

DEPARTMENTAL OVERVIEW



BUDGET OVERVIEW FOR 2003

The Olympic spirit is about reaching excellence through perseverance. It's about courage and discipline. Its spirit is symbolized in the torch's flame.

Secretary Gale A. Norton, December 21, 2001, at the Lincoln Memorial

Echoing Lewis and Clark's epic journey of discovery across America 200 years ago, the Olympic torch has made its way west across the United States. From the route's beginning in Atlanta, Georgia, 11,500 runners on the Olympic relay team will have traveled 13,500 miles to Salt Lake City, Utah. Along the way they have seen some of the Nation's most inspiring places, discovering in national parks, national wildlife refuges, and public lands the great landscapes and national treasures that are a part of our heritage. Their journey through Indian Country was hosted by Native Americans. Near the end of the 65-day journey, the relay team passed through Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, and on February 4 they made the final leg of the journey passing through Arches National Park.

Celebrating the Nation's historical heritage, the team was welcomed by President Bush and Secretary Norton to the White House and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., in December 2001. The relay team visited Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in Little Rock, Arkansas; the Liberty Bell at Independence Park in Philadelphia; and the Statue of Liberty in New York. Just as the Statue of Liberty raised a torch of welcome in New York, so the Olympic torch raises a light of welcome to the Nation's public lands. Just as the torch unites the world to celebrate the Olympic spirit, so the Nation's natural resources are a uniting force for America.

In this same spirit of unity, the 2003 budget for the Department of the Interior reflects the President's vision of a shared approach to conservation and looks to American citizens to carry the torch of conservation into the 21st century. The 2003 budget requests funding to develop stronger partnerships with States, Tribes, local communities, and citizens in a common goal of stewardship of the Nation's lands and resources guided by the Secretary's Four C's: conservation through consultation, cooperation, and communication.

My goal is to secure a new environmentalism for the Nation – one based on cooperative conservation. We can enhance conservation and fulfill our commitment to ensuring a strong economy by working with ranchers, miners, and the many other local Americans whose own lives, families, and communities are linked to our Nation’s natural resources. We can do this through what I have called the Four C’s: achieving conservation through consultation, cooperation, and communication.

Secretary Gale A. Norton, January 10, 2002

Interior’s 2003 budget request funds important national priorities with a focus on citizen-centered program delivery, improved accountability, and management excellence. The budget:

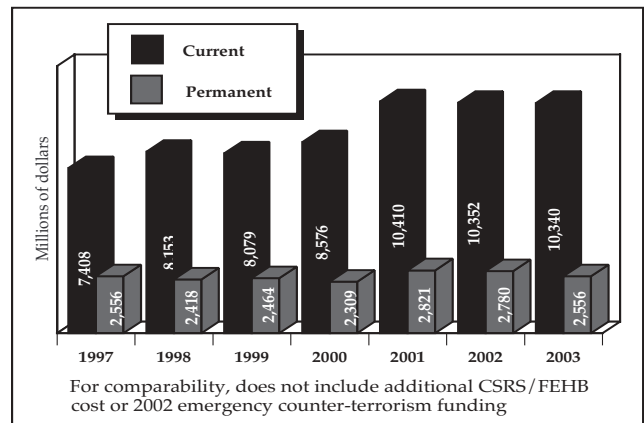
- Expands partnership opportunities to achieve shared conservation goals, including \$100.0 million for the Cooperative Conservation Initiative. This new, innovative cost-share program will provide opportunities for individual citizens and a broad array of organizations to participate in projects that achieve conservation benefits. The 2003 budget continues the Landowner Incentive and Private Stewardship programs, both Presidential initiatives that support citizen-based and community efforts in natural resource conservation.
- Accelerates trust reform, providing significantly increased funding for the Office of the Special Trustee and Bureau of Indian Affairs trust programs, oversight, and administration.
- Enhances learning conditions in BIA schools by replacing facilities at six schools, completing projects to reduce the school repair backlog, and increasing funding for school operations and education programs.
- Improves stewardship of parks, refuges, and public lands with increased funding for operations and maintenance. The budget continues a five-year effort to eliminate the backlog of maintenance in parks, and expands natural resource management activities funded through the Natural Resource Challenge. In preparation for the March 2003 refuge centennial celebration, the budget proposes increased funding for refuges.
- Increases funding for energy programs to implement the President’s energy plan to increase domestic energy supplies in an environmentally responsible manner.

THE NUMBERS

The Department of the Interior’s 2003 budget request is \$10.6 billion in current appropriations, including \$270.5 million for a government-wide legislative proposal to shift to agencies the full cost of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal employee health benefits program for current employees. Permanent funding that becomes available as a result of existing legislation without further action by the Congress will provide an additional \$2.6 billion, for a total 2003 Interior budget request of \$13.2 billion.

Excluding the pension and health benefits legislative proposal, the 2003 current appropriations request is \$10.3 billion, a net decrease of \$12.7 million from the amounts provided in the 2002 Interior and Related Agencies and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Acts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FUNDING



For 2003, programs funded in the Interior Appropriations Act are increased by \$20.5 million over the 2002 Act. The 2003 request is \$320.6 million above the 2002 budget request. Programs funded

in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act in 2003 are decreased \$33.1 million below the 2002 Act. The 2003 request is \$61.4 million above the 2002 budget request.

The 2003 budget proposal maintains a robust funding level compared to historic levels for the Department. The proposal is over 21 percent higher than the 2000 appropriation level of \$8.6 billion.

The budget request proposes funding increases for priority programs and initiatives, while discontinuing or reducing funding for lower priority projects funded in 2002.

Paying Full Costs of CSRS/FEHB

The President's budget request includes a proposal to transfer to agencies the full costs of the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees Health Benefits program. Agencies currently pay a part of these costs, with the balance hidden in central, mandatory accounts. Full funding of these programs in agency accounts will more nearly show the true costs of Federal programs, allowing managers to make decisions based on better cost information. This reform adds \$270.5 million to Interior's 2003 current appropriation request. For comparability, the Department has estimated the amounts that this change would have added to the budget in 2001 (+\$245.5 million) and 2002 (+\$263.0 million). In Appendix A of this document, and in many other tables, amounts at the account, bureau, and Department level are presented with and without the CSRS/FEHB reform numbers in all three years.

MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE

The Secretary's management strategy is an integral component of the 2003 budget, implementing the President's five government-wide initiatives for strategic management of human capital, competitive sourcing, improved financial performance,

expanded electronic government, and budget and performance integration. The Department is undertaking efforts that will improve citizen service through achievable results in 2003, including the following examples:

- The Department is developing comprehensive workforce plans to guide staffing, training, and succession management and to better manage a workforce facing a loss of experience. Workforce plans will help to ensure that positions are staffed with appropriate skills and that programs are in place for employee retention and reward.
- To improve service delivery and effective use of resources, the Department is reviewing the potential to restructure process-oriented aspects of human resources operations, information technology support, and acquisition and contract management.
- Interior will meet 2002 and 2003 targets to review commercial activities performed by Federal employees, for a determination as to whether activities should be performed in-house or by the private sector, as required by the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act.
- Interior is developing a new strategic plan for 2003 to be released in the spring of 2002. To improve the linkage of budget and performance results, Interior is using the Bureau of Land Management's activity based costing system as a benchmark for the development of comparable systems in other bureaus. Through activity based costing, managers can better understand program costs and citizens can get answers to questions such as, "How much does it cost to run a visitor's center?"
- The BLM will improve citizen service by expanding "Service First," working with the Forest Service to provide efficient interagency cooperation in public lands management.
- The National Park Service will continue management reforms to assess resource and facility conditions, measure performance in improving conditions, and target funds at top priority needs.

**BUDGET AUTHORITY AND RECEIPTS
FOR 2001, 2002, AND 2003**
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>2001</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2002</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>2003</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from 2002</u>
BUDGET AUTHORITY				
Total Current Appropriations ^{1/}	10,656	10,615	10,610	-5
[CSRS/FEHB proposal included in above]	[246]	[263]	[271]	[+8]
Permanent Appropriations	<u>2,813</u>	<u>2,573</u>	<u>2,557</u>	<u>-16</u>
Total	13,469	13,188	13,167	-21
RECEIPTS				
Outer Continental Shelf	7,194	3,806	2,832	-974
Interest on OCS Receipts	1	0	0	0
Onshore Mineral Leasing	2,133	1,362	1,398	+36
Other Receipts	<u>1,999</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>1,773</u>	<u>+4</u>
Total	11,327	6,937	6,003	-934
[Offsetting receipts included in above]	[3,568]	[2,567]	[2,585]	[+18]

^{1/} Does not include 2001 and 2002 supplemental funds associated with counter-terrorism.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN THE 2003 BUDGET

Cooperative Conservation Initiative – Interior proposes a new, innovative \$100.0 million Cooperative Conservation Initiative to promote partnerships in conservation. The CCI program will fund restoration, protection, and enhancement of natural areas through established programs and new pilot programs that feature creative approaches to conservation. Cost shared projects will be funded in the Land and Water Conservation Fund State grants program and in the operating accounts of BLM, NPS, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Local and Private Conservation – The budget also promotes working with partners on conservation issues by proposing \$60.0 million for two Presidential initiatives, the Landowner Incentive and Private Stewardship programs. This includes an increase of \$10.0 million for landowner incentive grants. These programs, initiated in 2002, facilitate local and private species conservation efforts.

Trust Programs – The Secretary is committed to improve management of trust assets. The budget

request includes increases totaling \$83.6 million for trust reform activities in the Office of the Special Trustee and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The OST's efforts to reform trust asset management will be accelerated, and BIA will improve its performance of trust services programs.

BIA Schools – The budget request maintains BIA education construction at \$292.7 million to fund six replacement school projects and to complete repair and rehabilitation projects in the school repair and maintenance backlog. The goal is to fulfill the President's promise to eliminate the backlog in 2006. The BIA's school operations budget request is \$18.8 million over the enacted level including program increases of \$12.9 million for administration and cost grants, student transportation, and facilities operations. The budget includes an increase of \$3.0 million to expand the successful Family and Child Education program.

NPS Backlog – In order to meet President Bush's commitment to reduce the NPS deferred maintenance backlog, the budget provides \$663.0 million

for maintenance, including an increase of \$25.0 million for cyclic maintenance. The budget increases facility repair and rehabilitation by \$17.6 million providing a total of \$90.3 million. In 2002, approximately one-fifth of the repair and rehabilitation program was devoted to resource protection, and a comparable amount will be dedicated to this effort in 2003. The NPS will continue to make strides in creating useful performance measures to better manage the backlog.

Natural Resource Challenge – An increase of \$18.0 million is requested for the fourth year of the NPS Natural Resource Challenge. This program will continue to strengthen natural resource management throughout the park system by protecting native species and habitats; monitoring the health of natural resources; eradicating exotic species; and sharing information about natural resources with the public. Much of this program is accomplished through partnerships with other agencies, including the U.S. Geological Survey, universities, and research scientists.

National Wildlife Refuge System – The budget includes a historically high level of funding for operation and maintenance of the national wildlife refuge system, providing an increase of \$56.5 million for refuge operations and maintenance, including \$5.0 million for the Cooperative Conservation Initiative and \$49.4 million for other programmatic increases. Overall refuge operations funding will increase by \$25.8 million. A \$30.7 million increase for maintenance will address critical health, safety, and resource protection needs, as well as fund activities that enhance visitor experiences in preparation for the March 2003 refuge system centennial.

Energy and Minerals – The budget proposes an increase of \$10.2 million for BLM energy-related activities, including Alaska North Slope oil and gas development. This increase will expedite the permitting and rights-of-way processes, increase the number of oil and gas lease sales, work to remove unnecessary barriers to both renewable and non-renewable energy production, and increase the number of environmental inspections.

The budget for the Minerals Management Service proposes a program increase of \$13.7 million in order to meet increased workload brought about by the demand for Outer Continental Shelf program services, and to employ innovative business processes and advances in electronic technology

in the offshore program. The MMS will also invest \$6.0 million to develop management systems that support taking Federal royalties on oil production in-kind.

Wildland Fire Management – The budget continues robust funding for Interior's wildland fire program, providing \$675.5 million for fire readiness and response, wildland firefighting, assistance to rural communities, and a comprehensive program to reduce fuels in the wildland-urban interface. This budget carries forward the initiatives begun in 2001 and continued in 2002 to reduce the buildup of hazardous fuels, especially in the wildland-urban interface, and fully funds suppression based on the ten-year average.

OTHER MAJOR CHANGES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The budget proposes \$959.3 million for BLM's two operating accounts, including \$40.7 million for the government-wide legislative proposal to shift to agencies the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program for current employees. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$918.6 million. This is an increase of \$37.8 million from the amounts provided in 2002.

In addition to the \$10.2 million requested for energy programs discussed above, the budget proposes an increase of \$14.0 million for BLM land use planning. This increase will allow BLM to accelerate development of 37 plans and initiate development of 12 plans. Land use plans guide land use and resource management decisions, and allow for public involvement in developing program goals for recreation, habitat conservation, energy and mineral extraction, livestock grazing, timber harvest, fire management, and community rights-of-way access.

The \$44.7 million request for Land Acquisition will fund 22 projects in 11 States. This is a net decrease of \$5.2 million below the 2002 enacted level. The BLM will emphasize innovative alternatives to fee title purchase such as conservation easements, land exchanges, and other tools.

The 2003 budget request for payments in lieu of

taxes is \$165.0 million, \$15.0 million higher than the 2002 budget request, but \$45.0 million below the 2002 appropriated level.

Construction funding for BLM is \$11.0 million, \$2.1 million less than 2002. At this level, BLM will construct or repair 35 facilities in nine States.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

For MMS's Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management account, the budget proposes \$174.6 million in current appropriations, including \$10.4 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$164.2 million. This is a net increase of \$13.6 million above the 2002 appropriations.

Aside from the increases for OCS management and systems development discussed above, an increase of \$2.5 million offsets an expected reduction in OCS rents. These rents are expected to total \$100.2 million in 2003; together with current appropriations, the rents will provide a total royalty and offshore program of \$274.8 million.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING

The OSM's 2003 budget for the Regulation and Technology program is \$108.1 million, including \$2.7 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$105.4 million. This is an increase of \$2.3 million above the 2002 level, including an increase of \$2.0 million in support of the State of West Virginia surface mining program.

The budget request for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund is \$175.5 million, including \$1.5 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$174.0 million. This is a net decrease of \$29.4 million from 2002. With a buildup of carryover in the AML Federal emergency program, OSM will shift \$2.0 million to the State program in 2003, resulting in a net reduction in the State program of \$15.5 million. Based on the buildup of balances, funding for the AML Federal emergency program is reduced by \$10.9 million as a one-time adjustment.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES

(current budget authority in millions of dollars)

INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

2002 Enacted Level	9,438.2
BLM Wildland fire suppression operations	+34.0
Land use plans	+14.0
CCI	+10.0
Energy and minerals programs	+10.2
Land acquisition	-5.2
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	-45.0
MMS Gulf of Mexico and e-gov	+13.7
OSM AML Federal emergency program	-10.9
AML State grants	-15.5
USGS Energy, environmental health, GIS	+4.7
Coop Geologic Mapping program	-6.0
National Water-Quality Assessment	-5.8
Water Resources Research Institute	-6.0
Toxic Substances Hydrology/NSF	-13.9
FWS Refuge operations and maintenance	+49.4
CCI	+18.0
Landowner Incentive grants	+10.0
ESA operations	+5.9
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	-5.2
Construction	-20.2
Land acquisition	-28.8
NPS CCI (ONPS/LWCF)	+72.0
Maintenance	+42.6
Natural Resource Challenge	+18.0
Base park increases, inc. counter-terrorism	+15.4
U.S. Park Police	+12.6
LWCF State assistance	+6.0
HPF/NR&P	-26.8
Urban Park/Recreation Recovery grants	-29.7
Land acquisition	-44.1
Construction	-44.7
BIA Trust related activities	+34.8
Shivwitz Settlement (BIA and DM)	+14.0
School operations and maintenance	+12.9
Navajo Indian Irrigation Project	-12.3
Settlement completions	-12.3
OST Trust reform and operations	+48.8
OIA Impact of Compact Assistance (disc)	-7.3
Other	
Fixed cost changes Department-wide	+86.9
Travel and transportation reduction	-20.6
All other net program changes	-153.1
Subtotal (without CSRS/FEHB)	9,458.7
CSRS/FEHP proposal	+245.6
2003 Budget Request	9,704.2

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

2002 Enacted Level	914.3
Animas La Plata	+17.0
California Bay-Delta restoration	+15.0
Other BOR/CUP changes	-65.1
Subtotal (without CSRS/FEHB)	881.1
CSRS/FEHP proposal	+25.0
2003 Budget Request	906.1

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The BOR budget request is \$869.8 million, including \$24.9 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$844.9 million. This is a net decrease of \$33.1 million from the amounts provided in 2002.

The 2003 budget includes \$33.0 million for the second year of the Animas LaPlata project and \$15.0 million for the California Bay-Delta restoration project.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The budget request for USGS is \$904.0 million, including \$36.7 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$867.3 million. This is a net decrease of \$46.7 million from 2002 enacted funding levels. The reduction reflects a \$10.0 million transfer to the National Science Foundation and funding reductions for lower priority programs and projects for which there is an opportunity to secure funding from program partners and beneficiaries.

The budget request retains funding for a number of significant program increases received in recent years and includes \$3.7 million in increases in energy and mapping programs that will support the Administration's goal for increasing domestic energy production, including increasing the role of alternative fuels in addressing America's energy needs. An additional \$1.0 million is requested to study the relationship between environmental change and human health issues in the U.S. – Mexico border region.

The request includes \$4.0 million for USGS to continue science support, including research, monitoring, analyses, modeling, and the development of decision support systems, to assist NPS in its adaptive management approach to implementation of the Everglades Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Plan.

The USGS water program includes a reduction of \$6.0 million based on discontinuing USGS support for the Water Resources Research Institutes

program and reducing the National Water-Quality Assessment program by \$5.8 million. The budget does not continue the increase of \$6.0 million provided in 2002 for the Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.

The budget reflects savings of \$6.0 million that USGS will generate by implementing management improvements, organizational and workforce restructuring, and other efficiency measures.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The budget request for FWS's primary operating account, Resource Management, is \$934.7 million, including \$31.1 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$903.6 million. This is a net increase of \$53.0 million from the amounts provided in 2002. In addition to the increase for refuges discussed above, the budget includes an increase of \$5.9 million for endangered species recovery, consultation, and candidate conservation activities.

The FWS request for line-item land acquisition projects is \$53.9 million. This is a decrease of \$26.3 million from the amount provided in 2002. The budget reflects a \$3.7 million transfer to consolidate land acquisition planning with other planning activities under refuge operations. The level requested in 2003 will support acquisition at 52 projects in 31 States.

The FWS budget request for line-item construction projects is \$25.2 million. This is comparable to the 2002 enacted level of \$43.1 million, excluding congressionally added projects. At this funding level FWS will construct and repair projects at 16 facilities located in 12 States.

The 2003 budget for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund is \$91.0 million, a reduction of \$5.2 million from 2002, but \$68.0 million more than provided in 2000, which reflected the traditional funding level for this program.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The budget request for NPS's primary account, Operation of the National Park System, is \$1.64 billion, including \$59.9 million for the full cost of

the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$1.58 billion. This is a net increase of \$107.6 million from the amounts provided in 2002.

In addition to 2003 budget increases for the CCI, Natural Resource Challenge, and maintenance that are discussed above, NPS's operating account includes \$15.4 million for specific park operational increases, including \$6.1 million for enhanced security at the Nation's parks.

An additional \$12.6 million is requested for the U.S. Park Police for enhanced security at national icons in the national park system.

The 2003 request for LWCF State Assistance includes \$50.0 million requested in the \$100.0 million CCI, discussed above. In addition, the request for the traditional LWCF State Grant program includes an increase of \$6.0 million over the 2002 funding level.

The budget request for NPS land acquisition projects is \$65.5 million, which is a reduction of \$44.6 million from the 2002 funding level. The level requested in 2003 will result in acquisition at 24 park units in 18 States.

The 2003 request for line item construction projects in the NPS Construction and Major Maintenance account is \$205.1 million, including \$23.8 million for security enhancements at the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. In addition, there are increases of \$10.0 million for construction program management and \$14.0 million for equipment.

The budget does not continue funding for new Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program grants. The National Recreation and Preservation appropriation is reduced by \$19.3 million, including a \$12.9 million decrease to Statutory and Contractual Aid. The budget for the Historic Preservation Fund is reduced by \$7.5 million from 2002.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The BIA budget proposal is \$2.27 billion, including \$22.9 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative pro-

posal, the 2003 request is \$2.25 billion. This is a net increase of \$22.9 million above the 2002. In addition to the major funding increases for education and trust-related activities discussed above, the 2003 budget includes program increases of \$3.0 million to operate new detention centers and \$1.7 million for activities to support the Administration's nationwide energy plan.

The 2003 budget also proposes a \$507,000 increase to expand the guaranteed loan program by 10 percent, enhancing economic development in Indian Country.

The 2003 budget for land and water settlements is decreased by \$3.0 million, reflecting a reduction for settlements that have been completed. There are offsetting increases for the Shivwitz and Santo Domingo settlements. An additional \$3.0 million is requested in Departmental Management for land acquisition for the Shivwitz settlement.

The budget increases for 2003 discussed above are partially offset by a \$12.3 million reduction to the Navajo Indian Irrigation project.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

The OST budget proposal is \$160.6 million, including \$1.6 million for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$159.0 million. This is a net increase of \$48.8 million from the amounts provided in 2002.

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

The budget proposal for OIA is \$91.2 million, including \$209,000 for the full cost of the CSRS pension system and the Federal employee health benefits program. Without the legislative proposal, the 2003 request is \$91.0 million. This is a net decrease of \$11.2 million from the amounts provided in 2002, reflecting the elimination of \$7.3 million in unrequested discretionary funding appropriated in 2002 for impact of Compact assistance to Hawaii, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The budget will continue to provide historic levels of mandatory funding to Guam and the CNMI for this purpose.

UNCONTROLLABLE AND TRAVEL COSTS

The Interior budget request provides an additional \$86.9 million in uncontrollable cost increases; an additional \$57.4 million in increases associated with the 2.6 percent pay raise anticipated in January 2003 will be absorbed by focusing resources on the highest priorities as well as increased administrative and program efficiencies.

The budget assumes Department-wide savings of \$20.6 million in travel and transportation costs. Bureaus anticipate reduced expenses in 2003 due to the increased use of teleconferencing, greater use of central meeting locations, and reductions in employee relocations.

Department of the Interior Facts

Established in 1849, the Department of the Interior is the Nation's principal conservation agency and is responsible for wise stewardship of lands and natural and cultural resources, honoring trust responsibilities to Native Americans, and conducting scientific research.

- **Land** – Interior manages 507 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 385 units of the national park system, 538 national wildlife refuges, 70 national fish hatcheries, 14 national conservation areas, and 15 national monuments in the 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 over 200,000 volunteers who provide in excess of seven million hours of service, valued at over \$95 million per year.
- **Youth Programs** – Interior employs over 4,000 youth in youth-related programs annually. Since 1970, the Department has used the Youth Conservation Corps to employ young adults ages 15-18.
- **Revenues** – Revenues collected annually vary from \$6 to \$11 billion, including revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities.
- **Water** – The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States, managing 550 dams and 348 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 31 million people and one of every five western farmers.
- **Energy** – Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 28 percent of the Nation's energy, including 35 percent of natural gas, 29 percent of oil, 35 percent of coal, 17 percent of hydropower, and 47 percent of geothermal.
- **Visitation** – Annually, 54 million visits are made to BLM public lands, 285 million visits to national park units, and 39 million visits to national wildlife refuges. In addition, there are 90 million visitor days of use at BOR recreation sites.
- **Native Americans** – The Department maintains relationships with 558 Federally-recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska, and provides support to a service population of 1.4 million people. The BIA provides education services to over 48,000 students in 23 States attending 185 elementary and secondary schools and supports 25 tribally controlled community colleges.