



Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief



May 2025

Front cover photo:

Badlands in Theodore Roosevelt National Park
in North Dakota.

NPS Photo.



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Foreword

Background and Organization

This document highlights the programs of the Department of the Interior and its 2026 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 2025–2026 budgetary resource estimates. The **APPENDIXES** present tabular summaries of pertinent budgetary data.

Usage and Terminology

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

The *2026 Interior Budget in Brief* displays 2025 funding in columns marked as 2025 CR or 2025 Estimate. Amounts in the 2025 column reflect funding made available under the *Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025* (Public Law 119-4). All 2025 funding amounts in this document reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Final Sequestration Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2025*, which was issued on April 1, 2025.

References to 2024 Actual, 2024 Appropriations, or 2024 Enacted signify amounts appropriated in the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024* (Public Law 118-42) for both the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations and the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. The 2024 amounts appearing in this volume reflect adjustments required in the *OMB Report to the Congress on the BBEDCA^{1/} 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2024*, which was issued on March 13, 2023.

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

A list of frequently used acronyms follows:

AHMR	Abandoned Hardrock Mine Reclamation	GSA	General Services Administration
AVSO	Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	GAOA	Great American Outdoors Act
BA	Budget Authority	LRF	National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund
BAR	Burned Area Rehabilitation	LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
BBEDCA	Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act (of 1985)	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education	NPS	National Park Service
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law	NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	OIA	Office of Insular Affairs
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	OIG	Office of Inspector General
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation	ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	OS	Office of the Secretary
BTFA	Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
CHF	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	OWF	Office of Wildland Fire
CR	Continuing Resolution	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
CUPCA	Central Utah Project Completion Act	P.L.	Public Law
DFO	Departmental FOIA Office	SOL	Office of the Solicitor
DO	Departmental Offices	TPA	Tribal Priority Allocations
DOI	Department of the Interior; Interior	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
DWP	Departmentwide Programs	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
ECRP	Energy Community Revitalization Program	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
EO	Executive Order	USWFS	U.S. Wildland Fire Service
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	WCF	Working Capital Fund
ESA	Endangered Species Act	WFM	Wildland Fire Management
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act		
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		



Departmental Highlights

Departmental Overview

“America will become Energy Dominant while protecting our most beautiful lands, abundant wildlife, clean air, and clean water!”

—Secretary Doug Burgum

The Department of the Interior directly affects the lives of every American daily. As the steward of 20 percent of the Nation’s lands, the Department of the Interior (Department, Interior) is the U.S. Government’s principal agency for managing America’s lands and waters, natural resources, and cultural heritage. The Department conserves and manages the Nation’s energy resources, including providing access to the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); honors Federal responsibilities to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, the Native Hawaiian Community, and Insular Areas; supplies and delivers water in the West; works with other Federal agencies to protect our Nation’s borders; and manages our parks, historic sites, and wildlife refuges. The delivery of Interior’s mission creates economic benefits both through direct investment and facilitating private sector activities and contributions.

Interior-managed resources are a significant factor on America’s Balance Sheet. Our domain includes more than 480 million acres of surface land, 750 million acres of subsurface and mineral estate, and more than 2.5 billion acres offshore. We believe our natural resources are national assets that should be responsibly developed to grow our economy, help balance the budget, and generate revenue for American taxpayers. With common sense approaches and modern systems, we can do much, much better on increasing our returns for the taxpayer while protecting our beautiful lands, allowing wildlife to thrive, and enjoying clean air and clean water.



Under President Trump’s leadership, we are entering a new era of abundance—one in which we encourage energy development on our Federal lands and waters, establish our position as a leader in nonfuel minerals, and protect the United States’ economic and national security through our pursuit of Energy Dominance. The 2026 Budget presents new opportunities for a future that champions innovation over regulation. The Budget advances key Presidential priorities, including enhanced border security, investments to unleash American energy, and an optimized workforce level that leverages resources and maximizes the impact of taxpayer dollars.

The 2026 Budget

Interior’s 2026 Budget is \$14.4 billion and supports the establishment of a new centralized U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS), which incorporates the wildland fire activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA’s) U.S. Forest Service (FS) into those of Interior’s Office of Wildland Fire. Excluding the USDA FS wildland fire addition, Interior’s 2026 Budget request is \$11.9 billion in current authority, or \$11.7 billion in net discretionary authority. The Budget includes resources to cover fixed-cost increases, such as rent to maintain Interior’s core operations carried out by employees living and working in every corner of the country.

Implementing President Trump's Energy Agenda

EO 14154	Unleashing American Energy (SO 3418)
EO 14156	Declaring a National Energy Emergency (SO 3417)
EO 14153	Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential (SO 3422)
EO 14213	Establishing the National Energy Dominance Council
EO 14165	Securing Our Borders
EO 14241	Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production
EO 14261	Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241
EO 14285	Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Mineral Resources
EO 14192	Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation (SO 3421)
EO 14148	Initial Rescissions Of Harmful Executive Orders And Actions (includes revocation of Former Outer Continental Shelf Withdrawals) (SO 3420)
Presidential Memorandum	Temporary Withdrawal of All Areas on the Outer Continental Shelf from Offshore Wind Leasing and Review of the Federal Government's Leasing and Permitting Practices for Wind Projects

EO = Executive Order. SO = Secretary's Order.

An additional \$2.85 billion authorized for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund is accessible through a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression to ensure additional funds are available in the event the regular annual appropriation is inadequate to meet suppression needs. The Budget also includes \$681.8 million for Interior's Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) programs. Interior's allocation for LWCF includes \$30.0 million for inholdings on Federal lands, \$375.7 million for grant programs, and \$276.1 million for a new deferred maintenance LWCF program that will provide the National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with additional funding to address the deferred maintenance backlog. An additional \$117.9 million is estimated to be available for State LWCF grants in 2026 from offshore oil and gas revenue in the Gulf of America.

The 2026 President's Budget advances key Administration priorities in Energy Dominance, multiple-use land management, and critical regulatory reform. To generate additional revenue and increase the return on our assets for the benefit of our citizens, the Department is prioritizing the transformation of our bureaus and the optimization of processes to be more technologically advanced and customer focused. The Budget reduces duplicative services and unnecessary grants

because, wherever possible, programs should be implemented by governments closest to those being served without burdensome Federal constraints. State and local governments understand and respect their communities' needs and desires far better than the Federal Government ever could.

Advancing Energy Dominance

The 2026 Budget for the Department features crucial investments to further President Trump's commitment to Energy Dominance, which is the foundation of American prosperity, national security, and world peace. This Budget prioritizes America's energy independence with a strategy that focuses on the development of ample baseload power that is needed to solve our National Energy Emergency. As part of this effort, the Budget eliminates support for Green New Scam technologies, including onshore and offshore renewable energy programs that facilitate unreliable, intermittent energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities. Interior has already taken meaningful measures to increase production of affordable, reliable energy on Federal lands and waters while proving our commitment to reviving mining for coal and critical, rare earth, and other important minerals.



Secretary Burgum visiting the Range Resources fracking site in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

DOI Photo.

This Budget proposes more than \$500 million for energy-related programs across the Department. The 2026 Budget will support multiple efforts to address our Nation's inadequate energy supply and protect against this active threat to the national and economic security of the American people. Interior has successfully identified and continues to explore all emergency and legal authorities available to facilitate the identification, permitting, leasing, development, production, transportation, refining, distribution, exporting, and generation of domestic energy resources and critical minerals. In addition, the Department will continue identifying all emergency and other legal authorities available to expedite the completion of all authorized and appropriate infrastructure, energy, environmental, and natural resources projects. Included in BLM's 2026 Budget request of \$936.1 million is \$112.7 million for the onshore Oil and Gas Management program—a 10-percent increase over the 2025 CR level—and \$53.2 million for onshore Oil and Gas Inspection Activities.

One of Secretary Burgum's first actions was signing Secretary's Order (SO) 3417, *Addressing the National Energy Emergency*, and SO 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*. Collectively, these orders direct Interior to address the President's emergency declaration by tackling the critical need for ensuring

"a reliable, diversified, growing, and affordable supply of energy." These orders encourage energy exploration and production on Federal lands and waters to meet the needs of our citizens, solidify the United States as a global energy leader, and achieve Energy Dominance.

Under President Trump's leadership, Interior is taking a leading role in securing Energy Dominance for the United States. Opening the Outer Continental Shelf is central to this strategy because it unleashes the domestic energy potential that had been throttled under the previous Administration. SO 3420, *Announcing President Trump's Revocation of Former Outer Continental Shelf Withdrawals*, directed immediate compliance with President Trump's revocations of the Biden administration's wrongful withdrawals of OCS areas from oil and gas leasing. SO 3420 notified the Department the "ban has been unbanned" and directed all bureaus and offices to comply with President Trump's revocation of the withdrawals, as outlined in EO 14148, *Initial Recissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions*.

In addition, on April 30, 2025, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) published in the Federal Register a Request for Information and Comments on the preparation of the 11th National

OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program. “Launching the process to develop the 11th National Outer Continental Shelf Program marks a decisive step toward securing American Energy Dominance,” said Secretary Burgum. These leases generate billions of dollars in revenue for the U.S. Treasury and State governments while supporting hundreds of thousands of American jobs. In Fiscal Year 2024 alone, production from OCS leases accounted for approximately 14 percent of domestic oil production and 2 percent of domestic natural gas production, yielding \$7 billion in Federal revenues. The BOEM Budget includes \$72.6 million for OCS conventional energy programs and supports actions to expedite the leasing of the OCS for oil, gas, and mineral resources exploration and production.

On April 4, 2025, we proudly announced that the first lease sale in the appropriately renamed Gulf of America will occur this year—a move that generates immediate and long-term revenue for American taxpayers. In addition, we recently published a finding that reveals at least 23 percent more recoverable oil and gas in the Gulf of America than had previously been known. Through the 2026 Budget, we will protect the United States’ economic and national security and military preparedness by ensuring an abundant supply of reliable energy

is readily accessible in every State and territory of the Nation.

The Budget for the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), including offsetting collections, is \$143.4 million to manage all offshore energy operations on the OCS and support conventional and emerging energy program work to advance Energy Dominance. On April 18, 2025, BSEE adjusted an existing policy and implemented new guidelines to strengthen *Unleashing American Energy* in the Gulf of America by expanding the allowable pressure differential in reservoirs to increase oil and gas production. Through this process, known as commingling, we are increasing production of oil and gas by an estimated 100,000 barrels per day, which will help reduce the price at the pump for American families. To address the National Energy Emergency, BSEE has positioned key opportunities on the Pacific and Alaska OCS to support American Energy Dominance and is exploring areas to reduce operational burdens, streamline the permitting process, and ensure Federal oversight reflects the realities of offshore development. BSEE continues to fulfill its mission of promoting safety, protecting the environment, and conserving resources on the OCS in conventional and unconventional energy programs throughout

BLM Drives Energy Expansion in President Trump’s First 100 Days

In its first 100 days under the new Administration, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) took bold steps to deliver on the priorities of President Trump’s and Secretary Burgum’s priorities for public lands. From advancing American energy independence to revitalizing industries and communities across the country, BLM’s actions are supporting national security, enhancing public safety, and providing more than \$55 million in combined revenue from new energy leasing and timber sales. More than 23.2 million acres of BLM-managed lands are under lease for oil and gas development and production. During the first and second quarter lease sales of Fiscal Year 2025, BLM has generated more than \$42.4 million by leasing 45 parcels totaling 29,304 acres across five States

(Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming). BLM plans to hold an additional 16 lease sales across the United States in 2025, as the Department of the Interior works to address President Trump’s National Energy Emergency Declaration and implements Secretary Burgum’s Secretary’s Order *Addressing the National Energy Emergency*.





Coal mined in the Powder River Basin in Wyoming.

BLM Photo.

its lifecycle from exploration, development, production, and decommissioning.

Another key to unleashing American energy is effective and efficient implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Budget increases funding to successfully recover species and celebrate their removal from ESA listing. In addition, the Budget proposes to merge the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Office of Protected Resources and associated ESA and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) implementation responsibilities into FWS, which will reduce redundancies and streamline permitting.

The 2026 Budget establishes our position as the leading producer and processor of non-fuel minerals, including rare earth minerals, which will create jobs and prosperity at home, strengthen supply chains for the United States and its allies, and reduce the global influence of adversarial states. We are prioritizing America's critical mineral production by updating the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) list of critical minerals and continuing the ongoing geological mapping of the country. The USGS Budget requests \$106.8 million for Energy and Mineral Resources programs that support USGS's "Map, Baby, Map!" mission and

give us the ability to provide high-level energy and mineral characterizations that will afford greater understanding of the country's expansive resources.

Beautiful, clean American coal is essential to our national and economic security, as President Trump states in EO 14261, *Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241*. Clean American coal is a "triple win" for our country because thermal coal provides reliable, affordable baseload electricity; metallurgical coal is foundational for bringing back our steel industry; and the mining and refining of coal and rare earth minerals are important for our defense and tech capabilities.

It is a national priority to support the domestic coal industry by removing Federal regulatory barriers that undermine coal production, encouraging the use of coal to meet growing domestic energy demands, increasing American coal exports, and ensuring that Federal policy does not discriminate against coal production or coal-fired electricity generation. The Budget includes \$17.5 million for the BLM Coal Management program. BLM has responsibility for coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres; currently, there are 273 Federal coal leases on approximately 405,000 acres of public lands. BLM is reinvigorating America's coal industry through policy and regulatory reforms to



Delta Wild and Scenic River, Alaska.

BLM Photo.

ensure these acres remain open and accessible for development.

Coal is abundant, cost effective, and can be used in any weather condition. Moreover, the coal industry has historically employed hundreds of thousands of hardworking Americans. America's coal resources are vast, with a current estimated value around \$8 trillion, and are more than capable of substantially contributing to American energy independence, with excess to export to support allies and strengthen our economic competitiveness. Coal will also help our Nation harness the tremendous power of artificial intelligence (AI) and advanced manufacturing. In 2026, Interior will identify regions where coal-powered infrastructure is available and suitable for supporting AI data centers and assess the market, legal, and technological potential for expanding coal-based infrastructure to power data centers to meet the electricity needs of AI and high-performance computing operations.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) works to ensure that the coal supply essential to the Nation's energy requirements and its economic and social well-being is provided. OSMRE endeavors to strike a balance between protection of the environment and agricultural productivity and the Nation's need for coal as an essential source of energy to increase our energy supply, lower electricity costs, stabilize our

grid, create high-paying jobs, support burgeoning industries, and assist our allies. The 2026 Budget requests \$261.7 million for OSMRE to support those efforts.

SO 3422 directs the Department to take all necessary steps to unleash the State of Alaska's abundant and largely untapped supply of natural resources. This order implements EO 14153, *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential*, by prioritizing the enactment of policies that will efficiently and effectively maximize the development and production of the natural resources located on both Federal and State lands within Alaska.

The 2026 Budget will prioritize the prudent development of natural resources in Alaska and beyond to ensure the Nation's geopolitical security. Following a review of all punitive restrictions that have targeted resource development in Alaska under the prior Administration, Interior will develop plans of action to carry out President Trump's agenda for how Alaska can help unleash America's energy. In support of President Trump's and Secretary Burgum's orders to unleash Alaska's extraordinary resource potential, BLM is expanding exploration and development opportunities in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) and the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). BLM is also working toward partial

revocation of public land withdrawals to solidify the path forward for the proposed Ambler Road and Alaska Liquified Natural Gas Pipeline projects. The Department plans to reopen up to 82 percent (more than 19 million acres) of the roughly 23.4-million-acre NPR-A for leasing and energy development opportunities. We are working to reinstate a program that makes the entire 1.56-million-acre Coastal Plain of the ANWR available for oil and gas leasing.

As Interior moves forward under Secretary Burgum's leadership, these initiatives set the foundation for a renewed focus on responsible resource management and economic growth. By advancing policies that honor America's heritage while fostering innovation, the Department remains committed to serving the interests of the American people and strengthening the Nation's economic future.

Protecting Our People and Borders

Interior is home to approximately 2,800 permanent Federal law enforcement officers across six distinct organizational units within four bureaus. These units include the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Justice Services, the BLM Law

Enforcement Program, the NPS Law Enforcement Ranger Program, the U.S. Park Police, the FWS Office of Law Enforcement, and the FWS Refuge Law Enforcement. They patrol the border, protect our communities, make Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools safe places to learn, and protect our parks, wildlife refuges, and public lands. Interior has drug enforcement teams on public lands and in Indian Country; urban search-and-rescue units, which also support disaster response; and backcountry units that operate in the wilderness for days at a time. Our law enforcement officers have removed opioids and other drugs from communities, shut down illegal marijuana-growing operations on public lands, apprehended drug dealers and criminals, helped protect the border, and saved lives. The 2026 Budget continues priority border and drug enforcement operations on Interior lands and Tribal areas to provide safety for visitors and for emergency response. The recent emergency withdrawal to transfer approximately 110,000 acres of Interior-managed land along the southern border in New Mexico to the Department of the Army will safeguard sensitive natural resources in the region while also enabling Department of Defense support to U.S. Border Patrol operations in securing the border and preventing illegal immigration.



A U.S. Park Police cruiser on the streets of Washington, DC.

NPS Photo.



The Mormon Lake Hotshots dig a fireline amid towering evergreens during the Cedar Creek Fire in the Willamette National Forest.

Alaska Incident Management Team Photo.

The 2026 Budget includes funding to support Operation Spirit Return within BIA, an initiative to help solve missing and unidentified person cases involving American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. BIA's Missing and Murdered Unit is collaborating with the Federal database NamUs, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, and using forensic genetic genealogy to identify human remains. The Missing and Murdered Unit began as the Cold Case task force, part of Operation Lady Justice, a multiagency effort established by President Trump's administration in 2019 to enhance the operation of the criminal justice system and address the staggering number of missing and murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal communities. Operation Spirit Return aims to identify unknown human remains located in or close to Indian Country that are believed to belong to either American Indians or Alaska Natives. The operation will focus on reuniting remains with family members and returning them to their Tribal communities.

The Department also plays a critical role in preparing for and addressing the aftermath of natural hazard events. The USGS Budget request of \$891.6 million includes \$136.5 million for Natural

Hazards programs. 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, USGS produces earthquake-monitoring information indicating the severity of events and data helpful in assessing the potential of further risks. The 2026 Budget also includes resources for domestic seismographic monitoring, the characterization of potential coastal and marine resources, and storm scenario forecasts for coastal hazard preparedness.

Preventing and combating wildfires is vitally important to protect people, communities, and the natural environment. Nearly 65,000 wildfires burned more than 8.9 million acres across the United States in 2024, endangering communities, critical infrastructure, and local economies. The trend of increasingly extreme and frequent wildfires has continued this year, with catastrophic fires in southern California and the Southeast in recent months.

The key to containing this wildfire risk is a unified approach, which is why President Trump

is establishing a new U.S. Wildland Fire Service within Interior. USWFS will reform and unify Interior's wildland fire program—which includes BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS—and wildland fire resources of the USDA FS. Under the new USWFS, command and appropriations from all existing wildland fire bureaus and agencies will be consolidated in Interior to streamline Federal suppression response, risk mitigation efforts, and coordination with non-Federal partners to combat the wildfire crisis. The new USWFS will employ all Federal wildland firefighters responsible for lands administered by Interior and USDA FS, wildfire risk mitigation planners, and other wildland fire management personnel; procure and maintain Federal wildland fire resources; and manage Federal wildland fire response policies. As part of this new unified approach, Interior is eliminating duplicative Federal policies, streamlining program implementation processes, and increasing the role that States and localities have in wildfire preparedness.

Continued investment in the Federal wildland fire workforce is essential to protecting the public and reducing the risk of future catastrophic wildfires. The 2026 Budget continues a key element of fighting these destructive fires: permanent pay increases for Federal and Tribal wildland firefighters across the United States. The Budget fully funds the new special salary rates for Federal wildland firefighters at all levels, including temporary and seasonal employees, and the new incident response premium pay for all responders, as enacted in the Full-Year

Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Public Law 119-4). The Budget also includes funding for Tribal Nations to provide similar pay increases to their wildland firefighters. These permanent pay increases will help USWFS and Tribal Nations recruit and retain the top talent needed to achieve Federal wildland fire goals.

Effectively Managing Our Land and Water Resources and Expanding Outdoor Access

In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt gave remarks at the laying of the cornerstone of the Gateway to Yellowstone, where he described our National Parks as “great natural playgrounds” that exist for the “benefit and enjoyment” of the American people. President Trump recognizes that the American public’s connection with our lands is strengthened through expanded access. Our natural wonders are unparalleled, and this Administration is committed to expanding access for both recreational enjoyment and improving the economic benefit for gateway communities. The millions of Americans visiting Interior’s Federal lands seeking peace and recreation are also helping to grow the booming outdoor recreation industry.

In April 2025, Secretary Burgum directed NPS to ensure national parks are open and accessible for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people and to ensure NPS will provide the best customer service experience for all visitors. Last year, NPS welcomed more than 331 million visitors across

Celebrating the Power of BLM Public Lands Through Tourism and Community Impact

Each year, millions of people turn to public lands not only for recreation but for connection—connection to nature, local culture, and the communities that make these places special. During National Travel and Tourism Week (May 4–10, 2025), the Bureau of Land Management celebrated how tourism on BLM-managed public lands fuels economies, supports rural jobs, and otherwise helps small towns thrive.

In 2024, BLM public lands hosted nearly 81 million recreation-related visits. These visits are not just numbers—they represent real people spending time in local shops, restaurants, and lodging across the country. In 2023, this activity generated more

than \$4.7 billion in visitor spending within 50 miles of BLM-managed areas, supporting \$1.6 billion in pay for local workers and contributing \$11.7 billion in economic output across the U.S. economy. That economic output, or commerce, is equivalent to Interior’s entire Fiscal Year 2026 net discretionary Budget request before incorporating the new wildland fire activities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s U.S. Forest Service.

From Alaska’s snow-packed trails to Meadowood’s rolling fields in Virginia, your public lands shape unforgettable visitor experiences while supporting the communities that make those experiences possible.

FWS Announces Expansion of Hunting and Fishing Opportunities

In a major step to expand recreational access to America's public lands, in May 2025, Secretary Burgum announced 42 new proposed hunting opportunities across more than 87,000 acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System and National Fish Hatchery System. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to open or expand opportunities for hunting and sport fishing at 16 National Wildlife Refuge System stations and 1 National Fish Hatchery System station. These stations are in Alabama, California, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

This proposal would greatly expand the number of stations and acres opened, underscoring a strong national commitment to outdoor recreation and conservation. "Expanding recreational access to our public lands isn't just about tradition—it's about supporting rural economies and the American families who depend on them," said Secretary Burgum. "By

opening more areas to hunting and outdoor recreation, we're helping drive tourism, create jobs, and generate revenue for local communities, all while promoting responsible stewardship of our natural resources."

More than 1 million people each year visit the 71 national fish hatcheries in the National Fish Hatchery System. Hatcheries offer opportunities for viewing the operations and learning about fish, as well as activities such as fishing, hunting, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, birdwatching, and photography. Many hatcheries also provide picnic areas and offer other activities. Currently, 31 National Fish Hatchery System units are open to hunting, sport fishing, or both.

Hunting, within specified limits, is permitted on 401 wildlife refuges and 36 wetland management districts. Fishing is permitted on 343 wildlife refuges and 35 wetland management districts.

433 individual park units and 63 national parks, covering more than 85 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. The 2026 NPS Budget request of \$2.1 billion supports programs that enable all Americans to have the opportunity to visit and enjoy our Nation's most treasured places, placing focus on primary Federal responsibilities and allowing State and local governments to manage local resources.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation draw more than 67 million visits each year to national wildlife refuges, boosting local economies. Many visitors take part in hunting and fishing; others enjoy hiking, paddling, wildlife viewing, or nature photography. Those and other outdoor activities contributed more than \$394 billion in economic expenditures in communities across the United States in 2022, with hunters and anglers accounting for more than \$144 billion in expenditures, according to FWS's National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. The survey also found that, in 2021, an estimated 39.9 million Americans older than age 16 fished and 14.4 million hunted. The 2026 Budget requests \$1.1 billion for FWS.

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) works in partnership with States, Tribes, water and

power customers, and others to seek creative and collaborative solutions to Western U.S. water issues. The 2026 Budget continues efforts to address the challenges of water availability and drought conditions, such as those in the Colorado River Basin, where operations continue to represent a critically important mission focus; annually, Reclamation works to ensure the reliable delivery of water and power to more than 40 million people. The Budget invests \$1.2 billion in water resources to ensure millions of customers continue to receive the water and power that are the foundation of a healthy economy. Reclamation serves as the Nation's largest wholesale water supplier, operating 296 reservoirs for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses; provides flood risk reduction and reliable baseload electricity for millions of people; and collaboratively hosts more than 90 million visits annually at recreation areas created by its operations.

To address deferred maintenance on our public lands, the 2026 Budget also includes a proposal to reauthorize President Trump's Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) at its current level and length, \$1.9 billion a year for 5 years. This legislation is a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's mission and will allow this

Administration to address the deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets.

The LWCF is another tool the Administration is using to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. Instead of adding more land and infrastructure to the Federal Government's already bloated real property portfolio, the Budget proposes to repurpose \$276.1 million for a new deferred maintenance program within LWCF, which can be used by BLM, NPS, and FWS to address our maintenance needs, with additional funding provided separately for the USDA FS. LWCF will continue to fund grants to States that support locally led outdoor recreation.

The 2026 Budget maintains an important commitment to neighboring communities by including \$635.0 million in the discretionary request for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program. PILT payments offset the loss of property

tax revenue for communities with significant Federal lands in their jurisdictions. The 2026 funding level for PILT ensures continuation of this important program supporting rural America. In strengthening the Federal Government's commitment to neighboring communities, the Budget proposes to transfer excess Federal lands to willing States and Tribes. Many parks and other Federal lands receive only a limited number of local visitors and do not constitute a primary Federal responsibility. Transferring those lands to willing States and Tribes supports local communities and their economies.

Upholding America's Trust and Insular Responsibilities

The Department of the Interior upholds the Federal Government's unique trust responsibilities by fostering government-to-government relations between the Federal Government and federally



Snowmobilers line up to enter Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo.

recognized Tribes, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and the Native Hawaiian Community. The United States also has important relationships with the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, Interior administers and oversees Federal assistance provided under the Compacts of Free Association agreements with three sovereign Pacific Island nations collectively known as the Freely Associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

Interior's programs maintain strong and important relationships with Native communities and deliver community services, restore Tribal homelands, fulfill commitments related to water and other resource rights, execute fiduciary trust responsibilities, support the stewardship of energy and other natural resources, create economic opportunity, and provide access to education. The Budget includes \$2.7 billion for Indian Affairs bureaus across the Department.

The Department provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to the currently 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. The Department and its bureaus and offices play an important leadership role in carrying out the Federal trust responsibility to Tribes and individual Indians. The 2026 Budget requests \$1.7 billion for BIA to address Federal responsibilities and Tribal needs related to public safety and justice, social services, infrastructure, and stewardship of land, water, and other natural resources. The Budget prioritizes support for core programs that serve the broadest service population. The President's Budget maintains the Administration's strong support for the principle of Tribal self-determination and efforts to strengthen Tribal communities across Indian Country.

The Budget also considers New Tribe resources, consistent with the President's Memorandum of January 23, 2025. BIA will work to determine a New Tribes program funding estimate for the Lumbee Tribe when the Tribe is federally recognized. Finally, the Budget includes full funding for Contract Support Costs and Tribal Grant Support

Costs that Tribes incur from managing Federal Indian programs, as well as Payments for Tribal Section 105(l) leases.

The Budget eliminates programs that provide unnecessary funding related to the climate extremist agenda, including the Tribal Climate Resilience Program. The Budget eliminates the Indian Guaranteed Loan program for Tribal business development because it is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that offer loans to small businesses and which Tribal businesses are eligible for and receive. The Budget also terminates the Indian Land Consolidation Program, which has received bipartisan criticism for being ineffective.

The Budget includes \$521.9 million for BIA Public Safety and Justice programs, which provide law enforcement, corrections, and court services to Indian communities. The programs safeguard life and property, enforce laws, and maintain justice and order.

BIE requests \$916.1 million in 2026 to continue support for core Indian education programs, including formula funding and operation and maintenance funding for elementary and secondary schools and support for postsecondary programs. The request prioritizes programs that directly support educational services to Indian children at BIE-funded schools.

Support for Trust Resources

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' trust programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs assist Tribal landowners to optimize stewardship and use of resources, providing benefits such as revenues, jobs, and the protection of cultural and traditional resources. Income from energy is one of the larger sources of revenue generated from trust lands, with energy lease revenues of \$1.2 billion disbursed in 2024.

BIA and Reclamation continue to meet the Federal responsibilities outlined in enacted land and water rights claims settlements with Indian Tribes

to ensure they have access to land and water to meet domestic, economic, and cultural needs. These settlements support infrastructure projects to improve the health and well-being of Tribal members and their communities. Interior's 2026 discretionary Budget includes \$98.1 million for authorized settlements.

The 2026 Budget also includes \$100.0 million to support Tribal and Individual Indian Money financial functions managed by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA). BTFA executes the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities to properly account, receipt, invest, disburse, reconcile, and report on approximately \$8.8 billion in Indian trust funds on behalf of Tribes (more

than 4,300 accounts) and individuals (more than 414,000 accounts). BTFA disburses more than \$1 billion annually and has received 12 consecutive unmodified audit opinions for its management of individual Indian trust funds. BTFA also maintains the official archive of American Indian Records, safeguarding millions of original, historic documents that detail the Federal Government's treaty obligations to Native Americans.

The Office of Native Hawaiian Relations (ONHR) advances the Secretary of the Interior's initiatives administering the United States' relationship with the Native Hawaiian Community (NHC). The NHC is one of the Nation's largest Native American communities, and the United States'



American Samoa.

OIA Photo.

special political and trust relationship with the NHC is largely administered by the Department of the Interior. The ONHR also discharges the Secretary's responsibilities designated under the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (HHCA), State of Hawai'i Admission Act, and the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act (HHLRA). The 2026 Budget includes funding to fulfill the Department's trust responsibilities under the HHCA and HHLRA for reviewing amendments, restoring trust lands, approving land exchanges, and serving as a guiding resource for Federal agencies seeking to consult with the NHC when required by statute.



Moose in Yellowstone National Park.

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) 2026 Budget request of \$103.0 million supports the Administration's unwavering commitment to the U.S. territories and the Freely Associated States. Investments in these islands play a critical role in furthering and protecting U.S. interests in the Indo-Pacific and Caribbean because unfunded requirements provide opportunities for the People's Republic of China (PRC) or other foreign actors to fill funding gaps and exert economic and political pressure. OIA strengthens insular economies through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, health and education, energy, and technical assistance, which attracts private sector investment and deters and counters the PRC's influence operations and attempts to compromise our critical national defense apparatus hosted in these strategically important islands.

Reducing Costs for Hardworking Americans

Following President Trump's Presidential Memorandum *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*, SO 3419, *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*, mandated Interior to take immediate steps to reduce living costs for American families.

These efforts are further supported by SO 3421, which directed Interior to support President Trump's deregulatory agenda, as outlined in the EO *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*. The goal is to reduce red tape, enhance national security, and improve the quality of life for U.S. citizens. Interior will eliminate at least 10 existing regulations for every new one introduced and return to the discipline of ensuring the cost of planned regulations is responsibly

managed and controlled through a rigorous regulatory cost analysis process. In 2026, Interior will continue a Departmentwide review of all programs and regulations that are unnecessarily causing higher living costs for hardworking American families to identify and recommend future actions to lower costs. Interior will also focus on ways to eliminate harmful, coercive climate extremist policies to lower the cost of energy, which, in turn, will restore purchasing power to Americans and improve their overall quality of life. All of Interior's bureaus and offices have been tasked with streamlining financial management and alleviating unnecessary regulatory burdens on the American people.

Opening the Outer Continental Shelf is central to this strategy because it unleashes domestic energy potential that had been unnecessarily restricted under the previous Administration. Expanded leasing will generate tens of thousands of high-paying jobs—from exploration and production to service and supply chains.

America also needs more affordable housing, and the Federal Government can make it happen by making Federal land available to build affordable housing stock. Together, Interior and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created a Joint Task Force on Federal Land for Housing to increase the housing supply and decrease costs for millions of Americans. Under this agreement, HUD will pinpoint areas where housing needs are most pressing and guide the process by working with State, Tribal, and local leaders, who know their communities best. Interior will identify locations that can support homes while carefully considering the environmental impact and land-use restrictions. Working together, our Departments will take inventory of underused Federal properties, transfer or lease them to States or localities to address housing needs, and support the infrastructure required to make development viable—all while ensuring affordability remains at the core of the mission.

Optimizing the Federal Workforce and Management of Real Property

Interior is focused on streamlining our core business operations, which will result in improved efficiencies and lower costs for American taxpayers. The Department has taken steps to unify many of the Department's functions within the Office of the Secretary as directed in SO 3429, *Consolidation, Unification and Optimization of Administrative Functions*, including human resources, information resources and technology management, training and development, civil rights and equal employment opportunity, procurement, Federal financial assistance (grants and cooperative agreements), communications, personnel security, finance, congressional and legislative affairs, external affairs, and other similar functions. Further unifying our organization will create significant efficiencies across the Department by optimizing processes, eliminating redundant efforts, and helping streamline technology adoption. Interior will advance innovation, collaboration, and solutions that address the pressing challenges of our time.

The Department's real property portfolio is vast, with approximately 43,000 buildings and 90,000 structures across 2,400 locations. Interior is working to review and prioritize infrastructure investments to optimize mission delivery, while divesting excess assets and reducing our real property footprint. Interior is working closely with the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Federal Real Property Council (FRPC) to identify opportunities to streamline leases and ensure our employees are strategically placed to deliver mission-critical services. In 2026, Interior will continue to collaborate with the GSA and the FRPC to execute President Trump's EO 14222, *Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Cost Efficiency Initiative*.

Department of the Interior Facts

Land—Interior manages more than 480 million acres, or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States; more than 700 million acres of subsurface minerals; and more than 760 million acres of submerged land in five national monuments. The Department also has jurisdiction over nearly 3.2 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

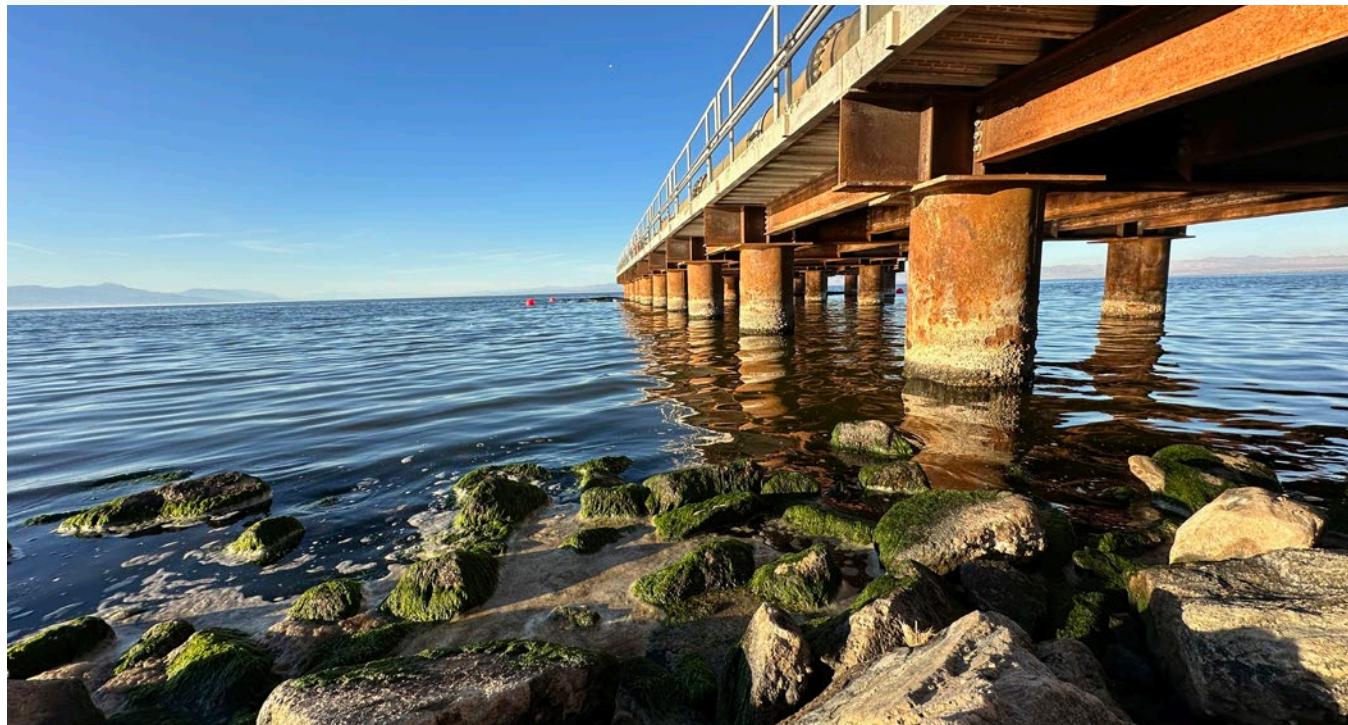
Parks, Refuges, and Public Lands—Interior manages 433 units of the National Park System, 572 national wildlife refuges, 69 fish hatcheries, and 1 historic fish hatchery, as well as 25 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas and 31 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

Volunteers—Interior benefits from more than 177,000 volunteers, who provide more than 5.2 million hours of service, valued at an estimated \$180 million per year.

Revenues—Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue-producing activities. Estimated revenue projections in 2025 are \$20.1 billion.

Water—The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States. Reclamation manages 490 dams and 294 reservoirs that deliver water to more than 31 million people and 1 out of every 5 Western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

Energy—Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 18 percent of the Nation's energy, including 15 percent of natural gas, 28 percent of oil, and 41 percent of coal.



Salton Sea in California.

Reclamation Photo.

Department of the Interior Facts *(continued)*

Visitation—Annually, more than 570 million visits are made to BLM public lands, national park units, national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians—The Department provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives from the 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska. Services include education, law enforcement, and leasing for economic activities, including farming and energy development. Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust includes \$8.8 billion in trust funds and approximately 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates.

Science—Interior provides science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from more than 12,000 streamgages and more than 4,000 earthquake sensors. Interior is also responsible for operating two Earth observation satellites: the Landsat 8 and 9 missions.



Park Ranger welcomes visitors to Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo.

Bureau Highlights



Previous page photo:

The Grand Prismatic Spring is Yellowstone
National Park's largest hot spring.

NPS Photo.



Bureau of Land Management

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2026 BLM Budget for current appropriations is \$936.1 million. This amount includes \$827.4 million for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$69.3 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, which are BLM's principal operating accounts.

The Budget advances the Administration's priorities related to Energy Dominance, economic growth, and reducing the cost of living. BLM is committed to facilitating and maximizing the development of the Federal surface and subsurface estate managed by BLM pursuant to multiple Executive Orders (EOs) and Secretary's Orders (SOs) aimed at strengthening the Nation's energy independence and national security and fueling economic growth. The 2026 Budget will continue efforts to improve and streamline grazing permit and right-of-way (ROW) processing to achieve greater efficiencies.

Management of Lands and Resources

The 2026 Budget prioritizes the Trump Administration's commitment to American Energy Dominance and boosting economic growth with



The Bureau of Land Management oversees coal leasing on Federal lands.

BLM Photo.

substantial resources for BLM's oil, gas, and coal management programs. Increasing domestic energy production will lower energy prices for Americans, enhance our national security, and generate vital revenues for the U.S. Treasury and State governments.

The Budget request supports BLM's efforts to implement the President's direction in EO 14154 and the Secretary's corresponding SO 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*, by encouraging energy exploration and production on Federal lands, expediting the permitting process, and reducing burdens on the development of domestic energy resources. The request also supports BLM's efforts to implement EO 14153 and SO 3422, *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential*, to maximize development of the significant oil and gas resources available in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Budget also strongly maintains Federal coal as an important component of America's energy portfolio given its critical role in ensuring the Nation has sufficient baseload electricity

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Facts



- BLM was established in 1946 through consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.
- The Bureau administers more than 245 million surface acres of public land and 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estates—more land than any other Federal agency. Bureau management adheres to the multiple-use and sustained-yield obligations under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which includes development of renewable and conventional energy resources; solid mineral exploration and development; timber production; domestic livestock grazing; outdoor recreation; fish and wildlife conservation; and the conservation of natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on public lands.

generation capacity to support our modern economy. The Budget eliminates support for Green New Scam technologies, including BLM's renewable energy program that facilitates unreliable, intermittent energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities.

The Land Resources programs will seek to expand the use of appropriate tools to achieve better outcomes for Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) management, rangeland health, and containment of program costs. In 2026, BLM will continue efforts to improve and streamline grazing permit processing to achieve greater efficiencies and service

to permittees while striving to meet land condition objectives and will streamline ROW processing and emphasize ROW actions and cadastral services advancing energy activities and economic development. The Budget proposes deep reductions in support for national monuments to undo excessive designations under the Antiquities Act that has hamstrung development on valuable energy and mineral resources. The Budget also proposes deep reductions to BLM's habitat management programs to reduce funds given to extremist organizations that work against development of energy and mineral resources.



The Molalla River Recreation Area offers year-round fishing for native steelhead and salmon.

BLM Photo.



Oil rig in Converse County, Wyoming.

BLM Photo.

Within Resource Protection and Maintenance, BLM will emphasize resource management plans that support Administration priorities, including developing energy and infrastructure, evaluating multiple-use land plan effectiveness, and streamlining planning and National Environmental Policy Act compliance processes. BLM will continue to work closely with State and local law enforcement officers to coordinate efforts and maximize program effectiveness. The bureau will continue to focus on the highest priority abandoned mine lands and hazardous waste issues, in cooperation with State, Federal, and Tribal agencies and other partners.

Amounts for Mining Law Administration are fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees. The additional funding will support BLM's implementation of the Administration's priorities regarding critical mineral sourcing and supply chains by enhancing

BLM's capacity for reviewing mining plans of operation and conducting inspections.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

The 2026 Budget for the Oregon and California Grant Lands programs totals \$69.3 million. The program will prioritize active forest management through an increase in timber production and through forest thinning to increase resilience to catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestations, and drought.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Management of Lands and Resources.....	1,294,766	827,385
Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,521	69,313
Range Improvements.....	9,430	9,430
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (<i>indefinite</i>).....	44,564	35,000
SCDF Offset	-44,564	-35,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (<i>indefinite</i>).....	30,000	30,000
Total, Current.....	1,449,717	936,128
 Permanent, 2026 LWCF		
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance		24,460
Total, Permanent, 2026 LWCF.....		24,460

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Management of Lands and Resources

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Land Resources.....	[279,424]	279,424	183,613
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources	[198,897]	198,897	62,957
Recreation Management.....	[72,047]	72,047	26,800
Energy and Minerals Management			
Oil and Gas Management.....	102,473	102,473	112,720
Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement.....	48,386	48,386	53,225
Coal Management.....	15,945	18,945	17,540
Other Mineral Resources Management.....	12,927	17,927	9,049
Renewable Energy	39,344	*	0
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management.....	[219,075]	207,075	192,534
Realty and Ownership Management.....	[87,488]	99,488	72,076
Communication Site Management			
Communication Site Management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Offsetting Collections—Communication Site Management</i>	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Subtotal, Communication Site Management.....	[0]	0	0
Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	[149,000]	153,500	107,601
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	[55,000]	55,000	33,000
National Conservation Lands.....	[59,135]	54,635	15,000
Workforce and Organizational Support.....	[174,700]	174,700	133,804
Mining Law Administration			
Mining Law Administration.....	39,696	39,696	42,696
<i>Offsetting Collections—Mining Law Administration</i>	-39,696	-39,696	-42,696
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	[0]	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,294,916	1,294,766	827,385

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

* Resource levels not able to be determined at this time.

APPROPRIATION: Oregon and California Grant Lands

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	369	369	221
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	1,887	1,887	1,132
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	817	817	490
Western Oregon Resources Management	101,325	101,325	60,796
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	11,123	11,123	6,674
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	115,521	115,521	69,313

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Range Improvements

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,430	9,430	9,430

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	65,123	44,564	35,000
<i>Offsetting Collections—Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures</i>	<i>-65,123</i>	<i>-44,564</i>	<i>-35,000</i>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	0	0	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	26,265	30,000	30,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for BOEM is \$148.2 million, including \$76.5 million in current appropriations and \$71.8 million in offsetting collections from offshore rental receipts and cost recoveries.

Energy

BOEM manages development of the Nation's offshore energy, mineral, and geological resources through offshore oil and gas leasing, resource evaluation, review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans, financial assurance, economic analysis, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, and environmental studies. BOEM plays a key role in ensuring the Nation's energy dominance by promoting energy security, championing clean air and clean water and economic development through responsible management of offshore energy, mineral, and geological resources.

BOEM carries out these responsibilities while ensuring the receipt of fair market value for U.S. taxpayers on Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leases and balancing the energy demands and mineral needs of the Nation with the protection of the human,



Offshore energy facility—Gulf of America.

BOEM Photo.

marine, and coastal environments. The National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program (National OCS Program) and its environmental component is a priority for Interior and supports the Administration's goal to ensure environmentally and economically responsible development of domestic energy resources.

Ocean Energy Management

The 2026 Budget proposes \$148.2 million for development of energy, mineral, and geological resources on the OCS. These funds support high-priority offshore oil and gas development activities, including leasing, plan administration, economic analyses, and resource evaluation. BOEM is advancing the Administration's oil and gas energy policies on the OCS, including the implementation of Executive Order (EO) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, through activities supporting the development of OCS oil and gas resources. In 2026, BOEM will continue development of a new 5-year National OCS Program to replace the last Administration's historically restrictive leasing program that harmfully restrains America

- BOEM manages more than 2,200 active oil and gas leases on approximately 12.1 million OCS acres.
- Offshore Federal production in Fiscal Year 2024 reached approximately 668 million barrels of oil and 700 billion cubic feet of gas, almost all of which was produced in the Gulf of America.
- In April 2025, BOEM released an updated resource analysis for the Gulf of America identifying an additional 1.3 billion barrels of oil equivalent, bringing the total reserve estimate to 7.04 billion barrels of oil equivalent. This total includes 5.77 billion barrels of oil and 7.15 trillion cubic feet of natural gas—a 22.6-percent increase in remaining recoverable reserves.

from developing its vast offshore energy resources. BOEM formally initiated the development of its updated leasing program on April 30, 2025, with the publication of the request for information. The requested funding will enable BOEM to conduct the necessary analyses and studies for areas under consideration, outreach and coordination with communities and stakeholders, public comment review and analysis, and expedited lease sale NEPA assessments. The Budget eliminates support for BOEM's renewable energy program and Green New Scam technologies that facilitate unreliable, intermittent energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities. This includes eliminating funding that supports

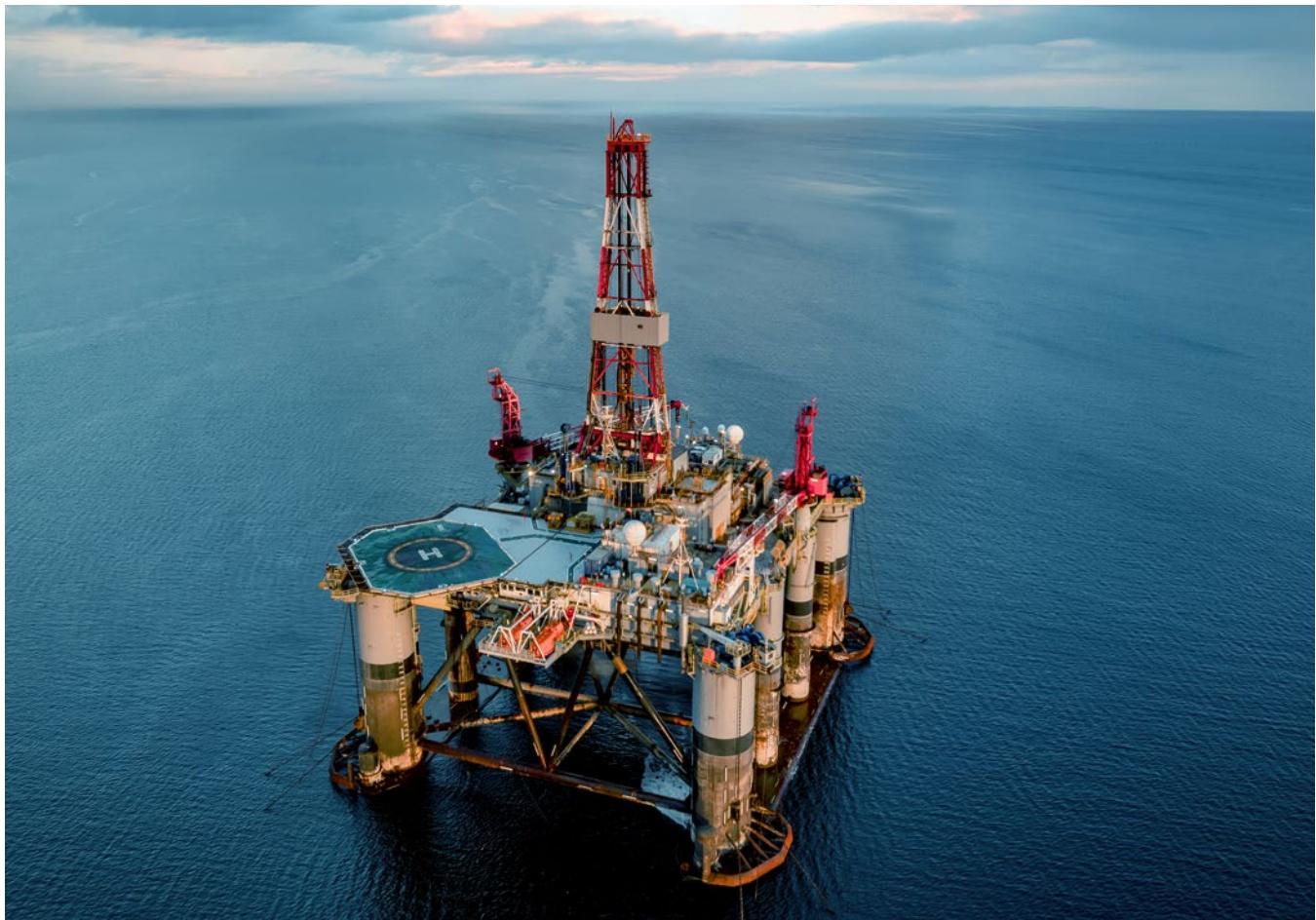
disastrous offshore wind energy projects that harm coastal communities, wildlife, and military readiness.

BOEM also oversees the conveyance of OCS marine minerals and is focusing efforts on expanding deep seabed critical mineral information and access. In April 2025, the Department published information on prospective areas for recovering critical minerals on the OCS. Minerals such as platinum, cobalt, and manganese are abundant in all ocean basins in shallow and deep waters. BOEM will continue to champion EO 14285, *Unleashing America's Offshore Critical Minerals and Resources*, to advance critical mineral priorities



Restoration of the headlands on Louisiana's Gulf coast reduces the risk to oil and gas industry infrastructure.

BOEM Photo.



Offshore energy facility—Gulf of America.

BOEM Photo.

through the assessment of OCS resources and collection of baseline information pertaining to ecological conditions and communities associated with OCS critical mineral deposits. Through this work, BOEM will be better positioned to evaluate future requests to prospect for, lease, and potentially develop offshore critical minerals. The 2026 Budget will prioritize characterization of the minerals offshore and facilitate industry access to reduce the Nation's reliance on foreign resources. The Budget also retains funding for sand and gravel resources that are used for beach nourishment and coastal restoration activities. Sand and gravel resources support restoration of hundreds of miles of the Nation's coastline, protecting billions of dollars of infrastructure and important ecological habitat.

BOEM's Environmental Programs support BOEM's mission and the Administration's goals by ensuring decisions are guided and informed by the best available science. These programs support the scientific research required by statute to inform policy decisions regarding energy, mineral, and

geological resource development on the OCS. This focus on research ensures the transparent and accessible integration of applied science with BOEM's analyses supporting durable energy development decisions, which are also supported by the Environmental Programs budget activity. The 2026 request for Environmental Programs supports development of a new National OCS Program. These resources will enable BOEM to conduct the necessary programmatic environmental analyses, outreach and coordination with stakeholders, and public comment review and analysis; fund environmental studies specific to the planning areas under consideration; and fund lease sale NEPA assessments.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Ocean Energy Management	156,207	76,458
Subtotal, Current	156,207	76,458
Offsetting Collections	54,955	71,776
Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (w/ oc)	211,162	148,234

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Ocean Energy Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Conventional Energy			
Appropriation	47,686	53,111	45,547
Offsetting Collections	11,342	13,917	27,095
Subtotal, Conventional Energy	59,028	67,028	72,642
Renewable Energy			
Appropriation	34,024	*	0
Offsetting Collections	7,081	*	0
Subtotal, Renewable Energy	41,105	*	0
Marine Minerals			
Appropriation	12,061	12,591	12,591
Offsetting Collections	1,747	1,217	1,217
Subtotal, Marine Minerals	13,808	13,808	13,808
Environmental Programs			
Appropriation	46,790	44,813	13,505
Offsetting Collections	32,288	32,265	35,627
Subtotal, Environmental Programs	79,078	77,078	49,132
Executive Direction			
Appropriation	13,633	17,348	4,815
Offsetting Collections	4,510	2,795	7,837
Subtotal, Executive Direction	18,143	20,143	12,652
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	154,194	156,207	76,458
Total Offsetting Collections	56,968	54,955	71,776
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/ oc)	211,162	211,162	148,234

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

* Resource levels not able to be determined at this time.



Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is to promote safety, protect the environment, and maximize resource recovery offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement. BSEE ensures the safe and responsible exploration, development, production, and decommissioning of America's offshore energy resources through oversight and management of operations and its programs, including permitting, inspections, regulatory oversight, resource recovery, and enforcement programs. BSEE will continue to meet the needs for safe and environmentally responsible operations for our offshore resources while maintaining the highest safety standards to deliver affordable energy for American families and businesses.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for BSEE is \$143.4 million, including \$68.1 million in current appropriations and \$75.3 million in offsetting collections from rental receipts, cost recoveries, and inspection fees.

Safe and Responsible Production

The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) is a critical national asset. As outlined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, this resource should be available for all developmental activities conducted in a safe, reliable, and responsible manner. As the Administration works to expand domestic energy production



BSEE personnel inspect an offshore platform.

BSEE Photo.

and advance Energy Dominance, BSEE effectively oversees the energy lifecycle on the OCS through its mission and operations, which reflects a careful balance between resource development, production goals, decommissioning priorities, safety, and environmental protection.

BSEE focuses on fostering safe, secure, and reliable energy production for America's present and future. BSEE achieves this through well-developed and measured application of its programs and operations through efficient permitting, appropriate standards and regulations, effective compliance monitoring and enforcement, technical assessments, environmental reviews, inspections, incident investigations, resource conservation, and preparedness planning. This advances American Energy Dominance to ensure that offshore energy is a viable asset as it serves the interests of the Nation and its citizens. As a steward of the Nation's OCS oil, gas, and mineral resources, BSEE protects Federal royalty interests by ensuring oil and gas production methods maximize recovery from underground reservoirs. BSEE ensures operators and



- BSEE's Best Available Safest Technology Program ensures the safety and effectiveness of commercially available, and economically feasible equipment whose failure would have a significant effect on safety, health or the environment.
- Using BSEE's 667-foot-long oil spill testing tank in New Jersey, researchers explore a variety of subjects and technologies, including remote sensing of surface slicks and suspended oil plumes; mechanical recovery and containment including sorbents, skimmers, and booms; and chemical treating agents such as dispersants and herders.
- Each year, BSEE conducts approximately 11,000 inspections for more than 1,400 energy-related facilities and more than 20,000 miles of pipelines in Gulf of America, Pacific coast, and Alaskan waters.

industry are prepared to mitigate substantial threats and respond to actual oil spills and other incidents from offshore facilities by emphasizing quality assurance in all operations, including training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, research and development endeavors, and stakeholder engagement.

BSEE's ability to recognize, assess, manage, and ensure appropriate mitigation of operating risks throughout all offshore activities is critical to maintaining a predictable environment for the long-term investments required to support OCS energy throughout its lifecycle from exploration, development, production, to decommissioning. BSEE will continue to meet the needs for safe and environmentally responsible operations for our



BSEE personnel traverse a stairwell to inspect safety equipment and systems aboard Shell's Vito platform.

BSEE Photo.



BSEE personnel ride up to an offshore platform to begin an inspection.

BSEE Photo.

offshore resources while maintaining the highest safety standards to deliver affordable energy for American families and businesses.

Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

The 2026 Budget request includes \$128.3 million for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement programs, consisting of \$53.0 million in appropriated funds, \$38.1 million in offsetting rental receipt and cost recovery collections, and \$37.1 million in inspection fee collections. This account supports activities that ensure safe offshore energy operations that are necessary to achieving America's Energy Dominance goals. The request eliminates support for Green New Scam technologies that facilitate unreliable, intermittent energy to the detriment of American consumers, businesses, and communities, including offshore wind energy projects that harm coastal communities, wildlife, and military readiness.

BSEE utilizes expertise to regulate the OCS and ensure safety, energy security, environmental compliance, data-informed decision making, and partnership with our offshore stakeholders. BSEE is committed to ensuring its inspection program operates at the highest level of effectiveness while continuously exploring ways to increase the overall efficiency of the program. BSEE must stay agile and adapt to emerging new technologies in offshore oil, gas, and mineral resource development throughout their lifecycle, from development to production to decommissioning on the OCS.

Oil Spill Research

The 2026 Budget request includes \$15.1 million for Oil Spill Research to support research on the prevention of and response to oil pollution as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Spill Research program plays a pivotal role in 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 testing of new equipment and methods and to support the Ohmsett testing and training activities. Located in Leonardo, New Jersey, the Ohmsett testing facility is the only one of its kind in the world, providing full-scale equipment and methodology testing for offshore spills in a safe, controlled environment.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	137,394	53,020
Oil Spill Research	15,099	15,099
Subtotal, Current	152,493	68,119
Offsetting Collections	67,936	75,286
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (w/ oc)	220,429	143,405

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Environmental Enforcement			
Appropriation.....	4,825	2,043	1,433
Offsetting Collections	799	1,081	2,081
Subtotal, Environmental Enforcement.....	5,624	3,124	3,514
Operations, Safety and Regulation			
Appropriation.....	111,928	104,124	37,955
Offsetting Collections	48,337	57,641	63,991
Subtotal, Operations, Safety and Regulation.....	160,265	161,765	101,946
Administrative Operations			
Appropriation.....	11,197	12,197	4,250
Offsetting Collections	7,323	7,323	7,323
Subtotal, Administrative Operations.....	18,520	19,520	11,573
Executive Direction			
Appropriation.....	16,718	16,150	9,382
Offsetting Collections	1,323	1,891	1,891
Subtotal, Executive Direction.....	18,041	18,041	11,273
Offshore Decommissioning.....	2,880	2,880	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/o oc)	147,548	137,394	53,020
Total Offsetting Collections.....	57,782	67,936	75,286
TOTAL APPROPRIATION (w/oc)	205,330	205,330	128,306

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Oil Spill Research

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	15,099	15,099	15,099

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Mission

The mission of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) in cooperation with States and Tribes. OSMRE ensures that coal mining is conducted in a manner that protects communities and the environment during mining, land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and abandoned mine lands are reclaimed.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for OSMRE is \$261.7 million. The 2026 Budget delivers OSMRE's core mission requirements and supports State and Tribal programs to ensure effective, consistent, and high-quality programs across the Nation.

Program Overview

OSMRE has statutory responsibility for administering programs to address the impacts of surface coal mining operations pursuant to Title V of SMCRA and the restoration of abandoned and unreclaimed mined areas pursuant to Title IV of SMCRA. OSMRE authorizes States and Tribes, upon approval of their programs, to perform these responsibilities subject to OSMRE oversight. With this authority, States and Tribes are responsible for nearly all the permitted sites in the Nation. OSMRE operates regulatory programs in States and on Tribal lands without an approved regulatory



Reclaimed mine site in Illinois.

OSMRE Photo.

program and conducts reclamation of Abandoned Mine Land (AML) sites in States without an approved AML program. OSMRE oversees the State and Tribal programs and provides operational funding, training, technical assistance, support, and tools to help ensure effective, consistent, and high-quality programs across the Nation.

OSMRE's 2026 Budget supports Executive Order 14154 and Secretary's Order 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*, to revitalize the coal mining industry by removing impediments imposed by burdensome regulations on the development and use of our Nation's abundant energy.

Regulation and Technology

The 2026 Budget includes \$101.2 million for Regulation and Technology.



- OSMRE was created in 1977 when Congress enacted the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
- OSMRE ensures coal mining operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

The Budget also includes \$160.5 million, including \$130.0 million for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) program, to support coalfield communities.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.



A seeded and graded hillside at a reclaimed abandoned mine land site in eastern Kentucky.

OSMRE Photo.



In our relations with the coal industry, OSMRE applies clear, fair, and consistent policies that respect the importance of coal production as a source of our Nation's energy supply.

OSMRE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Regulation and Technology.....	116,186	101,186
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	162,546	160,546
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,732	261,732

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Regulation and Technology

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Environmental Protection			
State and Tribal Funding.....	[62,400]	[62,400]	[52,400]
Subtotal, Environmental Protection.....	85,344	85,721	73,344
Permit Fees	40	40	40
<i>Offsetting Collections—Permit Fees</i>	-40	-40	-40
Technology, Development and Transfer	15,419	15,683	14,419
Financial Management.....	514	481	514
Executive Direction and Administration.....	14,909	14,301	12,909
Civil Penalties	237	100	100
<i>Offsetting Collections—Civil Penalties</i>	-237	-100	-100
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	116,186	116,186	101,186

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Environmental Restoration.....	146,403	146,772	145,903
Technology, Development and Transfer	4,095	4,129	3,595
Financial Management.....	5,836	5,504	5,836
Executive Direction and Administration.....	6,212	6,141	5,212
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	162,546	162,546	160,546

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Bureau of Reclamation

Mission

The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation, BOR) 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.

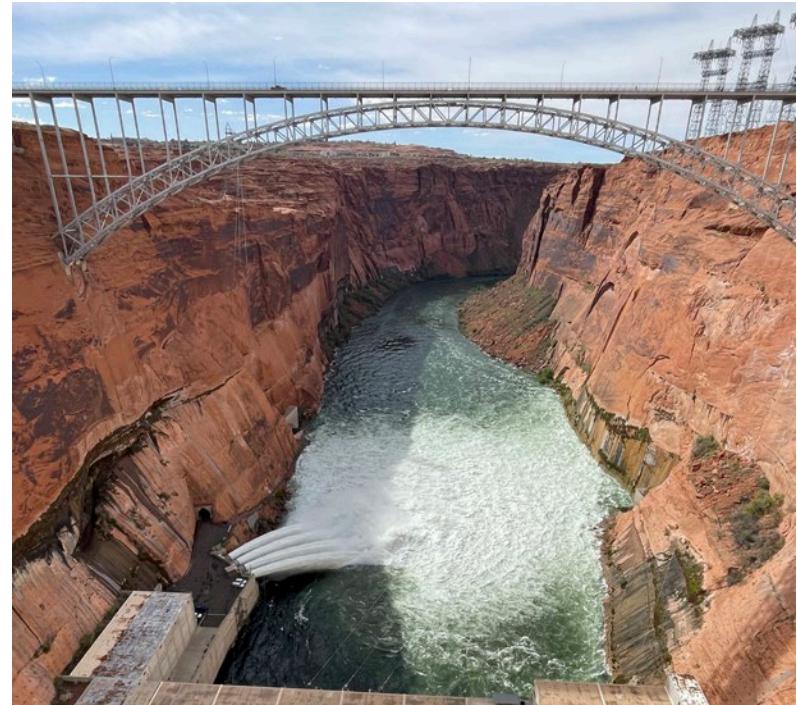
Budget Overview

Reclamation's 2026 Budget request is \$1.2 billion in current appropriations. The Budget focuses on core mission activities that ensure water availability and conservation, generation, and maintenance of hydropower for the western United States, drought planning and response, and applying science to inform resource management decisions.

Water and Related Resources

The 2026 Budget for Water and Related Resources, Reclamation's principal operating account, is \$1.1 billion. The Budget includes funding for Resources Management and Development, which will enable the construction, planning, and management of water and energy projects and programs. These activities sustain 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 supports key water and power facility operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation activities. Reclamation emphasizes the safe, efficient, economical, and reliable operation of its



Glen Canyon high-flow test spring release.

Reclamation Photo.

facilities. Ensuring systems and safety measures are in place to protect the public and Reclamation's employees and facilities and providing adequate funding for those activities continue to be among Reclamation's highest priorities.

Reclamation's dams, water conveyances, and power-generating facilities are vital to the Nation's water resources infrastructure; they provide basic water and power services to millions of customers in hundreds of basins throughout the West. Reclamation evaluates dams and monitors performance to ensure risks do not exceed public protection guidelines.

The Budget enables specific projects for Extraordinary Maintenance activities across Reclamation as part of its overall Asset Management Strategy, which relies on condition assessments, performance metrics, technological research, and deployment. In addition to the requested discretionary funding, the Bureau supports extraordinary maintenance projects that are directly funded by revenues, customers, or other Federal agencies (e.g., Bonneville Power Administration).



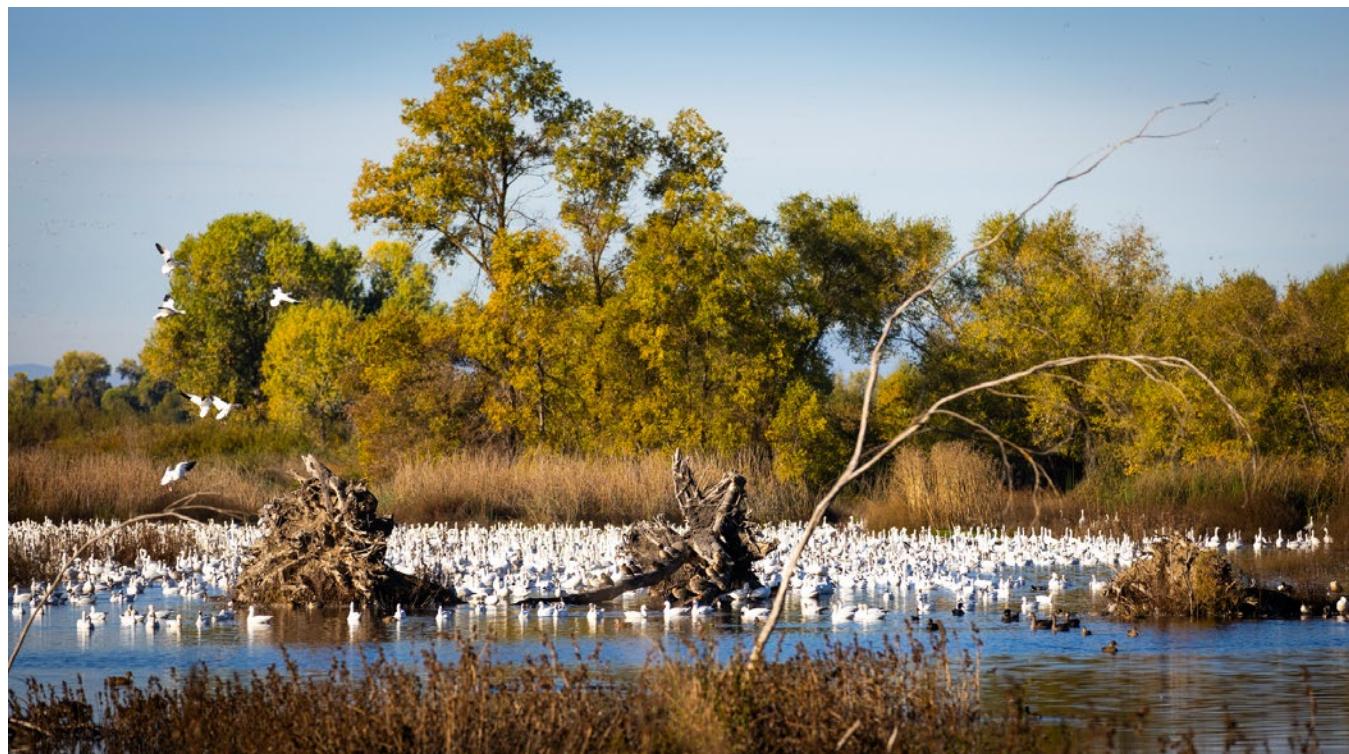
- Reclamation was established in 1902.
- Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner.
- The Bureau is the largest wholesale water supplier and manager in the United States, managing 491 dams and 296 reservoirs.
- Reclamation delivers water to one in five Western farmers, delivering 140 million acre-feet of water for more than 10 million acres of irrigated land, and provides 10 trillion gallons of water to millions of people for municipal, rural, residential, and industrial uses.
- The Bureau is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating an average 40 million megawatt-hours of energy per year through the ownership and operation of 53 hydroelectric power plants.
- Reclamation partners with State and local entities to address water resource challenges posed by drought, depleted aquifers, environmental needs, energy demands, and population increases in the West.
- The Bureau provides substantial benefits for recreation and for fish and wildlife compliance.

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

The 2026 Budget includes \$65.4 million for the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund (CVPRF), which is fully offset by restoration charge collections authorized by the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). The CVPIA (Public Law 102-575) established the CVPRF to carry out the provisions of the CVPIA.

California Bay-Delta Restoration

California Bay-Delta Restoration activities are funded at \$32.0 million in the 2026 Budget to fulfill legislative requirements and improve water supply availability.



Grey Lodge Wildlife Area Water Supply Project.

Reclamation Photo.



Arkansas Valley Conduit.

Reclamation Photo.

Policy and Administration

The 2026 Budget includes \$64.0 million in Policy and Administration to support Reclamation's central and regional management. Policy and Administration funds are used to develop, evaluate, and implement Reclamation-wide policy, rules, and regulations and perform functions not covered by separate funding authorities.

Working Capital Fund

Reclamation operates an internal working capital fund to manage financial activities, such as the acquisition and replacement of capital equipment,

recovery of the cost of services provided to others, indirect cost recovery for the Technical Service Center, and management services in regional and area offices. The fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR	2026 Request
Current		
Water and Related Resources.....	1,710,806	1,112,000
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund.....	55,656	65,370
California Bay-Delta Restoration.....	33,000	32,000
Policy and Administration.....	66,794	64,000
Subtotal, Current (w/o offset).....	1,866,256	1,273,370
Less BOR-CVPRF Offsetting Receipts.....	-55,656	-65,370
Total, Current (w/ offset).....	1,810,600	1,208,000
Current, 2026 Supplements		
Water and Related Resources		
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	1,660,000	
Total, Current, 2026 Supplements.....	1,660,000	
Permanent		
Water and Related Resources.....	2,323	2,332
Reclamation Water Settlements Fund.....	148,000	148,000
San Joaquin Restoration Fund	13,600	13,600
Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project.....	108,084	114,551
Reclamation Trust Funds	1,000	1,000
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Liquidating Account.....	-495	-500
Bureau of Reclamation Loan Program Account	182	0
Total, Permanent.....	272,694	278,983

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Aging Infrastructure Program	500	100	0
Ak Chin Indian Water Rights Settlement Act Project	0	0	25,872
Animas-La Plata Project, Colorado River Storage Participating Project	0	0	3,300
Arbuckle Project	309	313	338
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program	6,500	500	0
Balmorhea Project	2	2	1
Boise Area Projects	6,219	5,974	7,002
Cachuma Project	2,672	2,325	2,543
Canadian River Project	148	232	162
Canals Experiencing Failure	5,000	13,000	0
Carlsbad Project	12,682	7,021	5,300
Collbran Project	3,899	2,576	4,016
Colorado River Activities	25,470	26,120	22,717
Colorado River Basin Project: Central Arizona Project	18,988	18,993	13,993
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title I	19,489	19,489	19,489
Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project, Title II: Basinwide Program	6,003	6,000	4,500
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System	2,315	2,315	2,315
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP): Section 5	14,349	16,995	17,339
Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP): Section 8	4,059	3,536	2,944
Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program	748	746	615
Colorado-Big Thompson Project	16,722	16,722	20,552
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project (excluding Nez Perce)	15,779	15,769	13,000
Columbia and Snake River Salmon Recovery Project: Nez Perce	0	0	6,000
Columbia Basin Project: Ephrata	10,646	11,365	12,520
Columbia Basin Project: Grand Coulee	9,890	7,945	9,227
Crooked River Project	981	956	1,355
CVP: American River Division: Folsom Dam Unit/Mormon Island (SOD)	12,568	16,318	15,225
CVP: Auburn: Folsom South Unit	2,479	3,005	2,665
CVP: Delta Division	14,743	10,951	13,057
CVP: East Side Division	4,411	5,115	4,941
CVP: Environmental Compliance and Ecosystem Development	75,889	67,689	43,403
CVP: Friant Division	5,332	5,227	5,705
CVP: Friant Division (SJRF): San Joaquin Restoration	22,500	20,500	20,500
CVP: Miscellaneous Project Programs	17,065	14,355	13,377
CVP: Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maint. Program	22,522	22,481	3,600
CVP: Sacramento River Division	6,777	2,037	2,322
CVP: San Felipe Division	293	283	261
CVP: Shasta Division	11,939	16,397	15,584
CVP: Trinity River Division	17,441	22,139	20,857
CVP: Water and Power Operations	12,771	15,876	16,265
CVP: West San Joaquin Division: San Luis Unit	21,985	16,968	16,541
Deschutes Project	1,254	1,397	1,127
DS: Department of the Interior Dam Safety Program	1,303	1,303	1,303
DS: Initiate Safety of Dams Corrective Action	182,561	182,561	72,187
DS: Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams	26,354	27,354	30,352
Eastern Oregon Projects	1,036	1,055	1,681
Emergency Planning and Disaster Response Program	1,771	1,996	1,996

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Endangered Species (Platte River Recovery Implementation Program): GP.....	3,451	3,451	1,210
Endangered Species Conservation/Recovery Project: LC	764	764	611
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation: UC.....	5,005	4,000	3,600
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation: MP.....	1,569	1,569	0
Endangered Species Recovery Implementation: PN	303	300	60
Environmental Program Administration.....	1,853	1,802	1,657
Examination of Existing Structures	12,197	12,238	12,775
Fruitgrowers Dam Project	264	399	440
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project.....	10,235	8,441	10,766
Fryingpan-Arkansas Project: Arkansas Valley Conduit	10,059	13,059	3,000
General Planning Activities	8,641	5,575	1,286
Grand Valley Project	405	565	645
Grand Valley Unit: CRBSCP, Title II.....	6,819	2,011	1,636
Hungry Horse Project.....	700	1,222	634
Huntley Project.....	65	100	209
Hyrum Project	441	390	481
IWRS: Aamodt Indian Water Rights Settlement.....	0	40,000	0
IWRS: Navajo Gallup Water Supply.....	0	25,000	4,000
Kendrick Project	5,048	5,147	10,262
Klamath.....	46,642	35,342	31,524
Lahontan Basin Project (Humbolt, Newlands, and Washoe Projects).....	14,663	11,488	13,114
Lake Mead/Las Vegas Wash Program	4,098	598	598
Lake Tahoe Regional Wetlands Development.....	115	115	0
Land Resources Management Program.....	29,657	24,696	10,258
Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project.....	22,020	5,318	3,838
Lewiston Orchards Project.....	415	5,419	1,390
Lower Colorado River Operations Program	86,999	77,240	43,999
Lower Rio Grande Water Conservation Project.....	1,000	1,000	10
Lower Yellowstone Project	1,081	1,060	677
Mancos Project	361	481	460
McGee Creek Project	1,032	991	994
Mid-Dakota Rural Water Project.....	9	9	2
Middle Rio Grande Project.....	32,108	30,985	28,000
Milk River Project.....	1,925	2,649	2,326
Minidoka Area Projects.....	9,847	8,989	8,625
Mirage Flats Project	138	138	107
Miscellaneous Flood Control Operations	992	1,045	1,002
Moon Lake Project	155	219	162
Mountain Park Project	764	742	701
Native American Affairs Program	35,542	29,542	13,000
Negotiation and Administration of Water Marketing	2,340	2,360	2,086
Newton Project	258	207	290
Norman Project	1,667	1,028	1,052
North Platte Project	2,941	2,541	2,730
Nueces River Project	1,062	1,028	1,116
Ogden River Project	554	512	511
Operation and Program Management	5,015	4,775	4,324
Orland Project	728	891	750
Paradox Valley Unit: CRBSCP, Title II	3,007	3,129	2,512

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Pine River Project.....	425	543	625
Power Program Services.....	3,462	4,462	4,462
Preston Bench Project.....	43	43	68
Provo River Project.....	2,964	2,747	2,088
P-SMBP: Ainsworth Unit.....	109	173	132
P-SMBP: Almena Unit.....	1,542	519	505
P-SMBP: Angostura Unit.....	954	956	968
P-SMBP: Armel Unit.....	493	456	89
P-SMBP: Belle Fourche Unit.....	1,735	1,748	1,740
P-SMBP: Bostwick Unit.....	1,303	1,010	1,039
P-SMBP: Boysen Unit.....	2,872	2,893	4,037
P-SMBP: Buffalo Bill Unit.....	6,240	7,192	5,583
P-SMBP: Canyon Ferry Unit.....	11,844	9,538	8,450
P-SMBP: Cedar Bluff Unit.....	520	560	514
P-SMBP: Dickinson Unit.....	669	707	677
P-SMBP: East Bench Unit.....	820	1,039	903
P-SMBP: Frenchman-Cambridge Unit.....	4,910	3,763	2,902
P-SMBP: Garrison Diversion Unit (non-Rural Water).....	10,544	10,995	8,914
P-SMBP: Glen Elder Unit.....	3,182	1,641	1,378
P-SMBP: Heart Butte Unit.....	1,714	1,763	1,664
P-SMBP: Helena Valley Unit.....	286	305	382
P-SMBP: Kansas River Area.....	305	159	1,484
P-SMBP: Keyhole Unit.....	1,077	1,078	1,077
P-SMBP: Kirwin Unit.....	444	517	512
P-SMBP: Lower Marias Unit.....	1,762	2,833	2,403
P-SMBP: Missouri Basin Unit.....	1,266	1,447	1,372
P-SMBP: Narrows Unit.....	40	40	40
P-SMBP: North Loup Unit.....	404	228	176
P-SMBP: North Platte Area Unit.....	8,624	9,353	9,791
P-SMBP: Oahe Unit.....	80	84	10
P-SMBP: Owl Creek Unit.....	183	194	24
P-SMBP: Rapid Valley Unit.....	290	323	362
P-SMBP: Riverton Unit.....	707	724	754
P-SMBP: Shadehill Unit.....	1,348	1,428	897
P-SMBP: Webster Unit.....	566	566	797
P-SMBP: Yellowtail Unit.....	13,088	10,678	8,180
Public Access and Safety Program.....	1,710	2,259	1,937
Rapid Valley Project.....	118	119	158
RD: Desalination and Water Purification Program.....	19,018	7,018	6,763
RD: Science and Technology Program.....	26,297	26,547	11,012
Reclamation Law Administration.....	1,119	1,119	1,000
Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Program Administration.....	6,015	7,504	6,106
Rio Grande Project.....	12,702	9,535	10,585
Rio Grande Pueblos.....	6,011	6,010	1,566
Rogue River Basin Project, Talent Division.....	1,883	1,925	3,995
RW: Eastern New Mexico Water Supply—Ute Reservoir.....	20,551	10,060	0
RW: Jicarilla Apache Rural Water System.....	10	10	0
RW: Lewis and Clark Rural Water System.....	24,825	6,825	0
RW: Mni Wiconi Project.....	17,524	17,524	17,532

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
RW: Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System	0	147	0
RW: P-SMBP—Garrison Diversion Unit (Rural Water)	24,948	24,948	14,308
RW: Rocky Boys/North Central MT Rural Water System	36,946	8,946	0
Salt River Project	1,023	1,023	1,023
Salton Sea Research Project	2,002	2,002	2,002
San Angelo Project	711	759	706
San Gabriel Restoration Fund	5,500	0	0
San Luis Valley Project (Closed Basin Division)	3,270	3,568	3,500
San Luis Valley Project (Conejos Division)	32	32	18
Sanpete Project	92	92	107
Santa Maria Project	0	10	10
Scofield Project	440	415	479
Shoshone Project	1,544	1,537	1,365
Site Security Activities	27,350	27,600	27,000
Solano Project	4,873	4,513	903
Strawberry Valley Project	659	589	666
Sun River Project	557	698	850
Transportation Construction Program	0	110	1,500
Tualatin Project	764	753	823
Tucumcari Project	20	150	60
Umatilla Project	4,369	4,708	4,793
Uncompahgre Project	944	1,146	1,265
United States/Mexico Border Issues: Technical Support	71	70	80
Upper Colorado River Operations Program	4,708	8,260	8,260
Ventura River Project	370	370	76
W.C. Austin Project	2,121	793	808
Washington Area Projects	1,771	1,397	1,576
Washita Basin Project	2,083	1,496	1,495
Water Conservation Field Service Program	3,389	2,452	0
Weber Basin Project	2,247	4,084	4,238
Weber River Project	345	323	413
White Mountain Apache: W&RR	0	181,000	106,346
Wichita Project: Cheney Division	437	449	473
Wichita Project: Equus Beds Division	7,510	10	5
Workforce Efficiencies: DRP, VERA, VSIP, RIF	0	20,000	0
WaterSMART (WS): Basin Studies	15,017	15,017	0
WS: Cooperative Watershed Management	8,000	4,954	0
WS: Drought Response and Comprehensive Drought Plans	30,000	30,009	0
WS: Title XVI Program	30,000	4,006	0
WS: WaterSMART Grants	54,000	33,690	0
Yakima Project	25,134	14,681	15,799
Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project	44,247	36,480	24,133
Yuma Area Projects	24,288	23,788	23,788
Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Sec. 4007:			
Water Storage	134,000	50,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,751,698	1,710,806	1,112,000

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources *(continued)*

Program Highlights

The 2026 Budget includes funds for the following projects and programs.

Central Arizona Project

Funds are for continued activities in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to meet legal requirements under the Section 7 Biological Opinion for the Gila River, including construction design, cost estimates, and construction of recharge and recovery facilities, as well as Tribal water-firming activities.

Central Valley Project (CVP)

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

Colorado–Big Thompson Project

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

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program (CRBSCP)

Funds are provided for the operations, maintenance, and rehabilitation of completed projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin and a basinwide program to identify and implement cost-effective salinity control options on the basis of proposals from non-Federal interests.

Colorado River Storage Project

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

Columbia Basin Project

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

Columbia/Snake River Salmon Recovery Program

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

Dam Safety Program

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

Endangered Species Act Recovery Implementation Program

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

Fryingpan-Arkansas Project—Arkansas Valley Conduit

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

APPROPRIATION: Water and Related Resources (continued)

Klamath Project

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

Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project

Reclamation's current activities focus on eliminating the presence of hazardous materials from existing abandoned mining infrastructure that cause environmental damage, harm the community, and risk public and worker safety.

Lower Colorado River Operations Program

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

Middle Rio Grande Project

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

Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (P-SMBP)

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; Science and Technology Programs

Funds will continue to support the development of new solutions and technologies to meet Reclamation's mission-related needs, which provide for innovative management, development, and protection of water and related resources. Funds will also support desalination research. The program supports competitive, merit-based research, development, and demonstration efforts on a cost-share basis.

Rural Water Program (RW)

The Budget includes funding for the ongoing operations and maintenance of authorized rural water projects that deliver potable water supplies to defined rural communities.

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.

Yakima Project/Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

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

Yuma Area Projects

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

Other Projects and Programs

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

APPROPRIATION: Central Valley Project Restoration Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	52,846	55,656	65,370

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: California Bay-Delta Restoration

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	33,000	33,000	32,000

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Policy and Administration

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	66,794	66,794	64,000

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



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 2026 Budget for CUPCA activities is \$17.0 million. The Budget supports continuing construction of the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System, the final component of the Central Utah Project; allows for development and implementation of water conservation projects to extend limited water supplies; and provides support for associated fish and wildlife conservation measures.

As authorized, the completion of the Utah Lake System pipelines will deliver an additional 60,000 acre-feet of municipal and industrial water to Salt Lake and Utah Counties, expanding the water supply to one of the fastest growing regions of the State. The completed project will provide increased water security and reliability.

The request provides funding for the construction of the Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline component of the Utah Lake System; implementation of water conservation projects; and implementation of mitigation efforts for impacts to fish, wildlife, and recreation. Funding also supports activities of the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission,



An angler sets off on a kayak at the Provo River Delta Restoration Project boat ramp.

CUPCA Photo.

which includes operation and maintenance of the recently constructed Provo River Delta Restoration Project. The Spanish Fork–Santaquin Pipeline, which is under construction, is estimated to be completed in 2027. The Santaquin–Mona Pipeline, the next and last pipeline, is estimated to be completed by 2035.

The 2026 Budget includes \$13.0 million for the Central Utah Water Conservancy District to administer planning and project construction activities of the Utah Lake System and implement water conservation measures under the Water Management Improvement Program; for Interior to meet fish and wildlife obligations associated with project construction and operation; and for program administration and oversight by Interior. In addition, the Budget includes \$4.0 million for mitigation and conservation activities funded through the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

The Mitigation Commission account funding in the 2026 Budget request will support the Provo River Delta Restoration

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT Facts



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

Project, which diverts the majority of the lower Provo River's flow into nearly 300 acres of braided waterways and wetlands flowing into Utah Lake. The project provides enhanced fish and wildlife habitat and provides facilities to support recreational opportunities, including trails, restrooms, nonmotorized-boat launches, and fishing and wildlife viewing platforms for nearby urban populations. Mitigation Commission account funding will also support ongoing restoration

work along the Middle Strawberry River, an area significantly affected by recent wildfires.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.



Spanish Fork-Santaquin Pipeline fusion of 42-inch high-density polyethylene sections.

CUPCA Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR	2026 Request
Current		
Central Utah Project Completion Account	18,350	13,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	4,650	4,000
Subtotal, Current.....	23,000	17,000
Permanent		
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	3,342	3,421
Subtotal, Permanent.....	3,342	3,421
Total, Central Utah Project Completion Account.....	26,342	20,421

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation

APPROPRIATION: Central Utah Project Completion Account

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Transfer to Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account (P.L. 113-235).....	[-4,650]	[-4,650]	[-4,000]
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	18,350	18,350	13,000

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account

	2024 Actual	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,650	4,650	4,000

^{1/} The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

U.S. Geological Survey

Mission

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provides actionable science to decision makers about energy and mineral resources, natural hazards, and water resources using state-of-the-art science, tools, and technology. USGS also provides authoritative mapping and characterization of the Earth's land and water features.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for USGS is \$891.6 million. The request emphasizes science supporting energy and mineral independence and security, hazard monitoring, and support of decision making by resource managers and policy makers. The Budget invests in science to understand the distribution of domestic critical minerals essential to American prosperity and security. The USGS Budget supports nationwide networks of streamgages and earthquake sensors and maintains the operation of Landsats 8 and 9.

Geology, Energy, and Minerals Programs

USGS conducts research, mapping, and supply chain analysis of energy and mineral resources, including the economic and environmental effects of extracting and using those resources. The Nation depends on energy resources to power homes and businesses and mineral resources to manufacture products ranging from consumer electronics, energy, and defense technologies to the emerging technologies of tomorrow.



Taking a water sample in Green River.

USGS Photo.

The 2026 Budget provides funding for USGS to fully support the Administration's goal to unleash American Energy and restore American Mineral Dominance, as outlined in Executive Order (EO) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and EO 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*. The Budget funds data collection and research on a wide variety of nonfuel mineral resources, focusing on critical minerals important to the economic stability and national security of the United States.

Natural Hazards Programs

USGS provides information and tools to prepare for and respond to hazards such as volcanoes, earthquakes, coastal storms, solar flares, and landslides to enable greater resilience and reduce potential fatalities, injuries, property damage, and other social and economic effects. The Budget maintains Earthquake Hazards funding for core national earthquake monitoring and reporting capabilities and includes funding to operate sites in the Global Seismographic Network and the

- USGS was founded by an Act of Congress in 1879.
- In Fiscal Year 2026, USGS will protect human health and safety by operating more than 3,400 earthquake sensors and by monitoring approximately 170 volcanoes and more than 11,800 streamgages for advanced flood warnings in the United States.
- USGS operates the Earthquake Notification Service, which delivers text message notifications of earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.0 or greater, providing valuable warnings sometimes minutes ahead of shaking.
- The USGS Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) is transforming the Nation's mapping of the surface and subsurface. Since the launch of Earth MRI in 2019, USGS has partnered with more than 40 States and more than tripled coverage of the high-resolution data needed to assess the Nation's critical mineral resources.

Landslide Hazards Program that supports post-fire debris-flow assessments and early warning and landslide research. Along the Nation's coasts and in marine areas, USGS also monitors hazards such as submarine landslides.

Water Resources Programs

The 2026 Budget supports programs that work with more than 1,800 partners to monitor, model, assess, and deliver information on a wide range of water resources conditions and issues, including water quantity, quality, use, and overall availability. These programs collect and deliver hydrologic data, model

and analyze hydrologic systems, and assess status and future scenarios of water availability for the Nation. The request maintains support for USGS streamgages and provides the capacity to improve models and assessments of water quantity, quality, and use with an emphasis on artificial intelligence and machine-learning approaches.

Core Science Systems Programs

The Core Science Systems programs provide the Nation with access to science, information, data, imagery, and geospatial frameworks to improve natural resource management, support



USGS scientists en route to collect fish for the Columbia River Contaminants and Habitat Study.

USGS Photo.



A USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory geologist takes video of the Kilauea eruption.

USGS Photo.

infrastructure planning, and prepare for and respond to natural hazards. The Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program provides high-performance computing and supercomputing systems and data storage to provide timely and accurate Earth systems modeling for drought, weather, land management, wildland fires, landslides, and volcanoes. The Budget supports the operation of Landsats 8 and 9 ground and flight operations and provides funding to maintain data production activities. The Budget restructures the Landsat Next mission. USGS will be working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to identify more affordable ways to maintain the continuity of Landsat data, which are used by natural resource managers, States, and industry.

Science Support and Facilities Programs
The 2026 Budget includes funding for USGS science and administrative leadership and support. It also

includes resources needed to operate and maintain USGS offices, laboratories, and other facilities.

Organizational and Workforce Restructure

The Budget advances Energy and Mineral Dominance through a reorganization that moves geologic data and mapping and offshore energy and mineral activities into a newly named Geology, Energy & Minerals mission area. It also eliminates the Ecosystems mission area, including grants to universities and other work that is duplicative of non-Federal research programs and other bureaus and supports social agendas (e.g., climate change research) so that the bureau can focus on higher priority energy and minerals activities. The 2026 Budget also supports the Administration's goal to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current, without Supplements		
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,450,197	891,560
Total, Current, without Supplements	1,450,197	891,560
Current, 2026 Supplements		
Surveys, Investigations, and Research		
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	64,000	
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-320	
Total, Current, 2026 Supplements	63,680	

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Surveys, Investigations, and Research

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Ecosystems	[299,377]	292,877	0
Geology, Energy, and Minerals			
Geology, Energy, and Mineral Resources			
Mineral Resources	68,729	[75,404]	[69,904]
Energy Resources	32,364	[34,699]	[36,935]
Subtotal, Geology, Energy, and Minerals	[101,093]	155,337	137,073
Natural Hazards	[198,636]	196,126	136,526
Water Resources	[288,772]	288,772	223,818
Core Science Systems			
National Land Imaging Program			
Satellite Operations	[95,334]	[95,334]	[81,599]
Subtotal, Core Science Systems	[273,221]	227,987	165,041
Science Support	[105,000]	105,000	80,000
Facilities			
Facilities Maintenance, Modernization, and Restoration Program	[74,840]	[74,840]	[54,844]
Subtotal, Facilities	[184,098]	184,098	149,102
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,455,434	1,450,197	891,560

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



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 2026 Budget request for FWS is \$1.1 billion. The Budget also includes a legislative proposal that will allocate funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to address deferred maintenance needs.

Resource Management

The 2026 Budget provides \$1.1 billion for Resource Management. One of the keys to unleashing American energy is effective and efficient implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Budget increases funding for species recovery activities, including delisting species under the ESA. In addition, the Budget proposes to merge the National Marine Fisheries Service's Office of Protected Resources and associated ESA and Marine Mammal Protection Act implementation responsibilities into FWS, which will reduce redundancies and streamline permitting activities.

The National Wildlife Refuge System is among the world's most significant land and water systems that are managed for the benefit of fish and wildlife. Since 1903, the National Wildlife Refuge System has provided habitat to benefit wildlife and unparalleled outdoor



Great blue heron is one of many species that benefit from FWS work.

FWS Photo.

experiences for all Americans. The 2026 Budget continues wildlife conservation activities and emphasizes a commitment to access for sportsmen and sportswomen.

To provide safety and security for the visiting public and FWS staff, the Budget supports Federal Wildlife Officers that are also routinely involved with local and other Federal law enforcement agencies in cooperative efforts to combat the Nation's drug problems, address border security issues, and aid in other security challenges. FWS will continue to enforce wildlife laws, combat wildlife trafficking, and stop illicit trade in wildlife and wildlife products. The Budget will also transfer funding responsibility for international species conservation work back to other countries, reserving limited resources for domestic species.

Although FWS is responsible for conserving trust resources across broad landscapes, its work to conserve natural resources is impossible without partnerships with States, Tribes, and private landowners. In recognition of this, the 2026 Budget will



- FWS originated in 1871 to study and recommend solutions to a decline in food fish.
- FWS manages more than 96 million acres of land and nearly 856 million acres of submerged land in the National Wildlife Refuge System, comprising 572 national wildlife refuges, 8 national monuments, and thousands of small wetlands.

eliminate grants to States and Tribes that come with strings attached on the types of species they should conserve. These eliminations will be complemented by FWS investments in partnerships with private landowners. FWS works with landowners to preserve working landscapes for the benefit of plants, wildlife, and agriculture, ranching, timber, and other traditional land uses.

Construction

The 2026 Budget provides \$13.7 million for construction to maintain FWS's infrastructure to

help millions of visitors experience our national treasures, provide water to the West, and support American jobs.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.



Hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related recreation in the United States contributes to the Nation's economy.

FWS Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current, without Supplements		
Resource Management	1,475,353	1,125,570
Construction	19,280	13,709
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13,228	0
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	23,000	0
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	49,000	0
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	20,500	0
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	5,000	0
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	72,384	0
Total, Current, without Supplements	1,677,745	1,139,279
Current, 2026 Supplements		
Resource Management		
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	91,000	
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-455	
Total, Current, 2026 Supplements	90,545	
Permanent, 2026 LWCF		
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance	38,060	
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	40,162	
Total, Permanent, 2026 LWCF	78,222	

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Resource Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Ecological Services			
Listing	22,000	22,000	7,375
Planning and Consultation	118,191	125,191	95,126
Conservation and Restoration	37,571	37,821	28,586
Recovery	110,522	105,522	120,522
Subtotal, Ecological Services	[288,284]	290,534	251,609
Habitat Conservation	[72,000]	72,000	68,836
National Wildlife Refuge System	[527,035]	527,857	412,135
Conservation and Enforcement	[173,664]	172,664	137,975
Fish and Aquatic Conservation	[226,793]	223,016	152,015
Science Applications	[33,781]	33,781	0
General Operations	[153,796]	155,501	103,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,520,273	1,475,353	1,125,570

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Nationwide Engineering Services	5,588	5,588	5,588
Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety	2,427	2,427	2,427
Line-Item Construction Projects	11,265	11,265	5,694
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	19,280	19,280	13,709

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: National Wildlife Refuge Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,228	13,228	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Grants and Administration	23,000	23,000	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	23,000	23,000	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: North American Wetlands Conservation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	49,000	49,000	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Multinational Species Conservation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
African Elephant Conservation Fund	4,682	4,682	0
Asian Elephant Conservation Fund	2,945	2,945	0
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund	6,236	6,236	0
Great Ape Conservation Fund	3,711	3,711	0
Marine Turtle Conservation Fund	2,926	2,926	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	20,500	20,500	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,000	5,000	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
State Wildlife Grants (Formula)	59,000	59,000	0
State Wildlife Grants (Competitive)	7,284	7,284	0
Tribal Wildlife Grants	6,100	6,100	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	72,384	72,384	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



National Park Service

Mission

As stated in the Organic Act of 1916, the National Park Service (NPS) purpose “is 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.”

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for NPS is \$2.1 billion. These levels reflect the funding priority given to NPS core operations and identify savings from support, including grants, for programs and areas outside the National Park System. The Budget also includes a legislative proposal for the Land and Water Conservation Fund that will shift funding from unnecessary land acquisition and allocate that funding to address the National Park System’s deferred maintenance needs. The Federal estate has become bloated, and the Federal government should not be acquiring more lands while DOI’s current portfolio has more than \$33 billion in deferred maintenance needs.

Program Overview

The National Park System covers 85 million acres and comprises 433 sites, including 139 historical parks or sites, 87 national monuments, 63 national parks, 31 national memorials, 25 battlefields or military parks, and 88 otherwise designated national park units. NPS also helps administer the



Hallett's Peak reflected in Lake Haiyaha in Rocky Mountain National Park.

NPS Photo.

National Register of Historic Places, 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 close-to-home recreational opportunities.

Park Operations

The 2026 NPS Budget request for operations is \$2.0 billion. The Budget prioritizes funding for park unit operations, proposing savings from project-specific funding and narrowly focused activities and changes in externally driven costs.

The Budget for Resource Stewardship supports the NPS mission by protecting and restoring natural and cultural resources, as well as providing the knowledge and information necessary to ensure effective and efficient management. Public lands are home to some of America’s most iconic species and landscapes. The Budget supports the protection and management of America’s resources for current and future generations to enjoy. Active stewardship enables healthy ecosystems and delivers the best visitor experiences.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Facts



- The National Park System includes 433 park units, encompassing 85 million acres in all 50 States and 4 territories.
- In 2024, more than 330 million people visited national parks.
- Nearly 135,000 volunteers worked 3.7 million hours in 2024 to preserve, protect, and share the history of this land and its people.
- The free NPS App is the official app for NPS, with tools to explore more than 400 national parks. Find interactive maps, tours of park places, on-the-ground accessibility information, and much more to plan your national park adventures before and during your trip.

The Budget request for Visitor Services and Park Protection activities focuses on enjoyment of the National Park System. To that end, the Budget includes resources for interpretation, educational, and park management programs. This endeavor includes a range of private-public partnerships, such as concession contracts and commercial use authorizations, that provide a wide range of services, such as accommodations, restaurant operations, retail stores, marina operations, guided services, and more. The Budget supports outdoor recreation opportunities so that all Americans can more fully enjoy the National Park System through hiking, fishing, and other pursuits. With increasing visitation to national parks, the Budget request promotes visitor safety and the protection of our most cherished resources. NPS law enforcement rangers provide critical services to ensure visitor and employee safety and security, protection of park

resources, prevention of drug operations and other illegal activities in park areas, and apprehension of criminal violators. The United States Park Police supports these efforts and also provides law enforcement services to designated NPS sites in some metropolitan areas.

Facility Operations and Maintenance plays a key role in fulfilling the NPS mission, ensuring continued protection, serviceability, and use of a diverse range of park facilities and infrastructure. These sites span time—from prehistoric ruins to 21st-century marvels—and feature unique maintenance requirements. The Budget includes the resources for facility operations and maintenance across the National Park System, including resources to fulfill President Trump's Executive Order 14252, *Making the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful*.



Winter in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Alaska.

NPS Photo.



Roosevelt Arch at the North Entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo.

Construction

The 2026 request includes \$99.5 million to fund construction projects, management, planning, operations, and special projects. This funding level will help address needed capital improvements and deferred maintenance and allow for targeted and measurable upgrades to a number of NPS's highest priority assets.

National Recreation and Preservation

The 2026 Budget request includes \$12.0 million for National Recreation and Preservation and includes focused funding for activities such as historic preservation, grants administration, and environmental compliance.

Historic Preservation

The Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) contributes to the NPS's goal of protecting significant and diverse historic resources but largely supports responsibilities that can be managed at the State and local level. Grants from the HPF serve as catalysts for protecting our Nation's heritage. The 2026 Budget request for the HPF is \$11.0 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and

Universities to document and preserve historic structures to allow for focused investment, while refocusing the Budget on primary Federal responsibilities.

Recreation Fee Program

This permanent funding program operates under the authority of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act. The Act authorizes NPS to collect recreation fees at select parks and requires fee revenues be used to improve visitor services and enhance the visitor experience at those parks and throughout the National Park System. In 2026, NPS will establish a surcharge for foreign visitors that is estimated to generate more than \$90 million to keep national parks beautiful.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Operation of the National Park System	2,894,424	1,993,974
Centennial Challenge	12,000	0
National Recreation and Preservation	89,593	11,987
Historic Preservation Fund	168,900	11,000
Construction (and Major Maintenance)	172,255	99,509
Total, Current	3,337,172	2,116,470
Permanent, 2026		
Land Acquisition, State Assistance, and Deferred Maintenance	577,363	
43 U.S.C. Section 1331, (NPS State Assistance Grants)	117,875	
Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	474,391	
Total, Permanent, 2026	1,169,629	

^{1/} Excludes transfers. Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of the National Park System

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Park Management			
Resource Stewardship	386,722	375,838	185,502
Visitor Services	279,840	276,976	225,034
Park Protection	425,312	429,312	424,684
Facility Operations Maintenance	908,216	908,533	564,861
Park Support	668,122	683,553	419,712
Subtotal, Park Management	2,668,212	2,674,212	1,819,793
External Administrative Costs	220,212	220,212	174,181
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	2,888,424	2,894,424	1,993,974

^{1/} Excludes transfers. Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Centennial Challenge

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	12,000	12,000	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: National Recreation and Preservation

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Natural Programs	18,579	18,579	0
Cultural Programs	39,327	39,327	10,759
Environmental Compliance and Review	465	465	233
International Park Affairs	1,990	1,990	995
Heritage Partnership Programs	29,232	29,232	0
Statutory and Contractual Aid	1,640	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	91,233	89,593	11,987

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Historic Preservation Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Grants-in-Aid			
Grants-in-Aid to Historically Black Colleges & Universities	[11,000]	[11,000]	11,000
African American Civil Rights	[24,000]	[24,000]	0
History of Equal Rights	[5,000]	[5,000]	0
Underrepresented Communities	[1,250]	[1,250]	0
Subtotal, Grants-in-Aid	143,400	143,400	11,000
Grants-in-Aid—Save America's Treasures	25,500	25,500	0
Historic Preservation Fund Projects	19,766	0	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	188,666	168,900	11,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Construction (and Major Maintenance)

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Line Item Construction Projects	80,600	80,600	55,520
Special Programs	31,855	31,855	7,627
Construction Planning	12,000	12,000	7,800
Construction Program Management and Operations	34,891	34,891	22,823
Management Planning	12,909	12,909	5,739
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	172,255	172,255	99,509

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Bureau of Indian Affairs

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget for BIA is \$1.7 billion in current appropriations. The Bureau plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities for 574 currently federally recognized Tribes, with a service population of nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and native communities nationwide. The 2026 Budget supports continuing core efforts to advance self-governance and self-determination, foster stronger economies and self-sufficiency, and support safe Indian communities through a wide range of activities. The 2026 Budget eliminates programs outside of BIA's core mission. Specifically, it eliminates the Indian Guaranteed Loan program for Tribal business development because it is duplicative of several other programs across the Federal Government that offer loans to small businesses and which Tribal businesses are eligible for and receive. The Budget also terminates the Indian Land Consolidation Program, which has received bipartisan criticism for being ineffective.



A woman hangs salmon to dry before storage.

BIA Photo.

Operation of Indian Programs

The 2026 Budget includes \$1.2 billion for the Operation of Indian Programs account. Priorities in this account are to—

Protect Indian Country

BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) funds law enforcement, corrections, and court services to maintain safe Tribal communities. These programs support 198 law enforcement programs and 101 corrections programs run both by Tribes and by BIA as direct services. OJS funding also supports the Missing and Murdered Unit, including Operation Spirit Return, an initiative implemented in the spring of 2025 by the Trump Administration to help solve missing and unidentified persons cases involving American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States. The operation will identify unknown human remains located within or close to Indian Country that are believed to belong to either American Indian or Alaska Native persons and focus on reuniting the remains with family members and returning them to their Tribal communities.



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

Promote Tribal Self-Determination

The Department supports Tribal sovereignty. The BIA Tribal Government activity supports resources 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's (ISDEAA) (Public Law 93–638) contracting and self-governance compacting process. BIA will work to determine a New Tribes program funding estimate for the Lumbee Tribe when the Tribe is federally recognized.

Manage Trust Resources, Lands, and Energy Development

BIA's Trust-Natural Resources Management activity supports the stewardship and development of energy resources on trust lands in Indian Country. Natural resource programs assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian trust land and natural resources on 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. These programs enable Tribal trust landowners to optimize use and conservation of resources, providing benefits such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural and traditional resources.

The Energy and Minerals activity within Trust-Natural Resources Management supports Executive Order (EO) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and the Administration's priority for domestic energy abundance and economic development, including management and development of energy resources on Tribal lands. Income from energy and mineral production is the largest source of revenue generated from natural resources on trust lands. The 2026 Budget commits to the Indian Energy

Service Center, which coordinates Indian energy development activities across Interior's bureaus. The Center facilitates communication and coordination to enhance BIA's ability to process leases, the Bureau of Land Management's responsibility for Applications for Permit to Drill approval and monitoring, and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's responsibilities for revenue accounting.

The Budget eliminates wasteful programs related to climate change ideologies, including the Tribal Climate Resilience program.

The 2026 Budget also supports EO 14225, *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, and the Administration's active forest management reforms on Indian forest lands, which are managed by 300 Tribes across 19.2 million acres. The funding supports the development, maintenance, and enhancement of forest resources in accordance with sustained yield principles included in forest management plans.

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 2026 Budget proposes Tribal Priority Allocation funding of \$461.2 million.

Contract Support Costs

The President's Budget maintains the Administration's support for the principles of Tribal self-determination and strengthening Tribal communities across Indian Country by fully funding Contract Support Costs at \$205.4 million. Contract Support Costs enable Tribes to assume



Dineh Tah' Navajo Dancers performing a Ribbon Dance at Great Sand Dunes National Park in Colorado.

NPS Photo.

responsibility for operating Federal programs by covering the costs to administer the programs.

Payments for Tribal Leases

The Budget fully funds \$138.3 million for Payments for Tribal Leases, which funds Tribal facility lease agreements under section 105(l) of the ISDEAA in support of Tribal self-determination.

Construction

The 2026 Budget proposes \$93.4 million for BIA's Construction activities, including funding for deferred maintenance projects for public safety and

justice facilities, irrigation projects and dams, and regional and agency offices serving Tribal programs and operations in Indian Country.

Land and Water Claims Settlements

The 2026 Budget proposes \$58.9 million to meet Indian Settlement commitments. The funding request covers the continuing implementation of the Truckee River Operating Agreement (Public Law 101–618), the White Earth Land Settlement Act (Public Law 99–264), and initial funding for Federal payments authorized in the Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–419).

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current, without Supplements		
Operation of Indian Programs	1,897,709	1,217,383
Contract Support Costs.....	342,080	205,418
Payments for Tribal Leases.....	104,000	138,324
Construction	133,780	93,423
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	976	58,897
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	13,329	1,000
Indian Land Consolidation	4,000	0
Total, Current, without Supplements.....	2,495,874	1,714,445
Current, 2026 Supplements		
Operation of Indian Programs	42,984	
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	43,200	
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-216	
Construction	49,750	
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	50,000	
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-250	
Total, Current, 2026 Supplements.....	92,734	

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Programs

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Tribal Government	[398,987]	401,296	252,988
Human Services	[163,747]	163,453	65,640
Trust—Natural Resources Management	[322,349]	320,369	101,196
Trust—Real Estate Services	[165,887]	170,008	86,284
Public Safety and Justice	[555,559]	560,263	476,078
Community and Economic Development	[30,546]	30,524	9,764
Executive Direction and Administrative Services	[260,634]	251,796	225,433
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,898,550	1,897,709	1,217,383

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Contract Support Costs

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Contract Support (TPA)	305,946	337,080	200,418
Indian Self-Determination Fund (TPA)	5,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	310,946	342,080	205,418

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Payments for Tribal Leases

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	51,167	104,000	138,324

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Construction

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Public Safety and Justice Construction	45,791	45,791	45,791
Resource Management Construction	65,694	65,694	38,186
Other Program Construction	22,295	22,295	9,446
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	133,780	133,780	93,423

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

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

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	976	976	58,897

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	13,329	13,329	1,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,000	4,000	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Bureau of Indian Education

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2026 President's Budget for BIE is \$916.1 million in current appropriations.

The United States has a trust and treaty responsibility to provide eligible Indian students with a quality education. BIE



A graduate of Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas.

BIE Photo.



Crowning ceremony for the 2025 Daffodil Princess at Chief Leschi Schools in Puyallup, Washington.

BIE Photo.



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

serves as a capacity builder and service provider to support Tribes in delivering culturally appropriate, academically rigorous education that allows students across Indian Country to achieve success. The BIE elementary and secondary school system includes 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories. It provides educational services to approximately 40,000 students in 23 States.

Operation of Indian Education Programs

The 2026 Budget for the Operation of Indian Education Programs account is \$868.0 million,

providing resources for BIE's core mission to support bureau-operated and tribally controlled primary and secondary schools, alongside Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute.

Education Construction

The 2026 Budget includes \$48.1 million in current appropriations for Education Construction to improve the safety and functionality of facilities at campuses across the BIE school system.



A BIE class is all smiles.

BIE Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,131,617	867,992
Education Construction	234,725	48,114
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,366,342	916,106

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Operation of Indian Education Programs

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Elementary and Secondary (<i>forward funded</i>)	706,185	706,185	675,228
Elementary and Secondary Programs	174,971	174,971	125,262
Postsecondary Programs (<i>forward funded</i>)	127,407	127,407	22,117
Postsecondary Programs	55,868	55,868	0
Education Management	67,186	67,186	45,385
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	1,131,617	1,131,617	867,992

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Education Construction

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	234,725	234,725	48,114

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Bureau of Trust Funds Administration

Mission

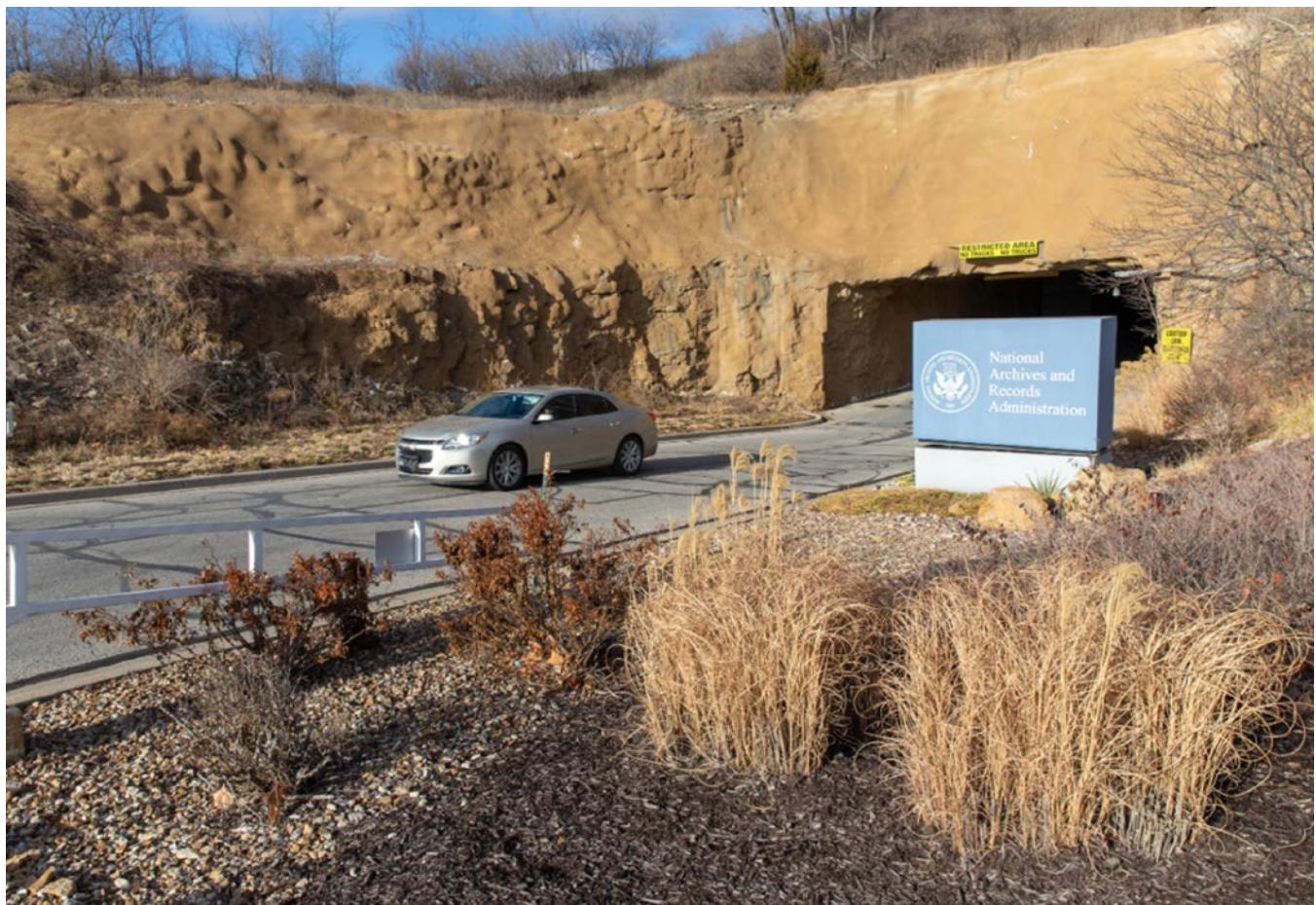
The mission of the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) is to manage the Department of the Interior's trust beneficiaries' financial assets. BTFA provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for Tribal trust and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for BTFA is \$100.0 million. The 2026 Budget delivers BTFA's core programs to

support the execution of the Federal trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, individuals, and communities.

The 2026 Budget promotes investments in programs to ensure the Department is meeting its financial management trust obligations and targets funding to efforts that ensure effective operations and improve beneficiary services. BTFA successfully executes the Secretary's fiduciary trust responsibilities to properly account, receipt, invest, disburse, reconcile, and report on approximately \$8.8 billion in Indian trust funds on behalf of Tribes (more than 4,300 accounts) and individuals (more than 414,000 accounts). BTFA disburses more than



The American Indian Records Repository (AIRR) stores around 750 million pieces of paper related to Indian trust, education, and other history from as far back as the 1700s.

BTFA Photo.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION Facts



- BTFA will continue to meet Interior's core responsibilities for sound fiduciary trust management on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes.
- The Bureau provides services to American Indians and Alaska Natives in 574 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska.
- BTFA will continue to manage approximately \$8.8 billion of Indian trust funds held in about 4,300 Tribal accounts and about 414,000 Individual Indian Money accounts.

\$1 billion annually and has received 12 consecutive unmodified audit opinions for its management of individual Indian trust funds. Trust funds include payments from judgment awards, settlements of claims, land-use agreements, royalties on natural resource use, other proceeds derived directly from trust resources, and financial investment income.

Trust financial management functions include receipting, investing, disbursing, reconciling, and reporting of trust funds on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. In addition, BTFA provides document production support for lawsuits and litigation related to Tribal and IIM trust accounts.



Research floor at the American Indian Records Repository.

BTFA Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Federal Trust Programs	100,009	100,009
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	100,009	100,009

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Federal Trust Programs

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Executive Direction	1,459	1,802	1,806
Trust and Program Operations	98,550	98,207	98,203
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	100,009	100,009	100,009

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Office of Insular Affairs

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget includes \$103.0 million in current appropriations. The Budget supports national security, energy, and invasive species eradication through programs that provide targeted assistance to the Insular Areas.

Program Overview

OIA and the Assistant Secretary for Insular, International, and Ocean Affairs carry out the Secretary's responsibilities for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. OIA also administers and oversees Federal assistance under the COFA agreements with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau (Palau), collectively known as the FAS.

Investments in the U.S. territories and FAS play a critical role in furthering and protecting U.S. interests in the Indo-Pacific and Caribbean. OIA strengthens the economies of the Insular Areas through strategic investments in infrastructure, public services, health and education, energy, and technical assistance, which attracts



Bird Island in Saipan, CNMI.

OIA Photo.

private sector investment and deters and combats China's campaign to influence public opinion and compromise our critical national defense apparatus hosted in these strategically important islands.

Assistance to Territories

OIA's main account, Assistance to Territories, is funded at \$102.2 million.

Compacts of Free Association

The 2026 Budget includes \$813,000 in discretionary funding for the COFA account. The entire Budget request is for Federal Services activities that support U.S. interests in the FAS.

Most of OIA's annual budget consists of mandatory funding. Financial assistance under the COFA was renewed in 2024 for the FSM, RMI, and Palau and continues through 2043.



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

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative

services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.



Caneel Bay, USVI.

OIA Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current		
Assistance to Territories.....	120,107	102,185
Compact of Free Association.....	3,463	813
Total, Office of Insular Affairs.....	123,570	102,998

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
American Samoa Operations.....	28,120	28,120	26,885
Capital Improvement Project Grants			
Capital Improvement Project Grants—Mandatory.....	27,720	27,720	27,720
Subtotal, Capital Improvement Project Grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720
Territorial Assistance			
Office of Insular Affairs.....	[10,217]	[10,217]	[9,080]
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	64,267	64,267	47,580
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	120,107	120,107	102,185

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Federal Services.....	2,813	2,813	813
Enewetak.....	650	650	0
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	3,463	3,463	813

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



U.S. Wildland Fire Service

Mission

The new U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS) will reform the Federal approach to Wildland Fire Management (WFM) by creating an integrated, cost-efficient, and operationally more effective organization that meets unified and coordinated response needs and resource and safety objectives.

The guiding program principles and priorities are to reduce wildfire risk, create fire-resilient landscapes, promote fire-adapted communities, and safely and effectively respond to wildfires through strong collaboration and empowered Tribal, State, and local communities.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for the new USWFS Operations account is \$3.70 billion, and the request for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund account is \$2.85 billion, for a total of \$6.55 billion.

The 2026 Budget combines the WFM programs and activities across the U.S. Department of the Interior (Interior) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (FS) into a single organization. Under the new USWFS, command and appropriations for all WFM activities of Interior and USDA FS will be consolidated to streamline Federal wildfire suppression response, risk mitigation, and coordination with non-Federal partners to address the wildfire crisis. The new USWFS will employ Federal WFM personnel working on lands administered by



Wildland firefighters survey a Wyoming wildfire.

DOI Photo.

Interior and USDA FS, including wildland firefighters, wildfire risk mitigation planners, and support personnel. It also will fund Tribal Nations' WFM personnel. USWFS also will procure and maintain all wildland fire resources and manage Federal wildland fire response policies. Additional operational capacity will be transferred from USDA FS to Interior in the future to ensure effective USWFS mission implementation.

Firefighter Pay Reforms

The 2026 USWFS Budget fully supports the costs of permanent pay reforms for Federal and Tribal wildland firefighters across the United States, as provided for in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Public Law 119-4). As wildfires grow larger and more destructive—threatening communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure—wildland fire



- The Administration proposes legislation to establish a new USWFS within the Department of the Interior, consolidating wildland fire programs across DOI and USDA FS into a single unified organization.
- USWFS will manage wildland fire management/protection and wildfire risk reduction responsibilities across more than 693 million acres administered by DOI and USDA FS.

personnel face growing demands. This improved firefighter pay is helping to address this challenge by enabling the Federal Government and Tribes to compete with private employers and to hire and retain top employees in this critical field.

Establishing Authorities

To establish the new unified USWFS, the 2026 Budget also proposes legislation, including appropriations language, to provide authorities for implementation. These authorities include the transfer of budgetary resources to and from USWFS to facilitate the transition to the consolidated USWFS and foster collaborative land management within Interior and between the two Departments.

Suppression Operations

The Budget requests \$1.39 billion for Suppression Operations to support incident management personnel, aviation and operational assets, logistical services, supplies and equipment, and temporary emergency firefighters. In addition to suppressing wildfires that threaten lives and communities, personnel implement emergency stabilization projects to minimize threats to life or property, protect water quality, and reduce the risks of floods, landslides, and erosion following wildfires.

Preparedness

The 2026 Budget supports USWFS firefighting capabilities and maintains readiness to achieve a high initial attack success rate for wildland fire response. The Preparedness program activity provides for an integrated and coordinated framework for wildfire response by funding core Federal and Tribal firefighting resources and assets to protect public health, critical infrastructure, natural and cultural resources, and communities from the detrimental effects of wildfires. Major resources supported by this program activity

include firefighters, engines, and other heavy equipment.

Fuels Management

Fuels Management helps mitigate the risk of catastrophic wildfires and create fire-resilient landscapes through fuels management projects on lands administered by Interior and USDA FS and on some non-Federal lands. Interior and its partners manage vegetation to reduce the intensity, severity, and negative effects of wildfire.

Burned Area Rehabilitation

Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) funds efforts by Interior and its partners to repair or improve burned landscapes that are unlikely to recover without human assistance. Working with partners from Tribal Nations, States, and local communities, Interior carries out nonemergency actions that may take up to 5 years to complete.

Facilities Construction and Maintenance

Facilities Construction and Maintenance helps to fund safe, modern facilities that are essential to achieving the WFM mission of protecting lives, property, and resources from wildfires. These facilities include housing for wildland firefighters, fire operations equipment storage, and aerial firefighting support bases. In addition to these resources, Interior may use other available funding for construction and maintenance to meet these important needs.

Intelligence and Technology

The Intelligence and Technology activity supports wildland fire information technology (IT), research, and science, including the current Joint Fire Science Program the two Departments administer together. In the future, this new activity will consolidate Interior and USDA FS wildland fire IT investments



The Ruby Mountain Hotshots dig a fireline on a forested slope during the Dixie Fire.

BLM Photo.

and transfers for wildland fire research from USDA FS to Interior.

Grants and Partnerships

The Grants and Partnerships program activity supports targeted rural fire assistance. The funding level reflects the fact that States and localities have a central role in funding wildfire preparedness and are best positioned to execute this core function without unnecessary Federal constraints.

Wildfire Suppression Operation Reserve Fund

In accordance with Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), which provides additional new budget authority for wildfire suppression operations through 2027, the Budget funds the Wildfire Suppression

Operations Reserve Fund (Reserve Fund) with \$2.85 billion. This funding, combined with the USWFS Operations account's Suppression Operations funding, ensures adequate budget resources to respond promptly and effectively to wildfires even during the most severe periods of wildfire activity. The 2026 Budget also requests an adjustment to the current Reserve Fund authority to direct this funding to the new USWFS.

Workforce Restructuring

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request ^{2/}
Current		
Wildland Fire Service Operations.....	1,147,171	3,702,107
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	360,000	2,850,000
Total, Current.....	1,507,171	6,552,107
Current, 2026 Supplementals		
Wildland Fire Service Operations		
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	262,600	
Transfer from USDA FS (P.L. 117-58).....	530,488	
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)	-1,313	
Total, Current, 2026 Supplementals	791,775	

^{1/} The 2025 CR amount shows funding for the Department of the Interior's current Wildland Fire Management and Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund accounts. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

^{2/} The 2026 Request column shows amounts for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to be established in the Department of the Interior through consolidation of Interior's current wildland fire management program with the wildland fire management activities and resources of the USDA FS. The Administration will transfer additional operational capacity and budgetary resources supporting wildland fire management from USDA FS to Interior in the future.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Wildland Fire Service Operations

	2024 Actual ^{1/}	2025 Notional ^{2/}	2026 Request ^{3/}
Preparedness.....	492,364	512,364	1,496,100
Suppression Operations.....	383,657	383,657	1,394,657
Fuels Management.....	214,450	228,150	770,050
Other Operations			
Burned Area Rehabilitation	10,000	10,000	5,000
Facilities Construction and Maintenance.....	10,000	10,000	5,000
Joint Fire Science Program.....	3,000	3,000	0
Intelligence and Technology	0	0	28,500
Grants and Partnerships	0	0	2,800
Subtotal, Other Operations	23,000	23,000	41,300
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION	 1,113,471	 1,147,171	 3,702,107

^{1/} The 2024 Actual amount shows funding for the Department of the Interior's current Wildland Fire Management account.

^{2/} The 2025 Notional amount shows funding for the Department of the Interior's current Wildland Fire Management account. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

^{3/} The 2026 Request column shows amounts for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to be established in the Department of the Interior through consolidation of Interior's current wildland fire management program with the wildland fire management activities and resources of the USDA FS. The Administration will transfer additional operational capacity and budgetary resources supporting wildland fire management from USDA FS to Interior in the future.

APPROPRIATION: Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund

	2024 Actual ^{1/}	2025 Notional ^{2/}	2026 Request ^{3/}
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	350,000	360,000	2,850,000

^{1/} The 2024 Actual amount shows funding for the Department of the Interior's current Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund account.

^{2/} The 2025 Notional amount shows funding for the Department of the Interior's current Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund account. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

^{3/} The 2026 Request column shows amounts for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to be established in the Department of the Interior through consolidation of Interior's current wildland fire management program with the wildland fire management activities and resources of the USDA FS. The Administration will transfer additional operational capacity and budgetary resources supporting wildland fire management from USDA FS to Interior in the future.



Departmental Offices

Overview

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

Office of the Secretary

Mission

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

OS manages seven programs funded in separate accounts and discussed in the Departmentwide Programs chapter in the Bureau Highlights. Those programs are the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, Central Hazardous Materials Fund, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Energy Community



Secretary Zinke at work in his office.

DOI Photo.

Revitalization Program, Working Capital Fund, and Interior Franchise Fund.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request for Departmental Operations is \$124.0 million. The 2026 Budget focuses funding on core mission requirements and realigns resources to support the highest priority efforts and advance Administration initiatives.

To address deferred maintenance on our public lands, the 2026 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) that was originally signed into law by President Trump on August 4, 2020. This legislation would reauthorize the Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) at its current level and length, \$1.9 billion a year for 5 years. This proposed legislation is a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's mission and will allow Interior to address

the deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating infrastructure.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is another tool the Administration is using to address the backlog of deferred maintenance. Instead of adding more land and infrastructure to Interior's portfolio, the Budget proposes to provide \$276.1 million for a new deferred maintenance program within LWCF, which can be used by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service to address maintenance

needs, with additional funding set aside for the U.S. Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.



Secretary Burgum escorts DJ Daniels and family after Daniels was sworn in as an honorary U.S. Park Police officer.

DOI Photo.

Office of the Solicitor

Mission

The mission of the Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is to provide high-quality legal counsel to the Secretary and Interior's bureaus and offices; support the Department of Justice in representing the Secretary and Interior in Federal, State, and Tribal courts; help resolve legal issues for the bureaus and offices as they implement congressional direction on appropriations and substantive legislation; administer the Department's ethics program and ensure ethical compliance throughout the Department; and provide governance over Interior's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) programs.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget includes \$60.2 million for SOL. Funding will support SOL capacity to advise on legal options for administrative decision making,

respond to congressional oversight and inquiries, and provide expertise on litigation relating to DOI policies and actions. Funding will also support SOL capacity to provide the most expeditious and best defense of important Administration priorities, including Executive Orders (EOs), such as EO 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, and EO 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

Office of Inspector General

Mission

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide oversight to promote accountability, integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within Interior. OIG achieves this mission by conducting independent and objective investigations, audits, inspections, and evaluations and by reporting findings of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement and recommendations for improvement.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget includes \$48.5 million for the Office of Inspector General. The Budget request supports OIG's activities, such as audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse and enable oversight and accountability of Interior programs.



In FY 2024, OIG identified \$73.8 million in questioned, wasted, defrauded, and uncollected funds.

OI – \$59,908,738

AIE – \$13,895,123

TOTAL: \$73,803,861



Office of Investigations (OI)



Office of Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations (AIE)

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request
Current, without Supplements		
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations	147,418	124,012
Office of the Solicitor	97,950	60,212
Office of Inspector General	67,000	48,500
Subtotal, Current, without Supplements	312,368	232,724
Current, 2026 Supplements		
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations		141,290
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)		142,000
Transfer to OIG (P.L. 117-58)		-710
Office of Inspector General		
Transfer from Bureaus and Offices (P.L. 117-58)		3,264
Total, Current, 2026 Supplements		144,554
Permanent, 2026 LWCF		
Salaries and Expenses, Departmental Management, from the Land and Water Conservation Fund		1,800
Total, Permanent, 2026 LWCF		1,800

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Leadership and Administration	110,969	111,241	85,633
Management Services	36,449	36,177	38,379
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	147,418	147,418	124,012

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Legal Services.....	67,428	69,428	39,666
General Administration.....	6,199	6,199	4,966
Ethics Office.....	20,504	18,504	13,604
FOIA Office.....	3,819	3,819	1,976
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	97,950	97,950	60,212

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations.....	67,000	67,000	48,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	67,000	67,000	48,500

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.



Departmentwide Programs

Overview

Departmentwide programs support the U.S. Department of the Interior (Department, Interior) bureaus and offices through the execution of activities broad in scope and effect. These programs complement the many diverse activities of the Department and help to achieve key strategic goals.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

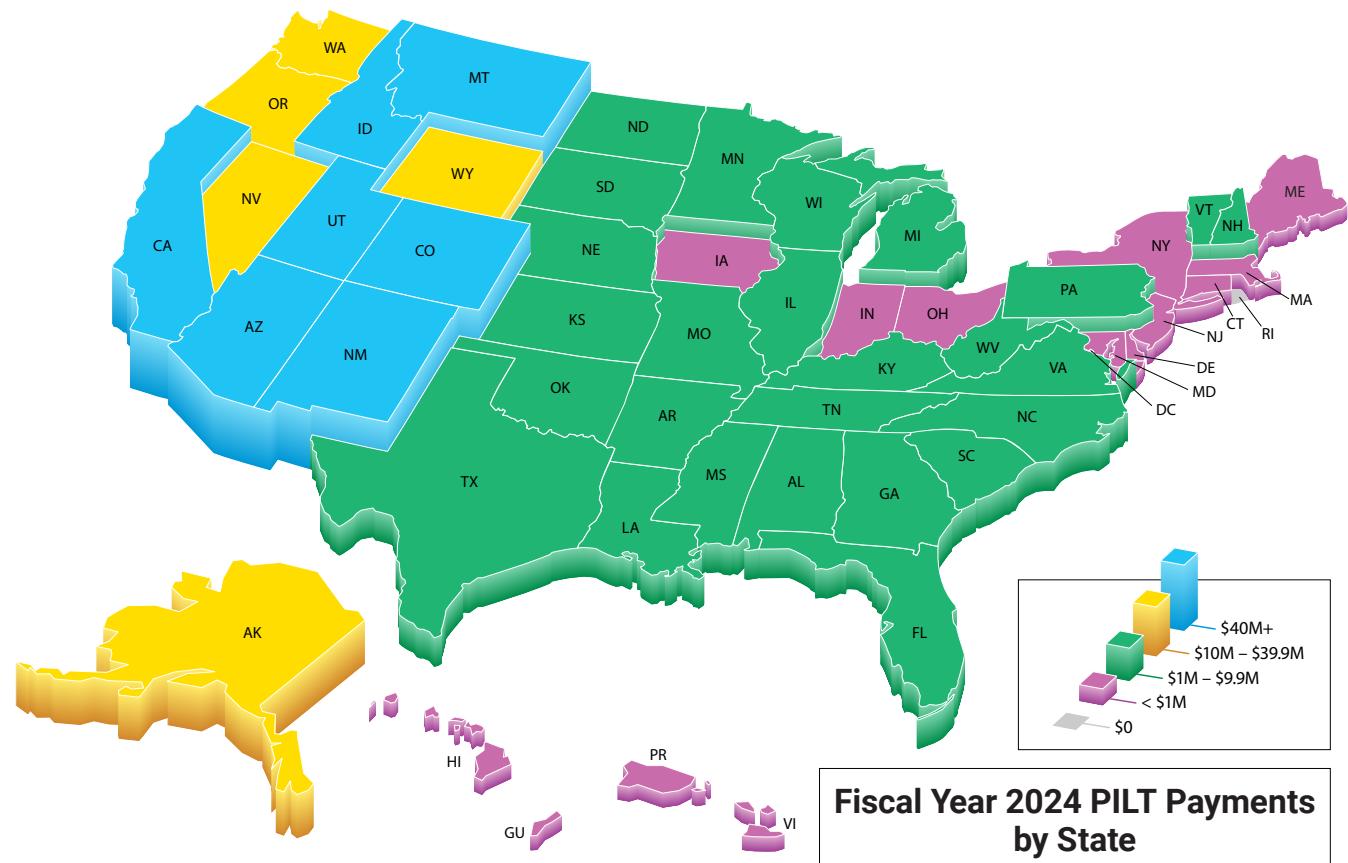
Mission

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides payments to more than 1,900 local government units in

49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to help offset the costs of services and infrastructure incurred by local jurisdictions with certain Federal lands within their districts which cannot be taxed. 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 2026 Budget requests \$635.0 million in current funding for PILT. The amount proposed supports this important program while balancing Departmental funding priorities.



Office of Natural Resources Revenue

Mission

The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) ensures revenue from Federal and Indian mineral leases is effectively, efficiently, and accurately collected, accounted for, analyzed, audited, and disbursed in a timely fashion to recipients. Revenue distributions benefit States, Tribes, individual Indian mineral royalty owners, and U.S. Treasury accounts.

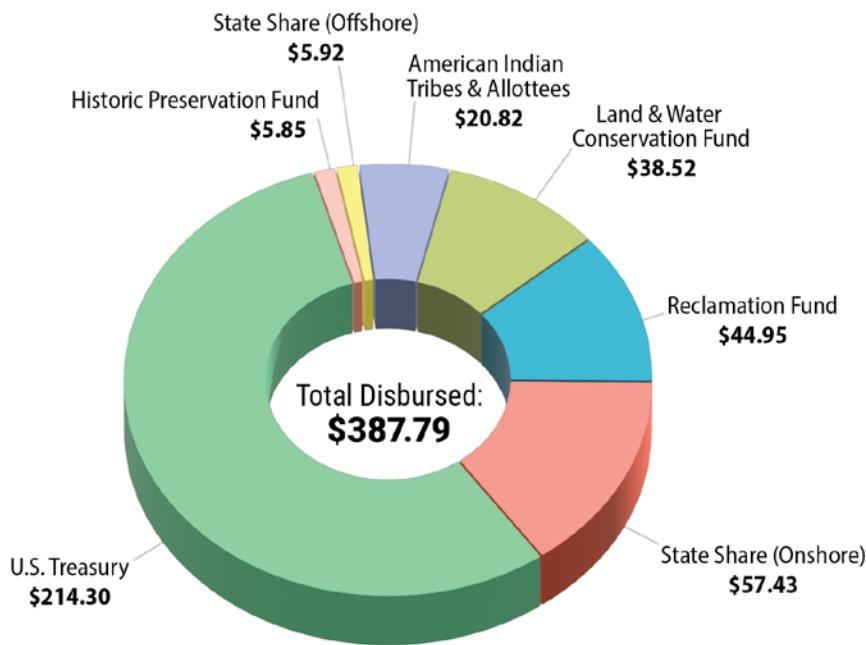
Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget requests \$147.2 million for ONRR's receipts management programs. The Budget focuses funding on ONRR's essential revenue management functions—which ensure the accurate collection, accounting and disbursement of revenue from Federal and Indian leases—and realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative

Cumulative Mineral Lease Revenue Disbursement, Fiscal Year 1982–2024 (dollars in billions)



services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Mission

The mission of the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is to protect public health and the environment by addressing the most contaminated sites within national parks, in national wildlife refuges, and on other Department-managed public lands. CHF funds remediation projects using the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). 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 1995, CHF recovered or avoided nearly \$1 billion in cleanup costs, \$138 million of which were funds recovered from third parties that allowed the program to support many more projects than would have been possible solely with appropriated funds.

Budget Overview

The 2026 Budget request is \$6.3 million. The CHF program continues to focus on sites that pose the highest risks to employees, public health and welfare, and the environment. The program will continue to seek the participation of current or previous owners to minimize the cleanup cost borne by the American taxpayer.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

Mission

The mission of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is to restore natural resources that have been injured because of oil spills or hazardous substances released into the environment. Damage assessments—conducted in partnership with affected State, Tribal, and Federal cotrustees—provide the basis for determining the injuries to natural resources and the restoration needed to compensate for the public's loss of those natural resources.

Budget Overview

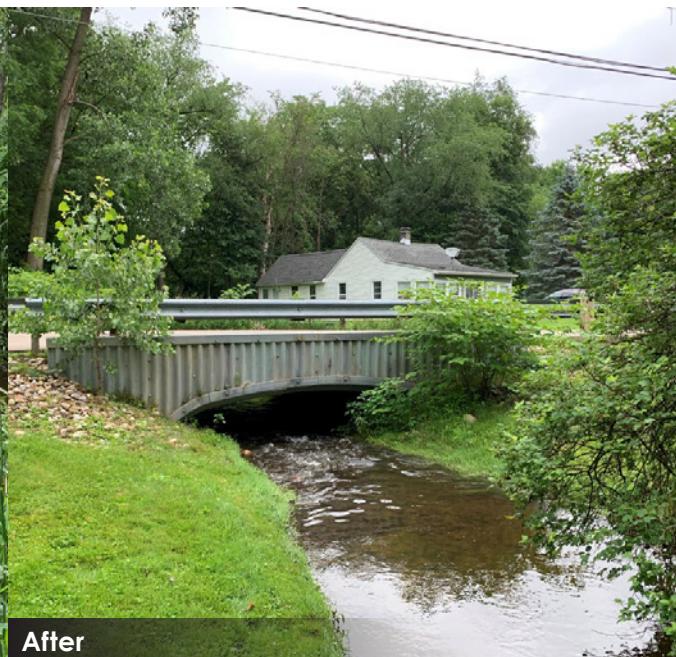
The 2026 request for NRDAR is \$4.7 million. The Interior NRDAR Fund supports natural resource

damage assessment, restoration planning, and implementation at hundreds of sites nationwide in partnership with Federal, State, and Tribal cotrustees. In 2026, NRDAR anticipates that \$684 million will flow into the fund from gross receipts recovered through settled damage assessment cases, advanced cooperative assessment funds, and earned interest. By statute, those receipts can be used by trustees only to restore injured lands and resources or to reimburse for past assessment costs. Directly appropriated funding in the 2026 Budget will enable the NRDAR Program to optimize the restoration of injured lands and resources by using monies from the fund.



Before

Kalamazoo River NRDAR restoration project in Michigan.



After

Kalamazoo River Trustees Photos.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services

across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

Working Capital Fund

Mission

The Department's Working Capital Fund provides centralized services and systems to Interior bureaus and offices and to other customers.

Budget Overview

For the appropriated portion of the Department's Working Capital Fund, the 2026 Budget includes \$75.4 million. The Budget focuses on core mission requirements and realigns available resources to support the highest priority efforts.

Modernizing Financial and Business Operations

Operation and maintenance of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is funded in the 2026 Budget at \$40.8 million.

Strengthening Interior's Cybersecurity Posture

The 2026 Budget includes \$33.2 million to fund cybersecurity efforts and continues to fund high-priority, recurring operations and maintenance costs for incident remediation activities.

Evidence, Evaluation, and Open Data Management

To build data management practices and promote the use of evidence-based information to improve Interior programs, the 2026 Budget includes \$885,000.

Information Technology Modernization

The 2026 Budget includes \$527,000 for radio modernization, an initiative to deploy remote broadband connectivity and provide employees in the field with voice, video, and data capabilities for all missions.

Workforce Restructure

The 2026 Budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize administrative services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency for the benefit of American taxpayers.

Non-Appropriated Working Capital Fund

Interior has taken steps to unify many of the Department's functions as directed in Secretary's Order 3429, *Consolidation, Unification and Optimization of Administrative Functions*. The Department carried out the first phase of this effort for the following functions in the Office of the Secretary: communications, training and development, Federal financial assistance (e.g., grants and cooperative agreements), procurement and charge cards, civil rights and equal employment opportunities, information resources and technology management, human resources, personnel security, congressional and legislative affairs, external affairs, and finance. Interior will continue to advance optimization, innovation, collaboration, and solutions that address the pressing challenges of our time.

Interior Franchise Fund

Mission

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

Budget Overview

The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 authorized the creation of six executive agency pilot franchise funds. The Director of

Office of Management and Budget approved DOI's application for a pilot program in May 1996, and the Interior Franchise Fund was established in the 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided permanent franchise fund authority. Interior Franchise Fund activities, such as acquisition services, are executed for a variety of Federal agency customers on a reimbursable basis.

Wildland Fire Management

The 2026 Budget reforms the Federal approach to wildland fire management by creating the United States Wildland Fire Service (USWFS). USWFS is a new DOI bureau that unifies and consolidates

wildland fire resources and programs from across Interior and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Please see the USWFS section for more information.



Fallen trees are collected as part of the Alaska Peak Timber Sale, which is thinning the Tahoe National Forest to reduce the risk of future catastrophic wildfires.

DOI Photo.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2026 Request with 2025 CR

	2025 CR ^{1/}	2026 Request ^{2/}
Current		
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	9,661	6,280
Energy Community Revitalization Program	4,800	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,715	4,709
Working Capital Fund	107,710	75,397
Payment in Lieu of Taxes	643,000	635,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	167,937	147,248
Total, Current	940,823	868,634
 Permanent, 2026 Legacy Restoration Fund		
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund		1,813,686
Total, Permanent, 2026 Legacy Restoration Fund		1,813,686

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress. Excludes Wildland Fire funding, which is reflected in the U.S. Wildland Fire Service chapter.

^{2/} Excludes Wildland Fire funding, which is reflected in the U.S. Wildland Fire Service chapter.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES

By Appropriation Activity

APPROPRIATION: Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	621,635	643,000	635,000

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Office of Natural Resources Revenue

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	167,937	167,937	147,248

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	9,661	9,661	6,280

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Energy Community Revitalization Program

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	4,800	4,800	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Damage Assessments	1,800	1,500	1,000
Restoration Support	2,847	3,000	2,000
Oil Spill Preparedness	780	715	500
Program Management	2,288	2,500	1,209
 TOTAL APPROPRIATION	 7,715	 7,715	 4,709

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

APPROPRIATION: Working Capital Fund

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	107,710	107,710	75,397

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appendixes



Previous page photo:

Bighorn rams in Yellowstone National Park.

NPS Photo.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Displayed in Net Budget Authority
(dollar amounts in thousands)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2026 Request ^{1/}
FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION	
Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	7,200
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).....	10,800
National Park Service (NPS)	10,200
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office	1,800
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	<u>30,000</u>
Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Forest Service (USFS).....	15,000
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	45,000
DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	
Department of the Interior	
Bureau of Land Management.....	17,260
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	17,260
National Park Service	241,619
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	<u>276,139</u>
Department of Agriculture	
U.S. Forest Service	110,900
Total, Deferred Maintenance^{2/}	387,039
TOTAL, FEDERAL PURPOSES	432,039
STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS	
Department of the Interior	
FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	40,162
FWS Highlands Conservation Grants	10,000
NPS State Assistance Grants ^{3/}	305,544
NPS American Battlefield Protection Program	20,000
Subtotal, Department of the Interior	<u>375,706</u>
Department of Agriculture	
USFS Forest Legacy	92,255
Total, State and Local Grants	467,961
Total, Permanent LWCF, without 43 U.S.C. Section 1331	900,000
Total, Department of the Interior (Permanent)	681,845
Total, Department of Agriculture (Permanent)	218,155
43 U.S.C. Section 1331 (NPS State Assistance Grants) ^{3/}	<u>117,875</u>
TOTAL, LWCF PERMANENT FUNDING	1,017,875

^{1/} Bureau line-item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. Beginning in 2022, permanent LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7 percent across all programs. Amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("pop-up") in subsequent years.

^{2/} In 2026, DOI and USDA propose a new program for LWCF that supports investments in facilities and deferred maintenance to support high-priority objectives such as improved access to recreation activities and timber production.

^{3/} NPS State Assistance Grants include Formula Grants, Competitive Grants, and Program Administration. Additional revenues are authorized by 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 from certain Outer Continental Shelf leasing in the Gulf of America for deposit into the LWCF for State Assistance Grants. In 2026, Interior anticipates 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 receipts of \$125.0 million (before sequestration) will be available for these grants. NPS has the ability to use up to 3 percent of receipts to administer these grants.

Appendix A

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

New Budget Authority (BA), Sequester Adjustments, and Net BA
 (amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2026 Request ^{1/}
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS	
Office of the Secretary	
Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands (New BA)	760,339
Sequestration reduction	-43,339
Previously unavailable BA	1,083,000
Account total (Net BA)	1,800,000
Bureau of Land Management	
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance (New BA)	21,473,809
Sequestration reduction	-1,224,007
Previously unavailable BA	4,210,198
Account total (Net BA)	24,460,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance (New BA)	33,171,559
Sequestration reduction	-1,890,779
Previously unavailable BA	6,779,220
Account total (Net BA)	38,060,000
LWCF Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (New BA)	40,163,626
Sequestration reduction	-2,289,327
Previously unavailable BA	2,287,701
Account total (Net BA)	40,162,000
National Park Service	
Land Acquisition, State Assistance, and Deferred Maintenance (New BA)	586,271,279
Sequestration reduction	-33,417,463
Previously unavailable BA	24,509,184
Account total (Net BA)	577,363,000
U.S. Forest Service	
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance (New BA)	126,029,424
Sequestration reduction	-7,183,677
Previously unavailable BA	7,054,253
Account total (Net BA)	125,900,000
U.S. Forest Service—Forest Legacy (New BA)	92,129,964
Sequestration reduction	-5,251,408
Previously unavailable BA	5,376,444
Account total (Net BA)	92,255,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund—Sequestration Display

(amounts in dollars)

Program/Department/Bureau/Activity	2026 Request ^{1/}
Total LWCF Permanent, without 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 (New BA)	900,000,000
Sequestration reduction	-51,300,000
Previously unavailable BA	51,300,000
Total, LWCF Permanent Appropriations (Net BA)	900,000,000
43 U.S.C. Section 1331, NPS State Assistance Grants (New BA)	125,000,000
Sequestration reduction	-7,125,000
Previously unavailable BA ^{1/}	0
Total, with 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 (Net BA)	117,875,000
Subtotal, LWCF Permanent with 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 (Net BA)	1,017,875,000
TOTAL, LWCF (NEW BA)	1,025,000,000
Sequestration reduction	-58,425,000
Previously unavailable BA	51,300,000
TOTAL, LWCF (NET BA)	1,017,875,000

^{1/} Sequestered 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 funds are not eligible for obligation ("pop-up"). The underlying statute for the 43 U.S.C. Section 1331 account does not provide the necessary affirmative language for sequestered funds to become available in subsequent years.

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
OFFSETTING RECEIPTS			
Onshore Energy Leasing			
Rents and Bonuses			
Oil and Gas	180,565	104,841	124,226
Renewable Energy.....	24,635	19,564	21,564
Coal	1,757	4,347	6,714
Geothermal.....	3,235	7,536	3,121
Oil Shale.....	3	0	0
All Other	442	2,586	2,587
Adjustments ^{1/}	-8,262	0	0
Royalties			
Oil and Gas	7,144,579	7,271,105	7,717,248
Coal	451,970	629,681	555,656
Geothermal.....	17,947	14,417	15,844
All Other	28,926	52,861	52,861
Adjustments ^{1/}	32,729	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore Energy Leasing	7,878,526	8,106,938	8,499,821
Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts			
Grazing Fees.....	28,893	19,491	19,554
Timber Fees	56,439	68,500	71,326
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees.....	419,114	415,867	426,876
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees.....	317,409	279,560	296,167
Rent of Land and Structures	146,911	126,477	126,109
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc.....	424,638	344,512	386,661
Offsetting Earnings on Investments	1,368,332	1,112,211	992,488
All Other Offsetting Receipts.....	1,207,745	1,216,354	1,243,386
Subtotal, Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts	3,969,481	3,582,972	3,562,567
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	11,848,007	11,689,910	12,062,388
UNDISTRIBUTED PROPRIETARY RECEIPTS			
OCS Energy Leasing			
Rents and Bonuses			
Oil and Gas	569,488	25,470	458,479
Renewable Energy.....	12,994	97,131	10,207
Royalties			
Oil and Gas Royalties	6,443,546	6,381,362	6,257,266
Renewable Operations	2,300	2,690	10,788
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing Receipts	7,028,328	6,506,653	6,736,740
Escrow Payout Interest	45,306	69,424	61,005
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts	7,073,634	6,576,077	6,797,745

Appendix B

Receipts by Source Category

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Source Category	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
NON-OFFSETTING GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS			
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	84,144	79,799	70,337
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts.....	1,634,406	1,665,150	1,667,150
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts.....	1,718,550	1,744,949	1,737,487
UNDISTRIBUTED INTERFUND RECEIPTS			
Non-Offsetting Interest	90,339	91,000	86,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	20,730,530	20,101,936	20,683,620

^{1/} Adjustments consist of lease-level transactions, ongoing adjustments, and settlements relating to oil and gas, coal, and geothermal activities that occur throughout the year. The 2025 and 2026 estimates do not include projected adjustments and settlements.

Back Cover photos:

Top Left: Firefighters working on a prescribed fire at
Theodore Roosevelt National Park in North Dakota.

NPS Photo.

Top Center: A Jicarilla Apache man plays hand drum
and sings in front of the dunes in New Mexico.

NPS Photo.

Top Right: Elk in Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

NPS Photo.

Middle Left: Platforms Elly-Ellen, offshore oil and gas
facilities located near Long Beach, California.

BOEM Photo.

Bottom: Badlands in Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

NPS Photo.



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