

Required Supplementary Stewardship Information (Unaudited, See Auditors' Report)

The Department of the Interior is the Federal Government's largest land-management agency, administering over 500 million acres of America's land mass and serves as steward for the natural and cultural resources associated with these lands. Approximately 437 million acres of the 500 million acres are considered stewardship land. The approximately 437 million acres of stewardship land does not include an estimated 56 million acres of tribally and individually-owned land held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Interior also supervises mineral leasing and operations on an estimated 700 million acres of mineral estate that underlie both Federal and other surface ownerships. These stewardship assets are valued for environmental resources, recreational and scenic values, cultural and paleontological resources, vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue provided to the Federal Government, States, and counties.

Stewardship Lands

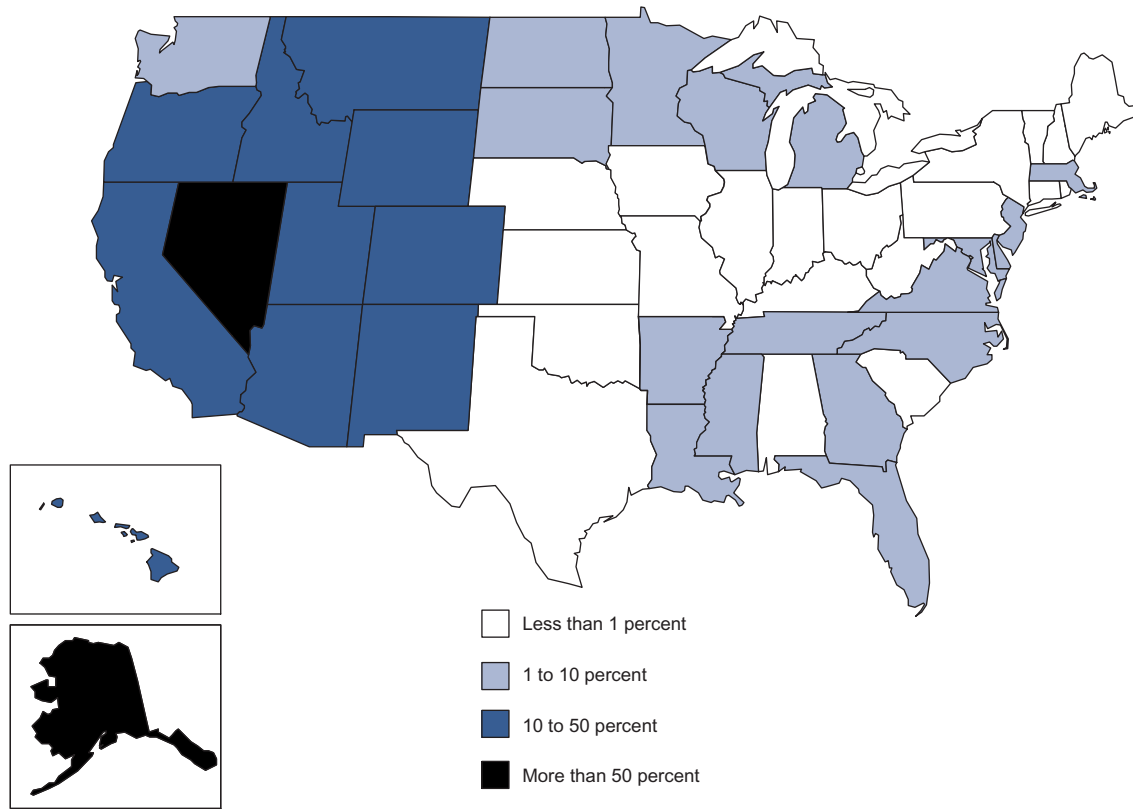
Most of the public lands managed by Interior were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the Nation between 1781 and 1867. Each of America's 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico, contain lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior (*Figure 3-1*).

Interior-administered stewardship lands are vast and encompass a wide range of activities, including recreation, conservation, and functions vital to the health of the economy and to the American people. These include National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Public Lands, and many other lands of national and historical significance.

Each bureau within Interior that administers stewardship lands serves to preserve, conserve, protect, and interpret how best to manage the Nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Some of these stewardship lands have been designated as multiple use, which Congress defines as management of both the land and the use of the land in a combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple use concept include mineral development; natural,

FIGURE 3-1

State Acreage Managed by Interior
(as of September 30, 2005)



scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; livestock grazing; timber; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitat.

Table 3-5 shows the major types of lands administered by each Interior bureau with stewardship responsibilities.

Major Categories of Stewardship Lands

Interior’s stewardship lands include a number of assets that are of special value to the Nation. The major categories of stewardship land administered by the Department are:

National Wildlife Refuge System. Lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and includes National Wildlife Refuges, Refuge Coordination Areas, Waterfowl Production Areas, and Fish Hatcheries.

Multiple-Use Public Lands. Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that represents approximately 42 percent of the lands under Federal ownership.

National Park System. The National Park System is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and include the Nation’s National Parks.

Cultural, Schools, and Housing Lands. Consist primarily of American Indian home sites, both tribal and non-tribal and are administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Also included is land associated with numerous Indian schools. These lands are used for a wide range of activities, including recreation, conservation, and functions vital to the culture and livelihood of American Indians and Alaska Natives.

TABLE 3-5

Interior Stewardship Lands
as of September 30, 2005

Category by Type	Federal Acres			2005 Ending Balance	Total Non-Federal Acres	Combined Total Acres	Condition - Acceptable or Needs Intervention 1/	Number of Units
	2005 Beginning Balance	Additions	Withdrawals					
National Park System	79,022,673	35,101	-12,741	79,045,033	5,507,288	84,552,321	Acceptable	388
National Wildlife Refuge System	90,306,600	125,400	-	90,432,000	3,912,000	94,344,000	Acceptable	884
Multiple Use Public Lands 2/	261,848,120	72,272	-157,480	261,762,912	0	261,762,912	Acceptable	12
Other Recreation Land 3/	0	170	-	170	0	170	Acceptable	15
Cultural, Schools, and Housing	46,529	0	-90	46,439	0	46,439	Acceptable	79
Reclamation, Agricultural, and Irrigation Lands 4/	5,875,943	1,799	-247,312	5,630,430	0	5,630,430	Acceptable	221
Other Stewardship Lands 5/	20,778	306	-80	21,004	0	21,004	Acceptable (approximately 20,000 acres) Needs Intervention (approximately 800 acres)	53
Total	437,120,643	235,048	-417,703	436,937,988	9,419,288	446,357,276		1,652

1/ Land is categorized as "acceptable" when it is adequate for operating needs and the Department has not identified any improvements that are necessary to prepare and/or sustain the land for its intended use. Land is categorized as "needs intervention" when the Department has identified improvements that are necessary to prepare and/or sustain the land for its intended use.

2/ The overall decrease resulted from the net effect of acquisitions of privately-owned lands through purchase, donation, or exchange offset by the disposal of lands through exchange and various public land laws (including sales).

3/ Other Recreation Land includes fishing access sites and one campsite on Bureau of Indian Affairs-managed lands.

4/ The total additions and withdrawals reflects activities by the Bureau of Reclamation that are not actual additions/withdrawals, but adjustments to number of acres recorded in Reclamation's land inventory system.

5/ Other Stewardship Land refers to lands that cannot be readily included in any of the other categories such as the lands associated with schools and industrial areas.

Comparative Information							
	Beginning Balance	Acres	Withdrawals	Ending Balance	Total Non-Federal Acres	Combined Total Acres	Number of Units
FY 2005	437,120,643	235,048	-417,703	436,937,988	9,419,288	446,357,276	1,652
FY 2004	437,135,941	328,118	-343,416	437,120,643	9,181,662	446,302,305	1,504

Reclamation, Agricultural, and Irrigation Lands.

This category includes lands used for various irrigation projects and agricultural lands which are used primarily for farming and grazing. These lands are administered by the BIA and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Other Types of Stewardship Lands

Interior administers other types of stewardship lands including:

National Wilderness Areas. Wilderness Areas are Federal lands that have been designated by Congress and are devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use (Figure 3-2). These areas, which are generally greater than 5,000 acres, appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human development substantially unnoticeable. Wilderness areas provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

There are approximately 106.4 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System, of which approximately 71.5 million acres (67%) are managed by DOI. In FY 2004, the National Wilderness Preservation System encompassed approximately 105.6 million acres with 71 million acres (67%) managed by DOI.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. For a river to be eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it must be in a free-flowing condition and possess one or more of the following values to a remarkable degree: scenic, recreation, fish and wildlife, geologic, historic, cultural, or other similar values. When evaluating rivers for possible designation, the Department also considers whether the river meets suitability factors such as: the amount of public land acreage in the immediate environment of the river; funds required for acquisition, facility development and management; local or State interest in helping to manage the river; support for designation; and competing uses for the river. Studies

FIGURE 3-2

National Wilderness Preservation System
(acres in millions)

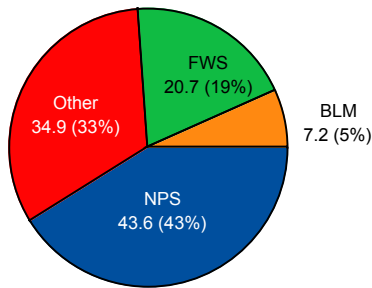
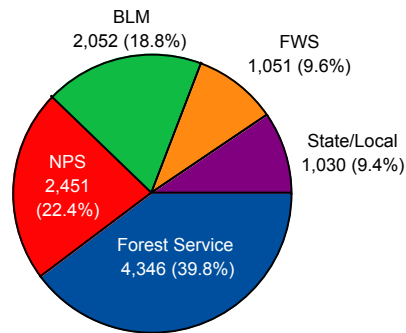


FIGURE 3-3

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
(in miles)



to determine eligibility may be the responsibility of either the Department of the Interior (the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management), the Department of Agriculture (the U.S. Forest Service), or the shared responsibility of both agencies. Congress then decides whether to add the river to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Figure 3-3). Only an Act of Congress may remove a river from the System.

The Department manages approximately 55% of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, which totals approximately 10,900 miles. There was virtually no change in the size of the system between FY 2004 and FY 2005.

Bureau Stewardship Lands

Bureau of Land Management. The BLM has stewardship responsibility for the multiple-use management of natural resources on approximately 262 million acres of the Nation’s “public lands.” The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 defines public lands as “. . . any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except: (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.” Lands managed by the BLM represent about one-eighth of the Nation’s land surface, or approximately 42% of the lands under Federal ownership. The BLM is guided by principles of multiple use and sustained yield in

managing the public lands. All of the public lands are managed for multiple use and are used for multiple (more than one) resource values. There is no “predominate” or single use that over-rides or over-shadows this multiple use concept on any of the lands managed by BLM. Historically, multiple-use has meant that the same areas of land can be used simultaneously for two or more purposes, often by two or more different persons or groups. These uses may be complementary or, as if frequently the case, competitive with one another.

The BLM has an overall decrease of approximately 157,000 acres during the fiscal year. This decrease resulted from the net effect of acquisitions of privately-owned lands through purchase, donation, or exchange offset by the disposal of lands through exchange and various public land laws (including sales). Changes in BLM’s acreage data are also attributable to lands that have been withdrawn or reserved by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order for a specific public purpose and transferred to the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The vast majority of the decrease in BLM-administered acres is a result of lands being withdrawn/reserved in previous years but not administratively deleted from records until this fiscal year.

Fish and Wildlife Service. Stewardship lands managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Fish Hatcheries Program, Refuge Coordination Areas, and Waterfowl Production Areas.

Lands are acquired through a variety of methods, including withdrawal from the public domain, fee title purchase, transfer of jurisdiction, donation, or gift. The FWS purchases land through two primary sources of funding: the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

These lands provide permanent protection for valuable wetland, riparian, coastal and upland habitat for fish, wildlife and plant species, including threatened and endangered species. The FWS added one wildlife refuge to the National Wildlife Refuge System, which increased the number of sites in the System from 883 to 884.

The extent of damage to FWS lands along the Gulf Coast caused by hurricanes during August and September 2005, will not be fully known for some time, but is considered quite substantial. Intervention on these lands to return them to an acceptable condition is expected to take a number of years.

National Park Service. National Park Service (NPS) stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. Stewardship land areas may encompass land owned by entities other than NPS. Changes in NPS boundaries occur only when authorized by Presidential Proclamation or by an Act of Congress. Subsets of lands within the authorized boundaries of the National Park System can have additional stewardship asset designations such as wilderness areas, and wild and scenic rivers. Subject to the availability of funds, privately-owned land will be acquired when opportunities arise, or when an owner uses or threatens to use his/her property in a manner not compatible with park purposes. Through acquisitions, status changes, withdrawals, and error corrections, the NPS added 35,101 acres and withdrew 12,741 acres during FY 2005.

The National Park System encompasses 388 sites containing approximately 84 million acres within their boundaries. Of this total, approximately 79 million acres are owned by the United States in fee simple title and approximately 253,000 acres in less-than-fee title (i.e., scenic easements). Non-Federal lands within the NPS system are either privately-owned (approximately 4.2 million acres) or owned by State and local governments (approximately 1.2 million acres).

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation Project Lands: The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) operates largely as a business-type entity whose primary stated mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. The Bureau provides water and power throughout the 17 western States. Reclamation lands are integral to project purposes, such as constructing and operating dams, reservoirs, water conveyance systems, and power facilities. The term “Reclamation Withdrawn Lands” refers to those lands withdrawn from public entry and set aside for authorized Reclamation purposes.

The BOR experienced a net decrease of 243,513 acres of land during FY 2005 due to three major actions rather than an actual withdrawal of acres: (a) the completion of the fifth year of a five-year land reconciliation effort in which changes to withdrawn lands were identified during the research, correction, and reconciliation of BOR’s project acquired lands and land rights with the agency’s project financial records; (b) successful revocation by the BLM of a portion of the Owyhee Project lands identified as no longer needed for project purposes; and (c) a reduction in withdrawn acres due to prior year BLM revocations which were not previously captured in the real property inventory system.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) stewardship lands include cultural sites, which consist primarily of fishing sites where only Tribal members are provided access to rivers for fishing; schools and housing, which consists primarily of home sites both Tribal and non-Tribal, and land associated with numerous Indian schools; office and industrial sites which are used primarily for office space, water treatment plants, roads, storage facilities; reclamation and irrigation lands used for numerous irrigation projects; and agricultural lands which are used primarily for farming and grazing. BIA stewardship land does not include approximately 56 million acres of Tribally and individually-owned land held in trust by the bureau.

In the category of “Cultural, Schools, and Housing”, BIA experienced a net decrease of 90 acres of land during FY 2005. Rather than an actual withdrawal of

land, this decrease was due to a recategorization of land to the “Other Recreation Land” category.

Departmental Offices - Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) was established by Congress in 1994 under the Central Utah Project Completion Act. The Commission’s mission is to replace or offset the loss in Utah of fish and wildlife resources and related recreational opportunities caused by the acquisition, construction, and operation of Reclamation project assets such as dams, power plants, roads, pipelines, aqueducts, operation and maintenance buildings, and visitor centers. Land acquired and investments made in order to mitigate for the loss of fish and wildlife resources caused by Reclamation project construction are not essential or integral parts of the dam, pipeline, etc., and are not “acquired for in connection with the construction” of the project assets, even if the fish and wildlife mitigation is achieved in the immediate vicinity of the project asset. The Commission acquires lands either through purchase, donation, or condemnation. In over 95% of the acquisitions, the lands have been acquired on a “willing seller” basis. In all cases, habitat conditions on the lands have been improved and in many cases, improvements have been substantial. All land withdrawn from Commission ownership would occur as part of a purchase or condemnation.

Condition of Stewardship Lands

The Department is required to report on the condition of stewardship land. The categories the Department uses in relation to the condition of stewardship land are “acceptable” or “needs intervention.” Land is categorized as being in “acceptable” condition when it is adequate for operating needs and the bureau has not identified any improvements to the land that are necessary to prepare and/or sustain the land for its intended use. For example, parklands, wilderness lands, deserts, and lands that are underwater due to dams and reservoirs would normally be in acceptable condition. When a bureau has determined that improvements are necessary for the land itself to meet operating needs, the land is categorized as that which “needs intervention.” This category would generally pertain to land that is used for special purposes, such as grazing.

Heritage Assets

Interior is steward for a large, varied, and scientifically important body of heritage assets, both non-collectible and collectible in nature. Non-collectible heritage assets include archeological and historic sites, paleontological sites, historic and prehistoric structures, cultural landscapes, and other resources. Many are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, acknowledging their importance to American history. Some are National Historic Landmarks that are exceptional in illustrating the heritage of the United States. Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range in size from large rural tracts to small formal gardens. Collectible heritage assets include library and museum collections.

Heritage assets administered by the Department are unique in that many assets are interrelated and often overlap various categories of heritage assets, including stewardship lands. Some stewardship land assets are also considered to be non-collectible cultural and natural heritage assets, such as national parks and fish and wildlife refuges. Also, subsets of lands within the National Park System may have additional stewardship asset designations such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, trails, national battlefields, and national recreation areas; all of these assets may be listed separately on the National Register of Historic Places. Likewise, a national park may lie within cultural and natural heritage assets such as historic landmarks or monuments, or archeological and paleontological sites may lie within the boundaries of a national park. Congress may designate national monuments to protect historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest on public lands.

The National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the National Park Service, includes heritage assets such as national monuments, archeological districts, trails, landscapes, historic districts, campsites, structures, paleontological sites, historic objects, fish hatcheries, petroglyphs, lighthouses, and cemeteries. Illustrative of the overlap and relationship between heritage assets is the fact that all historic areas within the National Park System are listed on the National Register.

TABLE 3-6

Non-Collectible Cultural and Natural Heritage Assets
as of September 30, 2005

Category by Type	Beginning balance (units)	Additions (units)	Withdrawals (units)	2005 Ending balance (units)	Heritage Asset Designation-C or N *	Condition (%) 1/			
						Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
Archeological and Historic Sites 2/	346,068	4,824	(273,200)	77,692	C	21%	15%	6%	57%
Cultural Landscapes	180	78	-	258	C	37%	54%	9%	0%
Historic and Prehistoric Structures	26,585	474	(1,585)	25,474	C	47%	37%	13%	3%
Natural Heritage Special Management Areas	2,300	16	(1,924)	392	N	100%	0%	0%	0%
National Historic Landmarks	212	2	-	214	C	78%	0%	7%	14%
National Park System	388	1	(1)	388	N	100%	0%	0%	0%
National Register of Historic Places	4,811	359	(1)	5,169	C	0%	0%	0%	100%
Paleontological Sites	3,921	587	(1,101)	3,407	N	37%	3%	1%	59%
National Wildlife Refuge System	544	1	-	545	N	0%	100%	0%	0%
World Heritage Properties	5	-	-	5	N	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	385,014	6,342	(277,812)	113,544					

* "C" indicates a cultural heritage site and "N" indicates a natural heritage site.

1/ "Good condition means a site shows no clear evidence of negative disturbance or deterioration by natural forces or human activities; "fair" means that a site shows clear evidence of negative disturbances or deterioration by natural forces and/or human activities; "poor" means that a site shows clear evidence of human activities and no corrective actions have been taken to protect and preserve the integrity of the site; "unknown" may mean that, due to the nature of the site, such as sites underwater, the condition cannot be determined or that, due to financial constraints, the condition of a site cannot be determined.

2/ Reflects corrected beginning balance. Also, the Bureau of Land Management no longer reports on the number of archeological and historic sites reflecting the withdrawal of 271,474 acres for FY 2005.

Comparative Information

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Withdrawals	Ending Balance
FY 2005 1/	385,014	6,342	-277,812	113,544
FY 2004	377,176	13,906	-6,093	384,989

Difference between FY 04 ending balance and FY 05 beginning balance is due to a corrected FY 05 beginning balance reflecting end of year adjustments for the Bureau of Land Management.

Non-Collectible Cultural and Natural Heritage Assets
Interior's heritage assets come from public domain or acquired lands, historic properties under Interior's management, and donations. Interior has a responsibility to inventory, preserve, and interpret these resources for the benefit of the American public and does not normally dispose of such property. Withdrawals of non-collectible heritage assets are due primarily to redesignations by Congress, natural destruction or deterioration of the asset, or transfer to another Federal agency.

Interior's non-collectible heritage assets are shown in *Table 3-6*.

Archeological and Historic Sites. Archeological sites are locations that contain material remains or physical evidence of past human activity. Archeological sites include prehistoric structures, middens, and roadways, such as those found on many of the lands managed by the Department in the southwest. Sites also include the ancient earthen mounds in the mid-

western and southern parts of the Nation, many of them managed by Interior bureaus. Other archeological sites come from historic times and are associated with the settlement of the United States by Euro-Americans, African-Americans, and Asian-Americans. The Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 authorized the preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings, and objects of significance for the inspiration and benefit of the American people. The Act gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, buildings, and objects. The Secretary is also authorized to survey historic and archeological sites, buildings, and objects to determine which sites, buildings, and objects possess exceptional value as commemorative or illustrative of the history of the United States.

Cultural Landscapes. A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with an historic event, activity, or person.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures. Historic and prehistoric structures are constructed works consciously created to serve some human activity or purpose. These structures include buildings and monuments, dams, canals, stockades and fences, defensive works, temple mounds and kivas, ruins of all structural types, and outdoor sculptures. Structures are historic because they individually meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places or are contributing elements of sites or districts that meet National Register criteria. As such, historic structures are significant at the national, State, or local level, and are associated with the important people and history of the Nation. Prehistoric means of, pertaining to, or belonging to the era before recorded history.

Several historic structures managed by the Department were damaged during Hurricane Katrina. Two structures managed by the NPS were destroyed by the Hurricane: the Ship Island 1853 Lighthouse Ruins and the Ship Island 1886 Lighthouse and Keeper's Quarters in the Mississippi District of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. The condition of historic structures in Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in Louisiana and the Mississippi District of Gulf Islands National Seashore were also affected by Hurricane Katrina. Of the 17 structures in Jean Lafitte, one structure previously in good condition was downgraded to poor condition and another previously in fair condition was also downgraded to poor condition.

Interior adopted accounting guidance for concession assets and related liabilities effective October 1, 2004. As a result of adopting this guidance, Interior reported FY 2005 withdrawal of 1,585 units from the historic and prehistoric structure category.

National Historic Landmarks. National Historic Landmarks are districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects possessing exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate National Historic Landmarks as the Federal Government's official recognition of the national importance of historic properties. These landmarks possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, technology, and culture, as well as possessing a high degree

of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Paleontological Sites. A paleontological site is a spatially defined area from which a fossil (or fossils) is found or has been recovered and whose geologic context and attributes have been documented for the purpose of scientific study, management, and/or interpretation. Since the early 1800s, professional and amateur paleontologists have made discoveries that helped launch the new scientific discipline of paleontology in America, filling our Nation's museums of natural history with the remains of spectacular creatures that have captured the public's imagination. Today, the public lands continue to provide paleontological resources that fuel scientific discovery and evoke public wonder. Interior bureaus manage these fragile and nonrenewable resources as a public trust not only to assure preservation of scientific values, but also to see that educational and recreational values are realized.

Collectible Heritage Assets

The Department is steward of large, unique, and diversified collection of library holdings and museum collections (*Table 3-7*). These assets are held in both Federal and non-Federal facilities.

Library Collections

The Department of the Interior Library contains holdings that cover the broad range of matters related to the Department's mission to protect and provide access to the Nation's heritage. Specific collections include a comprehensive law collection, an extensive periodical collection, and a rare book collection consisting of 19th century monographs on Native Americans, American history, and zoology. The collections are augmented by online access with full-text capabilities. Departmental policy dictates that copies of publications produced for or by its bureaus and offices be deposited in the Departmental Library, thus assuring a continuing, reliable source of information. The Library serves DOI employees in the Washington, D.C area and field offices throughout the Nation, and enhances its ability to fulfill its responsibilities by providing an informative Web site at <http://library.doi.gov>, online access to the catalog of holdings over the Web site, and training sessions to familiarize Departmental staff with the treasures of the collection.

TABLE 3-7

FY 2005 Collectible Heritage Assets

	Beginning Collections	Additions	Withdrawals	Ending Collections	Condition of Collection (%) 1/			
					Good	Fair	Poor	
Interior Library Collections								
Departmental Library	1	-	-	1	90%	7%	3%	0%
U.S. Geological Survey Library	4	-	-	4	74%	17%	9%	0%
Total	5			5				
1/ "Good" means the collection is in usable condition; "fair" means the collection is in need of minor repair or cleaning; "poor" means the collection is in need of major conservation efforts.					Condition of Facility Housing Collection 2/			
	Beginning Collections	Additions	Withdrawals	Ending Collections	Good (Meet > 70%)	Fair (Meet 50-70%)	Poor (Meet < 50%)	Not Yet Assessed
Interior Museum Collections								
Held at Interior Bureau Facilities	649	5	(4)	650	244	135	101	170
Held at Non-Interior Bureau Facilities	632	9	(10)	631	105	67	9	450
Total	1,281	14	(14)	1,281				

1/ Good condition means the number of collections meeting more than 70% of standards in Departmental Manual Chapter 411, Museum Property; fair means meeting 50-70% of Departmental standards, and poor means meeting less than 50% of Department standards.

U.S. Geological Survey library holdings, collected during more than a century of providing library services, are an invaluable legacy to the Nation. The legislation that founded the USGS decreed that copies of reports published by the USGS should be given to the library in exchange for publications of State and national geological surveys and societies. The USGS Library, built from this notable and cost-effective exchange program, plus purchases and gifts, has become the world's largest collection of earth science information. The library is housed in four libraries in Reston, Virginia; Menlo Park, California; Denver, Colorado; and, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Museum Collections

Department of the Interior museum collections are intimately associated with the lands and cultural and natural resources for which Interior bureaus share stewardship responsibilities. Disciplines represented include art, ethnography, archeology, documents, history, biology, paleontology, and geology.

Bureaus and offices may add (accession) items to the museum collections by donation, purchase, transfer, or field collection and, depending on bureau-specific authority, by exchange. Bureaus and offices may remove items from the museum collections in response to involuntary loss, theft, or destruction. Departmental offices and the NPS also have congressional authority to remove (deaccession) items selectively following strict procedures to follow the highest ethics standards and to make every effort to keep the items in public ownership.

Museum collections are housed in both Federal and non-Federal institutions in an effort to maximize accessibility to the public while reducing costs to bureaus. Museum collections managed by Interior bureaus are important both for their intrinsic value and for their usefulness in support of Interior's mission of managing Federal land, cultural resources, and natural resources. Cataloging the collections continues to be a priority within Interior bureaus and continues to improve each year.

Facilities housing Department museum collections must meet specific environmental, security, fire protection, housekeeping, physical examination and conservation treatment, storage, and exhibit space standards as described in Departmental Manual Section 411, Chapter 3. The standards achieved by facilities that house collections are a good indicator of the status of collections for which item-level condition data are not available. Facilities that meet at least 70 percent of the Department's standards for managing museum collections are judged to be in "good" condition, those that meet between 50% and 70% of standards are in "fair" condition, and those that meet less than 50% of applicable standards are in "poor" condition.

Bureau Highlights

National Park Service. The NPS museum collections support the NPS mission to foster understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of natural and cultural heritage. They are tangible and accessible evidence of the resources, significant events, and peoples associ-

ated with NPS lands. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, to flags that flew over Fort Sumter, to Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions, to the tools and furnishings of a working ranch in Montana, to botanical specimens from Yosemite, and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These museum collections, from 359 NPS units and managed at 317 NPS locations, are important not only individually, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the National Park System.

Notable acquisitions in FY 2005 include 200 Ojibwe items and accompanying field records from a Minnesota ethnologist at Grand Portage National Monument; a set of stereocards featuring the exterior and interior of Lincoln Home from 1865 to the early 1900s at Lincoln Home National Historic Site; a Great Lakes lighthouse boat of the type used from the 1920s to 1950s adding to the largest permanent exhibit of historic Great Lakes vessels in the Nation at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore; a blanket that accompanied stamper Charles McDuffee to the Klondike Gold Fields in 1897 at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park; and artifacts from a boys club and other items associated with the Wright Brothers at Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park.

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita impacted NPS collections in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Damage, but no losses, have been reported; however, assessments are not complete. At Dry Tortugas National Park, an historic cannon at Fort Jefferson was damaged and stabilized. The stored object collection at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park was undamaged, but moved to temporary off-site storage. Items on exhibit at Chalmette Battlefield were flooded and salvaged. High-value objects are receiving conservation treatment. At Gulf Islands National Seashore, flooded collections in the Davis Bayou Unit have been salvaged, stabilized, and moved to temporary off-site storage. Some, but not all objects on exhibit at Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island have been assessed; the exhibits were severely damaged.

Bureau of Land Management. Museum collections under BLM's stewardship consist principally of archeological, historical, and paleontological materials that are managed to professional standards

and in compliance with applicable laws, and that are accessible to the public. Most collections originating from BLM-managed land are housed in non-Federal facilities throughout the country. To date, BLM has identified 154 professional facilities in 33 States and Canada where millions of objects originating from the public lands reside. The BLM also curates objects in three BLM facilities: the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado; the Billings Curation Center in Billings, Montana; and, the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center on Flagstaff Hill, Oregon.

Bureau of Reclamation. Overall, Reclamation internal units are working with their non-Reclamation partners to update curatorial service agreements. In addition, the units are updating and/or developing new museum property management documents. For example, units have entered into, or are negotiating for, agreements for the following type of activities: (1) evaluating and resolving accession, catalog, and ownership information/issues, (2) performing annual inventories, (3) stabilizing collections, (4) repackaging collections, and (5) labeling. Reclamation once again utilized the National Council for Preservation Education intern program and employed six interns to do museum property related activities.

The total number of museum property items under Reclamation's control increased during this reporting cycle. The increase was the result of new accessions and improved catalog information. The item-level withdrawals were the result of items being determined to be: (1) outside Reclamation's control, (2) previously misidentified as museum property, or (3) better identified under a different discipline heading (i.e., historic objects reclassified as archeology documents).

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA museum property collections are collected and preserved to further the mission of the bureau by documenting bureau activities, such as the history of Indian schools and celebrating government-to-government relations between the Federal Government and Tribal governments. Collections are exhibited in Indian schools and displayed in BIA administrative offices, illustrating the history, mission, and activities of the bureau, as well as highlighting traditional and contemporary American Indian material culture. Collections are also managed in museums, universities and other repositories

and made available to Tribes and the public through research, exhibitions, and publications that document and highlight Tribal histories and traditions.

BIA museum collections are housed at 100 BIA facilities and 72 non-BIA facilities. Museum collection additions and withdrawals include one collection of materials being transferred from a BIA facility to a non-DOI tribal museum on long-term loan; a repatriation of human remains from a BIA facility to affiliated Tribal representatives under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and one non-Interior museum closure, where objects were transferred to another non-Interior repository that manages other BIA museum collections.

Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS museum collections are used for educational and interpretive programs; research on changes to habitat and wildlife; and maintaining the history and traditions of FWS programs and employees. The majority of FWS museum collections are maintained on loan to museums and other institutions. The FWS ensures that these collections are safeguarded through compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's curation standards found in 36 CFR 79. Institutions housing FWS museum collections must maintain the appropriate environmental, record-keeping, and security controls in order to qualify to maintain Federal collections.

U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS uses its museum property collection to illustrate important achievements and challenges to the Earth Sciences, to document the history of the USGS, and to enlighten those who use the collection. The USGS museum collections are housed in both Federal and non-Federal institutions in an effort to maximize accessibility to the public. The USGS manages hundreds of historical objects that are loaned to other institutions for exhibits and placed on exhibit in the USGS National Center in Reston, Virginia, and in science centers around the country. These collections are evidence of the resources, events, and people associated with USGS activities and are studied by historians and scientists alike.

Departmental Offices. Components of Departmental Offices museum collections include The Indian Arts and Crafts Board which manages three regional museums, the National Business Center, which manages the Departmental Museum in the Main Interior Building in Washington, D.C., and museum collections managed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. Department museum activities include collection management, exhibit development, educational outreach, and research. Museum objects are acquired through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, and field collection and are governed by each DOI bureau's mission and the Interior museum's ability to manage and preserve museum objects in accordance with Departmental standards.

Minerals Management Service. All MMS museum property is photographed, cataloged and have temporary numbers assigned. MMS staff is planning an educational outreach to increase awareness and visibility of the collection. It is hoped that educational efforts will result in identification of more items associated with MMS history that may be suitable for management as museum property. No new items were identified during FY 2005.

Stewardship Investments

Investment in Research and Development

Interior is an important source for the Nation's natural resources research and development initiatives, and is a reliable source for credible, objective, and unbiased information needed by resource managers across the Nation, within and outside of the Department. These research and development activities encompass examinations of geological structures, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain. Earth science research and information is used to save lives and property, safeguard human health, enhance the economic vitality of the Nation and its people, assess resources, characterize environments, and predict the impact of contamination. This information aids in solving critical societal problems through research, investigation, and the application of State-of-the-Art geographic and cartographic methods.

TABLE 3-8

Investment in Research and Development
(in millions)

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004 1/	FY 2005	TOTAL
Basic Research	\$64.6	\$87.0	\$77.0	\$70.6	79.0	378.2
Applied Research	659.1	893.3	768.2	842.4	762.7	3,925.7
Developmental	57.3	92.4	106.8	77.6	75.6	409.7
TOTAL	\$781.0	\$1,072.7	\$952.0	\$990.6	\$917.3	\$4,713.6

1/ The amounts for FY 2004 reflect end of year adjustments by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Interior's research and development activities are presented in *Table 3-8* in three major categories:

Basic research. A systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding of the fundamental aspects of phenomena and of observable facts without specific applications toward processes and products in mind;

Applied research. A systematic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met; and,

Developmental. The systematic use of knowledge and understanding gained from research for the production of useful materials, devices, systems, or methods, including the design and development of prototypes and processes.

Highlights of Research and Development at Interior Bureaus

U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS is the earth and natural science research bureau of the Department and the only integrated natural science bureau in the Federal Government. By combining biology, geology, hydrology, and geography in one agency, the USGS is uniquely positioned to provide science information and conduct scientific research that ensures an integrated approach to advance scientific knowledge and utilize the latest technologies to provide timely answers and products, and improve the quality of life for the communities served. USGS research and data products support the Department's resource and land management needs and provide the science information needed by other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to guide planning, management, and regulatory programs.

USGS efforts in restoring the Everglades is an outstanding example of basic research with science applications that address issues resulting from nearly a century of wetland drainage and impoundment and that provide the information needed to restore the health of this unique ecosystem. The USGS provides the primary science support to the Department for resource management and restoration in South Florida. These and other studies are providing the highest quality scientific research and scientific information so that USGS partners at Interior and State and local agencies can fulfill their resource management and technical responsibilities.

The USGS and the Geological Survey of Canada are conducting research into community planning for multiple natural hazards along the Sea-to-Sky corridor located in British Columbia in anticipation of population increases and the upcoming Winter Olympics. The Sea-to Sky corridor is one of the most spectacular settings in the world offering travelers along Highway 99 North an uninterrupted vista of Howe Sound, year-round glaciers, and breath-taking West Coast mountain scenery. USGS and GSC also jointly produced a paper on developing methods to estimate the economic value of improved geologic maps for mineral exploration in mature and frontier mining districts.

National Park Service. Through appropriations for natural resource stewardship (encompassing natural resource research support and natural resource management, including the Natural Resource Preservation Program [NRPP]), and the Cultural Resource Preservation Program (CRPP), the NPS performs a wide range of mission-oriented research in support of its natural and cultural resource stewardship responsibilities. This work constitutes primarily either basic or applied research focusing

on park-based needs for scientific and scholarly information necessary for park management.

Natural resource research and development funds support a variety of applied research projects including:

- Demographic monitoring, disease surveillance, and identifying an effective oral vaccine delivery mechanism for bison infected with bovine brucellosis in Grand Teton National Park. Bovine brucellosis causes reproductive failure in ungulates and has major economic implications for the regional, national, and international cattle industry. This work follows a recently adopted interagency management plan. The project's results will be used to develop effective strategies for addressing population and disease concerns, while providing for long-term bison conservation.

Minerals Management Service. The MMS manages the mineral resources on 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to ensure that exploration, development, and production activities are conducted in a manner that conserves natural resources, provides for the safety of offshore workers, and assures protection of the environment.

Significant accomplishments during FY 2005 include:

Chemosynthetic Ecosystems. Detailed environmental information on the deep Gulf of Mexico is needed as the energy industry continues its search for producible oil and natural gas reservoirs beyond the Outer Continental Shelf into the deep waters of the continental slope. The geological features that make the Gulf of Mexico an important petroleum province also provide conditions that result in the existence of natural seeps and chemosynthetic communities. To meet management needs for environmental information, the Environmental Studies Program (ESP) conducts interdisciplinary studies in deepwater areas of the Gulf of Mexico to describe the distribution and structure of the unique ecosystems and biogeochemical and physical processes that influence these biologic resources.

The MMS Chemosynthetic Ecosystems research has revealed many intriguing facts about the

chemosynthetic animals and communities.

Chemosynthetic communities are organisms living off gas and oil that seep from the earth's surface. These communities form what are equal to reef communities teeming with life. Chemosynthetic communities in the northern Gulf of Mexico were discovered in 1984 during a study conducted for the MMS. Findings indicate that Gulf seep species studied to date have a very slow growth rate. When Gulf chemosynthetic communities are buried and suffocated by natural events such as turbidity flow, the same community will eventually grow back. Thus, the extraction of oil and gas from subsurface reservoirs is not predicted to deprive the communities of the necessary gasses for survival. MMS has developed regulatory measures designed to protect the unique chemosynthetic communities from the physical effects of OCS mineral activities.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation invests in applied research programs to aid in the water and energy management challenges facing the arid western States. Programs focus on the improvement of water management, the development of solutions pertaining to flood hydrology, water quality, irrigation return flows, and the delivery of hydropower to the West. The information obtained through these programs provides water management solutions and techniques that yield future benefits to the Nation. Research and Development activities support Reclamation's end outcome goal to deliver water consistent with applicable State and Federal law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner.

Departmental Offices - Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA). In order to provide for the completion of the Central Utah Project, Public Law 102-575 was enacted on October 30, 1992. Funds authorized pursuant to this Act are appropriated annually to the Secretary of the Interior and such appropriations are made immediately available in their entirety to the Central Utah Water Conservancy District (CUWCD). Examples of R&D investments are:

- *Utah Lake Salinity Control.* Feasibility study to reduce the salinity of Utah Lake;

- *Mitigation and Conservation Measures.* To provide mitigation and conservation measures outside the State of Utah by restoring damaged natural ecosystems on public lands and waterways affected by the Federal Reclamation program; and,
- *Water Management Improvement.* Study of wholesale and retail pricing to encourage water conservation and a study of the coordinated operations of independent municipal, industrial, irrigation and water systems.
- Continuing the mapping of infestations and accurately monitoring the spread of invasive species on western rangelands; improving methods for predicting areas most vulnerable to invasions; and assessing the effects of management practices and natural disturbances on invasions; and,
- Continuing research efforts on wild horses that focus on population modeling and fertility control on herd dynamics and working to refine multiple-year contraceptive vaccines

Departmental Offices - Utah Reclamation

Mitigation and Conservation Commission. The Commission invests in either research calculated to determine the means by which mitigation measures or programs could be achieved (applied) or to determine the best method or design for an identified mitigation measure (developmental). For FY 2005, the Commission's research has focused primarily on:

- *Sage Grouse.* A Northern American bird threatened by loss and deterioration of sage-steppe grassland habitat and predation.
- *June Sucker.* A fish occurring naturally only in Utah Lake and the Provo River which is federally listed as endangered.

Bureau of Land Management. The ultimate objective of the BLM's research and development program is to make better use of new data, information, and knowledge to improve the management of the Nation's lands and resources. The BLM's research and development program focuses on working with partners to identify scientific information needs and then communicating these needs to research agencies, universities, and other non-governmental organizations.

In 2005, the BLM began new and continued past research and development efforts, including:

- Continuing studies in the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research Program, emphasizing influences of landscape pattern and management on composition of terrestrial and aquatic species, riparian linkage, and analysis of riparian management and conservation strategies, and post-fire rehabilitation and ecology;

Investment in Human Capital

Investment in human capital refers to education and training programs financed by the Federal Government for the benefit of the public; investment in human capital does not include education and training expenses for Federal employees. The Department plays a vital role in providing quality educational opportunities from early childhood throughout life, with consideration given to the mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and cultural aspects of the people served.

The Department's investments in human capital are shown in *Table 3-9*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Programs

Within the BIA, the Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP) takes the lead in the area of education. The OIEP vision and long-range goal is to unite and promote healthy Indian communities through lifelong learning. This vision and goal is implemented through the commitment to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood throughout life.

Adult Education

The adult education program provides opportunities for adult Indians and Alaska Natives to complete the General Equivalency Degree (GED). Completion of the GED increases adult Indians and Alaska Natives' economic competitiveness and reduces their economic dependence on Federal welfare programs. It also provides basis skills for transition to community college or job placement. In addition, this program specifically improves the Native Americans' educational opportunities, employment skills and

TABLE 3-9

Investment in Human Capital
(in millions)

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
Educational Programs ^{1/}	526.7	\$606.8	\$559.6	\$570.2	\$549.0	\$2,812.3
Job Corps Program	51.4	55.6	59.4	57.4	52.6	276.4
Other Educational Programs ^{2/}	0.0	15.0	11.8	11.9	12.1	50.8
TOTAL	\$578.1	\$677.4	\$630.8	\$639.5	\$613.7	\$3,139.5

^{1/} Educational Programs include the Bureau of Indian Affairs' School Operations, Adult Education Post-Secondary Education, Scholarships, and Other Educational Programs.

^{2/} Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act (477 Program)

abilities while enhancing the local economy and their economic competitiveness on reservations.

Significant Output/Accomplishment

During School Year 2003-2004 (last full year data available), the Sinte Gleska University's Adult Basic Education Program reported that all goals were met or surpassed. Forty-nine students attained their GED, which is the largest number to date. The program, which is currently the fourth largest Adult Education Program in South Dakota, expects to continue growing to meet "No Child Left Behind" standards.

Other Education Programs

The Johnson O'Malley (JOM) Program provides supplemental financial assistance to meet the unique and specialized education needs of eligible Indian (age 3 through grade 12) students attending public schools. JOM is the only BIA program that provides for the culturally-related and supplementary academic needs of Indian children attending public schools.

These programs support the Bureau's Annual Performance Plan goal that seeks to improve the succession of students to each educational level.

The Tribal Design Programs allow Tribes to design programs that meet the needs of their local communities and support the goals written in the bureau's performance plan.

Significant Output/Accomplishment

During School Year 2004-2005, the Navajo Nation's JOM Program (through 37 schools, school districts and tribal subcontracts) provided assistance to more

than 51,000 students in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

Post-Secondary Education Programs

The Post-Secondary Education Programs are an important component in the economic development of Tribal communities. It also supports the Department's goal on "Improving Communities" by promoting growth within Indian communities. These programs primarily consist of operating grants and supplemental funds for Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCU). They also include the Undergraduate and Graduate Scholarship Programs, Haskell Indian Nations University, and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute.

The operating funds for TCUs are provided through the TCU Program, which provides grants to defray expenditures for academic, educational, and administrative purposes, and for the operation and maintenance of 25 TCUs. Six Tribes supplement the operation of their TCUs by providing additional TPA funds for policy development, curriculum additions, and general program operations.

The Undergraduate and Graduate Scholarship Programs are administered by the BIA and by Tribes under self-determination contracts, grants, or self-governance compacts. The Undergraduate Scholarship Program provides financial assistance for eligible American Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post-secondary institutions. Each scholarship award is based on the student's certified financial aid requirements for Title IV Federal Assistance, such as the Pell Grant.

Significant Output/Accomplishment

The most significant accomplishment during School Year 2003-2004 was that the number of graduates increased at Haskell and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. This clearly demonstrates the continued success of these two Indian schools.

School Operations

The Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) provides formula-based funding for BIA-operated grant, contract elementary, and secondary schools. Funds are distributed using the ISEP formula which considers Weighted Student Units (WSU). This funding is for the operation of Bureau-funded schools, i.e., funding for school staff, school programs, textbooks and general supplies that are used by the school to educate Indian children. The School Operations Program consists of ISEP, transportation, Family and Child Education (FACE) and administrative cost funds.

Significant Output/Accomplishment

The most significant accomplishment in school operations was illustrated within the recent Family and Child Education (FACE) impact study. This study conducted by an independent research firm determined that in School Year 2004-2005:

- The FACE Program was successful in encouraging parents to enroll their child in preschool programs.
- The FACE Program was successful in preparing children for school.

School Operations	School Year 2004-2005		School Year 2003-2004	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
Contract/Grant Schools	122	29,370	120	28,976
Bureau-Operated Schools	62	18,218	64	18,695
Totals	184	47,588	184	47,671

The Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act (477 Program)

The Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act (P.L. 102-477) allows federally recognized Tribes to apply funding by the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and DOI to employ, train, and provide child care, welfare reform, and related services. The Tribal governments are allowed to integrate the employment, training, and related

services in order to effect improved services. In essence, the services reduce joblessness in Indian communities and foster economic development on Indian lands, while serving Tribally determined goals that are consistent with policies of self-determination and self-governance.

Significant Output/Accomplishment

The Tribes now spend fewer funds on administration, while simultaneously improving increased client services through the reduction of administrative burdens. For instance, annual Tribal reporting on various forms and instructions was reduced from several hundred pages to only a few pages per year. As a result, the program now requires only one set of client files and applications, instead of several different application forms, eligibility documentation, and other related administrative burdens.

In addition, 48 Tribal grantees under the 477 Program, and amendments to the 477 Program (P.L. 106-568) strengthened the 477 initiative by providing Tribes with the flexibility to use a certain percent of their existing funds for job creation. Several Tribes have taken a leadership role in this particular initiative. As a result, they are implementing economic development projects that now assist other Tribes in creating jobs. For instance, the Citizen

Potawatomi Nation redesigned their 477 plan to create jobs and assist clients, as well as employers.

Job Corps Program

Through the Job Corps Program, the Interior provides residential education and job training to disadvantaged youth through program participation from Interior bureaus. The Job Corps, established in 1964, is the Nation's largest national job training and education program and offers job training, basic education, social skills training, and support services to young people ages 16-24 that face multiple barriers to employment. Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers are operated by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and are located on National Wildlife Refuges, in National Parks, and in National Forests. Job Corps students perform valuable work to improve these public lands. In FY 2005, a total of approximately \$52.6 million was expended by the Department for the Job Corps Program.

Bureau Job Corps Program Highlights

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation operates five Job Corps Centers to educate and train disadvantaged youth. In FY 2005, Reclamation expended approximately \$30 million in residential education and job training, including courses in computer technology, painting, woodworking, welding, culinary arts, and social and leadership development.

The following chart shows the numbers of Reclamation Center graduates as a percentage of the total Center enrollment and the number of graduates placed into jobs within one year of graduation as a percentage of the graduates in the placement pool.

The Ft. Simcoe center has an enrollment capacity of 224 students. Job Corps is a self-paced, open entry/exit program. This means it takes some students longer than others to graduate. Depending on incoming educational levels, it can take a student between eight months and two years to complete the program and graduate. Therefore the number of graduates does not always equal the number of enrollees. In fact, the number of graduates can exceed the number of enrollees if the average length of stay is less than one year.

Reclamation Center Graduates						
Center	Graduates	Enrollment	%	Graduates Placed	Graduate Placement Pool	%
Centennial	272	300	90.7	276	299	92.3
Columbia Basin	215	250	86.0	186	200	93.0
Ft. Simcoe	230	224	102.7	227	250	90.8
Weber Basin	173	224	77.2	165	181	91.2
Collbran	171	200	85.5	177	187	94.7

National Park Service. The NPS operates three Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers: the Oconaluftee Center in North Carolina, the Great Onyx Center in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, and the Harpers Ferry Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Student capacity is approximately 200 for each of the Centers. These Centers offer residential, educational, training, and employment programs. Job Corps centers are rated on the attainment of goals for graduates and student placements in jobs once students leave the program. Students graduate from the program with a high school diploma or General Education diploma. Graduates obtain jobs in various industries including

business technology, transportation (trucking), plumbing, and building and construction. FY 2005 graduates and placements for the three NPS centers are:

General Education Diploma/High School Diploma					
Center	GED/HSD Graduates	Total Students	% of Students	Targeted Goal	% of Goal Met
Great Onyx	131	303	43%	47.5%	91%
Harpers Ferry	131	259	51%	45.1%	>100%
Oconaluftee	82	206	40%	47.8%	83%

Vocational Graduates					
Center	Graduates	Total Students	% of Students	Targeted Goal	% of Goal Met
Great Onyx	161	414	39%	65%	60%
Harpers Ferry	244	347	70%	65%	>100%
Oconaluftee	132	264	50%	65%	77%

Placements					
Center	Graduates	Total Students	% of Students	Targeted Goal	% of Goal Met
Great Onyx	197	399	49%	95%	52%
Harpers Ferry	248	269	92%	95%	97%
Oconaluftee	134	153	88%	95%	92%

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The FWS operates two Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers: Mingo, located at the Mingo Wildlife Refuge in Puxico, Missouri, and Treasure Lake, located at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Diahoma, Oklahoma. Effective January 2005, operation of the Mingo Job Corps Center was transferred to the U.S. Forest Service. Job Corps Centers are rated on the attainment of goals for graduation and student placement in jobs once students leave the program. The FWS's ratings are as follows for the number of students served, graduates, and placements:

FWS Ratings					
Center	Students Served	Graduates	%	Placements	% of Graduate Placements
Treasure Lake	429	156	36%	172	40%

TABLE 3-10

FY 2005 Investment in Non-Federal Physical Property
(in millions)

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
Dams and Other Water Structures	\$132.1	\$161.6	\$244.7	\$213.2	\$244.8	\$996.4
Land	6.0	8.7	65.0	120.0	90.4	290.1
Roads and Bridges	253.9	259.2	240.8	217.0	112.5	1,083.4
Schools and Public Buildings	94.8	149.6	89.1	99.7	93.8	527.0
Not Classified	179.0	169.0	1.0	1.0	15.0	365.0
Total 1/	\$665.8	\$748.1	\$640.6	\$650.9	\$556.5	\$3,261.9

1/ Changes in prior year numbers reflect year-end adjustments and corrections by several Interior bureaus.

Investment in Non-Federal Physical Property

The Department of the Interior provides a long-term benefit to the public by maintaining its commitment to investing in non-Federal physical property.

Non-Federal physical property refers to expenses incurred by the Federal Government for the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property owned by State and local governments and Insular Areas, including major additions, alterations, and replacements; the purchase of major equipment; and the purchase or improvement of other physical assets.

Interior's investment in non-Federal physical property is shown in *Table 3-10*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA's investment in non-Federal physical property includes schools, dormitories and other infrastructures, and the Indian Reservation and Roads (IRRB) program.

The Office of Facility Management and Construction (OFMC), in conjunction with the BIA, owns or provides funds for a considerable number and broad variety of buildings and other associated facilities across the Nation, including buildings with historic and architectural significance. The BIA's construction program is a multifaceted, intricate operation that encompasses the areas of Education, Public Safety and Justice, Resource Management, and General Administration.

Education facilities serve a number of schools that provide educational opportunities for approximately 48,000 students. The BIA also provides funding for administrative buildings at a number of tribal

locations. Other facilities include dormitories, road forestry and detention centers, numerous irrigation facilities, and significantly hazardous dams. Additionally, program sub-activities have elements that include minor improvements, repair and replacement, portable classrooms, emergency repairs, demolition and reduction of excess space, environmental projects, telecommunication improvements and repair, seismic safety, and emergency management systems. Finally, the BIA is continually striving to correct code and standard deficiencies.

Indian Reservation Roads and Bridges Program.

The BIA Division of Transportation jointly administers the Indian Reservation Roads (IRR) Program and the Indian Reservation Roads Bridge Program (IRRB) with the Federal Highway Administration. The purpose of the IRR Program is to provide safe and adequate transportation and public road access to and within Indian reservations, Indian lands, and communities for Indians and Alaska Natives, visitors, recreational users, resource users, and others, while contributing to economic development, self-determination, and employment of Indians and Alaska Natives. As of October 2004, the IRR system consisted of approximately 27,749 miles of BIA and tribally-owned public roads and 31,345 miles of State, county, and local government public roads, as well as an inventory of over 1,020 BIA-owned bridges.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation's investments in non-Federal physical property provide assistance through a variety of measures, all related to water and related resources management. Reclamation incurs expenses for specific programs to provide for the construction or improvement of structures and

facilities used in State and local irrigation projects and water quality improvement projects. Reclamation-wide programs that improve State and local fish and wildlife habitats through activities such as the construction or betterment of structures or facilities are also included.

Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS's investments in non-Federal physical property include major additions, alterations or replacements; the purchase of major equipment; and the purchase of improvements of other physical assets for purposes of enhancing fish and wildlife management in States and for land restoration, species protection, recreational hunting and boating improvements, and habitat loss prevention.

National Park Service. Congress may annually appropriate funds to the NPS for work on non-NPS facilities that is done by individuals who are not NPS employees. These funds are referred to as "Pass Through" appropriations because the role of the NPS is limited primarily to preparing an agreement that allows the funds to be obligated and certifying and processing subsequent payments for the work. Typically, more than 90% of the funds are obligated within the year they are appropriated. Once obligated, fund expenditure is entirely dependent on the party receiving the funds. Only cash assets are associated with these projects. During FY 2005, \$21.2 million has been expended for these pass through projects.

Of this \$21.2 million, approximately \$9.2 million was used to support the construction of an Abraham Lincoln Interpretive Center in downtown Springfield, Illinois. The planned two-part Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Interpretive Center will consist of a museum portion, a library, and archives. Another \$2.3 million was expended for the Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Commission. These costs reflect FY 2005 expenditures of a portion of 12 years of appropriated funding totaling approximately \$36.8 million to continue support efforts to develop a regional network of sites along the Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route in the Southwest Region of Pennsylvania.

Departmental Offices - The Office of Insular Affairs. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) carries out the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities for U.S.

affiliated insular areas. These include the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as well as the three freely associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. The OIA achieves its mission by improving the financial management practices of insular governments, increasing economic development, and increasing Federal responsiveness to the unique needs of island communities. The OIA hopes to increase the resources available to the insular area governments while promoting economic self-sufficiency. The OIA provides capital improvement grants to the insular areas. These grants involve hospitals, public buildings, roads, schools, sewage facilities, and solid waste facilities.

Departmental Offices - Central Utah Project Completion Act. The Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) expressly authorized the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission to invest in fish and wildlife habitat improvements on non-Federal properties because the Federal reclamation projects in Utah affected fish and wildlife resources beyond the boundaries of the Reclamation projects and opportunities to mitigate on Federal lands are often limited. FY 2005 activities include:

- ***Duchesne Strawberry Diversion Structures.*** The Commission, in conjunction with the Duchesne County Water Conservancy District in Utah, is reconstructing the rehabilitating diversion structures on the Duchesne and Strawberry Rivers.
- ***Wetlands Around Great Salt Lake.*** The Great Salt Lake ecosystem provides the vast majority of the remaining valuable wetlands in Utah and is a critical site for achieving wetland mitigation. The Commission has made investments on wetland properties in conjunction with major wetland conservation programs conducted by the State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah State University, the Nature Conservancy, and the National Audubon Society. Commission investments have included a variety of habitat improvement.

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