

Interior At A Glance

The Department of the Interior is America's principal conservation agency. Interior administers over 500 million acres (over one-fifth of America's land mass) and serves as steward for the natural and cultural resources associated with these lands. These assets are valued for their environmental resources, recreational and scenic opportunities, cultural and historical resources, vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue they provide to the federal government, states, and counties. Interior also supervises mineral leasing and operations on approximately 700 million acres of mineral estate that underlie both federal and other surface ownerships.

Since Congress created the Department in 1849, Interior's role has evolved from being a general housekeeper for the federal government to becoming the steward for its natural and cultural resources and the administrator of its trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and our commitments to island communities. This mission is achieved through hundreds of programs and activities carried out principally by Interior's eight bureaus. Interior's bureaus have separate but often related missions, programs, and customers (*Figure 1*). Departmental Management provides leadership, management, and coordination as well as support services used by all bureaus to accomplish their work.

Organization

Most of the public lands under the purview of Interior management were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the United States between 1781 and 1867. Each of America's 50 states, the U.S. associated Pacific insular areas, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico contain lands administered by the Department of the Interior.

Interior-administered lands include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the vast expanses of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS or Service) manages lands primarily to conserve and protect fish and wildlife and their habitats. The National Park Service (NPS or Park Service) manages 385 parks to conserve, preserve, protect, and interpret the Nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Bureau of Land Management is guided by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing its public lands. Congress has defined multiple-use management of the public lands and their various resources as that which best meets both the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple-use concept include energy and mineral resources; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; range; timber; and wildlife and fish habitat.

Mission

"To protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes and our commitments to island communities."

Opposite Page: Glen Canyon Dam, Arizona.

Figure 1

U.S. Department of the Interior "To protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and our commitments to island communities"			
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Mission: Enhance the quality of life and to promote economic opportunity in balance with meeting the responsibility to protect and improve the trust resources of American Indians, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers federal Indian policy for 559 American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments • Manages about 56 million acres of Indian land held in trust status 	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Mission: Preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages 385 park units that encompass about 84 million acres 	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Mission: Conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages 876 wildlife conservation units, including the National Wildlife Refuge System, that encompass approximately 95 million acres 	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Mission: Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages approximately 262 million acres (about 1/8 of the U.S. land mass) and a total of 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION Mission: Manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the largest suppliers of water in the 17 western states; manages about nine million acres of Reclamation project lands 	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Mission: Provide the Nation with reliable, impartial scientific information to describe and understand the earth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest U.S. natural science and mapping agency contributing to public/environmental health and safety 	MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE Mission: Manage the mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf in an environmentally sound and safe manner and collect, verify, and distribute mineral revenues from federal lands and Indian lands in a timely manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collects billions of dollars annually from the mineral leasing program 	OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING Mission: Carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with states and tribes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulates coal mining to protect the environment and reclaims abandoned mine sites

The Department has significant responsibilities related to energy and minerals production and use. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS); collects mineral revenues generated from federal and Indian lands; and accounts for and distributes these revenues to states, tribes, individual Indian mineral owners (allottees), and the U.S. Treasury. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) is responsible for ensuring that coal mines are operated in a safe and environmentally sound manner, lands are restored to beneficial use following mining, and the effects of past mining are mitigated by reclaiming abandoned mine lands. The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR or Reclamation) is one of the largest suppliers of water in the West and is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS or Survey) provides science for a changing world by delivering reliable and impartial information that describes the Earth, its natural processes, and its natural species. USGS's primary science disciplines include biological resources, geology, geography, and water resources.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) carries out the federal government's trust responsibilities to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. The BIA also administers approximately 56 million acres of Indian land held in trust status.

Resources

In 2001, Interior's full-time equivalent (FTE) usage rate was an estimated 68,680, an increase of 1,420 or 2.1 percent compared to 2000. *Figure 2* shows 2001 FTE usage rates by bureau. The Department's operations are funded primarily by congressional appropriations of the general funds of the United States government. In 2001, Interior's current appropriations budget was approximately \$10.4 billion. The Department's other 2001 budgetary resources were provided primarily from (1) permanent appropriations (i.e., budget authority that is available as the result of previously enacted legislation and which does not require any new legislation for the current year); (2) prior year unobligated balances; and (3) spending authority from offsetting collections. These budget amounts do not include certain exchange revenues as well as other amounts not included in Interior's budget such as allocation transfers from other federal agencies.

Interior is responsible for collecting billions of dollars in receipts, fees, and other revenues. In 2001, the MMS alone collected approximately \$10.2 billion from mineral activities on federal and American Indian lands. The distribution of this mineral leasing revenue is summarized in *Figure 3*.

Reporting Results

The *2001 Annual Departmental Report on Accountability* is authorized by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. The purposes of the Act are: (1) to authorize and encourage the consolidation of financial and performance management reports; (2) to provide financial and performance management information in a more meaningful and useful format for Congress, the President, and the public; (3) to improve the quality of agency financial and performance information; and (4) to enhance coordination and efficiency in reporting financial and performance information.

The Accountability Report streamlines reporting requirements by consolidating or incorporating the various reports required by Congress in separate legislation into a single report. The Report not only presents the financial condition of the Department, but also reports on the performance accomplishment of the Department in achieving its program missions, goals, and objectives.

Figure 2

FTE Usage Amounts by Bureau

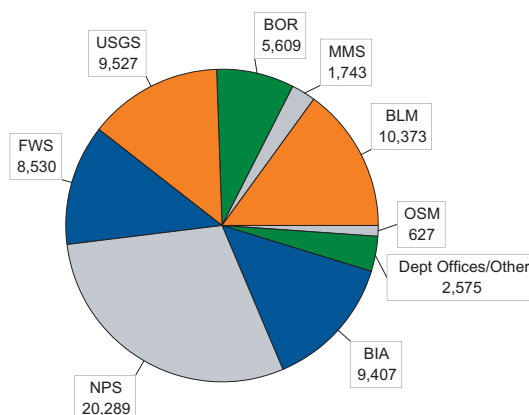
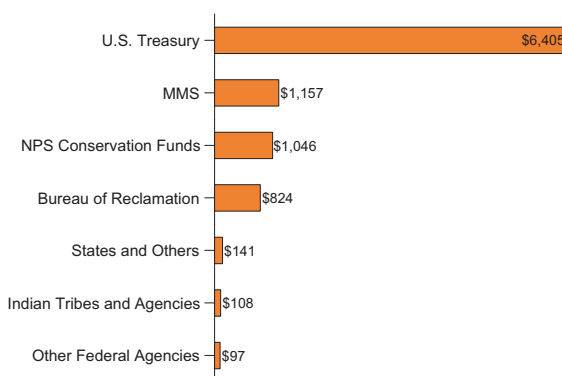


Figure 3

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Lease Revenues (in millions)



The Accountability Report does not present all of the Department's approximately 350 GPRA performance measures (available at <http://www.doi.gov/gpra/>). Instead, this report provides commentary on performance results for key program goals and measures that are linked to Interior's five strategic goals (see Management's Discussion and Analysis). The performance data reflected in this report are based on information provided by Interior bureaus and offices at the time of report publication. Updated GPRA performance data will be available in the Department's 2003 Annual Performance Plan and 2001 Annual Performance Report, scheduled for publication in March 2002.

In addition to providing key program results, the Accountability Report:

- Details the uses of budgetary resources, obligations incurred, outlays, and the balance of budgetary resources available;
- Shows the net cost of operations and programs;
- Reports on operating assets available for use in providing goods, services, and benefits as well as all liabilities incurred, with special displays of liabilities that would require future funding by the Congress; and
- Reflects assets and investments for which there is a federal stewardship responsibility.