

Departmental Overview



Preservation is about community partnerships, bringing together governments, private-sector institutions, local citizens, and businesses to celebrate the rich heritage of a community.

First Lady Laura Bush, July 26, 2005

Immediately in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, Interior employees mobilized to help in disaster recovery efforts at Interior installations and in their communities, assisting in rescue and evacuation efforts, giving out food and water, and providing temporary shelter for displaced people. In the days that followed, hundreds of Interior employees were dispatched to the Gulf area as part of interagency response teams. Refuge, park, science center, Minerals Management Service, Reclamation, and other Interior employees rescued people, removed fallen trees, provided mapping and engineering expertise to repair the levees, evaluated offshore energy infrastructure, managed staging areas for the distribution of supplies, and began to plan for long-term recovery.

The speed and dedication with which these employees responded to the needs of their communities and neighbors epitomizes the credo for public service evident throughout the Department of the Interior. As in every region of the country and throughout countless communities, Interior employees deliver information, services, and resources that improve the lives of all Americans.

The Department's broad, multi-faceted mission and geographically dispersed services and programs uniquely contribute to the fabric of America by maintaining and improving the Nation's natural and cultural resources, economic vitality, and community well being. Interior's 70,000 employees and 200,000 volunteers live and work in the communities, large and small, that they serve. They deliver programs through partnerships and cooperative relationships that engage and invite citizens, groups, and businesses to participate. This citizen-centered approach leverages the Department's activities, which include:

- Managing one in every five acres of land in the United States.
- Operating 388 national parks and 545 national wildlife refuges.
- Managing lands and waters that generate one-third of the Nation's domestic energy supply.
- Operating over 472 Bureau of Reclamation dams and over 2,000 other dams.
- Serving American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities.
- Providing scientific information to advance knowledge of our surroundings.
- Working with States to restore abandoned mine land sites and protect communities.

The challenges are many, but they are made more manageable through an integrated approach that defines common mission goals for all bureaus and offices. The Department's integrated strategic plan is key to this approach. The plan defines four mission categories—resource protection, resource use, recreation, and serving communities. Capabilities in partnerships, management, and science are at the foundation of the plan and weave throughout the four mission goals.

Using the strategic plan as a road map, the Department met or exceeded goals for 69 percent of its annual performance measures in 2005. Since 2001, the Department has:

- Completed nearly 6,000 national park facility improvements and maintained high park visitor satisfaction rates, according to surveys.
- Helped meet the Nation's energy needs by nearly tripling annual energy permit processing on Federal lands.
- Advanced cooperative conservation through Private Stewardship and Landowner Incentive grants that have funded 943 projects with 1,466 partners.
- Protected habitat on 8.8 million acres managed through partnerships.
- Improved forest health on 5.6 million acres of Interior-managed lands through the Healthy Forests Initiative, a 108 percent increase over the previous five years.

Performance lies at the center of the Department's 2007 budget. Within the context of the President's commitment to reduce the deficit by more than half by 2009, the budget seeks to maintain performance across the Department's strategic goals and improve performance in areas that are high priority Administration initiatives.

The budget incorporates Program Assessment Rating Tool reviews and program evaluations by the Department's Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office. It also builds upon a broad analysis of base programs. During budget development, the Department reviewed cost and performance information; financial information, including anticipated carryover balances; staffing; and the budgetary benefits of working smarter and better utilizing resources. These efforts shaped the budget by highlighting the effect of allocation decisions on strategic goals and identifying opportunities to realign priorities and improve efficiency.

**BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS
FOR 2005, 2006, AND 2007**
(in millions of dollars)

	2005 <u>Actual</u>	2006 <u>Enacted</u>	2007 <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from 2006</u>
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations	10,887	10,848	10,526	-322
Permanent Appropriations.....	4,952	5,448	5,580	+132
Total.....	15,839	16,296	16,107	-189
[Net discretionary BA in above]	[10,777]	[10,752]	[10,138]	[-614]
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf	6,144	9,118	9,541	+423
Offsetting Receipts.....	5,593	7,069	6,719	-350
Onshore Mineral Leasing	[3,413]	[4,973]	[4,562]	[-411]
Other Non-Offsetting Receipts	628	680	706	+26
Total.....	12,365	16,867	16,966	+99

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

THE NUMBERS

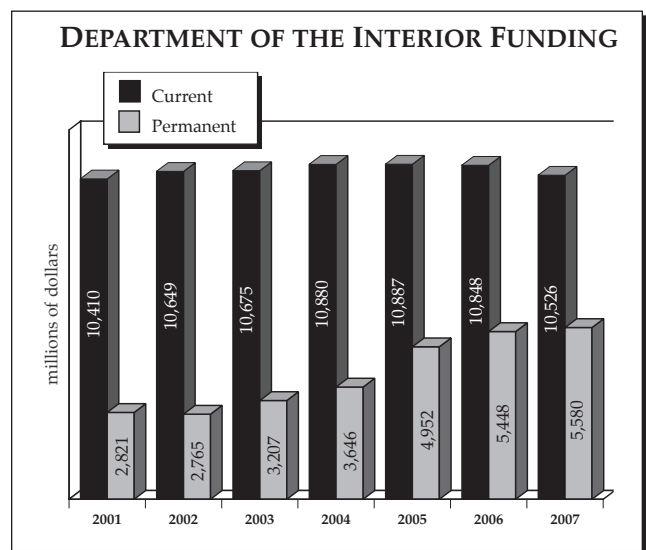
The 2007 budget request for current appropriations is \$10.5 billion. Permanent funding that becomes available as a result of existing legislation without further action by the Congress will provide an additional \$5.6 billion for a total 2007 Interior budget of \$16.1 billion.

The 2007 current appropriations request is a decrease of \$392.2 million or 3.6 percent below the 2006 funding level. If emergency hurricane supplemental funding is not counted, the 2007 request is a decrease of \$321.9 million or 2.9 percent below the 2006 level.

The 2007 request includes \$9.6 billion for programs funded in the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, a decrease of \$190.9 million or 1.9 percent from 2006, excluding the emergency hurricane supplemental.

The request for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project, funded in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, is \$923.7 million. This request includes a net programmatic reduction of \$43.1 million, or 4.1 percent, from the 2006 funding level. It also includes the proposed cancellation of \$88.0 million in prior year balances of appropriations for the Desert Terminal Lakes program.

Receipts collected by the Department in 2007 are projected to be \$17.0 billion, an increase of \$99.4 million over 2006 and \$6.5 billion more than Interior's current appropriations request.



ACCENT ON RESULTS: MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE AT INTERIOR

Meeting the Department's many responsibilities requires a constant search for ways to work smarter. In 2007, Interior will continue implementation of the President's management agenda and our Accent on Results initiatives.

Budget and Performance Integration — Budget and performance integration lies at the heart of ensuring both the strategic allocation and efficient use of funds. Interior's approach to this integration extends beyond the cyclic budget formulation process. It includes an intensive and expansive review of base budgets to identify opportunities to redirect resources to higher priorities, realize additional gains in effectiveness and efficiency, and implement the Program Assessment Rating Tool recommendations. Departmental employees are coding their time and purchases to activities that describe the work of the Department through an activity-based cost management system. Interior has adopted an Senior Executive Service performance management and appraisal program to emphasize strategic plan goals through the performance of each executive. Goals are cascaded down to non-SES employees as the basis for pay, awards, development, retention, removal, and other personnel decisions.

Financial Performance — The Department is transforming its financial management functions to create a world-class financial management structure that links planning and budgeting with performance results; performs efficient and reliable transaction processing; recruits, trains, and rewards top financial management talent; and focuses on analysis to improve the business information available to program managers. Interior received a clean audit opinion on its consolidated statement for the ninth year; completed the 2005 audit within 45 days of the end of the fiscal year; received no new reported weaknesses; and reduced auditor-reported material weaknesses by 50 percent from 2004, the greatest reduction achieved by any agency. Interior is migrating financial and other business systems to the Financial and Business Management System, which will replace a variety of outdated, stand-alone, mainframe-based systems that are costly to operate, difficult to secure, unable to provide timely financial and performance information, and do not comply with financial system standards.

E-Government — Interior has significantly improved its information technology environment by deploying an e-government strategy to move from stove-piped legacy systems to government-wide and Departmental solutions. Using its enterprise architecture, Interior can identify duplicative systems that will come off line with the availability of new systems and provide a sound basis for capital planning and investment decisionmaking. Interior continues to implement improvements in its IT security program, continuing a robust certification and accreditation program.

Human Capital — Interior's efforts to improve the management of human capital build upon the *Strategic Human Capital Management Plan — FY 2003-2007*. As outlined in the plan, bureaus have developed workforce plans that are guiding human resources management throughout the Department. Based on extensive workforce analysis, bureaus and offices are restructuring to focus on priority programs and fill skills gaps. The Department continues to focus efforts on ensuring the safety of employees through training, improved awareness, and certification of safety officers.

Competitive Sourcing — Competitive sourcing provides a means for bureaus and offices to periodically evaluate business practices and develop more effective ways to deliver service. As a result of competitive reviews already completed, the bureaus and offices throughout Interior are realizing savings. To date, Interior has studied 3,200 FTE with a projected \$7.0 million in annual cost savings. Department-wide an additional 1,900 FTEs are currently being reviewed to determine suitability for additional competitive reviews.

Asset Management — The Department has significantly improved Federal real property management, by consolidating responsibilities for real property, completion of the Department's first asset plan, and completion of the Federal real property profile.

SUPPORTING THE DEPARTMENT'S MISSION

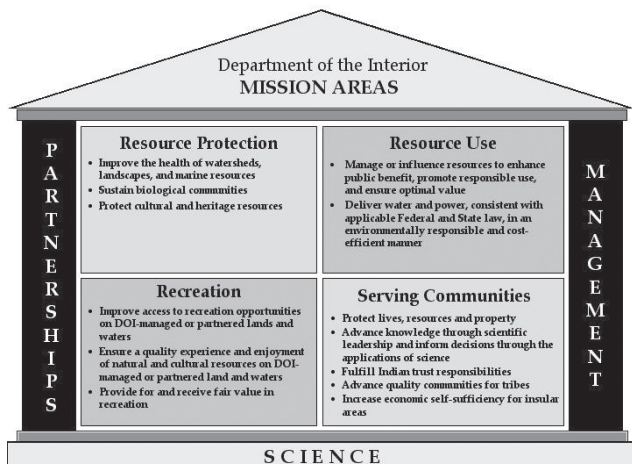
The 2007 current appropriations request of \$10.5 billion aligns with the four strategic mission components of the Department's strategic plan as follows:

Resource Use – The 2007 budget includes \$1.5 billion to enhance the Nation's energy security by implementing the National Energy Policy and the Energy Policy Act of 2005, to meet demands for water resources, and to support the goals of the Healthy Forests Initiative.

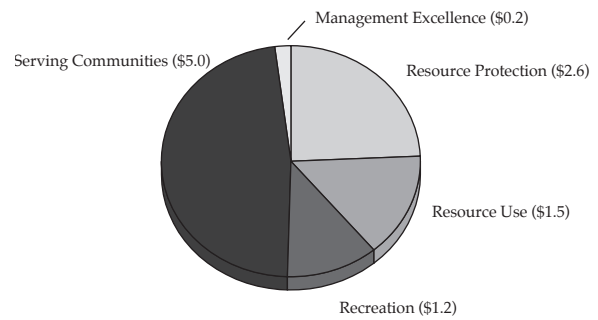
Resource Protection – The 2007 budget includes \$2.6 billion for programs that improve the health of landscapes and watersheds, sustain biological communities, and protect cultural and natural heritage resources.

Recreation – The 2007 budget includes \$1.2 billion to support recreation goals, including improved access to recreational opportunities.

Serving Communities – The 2007 budget includes \$5.0 billion to serve communities by increasing efforts to fulfill responsibilities for trust management, supporting services to Tribes and individual Indians, and improving Indian education. The budget for serving communities also supports the wildland fire program, law enforcement, and the quality of science information on which policy decisions are based.



INTERIOR FUNDING BY MISSION GOAL (billions of dollars)



MAINTAINING CORE PROGRAMS

The work of the Department of the Interior is spread across the country at 388 parks and 545 wildlife refuges; on 261 million acres of public land; at 83 field locations and 184 schools serving 561 Indian Tribes and 1.6 million Native Americans; at over 472 dams and 348 reservoirs operated by the Bureau of Reclamation; and at numerous laboratories and field research facilities. These sites are not just acres and buildings. Collectively they represent America's heritage.

The core responsibility of the Department is to maintain the resources in its charge and to provide services to those who use or rely on them: park visitors, wildlife watchers and hunters, stockmen and miners, Tribes and individual Indians, farmers and electric power users.

The work of Interior is people intensive. The Department's 70,000 employees serve at 2,400 operating locations. Pay and benefit costs in the bureau operating appropriation accounts that support Interior's on-the-ground programs are 53 percent of total costs, a percentage higher than for most other Federal agencies.

Over the past five years, the Department has worked smarter, improving the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. Among other accomplishments, these efforts have achieved:

- More strategic prioritization of program requirements and resource allocations based on the results of PART reviews, activity-based cost management data, and base budget analysis.

- Restructuring of workplaces guided by workforce plans to improve alignment of skilled employees with anticipated needs and potential gaps that will result from impending retirements.
- Completion of competitive reviews encompassing 3,200 FTE, generating \$7.0 million in annual cost savings, and yielding improved performance.
- Deployment of enterprise information technology solutions that are resulting in reduced security risks, modernized business practices, and cost efficiencies.
- Continued unqualified audits with reduced time frames for year-end closeout and reduced material weaknesses.
- Development of asset inventory and performance measures to guide improved facilities management and prioritization of maintenance, repair, and replacement activities.
- Utilization of research and development criteria to guide decisionmaking and prioritization of research and development investments.

For 2007, a key component of Interior's budget is funding for pay increases and other nondiscretionary fixed cost increases for health benefits, workers and unemployment compensation payments, rent for leased space, and operation of centralized administrative and business systems. Increases for these costs, together with continued emphasis on management excellence and results, will allow the Interior Department to maintain basic services and dedicate continuing improvements in efficiency and effectiveness to service the public.

The budget includes \$125.9 million for nondiscretionary fixed cost increases. Of this total, two-thirds, or \$82.5 million, will cover 70 percent of anticipated 2007 pay raises. The budget assumes a January 2007 pay increase of 2.2 percent.

In addition to covering nondiscretionary fixed cost increases, the budget continues investments for tools to enable the Department's employees to do their jobs more efficiently and generate cost savings through implementation of standardized systems, including the Enterprise Service Network and the Financial and Business Management System.

The first phase of the Enterprise Services Network is complete, resulting in the creation of an integrated network backbone that supports telecommunications throughout the Department. During 2006, bureaus and offices will complete the transition to managed services and will operate on a single, consistent system that provides access to the internet, an intranet, and a network operations and security support center. Using ESN, secure telecommunications connections are in place for approximately 650 locations and efforts are underway to establish connectivity for smaller offices and remote locations.

The 2007 budget request includes an increase of \$2.4 million to fund the expanded telecommunications network. The budget also supports other enterprise information technology investments intended to strengthen security and improve the effectiveness of systems and applications, including \$1.0 million for active directory and \$2.1 million for migration to a common, Department-wide enterprise messaging system.

The 2007 budget continues funding for the Financial and Business Management System at \$22.2 million. In 2005, the Department successfully deployed a grants management module and much of the necessary infrastructure needed for future deployments, including system configuration, business process standardization, and interface development. Project managers, working in close collaboration with an executive steering committee comprised of bureau and office representatives, are drawing on the expertise and experience of other Federal and State agencies that have deployed financial and business management systems, are engaging a new system integrator, and are strengthening project management and oversight.

PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

RESOURCE USE

Enhancing America's Energy Supply — The Department's energy programs play a critical role in providing access to domestic oil, gas, and other energy resources. To enhance domestic production, the 2007 budget proposes a \$43.2 million initiative to implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and continue progress on the President's National Energy Policy. In total, the budget includes \$467.5 million for the Department's energy programs. This amount includes funding for nondiscretionary fixed cost increases and is a net increase of \$43.5 million over 2006.

APD Processing — Through management improvements and increased funding, the Bureau of Land Management has made dramatic gains in its capacity to process applications for permits to drill, resulting in a significant increase in natural gas production from onshore public lands over the last few years. Historically high demand for APDs is expected to continue into 2007. In 2007, BLM anticipates receiving over 10,500 applications for permits to drill—twice the number received in 2003. To keep current with this workload, the 2007 budget proposes to spend \$42.4 million on APD processing. This includes approximately \$30 million in discretionary funding. It also includes mandatory funding from mineral leasing rentals provided by section 365 of the Energy Policy Act to address the surging workload in seven BLM pilot districts that currently handle about 70 percent of APDs. The discretionary amount includes an increase of \$4.3 million for the workload in non-pilot program districts, which is growing almost as fast as that in pilot districts.

In addition to funding for APD processing, the budget contains \$37.9 million in discretionary and mandatory funding for follow-on inspection and monitoring work to ensure that increased drilling and production is conducted in an environmentally responsible way. This includes an increase of \$5.0 million for inspection and monitoring in non-pilot districts.

The budget proposes to replace the mandatory funding provided by the Energy Policy Act with cost recovery from APD processing fees effective at the end of 2007. Legislation to be proposed by

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES (current budget authority in millions of dollars)

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

2006 Enacted level	9,793.5
Fixed cost changes	+125.9
Energy	
BLM Energy Programs	+26.5
MMS Energy Programs	+11.3
Other Energy Programs	+5.7
Indian Trust	
Indian Land Consolidation.....	+25.4
Trust operations (net)	+4.7
Grants and Payments	
FWS Conservation Grant Programs	+14.2
Preserve America	+5.1
Save America's Treasures.....	-9.8
LWCF Stateside Grants	-27.9
PILT	-34.5
BLM	
Forestry.....	+3.0
Cultural Resources.....	+3.0
Range Improvement Fund.....	-10.0
Fire	
Suppression.....	+26.3
Rural fire assistance	-9.9
Hazardous fuels reduction projects.....	-10.0
USGS	
Landsat Data Continuity Mission.....	+16.0
Multi-Hazards Pilot Initiative	+2.2
Minerals Resources Program.....	-22.9
NPS	
Cyclic Maintenance.....	+10.0
Repair and Rehab.....	-10.0
Construction	-84.6
BIA	
Contract Support.....	+19.0
Law Enforcement	+4.5
Welfare Assistance	-11.0
Johnson-O'Malley Assistance Grants.....	-16.4
Education Construction	-49.3
Other	
Federal Land Acquisition.....	-12.4
FWS construction	-25.5
Net, all other program changes.....	-159.4
2007 Budget Request.....	9,602.6

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

2006 Enacted Level	1,054.8
Bureau of Reclamation	
Savage Rapids Dam.....	+11.5
Water 2025	+9.6
Safety of Dams.....	+7.7
Rural Water Supply	-14.4
Water Reclamation/Reuse	-15.5
Desert Terminal Lakes Rescission.....	-88.0
Net, all other program changes.....	-48.1
Central Utah Project	+6.1
2007 Budget Request.....	923.7

Total 2007 Budget Request.....10,526.3

the Administration will allow a rulemaking to phase in full cost recovery for APDs, beginning with a fee amount that will generate an estimated \$20 million in 2008, fully replacing the amount provided by the Energy Policy Act.

Alaska North Slope — The 2007 energy initiative includes an increase of \$12.4 million for BLM energy management activities on the Alaska North Slope. The President's budget assumes that Congress will enact legislation during 2006 authorizing energy development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The additional funds will support the required environmental analyses and other preparatory work in advance of a first ANWR lease sale in 2008. The requested increase will also support BLM's leasing, inspection, and monitoring program in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and BLM's participation in the North Slope Science Initiative authorized by the Energy Policy Act. In addition, a significant share of the \$12.4 million increase will be used by BLM to respond to the environmental threat posed by abandoned legacy wells and related infrastructure on the North Slope.

Outer Continental Shelf Development — As demonstrated by the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, domestic oil and gas production from deep water areas in the Gulf of Mexico is important to energy security. To keep pace with industry interest in OCS development, the 2007 proposal includes increases totaling \$2.1 million in MMS to support increased leasing activity and environmental monitoring.

New Innovations in Energy Development — In addition to promoting conventional oil and gas development, the Energy Policy Act encourages development of unconventional and renewable energy resources. The budget includes an increase of \$6.5 million for MMS's new responsibilities under the Act for offshore renewable energy development. In addition, for 2007, the budget proposes increases totaling \$3.8 million in BLM and the U.S. Geological Survey for oil shale development and a \$1.9 million package of increases for gas hydrate research and development by MMS, BLM, and USGS.

Water 2025 — The 2007 budget includes an increase of \$9.6 million for Water 2025, for a total funding level of \$14.5 million. In many basins in the West, water demands for people, cities, farms, and the environment exceed the available supply even in

normal, non-drought years. The goals of Water 2025 include increasing water supply certainty and flexibility, diversifying the water supply, and preventing crises through added environmental benefits in many western watersheds, rivers, and streams.

Increasing Timber Products — The BLM budget request includes a \$3.0 million increase in the Oregon and California Forest Management program to support the commitments of the settlement agreement in the lawsuit *American Forest Resource Council v. Clarke*. The increase will result in an additional 20 million board feet of timber offered in 2008 and 2009, which are projected to generate \$6.5 million in additional timber receipts.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Cooperative Conservation — Through partnerships, Interior works with landowners and others to achieve conservation goals across the Nation and to benefit America's national parks, wildlife refuges, and other public lands. The 2007 budget includes \$322.3 million for the Department's cooperative conservation programs. These programs leverage limited Federal funding, typically providing a non-Federal match of 50 percent or more. They provide a foundation for cooperative efforts to protect endangered and at-risk species; engage local communities, organizations, and citizens in conservation; foster innovation; and achieve conservation goals while maintaining working landscapes.

The Landowner Incentive and Private Stewardship programs are funded at a total of \$33.8 million, an increase of \$4.9 million from 2006. Through these programs, Interior employees work with States, Tribes, communities, and landowners themselves to provide incentives to conserve sensitive habitats, while maintaining the fabric of the local communities by continuing traditional land management practices such as farming and ranching.

Challenge cost share programs in the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and BLM are funded at \$20.3 million. These cost share programs better enable the land management agencies to work together and with adjacent communities, landowners, and other citizens to achieve common conservation goals. The 2007 proposal represents an increase of \$1.8 million.

Level or increased funding is proposed for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, the Cooperative Endangered Species Conserva-

tion Fund, and State and Tribal Wildlife grants program. Within a \$7.2 million increase for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, the budget includes \$5.0 million for a new competitive component of the program.

American Heritage and Preservation Partnership — The 2007 budget proposes to focus resources for historic preservation and heritage tourism programs within the Park Service as part of a unified \$32.2 million heritage and preservation partnership program under the Preserve America umbrella. Within this program, Preserve America grants are funded at \$10.0 million, an increase of \$5.0 million above 2006. Funding of \$7.4 million is proposed for national heritage areas, with the goal of transitioning these areas away from earmarked funding to competitively awarded grants. Save America's Treasures is funded at \$14.8 million. The combination of these programs will allow local communities to determine which strategies best suit their heritage preservation needs; apply to the most appropriate programs to conserve heritage resources and promote heritage tourism; and better and more efficiently coordinate cultural resource preservation.

Cultural Resource Protection — The BLM is the caretaker of perhaps the largest, most diverse, and most scientifically important body of heritage resources in North America. It is responsible for an estimated 4.5 million cultural properties, ranging from cliff dwellings to immense ground figures and rock alignments known as "intaglios" and abstract, realistic and anthropomorphic rock art renderings, abandoned military outposts, homesteads, "ghost towns," Indian and emigrant trails, and much more. With the approach of the 100th anniversary of the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the 40th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the 2007 proposal for BLM includes a \$3.0 million increase in the cultural resources program to improve the identification, protection, and interpretation of these unique resources.

National Fish Habitat Initiative — The 2007 budget includes \$3.0 million for the National Fish Habitat Initiative, an increase of \$2.0 million. This is a nationwide initiative that harnesses the energy and expertise of existing partnerships of State and Federal agencies and conservation organizations to focus national attention and resources on common priorities to improve aquatic habitat health. The funding increase will foster geographically focused, locally driven, and scientifically based

partnerships that will work together to protect, restore, and enhance aquatic habitats and reverse the decline of fish and aquatic species.

SERVING COMMUNITIES

Trust Programs — The budget provides \$536.7 million to continue the Department's on-going efforts to reform management of its fiduciary obligations to Tribes and individual Indians, to continue historical accounting efforts for trust funds, and to reduce the growing costs of maintaining a substantial number of fractionated interests of Indian lands.

Within this total, an increase of \$25.4 million will be used to acquire additional selected highly fractionated individual Indian land interests. In order to maximize the effectiveness of the Indian Land Consolidation Act program, the Department is transitioning to a new long-term strategy for acquisition of individual Indian interests. The strategy will use a tiered priority process to select which interests to acquire. As of March 2005, there are 2,173 highly fractionated tracts (tracts with 200 or more interests) owned by 98,905 individuals. A focus on these tracts will begin in 2006 and target 1,557 of these highly fractionated tracts. In an effort to reduce the cost of managing and operating the Federal purchase of fractionated lands, the Department plans to consult with Tribes to generate creative ideas on the future administration of this program.

Other trust increases include \$6.5 million that would streamline and strengthen efforts to provide cadastral surveys for Indian land transactions, \$3.0 million to continue efforts to address the backlog of unresolved probate cases, and \$2.0 million to provide for the Bureau of Indian Affairs technical assistance and grants to Tribes for Indian energy resource development.

Funding for historical accounting is proposed to remain level at \$56.4 million.

Strengthening Indian Self-Determination — The 2007 budget proposes a \$19.0 million increase for BIA to fully fund indirect costs for contracting Tribes, for a total funding level of \$151.6 million. A key factor in strengthening Indian self-determination and fostering strong and stable tribal governments is the Tribes' ability to contract or compact for BIA operated programs.

Improving Indian Education — The 2007 budget includes an increase of \$2.5 million for the Office of Indian Education Programs to support new leadership positions and realign the bureau education offices in the field and in headquarters to a more centrally coordinated organization. The streamlined organization will be responsible for implementing recently developed program improvement and accountability plans and will be accountable for student performance results. The budget also includes an increase of \$630,000 to provide education services to students temporarily detained in the 20 BIA funded juvenile detention centers.

To continue improvement of facility conditions at BIA schools, the budget includes \$157.4 million for education construction. This amount will complete funding for the Muckleshoot Tribal School in Washington and fully fund the Dennehotso Boarding School in Arizona, as well as four major facilities and repair projects. In order to focus on the 27 school replacement projects funded in previous years that are in the design phase or under construction, the education construction budget reflects a reduction of \$49.3 million from 2006.

Law Enforcement — The 2007 budget proposes an increase of \$2.7 million for law enforcement in Indian Country and \$1.8 million to staff newly constructed tribal detention centers. The budget also includes an increase of \$2.8 million to allow the U.S. Park Police to fully implement the recommendations from the force's comprehensive mission review and staffing plan.

Multi-Hazards Pilot — The assessment, monitoring, and prediction of geologic hazards are principal responsibilities of USGS. In response to a PART recommendation to better coordinate hazards investments across landslide, earthquake, and volcano activities, the 2007 budget proposes a pilot multi-hazards initiative aimed at merging information about different hazards into integrated products to support land-use planning, hazards mitigation, and emergency response. The pilot will be funded primarily by redirection of base resources, including resources from a workforce restructure in the geology program. An increase of \$2.2 million is proposed to enhance these resources.

Landsat Data Continuity Mission — For over 30 years, Landsat satellites have collected data about the Earth's land surfaces. These data are important for a variety of scientific, land management,

and commercial activities, including wildland fire management, detecting and monitoring invasive plant species in remote regions, assessing water volume in snow pack and large western aquifers, assessing the stewardship of Federal grazing lands, monitoring the land-use and land change in remote regions, global crop monitoring, and global mapping.

The two current satellites, Landsats 5 and 7, are beyond their designed periods of service and are suffering malfunctions. To replace these satellites, and to reduce or prevent a gap in landsat data, USGS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are partnering to build a new landsat satellite, Landsat 8, set to launch in 2010. The 2007 budget requests an increase of \$16.0 million for USGS to finish designing and begin building a ground system to acquire, process, archive, and distribute data from the new satellite. Once the satellite is launched, USGS will be responsible for its operation.

Streamgages — The USGS operates and maintains approximately 7,000 streamgages that provide long-term, accurate, and unbiased streamflow and water quality information that meets the needs of many diverse users. Streamflow information received from the gages helps to protect life and property from floods and manage water resources and the aquatic environment. The 2007 budget includes an increase of \$2.3 million, which will allow USGS to continue operations at high priority Federal interest sites identified in the National Streamflow Information Program Plan, as well as increase by 30 the number of streamgages reporting real-time data on the internet.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes — The PILT payments are made to local governments in lieu of tax payments for Federal lands within their boundaries. They supplement other Federal land receipts shared with local governments. The 2007 budget proposes \$198.0 million for these payments. The 2007 request is 58 to 90 percent higher than PILT payments made during the 1990s, but is a reduction of \$34.5 million from the record high 2006 payment level.

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS AND REDUCTIONS

As part of the President's effort to reduce the budget deficit by half over five years, the 2007 budget for the Department makes difficult choices

to terminate or reduce funding for programs that are less central to the Department's core missions, have ambiguous goals, duplicate activities of other agencies, or require a lower level of effort because key goals have been achieved. Terminations and reductions include lower priority and one-time earmarks enacted in 2006. Other terminations and reductions include the following:

LWCF State Grants — The 2007 budget reiterates a proposal to terminate funding for Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants, a reduction of \$27.9 million from the 2006 level. Paying for improvements to State and local parks is a decision better left to State and local taxpayers rather than to Federal taxpayers. The 2007 budget does continue funding for the administrative portion of the grant program at \$1.6 million, which will be used to review the accountability and performance of grants provided in previous years.

Rural Fire Assistance — The 2007 budget for Wildland Fire Management continues partnerships with local fire departments. Interior fire agencies will continue efforts begun in 2006 to use \$1.9 million in preparedness funding to provide training and personal equipment to local firefighters to help build a ready-reserve of local firefighters that can support initial and extended attack on large fires and thereby improve the effectiveness of Federal cooperation with local firefighting agencies.

The \$9.9 million rural fire assistance program is proposed for elimination as a separate funding source in anticipation that the types of equipment and basic training needs it provides to local fire departments will be met through the much larger Forest Service and Department of Homeland Security fire assistance programs. The Interior Department recently updated an existing agreement with the Department of Homeland Security that will ensure a greater role for the wildland fire agencies in reviewing and issuing grants to States through programs DHS administers.

USGS Minerals Resources Program — The budget reduces the USGS Minerals Resources program by \$22.9 million. The budget continues funding for minerals surveys and studies that are relevant to ongoing Federal energy, land management, regulatory, and remediation activities. Funding is reduced for studies and information gathering for regional and local activities that are more oriented to the interests of States, local governments, and universities, all of whom are significant users of information

generated by the Minerals Resources program.

Johnson-O'Malley — The budget proposes to eliminate the \$16.4 million Johnson-O'Malley grant program. These grants, identified in the Tribal Priority Allocations of some Tribes, are distributed by the Tribes to address Indian student needs in local public schools. The grants duplicate similar funding made available by other Federal and State assistance programs. The Department of Education, for example, provided \$115.9 million in 2006 to public schools on or near Indian reservations. In addition, JOM grants do not address a focused goal for academic achievement, and lack a means to measure and report on its impact to student performance. Eliminating JOM grants allows BIA to strengthen its commitment to the BIA school system and avoid redundant Federal programs.

NPS Statutory and Contractual Aid — The budget does not continue funding for \$7.0 million in Statutory and Contractual Aid activities that are secondary to the primary mission of the Park Service.

OTHER MAJOR CHANGES BY BUREAU

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The budget proposes \$975.7 million for BLM's two operating accounts, an increase of \$19.6 million over the 2006 enacted level.

In addition to the major program changes discussed above, the budget request includes an additional \$29.7 million in reductions and savings in BLM's operating accounts. This includes a net savings of \$8.4 million that BLM will achieve in information technology funding through such measures as foregoing upgrades on systems that are targeted for replacement. A savings of \$2.5 million will be achieved by reducing program management and administration costs. The budget also proposes to partially reduce the 2006 funding increase for the Alaska Conveyance program by \$5.0 million to fund the program at a more sustainable level commensurate with BLM's many competing priorities. Reductions totaling \$10.0 million are made possible by eliminating funding for one-time earmarks.

The BLM budget includes a net increase of \$146,000 for land acquisition and a reduction of \$5.3 million for construction.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The request for MMS direct appropriations is \$163.6 million. Collections from OCS rents and other fee sources will provide \$128.7 million, for a total of \$292.3 million for MMS operations. This is a net increase of \$11.3 million over the 2006 enacted level.

The 2007 MMS budget proposes \$8.4 million to implement Energy Policy Act requirements, including the OCS alternative energy use program and the methane hydrates initiative discussed above, and \$750,000 for automated, credit-related system modifications. In addition to the \$2.1 million for OCS operations discussed earlier, the budget provides \$1.5 million for OCS lease sale environmental impact statements to be conducted in 2007. The budget also includes a \$842,000 increase to implement the Indian oil valuation rule.

The 2007 budget assumes \$6.0 million in additional offsetting collections generated from the full collection of the user fees proposed in the 2006 budget, which allows a corresponding \$6.0 million reduction to appropriated funds. The budget includes a program decrease of \$3.1 million in previously appropriated indirect royalty-in-kind costs now funded through revenue receipts.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

The OSM 2007 budget requests \$298.1 million, an increase of \$4.0 million over the 2006 enacted level, and will allow OSM to continue its commitment to environmental restoration while protecting the public by reclaiming lands disturbed by pre-Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act mining.

The 2007 Abandoned Mine Land budget is \$185.9 million, a \$688,000 increase over the 2006 enacted level for nondiscretionary fixed costs increases. This funding will support OSM AML reclamation activities, which include State and tribal reclamation grants and high priority Federal reclamation efforts, and will result in the reclamation of 6,900 acres of disturbed land and other hazards that threaten human health and welfare and environmental quality, removing an estimated 11,000 people from risk. The Administration will continue to work with Congress to secure enactment of the fiscally responsible and fair AML reauthorization legislation. Details of the Administration's proposal are included in the discussion of 2007 mandatory proposals below.

The 2007 budget for the Regulation and Technology account is \$112.2 million, a \$3.3 million increase over the 2006 enacted level that includes an increase of \$2.0 million for State regulatory grants. This increase is based on the need to fund program and fixed cost increases for the State regulatory programs. Grants of up to 50 percent of the administrative expense the Federal government would incur in regulating coal mining are awarded to States with approved regulatory programs. If a State were to relinquish primacy, the cost to the Federal government would be significantly higher.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The 2007 Reclamation budget requests \$883.6 million in current appropriations, including the \$14.5 million for Water 2025 discussed above. This is a program decrease of \$45.2 million. The request is further reduced by the proposed cancellation of \$88.0 million in unobligated balances for the At Risk Desert Terminal Lakes program.

The budget emphasizes Reclamation's core mission of delivering water and power, with a focus on ensuring facility integrity, site security, and working smarter to efficiently manage the West's limited water supplies. Consistent with 2006 congressional action, under-financing (undistributed reductions in anticipation of delays in construction schedules and other planned activities) is eliminated in the 2007 budget.

A total of \$69.0 million is requested for the Safety of Dams program, an increase of \$7.7 million. The funding includes \$49.2 million to initiate safety-of-dams corrective actions and \$18.3 million for safety evaluations of existing dams.

The request for the Central Valley Project is \$120.2 million, a decrease of \$7.9 million. A total of \$27.2 million is requested for the Central Arizona Project, an increase of \$5.1 million to address a revised funding and work schedule for the Indian Distribution Division and enable Reclamation to meet requirements of the Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act.

A total of \$39.6 million, the same as 2006 enacted, is requested for site security to continue all aspects of Reclamation-wide security efforts, including law enforcement, risk and threat analysis, implementing security measures, and guards and patrols. The 2007 budget assumes that annual costs associated with guard and patrol activities will be treated as

project operations and maintenance costs, subject to reimbursement based upon project cost allocations.

The budget includes \$57.4 million for the Animas La Plata project to continue implementation of the Colorado Ute Settlement Act. This increase of \$2.0 million will help mitigate inflation associated with steel, cement, and fuel.

The budget funds rural water supply projects at \$68.7 million, \$14.4 million below the 2006 enacted level to focus on projects in construction. Funding is requested for the Mni Wiconi, Garrison, Fort Peck, and Lewis and Clark projects.

The budget requests \$38.6 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration pursuant to the 2004 authorization act for this water management, ecosystem restoration, water quality, water supply, and flood protection program. This adaptive management program in California's Central Valley and San Francisco Bay-Delta is proactively addressing conflicts over water supply and quality, ecosystem restoration, and levee system integrity.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The 2007 USGS budget request is \$944.8 million, \$20.6 million below the 2006 enacted level. The 2007 budget continues to focus research on the highest research priorities of today, while ensuring that USGS builds the expertise its needs to continue answering the complex research questions that arise tomorrow. The budget adds \$40.1 million in new programs and fixed cost funding, which is offset by redirecting \$50.7 million from lower priority activities and eliminating \$10.0 million in earmarked funding.

In addition to the increases discussed above for Landsat 8, the multi-hazards pilot, streamgages, and energy research, the budget includes an increase of \$1.0 million for the preservation of geologic and geophysical energy data and \$1.0 million to support the activities of the NatureServe system.

Reductions include a decrease of \$22.9 million in the Minerals Research program. The expertise exists at both State and university levels to take on this work, making it less of a priority for USGS to do under current and foreseeable budget constraints. Funding of \$6.4 million for the Water Resources Research Institutes is proposed for elimination because most institutes successfully generate funding from non-USGS sources and can be self-supporting.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The 2007 FWS budget proposes \$1.3 billion, a decrease of \$23.5 million compared to the 2006 level excluding the hurricane supplemental.

The request for Resource Management, the principal operating account, is \$995.6 million, a net decrease of \$5.8 million. Included within this request are programmatic increases of \$1.4 million for fish passage improvements, \$2.0 million for the National Fish Habitat Initiative discussed above, and \$1.5 million for migratory bird conservation and monitoring. The budget also proposes programmatic increases in the Resource Management account of \$4.3 million for the refuge system challenge cost share program, and \$1.0 million for the Migratory Bird Joint Ventures program. Increases in the Resource Management account are offset by reductions of one-time or lower priority items.

To support conservation partnerships, the budget proposes increases for FWS cooperative grant programs, including \$2.7 million for Landowner Incentive Program grants, \$2.1 million for Private Stewardship grants, \$7.2 million for the State and Tribal Wildlife grants program, and \$2.2 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. Funding for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund is level at \$80.0 million.

The land acquisition request is \$27.1 million, a \$1.0 million programmatic decrease compared to 2006. The budget includes \$3.5 million for land acquisition in the Upper Klamath Basin to enhance water quality and restore habitat for the endangered Lost River and shortnose suckers, as well as anadromous fish populations downstream of Upper Klamath Lake.

The budget also includes \$2.0 million for implementing the Highlands Conservation Act through land conservation partnership projects in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

A reduction of \$25.5 million is proposed for the Construction account.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The NPS budget request is \$2.2 billion, a decrease of \$100.5 million below the 2006 enacted level, excluding the emergency supplemental. The request includes increases for the operation of the national park system and the U.S. Park Police. The overall

decrease for NPS reflects a capital asset plan focused on maintaining the current NPS facilities, a consolidated heritage and historic preservation program, termination of the State LWCF grants, and elimination of funding for statutory and contractual aid projects.

For the Operation of the National Park System account, the 2007 budget request seeks \$1.7 billion. The budget request maintains the funding levels provided in the 2006 appropriation, which included a net increase of \$24.8 million in recurring park base funding. With increases for fixed costs, the budget will provide \$1.1 billion in park base funding. The ONPS account also includes an increase of \$10.0 million for cyclic maintenance of NPS facilities and an increase of \$2.4 million for the development of air tour management plans in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration.

The Historic Preservation Fund request is \$71.9 million, including \$32.2 million for the American Heritage and Preservation Partnership initiative discussed earlier and \$39.7 million for historic preservation grants-in-aid to States, Territories, and Tribes.

The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation is reduced by \$20.9 million. As discussed earlier, this reflects reductions in Statutory and Contractual Aid. Heritage areas are funded within the Historic Preservation Fund.

Beginning with the 2002 budget, the Administration has invested nearly \$4.7 billion and undertaken nearly 6,000 facility improvements within the national parks, resulting in improved roads and trails, rehabilitated visitor centers, more accessible campgrounds, stabilized historic structures, and visitor satisfaction rates that are high.

The Department's 2007 budget continues to support the implementation of the NPS asset management program. Total construction and maintenance funding is \$622.8 million in 2007, a decrease of \$80.6 million from 2006. This reflects a return to sustainable funding levels after the completion last year of a five-year surge in funding. The budget request focuses on protecting and maintaining existing assets rather than funding new construction projects.

The 2007 request provides \$22.7 million in new appropriations for Federal land acquisition.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The 2007 BIA budget request is \$2.2 billion, a net decrease of \$52.4 million below the 2006 appropriation level.

In addition to the increases for contract support, education, law enforcement, and trust programs discussed above, the budget includes increases of \$2.0 million for Energy Resource Development grants to assist Tribes with the preparation of feasibility studies and due diligence business plans for energy development projects; \$4.2 million for GSA and direct rentals; and \$500,000 for the Office of Federal Acknowledgement.

The budget includes programmatic reductions due to the elimination of one-time projects, lack of performance accountability, duplication of other Federal or State programs, and the implementation of management efficiencies. In addition to those discussed earlier, these reductions include \$11.0 million for welfare assistance; \$824,000 for tribal college universities endowment grants; \$1.1 million for community fire protection; \$2.6 million for road maintenance; and \$1.9 million for water management and planning.

The 2007 budget for BIA Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements includes \$23.0 million for two new settlements. The budget includes \$14.8 million for Snake River Water Rights settlement, the first payment of the \$95.8 million BIA portion of the settlement proposed to be paid out over seven years.

The BIA budget also includes \$7.5 million for the first of two payments for Rocky Boy's Water Systems Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement Trust Fund. The total authorization for the trust fund is \$15.0 million. There is an increase in the amount required for the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw water settlement so that it may be completed in 2007. Reductions for the Colorado Ute and Zuni settlements, which were completed in 2006, and the Quinault Indian Nation settlement, which was almost completed in 2006, offset increased funding.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE

The 2007 budget proposal is \$244.5 million, an increase of \$21.7 million, or 9.7 percent above the 2006 enacted level.

In addition to major funding increases for trust-related activities discussed earlier, the 2007 budget includes a \$4.9 million reduction as a result of initial implementation of the Fiduciary Trust Model reflecting efficiencies and improvements in services to beneficiaries, completion of project task efforts, or management efficiencies.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The budget for Departmental Management is \$326.8 million, including the \$198.0 million for PILT discussed above. The budget includes \$118.8 million for Salaries and Expenses, a net reduction of \$11.4 million below the 2006 enacted funding level. Included within this request are reductions in one-time projects of \$14.8 million; increases for fixed costs, cost increases in acquired services, and externally-driven cost increases such as accounting and postage; and \$527,700 to increase the emergency preparedness and response capabilities and for a new hearings process for hydropower relicensing required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The budget proposes \$9.9 million for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, which includes funding for fixed costs and \$191,000 to develop an environmental management information system.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

The OIA 2007 budget is \$79.2 million in current funding, a \$2.3 million decrease from the 2006 enacted level that reflects a reduction of earmarked increases. The proposal retains the \$500,000 increase provided in 2006 to strengthen the oversight of grants associated with the Compact of Free Association and adds an additional \$95,000 for this purpose.

Permanent appropriations for OIA in 2007 total \$347.1 million, which includes \$202.4 million in Compact of Free Association payments and \$144.7 million in payments to Guam and the Virgin Islands.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Solicitor's 2007 budget request is \$56.8 million, an increase of \$2.1 million over 2006. The increase includes a program increase of \$57,000 for Working Capital Fund program changes, and a program decrease of \$272,000 for one-time information technology increases in the 2006 budget. The request seeks \$2.3 million for fixed costs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The 2007 budget request for the OIG is \$40.7 million, an increase of \$2.2 million over 2006. The budget proposes a \$1.0 million increase for program reviews and assessments, benchmarking and best practices, security clearances, computer equipment and software, and program and technical training. This includes program increases of \$721,000 for audits and \$290,000 for administrative services and information management. The request seeks \$1.1 million for fixed costs.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

The 2007 budget request is \$6.1 million, an increase of \$93,000 over 2006. The increase for fixed costs is \$93,000. The program will continue the restoration of hundreds of acres of lands and resources injured by the release of hazardous substances or oil. The program will use enhanced science support to improve and expedite the design, implementation, and monitoring of restoration projects.

MANDATORY PROPOSALS

The 2007 budget is accompanied by several legislative proposals that affect receipt or spending levels in 2007 or in future years. These proposals will be transmitted separately from the budget for consideration by Congressional authorizing committees. The principal proposals include:

ANWR — The President's National Energy Policy aims to improve America's energy security by increasing domestic production of fossil fuels, stimulating the development of alternative energy sources, and promoting greater energy conservation. The coastal plain in Alaska is this Nation's single greatest onshore prospect for future oil and, based on USGS estimates, could sustain daily production greater than the current daily onshore production in any other State. In support of the National Energy Policy, the 2007 budget assumes enactment of a legislative proposal to open the Section 1002 area of the coastal plain in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration and development. The U.S. Treasury would receive an estimated \$7.0 billion from the first lease sale, which would be conducted in 2008.

BLM Range Improvement — The budget for BLM proposes to discontinue mandatory appropria-

tions from the Range Improvement Fund totaling \$10.0 million annually. Instead, revenues will be deposited to the U.S. Treasury. The BLM's new grazing rule will allow permittees to share title to range improvements. Therefore, permittees should be able to bear more of the cost of these improvements in the future.

Federal Lands Transaction Facilitation Act— The Federal Lands Transaction Facilitation Act authorizes the sale of BLM lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under resource management plans in place at the time the Act was passed and allows the Department to retain the proceeds from such sales to cover the administrative costs of those sales and to acquire other high-value non-Federal lands within specially-designated areas such as national parks, refuges, and monuments. The 2007 budget proposes to amend FLTFA to allow BLM to use updated management plans to identify areas suitable for disposal; allow a portion of the receipts to be used by BLM for restoration projects; return 70 percent of the net proceeds from these sales to the U.S. Treasury; and cap Interior receipt retention at \$60.0 million per year.

Abandoned Mine Lands— The 2007 OSM budget provides \$145.4 million in AML grants to States and Tribes. The OSM fee collection authority will expire on June 30, 2006. The budget proposes an interim extension of OSM's fee collection authority until September 30, 2007. This authority will allow continued reclamation activities under current law and will allow more time to work with Congress to develop fiscally responsible and fair reauthori-

zation legislation. Pending enactment of specific reform legislation, the budget does not propose new funding for payments to certified States. In addition, under the funding formulas in the 1977 Act, AML funding is increasingly directed to States with significant current coal production, but few if any abandoned mines. The Administration's approach would direct new AML funding to reclamation of unhealthy and unsafe abandoned mines and provide for repayment to States that have completed mine reclamation of their statutory share of AML fees collected under the 1977 law.

Pick-Sloan Project — The budget proposes to re-allocate repayment of capital costs of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program. Power customers would be responsible for repayment of all construction from which they benefit, whereas to date they have only been responsible for a portion of the costs. This change would increase reimbursements from power customers by \$23.0 million in 2007. Rate increases for power customers could be phased in over time.

RECEIPTS

The Department projects that it will collect \$17.0 billion in receipts in 2007. This is an increase of \$99.4 million from estimated 2006 receipts, primarily due to increased OCS royalties.

The largest share of receipts collected by the Department of the Interior, \$9.5 billion, goes to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FACTS

Land – Interior manages more than 500 million acres or about one-fifth of the land area of the United States and 700 million acres of subsurface minerals. The Department has jurisdiction over an additional 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.

Parks, Refuges, Public Lands – Interior manages 388 units of the national park system, 545 national wildlife refuges, 69 national fish hatcheries and one historic hatchery, as well as 17 national conservation areas and 15 national monuments in BLM's national landscape conservation system.

People – Interior has over 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and freely associated States.

Volunteers – Interior benefits from 200,000 volunteers who provide over nine million hours of service, valued at over \$153.0 million per year.

Conservation – 208,000 acres of high priority abandoned mine lands have been reclaimed through the OSM's Abandoned Mine Lands program. The FWS acts to protect 1,831 endangered and threatened species, 1,268 of which are in the United States.

Revenues – Interior's estimated revenue collections in 2007 are \$17.0 billion, including revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue producing activities.

Water – The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 472 dams and 348 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers, irrigating 10 million acres of farmland.

Energy – Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 30 percent of the Nation's energy, including 35 percent of natural gas and oil, 43 percent of coal, 17 percent of hydropower, and 50 percent of geothermal.

Visitation – Annually more than 58 million visits are made to BLM public lands, 273 million visits to national park units, 40 million visits to national wildlife refuges, and 90 million visits to 308 Reclamation recreation sites.

American Indians – The Department maintains relationships with 561 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska, and provides support to a service population of more than 1.6 million people. The BIA provides education services to nearly 48,000 students in 23 States attending 184 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 24 tribally controlled community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 22 BIA directly operated detention centers and 201 BIA funded law enforcement programs.