

Goal 3: Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Environment and a Strong Economy

“Interior’s principal land and economic resource management agencies are the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Minerals Management Service.”

The Department of the Interior manages a wide variety of natural resources for commercial activities when development can be undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner. These resources, including energy and non-energy minerals, water, timber, grazing land, and hydroelectric power, contribute substantially to virtually all sectors of the economy. The Department’s stewardship responsibility is to manage America’s natural, as well as cultural, resources while ensuring environmentally sound development and economic vitality.

The public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) produce about 35 percent of the Nation’s coal, 11 percent of its natural gas, and 5 percent of its oil. These lands also produce a large portion of the Nation’s commercial minerals and metals, including stone for highways, potash for fertilizers, gold, and silver. The estimated 2001 market value of production occurring on the public lands was approximately \$18.7 billion, 99 percent of which was derived from energy and minerals. The direct and indirect economic impact of all commercial activities was approximately \$38.2 billion. Of the total \$2.24 billion in annual revenues derived from BLM-managed public lands and mineral resources, energy and minerals generated about \$2.2 billion (98 percent) from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. States share in a large portion of the revenues collected.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) is one of the largest suppliers and managers of water in the 17 western states, delivering an estimated 10 trillion gallons of water to more than 31 million people each year for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and domestic uses. Reclamation is the Nation’s second largest producer of hydroelectric power, generating nearly \$1 billion in annual power revenues. Its multipurpose projects also provide substantial flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits. Reclamation has also developed safe and dependable water supplies and hydroelectric power to foster settlement and economic growth in the West. In recent years, Reclamation has moved from development to management of these important resources. In cooperation with state, tribal, local, and other entities, Reclamation encourages development of solutions for water supply problems that are consensus based, cost effective, and environmentally sound.

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the Nation’s natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on approximately 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), and collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues from offshore federal mineral leases as well as from onshore mineral leases on federal and Indian lands. In 2001, the MMS managed approximately 7,500 active leases on the OCS; these leases supplied over 25 percent of the natural gas (over 140 trillion cubic feet since 1953) and more than 22 percent of the oil (over 13 billion barrels since 1953) produced in the United States. The return on investment of MMS programs is enormous, with billions of dollars collected annually from minerals produced from offshore and onshore federal and Indian lands. Since 1982, approximately \$120 billion in revenues from mineral activities on federal and Indian lands has been distributed by the MMS to the U.S. Treasury, states, Indian tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners (allotees).

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) manages 70 fish hatcheries that produce an estimated 148 million fish. Fish production contributes millions of dollars annually to the U.S. economy.

The goods, services, and revenues produced on federal lands are economically significant to the Nation and to many local communities, particularly in the western and Gulf Coast states. Interior is committed to making these resources available for appropriate commercial uses while protecting the environment and receiving a fair return for the American taxpayer.

The Department employs the following strategies to achieve the goal of managing natural resources for a healthy environment and a strong economy:

- Forge partnerships and increase customer and stakeholder communications in order to identify ways to more effectively manage mineral and natural resources, and to reduce administrative burdens for all parties.
- Engage customers and stakeholders more effectively in consensus-building processes while striving to balance national, regional, and local interests.
- Develop interagency and intergovernmental approaches to improving customer service and more effectively sharing limited agency resources.
- Improve procedures for maintaining the long-term health and productivity of renewable resources and conserving nonrenewable resources.
- Improve procedures to ensure that the public receives a fair return for the use of publicly-owned resources.
- Apply new technologies to support management objectives.
- Benchmark with other hydropower facilities to compare operational effectiveness and seek best practices to efficiently and effectively deliver power.

The major departmental activities to achieve the goal of managing natural resources for a healthy environment and a strong economy are summarized in *Figure 7*.

Figure 7

Goal 3 – Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Economy and a Strong Economy		
GPRA Program Activity	2001 Expenses (in millions)	2000 Expenses (in millions)
1. Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities	\$230	\$262
2. Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property on Public Lands	519	473
3. Reclamation Facility Maintenance and Rehabilitation	94	97
4. Water and Energy Management and Development	837	530
5. Reclamation Facility Operations	425	432
6. Reclamation Title Transfers	59	62
7. Offshore Minerals Management	189	320
8. Minerals Revenue Management	1,187	813
9. United Mine Workers Combined Benefit Fund	167	144
10. Central Utah Project	8	0
Total – Goal 3	\$3,715	\$3,134

GPRA Program Activity 3.1: Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Commercial Activities *(Provide commercial opportunities for use of the public lands while maintaining or improving environmental conditions)*

Background: The public lands produce commodities that are key to the Nation’s economy, providing economic stability and growth for local and regional economies. The BLM manages myriad commercial activities on the public lands, including oil and gas leasing, livestock, grazing, timber production, and coal leasing. The BLM recognizes the Nation’s need for a domestic source of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands. In 2001, the estimated market value of production occurring on public lands was \$18.7 billion, 99 percent of which was derived from energy and minerals. The direct and indirect economic impact of all commercial activities amounted to approximately \$38.2 billion.



The public lands are an important component of the Nation’s economy, providing economic stability and growth for local and regional economies (photo by BLM).

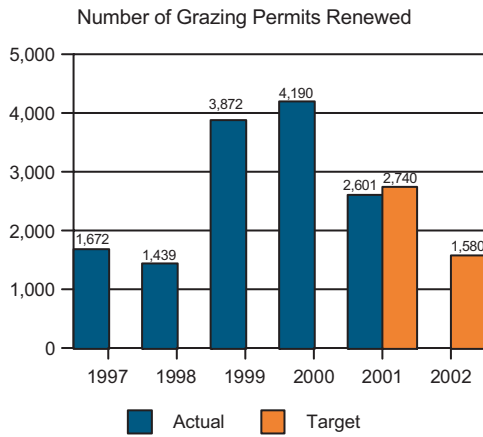
Performance Measures - *Number of Lease and Pre-Lease Actions Authorized; Number of Post-Lease Actions Processed; and Number of Compliance, Inspection, and Enforcement Actions Taken.* Increasing demand for commercial energy and mineral leases has made it challenging for the BLM to meet its workload associated with existing leases and permits and to conduct the reviews required to meet the demand for new leases.

2001 Results: The BLM met one of its three performance targets by authorizing 17,401 energy and mineral lease and pre-lease actions, processing 59,190 energy and mineral post-lease actions, and completing 24,366 energy and mineral compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions on federal lands. The performance measure not met, number of lease and pre-lease actions, included new mining claims recorded, which were significantly below the previous year accomplishment. This is a factor of public demand and accounted for the entire shortfall.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of lease and pre-lease actions authorized	N/A	N/A	N/A	24,400	24,000	17,401	26,000
Number of post-lease actions processed	N/A	N/A	N/A	46,000	51,700	59,190	55,000
Number of compliance, inspection, and enforcement actions taken	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,600	24,700	24,366	31,000

Performance Measure - *Number of Grazing Permits Renewed.* Permit renewal is a federal action that must conform with land use plans and comply with federal laws and regulations for protecting the environment, including the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others.

2001 Results: The BLM issued 2,601 grazing permits or leases in 2001, falling just short of its performance target of 2,740.



Performance Measure - Amount of Timber Offered for Sale in the Pacific Northwest and Amount of Timber Offered for Sale Outside the Pacific Northwest. Most of BLM’s timber offered for sale is under the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan. The success of offering timber for sale and ability to withstand legal challenges depend on in-depth assessments of the risks to the resources and comprehensive monitoring of the impact of timber harvesting on resource conditions.

2001 Results: The BLM offered 56.4 million board feet of timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest (target not met) and 17.2 million board feet of timber for sale outside the Pacific Northwest (target exceeded). The planned timber for sale in the Pacific Northwest was not met because of litigation issues.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Million board feet of timber offered for sale in the Pacific Northwest	189.7	257.5	61.7	69.2	70.0	56.4	150.0
Million board feet of timber offered for sale outside the Pacific Northwest	15.7	15.6	12.5	12.1	14.7	17.2	28.0

GPRA Program Activity 3.2: Reduce Threats to Public Health, Safety, and Property on Public Lands *(Ensure that public lands and facilities are safe for the general public and for Interior employees)*

Background: The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for protecting public lands and facilities from unauthorized uses, hazardous materials, illegal dumping, theft, wildfire, and other unsafe conditions. BLM-managed public lands contain more than \$5 billion in capital improvements including roads, trails, dams, bridges, buildings, and recreation sites. Use of these facilities is increasing.

Performance Measures - Percent of Administrative Facilities in Fair or Good Condition; Percent of Dams in Fair or Good Condition; and Percent of Bridges in Fair or Good Condition. The BLM maintains 3,753 buildings, 701 administrative sites, 2,042 recreation sites, 934 bridges, and 1,133 qualifying dams. All facilities require routine preventive maintenance and many require repairs to mitigate past deferred maintenance.

2001 Results: The BLM increased the percentage of administrative facilities in fair or good condition to 87 percent (target not met); dams to 61 percent (target achieved); and bridges to 91 percent (target not met).

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Percent of administrative sites in fair or good condition	N/A	86%	86%	84%	88%	87%	88%
Percent of dams in fair or good condition	N/A	55%	56%	61%	61%	61%	61%
Percent of bridges in fair or good condition	N/A	91%	92%	92%	95%	91%	95%

Performance Measures - Percent of Wildland Fires Contained with Initial Attack; Percent of Rural Fire Districts (RFDs) Assisted; and Number of Fire Facilities Under Construction, Reconstruction, or Maintenance. The goal of the Wildland Fire Management program is to integrate fire into land and resource management planning and activities; protect federal and trust lands, resources, and the public welfare from destructive fires; and use fire to maintain and restore healthy and sustainable ecosystems.

2001 Results: The Department met its performance target by containing 95 percent of fires by initial attack. The Department also awarded over \$9.8 million in grants to individual, rural, and volunteer fire departments (44 percent), exceeding its performance target of 25 percent. A total of 45 fire facilities were under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance in 2001, short of the target of 52 facilities.

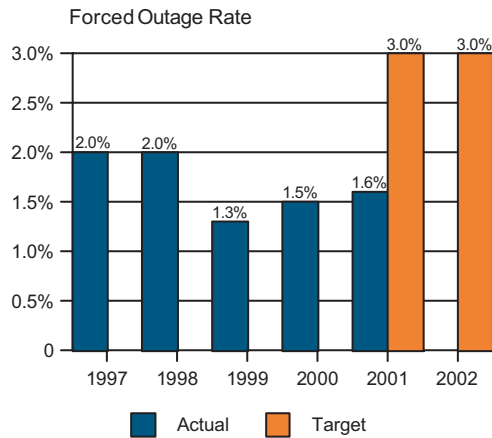
Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Percent of fires contained by initial attack	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	95%	95%	95%
Percent of rural fire districts assisted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25%	44%	25%
Number of fire facilities under construction, reconstruction, or maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	52	45	77

GPRA Program Activity 3.3: Reclamation Facility Maintenance and Rehabilitation *(Ensure the proper maintenance, reliability, and safety of Reclamation's facilities and identify and schedule the necessary rehabilitation work)*

Background: The Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for ensuring the reliable delivery of water and power. To ensure reliability, BOR frequently reviews facilities and conducts maintenance, replacement, and minor additions to infrastructure and structural facilities, including facilities for which Reclamation has direct operation and maintenance responsibility on a daily basis.

Performance Measure - Forced Outage Rate. A forced outage rate measures the amount of unplanned shutdown time due to equipment failure and other operational or maintenance problems. Three percent is the industry average forced-outage rate. A low forced-outage rate helps to ensure that the facility is operating well and that Reclamation can fully utilize the amount of water available to generate power.

2001 Results: Reclamation exceeded its target of 3 percent by achieving a 1.6 percent forced outage rate, a slight increase over the prior year. Four units at Grand Coulee Dam remain offline due to a fire that damaged switchgear during 2000. However, these units provide power for plant operations and do not affect the amount of power provided to customers through the Bonneville power grid. Repair work is ongoing and the damaged units are expected to be operational in January 2003.

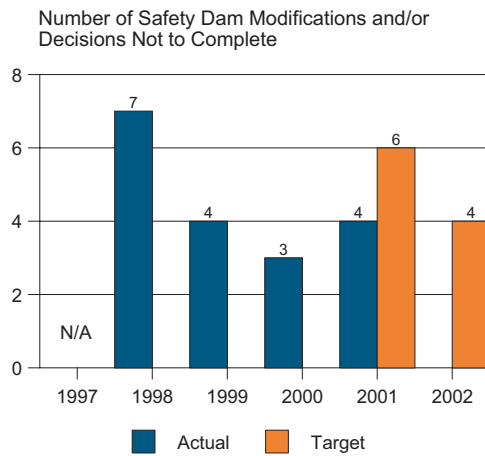


Performance Measure - Number of Completed Safety Dam Modifications and/or Decisions Not to Complete. Reclamation has reservoirs impounded by 457 dams and dikes. Of these dams and dikes, 358 are considered high or significant hazard dams, which means they would place the public at risk if they were to fail. Approximately 50 percent of Reclamation’s dams were built between 1900 and 1950, while only ten percent of the dams were built under current state-of-the-art design and construction practices. This performance measure shows Reclamation’s ability to complete modifications to its dams to ensure safety to downstream people and resources.



Safety of dam modifications consists of correcting identified structural deficiencies. These deficiencies could lead to a failure, resulting in uncontrolled releases of stored water that would place downstream populations and resources at risk (photo by BOR).

2001 Results: Reclamation completed safety of dam modifications (or decisions not to modify) at Salmon Lake Dam, Casitas Dam, Cedar Bluff Dam, and Anita Dam. Modifications were not completed at Caballo Dam and Avalon Dam. The completion of designs for the strengthening of spillway gates at Caballo Dam was extensive and time-consuming due to additional testing of materials and required construction procedures. Reclamation anticipates completion of Caballo Dam construction during the first quarter of 2002. Negotiations for project repayment were the primary cause for the delay of Avalon Dam construction, which is now scheduled to be completed during the second quarter of 2002.

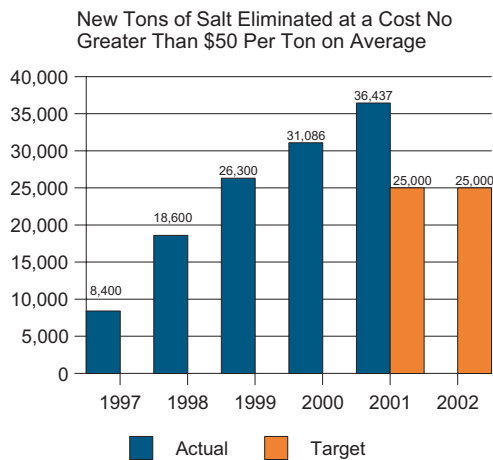


GPRA Program Activity 3.4: Water and Energy Management and Development *(Manage water resources in cooperation with others to improve water quantity and quality for agricultural, municipal, industrial, rural, domestic, hydropower, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes)*

Background: Water is one of America’s most valuable resources. Having enough high-quality water is critical to the health, safety, and survival of people, the environment, and the economy. Effective management maximizes overall benefits from our finite, variable natural yearly water supply; it helps us better meet competing demands and ensures the availability and quality of water resources for current and future generations. Reclamation seeks to gain the greatest benefit from existing resources in a manner that recognizes competing interests, uses sound conservation practices, and is efficient.

Performance Measure - New Tons of Salt Eliminated at a Cost No Greater Than \$50 Per Ton on Average. Salinity can cause corrosion and clogged pipes in water delivery systems and adversely affect crop germination, and reduce crop yields. Each year, Reclamation’s goal is to continually increase the amount of salt removed from the Colorado River while maintaining or reducing the cost per ton of salt removed to ensure that the project is conducted efficiently.

2001 Results: Reclamation exceeded its performance target by eliminating 36,437 tons of salt at a cost no greater than \$50 per ton on average.

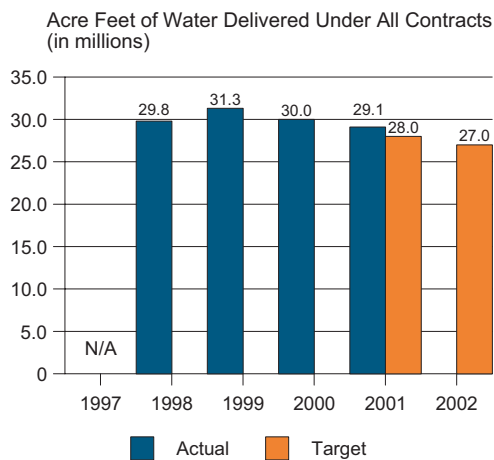


GPRA Program Activity 3.5: Reclamation Facility Operations (*Operate Reclamation facilities to provide flood control, the delivery of water and power, fish and wildlife benefits, and recreation activities commensurate with established purposes and legal requirements*)

Background: The Bureau of Reclamation operates approximately 700 water and power facilities and related systems. These facilities serve agricultural, power, and municipal users, as well as recreation, fish, and wildlife benefits and flood control. Reclamation must operate its facilities in the most effective and efficient manner possible to achieve maximum benefits.

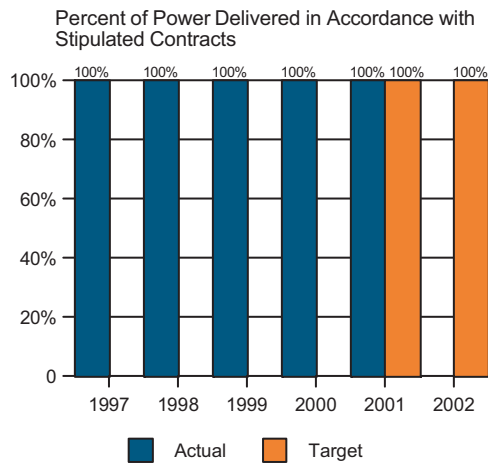
Performance Measure - Acre Feet of Water Delivered or Released. The annual amount of acre feet of water delivered depends on the natural yearly water supply and variable weather patterns. Effective management and operations maximize overall benefits from the water available by ensuring that systems deliver water in the most effective way possible.

2001 Results: Reclamation exceeded its performance target by delivering 29.1 million acre feet of water. Additional water was provided to increase flows reduced as a result of drought conditions.



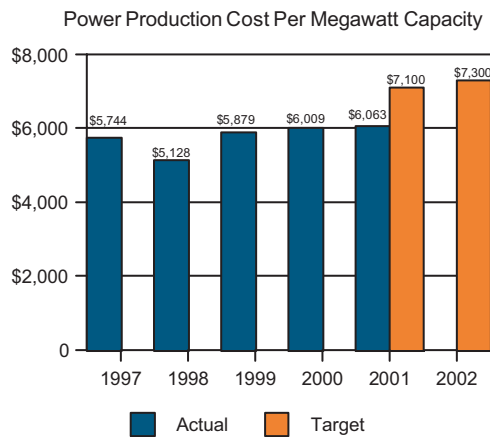
Performance Measure - Percent of Power Delivered in Accordance with Contractual Commitments. Many Reclamation projects provide power generation. The demand for power is increasing, but the amount of power that can be generated varies according to water availability. This performance goal measures Reclamation’s ability to deliver power to customers as stipulated in contracts. The goal will be accomplished by effectively operating power facilities and meeting power requirements.

2001 Results: Reclamation achieved its performance target by meeting 100 percent of its project power commitments.



Performance Measure - Power Production Cost per Megawatt Capacity. Reclamation strives to keep power production costs below (and better than) the national average for comparable hydropower facilities. As Reclamation’s facilities age, it will become more challenging to keep costs relatively low. The cost per megawatt capacity is an indicator of how well Reclamation operates its facilities and is used to benchmark Reclamation’s operational effectiveness against other private and public hydropower facilities.

2001 Results: Reclamation exceeded its performance target by achieving a \$6,063 cost per megawatt of power. This result is within the upper quartile of lowest cost hydropower facilities.



GPRA Program Activity 3.6: Reclamation Title Transfers *(Improve business practices by working with local entities and Congress to transfer ownership of Reclamation facilities that no longer have national significance to non-federal interests)*

Background: Transferring Reclamation assets that no longer have national significance plays an important role in fulfilling the Department’s objective that government work more efficiently and cost less.

Performance Measure - *Number of Projects or Parts of Projects for which an Agreement on Goals and Process Has Been Completed; Number of Projects or Parts of Projects for which Title Transfer Agreements Have Been Completed; Number of Titles Transferred.* A large amount of work is required before a project title is transferred. Often, entities seek initial agreement to proceed on transfer negotiations. During this phase, the parties commit to a process and conduct initial analyses to determine if the transfer is feasible. Some entities seek congressional approval for a transfer first and then negotiate title transfer agreements with Reclamation. At this second stage, the details of title transfer are negotiated. Title transfer cannot occur until this phase is complete. The third phase results in the actual transfer of title. Reclamation measures all three steps in the process because each step is difficult to achieve and represents a major milestone towards transfer.

2001 Results: Reclamation exceeded two of its three performance targets in 2001. Process agreements to transfer titles were completed for the Forest Hills Irrigation District for the Sugar Pine Dam in Placer County; Carlsbad Irrigation District for the Carlsbad Project, New Mexico; and Lavaca-Navidad River Authority for the Palmetto Bend Project, Texas. The Pitman-Bypass Project was not completed because the transferee determined that the project was no longer viable. Title transfer agreements were completed for the Robert B. Griffin Project, New Mexico; Wellton-Mohawk Project, Arizona; Cachuma Project (Carpinteria Valley Water District), California; Cachuma Project (Montecito Water District), California; and the Carlsbad Project, New Mexico. Title transfers were completed for the Boise Project, Idaho; Palmetto Bend Project, Texas; Robert B. Griffin Project, New Mexico; Clear Creek Facility, Shasta Project, California; and the Carlsbad Project, New Mexico.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of projects or parts of projects for which an agreement on goals and process has been completed	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	4	3	1
Number of projects or parts of projects for which title transfer agreements have been completed	N/A	N/A	3	3	4	5	0
Number of titles transferred	N/A	1	1	1	4	5	1

GPRA Program Activity 3.7: Offshore Minerals Management *(Provide for safe and environmentally sound mineral development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and ensure that the public receives fair market value)*

Background: Offshore production from the OCS is a critical component of our Nation’s domestic energy; OCS production currently provides more than 25 percent of the natural gas and 22 percent of the oil produced in the United States. The demand for natural gas is expected to continue to increase significantly during the next 10 to 20 years.

Performance Measure - *Safety Index: Ratio of the Number of Incidents (Times the Severity Factor) to the Number of Activities (Times the Complexity/Risk Factor).* This index was previously termed the “accident index.” This index considers the number and severity of incidents and the relative risks of those activities. It can be compared only with results from other years. The index is derived as follows:

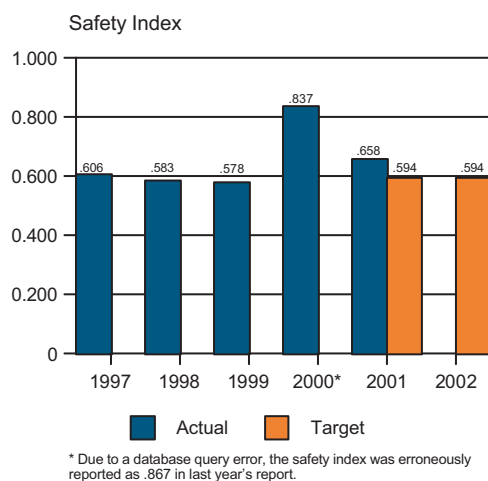
1. Each incident is multiplied by a factor representing the severity of the incident and the results are totaled. Incidents include fatalities, injuries, explosions, blowouts, fires, and collisions. Pollution events are excluded because they are captured in the environmental

index. For example, a fire that causes \$1,000 damage receives a severity value of 1, while a fire that causes \$2 million damage receives a severity value of 500.

2. Each activity that occurred during OCS oil, gas, and sulfur operations is multiplied by a factor representing the complexity and safety risk of that activity and the results are then totaled. (Activities include numbers of platforms, wells drilled/completed, and wells plugged and abandoned.) For example, the number of platforms in water less than 200 meters deep with zero to five wells is multiplied by one, while the number of platforms in water 200 to 400 meters deep with zero to eleven wells is multiplied by three.

3. The safety index value equals the totals from Step 1 divided by the totals from Step 2. In the most extreme instance, if each activity had resulted in the most severe type of accident (i.e., multiple fatalities), the 1996 index would have been 298 instead of .612.

2001 Results: The MMS achieved a safety index of .658, which, although short of its performance target of .594, represents a significant improvement over last year's index. The improvement is due to a decrease in the severity of accidents that occurred as well as a marked increase in the level of activity from 2000 to 2001.

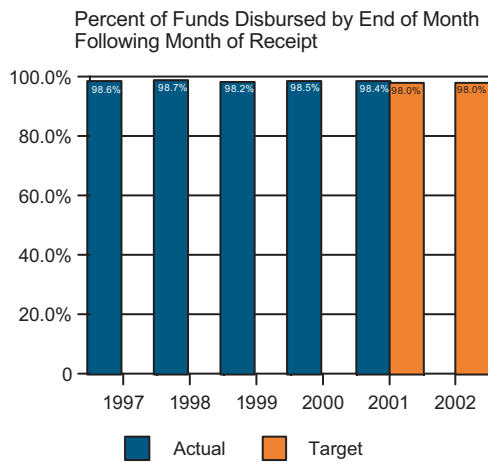


GPRA Program Activity 3.8: Minerals Revenue Management *(Provide timely, accurate, and cost-effective mineral royalty collection and disbursement services)*

Background: The federal government is the largest mineral royalty owner in the United States. The Minerals Management Service is responsible for ensuring that billions of dollars in annual revenues from federal and Indian mineral leases are collected, accounted for, verified, and disbursed to appropriate recipients in a timely manner. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) establishes the framework for improving management of federal and Indian mineral royalties.

Performance Measure - Percent of Funds Disbursed by the End of the Month Following the Month of Receipt. The MMS collects and processes reports and payments on over 78,000 leases each month relating to bonuses, rents, and royalties. The FOGRMA requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to states and Indians for their share of mineral leasing revenues.

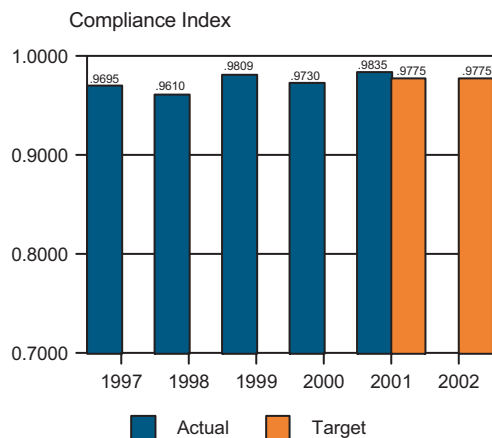
2001 Results: The MMS met its performance target by achieving an on-time disbursement rate of 98.4 percent. In 2001, the MMS disbursed more than \$10 billion to federal agencies, the U.S. Treasury, states, and the Office of Trust Funds Management on behalf of Indian tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.



Performance Measure - Compliance Index: *Actual Voluntary Royalty Payments/Expected Royalty Payments*). The MMS strives to assure compliance with applicable laws, lease terms, and regulations for all leases in the shortest possible time, but no later than three years from the due date. The objective of this performance measure is to improve the accuracy and timeliness of each company’s initial royalty payment submissions by the due date.

The compliance index model annually calculates expected total royalty payments using available information and public price data. Before MMS calculates this index, it waits one year for industry to make adjustments to its royalty and production reports and payments. The index reported for 2001 is for calendar year 1999.

2001 Results: The MMS met its performance target by achieving a compliance index of .9835. In 2002, the MMS will review the methodology that is currently used to compute this index to determine if changes are required to more accurately reflect the goal of the program. As is the case with the current compliance index, the new measure will focus on compliance with expected values for defined producing areas and properties. Additionally, the MMS intends to calculate compliance on a real-time basis instead of waiting for two years as is currently done.



GPRA Program Activity 3.9: United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund *(Transfer annually a portion of the interest earned from the Abandoned Mine Land Special Fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund (CBF))*

Background: Since 1996, the Office of Surface Mining has been required to transfer annually a portion of the interest earned from the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Special Fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund. The AML interest proceeds are made available to provide health benefits for certain eligible retired coal miners and their dependents. Payments are distributed annually based on the number of beneficiaries and are made in advance based on an estimate. Under current practice, this estimate is then adjusted to actual costs as health benefits are paid. Additionally, the number of beneficiaries can change from year to year based on court cases, bankruptcies, and mortality.

Performance Measure: OSM has determined that meaningful performance measures for this transfer are not possible. Once the transfer is made, OSM has limited authority over how the transferred money is used.

GPRA Program Activity 3.10: Central Utah Project

Background: The Central Utah Completion Act provides for the completion of the Central Utah Project by the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. The Act also authorizes funding for fish, wildlife, and recreation mitigation and conservation activities; establishes the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to oversee the implementation of those activities; and authorizes funding for the Ute Indian Rights Settlement. The Act became law in October 1992 after several years of debate regarding how to complete the Central Utah Project and resolve related claims of the Ute Indian Tribe. A Central Utah Project (CUP) Completion Act Office was established in Provo, Utah, to provide liaison between the Department and three localities—the Central Utah Water Conservancy District, the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, and the Ute Indian Tribe—and to provide any other assistance needed in implementing the Completion Act.

There are no comparative performance data available for the CUP Completion Act Office since 2001 is the first year this information has been reported in the Accountability Report. The Department anticipates continuing to report on the status of project completion in future reports.

Performance Measure: *Percent Completion of Central Utah Water Conservancy District Work Authorized by Congress.* The Central Utah Project Completion Act Office works with the Utah Water Conservancy District to construct water conservation and supply projects. It also works with the District to coordinate local cost-sharing, ensure compliance with federal environmental laws, and promote a program of water conservation.

2001 Results: By the end of 2001, the District had completed 37 percent of the work authorized by Congress. In 2001, the District completed all work associated with the Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project, with the exception of some minor work to be performed by the U.S. Forest Service. The District also completed 42 percent of the Upper Diamond Fork Tunnel Project, while the CUP Completion Act Office completed the Syar Gate and Bypass Project, providing the flexibility to maintain the statutorily mandated minimum stream flows for fish and wildlife in the Upper Diamond Fork drainage. In addition, the District completed 85 percent of the Spanish Fork River Flow Control Structure, as well as two new local development projects and three new water conservation projects that conserve 2,839 acre-feet of water

annually. Finally, the District completed the necessary feasibility study, environmental compliance documents, and contracts required for the Uinta Basin Replacement Project. Planning and environmental compliance work was initiated for the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System.

Performance Measure: *Percent Completion of Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission Work Authorized by Congress.* The Central Utah Project Completion Act Office works with the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to implement measures to conserve, mitigate, and enhance fish, wildlife, and recreation resources affected by reclamation projects in Utah.

2001 Results: By the end of 2001, the Mitigation Commission had completed 48 percent of all work authorized by Congress. During 2001, the Mitigation Commission continued to acquire water rights for instream flows, mitigate for the endangered June sucker, construct the Provo River Restoration Project, acquire land for the Utah Lake Wetland Preserve, construct recreation facilities in Diamond Fork, acquire wetlands around the Great Salt Lake and the Jordan River, and construct mitigation hatcheries.