



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Funding Highlights:

- Promotes renewable energy development on Federal lands and waters with the goal of permitting at least 9,000 megawatts of energy capacity on Department of the Interior lands by the end of 2011.
- Stays on track to fully fund Land and Water Conservation Fund programs by 2014 by providing nearly \$620 million to acquire new lands for national parks, forests and refuges, protect endangered species habitat, and promote outdoor recreation.
- Helps Federal land managers address the impact of climate change by expanding the Department's science capability to develop vital decision support tools.
- Improves the return to taxpayers from U.S. mineral production through royalty reforms and industry fees.
- Strengthens Native American communities with funds to enhance the management capacity of tribal governments and improve coordination between Federal agencies on law enforcement.
- Prepares responsibly for wildfires with full funding for suppression and a contingency reserve fund.
- Promotes water conservation and science while balancing competing water resource needs.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is committed to fulfilling its mission to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provide scientific and other information about those resources; and honor its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities. The President's 2011 Budget provides \$12 billion to DOI to achieve these goals, while reforming inefficient programs and generating mandatory savings of about \$2.7 billion over 10 years.

Invests in a Clean Energy Future. DOI plays a key role in supporting the President's plan to create a clean energy future that holds the promise of an improved environment, enhanced energy security, and green jobs in new industries. DOI already manages public lands and offshore resources that provide about one-third of the domestic supply of fossil fuel resources. The Department is now expanding on that role to become a leader in promoting clean, renewable energy on Federal lands. The 2011 Budget adds \$14 million—on top of \$50 million in 2010 increases—to build agency capacity to review and permit renewable energy projects on Federal

lands. This includes conducting the environmental evaluations and technical studies needed to spur development of renewable energy projects, assess available alternative resources, and mitigate the impacts of development. DOI has set a goal to permit at least 9,000 megawatts of new solar, wind, and geothermal electricity generation capacity on DOI-managed lands by the end of 2011.

Conserves Landscapes and Ecosystems.

The Administration continues its commitment to acquire and conserve landscapes and ecosystems that lack adequate protection with increased funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The Budget provides an increase of \$106 million, or 31 percent, for LWCF programs in DOI that protect Federal lands for wildlife and public enjoyment and provide State grants for park and recreational improvements. Total LWCF funding for the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior is nearly \$620 million, keeping the Administration on track to fully fund LWCF programs at \$900 million by 2014. In addition, the Budget proposes to reauthorize and expand DOI's authority under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, so that the proceeds from the sale of low-conservation value lands may be used to acquire additional high-priority conservation lands.

Establishes Climate Science Centers.

Managing ecosystems and wildlife habitat that are facing the impact of climate change requires reliable data on changes, supporting science, and tools to bring these together to inform land management decisions. DOI is establishing a framework, which includes Climate Science Centers that will focus on the impact of climate change on a broad array of Departmental resources. The Budget includes an increase of \$14 million for these Centers to provide land managers with vital decision support tools based on the latest science.

Provides a Better Return to Taxpayers from Mineral Development. The public received about \$10 billion in 2009 from fees, royalties, and other Federal payments related to oil,

gas, coal, and other mineral development. Yet a number of recent studies by the Government Accountability Office and DOI's Inspector General have found that this return could be improved through more rigorous oversight and policy changes, such as charging appropriate fees and reforming how royalties are set. The Budget proposes a number of actions to ensure that Federal taxpayers receive a fair return from the development of U.S. mineral resources:

- Terminating payments to coal-producing States and Tribes that no longer need funds to clean up abandoned coal mines.
- Extending the practice of having States with mineral revenue payments help to defray the Federal costs in managing the mineral leases that generate the revenue.
- Charging user fees to oil companies for processing oil and gas drilling permits and inspecting operations on Federal lands and waters.
- Establishing fees for new non-producing oil and gas leases (both onshore and offshore) to encourage more timely production.
- Making administrative changes to Federal oil and gas royalties, such as adjusting royalty rates and terminating the royalty-in-kind program.

Empowers Tribal Nations. The Administration supports tribal self-determination and will assist tribal governments in enhancing their management capacity. The Budget provides increased funding to better compensate Tribes for the work they perform in managing Federal programs under self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. In addition, the Budget includes proposals to foster better coordination between the Departments of the Interior and Justice on Indian law enforcement issues.

Prepares Responsibly for Wildfires. The Budget continues the long-standing practice of fully funding the 10-year average cost of wild-land fire suppression operations. To reduce the need for emergency appropriations, the Budget

for DOI includes an additional \$75 million funding reserve to be used only as a contingency when regular suppression funding is exhausted. The Budget also targets hazardous fuels reduction funding for activities in the wildland-urban interface where they are most effective. Priority is given to projects in communities that have met “Firewise” standards, identified acres to be treated, and invested in local solutions to protect against wildland fire.

Invests in Water Resources Infrastructure and Science. The Budget continues to focus resources on the Department’s Water Conservation initiative, which assists local communities in increasing water availability by encouraging voluntary water banks, reuse of treated wastewater,

and other market-based conservation measures. The initiative also includes the Bureau of Reclamation’s water reuse and recycling (Title XVI) program and invests an additional \$9 million in a multi-year, nationwide study of water availability and use by the U.S. Geological Survey. Moreover, in coordination with other Federal agencies and the State of California, the Department is also participating in activities and dedicating resources to foster continued progress in the restoration of a number of sensitive ecosystems, including the California Bay-Delta. The Department will work with Federal interagency working groups to develop performance measures and tools to identify those restoration activities that yield the highest returns to taxpayers.

Department of the Interior
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2009	Estimate	
		2010	2011
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Bureau of Land Management	1,062	1,143	1,151
Minerals Management Service	163	181	190
Office of Surface Mining	164	163	146
Bureau of Reclamation/CUPCA	1,124	1,129	1,108
U.S. Geological Survey	1,044	1,112	1,133
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,443	1,647	1,642
National Park Service	2,558	2,791	2,759
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,379	2,619	2,566
Office of the Special Trustee	182	186	160
All other	1,133	1,183	1,250
<i>Wildland Fire (non-add)</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>934</i>
Subtotal, Gross discretionary budget authority	<u>11,252</u>	<u>12,154</u>	<u>12,105</u>
Mandatory Savings Proposals	—	—	–70
Total, Discretionary budget authority	11,252	12,154	12,035
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	<i>3,005</i>	—	—
<i>Budget authority from supplementals</i>	<i>50</i>	—	—
Total, Discretionary outlays	11,298	12,387	12,439

Department of the Interior—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2009	Estimate	
		2010	2011
<i>Memorandum: Outlays from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	168	1,255	1,128
Mandatory Outlays:			
Cobell Settlement			
Legislative proposal, Payments from the Judgment Fund	—	-2,000	—
Legislative proposal, Payments for Trust Land Purchasing	—	100	400
All other			
Existing law	485	420	334
Legislative proposals	—	—	-96
Total, Mandatory outlays	485	-1,480	638
Total, Outlays	11,783	10,907	13,077
Credit activity			
Guaranteed Loan Commitments:			
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program	78	134	132
Total, Guaranteed loan commitments	78	134	132