



DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

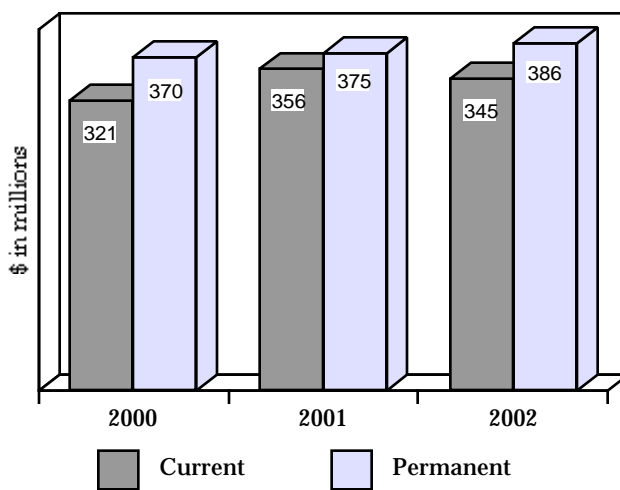
Overview - The Department of the Interior's mission is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes. Interior manages the Nation's public lands and minerals, parks, and wildlife refuges. It promotes wise use of western water resources.

The Department has responsibility for such wide-ranging programs as: migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species protection; restoration of surface-mined lands; non-defense mapping; and natural resource science. Its bureaus provide on-the-ground efforts needed to accomplish Interior's mission.

Departmental Offices provide leadership, management, and coordination activities for these responsibilities. They also provide support services used by the bureaus to accomplish their work. These include legal services through the Solicitor's Office, the audits and investigations of the Inspector General, environmental audit and policy coordination, administrative hearings and appeals, and aviation and air safety services. The Office of the Secretary provides executive direction for the Department and guides and coordinates all of the Department's administrative activities such as finance, information resources, procurement and acquisition, human resources, and budgeting. The National Business Center provides administrative and systems services to Interior's bureaus and offices in a consolidated, cost-effective manner.

Within the Departmental Offices are several other significant programs. These include: the Office of Insular Affairs, which provides assistance to insular areas; the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, which manages and discharges the Secretary's responsibilities for about \$3.1 billion in trust assets for American Indians; the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration program, which coordinates the Department's natural resources damage assessment and restoration efforts; and the National Indian Gaming Commission, which regulates certain Indian gaming activities.

Departmental Offices Funding



Office of the Secretary

Mission - The Departmental Management appropriation funds the Office of the Secretary which provides the executive leadership, policy, guidance, and coordination needed to manage the diverse, complex, and nationally significant programs that are Interior's responsibilities.

Program Overview - The Department is comprised of eight bureaus, each with a unique mission. The Department's 2002 budget includes a request of \$10.0 billion to accomplish its mission, and projects the collection of \$9.6 billion in receipts. Its employees are geographically dispersed across the entire United States and include physical and social scientists, historians, architects, engineers, attorneys, trust officers, rangers, law enforcement officers, teachers, construction workers, and groundskeepers. The Department will issue thousands of leases for oil and gas or geothermal exploration and development; deliver water to 31 million people; maintain and operate over a thousand parks, wildlife refuges,

and recreational areas, hosting millions of visitors; and educate approximately 50,000 Indian children. The Department manages over 32,000 buildings and facilities and nearly a half billion acres of land. Successfully leading such a dynamic organization, while a sizable task, is accomplished with approximately six-tenths of one percent of the Department's total budget.

The majority of activities associated with the Office of the Secretary that are funded with the Departmental Management appropriation are located in Washington, D.C. Field offices, located across the country, are used for work associated with environmental protection; Indian probate, hearings, and appeals; and aircraft services. In addition, the Office of the Secretary sponsors the National Business Center, which is financed through a revolving, working capital fund. The NBC, which provides most of the Department's administrative systems, has activities located across the country, but is principally based in Denver, Colorado and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Budget Overview - The 2002 budget request for Departmental Management is \$64.2 million, the same as the 2001 enacted level. The 2002 budget funds \$3.4 million in increased uncontrollable costs by taking offsetting reductions that are achieved through streamlining, downsizing, and management reforms. The Office of the Secretary Management Intern program, which was initiated in 2001, will be downsized by approximately one-third, while allowing the Department to maintain the current cadre of trainees. The Department will consolidate management functions and eliminate positions, thereby realizing savings in salary, benefits, and support costs. The Department will also reduce funding for specialized environmental studies.

The 2002 budget proposes to eliminate one-time funding of \$300,000 for a grant to the Alaska Pacific University for development of an ANILCA training curriculum.

Office of Insular Affairs

Mission - The Office of Insular Affairs' mission is to assist the islands in developing more efficient and effective government by providing financial and technical assistance and to help manage Federal-island relations by promoting appropriate Federal policies.

Budget Overview - The 2002 budget totals \$341.3 million, including \$248.6 million in permanent and indefinite appropriations. For current appropriations, the request is \$92.7 million, a decrease of \$6.5 million below 2001. The request includes \$50.5 million in discretionary appropriations and \$42.2 million in mandatory appropriations.

The discretionary budget request reflects a reduction of one-time increases provided in 2001 for impact of Compact assistance to Guam (-\$5.0 million) and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (-\$1.0 million). The budget proposes to continue allocating \$4.6 million of mandatory Covenant grant funds to Guam for impact of Compact. In recognition of the effect of Micronesian immigration on the CNMI, the budget proposes for the first time to allocate a portion (\$500,000) of the mandatory Covenant grant funds to the CNMI for this purpose. This increase will be offset by a proposed reduction of \$500,000 in mandatory funding for the CNMI Immigration, Labor, and Law Enforcement initiative. This initiative has been funded at \$2.0 million per year since 1998. The decrease is made possible by the other Federal agencies, such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Labor, and Department of Justice, assuming a greater share of the cost of maintaining a presence and performing their functions in the CNMI.

A one-time increase of \$300,000 provided by Congress in 2001 for a loan payment to FEMA will be redirected to other uses in 2002. The OIA will restore all programs to the pre-rescission level to preserve the integrity of OIA's programs. Among other uses, the funds will also be used in the General Technical Assistance program to assist the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to prepare for the new management and reporting regime proposed for the extension of financial assistance under the Compacts of Free Association now under renegotiation.

The current mandatory request reflects a one-time increase of \$2.5 million for a grant to the Marshall Islands for extension of the Military Use and Operating Rights Agreement under the Compact of Free Association.

Office of the Solicitor

Mission - The Office of the Solicitor's mission is to provide high quality legal services to the Secretary and the Department's offices and bureaus.

Program Overview - The Office's attorneys provide legal advice and counsel to assure that Interior's programs and initiatives are carried out in a manner consistent with applicable law and regulations. They prepare formal legal opinions; review draft legislation, regulations, contracts, and other documents; and provide informal legal advice in a wide variety of circumstances. In addition, the Office's attorneys represent the Department in administrative litigation and assist the Department of Justice with judicial litigation involving the Department. The Office's headquarters is located in Washington, D.C.; 18 regional and field offices are located throughout the United States.

Budget Overview - The 2002 request is \$42.2 million, an increase of \$2.1 million above the 2001 level. This increase is for funding of uncontrollable cost increases.

Office of Inspector General

Mission – The Office of Inspector General promotes excellence in the programs, operations, and management of the Department of the Interior.

Program Overview – The OIG is the Department’s focal point for independent and objective reviews of the integrity of departmental programs and operations. It is responsible for objectively and independently assessing major issues that directly impact, or could impact, the Department’s ability to accomplish its mission and for keeping the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of the Department’s programs. The OIG accomplishes its mission by providing policy direction for and conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Departmental programs and operations and negotiating indirect cost rates for State, local, tribal, and insular area governments. The OIG headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., with field offices in 13 locations across the United States, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Budget Overview - The 2002 budget request for the OIG is \$30.5 million, an increase of \$2.7 million over the 2001 appropriation level. This request includes an increase of \$1.9 million to cover uncontrollable costs. The remaining \$835,000 is requested to allow the Inspector General to retain financial audit staff that have been deployed to work on bureau financial audits and funded through reimbursable agreements in 2000 and 2001. As the bureaus begin to contract for their annual audits, the Inspector General will redirect these resources to higher priority audits related to the “Top Management Challenges” and to address new legislative requirements.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

Mission - The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians oversees and coordinates Indian trust asset reform efforts Department-wide to ensure the establishment of policies, procedures, systems, and practices that allow the Secretary to effectively discharge her trust responsibilities. OST has operating responsibility for financial trust services functions, including investment, collection, and disbursement of Indian trust funds. Additional trust functions of the Department are carried out by BLM, MMS, BIA, and the Office of Hearings and Appeals in the Office of the Secretary.

Program Overview - The OST manages \$3.1 billion held in 1,400 trust accounts for roughly 290 Indian Tribes and about 262,000 accounts for individuals. The balances that have accumulated in the Indian trust funds are derived from various sources, including: payments for land cessions by treaty; proceeds from sales of land under confiscatory acts of Congress; proceeds from sales and leases of tribal lands and other natural resources such as mineral extraction, timber, and grazing; judgment awards made by the Indian Claims Commission and the U. S. Court of Claims; monies appropriated to fund legislative settlements; and interest on trust fund investments.

Budget Overview - The 2002 request for OST is \$110.2 million, \$8.8 million less than 2001. Included within the 2001 request was \$27.5 million in supplemental funding, of which \$18.8 million is retained in 2002 to meet continuing needs. The 2002 request, along with the availability of 2001 supplemental appropriations for continuing activities in 2002, will provide the funding necessary to continue to make significant progress on trust reform efforts.

Key accomplishments include the completed conversion of all accounts to a commercial, contractor-owned-and-operated trust fund accounting system, publication of final regulations on several key trust management areas to permit standards of uniformity for trust administration, and the designation of the land title portion of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System as the official system for recordation and maintenance of Indian title documents in four BIA regions. In 2001, BIA will test the TAAMS system and fully implement the land title (current portion) and leasing portion of the realty module in the Rocky Mountain Region. Following successful testing, the Department will consult with Congress regarding its plan for system deployment. TAAMS replaces BIA’s land records system with a high capacity, modern, relational system, and will provide BIA with a national, state-of-the-art, asset management system to support the management of 56 million acres of trust land, with over 100,000 leases, 350,000 land owners, and 2,000,000 land interests. These trust assets generate some of the income managed by OST. Full implementation of this new trust management system is a key component of the Department’s High Level Implementation Plan.

The High Level Implementation Plan includes ten current projects aimed at reforming the probate and appraisal programs and eliminating the backlogs in these programs. In addition, it is aimed at curing decades-old records management deficiencies, improving job performance through targeted, quality training, curing internal control weaknesses, and developing comprehensive and consistent policies and procedures.

The 2001 supplemental funding of \$27.5 million included \$10.7 million for trust management improvement activities, \$4.0 million for *Cobell* trial two and document production costs, \$9.9 million to begin a statistical accounting, and \$2.9 million to continue workforce planning, information collection, and systems architecture projects related to Interior's discharge of its trust responsibilities.

This supplemental request originated in part from the conclusion of trial one of the *Cobell* case where the United States District Court found that the Department breached its statutory trust duties under the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 in several areas. To address these identified breaches, in 2001 the Department began implementing three projects: Information Collection to collect missing information from outside sources; Computer Systems Architecture to establish computer and business systems platforms and rules; and Workforce Planning to determine the appropriate staffing for trust management functions. The Department also took into account the Court's requirements for records management, which was already an HLIP subproject. The Department will continue implementation of these projects and determine the next appropriate management actions by the end of 2001. The Department is developing a detailed plan for its statistical sampling approach to provide an accounting and some basis for settlement of the *Cobell* litigation. This statistical sampling effort will begin in 2001 and continue into 2002, with a request for an additional \$7.5 million for this project.

The request also includes \$11.0 million for the fourth year of the Indian land consolidation program, an increase of \$2.0 million. In 1999, BIA began implementing a pilot program on three Indian reservations in Wisconsin. Through the end of 1999, the pilot consolidated highly fractionated interests in allotted Indian lands, improving overall economic productivity of the lands and reducing the cost of administering these lands by acquiring nearly 16,000 undivided interests at a cost of \$4.0 million. Nearly 90 percent of these interests represented a less than two percent interest in a tract of land. This pilot program continued into 2000, and its success encouraged the Department to formalize the pilot into the Indian land consolidation program in 2001. As of March, 2001, the land consolidation program had acquired 29,236 interests representing over 15,000 acres at a cost of \$6.6 million. In 2001, the program continues land acquisition activities in the Midwest Region, expands activities to other reservations, and begins work on the *Youpee* activities of redetermining and redistributing fractional interests in allotted Indian lands that escheated to Tribes under the 1983 Indian Land Consolidation Act, as amended. An estimated 13,000 estates must be reopened, which involve approximately 178,000 fractional interests in allot-

ted lands. Passage of the Indian Land Consolidation Amendments in November, 2000, will permit BIA to implement key provisions of the Act starting in 2001, including beginning reform of probate and establishment of uniform standards for processing descent and distribution of interests in allotted lands. In 2002, the land consolidation program will be expanded to additional reservations and will continue work on *Youpee* activities.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program

Mission - Appropriations and recoveries to the Restoration program enable the Department to identify, evaluate, and conduct damage assessments of natural resource injuries resulting from oil and hazardous substance releases. Damage assessment activities identify and quantify the injuries and form the basis for legal action against the responsible parties, which usually results in negotiated settlements. Restoration activities are then either carried out or funded by the responsible parties as compensation for the injury to natural resources. These may include the replacement and protection of affected resources, acquisition of equivalent resources and services, and long-term environmental monitoring. These actions are taken on behalf of the public and in partnership with other natural resource trustees, including States, Tribes, and other Federal agencies. Responsible parties are also given an opportunity to participate in the assessment and restoration process by way of cooperative agreements.

Program Overview - The Restoration program is a Departmental program which draws upon the interdisciplinary strengths of its various bureaus and offices. The Program has three principal components: restoration; natural resource damage assessment; and program management. Restoration of damaged lands and resources is the primary goal of the Restoration program. Damage assessment activities are used to ascertain injuries to natural resources, and restoration implements the appropriate actions to restore and protect those resources for present and future generations. Program management provides coordination, management, and direction, and oversees implementation of actions, projects, or policies necessary to facilitate and ensure that priority damage assessments are completed in a manner consistent with approved guidelines, with site restoration occurring as expeditiously as possible.

Budget Overview - The 2002 request for the Restoration Program totals \$5.5 million. In addition, the program includes \$34.1 million in permanent appropriations. The request is \$106,000 over the 2001 enacted level. The \$5.5 million requested comprises \$4.2 million for damage assessment projects and \$1.3 million for program man-

agement activities. Uncontrollable costs account for the entire requested increase.

The \$34.1 million for permanent appropriations is the anticipated amount of settlement receipts to be recovered

in settled damage assessment cases. These receipts are used exclusively for restoring damaged lands and resources or to reimburse the Department for past assessment costs, which are in turn used to fund additional high priority damage assessment activities at other sites.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS
(all dollar amounts in thousands)

Comparison of 2002 Request with 2001 Enacted:

	2001 Enacted		2002 Request		Change from 2001	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Appropriations						
Departmental Management	408	64,177	383	64,177	-25	0
Assistance to Territories	32	78,463	32	69,450	0	-9,013
Compact of Free Association	0	20,726	0	23,245	0	+2,519
Office of the Solicitor.....	335	40,108	335	42,207	0	+2,099
Office of Inspector General	250	27,785	255	30,490	+5	+2,705
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	401	109,985	412	99,224	+11	-10,761
Indian Land Consolidation	0	8,980	0	10,980	0	+2,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	4	5,391	4	5,497	0	+106
Subtotal, Appropriations.....	1,430	355,615	1,421	345,270	-9	-10,345
Permanents and Other						
Working Capital Fund	929	0	929	0	0	0
Everglades Restoration	1	2,179	1	0	0	-2,179
Payments to U.S. Territories, Fiscal Assistance.....	0	104,000	0	104,000	0	0
Compact of Free Association	0	122,014	0	144,616	0	+22,602
Payment for Trust Accounting Deficiencies	0	0	0	6,700	0	+6,700
OST - Tribal Special Funds.....	0	57,509	0	61,899	0	+4,390
OST - Tribal Trust Fund.....	0	25,118	0	26,539	0	+1,421
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	0	55,974	0	34,104	0	-21,870
National Indian Gaming Commission	73	7,800	73	7,900	0	+100
Allocation Account.....	64	0	64	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Departmental Management	67	0	67	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of the Solicitor	49	0	49	0	0	0
Reimbursements - Office of Inspector General	10	0	0	0	-10	0
Subtotal, Other Accounts	1,193	374,594	1,183	385,758	-10	+11,164
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	2,623	730,209	2,604	731,028	-19	+819

HIGHLIGHTS OF BUDGET CHANGES
By Appropriation Activity/Subactivity

APPROPRIATION: Departmental Management

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Departmental Direction	11,584	12,240	11,940	-300
Management and Coordination	22,587	23,798	22,702	-1,096
Hearings and Appeals	8,136	8,288	8,288	0
Central Services	19,554	18,963	20,363	+1,400
USBM Workers Comp/Unemployment	845	888	884	-4
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	62,706	64,177	64,177	0

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Management and Coordination	-1,457
<p>The 2002 budget funds \$3,359 million in increased uncontrollable costs by taking offsetting reductions of -\$1,457 that are achieved through streamlining, downsizing, and management reforms. The management intern program, initiated in 2001, will be reduced by one-third. Management functions will be consolidated and positions eliminated, and funding will be reduced for specialized studies and supplies.</p>	
	-1,902
<p>The balance of the reductions, totaling -\$1,902, will be achieved through absorption of pay related costs within the individual offices.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Assistance to Territories

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
American Samoa				
Operations Grants	23,054	23,003	23,100	+97
Northern Marianas				
Covenant Grants (Mandatory)	27,720	27,720	27,720	0
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	4,095	4,385	4,528	+143
Technical Assistance	8,661	13,631	7,461	-6,170
Maintenance Assistance Fund	2,300	2,295	2,300	+5
Brown Tree Snake.....	2,350	2,345	2,350	+5
Insular Management Controls.....	1,491	1,488	1,491	+3
Coral Reef Initiative	500	499	500	+1
American Samoa Loan Subsidy.....	0	3,097	0	-3,097
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	19,397	27,740	18,630	-9,110
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	70,171	78,463	69,450	-9,013

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	[+148]
American Samoa Operations	+97
<p>The program increase consists of restoration of \$51 rescinded in the 2001 Appropriations Act and an additional \$46 for operational costs of the American Samoa High Court.</p>	
Northern Marianas Covenant Grants (Mandatory)	+0
<p>The budget proposes a \$500 decrease in the CNMI immigration initiative and a \$500 increase for the CNMI impact of compact. The reduction will be achieved by decreasing the initiative funds available to other Federal agencies in recognition of these agencies assuming a greater share of the costs of their operations in the CNMI. An increase of \$500 will be provided to the CNMI for Compact impact aid. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands needs this impact aid, authorized by Section 104(e) (6) of P.L. 99-239, to deal with recent increases in immigration from the freely associated states. The requested funds will be used for new construction in projects related to social services, and will partially offset the impact of immigrants on those services. P.L. 104-134, Section 118 authorizes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to receive funding for capital improvement projects.</p>	
General Technical Assistance	-6,170
<p>The proposed net decrease is based on the following: elimination of \$6 million that Congress added in 2001 for impact of compact aid to the governments of Guam and the CNMI; elimination of \$300 included by Congress in 2001 for "one-time" assistance for FEMA loan forgiveness for the Virgin Islands; an increase of \$30 to recover the amount rescinded in 2001 appropriations and an increase of \$100 to assist the FSM and RMI in preparing for the new management and reporting regime proposed for the extension of financial assistance under the Compacts of Free Association.</p>	
Office of Insular Affairs	+143
<p>The proposed net decrease is based on the following: a decrease of \$32 for streamlining of management and administrative functions in the Office of Insular Affairs; an increase of \$17 to help fund the increased costs related to the annual audit required by the Chief Financial Officer's Act; and an increase of \$10 to recover the amount rescinded in the 2001 appropriation. Uncontrollable costs total \$148.</p>	
Maintenance Assistance	+5
Brown Tree Snake	+5
Insular Management Controls	+3
Coral Reef Initiative	+1
<p>The programs listed above were reduced in the 2001 appropriations as a result of a rescission. Increases are proposed to restore the programs to the pre-rescission level.</p>	
American Samoa Loan Subsidy	-3,097
<p>The loan subsidy of \$3,097 associated with the American Samoa loan authorized in 2000 and secured by the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement does not recur in 2002.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Compact of Free Association

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Compact of Free Association	7,120	7,338	7,354	+16
Mandatory Payments.....	12,000	12,000	14,500	+2,500
Enewetak Support	1,191	1,388	1,391	+3
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	20,311	20,726	23,245	+2,519

Highlights of Budget Changes

Federal Services Assistance	<u>Amount</u> +16
Program amounts were reduced by \$16 for Federal Services as a result of the rescission. Increases are proposed to restore the program to its pre-rescission level.	
Program Grant Assistance (Mandatory)	+2,500
Section 3(a.) of Article X of the "Agreement Regarding the Military Use and Operating Rights of the Government of the United States in the Marshall Islands Concluded Pursuant to Sections 321 and 323 of the Compact of Free Association" requires the one-time payment of \$2.5 million to the Republic of the Marshall Islands in 2002.	
Enewetak Support	+3
Program amounts were reduced by \$3 for Enewetak Support as a result of the rescission. Increases are proposed to restore the program to its pre-rescission level.	

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Solicitor

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Legal Services.....	33,630	33,556	35,276	+1,720
General Administration.....	6,566	6,552	6,931	+379
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	40,196	40,108	42,207	+2,099

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	<u>Amount</u> [\$2,099]
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APPROPRIATION: Office of Inspector General

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Audit	15,201	13,445	14,868	+1,423
Investigations	5,113	6,486	6,763	+277
Program Integrity	—	1,397	1,457	+60
Policy & Management.....	5,772	6,457	7,402	+945
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	26,086	27,785	30,490	+2,705

Highlights of Budget Changes

Uncontrollable Cost Net Increase	<u>Amount</u> [\$1,870]
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Audits	+1,423
<p>\$835 is requested to allow the Inspector General to retain financial audit staff to conduct programmatic reviews and evaluation of high risk areas. Auditors would be conducting audits related to the "Top Management Challenges" as reported to the Congress in December, 2000. Audit staff, previously dedicated to bureau level financial audits soon to be contracted out, will be redirected to address new legislative requirements and to conduct investigative reviews focussed on integrity and ethics vulnerabilities in the Department. Uncontrollable costs total \$588.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Federal Trust Programs				
Executive Direction	1,663	2,187	2,496	+309
Program Ops, Support, & Improve.....	86,027	107,798	96,728	-11,070
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	87,690	109,985	99,224	-10,761

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	[+594]
Executive Direction	+309
<p>An increase is requested to support additional staffing for the immediate Office of Special Trustee for day-to-day oversight of operations and Department-wide reform efforts, tribal and individual Indian outreach activities, public and legislative affairs, internal records management and assistance in project management and evaluation. Uncontrollable costs total +\$41.</p>	
Program Operations, Support, and Improvements	-11,070
<p>Funding for trust management improvements is decreased to reflect progress in implementing trust management reforms (-\$8,886). Settlement and litigation support funding is reduced for the availability of unobligated balances to support these activities (-\$3,906), and Office of Trust Fund Management operations requirements are slightly lower (-\$38). An increase is requested for program support services (+\$1,759). Uncontrollable costs total +\$553.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Indian Land Consolidation Pilot Program

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,000	8,980	10,980	+2,000

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Indian Land Consolidation Program	+2,000
<p>An increase is requested to continue and expand the Indian Land Consolidation program to additional reservations. Funds are also requested for the support of initial implementation of the Indian Land Consolidation Amendments of 2000, including redetermining and redistributing fractional interests in allotted Indian lands that escheated to tribes under the 1983 Indian Land Consolidation Act.</p>	

APPROPRIATION: Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration

	<u>2000 Actual</u>	<u>2001 Enacted</u>	<u>2002 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2001 Enacted</u>
Damage Assessments.....	1,249	1,275	1,332	+57
Program Management	4,125	4,116	4,165	+49
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	5,374	5,391	5,497	+106

Highlights of Budget Changes

	<u>Amount</u>
Uncontrollable Cost Net Increases	[+106]

