improved earth roads, bridge maintenance, and snow and ice control.

*Supporting Sustainable Stewardship of Trust Resources*—The budget includes \$395.8 million for critical trust natural resources activities, a \$136.9 million increase over the 2021 enacted level. The increases affect nearly all natural resource programs to support Tribal communities in sustainable resource management and in preparing and responding to the impacts of climate change, such as drought, wildfires, changes in the plants and animals important to subsistence and culture, rights protection, coastal erosion, and sea level rise. Funds will support Tribes to develop science, tools, training, planning, and implementation of actions to build resilience into resource management, infrastructure, and community development activities.

The request for the Tribal Climate Resilience program increases from \$17.0 million in 2021 to \$61.0 million in 2022. This funding will be used to fund Tribal Climate Adaptation Grants, Alaska Village Relocation Grants, and a Tribal CCC. The budget also requests an additional \$10.0 million for the Natural Resources program. This increased funding will be used for land acquisition efforts within existing reservations to support sustainable land practices. Meaningful and robust Tribal consultation to determine the formula for distribution of the additional funding will be conducted with respect for Tribal sovereignty and a commitment to the trust and treaty responsibilities, which are Administration priorities.

The budget includes a \$6.0 million increase for the Forestry Projects program. This program supports forest development, inventory and planning,

woodlands management, and timber harvest. The increase supports the application of science to provide tools and technical assistance to advance adaptive resource management. Specifically, the increase will support resource planning and management by applying technology to spatially illustrate the effectiveness of forestry and fuels projects and to deliver geospatial capacity, tools, training, and technical support to Tribal forest managers for climate change vulnerability analysis and for adaptation planning tools.

The 2022 budget funds Minerals and Mining activities at \$67.0 million to support Tribal energy and economic development. The budget includes a \$40 million increase to focus investment on the deployment of clean energy in Tribal communities. Through the Minerals and Mining activity, the 2022 budget continues the Department's commitment to the Indian Energy Service Center, which coordinates Indian energy development activities across Interior's bureaus.

*Maintaining Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities*—The Trust Real Estate Services activity implements strategies to advance Indian trust ownership and improve Indian trust-related information. The 2022 budget proposes \$169.9 million for real estate services programs. The budget supports the processing of Indian trust-related documents, such as land title and records and geospatial data, to support land and water resources use, energy development, and protection and restoration of ecosystems and important lands. The budget also includes a \$26.1 million increase for the Environmental Quality Projects program. This funding will support remediation of the former Tuba City dump Superfund site, which continues to threaten the drinking water of the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

*Supporting Indian Families*—As part of the President's efforts to strengthen Tribal communities, the budget includes \$175.3 million in Human Services funding, a program increase of \$15.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. This amount includes \$63.3 million for Social Services, a program increase of \$13.0 million over the 2021 enacted level. The increase will allow for expanded implementation

of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act. The Act seeks to bolster child protection and ensure better coordination between child welfare and domestic violence programs in Indian Country. The budget includes \$3.0 million to expand the Tiwahe initiative, a holistic approach to addressing overall Tribal community needs that support youth, family, community safety and stability, and cultural awareness. The 2022 budget also seeks to expand the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program by \$2.0 million, for a total of \$18.8 million. That funding helps to prevent the separation of Indian families and provides assistance for family reunification. Funded ICWA activities include intervening in involuntary child custody proceedings and providing reunification and prevention services to Indian families.

*Protecting Public Safety and Justice*—BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to support safe Tribal communities. These programs safeguard life and property, enforce laws, maintain justice and order, and ensure that detained American Indian offenders are held in safe, secure, and humane environments. BIA implements training courses in the areas of law enforcement, including drug training, social services, victim services, and courts and makes those courses available to both direct-service and tribally run programs. OJS also provides technical assistance to Tribes to amend Tribal legal codes, consistent with the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Reflecting the Administration's focus on Tribal public safety, the 2022 budget includes \$507.1 million for Public Safety and Justice activities, an increase of \$58.4 million from the 2021 enacted level. Of that amount, \$462.3 million—an increase of \$54.2 million—directly supports 191 law enforcement programs and 96 corrections programs run by Tribes as direct services that serve 227 Tribes. Tribal courts are funded at \$43.2 million, an increase of \$4.2 million.

Funding includes \$259.5 million for criminal investigations and police services, an increase of \$38.5



Youth from Northern Arizona unite in support of Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives Awareness Day 2021.

million. This increase includes \$10.0 million in additional funding to implement public safety changes resulting from the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision, which created an immediate and severe shortage of police and investigative personnel in the vastly expanded Tribal criminal jurisdiction areas. The budget adds \$10.0 million for body-worn camera systems for police and correctional officers in Indian Country to improve accountability and transparency in law enforcement and \$15.3 million to expand workforce capacity in law enforcement programs. An increase of \$8.0 million for Detention/Corrections will improve workforce capacity and technology needs in those programs. The budget includes \$26.8 million for Tribal Justice Support programs, which include VAWA training and implementation strategies critical to the protection of women in Indian communities.

Secretary Haaland recently announced formation of a new Missing & Murdered Unit (MMU) within the BIA OJS to provide leadership and direction for cross-departmental and interagency work involving missing and murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The MMU will help put the full weight of the Federal government into investigating those cases and marshal law enforcement resources across Federal agencies and throughout Indian Country. The 2022 budget proposes to invest \$16.5 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, for

Law Enforcement programs and Special Initiatives to increase coordination of investigations and resolution of those cases and ensure accountability. The MMU will coordinate with other Federal agencies in addressing the underlying causes behind those numbers, including—among others—sexual violence, human trafficking, domestic violence, violent crime, systemic racism, economic disparities, and substance use and addiction. Federal partnerships to address the

number of missing and murdered Indigenous peoples will be governed by the Nation-to-Nation foundation of our relationship with Tribal governments and respect for Tribal sovereignty and self-determination. The challenges in Tribal communities will be met by solutions that are informed and shaped by Tribal leaders and Tribal governments.

The budget proposes to expend \$14.9 million for drug enforcement efforts, responding to an observed increase in drug activity on Indian lands. Drug-related activity is a major contributor to violent crime and imposes serious health and economic difficulties in Indian communities. Funding continues to support BIA drug enforcement agents and interdiction programs to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime. BIA will also continue to partner with Tribes, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to address drug-related activities, enabling BIA to better align, leverage, and coordinate with other Federal efforts and resources to combat the opioid and other drug crises.

*Supporting Economic Opportunities*—The 2022 budget funds the Community and Economic Development activity at \$42.9 million, an increase of \$18.4 million over the 2021 enacted level. Job Placement and Training is funded at \$23.4 million and includes a \$10.0 million program increase in

job training programs focused on clean energy development. The Economic Development program is funded at \$10.2 million and includes an investment of \$2.0 million in the Native Business Incubator Grant program and a \$5.0 million general increase to promote economic development throughout Indian Country. The program assists Tribes to develop programs to build business and commercial capacity for individual Tribal members, as well as opportunities to enhance reservation economies.

**Promoting Equity and Diversity**—The BIA budget includes \$400,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this

initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Tribal Priority Allocations**—Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2022 budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$788.9 million.

**Contract Support Costs**—The President’s Budget reflects the Administration’s support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by fully funding Contract Support Costs. Contract Support Costs enable Tribes to assume responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs



Shiprock rises above the high-desert plain of the Navajo Nation in San Juan County, NM.

to administer the programs. The 2022 budget for the Contract Support Costs account is \$346.5 million, which fully supports estimated needs at the 2022 request level. The 2022 budget continues to request funding for Contract Support Costs in a separate, indefinite current account to ensure full funding for this priority. The budget also includes a proposal to reclassify Contract Support Costs funding needed to meet legal requirements to Tribes from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023.

**Payments for Tribal Leases**—The budget proposes \$36.6 million to fully fund costs for signed lease agreements under section 105(l) of ISDEAA. The 2022 budget continues to request funding for Payments for Tribal Leases in a separate, indefinite current account to ensure full funding for this priority. The budget continues to propose this funding in one account, Payments for Tribal Leases, within the Indian Affairs budget structure, which would be used to administer both BIA and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) section 105(l) leases. The budget also includes a proposal to reclassify the Payments for Tribal Leases funding needed to meet legal requirements to Tribes from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023.

**Indian Land Consolidation**—The 2022 budget includes \$150.0 million in a new account to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation Program (ILCP) with a focus on supporting Tribes' plan for and adaptation to climate change. This funding recognizes the ongoing need to continue to address fractionation on Indian lands as the LBBP program, established as part of the Cobell Settlement, ends. The new program will incorporate lessons learned from the LBBP and the previous Indian Land Consolidation program in BIA. ILCP funding will be used to purchase fractional interests from willing individual Indian landowners and convey those interests to the Tribe with jurisdiction. The program is anticipated to make approximately 40,000 purchase offers, purchase as many as 100,000 fractional interests, and consolidate the equivalent of up to 180,000 acres per year, on the basis of 2020 LBBP results.

**Construction**—The BIA 2022 budget includes \$188.0 million for Construction activities—an increase of \$54.2 million, including \$59.0 million in programmatic increases, offset by a \$5.0 million reduction reflecting elimination of a 2021 transfer from the U.S. Border Patrol. The 2022 funding supports deferred maintenance projects for public safety and justice facilities; resource management infrastructure, such as irrigation projects and dams; water delivery systems; and regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country. The budget reflects the Administration's commitments to Indian Country—as outlined in the Biden-Harris Plan for Tribal Nations—to ensure safe Native communities and address high-priority infrastructure needs.

The budget includes \$47.8 million for Public Safety and Justice Construction, including a \$5.0 million increase for Detention Center Facility Replacement and New Construction. This increase is part of the Administration's commitment to focus on Tribal public safety and address high-priority infrastructure needs. The increase is requested in tandem with the proposed increase in Detention/Corrections operations.

The 2022 budget provides \$85.4 million for Resource Management Construction, which funds the repair and rehabilitation of dams, irrigation projects, and irrigation systems that deliver and store water to aid Tribal economic development. The budget proposes \$52.3 million for the Safety of Dams program, an increase of \$13.9 million for dam maintenance, and \$28.7 million for irrigation projects. The Safety of Dams program is currently responsible for 141 high- or significant-hazard dams on 41 Indian reservations. The irrigation rehabilitation program addresses critical deferred maintenance and construction work on BIA-owned and -operated irrigation facilities, including 17 irrigation projects, with a focus on health and safety concerns.

The budget for Other Construction totals \$54.8 million, an increase of \$40.2 million. Consistent with the Biden-Harris Plan for Tribal Nations—ensure

clean, safe drinking water and water infrastructure in Indian Country and all communities—the 2022 BIA budget includes specific investments to address environmental quality issues on Tribal lands. The budget includes \$29.9 million specifically to address water safety and sanitation requirements. This new funding will provide dedicated resources for BIA-owned drinking and wastewater infrastructure. Funding will address significant water quality problems, including EPA-identified systems of concern. The budget includes \$3.4 million for operations and maintenance of completed sections of the Fort Peck Water System, as required by law. The BIA budget also includes funding to support the Administration’s governmentwide goal to accelerate the use of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) to enable a clean transportation future. The budget includes \$10.2 million for the ZEV initiative. Funds will be used to acquire ZEVs, install the related charging infrastructure, and perform planning and integration to effectively support the initiative across Indian Affairs.

**Land and Water Claims Settlements**—The 2022 budget proposes \$75.8 million, an increase of \$30.2 million, to meet Indian Settlement commitments. Settlements resolve Tribal land and water rights claims and ensure Tribes have access to land and water to meet domestic, economic, and cultural needs. Many of the infrastructure projects supported by these agreements improve the health and well-being of Tribal members, preserve existing communities, and, over the long term, bring the potential for jobs and economic development. In addition to continuing payments for the Blackfeet and White Earth Settlements, the budget proposes to start annual payments in 2022 for two new Indian water rights settlements Congress enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260): the Montana Water Rights Protection Act, which ratifies the water rights compact entered into by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Water Settlement and the State, and the Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement. These two

new agreements require \$1.2 billion in discretionary funding over 9 years. The budget also proposes to commence annual payments to the Truckee River Operations Agreement, as required by Section 205 of P.L. 101-618, Truckee-Carson-Pyramid Lake Water Settlement. The budget also includes a proposal to reclassify Settlement funding needed to meet these legal requirements to Tribes from discretionary to mandatory funding starting in 2023. This adjustment would ensure the stability of Settlement funding.

**Indian Guaranteed Loan Program**—The 2022 budget request for this program is \$11.8 million, equal to the 2021 enacted level plus fixed costs. This funding level will guarantee or insure \$103.5 million in loan principal to support Indian economic development in Indian Country. This program aids Indian businesses to obtain loans from private lenders by issuing loan guarantees and insuring loans, which reduces the inherent risk to lenders investing in eligible Indian borrower debt. The program assists Indian businesses whether they are starting up, expanding operations of an existing business, revitalizing operations in a changing industry, or rebounding from business downturns. Historically, the program has propelled Tribal community development by promoting the creation or expansion of businesses that provide goods and services to Tribal communities and by advancing infrastructure development. A direct result of the program’s activity is the creation and retention of jobs with wages that can support decent living conditions and economic expansion in the communities the program serves. By strengthening the economic base of Tribal communities, the Tribal governments near those businesses tend to progress toward greater independence and self-determination. Neighboring non-Indian communities also benefit from the increased economic success of Tribal governments.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$32.7 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of Indian Programs .....	2,927	1,616,532	3,036	1,916,066	+109	+299,534
Contract Support Costs .....	0	285,529	0	346,517	0	+60,988
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	0	21,593	0	36,593	0	+15,000
Indian Land Consolidation .....	0	0	21	150,000	+21	+150,000
Construction <sup>1/</sup> .....	49	133,818	49	187,992	0	+54,174
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	0	45,644	0	75,844	0	+30,200
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	0	11,797	0	11,833	0	+36
Subtotal, Current .....	2,976	2,114,913	3,106	2,724,845	+130	+609,932
<b>Permanent</b>						
Operation of Indian Programs .....	0	900,000	0	0	0	-900,000
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account .....	0	14,000	0	0	0	-14,000
White Earth Settlement Fund .....	0	1,750	0	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations .....	271	112,779	271	114,229	0	+1,450
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters .....	38	6,068	38	5,531	0	-537
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	6	1,000	6	1,000	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	315	1,035,597	315	122,510	0	-913,087
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation from Others .....	595	0	633	0	+38	0
Reimbursable Programs .....	245	0	51	0	-194	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable .....	840	0	684	0	-156	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .....</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>3,150,510</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>2,847,355</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-303,155</b>

<sup>1/</sup>The 2021 Enacted amount includes a \$5.0 million transfer from the U.S. Border Patrol.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### **APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>Tribal Government</b>				
Aid to Tribal Government.....	27,441	27,241	27,812	+571
<b>Consolidated Tribal Government Program (TPA) .....</b>				
Self-Governance Compacts (TPA) .....	75,681	82,096	84,821	+2,725
New Tribes (TPA) .....	180,065	179,379	187,813	+8,434
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA).....	1,281	1,624	480	-1,144
Road Maintenance (TPA).....	5,000	5,000	8,000	+3,000
Tribal Government Program Oversight....	36,063	36,796	37,400	+604
Subtotal, Tribal Government .....	8,648	8,895	10,098	+1,203
	334,179	341,031	356,424	+15,393
<b>Human Services</b>				
Social Services (TPA) .....	51,474	51,195	63,292	+12,097
Welfare Assistance (TPA).....	74,734	78,000	77,994	-6
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA).....	14,431	16,907	18,813	+1,906
Housing Program (TPA) .....	11,708	11,708	11,736	+28
Human Services Tribal Design (TPA).....	273	290	290	0
Human Services Program Oversight.....	3,065	3,126	3,185	+59
Subtotal, Human Services .....	155,685	161,226	175,310	+14,084
<b>Trust—Natural Resources Management</b>				
Natural Resources (TPA) .....	9,241	8,107	18,250	+10,143
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance....	14,031	14,087	20,669	+6,582
Rights Protection Implementation.....	41,743	42,811	44,487	+1,676
<b>Tribal Management/Development Program.....</b>				
Endangered Species .....	13,146	13,387	17,459	+4,072
Tribal Climate Resilience.....	3,698	4,208	6,219	+2,011
Integrated Resource Info Program.....	14,956	16,956	60,971	+44,015
Agriculture and Range .....	2,976	2,983	8,998	+6,015
Forestry .....	35,314	36,520	42,827	+6,307
Water Resources .....	55,473	54,636	61,277	+6,641
Fish, Wildlife and Parks.....	12,625	13,194	17,302	+4,108
Minerals and Mining .....	16,490	17,440	21,506	+4,066
Resource Management Program Oversight.....	0	26,706	67,010	+40,304
Subtotal, Trust—Natural Resources Management.....	7,126	7,807	8,816	+1,009
	226,819	258,842	395,791	+136,949
<b>Trust—Real Estate Services</b>				
Trust Services (TPA) .....	9,196	9,229	9,503	+274
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program .....	1,201	1,222	1,256	+34
Probate (TPA) .....	12,802	13,034	13,529	+495
Land Title and Records Offices .....	14,935	15,189	15,735	+546
Real Estate Services.....	38,096	38,516	39,736	+1,220
Land Records Improvement.....	6,952	6,966	6,990	+24
Environmental Quality .....	22,595	23,185	49,351	+26,166
Alaskan Native Programs .....	1,471	1,496	1,499	+3



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

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Rights Protection .....	16,478	17,250	17,361	+111
Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight .....	14,371	14,576	14,904	+328
Subtotal, Trust—Real Estate Services .....	138,097	140,663	169,864	+29,201
<b>Public Safety and Justice</b>				
Law Enforcement .....	395,228	408,133	462,316	+54,183
Tribal Courts (TPA) .....	37,507	38,980	43,169	+4,189
Fire Protection (TPA) .....	1,591	1,609	1,632	+23
Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice .....	434,326	448,722	507,117	+58,395
<b>Community and Economic Development</b>				
Job Placement and Training (TPA) .....	13,525	13,515	23,401	+9,886
Economic Development (TPA) .....	2,791	3,266	10,218	+6,952
Minerals and Mining .....	26,542	0	0	0
Community Development Oversight .....	9,671	7,691	9,234	+1,543
Subtotal, Community and Economic Development .....	52,529	24,472	42,853	+18,381
Executive Direction and Administrative Services .....	235,475	241,576	268,707	+27,131
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers) .....</b>	<b>1,577,110</b>	<b>1,616,532</b>	<b>1,916,066</b>	<b>+299,534</b>
Supplemental .....	453,000	0	0	0
Other Transfers .....	49,116	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....</b>	<b>2,079,226</b>	<b>1,616,532</b>	<b>1,916,066</b>	<b>+299,534</b>

**Detail of Budget Changes**

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+299,534	Tribal Management/ Development Program .....	+4,000
Tribal Government .....	+15,393	Endangered Species .....	+2,000
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	+3,811	Tribal Climate Resilience .....	+44,000
Small Tribes Supplement (TPA) .....	+3,000	Tribal Climate Adaptation Grants .....	+23,000
Tribal Government Regional Oversight .....	+1,000	Alaska Village Relocation Grants .....	+11,000
Fixed Costs .....	+7,582	Civilian Climate Corps .....	+10,000
Human Services .....	+14,084	Integrated Resource Info Program .....	+6,000
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	-2,005	Agriculture Program (TPA) .....	+4,500
Social Services (TPA) .....	+13,000	Invasive Species .....	+1,500
Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA) .....	+2,000	Forestry Projects .....	+6,000
Fixed Costs .....	+1,089	Water Mgmt., Planning & Predevelopment .....	+4,000
Trust—Natural Resources Management .....	+136,949	Fish, Wildlife and Parks Projects .....	+4,000
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	-427	Minerals & Mining Projects .....	+40,000
Natural Resources (TPA) .....	+10,000	Resource Management Central Oversight .....	+868
Land Acquisitions .....	+10,000	Fixed Costs .....	+2,508
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance .....	+6,500	Trust—Real Estate Services .....	+29,201
Rights Protection Implementation .....	+1,500		

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

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	+213	Economic Development (TPA).....	+7,000
Environmental Quality Projects .....	+26,000	Native Business Incubator Grant .....	+2,000
Tuba City Site Remediation.....	+26,000	Economic Development Increase .....	+5,000
Fixed Costs .....	+2,988	Community Development Oversight.....	+1,500
Public Safety and Justice .....	+58,395	Broadband Technical Assistance .....	+1,500
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	-1,286	Fixed Costs .....	+162
Law Enforcement .....	+48,337	Executive Direction and	
Criminal Investigations & Police		Administrative Services .....	+27,131
Services.....	+35,337	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	-48
Body-worn Cameras.....	+10,000	Assistant Secretary Support.....	+2,400
McGirt Decision Implementation.....	+10,000	Executive Direction (Central) .....	+750
Workforce Capacity .....	+15,337	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion,	
Detention/Corrections.....	+8,000	and Accessibility .....	+400
Law Enforcement Special Initiatives .....	+5,000	BIA Data Collection.....	+350
Missing and Murdered Unit .....	+5,000	Administrative Services (Central).....	+6,057
Tribal Courts O&M .....	+5,000	Information Resources Technology .....	+6,200
Fixed Costs .....	+6,344	Fixed Costs .....	+11,772
Community and Economic Development....	+18,381	Subtotals for Changes Across	
Internal Tribal Transfers, Net .....	-281	Multiple Subactivities	
Job Placement & Training (TPA).....	+10,000	Internal Tribal Transfers, Net to BIE .....	[-23]
Clean Energy Job Training		Fixed Costs .....	[+32,445]
and Placement .....	+10,000		

**APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Contract Support (TPA) .....	311,642	280,529	341,517	+60,988
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA) .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>316,642</b>	<b>285,529</b>	<b>346,517</b>	<b>+60,988</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+60,988
Estimated Contract Support	
Costs Increase .....	+60,988

**APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	0	21,593	36,593	+15,000
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,593</b>	<b>36,593</b>	<b>+15,000</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+15,000
Estimated Payments for Tribal Leases Increase.....	+15,000

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	150,000	+150,000

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+150,000
Indian Land Consolidation.....	+150,000

**APPROPRIATION: Construction**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Public Safety and Justice Construction .....	42,811	42,811	47,811	+5,000
Resource Management Construction .....	71,258	71,408	85,360	+13,952
Other Program Construction.....	14,522	14,599	54,821	+40,222
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/o rescission and transfer)</i> .....	128,591	128,818	187,992	+59,174
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-2,000	0	0	0
External Mandated Transfer.....	0	+5,000	0	-5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION <i>(w/rescission and transfer)</i> .....	126,591	133,818	187,992	+54,174

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+54,174	Water Safety and Sanitation.....	+29,923
Public Safety and Justice Construction .....	+5,000	Fort Peck Water System .....	+77
Replacement Detention Facility Construction.....	+5,000	Fixed Costs .....	+72
Resource Management Construction .....	+13,952	Border Patrol Transfer .....	-5,000
Dam Maintenance .....	+13,800	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+152	Fixed Costs .....	[+224]
Other Program Construction.....	+40,222		
Zero Emission Vehicles.....	+10,150		

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

	2020 Actual <sup>1/</sup>	2021 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	2022 Request <sup>2/</sup>	Change
Land Settlements				
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Administration) .....	625	625	[625]	[0]
Subtotal, Land Settlements.....	625	625	[625]	[0]
Water Settlements				
Pyramid Lake .....	142	0	[0]	[0]
Pechanga Water Rights Settlement .....	19,938	0	[0]	[0]
Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement .....	24,939	45,019	[45,019]	[0]
Truckee River Operating Agreement .....	NA	NA	[200]	[+200]
Montana Water Rights Protection Act.....	NA	NA	[25,000]	[+25,000]
Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement .....	NA	NA	[5,000]	[+5,000]
Subtotal, Water Settlements .....	45,019	45,019	[75,219]	[+30,200]
Unallocated .....	[45,644]	[45,644]	75,844	+30,200
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>45,644</b>	<b>45,644</b>	<b>75,844</b>	<b>+30,200</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2020 and 2021 account totals were enacted as unallocated. This table shows the allocation of funding to settlements as submitted in the spending plan to Congress.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2022 BIA budget requests unallocated funding at the account level. Numbers in brackets show a possible allocation of the unallocated amount.

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+30,200
Unallocated Net Change .....	+30,200
Truckee River Operating Agreement .....	[+200]
Montana Water Rights Protection Act.....	[+25,000]
Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement .....	[+5,000]

**APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	11,779	11,797	11,833	+36

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+36
Fixed Costs .....	+36





# BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

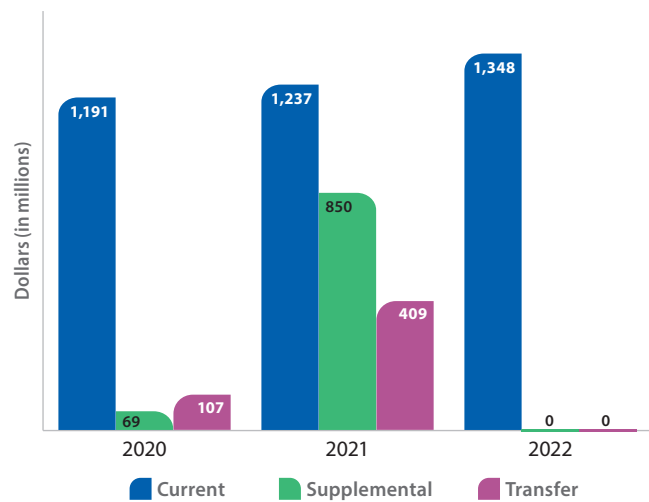
**Mission**—The mission of the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) is to provide students at BIE-funded schools with a culturally relevant, high-quality education that prepares students with the knowledge, skills, and behaviors needed to flourish in the opportunities of tomorrow, become healthy and successful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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 President’s budget for BIE is \$1.3 billion in current appropriations. The budget includes key investments to strengthen BIE’s autonomy as a Federal agency and improve local services for Tribally Controlled and Bureau Operated schools. BIE estimates the budget supports staffing of 3,244 full-time equivalents in 2022.

These investments are complemented by the Department of Education 2022 budget proposal to expand programs that directly affect Tribal communities, including significantly increased funding for Title I grants that benefit high-poverty schools and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) grants. In addition, BIE will continue to leverage the \$850.0 million made available through the American Rescue Plan as permanent funding in 2021 to ensure that Native American students do not unduly bear the burden of the pandemic’s impact on their education. These no-year funds will help support schools locally as they devise and implement student learning recovery initiatives.

The United States has a trust and treaty responsibility to provide eligible Indian students with a quality education. BIE serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in

**BIE Funding**



delivering culturally appropriate education with high academic standards to allow students across Indian Country to achieve success. BIE funding supports classroom instruction, student transportation, native language development programs, cultural enrichment, gifted and talented programs, facility operations, and maintenance at BIE schools operated by Tribes or directly by BIE. In some schools—mostly in remote sites—funding also supports residential costs. BIE operates two post-secondary schools, administers grants for 29 Tribally controlled colleges and universities, and funds two Tribal technical colleges.

BIE continues to strengthen as an independent bureau with a separate budget structure and ongoing reforms to improve learning and student outcomes at BIE schools. A key aspect of this effort is decoupling functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and BIE to better deliver services to schools, maximize efficiency, and build

## BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION Facts



- The Bureau of Indian Education provides education services to 45,000 individual students, with an average daily membership of 40,000 students in 23 States, 169 elementary and secondary schools, and 14 dormitories.
- Currently, 129—or 70 percent of—BIE-funded elementary schools, secondary schools, and dormitories are tribally controlled and operate under the direction of individual Tribal governments.
- BIE also provides funding to 33 colleges, universities, and postsecondary schools.

capacity within BIE. BIE is gradually assuming direct responsibility for acquisition, safety, and facilities management. Aligning resources with management responsibilities addresses recommendations of the Government Accountability Office and will provide BIE the autonomy and accountability needed to improve service delivery to—and by—BIE-funded schools.

**Investing in Tribal Education**—The 2022 budget supports improved educational opportunities and service delivery for Native American students from their earliest years through college. BIE is implementing ongoing reforms to strengthen itself as an independent bureau and increase accountability and transparency throughout the organization. This multiyear process is transforming BIE into an organization that serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in educating their youth and delivering a world-class and culturally appropriate education.

BIE received \$1.5 billion in supplemental funding in 2020 and 2021 from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, the American Rescue Plan Act, and the 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act, which directed the Department of Education to transfer funds to BIE from the Education Stabilization Fund. More than 90 percent of that funding was distributed by formula directly to individual schools, including Tribal colleges and universities (TCUs). Funds are helping school communities improve educational operations with ongoing safety, mitigation, personal protective equipment needs, mental health, online learning, and reopening.

**Operation of Indian Education Programs**—The 2022 budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$110.5 million over the 2021 enacted level. The core mission of BIE is to support Bureau Operated and Tribally Controlled schools and administer grants to Tribal institutions of higher education.

*Elementary and Secondary Programs*—The request includes \$844.2 million, an increase of \$72.8 million over the 2021 enacted level, to provide base funding for the operation of the entire BIE elementary and secondary school system of 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories, providing educational services to approximately 45,000 individual students in 23 States. Funds support the basic and supplemental education programs at BIE-funded schools, student transportation, facility operations, and maintenance.

The 2022 request includes a \$60.0 million program increase above 2021 enacted levels to improve Indian student academic outcomes, support expanded preschool programs, and provide pay parity for Tribal teachers while fully funding projected Tribal Grant Support Costs. Within the \$60.0 million increase, \$49.0 million is for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) formula funds to improve opportunities and outcomes in the classroom, provide improved instructional services, and support improved teacher quality, recruitment, and retention. An additional \$3.0 million is for Early Child and Family Development to expand preschool opportunities at BIE-funded schools. The budget continues to invest in activities that promote educational self-determination for Tribal communities with an increase of \$8.0 million in

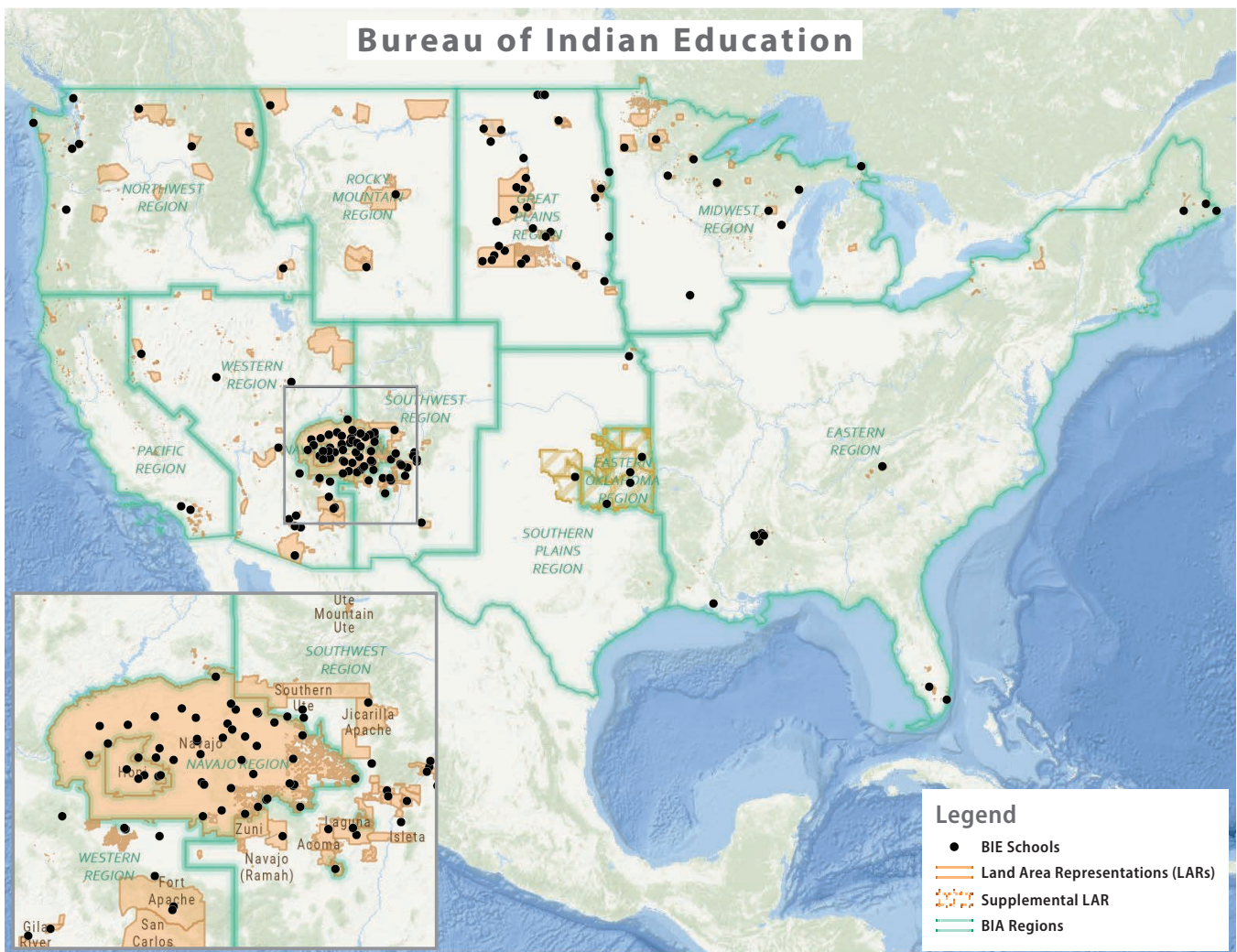


Tribal Grant Support Costs for Tribes that choose to operate BIE-funded schools to support 100 percent of the estimated requirement.

For the 2020–2021 school year, BIE implemented its first-ever unified Standards, Assessments, and Accountability System (SAAS), in accordance with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). This framework and consistency are critical to improving services and providing the high-quality education that BIE students and Tribes deserve. Before the BIE Unified Assessment system went into effect with the final rule, CFR 25 part 30, that aligned to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by the ESSA, all Bureau-funded schools followed their state systems. The SAAS will provide BIE with the ability to operate under a single unified assessment system across the 23 States where BIE-funded schools are

located, including standards for career readiness and next-generation science, as well as indicators for academic proficiency in mathematics, English language arts, science, and alternate assessments aligned to ESSA. Tribes continue to have the right to use Native American languages as a medium of instruction.

*Postsecondary Programs*—The request includes \$168.0 million for Postsecondary Programs, an increase of \$14.6 million over the 2021 enacted level. This funding will be used to operate two postsecondary institutions, administer grants to 29 Tribally Controlled colleges, and support two Tribal technical colleges. The 2022 budget continues recognition of the critical role that Tribal postsecondary schools play in empowering Indian students and Tribal communities. Tribal colleges and universities are uniquely positioned to help





BIE schools afford students opportunities for Tribal cultural enrichment, including native language instruction and participation in Tribal traditions.

Native students overcome barriers to success by providing high-quality education while preserving Native languages and traditions. These institutions are on or near reservations, and they directly serve Tribal communities with culturally relevant education and career pathways in a supportive environment. Postsecondary education of Tribal members remains an essential component in the economic development of many Tribes.

The budget request includes an increase of \$10.0 million for the Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA) program to improve educational opportunities and serve a larger population of qualified Native American students. The TPA program supports Administration priorities through educational grants to Tribal communities, which have been historically underserved and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. These funds enable Tribes to further Tribal sovereignty and self-determination by establishing their own educational priorities, promoting economic development, and improving standards of living in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

BIE is investing \$2.0 million in a new initiative that provides research and development (R&D) internships to highly qualified students from economically disadvantaged rural communities. R&D intern scholarships are an investment in advancing Tribal self-determination by opening and expanding doors to the next generation of leaders in Indian Country. The program will complement the existing Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund and support R&D investments that provide actionable and accessible information and decision support tools. Assuming an average internship value of \$10,000, this increase will provide approximately 200 additional students with opportunities for hands-on learning and increased job skills in R&D fields.

*Education Management*—The request includes \$71.5 million for education management and information technology, an increase of \$23.2 million over the 2021 enacted level, to optimize learning opportunities for students of all ages. Education Program Management funding supports ongoing improvements in high-priority functional areas,

including acquisition, school safety and repairs, performance tracking, and technical support to the field. Other management activities include data collection, analysis, and reporting; financial and accounting functions; oversight and coordination of major facility repairs; and management of grant applications. BIE information technology includes the Native American Student Information System, wide area network infrastructure, and general support systems used by BIE-funded schools.

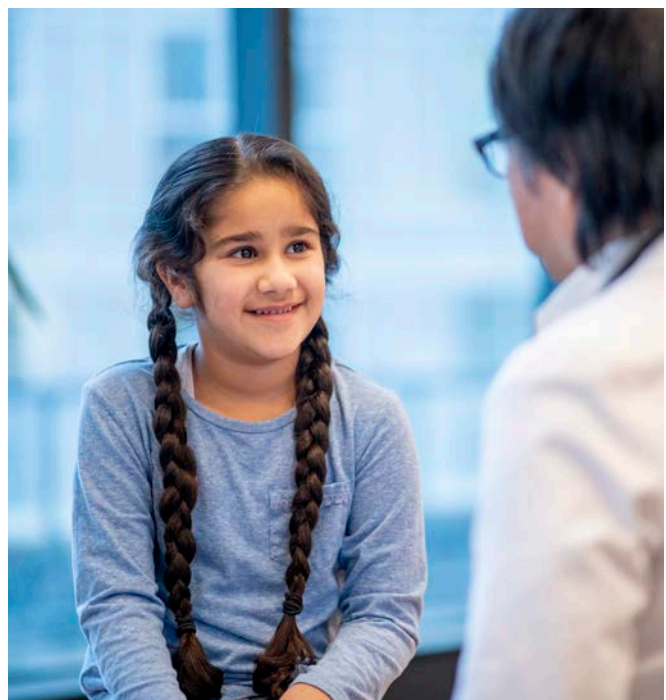
The budget proposes an increase of \$20.0 million for Education IT to support the ongoing costs of distance learning and enhanced use of technology in the classroom. Supplemental funding to support BIE-funded schools has enabled new technology investments and operational capabilities for learning in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These investments will be long lasting and provide invaluable infrastructure to enable BIE to continue to deliver education during the pandemic, and they will substantially improve the efficiency and quality of education upon return to in-school learning. Although most schools remain in either a distance learning or hybrid instruction mode, BIE continues to work collaboratively with Tribes and communities to alleviate the strains imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on BIE students and their families, as well as on teachers, administrators, and staff in K–12 schools and at TCUs. The 2022 budget increase in education information technology resources will continue the annual learning software subscriptions and licenses. The increase will also support contract extensions needed to maintain this investment, as well as the educational IT personnel costs to support remote learning and additional broadband capabilities.

The Payments for Tribal Leases account within the BIA budget is used to administer both BIA and BIE section 105(1) leases of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. The 2022 budget fully funds costs for signed lease agreements. The budget proposes to shift the indefinite discretionary appropriations accounts, which support payments for these leases in both the Indian Health Service and Interior, to mandatory funding starting in 2023.

The BIE budget includes \$400,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Tribal Priority Allocations**—Tribal Priority Allocations give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The 2022 budget includes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$67.5 million.

**Education Construction**—The 2022 budget includes \$264.3 million in annual funding for Education Construction to replace and repair school facilities in poor condition and address deferred



A student smiles as she listens to a teacher.

maintenance needs at campuses in the BIE school system. Education Construction funds will be supplemented by permanent funds from the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA, P.L. 116-152). BIE is expected to receive up to \$95.0 million per year in GAOA permanent funding for priority deferred maintenance projects from 2021 through 2025. Actual amounts are dependent on energy development revenues, as specified in the GAOA.

Replacing or repairing BIE-funded schools in poor condition remains a high priority. Indian Affairs (IA), in close coordination with BIE, manages the Site Assessment and Capital Investment (SACI) Program, a comprehensive approach to assess the conditions of bureau-funded schools and prioritize requirements for campus improvements. The SACI program follows formalized procedures that respect Tribal sovereignty and self-determination and result in consensus agreements with schools, Tribes, and IA for major renovations and new construction projects. Following a comprehensive assessment, site project plans are presented to the IA Facilities Investment Review Board (FIRB) for review and recommended approval by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. The SACI program will result in a long-term facilities plan that is continuously updated and is adjustable to changes in education construction funding and evaluation or selection criteria.

Each year from 2019 through 2021, 10 schools were identified by the SACI program for assessment on the basis of established criteria. To date, IA has completed comprehensive assessments at the 10 schools selected in 2019, of which 9 have been

approved by the FIRB for replacement or major repair. IA expects to have recommended decisions to the FIRB for the remaining school in the fourth quarter of FY 2021. Of the next 20 schools identified for site assessments, the 10 school assessments identified in 2020 have been completed. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and related staffing capacity issues, IA expects to finalize the site assessment plan reviews and recommendations for those 10 schools early in 2022.

With the Replacement School Construction, Replacement Facility Construction, and GAOA funds enacted through FY 2022, BIE can fully fund replacement of all 10 schools on the 2016 replacement list and up to 3 schools from the SACI program. Final allocations are dependent on the final cost estimates pending completion of the design phase for each school.

The 2022 budget includes \$95.3 million for facility improvement and repair at BIE schools to maintain the school infrastructure and provide an environment conducive to educational achievement. The budget includes \$13.6 million for BIE employee housing repair and \$1.0 million for employee housing replacement. In 2021, Congress established a new funding line item for facility improvement and repairs in Tribal colleges. BIE and IA conducted Tribal consultations in the spring of 2021 and are in the process of finalizing the distribution methodology.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$18.2 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	2,389	973,092	2,661	1,083,634	+272	+110,542
Education Construction.....	14	264,277	14	264,330	0	+53
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/o transfer</i> ) .....	2,403	1,237,369	2,675	1,347,964	+272	+110,595
Transfer from Education Stabilization Fund.....	0	409,400	0	0	0	-409,400
Subtotal, Current ( <i>w/ transfer</i> ) .....	2,403	1,646,769	2,675	1,347,964	+272	-298,805
<b>Permanent</b>						
Operation of Indian Education Programs <sup>1/</sup> .....	0	850,000	0	0	0	-850,000
Subtotal, Permanent <sup>2/</sup> .....	0	850,000	0	0	0	-850,000
<b>Reimbursable</b>						
Reimbursable .....	366	0	569	0	+203	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable.....	366	0	569	0	+203	0
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION (<i>w/o transfer</i>) .....</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>2,087,369</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>1,347,964</b>	<b>+475</b>	<b>-739,405</b>
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION (<i>w/ transfer</i>) .....</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>2,496,769</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>1,347,964</b>	<b>+475</b>	<b>-1,148,805</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Supplemental funding for BIE made available through the American Rescue Plan.

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include amounts for BIE Construction available through the Great American Outdoors Act, Legacy Restoration Fund, which are shown in the Departmental Operations tables. Amounts available through GAOA for BIE are \$95.0 million in 2021 and up to \$95.0 million in 2022. Actual amount for 2022 is dependent on energy development revenues, as specified in the GAOA.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<i>Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)</i>				
ISEP Formula Funds .....	415,351	426,838	484,784	+57,946
ISEP Program Adjustments .....	5,489	5,585	5,844	+259
Education Program Enhancements .....	14,303	14,451	15,013	+562
Tribal Education Departments .....	2,500	5,000	5,003	+3
Student Transportation .....	56,991	58,143	59,616	+1,473
Early Childhood and Family Development .....	18,852	21,000	24,655	+3,655
Tribal Grant Support Costs .....	83,407	86,884	94,884	+8,000
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary <i>(forward funded)</i> .....	596,893	617,901	689,799	+71,898
<i>Elementary and Secondary Programs</i>				
Facilities Operations .....	74,897	69,785	70,189	+404
Facilities Maintenance .....	60,906	61,999	62,421	+422
Juvenile Detention Center Education .....	500	553	554	+1
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants <i>(TPA)</i> .....	20,335	21,140	21,198	+58
Subtotal, Elementary and Secondary Programs .....	156,638	153,477	154,362	+885
<i>Postsecondary Programs (forward funded)</i>				
Haskell and SIPI .....	23,748	26,258	28,622	+2,364
Tribal Colleges and Universities .....	74,282	76,510	76,510	0
Tribal Technical Colleges .....	7,914	8,151	8,151	0
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs <i>(forward funded)</i> .....	105,944	110,919	113,283	+2,364
<i>Postsecondary Programs</i>				
Tribal Colleges and Universities Supplements <i>(TPA)</i> .....	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Scholarships and Adult Education <i>(TPA)</i> ..	34,333	34,833	45,041	+10,208
Special Higher Education Scholarships .....	2,992	3,492	3,492	0
Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund .....	2,450	2,950	4,950	+2,000
Subtotal, Postsecondary Programs .....	40,995	42,495	54,703	+12,208
<i>Education Management</i>				
Education Program Management .....	32,300	32,956	36,063	+3,107
Education IT .....	10,307	15,344	35,424	+20,080
Subtotal, Education Management .....	42,607	48,300	71,487	+23,187
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental and transfers) .....</b>				
	943,077	973,092	1,083,634	+110,542
Supplemental .....	69,000	0	0	0
Transfers <sup>1/</sup> .....	+106,672	+409,400	0	-409,400
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental and transfers) .....</b>				
	1,118,749	1,382,492	1,083,634	-298,858

<sup>1/</sup> The 2020 Actual and 2021 Enacted net amounts include transfers of \$153.8 million and \$409.4 million, respectively, from the Education Stabilization Fund. More information can be found in Appendix A.

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

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+110,542	Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA)	+10,000
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)....	+71,898	Science Postgraduate Scholarship Fund .....	+2,000
ISEP Formula Funds .....	+49,000	Tribal Transfer—Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA) .....	+34
Early Childhood and Family Development .....	+3,000	Fixed Costs .....	+174
Tribal Grant Support Costs—Funds 100 Percent of Need .....	+8,000	Education Management .....	+23,187
Fixed Costs .....	+11,898	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+400
Elementary and Secondary Programs.....	+885	Education IT .....	+20,000
Tribal Transfer—Johnson O'Malley Grants (TPA) .....	-5	Tribal Transfer—Program Management.....	-6
Fixed Costs .....	+890	Fixed Costs .....	+2,793
Postsecondary Programs (forward funded) .....	+2,364	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+2,364	Internal and Tribal Transfers, Net .....	[+23]
Postsecondary Programs.....	+12,208	Fixed Costs .....	[+18,119]

**APPROPRIATION: Education Construction**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Replacement School Construction.....	115,504	115,504	115,504	0
Replacement Facility Construction .....	23,935	23,935	23,935	0
Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	0	1,000	1,000	0
Employee Housing Repair.....	13,578	13,581	13,589	+8
Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	95,240	95,257	95,302	+45
Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	0	15,000	15,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	248,257	264,277	264,330	+53

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+53
Fixed Costs .....	+53







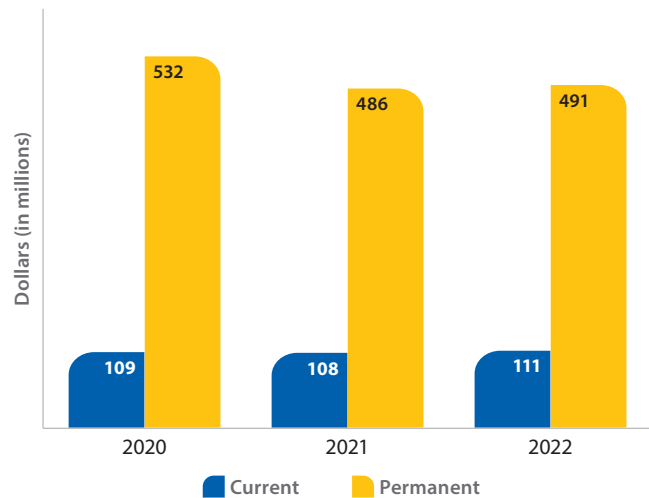
# BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

**Mission**—The mission of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) is to manage the trust beneficiaries’ financial assets. BTFA provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal Trust and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget includes \$110.7 million in current appropriations to support the execution of the Federal trust responsibilities to Native American Tribes, individuals, and communities. BTFA estimates staffing will total 430 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022, including staff in the Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations (LBBP). BTFA was established within the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (AS-IA) in 2020 to house the ongoing trust management functions of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) in anticipation of the sunsetting of OST. For the remainder of 2021 and in 2022, BTFA will continue to work with Tribes through formal consultations and in other forums, such as the Tribal Interior Budget Council, and with Congress to chart a path forward for BTFA and for the eventual termination of OST in accordance with the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994. In 2022, BTFA proposes a budget restructuring—as further detailed in BTFA’s budget justification—to facilitate the eventual closure of OST.

BTFA is responsible for the financial management of Indian trust funds, including receipting, investing, disbursing, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. BTFA manages approximately \$5.67 billion, held in roughly 3,800 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and about 402,000 open IIM accounts. In addition,

## BTFA Funding



BTFA provides litigation and document production support for lawsuits related to those accounts.

BTFA manages trust funds, which include payments from judgment awards, settlements of claims, land use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income. BTFA has the responsibility to plan and execute the historical accounting of Tribal Trust accounts and IIM accounts. That work is accomplished by the Office of Trust Analysis and Research (OTAR), which also works to resolve the ownership of residual balances in Youpee Escheat accounts and special deposit accounts and to distribute account balances to Tribes, individual Indians, and non-trust entities.

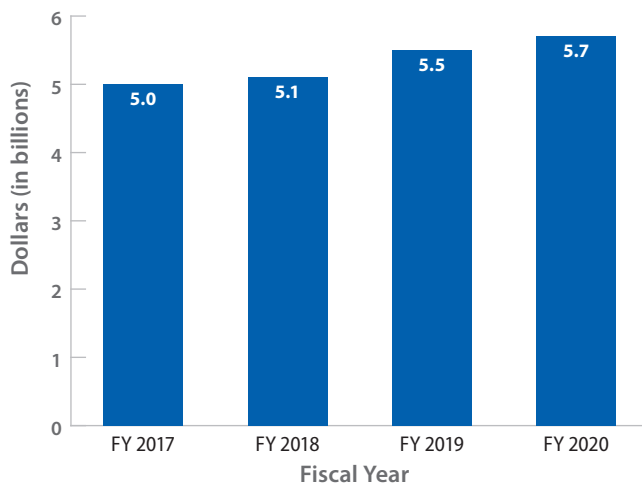
OTAR provides litigation support resulting from the settlement of *Cobell v. Salazar* and other Tribal

## BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION Facts



- **BTFA will continue to meet Interior’s core responsibilities for sound financial trust management on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes.**
- **The bureau provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.**
- **BTFA will continue to manage approximately \$5.67 billion of trust funds, held in roughly 3,800 trust accounts for approximately 250 Indian Tribes and about 402,000 open Individual Indian Money accounts.**

**BTFA Managed Trust Fund Balances**



lawsuits, in coordination with the Department of Justice. As of April 2021, 26 pending cases were filed in various Federal courts by Indian Tribes or individual Indians regarding the Federal Government’s fiduciary trust duties.

The Land Buy-Back Program for Tribal Nations is responsible for the expenditure of the \$1.9 billion Trust Land Consolidation Fund authorized by the settlement agreement in *Cobell v. Salazar*, confirmed by the Claims Resolution Act of 2010. The program, which was authorized for 10 years, ends in November 2022. Until then, the LBBP will work to reduce land ownership fractionation in Indian Country by continuing implementation efforts at scheduled locations and effectively managing administrative costs. Recognizing the importance to maintain the momentum of the LBBP effort, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) budget proposes to reestablish a modified Indian Land Consolidation

program in 2022 and includes \$150.0 million for this program to further reduce land ownership fractionation in Indian Country. The program will also support Executive Order 14008 by enhancing the ability of Tribal governments to plan for and adapt to climate change and to build stronger Tribal communities.

**Trust and Program Operations**—The 2022 budget includes \$109.2 million for Trust and Program Operations, of which \$23.5 million is for Field Operations. Field Operations staff serve as the primary point of contact for trust beneficiaries—Tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives—seeking information and services in conjunction with their trust assets.

The budget provides \$17.2 million for Accounting Operations, which conducts all fiduciary accounting activities, including receipting, disbursing, and reconciling, related to the trust funds managed by the Department. To manage the expected workload for historical accounting of Tribal Trust and IIM accounts, the budget includes \$17.5 million for Settlement Support, which funds OTAR.

The request includes \$8.3 million for Information Resources funding to develop, maintain, and operate the trust information technology enterprise architecture; provide day-to-day computer support to BTFA personnel nationwide; and develop and maintain applications in support of the BTFA mission. In 2022, the program will continue work to complete the mobile/virtual workforce initiative, which will help staff work in remote locations, and to consolidate data centers. The program will also

work to migrate from a data-centric environment to the cloud, including Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), and to provide beneficiaries online account access.

The budget provides \$13.0 million for Trust Records. This program operates the American Indian Records Repository and provides records management training and services to BTFA, Tribes, BIA, the Bureau of Indian Education, and AS-IA. Included in the request is \$2.7 million for the digitization of trust records to continue ongoing work to meet new Federal records retention requirements and to modernize records operations.



Research floor at the American Indian Records Repository.

BTFA requests a \$500,000 increase to establish a Trust Operation Management function in Trust Operations. This increase will fund dedicated personnel to coordinate efforts among the various programs under Trust Operations. The dedicated resource will allow for enhanced continuity in program delivery to Tribes and beneficiaries.

The budget requests \$22.9 million for Business Management, which includes BTFA's communication, policy, and training functions and its budget, finance, and administration entities. This amount includes \$9.7 million for DOI's Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of the Solicitor for litigation support. The budget provides \$6.3 million for the Office of Strategic Oversight and Planning, which oversees and evaluates the Indian fiduciary trust programs and manages a comprehensive system of internal controls of BTFA operations, and the BTFA Strategic Planning and Project Management Office.

The BTFA budget includes \$600,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$1.2 million are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current						
Federal Trust Programs.....	417	108,399	420	110,672	+3	+2,273
Subtotal, Current .....	417	108,399	420	110,672	+3	+2,273
Permanent						
Tribal Special Fund .....	0	332,000	0	335,000	0	+3,000
Tribal Trust Fund .....	0	154,000	0	156,000	0	+2,000
Trust Land Consolidation Fund.....	29	0	10	0	-19	0
Subtotal, Permanent .....	29	486,000	10	491,000	-19	+5,000
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION .....</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>594,399</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>601,672</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>+7,273</b>

**HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES**  
*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

**APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Executive Direction.....	1,697	1,494	1,501	+7
Trust and Program Operations .....	109,843	106,905	109,171	+2,266
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o rescission).....	111,540	108,399	110,672	+2,273
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	-3,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/rescission) .....	108,540	108,399	110,672	+2,273

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+2,273
Executive Direction.....	+7
Fixed Costs .....	+7
Trust and Program Operations .....	+2,266
Trust Operations Management .....	+500
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+600
Fixed Costs .....	+1,166
Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	[+1,173]



# OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

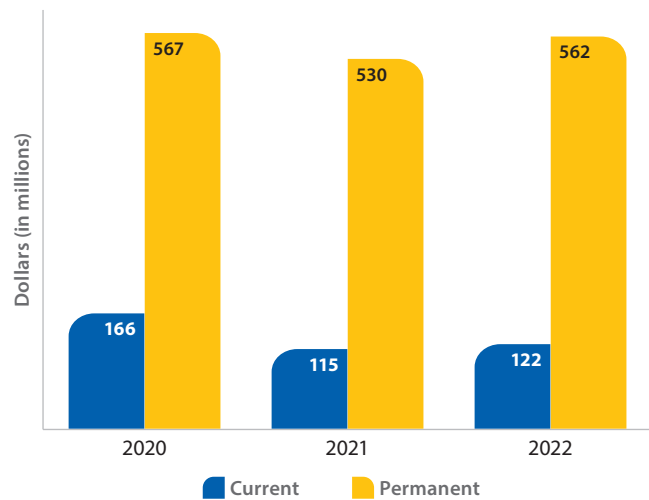
**Mission**—The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) strengthens economic and health capacities in the U.S. territories and fulfills the Compacts of Free Association obligations to the freely associated states.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget includes \$122.4 million in current appropriations, an increase of \$7.3 million over the 2021 enacted level. OIA estimates the budget will support staffing equal to 36 full-time equivalents in 2022.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships**—The 2022 budget supports climate resilience and conservation through programs that provide targeted assistance to the Insular Areas. The Insular Areas are exposed to disproportionate effects of climate change and conservation that affect day-to-day life. In 2022, the technical assistance, brown tree snake, and coral reef and natural resources programs will provide funding for these underserved areas to address the effects of climate change on their communities and protect the native ecosystems from further damage.

**Deploying Clean Energy**—The 2022 budget supports the Administration’s priority to increase clean energy and energy efficiency with a requested increase of \$7.0 million in the Energizing Insular Communities program to develop renewable energy and grid infrastructure in the Insular Areas. Funding will help the islands reduce their dependence on energy imports and increase energy conservation and efficiency through reliable and affordable energy strategies.

## OIA Funding



**Program Overview**—The Assistant Secretary—Insular and International Affairs and OIA carry out the Secretary’s responsibilities for the U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). OIA administers and oversees Federal assistance under the Compacts of Free Association to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau.

The insular economies are small, isolated, and are dependent on one or two main sources of income. In most areas, Federal programs and grants represent a major contribution to the economy. OIA strengthens insular economies through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, and technical assistance, which attracts private-sector investment.



- Executive Order No. 6726 (May 29, 1934) established in the Department of the Interior the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, which was renamed the Office of Insular Affairs on August 4, 1995.
- The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for coordinating Federal policy with respect to the territories and administering and overseeing U.S. Federal assistance provided to the freely associated states.
- These responsibilities for the Insular Areas are executed through the Assistant Secretary—Insular and International Affairs and the Office of Insular Affairs.
- The U.S. territories under the responsibility of the Office of Insular Affairs include American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- The freely associated states are the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.
- The Office of Insular Affairs manages more than \$600 million a year in financial assistance and payments to the Insular Areas.

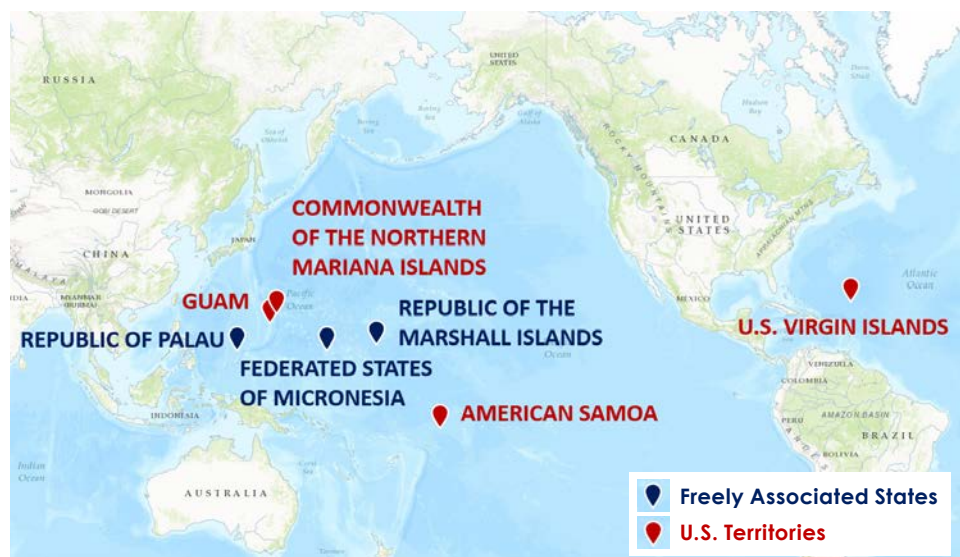
In 2020, OIA managed approximately \$1.5 billion in Trust Funds for the FSM and the RMI and supported a \$5.0 million tax and trade payment to the RMI. OIA also provided \$733.6 million in grant funding and fiscal payments to the Insular Areas, including \$113.0 million in health-related funding and \$90.8 million in education-related funding. Of the \$113.0 million in health-related grant awards, \$42.6 million was awarded from the \$55.0 million made available in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act during FY 2020.

The 2022 budget request achieves the Department’s mission of Fulfilling our Trust and Insular Responsibilities through balanced efforts to strengthen economic and health capacities in the territories; fulfill Compact obligations; and address climate resilience, conservation, and clean energy deployment.

**Assistance to Territories—** The 2022 budget includes \$114.0 million for the main operating account, Assistance to Territories, an increase of \$7.3 million from 2021. Within this account, the budget contains \$61.6 million for Territorial Assistance programs,

which consists of \$9.8 million for OIA operations, including financial oversight efforts; \$21.8 million for Technical Assistance; \$4.4 million for Maintenance Assistance; \$2.6 million for Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources activities; \$15.5 million for Energizing Insular Communities; \$3.5 million for Brown Tree Snake Control; and \$4.0 million for discretionary Compact Impact assistance. The budget includes \$24.6 million for American Samoa Operations support. The request for current mandatory Capital Improvement Project grant funding is \$27.7 million.

**Compact of Free Association—**The 2022 budget maintains the 2021 enacted level of \$8.5 million for the Compact of Free Association account. This total



Insular Areas



OIA funded a grant for the American Samoa Airport Rescue and Fire Fighters' self-contained breathing apparatus and personal protective equipment.



OIA grantee Mañe'lu runs the Micronesian Resource Center One-Stop Shop in Guam. Pictured is one of their Play and Learn (PAL) sessions in collaboration with the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services' Kariñu Project. The PAL sessions focus on encouraging parent and child play, and giving parents the skills and knowledge to interact with their children using everyday household items and a little creativity.

includes \$7.8 million for Federal Services (including \$5.0 million for Marshall Islands Tax and Trade Compensation) and \$650,000 for Enewetak.

Most of OIA's annual budget consists of mandatory funding, including an estimated \$230.7 million in 2022 to fulfill U.S. obligations under the Compacts of Free Association. Financial assistance under the Compacts of Free Association is scheduled to end after 2023 for the FSM and the RMI and in 2024

for Palau. Negotiations on the expiring provisions of the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM, the RMI, and Palau continue, underscoring the importance of the bilateral relationships and opportunities for greater cooperation on a free and open Indo-Pacific.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$284,000 are fully funded.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
**(all dollar amounts in thousands)**

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Assistance to Territories .....	36	106,693	36	113,977	0	+7,284
Compact of Free Association .....	0	8,463	0	8,463	0	0
Subtotal, Current .....	36	115,156	36	122,440	0	+7,284
<b>Permanent</b>						
Compact of Free Association .....	0	227,545	0	230,665	0	+3,120
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance .....	0	302,000	0	331,000	0	+29,000
Subtotal, Permanent .....	0	529,545	0	561,665	0	+32,120
<b>TOTAL, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>644,701</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>684,105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+39,404</b>



## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### **APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
American Samoa Operations.....	24,120	24,620	24,620	0
Capital Improvement Project Grants .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,491	9,553	9,837	+284
Technical Assistance.....	20,800	21,800	21,800	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund.....	4,375	4,375	4,375	0
Brown Tree Snake Control.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
Coral Reef Initiative & Natural Resources	2,625	2,625	2,625	0
Energizing Insular Communities.....	6,250	8,500	15,500	+7,000
Compact Impact .....	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	51,041	54,353	61,637	+7,284
TOTAL APPROPRIATION				
(w/o supplemental) .....	102,881	106,693	113,977	+7,284
Supplemental .....	55,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental) ..	157,881	106,693	113,977	+7,284

### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+7,284
Assistance to Territories .....	+7,284
Territorial Assistance .....	+7,284
Fixed Costs .....	+284
Energizing Insular Communities .....	+7,000

### **APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Federal Services.....	7,813	7,813	7,813	0
Enewetak .....	650	650	650	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	8,463	8,463	8,463	0





# DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

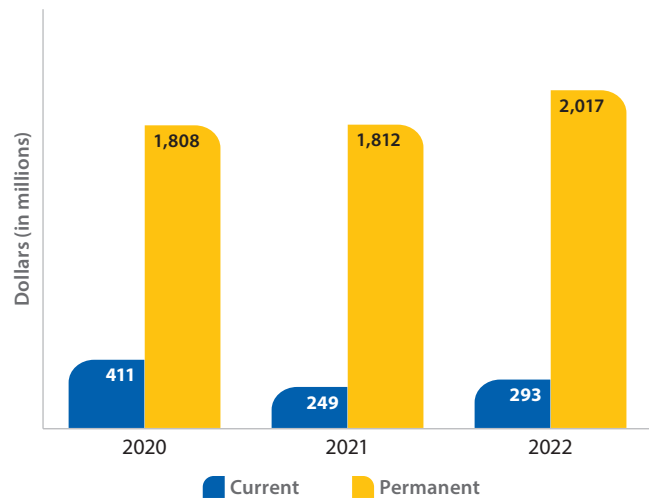
**Overview**—The Department of the Interior conserves and manages the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people, provides scientific and other information to address natural resource and natural hazard challenges, and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities and 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 appraises the value of lands and minerals through the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO).

The following programs within Departmental Offices are funded in separate appropriations. The Office of the Solicitor provides legal services to the bureaus and offices on behalf of the Secretary. The Office of Inspector General reviews Interior activities and conducts audits and investigations.

OS also manages six programs funded in separate accounts, which are discussed within the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue

## Departmental Offices Funding



collects, disburses, and verifies Federal and Indian energy and other natural resource revenues on behalf of all Americans. The Payments in Lieu of Taxes program provides payments to local governments with Federal lands within their boundaries. The Central Hazardous Materials Fund provides a coordinated, consistent approach to remediate Interior sites affected by hazardous substances. The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program coordinates all the Department’s restoration efforts for resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. The Wildland Fire Management program addresses wildfire on public lands. Working collaboratively with participating bureaus, the Department coordinates wildland fire activities within the Department of the Interior and with the Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service. The Energy Community Revitalization Program is a new program proposed in the 2022 budget request to address the reclamation of abandoned

hard rock mines and orphaned oil and gas wells located on Federal and non-Federal lands. OS also manages the Department's Working Capital Fund, Interior Franchise Fund, and agencywide Financial and Business Management System.

## Office of the Secretary

**Mission**—The Office of the Secretary provides the executive-level leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are the Department of the Interior's responsibilities.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request for Departmental Operations is \$130.9 million, an increase of \$10.3 million above the 2021 enacted level, exclusive of the rescission of prior-year balances (\$17.4 million). The 2022 request for OS supports Departmental operations, services, and management functions and includes investments in priority initiatives. The 2022 budget proposes to transfer \$1.9 million to the Office of the Solicitor Departmental FOIA Office (DFO) to continue efforts to improve the Department's FOIA processing quality and capacity and to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of transparency, accountability, and prompt production. The funding will enable the DFO to complete phase two of its build-out by hiring additional staff to address backlogged, cross-cutting, or particularly complex FOIA requests.

**Promoting Equity and Diversity**—The budget includes \$6.8 million as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau



Secretary Deb Haaland, April 1, 2021.

roles, responsibilities, and governance. Funding will be used to increase staffing capacity for the Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Civil Rights; increase equal employment opportunity (EEO) training across the Department; conduct barrier and workforce analyses; automate tracking of EEO and public civil rights complaints and reporting consistent with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines; develop diversity and recruitment flexibilities; implement employee entry and exit surveys; and increase support for alternative dispute resolution and EEO complaint mediation.

**Transitioning to Zero Emission Vehicles**—The 2022 budget includes \$150,000 to coordinate and support the Department's Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program. Across Interior, the 2022 budget request for eight bureaus and offices (BIA, BLM, BSEE, FWS, NPS, OSMRE, Reclamation, and USGS) includes funding to convert approximately 30 percent of Interior's sedan fleet to ZEV and provide charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. The individual in this position will act as the coordinator for the smaller bureaus and offices and will coordinate the Interiorwide implementation, including working across Interior and with other agencies to

maximize utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate.

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

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

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

Utilization to ensure that the Department complies with the Small Business Act (15 U.S. Code § 644(k)). The budget proposes to realign \$496,000 from central services to the Offices of Acquisition and Property Management and Grants Management to fund three FTEs to improve the Department’s management and oversight of Acquisition and Grants programs. Those positions will coordinate Made in America requirements and sustainable acquisition practices, support climate change and infrastructure programs, and increase oversight and reporting for the Department’s approximately 300 grants and direct payment programs.

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

## Office of the Solicitor

**Mission**—The Office of the Solicitor’s (SOL) mission is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and to the Department of the Interior’s bureaus and offices; support the Department of Justice in representing the Secretary and Interior in Federal, State, and Tribal courts; help resolve legal issues for the bureaus and offices as they fulfill their duties; administer the Department’s ethics program and ensure ethical compliance throughout the Department; and manage Interior’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) programs.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget includes \$95.5 million for SOL. The budget is estimated to support staffing of 390 FTEs in 2022, with an additional 133 FTEs funded by the Department’s bureaus and offices. This additional funding supports a total staffing level of 523 FTEs needed to provide legal services to the Secretary and the Department. The budget provides \$65.4 million for Legal Services to effectively manage the legal work associated with the Department’s mission activities, including a \$3.4 million program increase to relocate two regional offices. The relocation costs include records disposition, design, construction, furniture, and moving costs. Included in the request is \$6.1 million for General Administration to provide and coordinate all management and administrative services across SOL. The budget

includes \$20.2 million for the consolidated Departmental Ethics Office to administer the Department's ethics program. The 2022 budget also proposes a transfer of \$1.9 million from the OS to implement phase two of the DFO. The DFO provides governance, oversight, and operational support to the Department's component FOIA offices to improve their request-processing quality and capacity and reduce FOIA-related litigation. The budget proposes 2-year availability for SOL appropriations to improve SOL's ability to manage its operations effectively, especially with regard to managing large one-time costs, such as office moves.

The SOL budget includes \$200,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships**—In line with Executive Order 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis, funding in SOL will support Interior bureaus that are addressing climate change while laying the foundation for economic growth and the creation of good-paying jobs and ensuring that those benefits accrue to marginalized and underserved communities.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$3.2 million are fully funded.

## Office of Inspector General

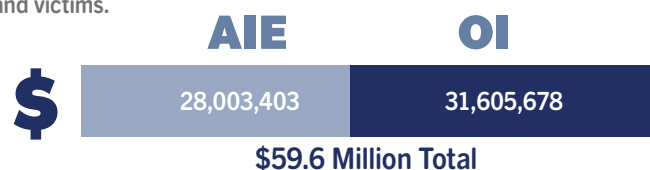
**Mission**—The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to promote efficiency, accountability, and integrity in the programs and operations of the Department of the Interior and to deter, detect, and report on misconduct and mismanagement.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget includes \$66.4 million for the OIG, an increase of \$7.8 million from the 2021 enacted level. The Office has four Assistant Inspector Generals: one for Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations (AIE); one for the Office of Investigations (OI); one for Strategic Programs; and one for Management. The Inspector General estimates staffing will total 283 FTEs in 2022. The budget reflects additional funding for staffing increase to enable the OIG to address key programmatic priorities, technology and infrastructure needs, and fixed costs.

The OIG budget includes \$200,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$1.6 million are fully funded.

In FY 2020, OIG identified almost \$60 million in wasted and defrauded funds that could be returned to the Federal Government and victims.



**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations <sup>1/</sup> ...	416	103,210	440	130,887	+24	+27,677
Office of the Solicitor.....	381	86,813	390	95,498	+9	+8,685
Office of Inspector General .....	255	58,552	266	66,382	+11	+7,830
Subtotal, Current .....	1,052	248,575	1,096	292,767	+44	+44,192
<b>Permanent</b>						
Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund .....	60	19,000	80	17,917	+20	-1,083
Indian Arts and Crafts Fund.....	0	20	0	20	0	0
Take Pride in America, Gifts and Bequests.....	0	5	0	5	0	0
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	0	1,487,873	0	1,580,327	0	+92,454
Payments to Oklahoma .....	0	10	0	10	0	0
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge .....	0	7,504	0	2,518	0	-4,986
National Forest Fund, Payments to States.....	0	4,095	0	4,246	0	+151
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes .....	0	28,066	0	30,159	0	+2,093
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska .....	0	11,886	0	14,255	0	+2,369
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties ...	0	4,492	0	4,601	0	+109
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases.....	0	248,908	0	362,898	0	+113,990
Subtotal, Permanent .....	60	1,811,859	80	2,016,956	+20	+205,097
<b>Allocation and Reimbursable</b>						
Allocation—Office of the Secretary .....	50	0	50	0	0	0
Allocation—Office of the Solicitor .....	42	0	43	0	+1	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Secretary .....	280	0	280	0	0	0
Reimbursable—Office of the Solicitor .....	82	0	90	0	+8	0
Reimbursable—Office of Inspector General.....	13	0	17	0	+4	0
Subtotal, Allocation and Reimbursable.....	467	0	480	0	+13	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>2,060,434</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>2,309,723</b>	<b>+77</b>	<b>+249,289</b>
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	121	20,573	121	17,585	0	-2,988

<sup>1/</sup> The 2021 Enacted amount reflects a rescission of \$17.4 million.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary— Departmental Operations

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Leadership and Administration.....	102,356	100,333	107,709	+7,376
Management Services.....	29,476	20,275	23,178	+2,903
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o supplemental, rescission, and transfers) .....</b>	<b>131,832</b>	<b>120,608</b>	<b>130,887</b>	<b>+10,279</b>
Supplemental .....	158,400	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior-Year BA .....	0	-17,398	0	+17,398
Other Transfers .....	-3,038	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ supplemental, rescission, and transfers) .....</b>	<b>287,194</b>	<b>103,210</b>	<b>130,887</b>	<b>+27,677</b>

### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+27,677	Internal Realignment— Improve Acquisition Management Capacity....	+233
Salaries and Expenses.....	+27,677	Internal Realignment— Improve Grants Management and Oversight.....	+263
Leadership and Administration.....	+7,376	Fixed Costs .....	+1,135
Transfer FOIA Activities to Solicitor DFO .....	-1,860	Management Services .....	+2,903
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative .....	+6,800	Office of Hearings and Appeals— E-Filing and Docket Management System O&M .....	+250
Zero Emission Vehicle Integrator for Dept/Small Bureaus.....	+150	Indian Country Appraisals— Tribal Shares (638) Indian Self-Determination Contracts .....	+2,000
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.....	+230	Fixed Costs .....	+653
Evidence Act Implementation .....	+500	Elimination of Rescission .....	+17,398
Govt-Wide Council and Cross-Agency Priorities Initiatives— DOI Participation.....	+421	Subtotal for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Internal Realignment— Improve Acquisition and Grants Mgmt Capacity.....	-496	Fixed Costs .....	[+1,788]



**APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Legal Services .....	59,240	59,765	65,386	+5,621
General Administration .....	5,029	5,713	6,126	+413
Ethics Office .....	2,547	19,475	20,198	+723
FOIA Office .....	0	1,860	3,788	+1,928
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>66,816</b>	<b>86,813</b>	<b>95,498</b>	<b>+8,685</b>

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>+8,685</b>		
		Ethics Office—Fixed Costs.....	+723
Legal Services .....	+5,621	FOIA Office .....	+1,928
Office Moves .....	+3,400	FOIA Office Phase 2 Transfer .....	+1,860
Fixed Costs .....	+2,221	Fixed Costs .....	+68
General Administration .....	+413		
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+200	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+213	Fixed Costs .....	[+3,225]

**APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations .....	0	58,552	66,382	+7,830
Audit, Inspections and Evaluations.....	20,344	0	0	0
Investigations.....	22,261	0	0	0
Mission Support .....	13,381	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer) .....</b>	<b>55,986</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>+7,830</b>
Other Transfer.....	+1,000	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ transfer).....</b>	<b>56,986</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>+7,830</b>

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>+7,830</b>
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	+7,830
Oversight, Technology, and Facilities Upgrades .....	+6,050
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	+200
Fixed Costs .....	+1,580





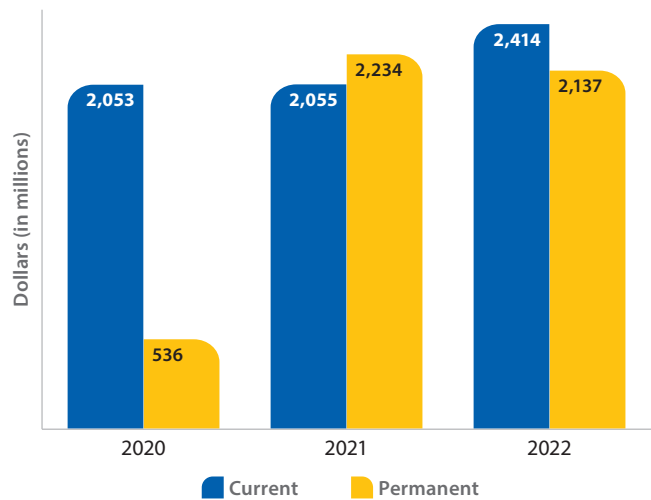
# DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS

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

For the benefit of all Americans, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) collects, accounts for, and verifies natural resource and energy revenues due to States, Tribes, individual American Indian beneficiaries, Alaska Natives, and the U.S. Treasury. ONRR effectively and accurately collects and disburses revenue to recipients, including 34 States, 33 Tribes, some 31,000 individual Indian mineral owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts. ONRR strives to improve the management and oversight of royalty and other revenue collection and disbursement activities.

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program supports the activities and functions of Interior’s land management bureaus by funding payments to local governments with Federal lands within their boundaries. These payments help local jurisdictions offset costs associated with maintaining infrastructure that supports those Federal lands. Through the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF), the Department remediates hazardous substances on Interior lands, working collaboratively with bureaus and offices to approach those activities in a consistent and coordinated fashion. The Department’s Wildland Fire Management program funds fire preparedness, fire suppression, fuels management, and rehabilitation activities the land management agencies and the Bureau of Indian Affairs perform. The Natural Resource Damage

## Departmentwide Programs Funding



Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) program coordinates the Department’s restoration efforts for resources damaged as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases where Interior-managed lands, endangered species, migratory birds, or Tribal resources are affected.

The Department of the Interior’s Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that finances centralized administrative and business services in lieu of operating duplicative systems and processes in each bureau and office. The Working Capital Fund also provides the mechanism to collect funds for shared services provided to Interior and other Federal agencies in business areas such as payroll, acquisition, and accounting. The Department’s budget also includes appropriated funding for a separate Working Capital Fund account supporting Departmentwide activities. The Department’s Franchise Fund provides reimbursable acquisition



the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands. 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.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget requests \$525.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.

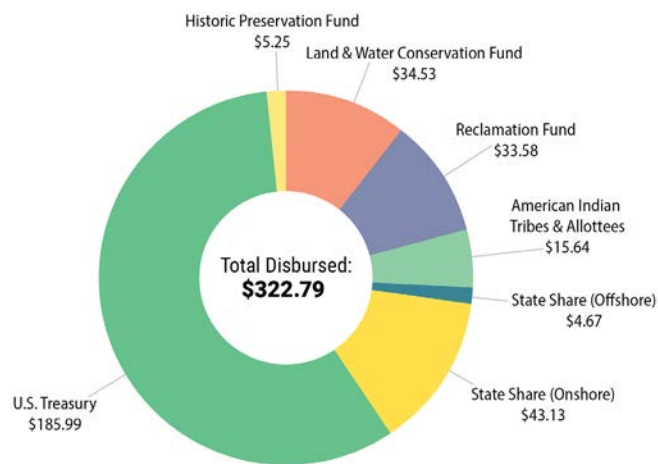
### Office of Natural Resources Revenue

**Mission**—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 \$8.08 billion in 2020, benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget requests \$169.6 million for ONRR’s receipts management programs, an increase of \$21.2 million from the 2021 enacted level. The request maintains ONRR’s essential revenue management functions—which ensure the accurate collection, accounting, and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases—and includes funding for the next phase of ONRR’s IT Modernization initiative. An increase of \$17.5 million will enable ONRR to begin that next phase, focusing on the design, development, and deployment of the new systems and the eventual decommissioning of the legacy financial system. IT Modernization will provide the capacity, flexibility, and agility to deploy new technologies as they become available; allow ONRR to reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs; and strengthen the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure. The additional funding will enable ONRR to implement new IT modules in a flexible and iterative way; prioritize the implementation

sequence to manage risk and deliver value; and employ dedicated technical staff to effectively manage the transition from the legacy system. The budget also includes \$1.0 million for ONRR to support Osage Trust Accounting activities once a rulemaking is resolved on regulation revisions for leases on Osage Tribal lands. This funding will allow ONRR to begin initial implementation activities to provide accounting, audit, compliance, and valuation functions for more than 3,200 leases on Osage lands. ONRR estimates the budget request will support total staffing of 613 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in 2022.

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



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

### Central Hazardous Materials Fund

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

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



Removal of an underground storage tank on Barwell Island in the Alaska Maritime NWR, AK.

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

oversight, technical support, and management of a database that is used to track potentially contaminated sites.

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

## Energy Community Revitalization Program

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

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request is \$169.2 million and will support an estimated 11 FTEs. The budget request includes \$70.0 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to States to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on State and private lands. The budget requests \$20.0 million to provide grants and cooperative agreements to Tribal communities to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate hard rock mines, orphaned oil and gas wells, and associated infrastructure on Tribal lands and grants management

capacity within Tribes. The ECRP discretionary request and the American Jobs Plan mandatory funding in the President’s Budget invest in the economic revitalization of energy communities. The budget includes \$75.0 million for the ECRP Federal Program to provide critical funding to Interior bureaus and offices to inventory, assess, decommission, reclaim, and remediate legacy abandoned hard rock mines and orphaned wells located on DOI lands. Although all DOI bureaus would be eligible to participate in the ECRP Federal program, the advantage of a central program will be to facilitate the identification and prioritization of high-priority projects across bureau jurisdictional boundaries and offer assistance to DOI bureaus and offices that do not have an established inventory or remediation program. The budget also includes \$4.2 million for program management and oversight of the State and Tribal grants programs and Federal activities.

## Wildland Fire Management

**Mission**—The goal of DOI’s Wildland Fire Management (WFM) program is to provide integrated, cost-efficient, and operationally effective actions that meet resource and safety objectives before, during, and after wildfires. The guiding program principles and priorities are to create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and safely and effectively respond to wildfires through strong Federal, Tribal nation, State, and local collaboration.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 budget request is \$1.1 billion for the WFM program. The request is a \$117.8 million increase over the 2021 enacted level. The WFM program helps mitigate the risks and impacts of catastrophic wildfire by improving the health, increasing the resiliency, and facilitating the recovery of wildland ecosystems. The program has a significant role in advancing President Biden’s plan to address the climate crisis, as wildland fire and climate change are interconnected. Climate change and other factors, such as prolonged drought, have contributed to more frequent and severe wildfire activity. Unnaturally frequent fires result in the displacement of native

vegetation—such as sagebrush with cheatgrass—and reduce the carbon storage capacity of Western landscapes, further exacerbating climate change.

The budget proposes significant increases in the Fuels Management and Burned Area Rehabilitation programs. The budget proposes \$80.0 million in program funding increases for Fuels Management, including \$65.0 million to increase the program capacity to conduct fuels treatments to proactively address wildfire risk and, in turn, reduce carbon emissions. A portion of those funds will be used to address wildfire risk in the wildland urban interface, including work in areas adjacent to under-represented communities. The request includes an increase of \$10.0 million for Tribal nation contract support and Reserved Treaty Rights Lands projects to further address the resiliency of Tribal lands and protect the interests of Tribal nations. The budget includes a \$5.0 million increase to support data management, information sharing, and collaboration among WFM partners and the development of outcome-based measures to help advance the strategic implementation of the Fuels Management program.

In addition, the budget includes a \$20.0 million program increase for the Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) program, nearly doubling the BAR budget. This request addresses the trend of larger and more destructive wildfires requiring post-fire rehabilitation work to restore DOI and Tribal lands. The additional funds will promote the resiliency of forest and rangeland landscapes and ecosystems in areas unlikely to recover naturally.

The 2022 budget request for WFM also invests in climate science by providing a \$5.0 million increase for the Joint Fire Science Program (JFSP). JFSP will fund high-priority research studies to inform climate change adaptation and resilience practices across the WFM program. JFSP-funded studies will focus on researching the effects of climate change on wildland fire and determining what management actions can help make ecosystems more resilient to the effects of catastrophic wildfire and the risks of climate change. For example, the smoke emissions from wildfires also affect human health;



A firefighter uses a drip torch as part of a prescribed burn project in Cinnabar Basin, MT.

JFSP research will help document how smoke affects different communities and populations.

The 2022 budget request maintains funding for the Preparedness program at the 2021 enacted level, with an increase for fixed costs. The request sustains the 2021 investment to strengthen the Wildland Fire Management workforce. In accordance with Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), the budget funds Suppression Operations at \$383.7 million and assumes the availability of \$330.0 million as Interior’s share of the Wildfire Cap Adjustment. The combination of the Suppression Operations funding and the cap adjustment will better ensure sufficient funds are available for suppression needs in the most severe wildfire years. The request maintains funding for the Fire Facilities Construction and Deferred Maintenance program at the 2021 enacted level.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$12.8 million are fully funded.

## Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

**Mission**—The mission of the NRDAR program is to restore natural resources injured as a result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases into the environment. Damage assessments—conducted in partnership with other affected State, Tribal, and Federal co-trustees—provide the basis for determining the restoration needs that address the injury to and loss of these resources and the services provided to the public.

**Budget Overview**—The 2022 request for NRDAR is \$7.9 million, an increase of \$166,000 over the 2021 enacted level.

The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and Tribal co-trustees. In 2022, NRDAR anticipates that



\$609.9 million will flow into the fund from receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, receipts such as those can be used by trustees only to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs. In 2022, appropriated funding will enable the NRDAR program to optimize restoration of injured lands and resources using monies from the fund. That restoration includes work in the Gulf of Mexico, where Interior is working with the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and with the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to develop and implement restoration actions related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. NRDAR will continue its Inland Oil Spill Preparedness program to update contingency plans, develop targeted training materials, and support participation in Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Coast Guard inland oil spill response exercises.

**Fixed Costs**—Fixed costs of \$166,000 are fully funded.

### Working Capital Fund

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

**Budget Overview**—The budget includes \$91.4 million for the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, an increase of \$30.7 million from the 2021 enacted level.

*Modernizing Financial and Business Operations*—The 2022 budget includes \$55.8 million for the operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), an increase of \$9.0 million from the 2021 enacted level. The request includes funding required for ongoing operations and maintenance of the Department's integrated financial and business management system of record. Modernizing Interior's core business system to ensure a strong administrative backbone is critical to the continued execution of Interior's mission activities.

The request for FBMS includes an increase of \$5.0 million for the first year of a 2-year implementation of 4HANA, which will improve operations in the field and regional offices—and headquarters—by modernizing and transforming Interior's administrative operations. 4HANA protects DOI's investment in FBMS by ensuring technical currency, extending the system's useful life, and providing users what they need—faster and in a secure environment—and provides a streamlined, simple interface that users expect of modern systems. 4HANA also allows users to personalize their workspace and manage applications on the basis of roles and mission needs, including leveraging intelligent assistance embedded within the platform to increase productivity and save time. 4HANA will enable innovation and provide the platform for Interior to better leverage technology to improve administrative operations and support mission delivery. The migration to 4HANA strengthens the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure and includes improvements such as data anonymization and data masking, which allow the user to gain statistically valid insights from data while protecting the privacy of individuals.

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

efficient business solutions to ensure Interior stewards responsibly.

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

of DOI's wireless networks, \$603,000 to fund an incident response team to seek out and contain malicious actors, and \$423,000 to mitigate potential privacy data breaches through cyber user forensic inspection.

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

### **Interior Franchise Fund**

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

**Budget Overview**—The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized 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.

**SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS**  
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

*Comparison of 2022 Request with 2021 Enacted*

	2021 Enacted		2022 Request		Change	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Current</b>						
Wildland Fire Management.....	29	992,623	31	1,110,441	+2	+117,818
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment).....	0	310,000	0	330,000	0	+20,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	4	10,010	4	10,036	0	+26
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	0	0	11	169,200	+11	+169,200
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	18	7,767	18	7,933	0	+166
Working Capital Fund.....	91	60,735	91	91,436	0	+30,701
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	2	525,000	2	525,000	0	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	600	148,474	608	169,640	+8	+21,166
Subtotal, Current.....	744	2,054,609	765	2,413,686	+21	+359,077
<b>Permanent</b>						
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund.....	0	608,106	0	609,919	0	+1,813
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.....	0	1,615,850	0	1,526,795	0	-89,055
Subtotal, Permanent.....	0	2,223,956	0	2,136,714	0	-87,242
<b>Reimbursable</b>						
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	5	0	5	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund.....	1,284	0	1,283	0	-1	0
Interior Franchise Fund.....	130	0	109	0	-21	0
Subtotal, Reimbursable.....	1,419	0	1,397	0	-22	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>4,278,565</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>4,550,400</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>+271,835</b>

## HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

*By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity*

### APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	517,421	525,000	525,000	0

### APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	147,330	148,474	169,640	+21,166

#### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+21,166
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	+21,166
Modernization of ONRR Mineral Revenue System .....	+17,500
Osage Trust Accounting of Indian Energy Revenues .....	+1,000
Fixed Costs .....	+2,666

### APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	22,010	10,010	10,036	+26

#### *Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+26
Central Hazardous Materials Fund .....	+26
Fixed Costs .....	+26

**APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Management**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Preparedness.....	332,784	347,105	355,543	+8,438
Suppression Operations.....	383,657	383,657	383,657	0
Fuels Management.....	194,000	219,964	304,344	+84,380
Other Operations				
Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	20,470	20,470	40,470	+20,000
Fire Facilities .....	18,427	18,427	18,427	0
Joint Fire Science.....	3,000	3,000	8,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Other Operations .....	41,897	41,897	66,897	+25,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfers) .....	952,338	992,623	1,110,441	+117,818
Transfers .....	+117,953	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfers) .....	1,070,291	992,623	1,110,441	+117,818

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+117,818	Other Operations.....	+25,000
Wildland Fire Management.....	+117,818	Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	+20,000
Preparedness.....	+8,438	Increase Capacity for Burned Area Rehabilitation.....	+15,000
Fixed Costs .....	+8,438	Increase BAR Projects for Tribes and Underrepresented Communities....	+5,000
Fuels Management.....	+84,380	Joint Fire Science.....	+5,000
Fuels Management Capacity.....	+65,000	Climate Science Research .....	+5,000
Tribal Contract Support and Reserved Treaty Rights Lands Projects.....	+10,000	Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities .....	
Information Technology and Outcome Measures.....	+5,000	Fixed Costs .....	[+12,818]
Fixed Costs .....	+4,380		

**APPROPRIATION: Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (Cap Adjustment)**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o transfer) .....	300,000	310,000	330,000	+20,000
Transfer.....	-68,000	0	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/transfer).....	232,000	310,000	330,000	+20,000

***Detail of Budget Changes***

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+20,000
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund .....	+20,000
Statutory Increase for Suppression Operations .....	+20,000

**APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
Damage Assessments .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Restoration Support .....	2,667	2,667	2,753	+86
Oil Spill Preparedness .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Program Management.....	2,100	2,100	2,180	+80
<b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>7,767</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>+166</b>

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+166		
Restoration Support		Subtotals for Changes Across Multiple Subactivities	
Fixed Costs .....	+86	Fixed Costs .....	[+166]
Program Management			
Fixed Costs .....	+80		

**APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	55,735	60,735	91,436	+30,701

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted		2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+30,701	Cybersecurity .....	+21,701
Working Capital Fund.....	+30,701	Advanced Threat Protection— SolarWinds Breach.....	+16,000
Financial and Business Management System .....	+9,000	Complete Enterprise SIEM Implementation.....	+4,063
4HANA Implementation (Year 1 of 2-Year Schedule).....	+5,000	Wi-Fi Cyber Threat Assessment and Audit .....	+612
Cloud Modernization and Robotics.....	+4,000	Cyber Threat Hunting.....	+603
		Cyber User Forensic Inspection.....	+423

**APPROPRIATION: Energy Community Revitalization Program**

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	0	0	169,200	+169,200

*Detail of Budget Changes*

	2022 Change from 2021 Enacted
TOTAL APPROPRIATION .....	+169,200
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	+169,200
State Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells) .....	+70,000
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells) .....	+20,000
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells) .....	+75,000
Program Management .....	+4,200





# APPENDIXES





## COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Management of Lands and Resources .....	1,237,015	1,220,555	1,480,334	+259,779
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-19,000	-13,000	0	+13,000
Account total.....	1,218,015	1,207,555	1,480,334	+272,779
Construction .....	0	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-5,400	0	0	0
Account total.....	-5,400	0	0	0
Land Acquisition .....	32,300	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-2,367	-5,400	0	+5,400
Account total.....	29,933	-5,400	0	+5,400
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	112,094	114,783	128,471	+13,688
Range Improvements .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-590	-570	-570	0
Account total.....	9,410	9,430	9,430	0
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures.....	33,478	27,470	28,000	+530
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-20,000	0	+20,000
Account total.....	33,478	7,470	28,000	+20,530
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Offset.....	-33,478	-27,470	-28,000	-530
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	22,238	19,890	19,890	0
Subtotal, Current appropriations.....	1,386,290	1,326,258	1,638,125	+311,867
Budget authority .....	[1,413,647]	[1,365,228]	[1,638,695]	[+273,467]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-590]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-26,767]	[-38,400]	[0]	[+38,400]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Land Acquisition .....	0	66,050	66,200	+150
Sequestration reduction .....	0	0	-3,774	-3,774
Account total.....	0	66,050	62,426	-3,624
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts .....	61,307	27,882	48,243	+20,361
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,938	-1,591	-2,751	-1,160
Previously unavailable BA .....	+65	+72	+74	+2
Account total.....	59,434	26,363	45,566	+19,203

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BLM (continued)</b>				
Permanent Operating Funds .....	279,011	198,427	211,974	+13,547
Sequestration reduction .....	-14,949	-9,598	-10,376	-778
Previously unavailable BA .....	+10,724	+14,120	+9,577	-4,543
Account total.....	274,786	202,949	211,175	+8,226
Miscellaneous Trust Funds.....	1,551	1,650	1,650	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	335,771	297,012	320,817	+23,805
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>	<b>1,755,516</b>	<b>1,659,237</b>	<b>1,966,762</b>	<b>+307,525</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-17,477	-11,759	-17,471	-5,712
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-26,767	-38,400	0	+38,400
Previously unavailable BA .....	+10,789	+14,192	+9,651	-4,541
<b>Total, Bureau of Land Management.....</b>	<b>1,722,061</b>	<b>1,623,270</b>	<b>1,958,942</b>	<b>+335,672</b>
<b>BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Ocean Energy Management .....	146,517	129,760	169,682	+39,922
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-2,000	0	+2,000
Account total.....	146,517	127,760	169,682	+41,922
<b>Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....</b>	<b>146,517</b>	<b>127,760</b>	<b>169,682</b>	<b>+41,922</b>
<b>BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	139,575	120,165	166,073	+45,908
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-4,788	-10,000	0	+10,000
Account total.....	134,787	110,165	166,073	+55,908
Oil Spill Research .....	14,899	14,899	15,099	+200
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	149,686	125,064	181,172	+56,108
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....</b>	<b>154,474</b>	<b>135,064</b>	<b>181,172</b>	<b>+46,108</b>
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-4,788	-10,000	0	+10,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....</b>	<b>149,686</b>	<b>125,064</b>	<b>181,172</b>	<b>+56,108</b>
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Regulation and Technology .....	117,794	117,768	119,257	+1,489
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-25,000	0	+25,000
Account total.....	117,794	92,768	119,257	+26,489
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	139,713	139,831	192,765	+52,934
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-10,000	0	+10,000
Account total.....	139,713	129,831	192,765	+62,934
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	257,507	222,599	312,022	+89,423

**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>OSMRE (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[257,507]	[257,599]	[312,022]	[+54,423]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[0]	[-35,000]	[0]	[+35,000]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	173,795	150,692	129,032	-21,660
Sequestration reduction .....	-8,063	-6,924	-6,766	+158
Account total .....	165,732	143,768	122,266	-21,502
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts .....	44,910	39,950	36,500	-3,450
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,650	-2,277	-2,081	+196
Account total .....	42,260	37,673	34,419	-3,254
Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans .....	1,907,720	710,050	713,500	+3,450
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	2,115,712	891,491	870,185	-21,306
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....</b>	<b>2,383,932</b>	<b>1,158,291</b>	<b>1,191,054</b>	<b>+32,763</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-10,713	-9,201	-8,847	+354
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-35,000	0	+35,000
<b>Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....</b>	<b>2,373,219</b>	<b>1,114,090</b>	<b>1,182,207</b>	<b>+68,117</b>
<b>U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	1,270,957	1,315,527	1,642,437	+326,910
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	103	80	80	0
Contributed Funds .....	1,336	956	956	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	1,439	1,036	1,036	0
<b>Total, U.S. Geological Survey .....</b>	<b>1,272,396</b>	<b>1,316,563</b>	<b>1,643,473</b>	<b>+326,910</b>
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Resource Management .....	1,364,289	1,379,828	1,678,113	+298,285
Supplemental (P.L. 116-113) .....	+4,000	0	0	0
Account total .....	1,368,289	1,379,828	1,678,113	+298,285
Construction .....	29,704	18,193	39,620	+21,427
Land Acquisition .....	70,715	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-3,628	0	0	0
Account total .....	67,087	0	0	0
National Wildlife Refuge Fund .....	13,228	13,228	0	-13,228

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	54,502	43,340	42,702	-638
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-18,771	-12,500	0	+12,500
Account total.....	35,731	30,840	42,702	+11,862
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	46,000	46,500	46,500	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	15,000	18,000	18,000	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation .....	4,910	4,910	7,910	+3,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants .....	67,571	72,362	82,362	+10,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	1,647,520	1,583,861	1,915,207	+331,346
Budget authority .....	[1,665,919]	[1,596,361]	[1,915,207]	[+318,846]
Supplemental.....	[+4,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-22,399]	[-12,500]	[0]	[+12,500]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Resource Management (P.L. 117-2) .....	0	105,000	0	-105,000
Land Acquisition.....	0	111,840	109,715	-2,125
Sequestration reduction .....	0	0	-6,254	-6,254
Account total.....	0	111,840	103,461	-8,379
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	6,840	8,000	8,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-404	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+479	+404	+456	+52
Account total.....	6,915	7,948	8,000	+52
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration.....	665,723	728,326	853,600	+125,274
Sequestration reduction .....	-39,277	-41,514	-48,655	-7,141
Previously unavailable BA .....	+44,878	+39,277	+41,514	+2,237
Account total.....	671,324	726,089	846,459	+120,370
Sport Fish Restoration .....	659,760	742,723	716,574	-26,149
Sequestration reduction .....	-26,986	-29,361	-28,321	+1,040
Previously unavailable BA .....	+27,913	+26,986	+29,361	+2,375
Other transfers.....	-202,355	-227,596	-219,682	+7,914
Account total.....	458,332	512,752	497,932	-14,820
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	66,170	85,965	91,376	+5,411
Sequestration reduction .....	0	0	-636	-636
Account total.....	66,170	85,965	90,740	+4,775
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	181	258	100	-158
Sequestration reduction .....	-11	-15	-6	+9
Account total.....	170	243	94	-149

**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>FWS (continued)</b>				
Migratory Bird Conservation Account .....	85,643	77,000	77,000	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-5,053	-4,389	-4,389	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+4,837	+5,053	+4,389	-664
Account total.....	85,427	77,664	77,000	-664
Recreation Enhancement Fee Program.....	5,742	5,800	5,800	0
Sequestration reduction.....	-59	-57	-57	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+62	+59	+57	-2
Account total.....	5,745	5,802	5,800	-2
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	3,755	4,350	4,350	0
Contributed Funds.....	6,219	5,000	5,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	1,304,057	1,642,653	1,638,836	-3,817
<b>Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>3,165,952</b>	<b>3,470,623</b>	<b>3,786,722</b>	<b>+316,099</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-71,790	-75,792	-88,774	-12,982
Supplemental.....	+4,000	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-22,399	-12,500	0	+12,500
Other transfer .....	-202,355	-227,596	-219,682	+7,914
Previously unavailable BA .....	+78,169	+71,779	+75,777	+3,998
<b>Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....</b>	<b>2,951,577</b>	<b>3,226,514</b>	<b>3,554,043</b>	<b>+327,529</b>
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of the National Park System .....	2,576,992	2,688,287	2,977,329	+289,042
External mandated transfers .....	-6,600	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Other transfers.....	+127	+2,000	0	-2,000
Account total.....	2,570,519	2,678,987	2,974,029	+295,042
Centennial Challenge .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	0
National Recreation and Preservation .....	71,166	74,157	74,514	+357
Historic Preservation Fund.....	118,660	144,300	151,800	+7,500
Construction (and Major Maintenance).....	389,345	223,907	278,563	+54,656
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	208,400	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-2,279	-23,000	0	+23,000
Account total.....	206,121	-23,000	0	+23,000
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	3,370,811	3,113,351	3,493,906	+380,555
Budget authority .....	[3,379,563]	[3,145,651]	[3,497,206]	[+351,555]
External mandated transfers .....	[-6,600]	[-11,300]	[-3,300]	[+8,000]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-2,279]	[-23,000]	[0]	[+23,000]
Other transfers.....	[+127]	[+2,000]	[0]	[-2,000]

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<i>NPS (continued)</i>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Land Acquisition and State Assistance .....	125,000	561,670	604,061	+42,391
Sequestration reduction .....	-7,375	-5,008	-34,432	-29,424
Account total .....	117,625	556,662	569,629	+12,967
Visitor Experience Improvements Fund .....	0	0	0	0
Sequestration reduction .....	0	0	-399	-399
Other transfers .....	0	0	+7,000	+7,000
Account total .....	0	0	6,601	+6,601
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations .....	249,977	268,058	310,154	+42,096
Sequestration reduction .....	-2,243	-2,167	-2,167	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+2,233	+2,243	+2,167	-76
Account total .....	249,967	268,134	310,154	+42,020
Other Permanent Appropriations .....	153,056	156,046	176,614	+20,568
Sequestration reduction .....	-472	-473	-473	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+496	+472	+473	+1
Other transfers .....	0	0	-7,000	-7,000
Account total .....	153,080	156,045	169,614	+13,569
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	46,813	52,003	52,003	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	567,485	1,032,844	1,108,001	+75,157
<b>Total, National Park Service .....</b>	<b>3,954,409</b>	<b>4,183,428</b>	<b>4,640,038</b>	<b>+456,610</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-10,090	-7,648	-37,471	-29,823
External mandated transfers .....	-6,600	-11,300	-3,300	+8,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-2,279	-23,000	0	+23,000
Other transfers .....	+127	+2,000	0	-2,000
Previously unavailable BA .....	+2,729	+2,715	+2,640	-75
<b>Total, National Park Service .....</b>	<b>3,938,296</b>	<b>4,146,195</b>	<b>4,601,907</b>	<b>+455,712</b>
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	1,577,110	1,616,532	1,916,066	+299,534
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136) .....	+453,000	0	0	0
Other transfers .....	+49,116	0	0	0
Account total .....	2,079,226	1,616,532	1,916,066	+299,534
Contract Support Costs .....	316,642	285,529	346,517	+60,988
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	0	21,593	36,593	+15,000
Indian Land Consolidation .....	0	0	150,000	+150,000
Construction .....	128,591	128,818	187,992	+59,174
External mandated transfer .....	0	+5,000	0	-5,000
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-2,000	0	0	0
Account total .....	126,591	133,818	187,992	+54,174



**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BIA (continued)</b>				
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	45,644	45,644	75,844	+30,200
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	11,779	11,797	11,833	+36
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	2,579,882	2,114,913	2,724,845	+609,932
Budget authority .....	[2,079,766]	[2,109,913]	[2,724,845]	[+614,932]
External mandated transfer.....	[0]	[+5,000]	[0]	[-5,000]
Supplemental.....	[+453,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA.....	[-2,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfers.....	[+49,116]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Programs (P.L. 117-2) .....	0	900,000	0	-900,000
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.....	35,203	14,000	0	-14,000
White Earth Settlement Fund.....	371	1,750	1,750	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations.....	111,307	113,915	114,915	+1,000
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,316	-2,157	-2,404	-247
Previously unavailable BA .....	+701	+1,021	+1,718	+697
Account total.....	110,692	112,779	114,229	+1,450
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters.....	5,337	6,204	5,506	-698
Sequestration reduction.....	-177	-313	-288	+25
Previously unavailable BA .....	+186	+177	+313	+136
Account total.....	5,346	6,068	5,531	-537
Gifts and Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	120	1,000	1,000	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	151,732	1,035,597	122,510	-913,087
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>2,232,104</b>	<b>3,146,782</b>	<b>2,848,016</b>	<b>-298,766</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-1,493	-2,470	-2,692	-222
External mandated transfers.....	0	+5,000	0	-5,000
Supplemental.....	+453,000	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA.....	-2,000	0	0	0
Other transfers.....	+49,116	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+887	+1,198	+2,031	+833
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....</b>	<b>2,731,614</b>	<b>3,150,510</b>	<b>2,847,355</b>	<b>-303,155</b>
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	943,077	973,092	1,083,634	+110,542
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136).....	+69,000	0	0	0
Other transfer .....	-47,078	0	0	0
Education Stabilization Fund Transfers (P.L. 116-136; P.L. 116-260) .....	+153,750	+409,400	0	-409,400
Account total.....	1,118,749	1,382,492	1,083,634	-298,858

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BIE (continued)</b>				
Education Construction .....	248,257	264,277	264,330	+53
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	1,367,006	1,646,769	1,347,964	-298,805
Budget authority .....	[1,191,334]	[1,237,369]	[1,347,964]	[+110,595]
Supplemental.....	[+69,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Transfers.....	[+106,672]	[+409,400]	[0]	[-409,400]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Operation of Indian Education Programs (P.L. 117-2) .....	0	850,000	0	-850,000
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters, Bureau of Indian Education .....	27	0	0	0
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	27	850,000	0	-850,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Education .....</b>	<b>1,191,361</b>	<b>2,087,369</b>	<b>1,347,964</b>	<b>-739,405</b>
Supplemental.....	+69,000	0	0	0
Transfers.....	+106,672	+409,400	0	-409,400
<b>Total, Bureau of Indian Education .....</b>	<b>1,367,033</b>	<b>2,496,769</b>	<b>1,347,964</b>	<b>-1,148,805</b>
<b>BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Federal Trust Programs.....	111,540	108,399	110,672	+2,273
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-3,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	108,540	108,399	110,672	+2,273
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Tribal Special Fund .....	355,462	332,000	335,000	+3,000
Tribal Trust Fund .....	176,652	154,000	156,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	532,114	486,000	491,000	+5,000
<b>Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....</b>	<b>643,654</b>	<b>594,399</b>	<b>601,672</b>	<b>+7,273</b>
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	-3,000	0	0	0
<b>Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....</b>	<b>640,654</b>	<b>594,399</b>	<b>601,672</b>	<b>+7,273</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES</b>				
<b>OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</b>				
<b>Current Appropriations</b>				
Office of the Secretary – Salaries and Expenses.....	131,832	120,608	130,887	+10,279
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136).....	+158,400	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-17,398	0	+17,398
Other transfers.....	-3,038	0	0	0
Account total.....	287,194	103,210	130,887	+27,677

**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<i>OS (continued)</i>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses.....	8	19,025	19,025	0
Sequestration reduction.....	0	0	-1,083	-1,083
Account total.....	8	19,025	17,942	-1,083
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments.....	1,342,921	1,493,797	1,585,568	+91,771
Sequestration reduction.....	-79,232	-85,146	-90,377	-5,231
Previously unavailable BA .....	+135,589	+79,232	+85,146	+5,914
Account total.....	1,399,278	1,487,883	1,580,337	+92,454
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.....	0	7,958	2,189	-5,769
Sequestration reduction.....	0	-454	-125	+329
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	0	+454	+454
Account total.....	0	7,504	2,518	-4,986
National Forest Fund, Payments to States.....	4,023	4,342	4,502	+160
Sequestration reduction.....	-237	-247	-256	-9
Account total.....	3,786	4,095	4,246	+151
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes.....	36,816	29,762	31,982	+2,220
Sequestration reduction.....	-2,172	-1,696	-1,823	-127
Account total.....	34,644	28,066	30,159	+2,093
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska.....	14,333	12,604	15,116	+2,512
Sequestration reduction.....	-846	-718	-861	-143
Account total.....	13,487	11,886	14,255	+2,369
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payments to Counties.....	4,185	4,502	4,607	+105
Sequestration reduction.....	-247	-257	-263	-6
Previously unavailable BA .....	+268	+247	+257	+10
Account total.....	4,206	4,492	4,601	+109
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases.....	375,094	263,953	384,833	+120,880
Sequestration reduction.....	-22,131	-15,045	-21,935	-6,890
Account total.....	352,963	248,908	362,898	+113,990
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	1,808,372	1,811,859	2,016,956	+205,097
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>1,909,212</b>	<b>1,956,551</b>	<b>2,178,709</b>	<b>+222,158</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-104,865	-103,563	-116,723	-13,160
Supplemental.....	+158,400	0	0	0
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	0	-17,398	0	+17,398
Other transfers.....	-3,038	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+135,857	+79,479	+85,857	+6,378
<b>Total, Office of the Secretary .....</b>	<b>2,095,566</b>	<b>1,915,069</b>	<b>2,147,843</b>	<b>+232,774</b>

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Assistance to Territories .....	102,881	106,693	113,977	+7,284
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136).....	+55,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	157,881	106,693	113,977	+7,284
Compact of Free Association.....	8,463	8,463	8,463	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	166,344	115,156	122,440	+7,284
Budget authority .....	[111,344]	[115,156]	[122,440]	[+7,284]
Supplemental.....	[+55,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Compact of Free Association.....	224,908	227,545	230,665	+3,120
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	342,527	302,000	331,000	+29,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	567,435	529,545	561,665	+32,120
<b>Total, Office of Insular Affairs.....</b>	<b>678,779</b>	<b>644,701</b>	<b>684,105</b>	<b>+39,404</b>
Supplemental.....	+55,000	0	0	0
<b>Total, Office of Insular Affairs.....</b>	<b>733,779</b>	<b>644,701</b>	<b>684,105</b>	<b>+39,404</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of the Solicitor—Salaries and Expenses .....	66,816	86,813	95,498	+8,685
<b>Total, Office of the Solicitor .....</b>	<b>66,816</b>	<b>86,813</b>	<b>95,498</b>	<b>+8,685</b>
<b>OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Office of Inspector General—Salaries and Expenses .....	55,986	58,552	66,382	+7,830
Other transfer .....	+1,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	56,986	58,552	66,382	+7,830
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General.....</b>	<b>55,986</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>+7,830</b>
Transfers.....	+1,000	0	0	0
<b>Total, Office of Inspector General.....</b>	<b>56,986</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>+7,830</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SUMMARY</b>				
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	577,340	363,731	415,207	+51,476
Budget authority .....	[365,978]	[381,129]	[415,207]	[+34,078]
Supplemental.....	[+213,400]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[0]	[-17,398]	[0]	[+17,398]
Other transfers.....	[-2,038]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	2,375,807	2,341,404	2,578,621	+237,217

**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>DO (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[2,344,815]	[2,365,488]	[2,609,487]	[+243,999]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-104,865]	[-103,563]	[-116,723]	[-13,160]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+135,857]	[+79,479]	[+85,857]	[+6,378]
<b>Total, Departmental Offices .....</b>	<b>2,953,147</b>	<b>2,705,135</b>	<b>2,993,828</b>	<b>+288,693</b>
Budget authority .....	[2,710,793]	[2,746,617]	[3,024,694]	[+278,077]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-104,865]	[-103,563]	[-116,723]	[-13,160]
Supplemental.....	[+213,400]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[0]	[-17,398]	[0]	[+17,398]
Other transfers.....	[-2,038]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+135,857]	[+79,479]	[+85,857]	[+6,378]
<b>NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION</b>				
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees...	20,768	20,518	17,407	-3,111
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,225	-1,170	-992	+178
Previously unavailable BA .....	+1,181	+1,225	+1,170	-55
Account total.....	20,724	20,573	17,585	-2,988
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	20,724	20,573	17,585	-2,988
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....</b>	<b>20,768</b>	<b>20,518</b>	<b>17,407</b>	<b>-3,111</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-1,225	-1,170	-992	+178
Previously unavailable BA .....	+1,181	+1,225	+1,170	-55
<b>Total, National Indian Gaming Commission.....</b>	<b>20,724</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>17,585</b>	<b>-2,988</b>
<b>DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Wildland Fire Management.....	952,338	992,623	1,110,441	+117,818
Other transfers.....	+49,953	0	0	0
Transfer from Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund .....	+68,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,070,291	992,623	1,110,441	+117,818
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (Cap Adjustment) .....	300,000	310,000	330,000	+20,000
Transfer to Wildland Fire Management.....	-68,000	0	0	0
Account total.....	232,000	310,000	330,000	+20,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	22,010	10,010	10,036	+26
Energy Community Revitalization Program .....	0	0	169,200	+169,200
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	7,767	7,767	7,933	+166
Working Capital Fund.....	55,735	60,735	91,436	+30,701
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	517,421	525,000	525,000	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	147,330	148,474	169,640	+21,166
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	2,052,554	2,054,609	2,413,686	+359,077

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>DWP (continued)</b>				
Budget authority .....	[2,002,601]	[2,054,609]	[2,413,686]	[+359,077]
Transfers.....	[+49,953]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Permanent Appropriations</b>				
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund..	540,383	616,976	618,976	+2,000
Sequestration reduction.....	-472	-342	-399	-57
Previously unavailable BA .....	+496	+472	+342	-130
Other transfers.....	-4,347	-9,000	-9,000	0
Account total.....	536,060	608,106	609,919	+1,813
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund .....	0	1,901,000	1,904,000	+3,000
Sequestration reduction .....	0	0	-92,055	-92,055
Other transfer .....	0	-285,150	-285,150	0
Account total.....	0	1,615,850	1,526,795	-89,055
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	536,060	2,223,956	2,136,714	-87,242
<b>Total, Departmentwide Programs.....</b>	<b>2,542,984</b>	<b>4,572,585</b>	<b>4,936,662</b>	<b>+364,077</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	-472	-342	-92,454	-92,112
Transfers.....	+45,606	-294,150	-294,150	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+496	+472	+342	-130
<b>Total, Departmentwide Programs.....</b>	<b>2,588,614</b>	<b>4,278,565</b>	<b>4,550,400</b>	<b>+271,835</b>
<b>INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.....</b>	<b>22,865,010</b>	<b>25,042,053</b>	<b>26,167,362</b>	<b>+1,125,309</b>
Other transfers.....	-9,472	-116,646	-517,132	-400,486
<b>Total, Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.....</b>	<b>22,855,538</b>	<b>24,925,407</b>	<b>25,650,230</b>	<b>+724,823</b>
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations.....</b>	<b>[14,039,803]</b>	<b>[13,836,609]</b>	<b>[16,368,795]</b>	<b>[+2,532,186]</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	[-590]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfers .....	[-6,600]	[-6,300]	[-3,300]	[+3,000]
Supplemental.....	[+739,400]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-61,233]	[-138,298]	[0]	[+138,298]
Other transfers.....	[+203,830]	[+411,400]	[0]	[-411,400]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers).....</b>	<b>[14,914,610]</b>	<b>[14,102,841]</b>	<b>[16,364,925]</b>	<b>[+2,262,084]</b>
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/o transfers) .....</b>	<b>[14,717,380]</b>	<b>[13,697,741]</b>	<b>[16,368,225]</b>	<b>[+2,670,484]</b>
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority .....</b>	<b>[8,135,057]</b>	<b>[11,384,627]</b>	<b>[9,986,523]</b>	<b>[-1,398,104]</b>
Sequestration reduction .....	[-217,535]	[-211,375]	[-364,854]	[-153,479]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+230,108]	[+171,060]	[+177,468]	[+6,408]
Other transfers.....	[-206,702]	[-521,746]	[-513,832]	[+7,914]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority.....</b>	<b>[7,940,928]</b>	<b>[10,822,566]</b>	<b>[9,285,305]</b>	<b>[-1,537,261]</b>

**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b>				
<i>Current Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources .....	1,512,151	1,521,125	1,379,050	-142,075
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136).....	+12,500	0	0	0
Other transfer .....	-500	0	0	0
Account total.....	1,524,151	1,521,125	1,379,050	-142,075
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	54,849	55,875	56,499	+624
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	33,000	33,000	33,000	0
Policy and Administration.....	60,000	60,000	64,400	+4,400
Supplemental (P.L. 116-136).....	+8,100	0	0	0
Account total.....	68,100	60,000	64,400	+4,400
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	1,680,100	1,670,000	1,532,949	-137,051
Budget authority .....	[1,660,000]	[1,670,000]	[1,532,949]	[-137,051]
Supplemental.....	[+20,600]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Other transfer .....	[-500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<i>Discretionary offsets</i> .....	-54,849	-55,875	-56,499	-624
<i>Discretionary transfer of offsetting collections</i> .....	0	21,400	0	-21,400
<i>Permanent Appropriations</i>				
Water and Related Resources .....	1,724	1,482	1,532	+50
Sequestration reduction .....	-101	-78	-78	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+61	+66	+45	-21
Account total.....	1,684	1,470	1,499	+29
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund .....	123,285	124,000	124,000	0
San Joaquin Restoration Fund.....	232,115	13,600	13,600	0
Sequestration reduction .....	-118	-114	-114	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	0	+118	+114	-4
Account total.....	231,997	13,604	13,600	-4
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project .....	85,303	95,775	104,111	+8,336
Sequestration reduction .....	-472	-456	-456	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+496	+472	+456	-16
Other transfers.....	-574	0	0	0
Account total.....	84,753	95,791	104,111	+8,320
Reclamation Trust Funds .....	281	2,000	2,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	-793	-717	-599	+118

## Appendix A

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY (dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BOR (continued)</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account.....	252	0	0	0
Other transfer .....	0	+301	0	-301
Account total.....	252	301	0	-301
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	441,459	236,449	244,611	+8,162
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation .....</b>	<b>2,102,167</b>	<b>1,906,140</b>	<b>1,777,593</b>	<b>-128,547</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-691	-648	-648	0
Supplemental.....	+20,600	0	0	0
Other transfers.....	-1,074	+301	0	-301
Previously unavailable BA .....	+557	+656	+615	-41
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation .....</b>	<b>2,121,559</b>	<b>1,906,449</b>	<b>1,777,560</b>	<b>-128,889</b>
<i>Discretionary offsets .....</i>	<i>-54,849</i>	<i>-55,875</i>	<i>-56,499</i>	<i>-624</i>
<i>Discretionary transfer of offsetting collections.....</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>21,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-21,400</i>
<b>CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT</b>				
<b><i>Current Appropriations</i></b>				
Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	20,000	21,000	20,000	-1,000
Internal mandated transfers.....	-1,800	-1,800	-5,000	-3,200
Other transfer .....	+500	0	0	0
Account total.....	18,700	19,200	15,000	-4,200
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	0	0	0	0
Internal mandated transfers.....	+1,800	+1,800	+5,000	+3,200
Account total.....	1,800	1,800	5,000	+3,200
Subtotal, Current Appropriations.....	20,500	21,000	20,000	-1,000
Budget authority .....	[20,000]	[21,000]	[20,000]	[-1,000]
Other transfer .....	[+500]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b><i>Permanent Appropriations</i></b>				
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	10,827	9,500	7,450	-2,050
Sequestration reduction.....	-633	-542	-426	+116
Previously unavailable BA .....	+455	+633	+542	-91
Account total.....	10,649	9,591	7,566	-2,025
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations .....	10,649	9,591	7,566	-2,025
<b>Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....</b>	<b>30,827</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>27,450</b>	<b>-3,050</b>
Sequestration reduction.....	-633	-542	-426	+116
Other transfer .....	+500	0	0	0
Previously unavailable BA .....	+455	+633	+542	-91
<b>Total, Central Utah Project Completion Act.....</b>	<b>31,149</b>	<b>30,591</b>	<b>27,566</b>	<b>-3,025</b>



**COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Appropriation Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Energy and Water Development.....</b>	2,152,708	1,937,040	1,805,126	-131,914
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority .....</b>	[1,680,000]	[1,691,000]	[1,552,949]	[-138,051]
Supplemental.....	[+20,600]	[0]	[0]	[0]
<b>Net, Current Authority .....</b>	[1,700,600]	[1,691,000]	[1,552,949]	[-138,051]
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority .....</b>	[452,994]	[245,640]	[252,094]	[+6,454]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-1,324]	[-1,190]	[-1,074]	[+116]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+1,012]	[+1,289]	[+1,157]	[-132]
Other transfer .....	[-574]	[+301]	[0]	[-301]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority.....</b>	[452,108]	[246,040]	[252,177]	[+6,137]
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SUMMARY</b>				
<b>Total, Department of the Interior .....</b>	25,018,292	26,978,792	27,972,488	+993,696
Transfers.....	-10,046	-116,345	-517,132	-400,787
<b>Total, Department of the Interior .....</b>	25,008,246	26,862,447	27,455,356	+592,909
<b>Grand Total, Current Authority, Regular Appropriations .....</b>	[15,719,803]	[15,527,609]	[17,921,744]	[+2,394,135]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-590]	[-570]	[-570]	[0]
External mandated transfers.....	[-6,600]	[-6,300]	[-3,300]	[+3,000]
Supplemental.....	[+760,000]	[0]	[0]	[0]
Rescission of prior-year BA .....	[-61,233]	[-138,298]	[0]	[+138,298]
Other transfers.....	[+203,830]	[+411,400]	[0]	[-411,400]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers).....</b>	[16,615,210]	[15,793,841]	[17,917,874]	[+2,124,033]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o cap adjustment).....</b>	[16,315,210]	[15,483,841]	[17,587,874]	[+2,104,033]
<b>Net, Current Authority (w/ transfers, w/o cap adjustment, w/o     Education Stabilization Fund transfers).....</b>	[16,161,460]	[15,074,441]	[17,587,874]	[+2,513,433]
<b>Grand Total, Permanent Authority .....</b>	[8,588,051]	[11,630,267]	[10,238,617]	[-1,391,650]
Sequestration reduction .....	[-218,859]	[-212,565]	[-365,928]	[-153,363]
Previously unavailable BA .....	[+231,120]	[+172,349]	[+178,625]	[+6,276]
Other transfers.....	[-207,276]	[-521,445]	[-513,832]	[+7,613]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority.....</b>	[8,393,036]	[11,068,606]	[9,537,482]	[-1,531,124]
<b>Net, Permanent Authority (w/o P.L. 117-2) .....</b>	[8,393,036]	[9,213,606]	[9,537,482]	[+323,876]

### COMPARISON OF 2020, 2021, AND 2022 BUDGET AUTHORITY

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

**Terminology**—Appendix A is presented to bridge the different scoring approaches used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees and the Executive Branch. As a result of these differences, the budget totals in the 2022 Interior Budget in Brief differ slightly from the presentation in the 2022 President’s Budget. The President’s Budget uses a system of budget scoring required by the Budget Enforcement Act based on “net discretionary budget authority.” The Interior Budget in Brief document almost exclusively uses a system of scoring based on “current authority” consistent with the presentation used by the Congressional Appropriations Committees.

Current authority presents the amounts Congress appropriates each year for the Department’s programs, which includes funds classified as mandatory under the Budget Enforcement Act but are subject to annual appropriations. Most mandatory funding is not subject to annual appropriations and is excluded from current authority.

Unlike current authority, net discretionary amounts do not include current mandatory funding and are reduced by certain offsetting receipts. Additionally, there can be differences in how statutory provisions included in the Appropriations Acts are displayed or scored by the Appropriations Committees as compared with the President’s budget.

The difference in scoring impacts the budgets of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation, and Office of Insular Affairs (OIA). Both BLM and OIA have current authority and portions of appropriated funding classified as mandatory, which are included in the Appropriations Committees scoring tables. This funding is excluded from the net discretionary totals for these bureaus in the President’s Budget Appendix. Additionally, BLM and Reclamation have receipts that offset appropriated account totals. The BLM’s Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures; BLM’s Mining Law Administration in Management of Lands and Resources; and Reclamation’s Central Valley Project Restoration Fund accounts all include offsets (receipts) that reduce discretionary totals in the President’s Budget Appendix. Additionally, funding provided to Reclamation through a mandated offsetting collections transfer is included in the 2021 net discretionary total for the Department.

As depicted in the table that follows, the difference in scoring approaches in the 2022 budget is \$140.8 million. The Department’s 2022 total budget in current authority is \$17.6 billion and \$17.4 billion in net discretionary authority.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

## BUDGET FROM CURRENT AUTHORITY TO NET DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request
Total, Current Authority <sup>1/, 2/, 3/, 4/</sup> .....	16,161,460	15,074,441	17,587,874
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts			
Bureau of Land Management			
Range Improvements .....	-9,410	-9,430	-9,430
Miscellaneous Trust Funds .....	-22,238	-19,890	-19,890
Insular Affairs			
Compact of Free Association .....	-27,720	-27,720	-27,720
Adjustment for Offsets			
Bureau of Land Management			
Mining Law Administration .....	-27,515	-32,195	-27,235
Bureau of Reclamation			
Central Valley Project Restoration Receipts .....	-54,849	-55,875	-56,499
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund (Offsetting Collection Transfer) <sup>5/</sup> .....	0	21,400	0
<b>Total, Net Discretionary</b> .....	<b>16,019,728</b>	<b>14,950,731</b>	<b>17,447,100</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113) for FWS. More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>2/</sup> The 2020 Actual column includes \$756.0 million in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) for BIA, BIE, OS, OIA, and BOR. More information can be found in Appendix A.

<sup>3/</sup> The 2020 Actual and 2021 Enacted columns do not include the transfers to BIE from the Education Stabilization Fund.

<sup>4/</sup> The 2020 Actual, 2021 Enacted, and 2022 Request columns do not include the Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (Cap Adjustment).

<sup>5/</sup> The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) provided a transfer of offsetting collections from the Department of Energy to the Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.

Another difference in the presentation of budget materials is the Office of Management and Budget presents the President's Budget to the Congress in "millions of dollars" and the Interior Budget in Brief presents funding in "thousands of dollars," the level at which Congress appropriates. There may be small differences between the two due to rounding.

**Sequestration**—Amounts displayed for 2020, 2021, and 2022 in this document reflect reductions to permanent and mandatory accounts required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (BBEDCA) as presented in the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2020* issued on March 18, 2019, and the *OMB Report to Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2021* issued on February 10, 2020. Amounts displayed for 2020 reflect sequestration reductions of 5.9 percent. 2021 and 2022 amounts reflect sequestration reductions of 5.7 percent, as required by BBEDCA.

Consistent with the BBEDCA, as amended, funds sequestered from certain types of accounts—for example, Trust and Special Funds—may be determined as available for reallocation in the subsequent year. Permanent and mandatory accounts, where legal determinations conclude previously sequestered funds become available in the subsequent year, are included in the estimate of available authority for 2020, 2021, and 2022.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

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#### 2020 ACTUAL

The Actual column in Appendix A provides a full picture of events impacting budget authority in the year of funds execution. The Appendix is structured to provide two account totals where applicable to show the appropriated total and the total after subsequent actions, such as transfers and supplemental appropriations. Most accounts only have one total reflecting annual congressional action. That total includes transfers authorized by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies or the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bills. When applicable, accounts include an additional total line which includes one-time rescissions of prior-year balances, supplemental appropriations, transfers authorized by other Committees, and non-directed transfers. This convention provides an agency total for actual activities comparable to the initial enacted appropriation actions and a separate total that reflects total actions during the fiscal year.

**Continuing Resolution (CR)**—Prior to passage of the full year Interior and Environment appropriations, the Department operated under two continuing resolutions. On September 27, 2019, President Trump signed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-59), providing continuing appropriations through November 21, 2019. The Act included the following provision for the Department:

- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extended the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization for the period of the CR.

On November 21, 2019, President Trump signed the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-69), providing continuing appropriations through December 20, 2019. The Act included the following provision for the Department:

- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provided administrative funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program for the period of the CR.

On December 20, 2019, President Trump signed the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), providing 2020 appropriations to Interior agencies.

Division C, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **WaterSMART**—The Act increased the ceiling limitation for WaterSMART activities from \$480 million to \$530 million.
- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extended the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2020.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extended authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2020.
- **Upper Colorado River Basin Fund**—The Act provided for a transfer of \$21.4 million in offsetting collections from the Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration account to Reclamation's Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** *(continued)*

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- **WIIN Act**—The Act made funds available as authorized by the WIIN Act for 16 of 17 projects identified by DOI in an FY 2018 list.

Division D, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Inspection Fees**—The Act continued the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity. Collections from inspection fees were \$31.6 million in 2020.
- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continues authority for Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs. Collections from rental receipts were \$62.2 million in 2020.
- **Rescissions**—The Act included the following rescissions of prior year unobligated balances:
  - **BLM Management of Lands and Resources**—\$19.0 million
  - **BLM Construction**—\$5.4 million
  - **BLM Land Acquisition**—\$2.4 million
  - **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$4.8 million
  - **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Land Acquisition**—\$3.6 million
  - **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Fund**—\$18.8 million
  - **National Park Service (NPS) Land Acquisition**—\$2.3 million
  - **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Construction**—\$2.0 million
  - **Office of Special Trustees Federal Trust Programs**—\$3.0 million
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provided a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, estimated at \$500 million for scoring purposes. Actual funding for 2020 was \$517.4 million.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act included a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **Wild Horse and Burros**—The Act included language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in their destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extended the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2021.
- **National Heritage Areas**—The Act extended the authority for the following Heritage areas through 2022:
  - National Aviation Heritage Area
  - Oil Region National Heritage Area

### EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

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- **National Heritage Corridors**—The Act increased the funding authorization for the following Heritage Corridors:
  - Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor
  - South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
  - Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
- **Reprogramming Authority**—The Act incorporated reprogramming guidelines as statutory by reference and removed the specific 30-day review period.
- **Land Acquisition Projects**—The Act required Interior to submit land acquisition lists for projects totaling 150 percent of the prior year enacted level.
- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act prohibited the use of oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historic Park until completion of the required cultural resources investigation.

On January 29, 2020, President Trump signed the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 116-113). The Act included \$4.0 million in emergency supplemental appropriations for FWS to participate as a member of a new Interagency Committee for Monitoring and Enforcement. The Committee is tasked with various responsibilities, including coordinating U.S. efforts to monitor and enforce environmental obligations.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136). The Act provided emergency supplemental appropriations to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus as follows:

- **Reclamation Water and Related Resources**—\$12.5 million (\$500,000 mandated transfer to Central Utah Project Completion Act)
- **Reclamation Policy and Administration**—\$8.1 million
- **BIA Operation of Indian Programs**—\$453.0 million
- **Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Operation of Indian Education Programs**—\$69.0 million
  - The Act also directed a \$153.8 million transfer to BIE from Department of Education’s Education Stabilization Fund.
- **Office of Secretary (OS) Salaries and Expenses**—\$158.4 million (\$1.0 million mandated transfer to Office of Inspector General)
  - The OS supplemental appropriation provided transfer authority to Interior accounts.
- **OIA Assistance to Territories**—\$55.0 million

On August 4, 2020, President Trump signed the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA; P.L. 116-152). The Act includes two components:

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** *(continued)*


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- **National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund**
  - Establishes the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.
  - Provides up to \$1.9 billion annually for 2021 through 2025 based on 50 percent of all energy development revenue due and payable to the United States. Requires agencies to submit a list of proposed projects as part of the annual budget provided to Congress. Congress may provide for an alternate allocation.
  - Amounts deposited into the Fund are provided to support priority deferred maintenance projects in NPS (70 percent), FWS National Wildlife Refuge System (5 percent), lands administered by BLM (5 percent), BIE schools (5 percent), and the U.S. Forest Service (15 percent; USDA).
- **Permanent Full Funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**
  - Provides full permanent funding for the LWCF.
  - Makes \$900 million available for LWCF purposes each fiscal year, beginning in 2021. Requires agencies to submit a detailed allocation of full funding with the annual budget. Congress may propose an alternate allocation.
  - Bureaus receiving permanent LWCF funding include NPS, FWS, BLM, the U.S. Forest Service (USDA), and Interior's Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (OS).

Other legislation and transfers impacting Interior budget authority for 2020 include the following:

- The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation Enforcement (OSMRE) collected \$13,000 in civil penalties in the Regulation and Technology account.
- The NPS, Operation of the National Park System account received a transfer of \$127,000 from the Executive Office of the President for drug trafficking deterrent actions.
- As mandated in the 2020 appropriation, the NPS transferred \$3.3 million to the Semiquincentennial Commission (P.L. 114-196) and \$3.3 million to the 400 Years of African American History Commission (P.L. 115-102).
- The Bureau of Reclamation Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project completed a capital transfer to the General Fund of \$574,206.

### 2021 ENACTED

**Continuing Resolution**—Prior to passage of the full year Interior and Environment appropriation, the Department operated under five continuing resolutions. On October 1, 2020, President Trump signed the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021, and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116-159), providing continuing appropriations through December 11, 2020. The Act included the following provisions for the Department:

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### EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

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- **Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the authority for the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214 (C)) through September 30, 2021.
- **Land and Water Conservation Fund Accounts**—To reflect enactment of GAOA, the Act reduces funding available for accounts derived from LWCF as follows:
  - BLM—Land Acquisition
    - Zeroes out budget authority for this account. The bureau must operate on carryover funding for the duration of the CR.
    - The \$2.4 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
  - FWS—Land Acquisition
    - Provides a rate of operations to provide \$7.6 million and zeroes out the 2020 rescission.
  - FWS—Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund
    - Zeroes out the portion of funding derived from LWCF. The FY 2020 amount of \$23.7 million derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund remains as a term and condition of the CR.
    - The \$18.8 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
  - NPS—Land Acquisition and State Assistance
    - Zeroes out budget authority for this account. The bureau must operate on carryover funding for the duration of the CR.
    - The \$2.3 million 2020 rescission carries forward as a term and condition of the CR.
  - OS—Appraisal and Valuation Services, Federal Lands
    - Includes language indicating funds may be apportioned to continue operations of this program under the CR.

On December 11, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021, and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116-215), providing continuing appropriations through December 18, 2020.

On December 18, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-225), providing continuing appropriations through December 20, 2020.

On December 20, 2020, President Trump signed the Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-226), providing continuing appropriations through December 21, 2020.

On December 22, 2020, President Trump signed the Further Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-246), providing continuing appropriations through December 28, 2020.



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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** *(continued)*

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On December 27, 2020, President Trump signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), providing 2020 appropriations to Interior agencies. Division D, the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **CalFed Bay-Delta Authorization Extension**—The Act extends the CalFed Bay-Delta authorization through 2021.
- **Rio Grande Pueblos**—The Act extends authorization for the Rio Grande Pueblos project, provided in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, through 2021.
- **Upper Colorado River Basin Fund**—The Act provides for a transfer of \$21.4 million in offsetting collections from the Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration account to Reclamation's Upper Colorado River Basin Fund to carry out environmental stewardship and endangered species recovery efforts.
- **WIIN Act**—The Act makes funds available as authorized by the WIIN Act for certain projects identified by DOI in two FY 2020 lists. Prohibits funds provided in this Act from being used for pre-construction or construction activities for any project recommended after enactment of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Act, 2020, and prior to enactment of this Act pursuant to section 4007, section 4009(a), or section 4009(c) of the WIIN Act unless specifically named in this Act.
- **Secure Water Act Ceiling**—The Act increases the Secure Water Act ceiling from \$530 million to \$610 million.
- **Cooperative Watershed Management Program**—The Act extends authority of appropriations for the Cooperative Watershed Management program through 2021.

Division G, the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021, included the following specific provisions and allowances:

- **Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Inspection Fees**—The Act continues the provision allowing the Secretary to collect an annual inspection fee for OCS oil and gas development activity.
- **OCS Rental Receipts**—The Act continues authority for BOEM and BSEE to use certain rental receipts from offshore oil and gas development and cost recovery fees to offset the costs of the bureaus' programs.
- **Rescissions**—The Act includes the following rescissions of prior-year unobligated balances:
  - **BLM Management of Lands and Resources**—\$13.0 million
  - **BLM Land Acquisition**—\$5.4 million
  - **BLM Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures**—\$20.0 million
  - **BOEM Ocean Energy Management**—\$2.0 million
  - **BSEE Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement**—\$10.0 million
  - **OSMRE Regulation and Technology**—\$25.0 million

### EXPLANATORY NOTES *(continued)*

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- **OSMRE Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund**—\$10.0 million
- **FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Fund**—\$12.5 million
- **NPS Land Acquisition**—\$23.0 million
- **OS Salaries and Expenses**—\$17.4 million
- **Payments in Lieu of Taxes**—The Act provides a 1-year extension to the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, estimated at \$525.0 million for scoring purposes.
- **Sage-Grouse**—The Act includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to write or issue a rule under the Endangered Species Act related to sage-grouse.
- **Wild Horse and Burros**—The Act includes language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of any healthy animal and the sale of any healthy animal resulting in their destruction.
- **Recreation Fee Authority**—The Act extends the Federal Recreation Enhancement Act authority through October 1, 2022.
- **Medical Services Fund**—The Act includes language in the Operation of the National Park System account to appropriate amounts collected in the Medical Services Fund established by the Dingell Act (P.L. 116-9). Additional language in Title I general provisions classifies these receipts as discretionary offsetting collections beginning in 2022.
- **National Recreation and Preservation**—The Act provides 2-year funding for the NPS National Recreation and Preservation account.
- **Indian Affairs, 105(l) Payments**—The Act establishes a new separate account providing indefinite budget authority for 105(l) payments for Tribal leases for both BIA and BIE.
- **105(l) Lease Consultation**—The Act directs the Secretaries of Interior and Health and Human Services to consult with Tribes and Tribal organizations on how to implement a consistent and transparent process for the payment of 105(l) leases.
- **GAOA**—The Act includes a provision directing requirements for the allocation of project funding and submission of project lists related to GAOA.
- **Interagency Motor Pool**—The Act clarifies that P.L. 100-297 Tribally Controlled Schools (grant schools) may access General Services Administration motor pool resources including school buses.
- **Long Bridge Project**—The Act allows the National Park Service to convey lands for purposes of transportation and recreation for the Long Bridge project.
- **Reprogramming Authority**—The Act continues reprogramming guidelines as statutory by reference.
- **Land Acquisition Projects**—The Act requires Interior to submit land acquisition lists for projects totaling 150 percent of the prior-year enacted level.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTES** *(continued)*

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- **Chaco Canyon**—The Act continues the prohibition on the use of oil and gas leasing in an area around the Chaco Culture National Historic Park until completion of the required cultural resources investigation.
- **Resource Study of Springfield Race Riot**—The Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of areas associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot and provide results, conclusions, and recommendations within 3 years of appropriation.

Division M, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021, directed a \$409.4 million transfer to BIE from the Department of Education’s Education Stabilization Fund.

On March 11, 2021, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) which provides additional relief to address the continued impact of COVID-19 on the economy, public health, individuals, and business. The Act provided permanent mandatory appropriations to the following bureaus:

- **BIA**—\$900.0 million
  - \$772.5 million for Tribal government services, public safety and justice, social services, child welfare assistance, and other related expenses.
  - \$100.0 million for Tribal housing improvement.
  - \$20.0 million to provide and deliver potable water.
  - \$7.5 million for related Federal administrative costs and oversight.
- **BIE**—\$850.0 million
  - Provided to BIE for Bureau Operated Schools, Tribally Controlled Schools, and Tribal Colleges and Universities to support quality education delivery while protecting students, teachers and communities from COVID-19.
- **FWS**—\$105.0 million
  - \$20.0 million for wildlife inspections, interdictions, investigations and related activities and for efforts to address wildlife trafficking.
  - \$30.0 million for the care of captive species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, for the care of rescued and confiscated wildlife, and for the care of Federal trust species in facilities experiencing lost revenues due to COVID-19.
  - \$45.0 million for research and extension activities to strengthen early detection, rapid response and science-based management to address wildlife disease outbreaks before they become pandemics. The funds may be used to help strengthen capacity for wildlife health monitoring to enhance early detection of diseases with the capacity to jump the species barrier and pose a risk in the United States, including the development of a national wildlife disease database.
  - \$10.0 million to carry out provisions related to restrictions on trade in injurious species and illegal wildlife trade under the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981.



## MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE<sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of Land and Resources .....	115,000	77,669	78,724	+1,055
Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	10,642	10,642	10,770	+128
Subtotal, Bureau of Land Management	125,642	88,311	89,494	+1,183
Bureau of Reclamation				
Water and Related Resources <sup>2/</sup> .....	386,481	408,141	437,696	+29,555
Central Utah Project Completion Act				
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	13,747	14,470	9,900	-4,570
U.S. Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research .....	113,466	105,986	107,488	+1,502
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource Management .....	178,314	178,070	233,617	+55,547
National Park Service				
Operation of the National Park System .....	839,165	900,955	921,280	+20,325
Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs .....	50,467	51,370	58,459	+7,089
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	135,803	131,784	132,610	+826
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	186,270	183,154	191,069	+7,915
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management .....	18,427	18,427	18,427	0
<b>Subtotal, Maintenance</b> .....	<b>1,861,512</b>	<b>1,897,514</b>	<b>2,008,971</b>	<b>+111,457</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	-5,400	0	0	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	29,704	18,193	39,620	+21,427
National Park Service .....	389,345	223,907	278,563	+54,656
Indian Affairs				
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	126,591	133,818	187,992	+54,174
Bureau of Indian Education .....	248,257	264,277	264,330	+53
Subtotal, Indian Affairs	374,848	398,095	452,322	+54,227
<b>Subtotal, Construction</b> .....	<b>788,497</b>	<b>640,195</b>	<b>770,505</b>	<b>+130,310</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b> .....	<b>2,650,009</b>	<b>2,537,709</b>	<b>2,779,476</b>	<b>+241,767</b>

## Appendix B

### MAINTAINING AMERICA'S HERITAGE (in thousands of dollars)

Bureau/Account	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>TOTALS BY BUREAU</b>				
Bureau of Land Management .....	120,242	88,311	89,494	+1,183
Bureau of Reclamation.....	386,481	408,141	437,696	+29,555
Central Utah Project Completion Act .....	13,747	14,470	9,900	-4,570
U.S. Geological Survey.....	113,466	105,986	107,488	+1,502
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	208,018	196,263	273,237	+76,974
National Park Service.....	1,228,510	1,124,862	1,199,843	+74,981
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	177,058	185,188	246,451	+61,263
Bureau of Indian Education .....	384,060	396,061	396,940	+879
Departmentwide Programs, Wildland Fire .....	18,427	18,427	18,427	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....</b>	<b>2,650,009</b>	<b>2,537,709</b>	<b>2,779,476</b>	<b>+241,767</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Table excludes all mandatory and supplemental appropriations.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes extraordinary maintenance, dam safety construction, and other project construction.

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

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State	Project	2022 Request
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>AK</b>	Office of Law Enforcement, Resident Agent in Charge Rehabilitate office and replace fuel storage tank .....	350
<b>AZ</b>	Alchesay National Fish Hatchery Replace effluent treatment system .....	1,012
	Replace tank house .....	1,400
<b>CA</b>	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Rehabilitate South Bay flood protection levee, phase 4 .....	1,200
<b>MT</b>	Northwest Montana National Wildlife Refuge Complex Replace infrastructure to support field stations currently supported at the National Bison Range .....	11,533
<b>NY</b>	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge Replace headquarters and visitor center; co-locate with Ecological Services office .....	3,160
<b>WA</b>	Makah National Fish Hatchery Replace diversion dam and fish barrier, phase 2 .....	2,521
<b>WI</b>	Iron River National Fish Hatchery Demolish dilapidated milking barn .....	30
<b>Multiple</b>	Dam Safety Evaluations Perform seismic safety investigations, phase 3 .....	200
<b>Multiple</b>	Radio Tower Perform radio tower safety investigations, phase 5 .....	250
<b>Multiple</b>	Zero Emission Vehicles Infrastructure .....	10,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Dam and Bridge Seismic Safety .....	2,427
<b>Multiple</b>	Nationwide Engineering Services .....	5,537
	<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b> .....	<b>39,620</b>

## Appendix C

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Request
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
AL	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail Rehabilitate Selma Interpretive Center.....	10,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park Improve potable water supply to intercanion and South Rim .....	52,006
DC	Rock Creek Park Replace bridge to Edgewater Stables.....	5,130
GA	Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park Rehabilitate visitor center and headquarters.....	7,536
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Reconstruct Georgetown canal walls.....	14,365
MO	Gateway Arch National Park Replace windows and climate control at historic Old Courthouse.....	12,500
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park Rehabilitate and expand Sugarlands headquarters.....	14,519
VA	Prince William Forest Park Rehabilitate infrastructure at park campgrounds.....	6,450
	Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts Replace stage lighting components.....	4,100
WA	North Cascades National Park Replace obsolete housing .....	6,094
<b>Multiple</b>	Abandoned Mineral Lands Projects.....	10,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Demolition and Disposal .....	4,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Special Programs.....	58,452
<b>Multiple</b>	Construction Planning.....	15,183
<b>Multiple</b>	Construction Program Management and Operations .....	33,421
<b>Multiple</b>	Management Planning .....	24,807
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>278,563</b>



**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	2022 Request
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b>		
<i>Public Safety and Justice</i>		
	Facilities Replacement and New Construction.....	30,500
ND	Turtle Mountain Detention Center	
WA	Quinalt Detention Center	
OR	Warm Springs Detention Center	
<b>Multiple</b>	Facilities Assessment Initiative	
	Employee Housing Program.....	4,494
	Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	9,372
	Fire Safety Coordination.....	171
	Fire Protection.....	3,274
	<i>Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice Construction</i> .....	47,811
<i>Resources Management Construction</i>		
NM	Navajo Indian Irrigation Project .....	3,414
	Irrigation Projects—Rehabilitation.....	25,296
AZ	Colorado River Irrigation Project	
	Radial gate rehabilitation	
WA	Fort Hall Irrigation Project	
	Diversion construction, screening system, and pump rehabilitation	
	Wapato Irrigation Project	
	Diversion construction, screening system, and pump rehabilitation	
<b>Multiple</b>	Deferred maintenance and other projects less than \$1 million	
	Safety of Dams.....	34,689
	Construction	
SD	Oglala Dam	
	Design	
AZ	Menager's Dam	
SD	Antelope Dam	
	Ghost Hawk Dam	
WI	Neopit Dam	
<b>Multiple</b>	Other safety of dam programs	
	Dam Maintenance.....	17,574
	Construction	
SD	Oglala Dam	
<b>Multiple</b>	Other dam maintenance	

## Appendix C

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Request
<i>BIA (continued)</i>		
	Engineering and Supervision.....	2,706
	Survey and Design.....	1,016
	Federal Power Compliance.....	665
	<i>Subtotal, Resources Management Construction</i> .....	<i>85,360</i>
<i>Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i>		
	Telecommunications Improvement and Repair.....	1,419
	Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	14,069
	Program Management.....	39,333
	<i>Subtotal, Other Program Construction, Improvement, and Repair</i> .....	<i>54,821</i>
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</b> .....	<b>187,992</b>
.....		
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b>		
	Replacement School Construction.....	115,504
<b>SD</b>	Cheyenne Eagle Butte K-12	
	Replacement Facility Construction.....	23,935
<b>SD</b>	Pierre Indian Learning Center	
	Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	1,000
	Employee Housing Repair.....	13,589
	Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	95,302
	Tribal Colleges Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	15,000
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b> .....	<b>264,330</b>

**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	2022 Request
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION <sup>1/</sup></b>		
<b>AZ</b>	Central Arizona Project	
	Gila River Indian Community—Pima Maricopa Irrigation Project .....	7,622
	Native Fish Protection.....	2,482
	Tucson Reliability Division .....	990
	San Carlos Apache Tribe Water Settlement Act.....	550
<b>AZ, CA</b>	Colorado Riverfront Work & Levee System .....	2,303
<b>CA</b>	B.F. Sisk Dam, Central Valley Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	130,500
	Boca Dam, Truckee Storage Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	500
	Folsom Dam, Central Valley Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
	Central Valley Project	
	San Luis Drainage Service .....	1,000
	San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Implementation .....	5,401
<b>CO</b>	Fryingpan-Arkansas Project	
	Arkansas Valley Conduit.....	10,050
<b>KS</b>	Witchita Project	
	Equus Beds Division .....	10
<b>MT</b>	Fresno Dam, Milk River Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
	Blackfeet Indian Water Rights Settlement .....	40,000
	Crow Tribe Water Rights Settlement.....	12,772
	Fort Peck Reservation / Dry Prairie Rural Water System .....	17,191
	Rocky Boy's / North Central Montana Rural Water System.....	13,504
<b>NM</b>	Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System Project.....	7,790
	El Vado Dam, Middle Rio Grande Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	25,500

## Appendix C

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Request
<b>BOR</b> (continued)		
NM	Middle Rio Grande Project	
	Fish passage construction.....	6,000
	Navajo Dam, Colorado River Storage Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
	Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project .....	51,041
	Pojoaque Basin Regional Water System	
	Aamodt litigation settlement .....	10,000
ND	Garrison Diversion Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	
	Non-rural water system.....	4,170
	Rural water system.....	20,398
	Heart Butte Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
OK	Altus Dam, W.C. Austin Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	6,000
OR	Scoggins Dam, Tualatin Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,500
SD	Lewis and Clark Rural Water System .....	9,220
TX	Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project.....	911
UT	Hyrum Dam, Hyrum Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
WA	Cle Elum Dam	
	Fish passage facility.....	15,793
	Conconully Dam, Okanogan Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	2,000
	Kachess Dam, Yakima Project	
	Safety of dams modification.....	1,000
WY	Bull Lake Dam, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program	
	Safety of dams modification.....	3,400
<b>Multiple</b>	Safety of Dams pre-construction and ongoing construction .....	1,100

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**CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM**  
**ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Request
<b>BOR</b> <i>(continued)</i>		
<b>Multiple</b>	Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins Endangered Species Recovery Implementation Program .....	5,700
<b>Multiple</b>	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control, Title II .....	7,000
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b> .....		<b>434,398</b>

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**CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT**

<b>UT</b>	Central Utah Project Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System.....	9,900
<b>TOTAL, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT</b> .....		<b>9,900</b>

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<sup>1/</sup> Excludes major extraordinary maintenance activities, as those are not considered construction.



# NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT LIST  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2022 Project
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>AK</b>	Fairbanks District	
	White Mountains National Recreation Area access repairs .....	11,600
<b>AZ</b>	Colorado River District	
	La Posa wastewater septic/lagoon replacement, phase 3, and site road repairs .....	5,740
	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area	
	Recreation sites and access roadway reconstruction and repairs.....	6,100
<b>CA</b>	Central California and Northern California Districts	
	Historic rehabilitation project .....	4,650
<b>CO</b>	Grand Junction Air Center	
	Grand Junction Air Center tanker base repairs.....	6,160
<b>FL</b>	Southeastern States District	
	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area building and site repair.....	6,850
<b>ID</b>	National Interagency Fire Center	
	100-Administration building repair, access, and abatement.....	7,000
<b>ID</b>	Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, and Twin Falls Districts	
	Recreation site repairs .....	6,877
<b>MT, SD</b>	Eastern Montana/Dakotas, North Central, and Western Montana Districts	
	Recreation, roads, and dam repairs .....	6,840
<b>NM</b>	Las Cruces District	
	Starvation Draw detention dams decommissioning, phase 2.....	3,303
<b>NV</b>	Winnemucca and Southern Nevada Districts	
	Recreation safety and access repairs .....	2,706
<b>OR</b>	Medford and Northwest Oregon Districts	
	Bridge rehabilitation.....	8,899
<b>UT</b>	Color Country and Paria River Districts	
	Recreation site repairs .....	5,000
<b>WY</b>	High Desert and High Plains Districts	
	Dam safety repairs and maintenance projects.....	3,095
	Program Administration (indirect costs).....	2,688

## Appendix D

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**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT LIST**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Project
<b>BLM (continued)</b>		
	Unallocated Funding .....	2,077
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.....</b>	<b>89,585</b>
	<i>Sequestration</i> .....	5,415
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #000;"/>		
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>		
<b>AK</b>	Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	
	Modernize facilities and repair seismic issues, phase 2.....	6,650
	Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	
	Modernize outdoor recreational facilities and address public safety issues .....	13,540
<b>AR</b>	Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge	
	Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities and transportation assets, phase 2 .....	7,900
<b>AZ</b>	Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge	
	Consolidate and modernize public use facilities and improve recreational access, phase 1 .....	10,149
<b>CA</b>	San Luis National Wildlife Refuge	
	Improve waterfowl hunting areas and recreational access .....	6,500
<b>DE</b>	Coastal Delaware National Wildlife Refuge Complex	
	Eliminate deferred maintenance backlog at Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge and Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge.....	4,800
<b>NM</b>	Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge	
	Consolidate and modernize public use facilities and improve recreational access.....	15,407
<b>NY</b>	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge	
	Consolidate and modernize public use facilities and improve recreational access.....	5,151
<b>SD</b>	Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge	
	Improve resilience and modernize flood-damaged buildings & recreational assets .....	6,800
<b>Multiple</b>	Salary Funding for National Maintenance Action Team Strike Forces, year 2 .....	8,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Salary Funding for Civilian Climate Corps Workforce, year 1 .....	2,000
	Program Administration (indirect costs).....	2,688
	<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>89,585</b>



**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT LIST**  
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	2022 Project
<b>FWS (continued)</b>		
	Sequestration .....	5,415
	<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE .....</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<hr/>		
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
<b>AZ</b>	Grand Canyon National Park	
	Replace wastewater plant at South Rim Village.....	40,456
	Petrified Forest National Park	
	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex .....	30,812
	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	
	Rehabilitate primary water systems .....	9,887
<b>CA</b>	Yosemite National Park	
	Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Hotel and correct critical safety hazards.....	19,407
	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	
	Stabilize Alcatraz wharf.....	36,577
	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	
	Rehabilitate wastewater treatment facilities.....	9,563
<b>CO</b>	Mesa Verde National Park	
	Replace Morefield and Wetherill water lines.....	22,969
<b>FL</b>	Everglades National Park	
	Rehabilitate water and wastewater systems.....	30,912
<b>KY</b>	Mammoth Cave National Park	
	Rehabilitate cave trails .....	10,128
<b>MA</b>	Minute Man National Historical Park	
	Rehabilitate and repair structures and landscapes.....	27,352
	Cape Cod National Seashore	
	Demolish excess structures .....	12,572
<b>MD</b>	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	
	Restore canal prism and historic dry stone wall.....	7,125
<b>ME</b>	Acadia National Park	
	Rehabilitate Schoodic Point water and wastewater systems.....	7,624
<b>MS</b>	Natchez Trace Parkway	
	Rehabilitate sections of the parkway .....	105,681

## Appendix D

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**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT LIST**  
(in thousands of dollars)

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State	Project	2022 Project
<i>NPS (continued)</i>		
MT	Glacier National Park	
	Replace Swiftcurrent water distribution system .....	15,726
	Replace headquarters wastewater system .....	10,921
NC	Blue Ridge Parkway	
	Rehabilitate sections of the parkway .....	26,789
NC, TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	
	Rehabilitate roads and road structures.....	25,410
NJ	Gateway National Recreation Area	
	Rehabilitate Fort Hancock potable water and wastewater system.....	11,621
NM	Bandelier National Monument	
	Rehabilitate underground utilities.....	29,089
NV	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	
	Demolish outdated infrastructure.....	21,963
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	
	Rehabilitate Floyd Bennett Field wastewater collection system at Jamaica Bay .....	7,673
OH	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	
	Stabilize riverbank along towpath trail and valley railway .....	24,897
	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial	
	Rehabilitate upper plaza .....	25,077
OR	Crater Lake National Park	
	Rehabilitate sections of the East Rim Drive .....	45,200
TX	Big Bend National Park	
	Rehabilitate or replace the Chisos Mountains Lodge.....	22,630
	Rehabilitate water systems.....	54,357
	Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park	
	Rehabilitate Texas White House .....	9,119
UT	Zion National Park	
	Rehabilitate South Campground.....	11,253
VA	Blue Ridge Parkway	
	Rehabilitate sections of the parkway .....	32,834
	Colonial National Historical Park	
	Rehabilitate sections of Colonial Parkway.....	128,674

**NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2022 PROJECT LIST**  
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	2022 Project
<i>NPS (continued)</i>		
<b>WA</b>	Olympic National Park Rehabilitate Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge .....	7,029
<b>WY</b>	Yellowstone National Park Replace the Yellowstone River Bridge .....	71,200
	Replace Mammoth wastewater collection system .....	9,327
	Rehabilitate and improve Old Faithful water treatment system and demolish abandoned wastewater treatment plant .....	20,112
	Rehabilitate or replace Canyon and Grant Village wastewater collection and treatment systems .....	52,588
	Project Planning and Compliance .....	137,932
	Program Administration (indirect costs) .....	37,626
	Project Management .....	44,078
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>1,254,190</b>
	<i>Sequestration</i> .....	75,810
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>	<b>1,330,000</b>
.....		
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b>		
<b>AZ</b>	Shonto Preparatory School School Replacement .....	56,057
<b>SD</b>	Wounded Knee District School School Replacement .....	30,764
	Program Administration (indirect costs) .....	2,688
	Unallocated Funding .....	76
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>89,585</b>
	<i>Sequestration</i> .....	5,415
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION .....</b>	<b>95,000</b>

## NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

FISCAL YEAR 2021 PROJECT LIST ADDITIONS/REMOVALS/INCREASES  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	2021 Project Change
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>		
OR	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts	
	Western Oregon District projects .....	+9,523
UT	Color Country District	
	St. George Field Office, Red Reef Shelter maintenance and repairs .....	-200
WA	Spokane District	
	Umtanum Bridge repairs, phase 3.....	-178
.....		
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	
	Replace Sugarlands maintenance facilities .....	-3,503
WY	Yellowstone National Park	
	Replace deteriorated housing with modular units .....	-5,083
	Project Planning and Compliance.....	+8,586
.....		
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION</b>		
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	
	School Replacement.....	+2,543

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Permanent Funding

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2021 Enacted <sup>1/</sup>	2022 Total <sup>2/</sup>	Change
<b>FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION</b>			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management .....	66,050	66,200	+150
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) <sup>3/</sup> .....	101,840	99,715	-2,125
National Park Service (NPS) .....	93,808	98,382	+4,574
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office <sup>4/</sup> .....	19,000	19,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	280,698	283,297	+2,599
Department of Agriculture			
U.S. Forest Service (USFS) .....	123,885	123,885	0
<b>TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....</b>	<b>404,583</b>	<b>407,182</b>	<b>+2,599</b>
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS</b>			
Department of the Interior			
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund <sup>3/</sup> .....	11,162	11,162	0
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants .....	10,000	10,000	0
NPS State Assistance Grants <sup>5/</sup> .....	360,000	357,401	-2,599
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program .....	20,000	20,000	0
Subtotal, Department of the Interior .....	401,162	398,563	-2,599
Department of Agriculture			
USFS Forest Legacy .....	94,255	94,255	0
<b>TOTAL, STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS .....</b>	<b>495,417</b>	<b>492,818</b>	<b>-2,599</b>
<b>TOTAL, LWCF FUNDING, WITHOUT GOMESA<sup>5/</sup> .....</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (Permanent) .....</b>	<b>681,860</b>	<b>681,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Permanent) .....</b>	<b>218,140</b>	<b>218,140</b>	<b>0</b>
GOMESA, NPS State Assistance Grants <sup>5/</sup> .....	82,854	128,278	+45,424
<b>TOTAL, INTERIOR PERMANENT LWCF .....</b>	<b>764,714</b>	<b>810,138</b>	<b>+45,424</b>

<sup>1/</sup> LWCF funding became available as permanent funding in 2021 and was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted.

<sup>2/</sup> All 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent, which, by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs.

<sup>3/</sup> This table includes only permanent LWCF funding supporting CESCFC programs. In 2021, Congress appropriated an additional \$19.6 million in LWCF current appropriations and rescinded \$12.5 million from projects or grant programs. The 2022 budget also requests \$19.0 million from LWCF current appropriations.

<sup>4/</sup> This table includes only the portion of Appraisal and Valuation Services Office funding appropriated from the LWCF. In 2022, an additional \$13.6 million is requested in current funds for Indian Appraisal activities.

<sup>5/</sup> NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and 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 2022, Interior projects GOMESA receipts of \$128.3 million, before sequestration, will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of GOMESA receipts for administration.



**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Project	Acres	2022 Request <sup>1/</sup>
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>			
AZ	Arizona National Scenic Trail (Coke Ovens) .....	190	600
CO	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area .....	160	600
ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area .....	9,191	3,000
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area.....	1,923	9,000
MT	Big Snowy Mountains Access.....	5,629	6,700
MT	High Divide .....	5,347	5,400
NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument—Core.....	1,286	1,000
OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River.....	600	800
	Sequester Associated with Projects (5.7%) .....		1,638
	<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects .....</b>		<b>28,738</b>
	<b>Sportsmen/Recreational Access.....</b>		<b>20,500</b>
	<b>Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....</b>		<b>9,462</b>
	<b>Acquisition Management.....</b>		<b>7,500</b>
	<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....</b>		<b>66,200</b>
<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #000;"/>			
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge.....	285	1,000
AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge .....	2,143	4,500
CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge .....	500	1,000
CA	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge.....	160	2,500
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.....	1,818	2,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge.....	200	1,000
MT	Montana Conservation Areas and National Wildlife Refuges .....	18,000	12,000
OR	Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge .....	225	1,500
OR	William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge.....	695	1,000
TX	Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge .....	1,148	3,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge.....	2,000	4,000

## Appendix F

### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List (in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2022 Request <sup>1/</sup>
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge.....	357	1,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge.....	500	2,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT).....	2,686	5,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI).....	750	2,500
<b>Multiple</b>	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IA/IL/MN/WI).....	500	1,500
<b>Multiple</b>	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN).....	120	500
<b>Multiple</b>	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/UT/WY).....	2,980	2,316
<b>Multiple</b>	Middle Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO).....	500	1,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI).....	200	750
	Sequester Associated with Projects (5.7%).....		3,026
	<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects</b> .....		<b>53,092</b>
	<b>Sportsmen and Recreational Access</b> .....		<b>15,376</b>
	<b>Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships</b> .....		<b>11,135</b>
	<b>Exchanges</b> .....		<b>1,591</b>
	<b>Land Protection Planning</b> .....		<b>493</b>
	<b>Acquisition Management</b> .....		<b>18,028</b>
	<b>TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b> .....		<b>99,715</b>

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AK	Denali National Park and Preserve.....	140	150
AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve.....	100	275
AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve.....	95	1,150
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park.....	28,213	12,000
CA	Death Valley National Park.....	90,075	750
CA	Joshua Tree National Park.....	2,200	2,500
CO	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.....	4,078	4,100
DC	Rock Creek Park.....	8	100
GA	Cumberland Island National Seashore.....	483	2,800
GA	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park.....	300	1,575
GU	War in the Pacific National Historical Park.....	20	825



**LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Project List**  
(in thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Acres	2022 Request <sup>1/</sup>
HI	Haleakala National Park .....	3,019	6,125
HI	Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park .....	3	150
ID	City of Rocks National Reserve.....	200	850
MA	Cape Cod National Seashore.....	11	200
MA	Minute Man National Historical Park.....	1	250
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park .....	16	340
ME	Acadia National Park .....	10	200
MO	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield .....	85	1,000
MS	Natchez National Historical Park.....	10	540
NM	Carlsbad Caverns National Park.....	340	375
PA	Gettysburg National Military Park.....	10	275
PA	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River .....	20	200
SD	Badlands National Park .....	100	575
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River.....	27	150
TN	Shiloh National Military Park .....	401	1,965
UT	Zion National Park.....	50	1,950
VA	Petersburg National Battlefield.....	508	1,475
WI	Ice Age National Scenic Trail.....	180	1,900
WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area .....	334	975
WY	Grand Teton National Park—Snake River Tract 1 .....	35	7,000
<b>Multiple</b>	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (KY/TN).....	500	1,000
	Sequester Associated with Projects (5.7%) .....		3,247
	<b>Subtotal, Line-item Projects .....</b>		<b>56,967</b>
	<b>Recreational Access.....</b>		<b>12,909</b>
	<b>Emergencies, Hardship, and Relocations.....</b>		<b>4,162</b>
	<b>Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges .....</b>		<b>9,844</b>
	<b>Acquisition Management.....</b>		<b>14,500</b>
	<b>TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE .....</b>		<b>98,382</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Activity totals shown are subject to a 5.7-percent mandatory sequestration reduction. Individual land acquisition project amounts are shown net of sequester, with the sequester consolidated into one line.



## GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b> .....	<b>59,434</b>	<b>26,363</b>	<b>45,566</b>	<b>+19,203</b>
Payments to States and Counties from Shared Receipts, including Payments from Nevada Land Sales.....	59,434	26,363	45,566	+19,203
<b>OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b> .....	<b>354,450</b>	<b>335,811</b>	<b>376,353</b>	<b>+40,542</b>
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Economic Development Grants.....	115,000	115,000	165,000	+50,000
Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Grants.....	170,860	152,221	146,353	-5,868
State and Tribal Regulatory Grants.....	68,590	68,590	65,000	-3,590
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</b> .....	<b>118,617</b>	<b>118,617</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>-99,117</b>
Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program.....	63,617	63,617	4,500	-59,117
WaterSMART Grants.....	55,000	55,000	15,000	-40,000
<b>U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b> .....	<b>1,369,035</b>	<b>1,502,217</b>	<b>1,625,795</b>	<b>+123,578</b>
Boating Infrastructure Improvement Grants.....	12,797	14,358	13,928	-430
Clean Vessel Act Grants.....	12,798	14,357	13,927	-430
Coastal Wetlands Conservation.....	17,924	20,107	19,505	-602
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF) Current Funds.....	35,731	30,840	42,702	+11,862
Permanent Funds.....	66,170	85,965	90,740	+4,775
Subtotal, CESCF.....	101,901	116,805	133,442	+16,637
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Payments to States.....	592,178	670,007	795,662	+125,655
Fish Commission and Boating Council.....	1,204	1,202	1,200	-2
Hunter Education and Safety Grant Program.....	8,024	8,016	8,000	-16
Multi-State Conservation Grant Program.....	10,723	11,022	11,000	-22
Multinational Species Conservation Fund <sup>1/</sup> .....	15,000	18,000	18,000	0
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	7,022	9,022	+2,000
National Outreach Program.....	12,798	14,357	13,927	-430
National Wildlife Refuge Fund ( <i>current and permanent</i> ).....	20,143	21,176	8,000	-13,176
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation <sup>1/</sup> .....	4,910	4,910	7,910	+3,000
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund ( <i>current and permanent</i> ).....	115,833	95,079	88,933	-6,146
Sport Fish Restoration, Apportionment to States.....	368,209	413,437	400,977	-12,460
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	67,571	72,362	82,362	+10,000
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b> .....	<b>418,007</b>	<b>627,447</b>	<b>650,630</b>	<b>+23,183</b>
American Battlefield Program Matching Grants Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)—Current.....	13,000	0	0	0
LWCF—Permanent.....	0	19,400	18,294	-1,106
Non-LWCF.....	1,198	1,198	1,198	0
Subtotal, American Battlefield Program Matching Grants.....	14,198	20,598	19,492	-1,106

## Appendix G

### GRANTS AND PAYMENTS (dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>National Recreation &amp; Preservation</b>				
Chesapeake Bay Gateway and Trails Grants.....	3,000	3,000	3,009	+9
Native American Graves Protection Act Grants .....	1,907	1,907	1,907	0
Japanese-American Confinement Site Grants .....	3,155	3,155	3,155	0
<b>American Indian &amp; Native Hawaiian</b>				
Art & Culture Grants .....	1,500	1,250	1,250	0
9/11 Memorial Act Grants.....	2,000	2,500	2,500	0
Heritage Partnership Program.....	20,962	22,883	21,216	-1,667
Subtotal, National Recreation & Preservation.....	32,524	34,695	33,037	-1,658
<b>Historic Preservation Grants</b>				
Indian Tribes.....	13,735	15,000	23,000	+8,000
States and Territories.....	52,675	55,675	57,675	+2,000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants .....	7,500	7,500	10,000	+2,500
Competitive Grants .....	18,750	21,125	26,125	+5,000
Historically Black Colleges and Universities.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.....	0	10,000	0	-10,000
Save America's Treasures .....	16,000	25,000	25,000	0
Subtotal, Historic Preservation Fund Grants (w/o supp).....	118,660	144,300	151,800	+7,500
<b>LWCF State Conservation Grants</b>				
Current Funds .....	135,000	0	0	0
Permanent Funds.....	0	345,000	325,335	-19,665
Permanent Funds, Oil Lease Revenues <sup>1/</sup> .....	117,625	82,854	120,966	+38,112
Subtotal, LWCF State Conservation Grants.....	252,625	427,854	446,301	+18,447
<b>OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS</b>				
American Samoa .....	24,120	24,620	24,620	0
Brown Tree Snake .....	3,500	3,500	3,500	0
Compact Impact (current).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	0
Compact of Free Association (current).....	8,463	8,463	8,463	0
Compact of Free Association (permanent).....	224,908	227,545	230,665	+3,120
Compact Impact (permanent).....	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	[0]
Coral Reef Initiative.....	2,625	2,625	2,625	0
Covenant Grants .....	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Energizing Insular Communities.....	6,250	8,500	15,500	+7,000
General Technical Assistance (w/o supp).....	20,800	21,800	21,800	0
Supplemental Funding.....	55,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, General Technical Assistance (w/ supp) .....	75,800	21,800	21,800	0
Maintenance Assistance Fund.....	4,375	4,375	4,375	0
Return Federal Taxes to Guam and U.S. Virgin Islands.....	342,527	302,000	331,000	+29,000

**GRANTS AND PAYMENTS**  
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Bureau/Grant or Payment	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Request	Change
<b>DEPARTMENTWIDE PROGRAMS</b> .....	<b>2,339,685</b>	<b>2,331,734</b>	<b>2,537,914</b>	<b>+206,180</b>
Payments in Lieu of Taxes ( <i>current and permanent</i> ) .....	517,021	524,600	524,600	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue				
Cooperative and Delegated Audits of Oil and Gas Operations .....	14,300	14,300	14,300	0
Geothermal Payments to Counties .....	4,206	4,492	4,601	+109
Mineral Revenue Payments to States <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,451,195	1,531,930	1,628,997	+97,067
Payments to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge .....	0	7,504	2,518	-4,986
Qualified OCS Revenue Payments to Gulf of Mexico States .....	352,963	248,908	362,898	+113,990
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b> .....	<b>5,383,516</b>	<b>5,577,337</b>	<b>5,930,026</b>	<b>+352,689</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Amounts shown include administrative costs.

<sup>2/</sup> 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, Section 20001). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; BLM Rights-of-Way Payments Geothermal Revenue-Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.



## RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY<sup>1/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change
<b>OFFSETTING RECEIPTS</b>				
Onshore Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses				
Oil and Gas.....	178,964	229,141	219,720	-9,421
Renewable Energy .....	64,155	33,686	39,519	+5,833
Coal .....	10,785	17,399	16,904	-495
Geothermal.....	1,725	1,134	1,149	+15
Oil Shale.....	2	0	0	0
All Other.....	45	4,659	4,658	-1
Adjustments <sup>2/</sup> .....	2	0	0	0
Royalties				
Oil and Gas.....	2,127,069	2,434,004	2,623,727	+189,723
Coal .....	348,325	407,063	408,939	+1,876
Geothermal.....	15,059	12,396	12,696	+300
All Other.....	16,465	67,056	67,056	0
Adjustments <sup>2/</sup> .....	60,885	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Leasing.....	2,823,481	3,206,538	3,394,368	+187,830
Noncompetitive Filing Fees .....	24	0	0	0
Grazing Fees .....	16,787	19,050	19,217	+167
Timber Fees.....	63,741	58,136	52,971	-5,165
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees.....	280,522	302,493	344,639	+42,146
Park Concession Special Accounts & Other Fees.....	143,781	144,697	160,517	+15,820
Rent of Land and Structures .....	90,659	100,707	97,764	-2,943
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.....	431,509	264,860	293,748	+28,888
Offsetting Earnings on Investments.....	156,442	80,899	64,514	-16,385
All Other Offsetting Receipts.....	1,223,484	1,179,657	1,021,180	-158,477
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts .....	5,230,430	5,357,037	5,448,918	+91,881
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS</b>				
OCS Energy Leasing				
Rents and Bonuses.....	356,241	314,320	1,178,056	+863,736
Royalties.....	3,289,036	3,463,927	3,847,290	+383,363
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing.....	3,645,277	3,778,247	5,025,346	+1,247,099
Escrow Payout Interest .....	33,346	13,878	14,754	+876
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts.....	3,678,623	3,792,125	5,040,100	+1,247,975
<b>NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS</b>				
Mined Land Reclamation Fee .....	123,261	115,357	0	-115,357
All Other Non-offsetting Receipts.....	1,309,514	1,506,100	1,524,100	+18,000
Subtotal, Non-offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	1,432,775	1,621,457	1,524,100	-97,357

## Appendix H

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### RECEIPTS BY SOURCE CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

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Source Category	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change
<b>UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS</b>				
Non-offsetting Interest.....	-2,193	88,000	90,000	+2,000
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>10,339,635</b>	<b>10,858,619</b>	<b>12,103,118</b>	<b>+1,244,499</b>

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<sup>1/</sup> The Department is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices, with an interim report expected this summer. The Administration will reassess its leasing assumptions and update receipt estimates as necessary as findings from this review are available.

<sup>2/</sup> Adjustments consist of lease-level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal activities that occur throughout the year. The 2021 and 2022 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.



## ENERGY REVENUE PAYMENTS TO STATES<sup>1/,2/</sup>

(dollar amounts in thousands)

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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, Section 20001). Amounts in all years reflect payments after sequestration adjustments required by the Budget Control Act of 2011. All years exclude payments made to Coastal States and counties under Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; BLM Rights-of-Way Payments; and Geothermal Revenue Sharing Payments to Counties under the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

<sup>2/</sup> The Department is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices, with an interim report expected this summer. The Administration will reassess its leasing assumptions and update receipt estimates as necessary as findings from this review are available.



## STAFFING <sup>1/</sup>

(Full-Time Equivalent Staff Years)

Bureau/Office	2020 Usage	2021 Estimated Usage	2022 Estimated Usage	Change
Bureau of Land Management.....	9,458	9,968	10,617	+649
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	561	610	650	+40
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	762	881	906	+25
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	354	398	416	+18
Bureau of Reclamation.....	5,279	5,280	5,280	0
U.S. Geological Survey.....	7,565	7,721	8,196	+475
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.....	7,970	8,160	9,077	+917
National Park Service.....	18,060	19,096	20,120	+1,024
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	5,741	4,131	4,105	-26
Bureau of Indian Education.....	661	2,769	3,244	+475
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	399	446	430	-16
Departmental Offices				
Office of the Secretary.....	778	806	850	+44
Office of Insular Affairs.....	26	36	36	0
Office of the Solicitor.....	487	505	523	+18
Office of Inspector General.....	262	268	283	+15
Departmentwide Programs				
Wildland Fire Management.....	29	29	31	+2
Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	1	2	2	0
Office of Natural Resources Revenue.....	585	605	613	+8
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	4	4	4	0
Energy Community Revitalization Program.....	0	0	11	+11
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program.....	16	18	18	0
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund.....	1,437	1,505	1,483	-22
National Indian Gaming Commission.....	113	121	121	0
<b>TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....</b>	<b>60,548</b>	<b>63,359</b>	<b>67,016</b>	<b>+3,657</b>
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account.....	10	10	10	0
<b>COMBINED TOTAL.....</b>	<b>60,558</b>	<b>63,369</b>	<b>67,026</b>	<b>+3,657</b>

<sup>1/</sup> All FTE numbers include allocated, permanent, and reimbursable FTEs.





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