United States Customs Court
In the United States District Courts for Western Washington and North Dakota

Interior Department FY 17 - FY 26 HA-10-10-25, HA-16-10-25, HA-7-11-25, HA-10-11-25, HA-2-12-25

Deb Haaland ex. rel. v. Doug Burgum, Interior Secretary

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

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Dear Interior Department Solicitor:

1. Background Check

In the United States District Court for North Dakota

Doug Burgum ex. rel. v. Kelly Armstrong, Governor of North Dakota

In re: ID postmaster i-cloud phisher email block with ground effects

(a) Treasury must immediately pay 'covered lapse of employment' to the Interior Department pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. Whereas there is a balance available 31USC§1502 a waiver of sovereign immunity must be granted 11USC§106 pursuant to An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25. Do not email the Interior Department. Interior Department Postmaster impersonates auto-responses with “i-cloud phisher email block with ground effects”, ie. fentanyl burgher with two illegal u-turns, cellphone reboot. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum turns out to be the Windows 8 software engineer, former Microsoft Business Solutions Vice President, at the time the whistleblower was released. To the usual Trump Cabinet charge of deprivation or relief 18USC§246 settled Creditors of the United States §914, must be added Fraud and related activity in connection with computers §1030 the ID Postmaster message could be ruled Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail, although tens of thousands of Interior Department emails may be blocked, and a block is a far more malicious and damaging virus than the zombie spam that carried it §1037.

(i) Confiscation of (software) property used to aid insurrection under 50USC§212 and Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. seems to be the way for the US Attorney to unblock email and Treasury. The first thing Speaker of the House, Mike Johnson, from Louisiana, the state with the highest rate of incarceration in the world, did when elected to high office, although disqualified for being judicially drunk on power, was to have Pornblock of the UN, confiscated from his computer, by the Department of Justice, the racial ephedra ground effects were blown off the ATM. Desktop surveillance has been used to remotely detonate nuclear warheads illegally placed in boreholes, since Biden first detonated Obama's nukes until he set the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, unreported by Trump, whose nukes have been detonated his second term. First in Myanmar by the child tax credit abuse cell-phone remote Desktop Surveillance visit by his Attorney General. Second Phillipines, when he said "n-word" to top brass at Quantico Marine Corp Base, FBI and DEA Academy, especially scapegoating former North Dakota Governor Burgum. Plus two 6.0 earthquakes in Afghanistan, probably relating the refouler of refugees therefrom, to the many nukes decadent occupying forces left buried there. Burgum's role as presumed federal supplier of the malicious software used in FBI nuclear terrorism does not seem to be voluntary, and the poisonous computer criminal is not accused to have been the one who remotely pushed the button. Without any commanding officer non-judicial punishment or reporting of compliance with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit to immunize the US against liability for all deadly earthquakes, time is running out for Trumps defenses. Office of the Secretary is property that may need to be confiscated. Mr. Burghum is unqualified to be Interior Secretary. United States is criminally burdened with his email and Treasury block. His billion(s) burden First National Bank ® and FDIC with Windows 8 for email i-block. Office of the Secretary is not the ideal location for the pre-trial detention of the Windows 8 software engineer. Mr. Burgum is incapable of holding federal office, pending background check by the US District Courts of Washington and North Dakota. Income inequality (block) cannot be resolved in Washington DC, the place with the highest level of income inequality in the nation; for block to be lifted, Secs. Burgum and Bessent, should leave DC, and probably not return, to enjoy a fair trial in the United States; *Elon Musk, DOGE eX rel v. Scott Bessent, Treasury Secretary* HA-25-3-25.

(ii) Since Sec. Burgum took office in 2025, his truly monstrous Windows 8 prior, has degraded a number of software programs. (1) A strange, benign, white rectangle that appeared on Apache Open Office tables when wifi is on, and one works on tables, whose number format also needs to set with a coma 1,234. Apache Open Office is the most secure, post-factory installation Microsoft Office, whose program hasn't needed to be worked on in a decade, but whose sum function unfortunately doesn't work or I would be liberated from having to purchase Microsoft Office. (2) Far Out post comment mal-function on border trails, is not easily fixed, and there is difficulty logging in that has been remedied with points for free products, instead of money. (3) The shortage of commercial listings on Google maps on the northern border and proliferation of false locations on the southern border where refoulered products are sold. (4) Swiss Proton outperforms all free American emails defecting to sell i-cloud (Apple data center billing customers). (5) Louisiana Speaker of the House Mike Johnson, may be a Burgum software client, whereas his first act was to Pornblock the UN, with ground effects of a racial ephedra dust that had to be blown off the ATM, confiscated by Department of Justice. If a few Republicans were removed for computer crimes, blocking and attacking communication and finance, Trump would be able to make law with a split ticket *Trump v. United States* (2024)? Ghislaine Maxwell House does not deny amendment of Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) and Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC).

(iii) Felony Aggravated Identity Theft 18USC§1028A and An Act To amend title 18, United States Code, to establish penalties for aggravated identity theft, and for other purposes.Pub. L. 108–275, § 2(a), July 15, 2004, 118 Stat. 831 have been altered, to suit the Burgum, Noem Republican bait and switch of unqualified Cabinet Secretaries with strong links to the felony business of undercover operations of the customs service, and is as moot as prior administration money laundry, on the topic of nuclear terrorism by the White House, whose elder scams, "budget cuts and overestimates", might be understood if knee-jerk, dyslexic, frauds and swindles, like 2/3 of undeclared best estimate of SNAP benefits in November, were treated as theft of public money, by the stock exchange of today at the expense of tomorrow, and by tomorrow I mean the President has shortchanged his own agencies and must pay them in full because Congress is unable to make law without a split ticket, and the Treasury has been entrusted $148 billion from the General Fund balance to pay agency arrears without depressing the stock exchange with more than 3 percent of true GDP deficit. The District Courts are sought to check the authenticity of the aggravated identity theft text in their United States Code library? Perhaps Burgum is the software engineer who hacks the United States Code. Or perhaps the US Attorney can make progress releasing the Speaker of the House from Louisiana State Penitentiary because Trump is so unable to make law without a split ticket, slavery, without the consent of the governed, is the norm for the Republican tyranny. The Interior Department (ID) is no longer implicated by the hack of being the most terrorist identity theft to transcend national boundaries of any "armed federal law enforcement officer" beauty pageant, after a run-in with the 1,000 fire Yosemite Officer and Valles Caldera National Reserve, un-New Mexican, Texas arson prevention reroute to Customs convincing Biden to dose Hamas before Oct. 7.

(iv) The Interior Department boasts a number of email genocides inviting punishment of their good deeds, by the Windows 8 software engineer. (1) Racially suicidal tribal government email addresses need to be debugged or confiscated, to prevent suspicious racially suicidal deaths and disappearances every email to tribal government. Non-governmental Tribal Trail Associations are sought to receive tribal emails, in lieu of tribal government. (2) Do not email the forest service whose email arsons depending on the weather. State and Federal Forest Service must also stop pooping and peeing on trash left in flammable "stick huts" wherever tickets are issued by "arbitrary and capricious" forest service law enforcement. (3) National Park law enforcement "officer" ID check, is the trademark departmental leak, and the background check must be automated and outside communication by law enforcement prohibited to prevent 100 percent arson of National Park, if the leak is accidental or National Forests if intentional, or poisoning in the urban environment, with extreme prejudice against rural law enforcement. Since the Hot Springs National Park law enforcement infringed confirmation of Attorney General Garland's MRSA shooting pen in the Garland Public Library in 2021, National Park law enforcement background checks have also been thought to gravely interfere with the Senate appointment of the Cabinet. For instance, the Epstein related Republican barbie doll women with small entitlements, for the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, come from the states of Florida and South Dakota, where a HA subscribing, diabetic, scientific, Ranger of Cuban descent works. ID background checks need to be automated and outside communication by law enforcement must be prohibited. Freedom of speech is to be facilitated by scientist Rangers, as opposed to law enforcement Rangers, who have obstructed abatement of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the largest blight in DC and suicidally, the Army and Navy General Hospital in Hot Springs National Park, the largest urban blight in the National Park System, for a century, to be abated by World Heritage Application Treatment HA-6-12-23.

(v) There are a number of underlying software glitches and genocides killing Americans and stupefying computer users around the world, that may or may not have been caused by Mr. Burghum, but require attention. (1) Post-factory installation Microsoft Office has gotten as bad as Windows 8 and it is necessary for the consequently, illiterate and unaccountable governments of the world, to require reduced cost factory installation of Microsoft Office on all or some new or Back Market refurbished, Windows and OS computers, to enable the world population to make headway against increasing fraudulence of big numbers reported by an aging government susceptible to relatively large elder scams, due to calculus of the arteries. (2) The federal computer crime Mr. Burghum is most suspected of being the software engineer of, is the FDIC's Windows 8 for email i-block upgrade. Burghum's billion(s) may have mostly been counterfeited by his FDIC alleged First National Bank ® clients. To stop the 90 year bank robbery Treasury needs to pay real deposit insurance benefits from the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to blocked account holders, to be repurchased by offending bank within 90 days, then declared bankrupt for sale to a larger bank that can afford its obligations. (3) The explosive email addresses of the totally fraudulent Bureau of Fiscal Services need to be removed by the ATF after 18 were killed in an explosion in a Tennessee explosives factory incidental to the first draft of this i-cloud phisher, and has happened so many times before there is an explosives excise tax in Sec. 600 of An Act Supplementing Appropriations. (4) Security Exchange Commission (SEC) EDGAR search engine is not returning any results for many corporation “Annual Reports” for nearly a decade and is basically defunct. Corporations, especially bank and political contracting software engineers, who on the trail explain they are not able to either create a machine that hikes or account for federal government agency budget quirks, even if they were properly entered, are especially suspect of inflating their numbers and corrupting the government. (5) The Clerk of Congress is a rampage shooter of 100 percent of emails regarding statute and something of a pedophile when it comes to date stamping prospective judicial terrorists in the mail. (6) Texas shoots and kills all federal communication to make war, California murders about five people for every email to local government, to reincarnate the annexation of Texas and Kennedy assassinations. FBI and state sanctioned Homeland Security militants are suspected.

(b) Having just thru-hiked the North Dakota section of the North Country Trail (NCT), fall 2025, it was an unforeseen honor to be suddenly burdened, at the time top brass was summoned to Quantico Marine Corps Base, with conducting a background check of their former governor, Dough Burghum, having just petitioned Microsoft headquarters in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to contract a sawyer to clear 75 miles of blowdowns obstructing *Thru-Hiking v. Pacific Northwest Trail Association* HA-19-9-25. The North Dakota section of the NCT begins at Lake Sakakawea in the center of the state and detoxes some 450 miles to Fort Abercrombie Historical Site. Without fuel to boil coffee with bottled water, or legal marijuana, the trail miraculously did not cause any coffee headaches due to the mind-blowing woke Shigella neurotoxin that may cause Alzheimers and impair fetal and child development, but may stimulate addiction treatment, and fatigue, when medicinally used. The NCT does not explore Fort Berthold Reservation or Theodore Roosevelt National Park to the west. Non-governmental Tribal Trail Associations, authorized by tribal government, to receive the otherwise racially suicidal tribal government email and grants, are wanted to map an Alqonquin Historical Trail for road-walking and plan an Alqonquin Scenic Trail, between Chief Mountain in Montana to Lake Sakawea in North Dakota. Eminent domain would be accounted for by the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA).

(1) Two land management issues arose in the wildfowl hunting Central Flyway of North Dakota, before urban and agricultural zones were clearly separated from the Sheyenne National Grasslands, that healed my ulcer and email, but did not sleep at night without bottled water for drinking, cooking and coffee. A fenced in buffalo herd and change of name from Audobon National Wildlife Refuge to Audobon National Wildlife Reserve are proposed. Buffalo chips burn warmer than scarce wood in the extremely cold and windy winters and hot and shadeless summers of the Great Plains. It was sustained by the Pope's condemnation of inhuman treatment of refugees by the US, that it is inhumane trickery to permit hunting or fishing in a designated wildlife "refuge" that reflects badly on the inhuman treatment of refugees by such conniving hunters as Teddy Roosevelt, Kristi Noem, and Audobon National Wildlife Refuge. For instance, at the Audobon Wildlife Refuge they maliciously cut down all the shade-trees on the 11 mile section of the NCT in violation of the prohibition of cutting or injuring trees, that is especially enforced in the nearly treeless, green grass of the Great Plains, under 18USC§1853. There are many stumps and the unused trees were negligently left in big piles. The picture of the coppice indicates they cut living shade trees, as unwarranted a cruel and unusual punishment or treatment of refugees, as ICE deportations. The NCT passes through the so-called National Wildlife Refuge, where camping is cruelly and unusually not permitted, but it turns out hunting is permitted. The buffalo-free environment is engineered, at great expense, to trick wildfowl into taking refuge there, before they are seasonally hunted, similar to the red and yellow checkerboard posted in North Dakota, but offending the English language "refuge". The change in name to Lake Audobon was poorly received by Google maps. The NCT walks on water, through an old growth forest; Google map needs editing. Vote to change the name of Audobon National Wildlife Refuge, and other "national wildlife refuges" that allow hunting, to Audobon National Wildlife Reserve.

(2) Under the influence of Audobon refuge dyslexia, and Doug Burghum, Trump's Windows 8 software engineer Interior Secretary, who may be the most prolific criminal victimizer in his extraordinarily negligent Lame Duck Cabinet, Trump seems to have been bamboozled by Teddy Roosevelt's Spanish American War conquests in the Caribbean and Pacific, and used the n-word - narco-nuclear-national guard terrorism - before top brass, summoned to accept the resignation of the so-called Secretary of War. Due to non-reporting of compliance with its 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, the US must be charged UN Compensation for all deadly earthquakes, since Haiti 2010, this includes, especially the Philippines quake, that happened the moment the President said "n-word". North Dakotans seem to have disciplined their nuclear terrorists, long before Biden really started testing the seismic code; the North Dakota Adjutant General is alien ably defended by hostile fire against American narco-terrorism. Police protected methamphetamine manufacturing facilities are ubiquitous wherever marijuana isn't legal, this is pronounced in North Dakota, where Burghum's fentanyl burgher, ground effects and other food and drugs seized by the police, need to be disposed as "medical waste".

(3) The Republican false accusation "woke" seems to refer to insomnia induced by drinking water contaminated by agricultural runoff *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin, solid but sleepless and senile, the exact neurotoxin number of which insomniac symptom is sought to be published. Chicory, a coffee substitute, was conspicuously absent from the trail-side flora, and may be the secret ingredient in

agricultural runoff of *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin woke #? However, the existence of Spirit Lake Reservation suggests natural conditions are aggravated by Republican permission for agricultural runoff to contaminate rural and urban drinking water supplies with a neurotoxin that cannot be filtered out and a scientific literature that does not precisely identify the Shigella neurotoxin number with the insomnia symptom. At least two irrigation pumps were suspected of contaminating drinking water on or near the NCT. The irrigation pump on McCluskey Canal, that is reverse engineered to spray water into the canal, seems to aggravate the Shigella neurotoxin the Chain of Lakes State Recreational Area that was decidedly "woke",and surrounding communities where people either don't drink the municipal water or suffered senile symptoms handling money, and tasks of daily living. There was another irrigation pump, with a big, strange, bucket in the water, under the 124th St. bridge over the Wild Rice River, near Fargo. Livestock drinking deeply of the Shigella contaminated water, early afternoon, look healthy and produce solid stool; those drinking blue-green algae contaminated water are sickly and diarrheal. Bars are a typical method of getting to sleep at night, and good place to complain about how woke the water is. Drinking water in North Dakota must be thoroughly tested and treated for all types of Shigella neurotoxin and other contamination. To prevent insomnia, Alzheimer's, birth and child developmental defects, bottled water is advised for drinking, cooking and coffee in North Dakota.

Woke?

Credit: Escherichia coli Shigella neurotoxin (Woke # ?) point-source-pollution of Chain of Lakes Recreation Area and surrounding communities in North Dakota on McClusky Canal

(c) The Interior Department (ID) budget has been botched, baked and is now being butchered. Sub-agencies are obviously going to need represent themselves in the absence of a competent Secretary. Sec. Doug Burgum has failed to reproduce three year budget projection of Budget Highlights on page BH-3 of the FY 25 ID budget, and ID must do so. The Interior Department must put the current appropriations + revenues – budget authority = surplus equation at the top of Budget in Brief, pursuant to consistent annual reporting of a surpluis under Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008).

2. Surplus or Deficit

(a) The Department of the Interior must be required to institutionalize the following formula for calculating ID surplus or deficit at the top of the FY 27 budget in brief and subsequent annual budgets in brief pursuant to *Washington v. Harper* (1990): current appropriations + revenues – budget authority = surplus or deficit. Total revenues = current appropriations + revenues is also of statistical significance and should be reported. Furthermore, surpluses are treated as undistributed offsetting receipts, that are used to reduce the federal deficit and pay the first ID current appropriations in the new year, and are entered as such in Sec. 2,000(b)(5) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25 to be codified at 2USC§7010A(b)(5).

(b) Not all variables in the Interior Department surplus or deficit equation are certain. Current appropriations are accurate and codified for inclusion in Federal Financial Assistance 2CFR§311.1. Revenues remain highly overestimated, and Total Revenues are estimated 3 percent inflation from FY 21 to fill in the blanks. An effort must be made to guarantee Budget Authority does not exceed true Revenues. Interior Department should aim to declare a $3 billion surplus at the end of the fiscal year, to be used as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay for the first current appropriations of the new fiscal year. Having been confused by Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, and other dubious expenses, Office of the Secretary is prohibited any Permanent appropriations from FY 25. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to correct Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21, and Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24. Substituting 3 percent annual inflation in Total Revenues for incredibly high revenue overestimates, since FY 2021, it is possible for the General Fund to guarantee Permanent appropriations FY 25 – FY 27 a surplus.

Interior Department Surplus or Deficit FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	CR 25	FY 26	FY 27
Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,187	17,591
Receipts	9,579	11,922	?	10,340	10,859	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total Interior Revenues	23,155	25,457	24,241	26,816	26,530	27,326	28,146	28,990	29,860	30,756	31,678
Total Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	?	?	27,621	28,450	29,304
Surplus or Deficit	3,909	5,735	3,210	1,500	-335	40	?	?	2239	2306	2374

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied); Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb. Burgum, Doug (failure to appear on revenue overestimate reporting alone); The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18 - FY 26; Improper reporting of Multi-year MY 22 legislation obligations FY 23-24, sustain 3 percent inflation for services from FY 22 and review revenues, that are presumed to be overestimated. To calculate the surplus or deficit, in the absence of believable ONRR estimates since FY 22 original estimates, until FY 25 preliminary data, the highly charitable 6.6 percent average annual growth is overruled by 3 percent annual inflation since FY 2021, to estimate total revenues.

(1) Total Revenues, estimate: $29,860 million FY 25; $30,756 million FY 26; $31,678 million FY 27.

(2) Total Budget Authority: $27,621 million FY 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(3) Surplus: $2,239 million FY 25; $2,306 million FY 26; $2,374 million FY 27.

3. Current Appropriations

(a) Current Appropriations are received from the US Treasury by Bureau pursuant to Acts of Congress. Sec. Haaland overestimated demand for current appropriations in excess of compensation due for her appropriations cutting predecessors. These overestimates were reigned in pursuant to Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) dated March 15, 2025. Underwriting FY 24 by the FY 26 Budget-in-brief is prohibited as ex post facto law pursuant to the law titled, An Act Making further continuing appropriations and other extensions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025. Further, unauthorized reductions in current appropriations proposed for FY 26 are criminally insane, the right thing to do is calculate 3 percent inflation for services from the approved FY 25 appropriations. Going forward it should suffice to calculate 3 percent inflation from P.L. 119-4 current appropriations for CR 25, as adjusted. Actual Current appropriations are the only account accurate enough be codified as Federal Financial Assistance at 2CFR§311.1 for the purpose of the July 16, 2026 update of Sec. 1,000(b)(11) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25.

(1) The Bureau of Reclamation hyperinflation FY 23 – FY 24 needs to be reviewed for their $25 million damn removals, after claiming to benefit from FY 24 budget highlights notes report, the 2022 Actual, 2023 Enacted, and 2024 Request columns include the extortionate amount of $18.9 billion (not received), $2.3 billion, and $2.3 billion (received only by the Bureau of Reclamation), respectively, in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117–58). The 2023 Enacted column includes $2.4 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117–328). $2.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).

(2) The 2026 Request column for $6.5 billion shows amounts for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to be established in the Department of the Interior through consolidation of Interior's current wildland fire management program with the wildland fire management activities and resources of the USDA FS. The Administration will transfer additional operational capacity and budgetary resources supporting wildland fire management from USDA FS to Interior in the future. Thumbs down. ID must count the number of wildfire fighters they identify as receiving a minimum wage from ID contributions, to instantly achieve more than 70,000 employees FY 26. Payment in Lieu of Taxation is too high and needs to inflate 3 percent from FY 24. Central Utah Completion project needs to be investigated for

draining the Great Salt Lake, and is proposed to be terminated FY 27. Current appropriations grow 3 percent annually from CR 25 punishment round, except Bureau of Reclamation, whose 3 percent inflation begins FY 27.

(b) Current appropriations disputes are resolved by Actual numbers and stare decisis pursuant to Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) March 15, 2025, as adjusted by the ID FY 26 Budget in Brief, are selected for codification. Total Current Appropriations: $13,576 million FY 17; $13,535 million FY 18; $11,961 million FY 19; $16,476 million FY 20; $15,671 million FY 21; $16,050 million FY 22; $18,174 million FY 23; $18,931 million FY 24; $17,082 million FY 25; $17,187 million FY 26.

Interior Department, Current Appropriations by Bureau FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	MY22	FY 23	FY 24	CR 25	FY 26
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,187
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,260	1,259	1,038	1,386	1,326	1,431	1,521	1,529	1,450	1,494
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	112	129	147	128	164	183	163	156	161
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)	103	98	132	150	125	157	174	162	153	158
Office of Surface	253	251	122	258	223	268	290	290	279	287

Mining and Reclamation (OSMR)										
US Geological Survey (USGS)	1,085	1,078	860	1,271	1,316	1,394	1,497	1,497	1,450	1,494
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	1,520	1,509	1,226	1,648	1,584	1,646	1,773	1,773	1,678	1,728
National Park Service (NPS)	2,932	2,924	2,730	3,371	3,113	3,263	3,473	3,472	3,337	3,437
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,860	2,842	2,398	2,580	2,115	2,301	2,448	2,597	2,496	2,571
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	1,647	1,232	1,353	1,401	1,366	1,407
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)	0	0	0	109	108	110	111	111	100	103
Department Offices										
Office of the	271	269	135	287	103	134	134	136	147	151

Secretary (OS)										
Office Insular Affairs (OIA)	108	108	195	166	115	129	129	129	124	128
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	101	101	101	98	101
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	50	50	52	57	59	67	67	67	70	72
Office of the Special Trustee of American Indians (OSTAI)	139	138	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department-wide Programs										
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	579	579	635	643	511
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	175	175	175	168	173
Central	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10	10	10

Hazardous Materials Fund										
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
Wildland Fire Management	943	986	989	1,302	1,303	1,029	1,095	1,093	1,507	1,552
Natural Resource Damage and Assessment (NRDA)	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	112	112	108	111
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,307	1,289	1,049	1,680	1,670	1,874	3,074	3,594	1,866	1,660
Central Utah Project Completion	11	10	8	21	21	23	23	23	23	24
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,617	15,795	16,191	18,335	19,083	17,242	17,344
Adjust	0	0	0	-59	-57	-57	-59	-67	-67	-67

ment for Mandatory Current Accounts										
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets	0	0	0	-82	-67	-84	-102	-85	-93	-93
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,184

Source: Current Appropriations by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb; Burgum, Doug. The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18-26. Wildland Fire Management and Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund are combined. MY 22 and CR 25 selected.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,260 million FY 17; $1,259 million FY 18; $1,038 million FY 19; $1,386 million FY 20; $1,326 million FY 20; $1,326 million FY 21; $1,431million FY 22; $1,521 million FY 23; $1,529 million FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26.

(2) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: $118 million FY 17; $112 million FY 18; $129 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $128 million FY 21; $164 million FY 22; $183 million FY 23; $163 million FY 24; $156 million FY 25; $161 million FY 26.

(3) Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: $103 million FY 17; $98 million FY 18; $132 million FY 19; $150 million FY 20; $125 million FY 21; $157 million FY 22; $174 million FY 23; $162 million FY 24; $153 million FY 25; $158 million FY 26.

(4) Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation: $253 million FY 17; $251 million FY 18; $122 million FY 19; $258 million FY 20; $223 million FY 21; $268 million FY 22; $290 million FY 23; $290 million FY 24; $279 million FY 25; $287 million FY 26.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,085 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $860 million FY 1`9; $1,271 million FY 20; $1,316 million FY 21; $1,394 million FY 22; $1,497 million FY 23; $1,497 million FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26.

(6) Fish and Wildlife Service: $1,520 million FY 17; $1,509 million FY 18; $1,226 million FY 19; $1,648 million FY 20; $1,584 million FY 21; $1,646 million FY 22; $1,773 million FY 23; $1,773

million FY 24; $1,.678 million FY 25; $1,728 million FY 26.

(7) National Park Service: $2,932 million FY 17; $2,924 million FY 18; $2,730 million FY 19; $3,371 million FY 20; $3,113 million FY 21; $3,263 million FY 22; $3,473 million FY 23; $3,472 million FY 24; $3,337 million FY 25; $3,437 million FY 26.

(8) Bureau of Indian Affairs: $2,860 million FY 17; $2,.842 million FY 18; $2,398 million FY 19; $2,580 million FY 20; $2,115 million FY 21; $2,301 million FY 22; $2,448 million FY 23; $2,597 million FY 24; $2,496 million FY 25; $2,571 million FY 26.

(9) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $1,367 million FY 20; $1,647 million FY 21; $1,232 million FY 22; $1,353 million FY 23; $1,.401 million FY 24; $1,366 million FY 25; $1,407 million FY 26.

(10) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $109 million FY 20; $108 million FY 21; $110 million FY 22; $111 million FY 23; $111 million FY 24; $100 million FY 25; $103 million FY 26.

(11) Departmental Offices; Office of the Secretary: $271 million FY 17; $269 million FY 18; $135 million FY 19; $287 million FY 20; $103 million FY 21; $134 million FY 22; $134 million FY 23; $136 million FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26.

(12) Office of Insular Affairs: $108 million FY 17; $108 million FY 18; $195 million FY 19; $166 million FY 20; $115 million FY 21; $129 million FY 22; $129 million FY 23; $129 million FY 24; $124 million FY 25; $128 million FY 26.

(13) Office of the Solicitor: $66 million FY 17; $65 million FY 18; $66 million FY 19; $67 million FY 20; $87 million FY 21; $101 million FY 22; $101 million FY 23; $101 million FY 24; $98 million FY 25; $101 million FY 26.

(14) Office of the Inspector General: $50 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $52 million FY 19; $57 million FY 20; $59 million FY 21; $67 million FY 22; $67 million FY 23; $67 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $72 million FY 26.

(15) Office of the Special Trustee of Native Americans: $139 million FY 17; $138 million FY 18; $107 million FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(16) Payments in Lieu of Taxes: $465 million FY 17; $462 million FY 18; $516 million FY 19; $517 million FY 20; $525 million FY 21; $579 million FY 22; $579 million FY 23; $635 million FY 24; $643 million FY 25; $511 million FY 26.

(17) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $138 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $148 million FY 21; $175 million FY 22; $175 million FY 23; $175 million FY 24; $168 million FY 25; $173 million FY 26.

(18) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: $10 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $10 million FY 19; $22 million FY 20; $10 million FY 21; $10 million FY 22; $10 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; $10

million FY 25; $10 million FY 26.

(19) Energy Community Revitalization: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $5 million FY 22; $5 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $5 million FY 25; $5 million FY 26.

(20) Wildland Fire Management: $943 million FY 17; $986 million FY 18; $989 million FY 19; $1,302 million FY 20; $1,303 million FY 21; $1,029 million FY 22; $1,095 million FY 23; $1.,093 million FY 24; $1,507 million FY 25; $1,552 million FY 26.

(21) Natural Resource Damage and Assessment: $8 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $5 million FY 19; $8 million FY 20; $8 million FY 21; $8 million FY 22; $8 million FY 23; $8 million FY 24; $8 million FY 25; $9 million FY 26.

(23) Working Capital Fund: $67 million FY 17; $67 million FY 18; $56 million FY 19; $56 million FY 20; $61 million FY 21; $91 million FY 22; $112 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $108 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26.

(24) Central Utah Project Completion: $11 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $8 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $23 million FY 22; $23 million FY 23; $23 million FY 24; $23 million FY 25; $24 million FY 26.

(25) Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$59 million FY 20; -$57 million FY 21; -$57 million FY 22; -$59 million FY 23; -$67 million FY 24; -$67 million FY 25; -$67 million FY 26.

(26) Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$82 million FY 20; -$67 million FY 21; -$84 million FY 22; -$102 million FY 23; -$85 million FY 24; -$93 million FY 25; -$93 million FY 26.

4. Revenues

(a) Revenues are believed to have been overestimated since the original estimates of the FY 22 Interior Department Budget-in-brief. The Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) homepage reports FY 25 revenues of $13.4 billion and disbursements of $13.3 billion October – August 2025, factoring in one more month of revenues would bring FY 25 total revenues to $14.5 billion. $14.5 billion is much lower than either Sec. Burgum's $20.1 billion estimate or Sec. Haaland's $22.3 billion estimates for the same FY 25. $14.5 billion is 20 percent higher, 6.66 percent average annual inflation higher, than the high amount of $12.1 billion reported in the FY 22 Budget-in-brief, the last year in which revenue reporting by the Secretary was at all credible. To compute surplus or deficit, it is minimally necessary to secure revised total revenues from ONRR. ONRR will have to be held responsible for fixing the Budget-in-brief revenue estimates in the Appendix. Their flashing AI, that does not remain on the computer screen, nor have credible supporting data tables, except for a graph, however seems to be stuck reporting $22 billion FY 22 after $9 billion FY 21. Duplicate to quadruplicate entry of energy revenues is highly suspected since FY 22 original estimates, whereas revenue reporting is nearly exactly twice as high as believable, and energy revenues are reported three times as rents and bonuses, royalties and and all control over data entry has been lost since FY 22 Budget-in-brief. To calculate the surplus or deficit, in the absence of believable ONRR estimates since FY 22 original estimates, until FY 25 preliminary data, the highly charitable 6.6 percent average annual growth is used to estimate total revenues, whereas it is believed to be true the US has become the largest petroleum producer, whereby intermediate superceding ID revenue estimates are reported, where lower numbers are not available: estimates of $11,135 million FY 17; $11,922 million FY 18; $16,233 million FY 19; are overruled by lower numbers provided FY 18 – FY 22, FY 18 – FY 19 budget in briefs are no longer available online; $9,579 million FY 17; $10,799 million FY 18; $13,246 million FY 19; $10,340 million FY 20; $10,859 million FY 21; $12,103 million FY 22; $12,902 million FY 23; $13,754 million FY 24; $14,661 million FY 25; $15,629 FY 26.

(b) Actual Offsetting Receipts for Oil and Gas Royalties, Offsetting Earnings on Investments, All Other Offsetting Receipts (FY 23 – FY 24) and Undistributed Proprietary Receipts for the FY 24 distinguished Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy subcategories of Royalties, have been overestimated since CR 22 was overestimated by the FY 24 Budget in brief and more research is needed to answer ? FY 19 Offsetting Receipts, Oil and Gas Royalties, and all neoplastic categories FY 22 – FY 26, with only Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, Royalties resolved FY 25 – FY 26.

Interior Department Revenues FY 18 – FY 26
(1,000)

Year	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	CR 22	MY22	FY 23	CR 24	FY 24	CR 25	FY 25	FY 26
Offsetting Receipts												
Onshore Energy Leasing												
Rents and Bonuses												
Oil and Gas	244,098	574,024	178,964	229,141	219,720	61,354	157,539	151,886	180,565	141,464	104,841	124,226
Renewable Energy	0	0	64,155	33,686	39,519	13,498	14,763	16,763	24,635	18,763	19,564	21,564
Coal	7,739	19,868	10,785	17,399	16,904	6,206	4,282	4,328	1,757	1,044	4,347	6,714

Geothermal	1,239	2,512	1,725	1,134	1,149	4,021	5,798	1,969	3,235	1,969	7,536	3,121
Oil Shale	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
All Other	711	1,731	45	4,659	4,658	409	310	404	442	404	2,586	2,587
Adjustments	7	0	2	0	0	-3,748	-1,793	0	-8,262	0	0	0
Royalties												
Oil and Gas	2,406,295	5,839,225	2,127,069	2,434,004	2,623,727	8,113,514	8,072,883	7,006,088	7,144,579	6,995,808	7,271,105	7,717,248
Coal	473,892	656,616	348,325	407,063	408,939	376,584	496,363	560,225	451,970	518,596	629,681	555,656
Geothermal	13,114	34,690	15,059	12,396	12,696	17,958	19,030	14,828	17,947	15,246	14,417	15,844
All Other	73,289	193,675	16,465	67,056	67,056	28,408	33,872	55,213	28,926	55,212	52,861	52,861
Adjustments	39,605	0	60,885	0	0	-106,551	36,833	0	32,729	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore energy Leasing	3,259,989	7,322,343	2,823,481	3,206,538	3,394,368	8,511,655	8,839,882	7,811,704	7,878,526	7,748,506	8,106,938	8,499,821
Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts												
Noncompetitive	179	85	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Filing Fees												
Grazing Fees	18,241	18,189	16,787	19,050	19,217	16,940	20,469	19,395	28,893	19,458	19,491	19,554
Timber Fees	50,531	46,465	63,741	58,136	52,971	93,505	89,804	93,607	56,439	71,199	68,500	71,326
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees	366,084	371,735	280,522	302,493	344,639	388,342	397,555	401,310	419,114	402,318	415,867	426,876
Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees	207,292	196,357	143,781	144,697	160,517	256,387	308,651	256,214	317,409	255,628	279,560	296,167
Rent of Land and Structures	144,547	135,943	90,659	100,707	97,764	126,448	225,774	148,105	146,911	150,505	126,477	126,109
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc	450,776	331,243	431,509	264,860	293,748	588,407	409,554	358,493	424,638	381,970	344,512	386,661
Offsetting Earnings on Invest	115,940	145,401	156,442	80,899	64,514	76,018	823,334	956,835	1,368,332	1,023,957	1,112,211	992,488

ments												
All Other Offsetting Receipts	497,466	533,066	1,223,484	1,179,657	1,021,180	2,254,620	2,332,295	2,390,236	1,207,745	2,467,390	1,216,354	1,243,386
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	-17,563	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,607,436	4,624,195	3,969,481	4,772,425	3,582,972	3,562,567
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	5,111,045	9,100,827	5,230,430	5,357,037	5,448,918	12,294,759	13,447,318	12,435,899	11,848,007	12,520,931	11,689,910	12,062,388
Undistributed Proprietary Receipts												
OCS Energy Leasing												
Rents and Bonus	335,048	475,482	356,241	314,320	1,178,056	4,712,724	1,395,456	675,245	582,482	338,010	122,601	468,686

es, Subtotal												
Oil and Gas	0	0	0	0	0	202,072	800,034	420,864	569,488	26,923	25,470	458,479
Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	4,510,652	595,422	254,381	12,994	311,087	97,131	10,207
Royalties	4,257,654	4,954,363	3,289,036	3,463,927	3,847,290	7,114,849		0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Gas Royalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,539,715	7,755,495	6,443,546	7,463,996	6,381,362	6,257,266
Renewable Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,794	2,300	7,513	2,690	10,788
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing Receipts	4,592,702	5,429,846	5,350,311	3,778,247	5,025,346	11,827,573	6,935,171	8,433,534	7,028,328	7,809,519	6,506,653	6,736,740
Escrow Payout Interest	35,000	39,000	33,346	13,878	14,754	34,766	44,793	79,873	45,306	67,339	69,424	61,005
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary	1,293,664	1,636,242	3,678,623	3,792,125	5,040,100	11,862,339	6,979,964	8,513,407	7,073,634	7,876,858	6,576,077	6,797,745

Receipts												
Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts												
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	155,401	147,934	123,261	115,357	0	101,074	94,478	102,182	84,144	95,758	79,799	70,337
All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts	1,138,263	1,488,308	1,309,514	1,506,100	1,524,100	1,929,234	1,625,542	1,753,150	1,634,406	1,731,150	1,665,150	1,667,150
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts	1,293,664	1,636,242	1,432,775	1,621,457	1,524,100	2,030,308	1,720,020	1,855,332	1,718,550	1,826,908	1,744,949	1,737,487
Undistributed Interfund Receipts												
Non-Offsetting Interest	889,249	27,000	-2,193	88,000	90,000	114,244	101,180	81,000	90,339	81,000	91,000	86,000

Total, Department of the Interior	11,921,660	16,232,915	10,339,635	10,858,619	12,103,118	26,301,650	22,248,482	22,885,638	20,730,530	22,305,697	20,101,936	20,683,620

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied due to budget cut proposals); Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb. Burgum, Doug; The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 20, FY 22, FY 25 - 26; MY 22 actual from FY 24 much higher than FY 23 current year estimates.

(1) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, Rents and Bonuses:

(A) Oil and Gas: $244,098 thousand FY 18; $574,024 thousand FY 19; $178,964 thousand FY 20; $229,141 thousand FY 21; $219,720 thousand FY 22; $157,539 thousand FY 23; $151,886 thousand FY 24; $104, 841 thousand FY 25; $124,226 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: 0 FY 18 – FY 19; $64,155 thousand FY 20; $33,686 thousand FY 21; $39,519 thousand FY 22; $14,763 thousand FY 23; $16,763 thousand FY 24; $19,564 thousand FY 25; $21,564 thousand FY 26.

(C) Coal: $7,739 thousand FY 18; $19,868 thousand FY 19; $10,785 thousand FY 20; $17,399 thousand FY 21; $16,904 thousand FY 22; $4,282 thousand FY 23; $4,328 thousand FY 24; $4,347 thousand FY 25; $6,714 thousand FY 26.

(D) Geothermal: $1,239 thousand FY 18; $2,512 thousand FY 19; $10,785 thousand FY 20; $17,399 thousand FY 21; $16,904 thousand FY 22; $4,282 thousand FY 23; $4,328 thousand FY 24; $4,347 thousand FY 25 $6,714 thousand FY 26.

(E) Oil Shale: 0 FY 18; $2 thousand FY 19; $2 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; $2 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) All Other: $711 thousand FY 18; $1,731 thousand FY 19; $45 thousand FY 20; $4,659 thousand FY 21; $4,658 thousand FY 22; $310 thousand FY 23; $404 thousand FY 24; $2,586 thousand FY 25; $2,587 thousand FY 26.

(G) Adjustments: $7 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $2 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; -$1,793 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(2) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, Royalties:

(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(B) Coal: $473,892 thousand FY 18; $656,616 thousand FY 19; $348,325 thousand FY 20; $407,063 thousand FY 21; $408,939 thousand FY 22; $496,363 thousand FY 23; $560,225 thousand FY 24; $629,681 thousand FY 25; $555,656 thousand FY 26.

(C) Geothermal: $13,114 thousand FY 18; $34,690 thousand FY 19; $15,059 thousand FY 20; $12,396 thousand FY 21; $12,696 thousand FY 22; $19,030 thousand FY 23; $14,828 thousand FY 24; $14,417 thousand FY 25; $15,844 thousand FY 26.

(D) All Other: $73,289 thousand FY 18; $193,675 thousand FY 19; $16,465 thousand FY 20; $67,056 thousand FY 21; $67,056 thousand FY 22; $33,872 thousand FY 23; $55,213 thousand FY 24; $52,861 thousand FY 25; $52,861 thousand FY 26.

(E) Adjustments: $39,605 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $60,885 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; $36,833 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(4) Offsetting Receipts, Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts:

(A) Noncompetitive Filing Fees: $179 thousand FY 18; $85 thousand FY 19; $24 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(B) Grazing Fees: $18,241 thousand FY 18; $18,189 thousand FY 19; $16,787 thousand FY 20; $19,050 thousand FY 21; $19,217 thousand FY 22; $20,469 thousand FY 23; $19,395 thousand FY 24; $19,491 thousand FY 25; $19,554 thousand FY 26.

(C) Timber Fees: $50,531 thousand FY 18; $46,465 thousand FY 19; $63,741 thousand FY 20; $58,136 thousand FY 21; $52,971 thousand FY 22; $89,804 thousand FY 23 $93,607 thousand FY 24; $68,500 thousand FY 25; $71,326 thousand FY 26.

(D) Recreation Entrance/Use Fees: $366,084 thousand FY 18; $371,735 thousand FY 19; $280,522 thousand FY 20; $302,493 thousand FY 21; $344,639 thousand FY 22; $397,555 thousand FY 23; $401,310 thousand FY 24; $415,867 thousand FY 25; $426,876 thousand FY 26.

(E) Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees: $207,292 thousand FY 18; $196,357 thousand FY 19; $143,781 thousand FY 20; $144,697 thousand FY 21; $160,517 thousand FY 22; $308,651 thousand FY 23; $256,214 thousand FY 24; $279,560 thousand FY 25; $296,167 thousand FY 26.

(F) Rent of Land and Structures: $144,547 thousand FY 18; $135,943 thousand FY 19; $90,659 thousand FY 20; $100,707 thousand FY 21; $97,764 thousand FY 22; $225,774 thousand FY 23; $148,105 thousand FY 24; $126,477 thousand FY 25; $126,109 thousand FY 26.

(G) Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc: $450,776 thousand FY 18; $331,243 thousand FY 19; $431,509 thousand FY 20; $264,860 thousand FY 21; $293,748 thousand FY 22; $409,554 thousand FY 23; $358,493 thousand FY 24; $344,512 thousand FY 25; $386,661 thousand FY 26.

(H) Offsetting Earnings on Investments: $115,940 thousand FY 18; $145,401 thousand FY 19; $156,442 thousand FY 20; $80,899 thousand FY 21; $64,514 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(I) All Other Offsetting Receipts: $497,466 thousand FY 18; $533,066 thousand FY 19; $1,223,484 thousand FY 20; $1,179,657 thousand FY 21; $1,021,180 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $1,216,354 thousand FY 25; $1,243,386 thousand FY 26.

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(9) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, Escrow Payment Interest: $35,000 FY 18; $39,000 FY 19; $33,346 thousand FY 20; $13,878 thousand FY 21; $14,754 thousand FY 22; $44,793 thousand FY 23; $79,873 thousand FY 24; $69,424 thousand FY 25; $61,005 thousand FY 26.

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

(11) Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts:

(A) Mined Land Reclamation Fee: $155,401 thousand FY 18; $147,934 thousand FY 19; $123,261 thousand FY 20; $115,357 thousand FY 21; 0 FY 22; $94,478 thousand FY 23; $102,182 thousand FY 24; $79,799 thousand FY 25; $70,337 thousand FY 26.

(B) All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts: $1,138,263 thousand FY 18; $1,488,308 thousand FY 19; $1,309,514 thousand FY 20; $1,506,100 thousand FY 21; $1,524,100 thousand FY 22; $1,625,542 thousand FY 23; $1,753,150 thousand FY 24; $1,665,150 thousand FY 25; $1,667,150 thousand FY 26.

(12) Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts [non-add]: [$1,293,664 thousand FY 18; $1,636,242 thousand FY 19; $1,432,775 thousand FY 20; $1,621,457 thousand FY 21; $1,524,100 thousand FY 22; $1,720,020 thousand FY 23; $1,855,332 thousand FY 24; $1,744,949 thousand FY 25; $1,737,487

thousand FY 26]

(13) Undistributed Interfund Receipts, Non-Offsetting Interest: $889,249 thousand FY 18; $27,000 FY 19; -$2,193 thousand FY 20; $88,000 thousand FY 21; $90,000 thousand FY 22; $101,180 thousand FY 23; $81,000 FY 24 ;$91,000 FY 25; $86,000 FY 26.

(14) Total Revenues, Department of the Interior [non-add]: [$11,922,660 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $10,339,635 thousand FY 20; $10,858,619 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 26.

5. Budget Authority

(a) Interior Department Total Budget Authority is the sum of Current Appropriations and Permanent Appropriations distributed to agencies, from Revenues, as explained, agency by agency, in the Budget-in-brief and Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR's) unexplained description of Revenues. FY 26 Budget-in-brief has conspicuously neglected to provide non energy revenue producing agencies with any of their usual Permanent Appropriations. Permanent appropriation increases for small energy revenue producing agencies are accepted. It is unlawful to deny Bureau of Land Management and especially the National Parks their hard earned Permanent appropriations. For the sake of the surplus or deficit table total budget authority is to be recalculated at 3 percent inflation for four years, 12 percent growth CR 22 - CR 25 from original FY 22 Budget-in-brief estimates.

(1) The only real offender of Permanent Appropriations seems to be the Office of the Secretary whose Budget Authority is reported in the Budget Highlights to have increased from $2,148 million FY 22 original, to $5,015 million FY 23. Historical review of the Office of the Secretary agency description finds they have historically only reported some of the confusing Permanent Appropriations regarding mostly Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments $3.7 billion FY 25, in the Budget Authority total. Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments hypocrisy is certainly the vast majority of the confusion by the Secretary regarding revenue and expense in the duplicate payment investigation beginning FY 22. Having once been forgiven, for abolishing permanent appropriations FY 25, the Office of the Secretary must forfeit all future permanent appropriations to the respective Bureaus, such as the Indian Arts and Crafts FY 25 to the Bureau of Indian Education, pursuant to 24USC§419(a)(4). Permanent appropriations for the Office of Insular Affair in 2025 to include the Compact of Free Association legislative proposal to increase Permanent appropriations from $589 million CR 24 to $1,951 million FY 25 is certainly rejected for 3 percent annual inflation from CR 24. Permanent appropriations to the Office of the Secretary are prohibited from 0 FY 25, so that Permanent appropriations equals Current appropriations for the Office of the Secretary.

(2) Budget Authority By Bureau is recalculated 3 percent annual growth from FY 17, 24 percent over eight years in CR 25, provided this is a higher number than current appropriations. In the case of BLM that comes to $1,464 million, only $14 million permanent appropriations higher than the reduced price of $1,450 million current appropriations CR 25. In the case of NPS $4,403 million is nearly a billion dollar higher than $3,337 million current appropriations CR 25, so we will stick with the methodology. In the case of hyperinflationary USGS, $1,347 million is less than current appropriations of $1,450 million and budget authority shall be entered as $1,450 million CR 25 plus 3 percent annual inflation.

(2) Bureau of Indian Affairs must be recalculated from FY 20 when the Bureau of Indian Education split. Having suffered current appropriations to be cut, and believed to administrate claims from

revenues, that are adjudicated Bureau of Trust Fund Administration, their budget authority increases three percent from FY 24. The hyper-inflationary Office of the Solicitor gets no permanent appropriations, while the Office of Inspector General gets $3 million current appropriations, having suffered $67 million current appropriations more than 42 months, and no permanent appropriations (Rev. 13:5). A cut in confusing permanent appropriations for Bureau of Indian Gaming, to be reviewed under Art. 14 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution. Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Completion project budget authority has been over-protected FY 26. Bureau of Reclamation hyperinflation FY 23 – FY 25 must be reviewed to evaluate the true cost of $25 million damn removal projects, ie. Return of the salmon to Klammath 2024, against overestimation of the clean energy and flood control potential of archaic, foul, ditch water, dams. Central Utah Project Completion alleged to drain Great Salt Lake.

(3) Staffing must be studied, the FY 26 Budget in Brief failed to reproduce the staffing by agency table. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should increase to 1 percent annual growth from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, currently uncounted as contractors, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months (Rev. 13:5).

(b) Interior Department Budget Authority is resolved CR 22 and CR 25, but FY 23 – FY 25 are far too overestimated to be codified at this time, pending review of Revenue overestimates. Stare decisis failed to accurately enter actual MY 22 numbers in the FY 24 Budget in Brief. ID will have to redo FY 24 – FY 25 Budget in Brief, Budget Authority for FY 22 – FY 25, in their historical Excel Budget Authority spreadsheet. It is possible to distribute a credible amount of Permanent appropriations with temporary low Revenue estimates based on 3 percent inflation from CR 22, leaving a $3 billion surplus to negotiate Revenue negation. Pending revenue review codification, Budget Authority is impaired by questions regarding overestimation of FY 23 – FY 25 Budget authority, Revenues and especially Office of the Secretary multi-billion dollar confusion regarding Mineral Leasing and Payments, an expense. Half price Mineral Leasing and Payment expenses FY 17 – CR 22 aside, the hyperinflation in Budget Authority FY 20 – CR 22 is justified by COVID subsidized increases in Current appropriations, and is not jeopardized. Subsequent increases FY 23 – FY 25 are incredible, revenue overestimate propaganda, Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24 must be subjected to more review before they can be codified. Agencies are due Arrears for Permanent appropriations FY 25 as re-estimated by CR 25 31USC§1502(b). Using conservative Revenue estimates, and CR 22 Budget Authority base year, a three year budget projection of three percent inflation for Budget Authority can be guaranteed CR 25 – FY 27. Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

Interior Total Budget Authority by Bureau FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	CR 22	MY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	CR 25	FY 26

Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	58,668	36,714	34,630	37,080	27,621	28,450
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,464	1,459	1,617	1,772	1,623	1,959	2,063	1,989	2,031	2,063	1,815	1,870
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	129	130	147	128	170	164	183	163	183	211	217
Bureau of Environmental Safety (BES)	103	98	136	150	125	181	157	174	162	170	220	227
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (OSMR)	730	888	826	2,373	1,114	1,182	12,390	1,477	1,498	1,584	905	932
US	1,086	1,078	1,260	1,272	1,317	1,643	1,684	1,608	1,566	1,648	1,450	1,494

Geological Survey (USGS)												
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	2,935	2,946	3,037	2,952	3,227	3,554	4,087	4,237	3,785	3,999	3,639	3,748
National Park Service (NPS)	3,551	3,632	4,085	3,938	4,146	4,602	5,374	6,244	4,724	4,813	4,403	4,535
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,983	2,974	3,287	2,732	3,151	2,847	5,155	2,813	2,919	3,512	3,142	3,236
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	2,497	1,348	1,233	1,446	1,402	1,522	1,572	1,619
Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA)	0	0	0	641	594	602	1,774	1,832	1,911	1,985	2,045	2,106
Departmental Offices												

Office of the Secretary	1,705	2,195	2,559	2,096	1,915	2,148	5,501	5,015	4,489	4,459	147	151
Insular Affairs (OIA)	652	629	658	734	645	684	662	656	718	2,070	808	832
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	95	95	101	101	108	98	101
Office of the Inspector General (OIS)	50	50	55	57	59	66	158	70	70	79	70	72
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OSTAI)	297	280	258	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Indian Gaming Commission	18	19	19	21	21	18	21	27	29	31	22	23
Department-wide Progra												

ms												
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	525	550	579	635	482	577	594
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	170	170	175	175	176	171	176
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	7	7
Wildland Fire Management	943	986	989	1,302	1,303	1,440	6,185	1,771	1,694	1,901	1,507	1,552
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	586	354	575	544	616	618	605	616	708	678	727	749

and Restoration (NRDAR)												
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	91	143	112	135	108	111
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0	1,616	1,527	1,527	1,687	1,836	1,884	1,858	1,914
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,396	1,382	1,698	2,122	1,906	1,778	8,924	3,829	3,861	3,561	2,083	2,146
Central Utah Completion Act (CUC)	21	19	22	31	31	28	88	27	26	20	26	27
Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	58,668	36,714	34,630	37,080	27,621	28,450

Source: Total Budget Authority by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David, Haaland, Deb. FY 18 – FY 25 The Interior Budget in Brief. US Department of Agriculture Budget in Brief FY 21; Wildland Fire Management and Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund are combined.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19;

$1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(2) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: $118 million FY 17; $129 million FY 18; $130 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $128 million FY 21; $170 million FY 22; $183 million FY 23; $163 million FY 24; $211 million FY 25; $217 million FY 26; $224 million FY 27.

(3) Bureau of Environmental Safety: $103 million FY 17; $98 million FY 18; $136 million FY 19; $150 million FY 20; $125 million FY 21; $181 million FY 22; $174 million FY 23; $162 million FY 24; $220 million FY 25; $227 million FY 26; $234 million FY 27.

(4) Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (miner health declaratory judgment FY 20 – FY 24): $730 million FY 17; $888 million FY 18; $826 million FY 19; ? FY 20-FY 24; $905 million FY 25; $932 million FY 26; $960 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(6) Fish and Wildlife Service: $2,935 million FY 17; $2,946 million FY 18; $3,037 million FY 19; $2,952 million FY 20; $3,227 million FY 21; ? FY 22 - FY 24; $3,639 million FY 25; $3,748 million FY 26; $3,860 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19; $3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(8) Bureau of Indian Affairs: $2,983 million FY 17; $2,974 million FY 18; $3,287 million FY 19; $2,732 million FY 20; $3,151 million FY 21; $2,847 million FY 22; $2,813 million FY 23; $2,919 million FY 24; $3,142 million FY 25; $3,236 million FY 26; $3,333 million FY 27.

(9) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $1,367 million FY 20; $2,497 million FY 21; $1,348 million FY 22; $1,446 million FY 23; $1,402 million FY 24; $1,572 million FY 25; $1,619 million FY 26; $1,668 million FY 27.

(10) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $641 million FY 20; $594 million FY 21; $602 million FY 22; $1,832 million FY 23; $1,911 million FY 24; $2,045 million FY 25; $2,106 million FY 26; $2,169 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(12) Office of Insular Affairs: $652 million FY 17; $629 million FY 18; $658 million FY 19; $734 million FY 20; $645 million FY 21; $684 million FY 22; $656 million FY 23; $718 million FY 24; $808 million FY 25; $832 million FY 26; $857 million FY 27.

(13) Office of the Solicitor: $66 million FY 17; $65 million FY 18; $66 million FY 19; $67 million FY

20; $87 million FY 21; $95 million FY 22; $101 million FY 23; $101 million FY 24; $98 million FY 25; $101 million FY 26; $104 million FY 27.

(14) Office of the Inspector General: $50 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $55 million FY 19; $57 million FY 20; $59 million FY 21; $66 million FY 22; $70 million FY 23; $70 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $72 million FY 26; $74 million FY 27.

(15) Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians: $297 million FY 17; $280 million FY 18; $258 million FY 19; $256 million FY 20; abolished FY 21 – present.

(16) National Indian Gaming Commission: $18 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $19 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $18 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $29 million FY 24; $22 million FY 25; $23 million FY 26; $24 million FY 27.

(17) Department-wide programs; Payments in Lieu of Taxes: $465 million FY 17; $462 million FY 18; $516 million FY 19; $517 million FY 20; $525 million FY 21; $525 million FY 22; $579 million FY 23; $635 million FY 24; $577 million FY 25; $594 million FY 26 $612 million FY 27.

(18) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $138 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $148 million FY 21; $170 million FY 22; $175 million FY 23; $175 million FY 24; $171 million FY 25; $176 million FY 26; $181 million FY 27.

(19) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: $10 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $10 million FY 19; $22 million FY 20; $10 million FY 21; $10 million FY 22; $10 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; $10 million FY 25; $11 million FY 26; $11 million FY 27.

(20) Energy Community Revitalization Program: 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $5 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $7 million FY 25; $7 million FY 26; $7 million FY 27.

(21) Wildland Fire Management: $943 million FY 17; $986 million FY 18; $989 million FY 19; $1,302 million FY 20; $1,303 million FY 21; $1,440 million FY 22; $1,711 million FY 23; $1,694 million FY 24; $1,507 million FY 25; $1,552 million FY 26; $1,599 million FY 27.

(22) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration: $586 million FY 17; $354 million FY 18; $575 million FY 19; $544 million FY 20; $616 million FY 21; $618 million FY 22; $616 million FY 23; $70-8 million FY 24; $727 million FY 25; $749 million FY 26; $772 million FY 27.

(23) Working Capital Fund: $67 million FY 17; $67 million FY 18; $56 million FY 19 $56 million FY 20; $61 million FY 21; $91 million FY 22; $143 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $108 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26; $114 million FY 27.

(24) National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,616 million FY 21; $1,527 million FY 22; $1,687 million FY 23; $1,836 million FY 24; $1,858 million FY 25; $1,914 million FY 26; $1,971 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million

FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

(26) Central Utah Completion Act, to be terminated FY 27: $21 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $22 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $31 million FY 21; $28 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $26 million FY 24; $26 million FY 25; $27 million FY 26.

6. Public Land

(a) Currently 39 percent of the Nation's lands are conserved by the public and 26 percent of its waters are marine protected areas, 3 percent of protected waters are no take marine reserves. 30 percent is less than 39 percent. Although there is considerable development on some of this land 34.7 percent of land is officially protected by federal and state governments in the United States. The moral is to conserve more land and water. The U.S. has 2.3 billion acres of land. However, 375 million acres are in Alaska and not suitable for agricultural production. The land area of the lower 48 states is approximately 1.9 billion acres. To put things in perspective, keep in mind that California is 103 million acres, Montana 94 million acres, Oregon 60 million acres and Maine 20 million acres. Only 66 million acres are considered developed lands. This amounts to 3% of the land area in the US, yet this small land base is home to 75% of the population. Developed and rural residential make up 139 million acres, or 6.1% of total land area in the U.S. About 349 million acres in the U.S. are planted for crops. This is the equivalent of about four states the size of Montana. Four crops -- feeder corn (80 million acres), soybeans (75 million acres), alfalfa hay (61 million acres) and wheat (62 million acres) -- make up 80% of total crop acreage. All but wheat are primarily used for biofuel and to feed livestock. The amount of land used to produce all vegetables in the U.S. is less than 3 million acres. Some 788 million acres, or 41.4% of the U. S. excluding Alaska, are grazed by livestock. More than 309 million acres of federal, state and other public lands are grazed by domestic livestock. Another 140 million acres are forested lands that are grazed. Forest lands comprise 747 million acres. Of these lands, some 501 million acres are primarily forest (minus lands used for grazed forest and other special categories).

Public Land in the United States, by Agency 2011

Agency	Acres
Interior Department, subtotal	485.6 million
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55 million
Bureau of Land Management	245 million
Bureau of Reclamation	6.6 million (7.1 million inc. easements)
Fish and Wildlife Service	90 million
National Park Service	89 million
Wilderness Preservation System (non-add)	109 million
Forest Service	181 million
Federal Land, subtotal	666.6 million
Department of Defense	30 million

USACE	7.8 million
Total Federal Land,	704.4 million
State Lands	197.5 million
City Park	>1.5 million
Total Public Land in United States	903.4 million

Source: Interior Department. Natural Resources Council of Maine. Trust for Public Land City Parks Facts Report 2011; State by State delayed by Apache Open Office Number Format Error damaging HA records in 2025, with poor protection of the source.

(b) The Interior Department and Natural Resources Council of Maine Trust for Public Land City Parks Facts Report 2011 reported Public Land in the United States: 903.4 million acres. 39.9 percent of 2,263 million acres, Total.

(1) Interior Department, [non-add, subtotal]: [485.6 million acres. 21.5 percent of Total]

(A) Bureau of Indian Affairs: 55 million acres. 2.4 percent of Total.
(B) Bureau of Land Management: 245 million acres. 10.8 percent of Total.
(C) Bureau of Reclamation: 6.6 million acres (7.1 million including easement) 0.3 percent of Total
(D) Fish and Wildlife Service: 90 million acres. 4 percent of Total.
(E) National Park Service: 89 million acres. 4 percent of Total.

(i) Wilderness Preservation System [non-add]: [109 million acres. 4.8 percent of Total]

(2) USDA, Forest Service: 181 million acres. 8 percent of Total.

(ii) Federal Protected Land [non-add, subtotal]: [666.6 million acres; 29.5 percent of Total]

(3) Department of Defense: 30 million acres. 1.3 percent of Total.

(4) US Army Corp of Engineers: 7.8 million acres. 0.4 percent of Total.

(iii) Total Federal Lands [non-add, subtotal]: [704.4 million acres. 31.1 percent of Total]

(5) State Lands: 197.5 million acres. 8.7 percent of Total.

(6) City Park: >1.5 million acres. 0.07 percent of Total.

(iii) Public Land, Total: 903.4 million acres. 39.9 percent of 2,263 million acres. Total.

7. Staff

(a) Layoffs were an abuse of discretion. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should grow 1 percent annually from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months in Interior Department employment (Rev. 13:5).

(1) Lay-offs by the interfering lay software engineer Secretary constitute Creditors of the United States 18USC§914 deprived of relief 18USC§246 due to fraud and related activity in connection with computers 18USC§1030 that disqualifies the Windows 8 software engineer to hold federal office, due to concealment, removal and mutilation (of records by international property criminals) generally 18USC§2071. The ID Postmaster email message, shadowing automatic out of office responses, could be ruled Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail, although tens of thousands of Interior Department emails may be blocked 18USC§1037. The time to file a motion for new trial based upon newly discovered evidence is increased to three years to compensate under Rule 33 Fed. Crim. P The Interior budget request must include a balance available 31USC§1502 to pay as if the covered lapse of employment had never occurred in violation of the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018.

(b) The FY 26 Budget in Brief aborted the staffing by agency table, while ostensibly authorizing massive layoffs and this is a crime that disqualifies the lay Secretary from holding federal office 18SUC§2071. The compelling interest of ID human resources is to employ 70,000, after time immemorial, far more than the 42 month limit, accursed by the number of the beast (Rev. 13:5). Interior Department Wildland Fire Annual Reports 2019-2023 odd years and website to even 2024, reports the total number of federal wildland fire personnel employed by the Interior Department was 5,400 (2019); 6,315 (2021); 5,152 (2023); 5,780 (2024). Unaccounted for staffing cuts may cruelly and unusually plunge the wildland firefighter adjusted total back into peonage to the number of the beast. Layoffs are as serious a crime as employing the Windows 8 software engineer Interior Secretary. Interior Department staff needs to grow out of their extended struggle with the number of the beast. By adding wildland firefighters to the grand total, Interior only needs to exhibit positive employment growth, despite lay-offs, to sustain a staff of more than 70,000.

(1) Interior Department Grand Total: 66,993 FY 19; 66,416 FY 20; 68,342 FY 21; 67,591 FY 22; 68,128 FY 23; 70,727 FY 24; 72,078 FY 25.

Interior Department Staff FY 2019 - 2025

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Bureau of Land Management	9,488	9,458	9,527	9,488	9,633	9,777	9,811
Bureau of Ocean	553	561	575	591	599	666	681

Energy Management							
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	776	762	776	795	819	926	938
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	376	354	350	354	384	520	521
Bureau of Reclamation	5,351	5,279	5,203	5,085	5,257	5,373	5,480
US Geological Survey	7,556	7,565	7,735	7,792	7,931	7,931	8,000
US Fish and Wildlife Service	8,058	7,970	8,210	8,420	8,642	8,759	9,183
National Park Service	18,544	18,060	18,814	18,660	18,905	19,819	19,953
Bureau of Indian Affairs	6,690	5,741	3,942	3,698	3,661	3,690	4,139
Bureau of Indian Education	0	661	2,735	2,762	2,794	2,910	2,983
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	0	399	406	419	422	439	444
Departmental Offices							

Office of the Secretary	783	778	767	763	809	822	637
Office of Insular Affairs	31	26	29	30	28	36	36
Office of the Solicitor	411	487	526	539	542	564	566
Office of the Inspector General	251	262	262	271	288	292	319
Department-wide Programs							
Wildland Fire Management	27	29	30	34	37	41	42
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	610	585	579	573	574	577	602
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	3	4	4	4	3	4	4
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	0	1	12	22	30
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	15	16	18	16	17	18	19

Program							
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund	1,488	1,437	1,420	1,443	1,485	1,607	1,628
National Indian Gaming Commission	113	113	108	107	121	140	140
Total, Department of the Interior	61,583	60,548	62,017	61,846	62,964	64,935	66,228
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	4	10	10	11	12	12	12
Combined Total	61,593	60,558	62,027	61,857	62,976	64,947	66,240
Wildland Fire Personnel	5,400	5,858	6,315	5,734	5,152	5,780	5,838
Grand Total	66,993	66,416	68,342	67,591	68,128	70,727	72,078

Source: Department of the Interior Budget in Brief FY 2021 – FY 2025; Interior Department Wildland Fire Annual Reports 2019-2023 reports the total number of federal wildland fire personnel employed by the Interior Department in odd years was 5,400 (2019); 6,315 (2021); 5,152 (2023); website 5,780 (2024). Even years extrapolated median of adjacent odd years and one percent growth FY 25 – FY 26.

(2) Bureau of Land Management: 9,488 FY 19; 9,458 FY 20; 9,527 FY 21; 9,488 FY 22; 9,633 FY 23; 9,777 FY 24; 9,811 FY 25.

(3) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: 553 FY 19; 561 FY 20; 575 FY 21; 591 FY 22; 599 FY 23; 666 FY 24; 681 FY 25.

(4) Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: 776 FY 19; 762 FY 20; 776 FY 21; 795 FY 22; 819 FY 23; 926 FY 24; 938 FY 25.

(5) Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: 376 FY 19; 354 FY 20; 350 FY 21; 354 FY 22; 384 FY 23; 520 FY 24; 521 FY 25.
(6) Bureau of Reclamation: 5,351 FY 19; 5,279 FY 20; 5,203 FY 21; 5,085 FY 22; 5,257 FY 23; 5,373 FY 24; 5,480 FY 25.

(7) US Geological Survey: 7,556 FY 19; 7,565 FY 20; 7,735 FY 21; 7,792 FY 22; 7,931 FY 23; 7,931 FY 24; 8,000 FY 25.

(8) US Fish and Wildlife Service: 8,058 FY 19; 7,970 FY 20; 8,210 FY 21; 8,420 FY 22; 8,642 FY 23; 8,759 FY 24; 9,183 FY 25.

(9) National Park Service: 18,544 FY 19; 18,060 FY 20; 18,814 FY 21; 18,660 FY 22; 18,905 FY 23; 19,819 FY 24; 19,953 FY 25.

(10) Bureau of Indian Affairs: 6,690 FY 19; 5,741 FY 20; 3,942 FY 21; 4,698 FY 22; 3,661 FY 23; 3,690 FY 24; 4,139 FY 25.

(11) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 19; 661 FY 20; 2,735 FY 21; 2,762 FY 22; 2,794 FY 23; 2,910 FY 24; 2,983 FY 25.

(12) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 19; 399 FY 20; 406 FY 21; 419 FY 22; 422 FY 23; 439 FY 24; 444 FY 25.

(i) Departmental Offices.

(13) Office of the Secretary: 783 FY 19; 778 FY 20; 767 FY 21; 763 FY 22; 809 FY 23; 822 FY 24; 637 FY 25.

(14) Office of Insular Affairs: 31 FY 19; 26 FY 20; 29 FY 21; 30 FY 22; 28 FY 23; 36 FY 24; 36 FY 25.

(15) Office of the Solicitor: 411 FY 19; 487 FY 20; 526 FY 21; 539 FY 22; 542 FY 23; 564 FY 24 566 FY 25.

(16) Office of the Inspector General: 251 FY 19; 262 FY 20; 262 FY 21; 271 FY 22; 288 FY 23; 292 FY 24; 319 FY 25.

(ii) Department-wide Programs.

(17) Wildland Fire Management: 27 FY 19; 29 FY 20; 30 FY 21; 34 FY 22; 37 FY 23; 41 FY 24; 42 FY 25.

(18) Payment in Lieu of Taxes: 2 FY 19; 1 FY 20; 1 FY 21; 1 FY 22; 1 FY 23; 2 FY 24; 2 FY 25.

(19) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 610 FY 19; 585 FY 20; 579 FY 21; 573 FY 22; 574 FY 23; 577 FY 24; 602 FY 25.

(20) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: 3 FY 19; 4 FY 20; 4 FY 21; 4 FY 22; 3 FY 23; 4 FY 24; 4 FY 25.

(21) Energy Community Revitalization Program: 0 FY 19 – FY 21; 1 FY 22; 12 FY 23; 22 FY 24; 30 FY 25.

(22) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program: 15 FY 19; 16 FY 20; 18 FY 21; 16 FY 22; 17 FY 23; 18 FY 24; 19 FY 25.

(23) Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund: 1,488 FY 19; 1,437 FY 20; 1,420 FY 21; 1,443 FY 22; 1,485 FY 23; 1,607 FY 24; 1,628 FY 25.

(24) National Indian Gaming Commission: 113 FY 19; 113 FY 20; 108 FY 21; 107 FY 22; 121 FY 23; 140 FY 24; 140 FY 25.

(iii) Total, Department of Interior: 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25.

(25) Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account: 4 FY 19; 10 FY 20; 10 FY 21; 11 FY 22; 12 FY 23; 12 FY 24; 12 FY 25.

(iv) Combined Total: 61,593 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25.

(26) Wildland Fire Personnel: 5,400 FY 19; 5,835 FY 20; 6,315 FY 21; 5,734 FY 22; 5,152 FY 23; 5,780 FY 24; 5,838 FY 25.

(v) Grand Total, Interior Department Staff: 66,993 FY 19; 66,416 FY 20; 68,342 FY 21; 67,591 FY 22; 68,128 FY 23; 70,727 FY 24; 72,078 FY 25.

8. Questions

(a) Not all variables in the Interior Department surplus or deficit equation are certain. Current appropriations are accurate and codified for inclusion in Federal Financial Assistance 2CFR§311.1. Revenues remain highly overestimated, and Total Revenues are estimated 3 percent inflation from FY 21 to fill in the blanks. An effort must be made to guarantee Budget authority does not exceed true Revenues. Interior Department should aim to declare a $3 billion surplus at the end of the fiscal year, to be used as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay for the first current appropriations of the new fiscal year. Having been confused by Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, and other dubious expenses, Office of the Secretary is prohibited any Permanent appropriations from FY 25. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to correct Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21. Substituting 3 percent annual inflation in Total Revenues for incredibly high revenue overestimates, since FY 2021, it is possible for the General Fund to guarantee Permanent appropriations FY 25 – FY 27 a surplus. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to fill in the blanks regarding Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21, and Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24.

Chapter 4 Revenues

(b)(2)(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

Chapter 5 Budget Authority

(b) Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19; $1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19; $3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

Chapter 3 Revenues

(b)(2)(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

Chapter 5 Budget Authority

(a) (3) Staffing must be studied, the FY 26 Budget in Brief failed to reproduce the staffing by agency table. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should increase to 1 percent annual growth from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, currently uncounted as contractors, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months (Rev. 13:5).

(b) Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19; $1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19; $3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

(26) Central Utah Completion Act, accused of draining Great Salt Lake, to be terminated FY 27: $21 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $22 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $31 million FY 21; $28 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $26 million FY 24; $26 million FY 25; $27 million FY 26.