

Unaudited  
Required  
Supplementary  
Stewardship  
Information



## Use of Stewardship Lands

Interior-administered lands include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the vast expanses of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In addition, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) manages a nominal acreage (approximately 5.7 million acres) of stewardship land. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) manages lands primarily to conserve and protect fish and wildlife and their habitat. The National Park Service (NPS) manages lands to conserve, preserve, protect, and interpret the nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Bureau of Reclamation manages lands to develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner for the American people. The BLM is guided by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing its public lands for a variety of purposes. Congress has defined multiple use as management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the 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, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; livestock grazing; timber; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitat.

## Types of Stewardship Lands

Figure 35 shows the federal acreage of Interior stewardship lands by land type. In addition to the approximately 90 million acres shown for the National Wildlife Refuge System, there are approximately 5.2 million additional acres within the system that are not federally owned; these are managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperatively through agreements with landowners and other partners. The National Park System also contains lands that are not federally owned (approximately 5.5 million acres owned by state and local governments and private landowners). The National Park Service has no management responsibility for these lands except in cases where cooperative agreements with landowners authorize direct federal land management.

America's parks, refuges, and other public lands consist of rangelands, forest lands, riparian areas, wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, streams, grasslands, swamps, marshes, and seashores, as well as mountaintops, glaciers, barren mountains, sand dunes, playas, and deserts.

## Management Units of Interior Stewardship Lands

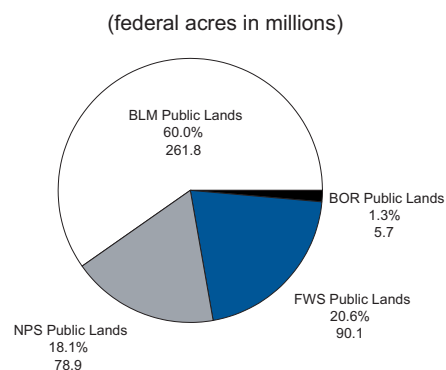
The Department has stewardship responsibility for a unique variety of physical units or lands. These units include National Parks, Fish and Wildlife Refuges, National Scenic and Historic Trails, and National Monuments. There are approximately 3,434 physical units with a total of approximately 437 million federal acres for which the Department has stewardship responsibility. Figure 36 shows these units, broken out by responsible bureau, the type of unit, and federal and non-federal acreage.

## Condition of Stewardship Lands

**Bureau of Land Management Public Lands:** The BLM assesses the condition of the lands it manages based on the land type and the multiple use and sustained yield goals identified through its land use planning process. Figure 37 shows condition by land type. In adhering to its mandate for multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM's land management programs include significant efforts to restore riparian areas and wetlands; preserve significant cultural and natural features; create opportunities for commercial activities; protect endangered species; develop opportunities for recreation and leisure activities; protect public health, safety, and resources; manage wild horses and burros;

Figure 35

### Types of Interior Stewardship Lands



Total DOI Acreage - 437 million

Note - this acreage does not include 56 million acres of land held in trust status by the BIA for Indian tribes and individual allottees.

Figure 36

<b>Interior Stewardship Lands</b>					
<b>Bureau of Land Management Public Lands</b>					
<i>Management Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Non-Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Miles</i>
National Wild and Scenic River Segments	36	1,006,228	0	1,006,228	2,062
National Wilderness Areas	148	6,253,783	0	6,253,783	-
Wilderness Study Areas	604	17,191,707	0	17,191,707	-
National Conservation Areas	13	14,353,957	0	14,353,957	-
National Scenic Area	1	101,000	0	101,000	-
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	7,400	0	7,400	-
National Recreation Areas	1	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	-
National Historic Trails	9	-	-	-	3,650
National Scenic Trails	2	-	-	-	640
National Recreation Trails	27	-	-	-	415
Outstanding Natural Area	1	100	0	100	-
Herd Management Areas	209	29,888,790	0	29,888,790	-
National Monument	15	4,730,831	0	4,730,831	-
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	851	13,988,608	0	13,988,608	-
Research Natural Areas	152	347,214	0	347,214	-
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	1	37,579	0	37,579	-
National Natural Landmarks	45	417,429	0	417,429	-
National Back Country Byways	55	-	-	-	2,972
Globally Important Bird Areas	2	1/	0	1/	-
BLM Special Management Area Subtotal	2,173	89,324,626	0	89,324,626	9,739
National Multiple Use Lands <sup>2/</sup>	-	172,436,769	0	172,436,769	-
<b>Bureau of Land Management Subtotal</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>261,761,395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>261,761,395</b>	<b>9,739</b>
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service - National Wildlife Refuge System</b>					
<i>Management Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Non-Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Miles</i>
National Wildlife Refuges	537	89,146,000	2,910,000	92,056,000	-
Refuge Coordination Areas	50	197,000	119,000	316,000	-
Waterfowl Production Areas	202	728,000	2,138,000	2,866,000	-
National Fish Hatcheries and Other Fish Facilities	87	12,000	9,000	21,000	-
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service Subtotal</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>90,083,000</b>	<b>5,176,000</b>	<b>95,259,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>National Park Service Public Lands</b>					
<i>Management Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Non-Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Miles</i>
International Historic Site	1	28	16	44	-
National Battlefields	11	12,259	928	13,187	-
National Battlefield Parks	3	8,062	1,614	9,676	-
National Battlefield Sites	1	1	0	1	-
National Historic Sites	77	20,191	17,086	37,277	-
National Historic Parks	40	118,436	44,857	163,293	-
National Lakeshores	4	145,427	83,412	228,839	-
National Memorials	28	8,081	451	8,532	-
National Military Parks	9	35,814	3,027	38,841	-
National Monuments	74	2,566,193	176,780	2,742,973	-
National Parks	57	49,858,629	2,109,597	51,968,226	-
National Preserves	17	21,532,889	2,174,342	23,707,231	-
National Recreation Areas	18	3,388,374	303,494	3,691,868	-
National Reserves	2	11,027	22,099	33,126	-
National Rivers	6	312,056	112,218	424,274	-
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	9	73,586	240,516	314,102	3,029
National Scenic Trails	3	165,202	67,968	233,170	27,673
National Seashores	10	478,193	116,326	594,519	-
Parks (other)	11	37,933	1,474	39,407	-
Parkways	4	164,200	10,665	174,865	-
<b>National Park Service Subtotal</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>78,936,581</b>	<b>5,486,870</b>	<b>84,423,451</b>	<b>30,702</b>
<b>Bureau of Reclamation Project Lands</b>					
<i>Management Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Non-Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Reclamation Project Lands	-	5,769,422	-	5,769,422	-
<b>Department of the Interior Total</b>					
<i>Total Units</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Non-Federal Acreage</i>	<i>Total Acreage</i>	<i>Miles</i>
<b>Total Stewardship Lands</b> <sup>3/</sup>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>436,550,398</b>	<b>10,662,870</b>	<b>447,213,268</b>	<b>40,441</b>

1/ The 56,500 acres contained in the two Globally Important Bird Areas are a subset of acres reported in National Conservation Areas and the Outstanding Natural Area.

2/ National Multiple Use Land means an area of land that can be used simultaneously for two or more purposes, often by two or more different persons or groups.

3/ This total does not include approximately 56 million acres of tribally and individually owned land held in trust status by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and approximately 205,000 acres of BIA administered federal land on which BIA agency offices and Indian schools reside. This BIA acreage is not considered stewardship land.



The Fish and Wildlife Service assesses the condition of its stewardship land and resources by monitoring habitat characteristics and determining whether management actions are needed to change those characteristics to benefit their usefulness to fish and wildlife resources. The condition of these stewardship lands is not static. Land or habitat condition may be changing, either through the application of management techniques or through natural stressors or processes acting on those lands. It is the goal of the FWS to provide habitat that optimizes the usefulness of stewardship lands to benefit fish and wildlife resources.

**National Park System Lands:** NPS stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. Subsets of lands within the authorized boundaries of the NPS can have additional stewardship asset designations such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and trails. Stewardship areas such as wilderness 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. While individual units of stewardship land can be improved, the condition of NPS stewardship lands as a whole is generally sufficient to support the NPS mission. The NPS conducts various activities to preserve and protect land resources, and to mitigate the effects of activities conducted previously on or near parks that adversely affect the natural state of the land.

**Reclamation Project Lands:** The Bureau of Reclamation 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. BOR provides water and power throughout the 17 western states. Site reviews are performed on 20 percent of the Reclamation project lands each year, with 100 percent required to be reviewed within a 5-year period. Reviews for hazardous waste, improper dumping, or trespass, along with on-site reviews of concessions, provide further safeguarding of the land's condition. While periodic reviews are performed, it is not feasible or cost effective to do full condition assessments of all Reclamation project lands, a large portion of which lie under water or structures. Additionally, there are often large tracts of inaccessible wilderness surrounding the upper surface of the water's edge, which would be difficult and costly to assess. This notwithstanding, the condition of the BOR project lands as a whole is sufficient to support the mission of the agency and is consistent with the statutory purposes for which the lands were withdrawn.

**Net Change in Stewardship Land Acreage from 2000 to 2001**

Federally owned stewardship lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior at the end of 2001 decreased by approximately .5 million acres from 2000. *Figure 38* shows the distribution of this decrease. The BLM's total federal acreage decreased by approximately 2.6 million acres from 2000 (less than one percent). This decrease resulted from the net effect of acquisitions, disposals, exchanges, withdrawals, restoration transactions, and reviews of records. The FWS increased its federal acreage by approximately 1.4 million acres that resulted from the Service's acquisition of fee title or other interests. 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 also increased the number of National Wildlife Refuge System units from 530 in 2000 to 537 in 2001. This increase resulted from the addition of seven new refuges. Reclamation's reduction of 4,954 acres resulted from efforts to reconcile and/or verify its land records in response to a Chief Financial Officer audit.

*Figure 38*

Net Change in Stewardship Land						
Bureau	1998 Acreage	1999 Acreage	2000 Acreage	2001 Acreage	Net Change 2000 to 2001	% Increase or Decrease
Bureau of Land Management	263,621,285	264,174,745	264,398,133	261,761,395	-2,636,738	-1.0%
Fish and Wildlife Service	88,410,000	88,555,848	88,724,049	90,083,000	1,358,951	1.5%
National Park Service	77,415,476	77,937,494	78,197,904	78,936,581	738,676	0.9%
Bureau of Reclamation	Not reported	5,774,376	5,774,376	5,769,422	-4,954	-1.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	429,446,761	436,442,463	437,094,462	436,550,398	-544,065	-0.4%

## Natural Heritage Assets

### National Wilderness Preservation System

The National Wilderness Preservation System was created by the Wilderness Act of 1964. A wilderness area is an area designated by Congress to assure that increasing populations, expanding settlement, and growing mechanization do not occupy and modify all areas of the United States. Designations ensure that some lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. In contrast to those areas where humans and their works dominate the landscape, wilderness is where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by human beings, where humans themselves are visitors who do not remain. 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.

America's wilderness system encompasses over 100 million acres (*Figure 39*). The Department of the Interior manages approximately 67 percent of this wilderness system, with 44 million acres in NPS within 45 different wilderness areas, 20.7 million acres in FWS with 75 areas in 26 states, and 6.3 million acres in BLM. The remaining acreage is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

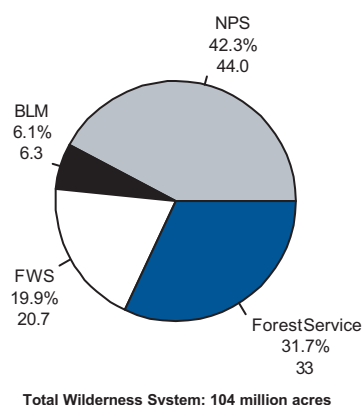
In addition to the designated National Wilderness Areas, the BLM has 604 wilderness study areas encompassing over 17 million acres. Almost 9 percent of BLM-managed public lands are designated as either a wilderness or wilderness study area. Wilderness Study Areas have wilderness characteristics, making them worthy for consideration as a Wilderness Area.

### National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

From 7.5 miles of the Loxahatchee River in Florida to the 392 miles of the Fortymile River system in Alaska, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System protects some of America's most treasured river resources. For a river to be eligible for the National System, it must be in a free-flowing condition and possess one or more "outstandingly remarkable values." Values to be considered are scenery, recreation, fish and wildlife, geology, history, culture, or other similar values. When evaluating rivers for possible designation, the Department also considers whether the river is suitable for designation. Suitability factors include the amount of public land acreage in the immediate environment of the river; funds required for land acquisition, facility development and administration; local or state interest in helping to manage the river; support for designation; and competing uses for the river. Studies to determine eligibility and suitability may be the responsibility of either Interior, the Department of Agriculture, or a shared responsibility, depending on who manages lands adjacent to the river. Studies are submitted to Congress with a Presidential recommendation; Congress then decides whether to add the river to the National System. A second method of designation is by the Secretary of the Interior. This method requires nomination by the Governor of the State following inclusion of the river in a State system by or pursuant to State law, and agreement by the State to protect the river without cost to the federal government, other than for management of any federal lands, if such exist along the river. Only 17 of 160 rivers have entered the National System by this method.

Figure 39

National Wilderness Preservation System  
(acres in millions)





As of December 2001, there were 160 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System totaling 11,294 river miles. Within Interior, three agencies have river management responsibilities: National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management. The Department of Agriculture rivers are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Rivers are classified as either wild, scenic, recreational, or some combination thereof. Over 50 percent of the river miles in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are managed by Interior (*Figure 40*).

The four river-managing agencies have formed an Interagency Wildlife and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council to promote more effective and efficient management of wild and scenic rivers. The Council works to assure consistency in management practices across agency lines, coordinates with federal regulatory agencies to assure activities do not damage National System rivers, shares expertise in river management, and provides training to agency staff. Since its inception in 1995, it has been a model for interagency cooperation.

### **National Natural Landmarks**

National Natural Landmarks are management areas having national significance because they represent one of the best-known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. These areas must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, an area must contain an outstanding representative example(s) of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, land forms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

The Fish and Wildlife Service manages 43 National Natural Landmarks, the Bureau of Land Management manages 45, and the National Park Service manages 18. These Landmarks total about 4.1 million acres.

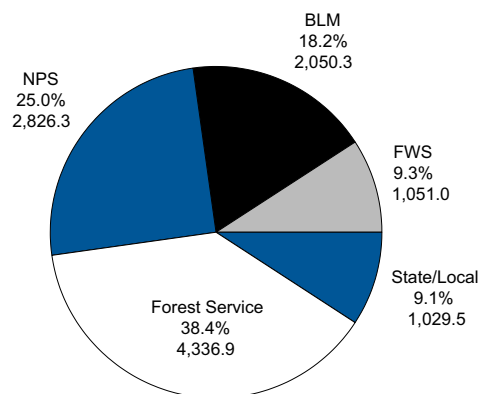
### **Paleontological Sites**

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 their scientific values, but also to see that their educational and recreational values are realized.

While Interior bureaus take paleontological resources into account on all public lands, within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), more than 50 properties totaling nearly 300,000 acres, including Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and other special management areas, are managed wholly or in part for paleontological values. The BLM manages a number of interpreted areas for their paleontological resources, including the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry in Utah; the Trail Through Time in Colorado; the Paleozoic Trackway near Las Cruces, New Mexico; and the Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite in Wyoming. Over 100 Paleontological Resource permits are administered each year by the BLM.

**Figure 40**

### **Wild and Scenic Rivers Management (in miles)**



Total National Wild and Scenic River System - 11,294 miles



While only eight National Park Service (NPS) units were established primarily for their paleontological resources, significant fossil resources have been documented in 150 NPS areas. Many of the fossil resources protected and interpreted within NPS units are of international significance and are critical to the understanding of the history of life on earth.

The Bureau of Reclamation has identified 32 paleontological sites, including six reservoir areas known to contain many paleontological locales. Contracts for paleontological surveys of two reservoirs to identify in-situ fossil and trace fossil resources were issued in 2001 with reports to be issued in 2003. Vandalism to trace fossils that occurred at the Red Fleet Reservoir in 2001 has been resolved and mitigated to Reclamation's satisfaction.

Several significant paleontological discoveries and studies continued in 2001. The Petersen Quarry in New Mexico yielded two theropod dinosaurs, an Allosaurus, two large sauropod dinosaurs, and an as yet unnamed small specimen. The excavation of two very complete mammoth tusks in southern New Mexico provided the second known occurrence of these ancient animals in this area. While doing work in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, the remains of the first crested hadrosaur ("duck-billed") dinosaur ever discovered in southwestern Utah were located by a paleontologist from the Museum of Northern Arizona.

### ***National Trails System***

The National Trails System, created by law in 1968, includes 14 National Scenic Trails; eight National Historic Trails; over 800 National Recreation Trails; and two side/connecting trails. The NPS provides trailwide coordination for 16 of the 22 national scenic and historic trails. These 22 trail corridors cover almost 40,000 miles in combined length and cross 56 NPS areas and 90 National Forests; thousands of miles of trail also cross BLM lands.

### ***Condition of Natural Heritage Assets***

Natural heritage assets represent a subset of stewardship lands. As such, the condition of these natural assets is as good as or better than that described for each land type under the Stewardship Lands section of this report.

### ***Net Change in Natural Heritage Assets from 2000 to 2001***

The number of acres designated as wilderness increased by 974,251 acres and the number of units increased by ten during 2001. The number of river miles included in the National Wild and Scenic River System that are managed by the Department increased by 14, and the number of rivers or river segments increased by one. *Figure 41* shows the net change in these and other selected natural heritage designations from 2000 to 2001.

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in 1971, in Ramsar, Iran, provides a framework for the conservation of wetlands worldwide. Marsh, fen, peatland, or water, whether static or flowing; fresh, brackish, or salt water; and riparian or coastal zones adjacent to wetlands are included in and protected by the Ramsar Convention which is embraced by more than 100 nations throughout the world. The special value of 775 Wetlands of International Importance have been recognized in 93 countries. The FWS has 20 refuges that encompass 17 United States Ramsar sites.

The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Network was created in 1986 to foster international shorebird conservation through partnerships among countries throughout the Americas. Sites are accepted into the network if they satisfy biological criteria and all owners and stakeholders agree to make a commitment to shorebird conservation. At present, 21 sites are managed within FWS, nine of which hold international status. In 2001, three new regional sites were approved: J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in North Dakota; Edwin B. Forsythe NWR in New Jersey; and Kvichak Bay (not FWS land) in Bristol Bay, Alaska. This brings the total sites to 187 and the number of shorebird habitat acres to 20 million.

Figure 41

Net Change in Selected Natural Heritage Designations												
Special Management Area	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		Net change in No.	Net change in Acres/Miles
	No.	Acres/Miles	No.	Acres/Miles	No.	Acres/Miles	No.	Acres/Miles	No.	Acres/Miles		
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	696	10,371,582	739	13,110,029	740	13,111,829	838	14,045,540	851	13,988,608	13	-56,932
Biosphere Reserve	1	2,000										
BLM National Multiple Use Lands		180,727,043		178,148,368		175,795,666		172,999,844		172,436,769		-563,075
Headwaters Forest Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7,400	1	7,400		-
Herd Management Area	199	33,167,752	201	33,168,712	200	36,069,895	200	36,069,895	209	29,888,790	9	-6,181,105
International Historic Site	1	22	1	22	1	23	1	28	1	28		-37,579
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	-	-	-	-	1	37,579	1	37,579	1	37,579		-
National Back Country Byways - in miles	69	3,518	64	3,518	64	3,518	55	2,972	55	2,972		-
National Battlefield Parks	3	8,007	3	8,033	3	8,042	3	8,060	3	8,062		2
National Battlefields	11	11,520	11	11,803	11	11,944	11	11,940	11	12,259		319
National Battlefield Sites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-
National Conservation Areas	8	11,689,774	8	11,692,190	8	11,692,190	9	11,796,146	13	14,353,957	4	2,557,811
National Fish Hatcheries other Fish Facilities	70	14,000	83	14,000	83	16,083	83	12,000	87	12,000	4	0
National Historic Parks	38	113,807	38	114,452	38	114,714	39	115,566	39	118,436		2,870
National Historic Sites	75	18,415	74	19,410	76	19,524	76	20,138	76	20,191		53
National Historic Trails - in miles	9	3,590	8	3,530	8	3,533	8	3,533	9	3,650	1	117
National Lakeshores	4	145,313	4	145,421	4	145,648	4	145,744	4	145,427		-317
National Memorials	27	7,956	28	7,979	28	8,041	28	8,041	28	8,081		40
National Military Park	9	34,811	9	35,058	9	35,169	9	35,640	9	35,814		174
National Monuments	72	1,746,537	74	3,798,104	74	3,781,074	79	4,977,462	87	7,297,024	8	2,319,562
National Natural Landmarks	43	599,042	43	599,042	43	599,042	43	599,042	45	417,429	2	-181,613
National Parks	54	49,318,943	54	49,179,435	54	49,647,714	55	49,839,065	55	49,858,629		19,564
National Preserves	16	21,523,387	16	21,405,495	16	21,410,193	16	21,492,412	16	21,532,889		40,477
National Recreation Areas	19	4,353,060	20	4,360,942	20	4,403,534	20	4,406,267	20	4,388,374		-17,893
National Recreation Trails - in miles	26	429	26	429	26	429	26	429	27	415	1	-14
National Reserves	2	10,630	2	10,630	2	10,830	2	10,933	2	11,027		94
National Rivers	5	310,814	6	311,930	6	311,094	6	311,143	6	312,056		913
National Scenic Area	1	65,280	1	101,000	1	101,000	1	101,000	1	101,000		-
National Scenic Trails - in miles	5	502*	5	568*	5	568*	5	27,837	5	28,313		476
National Seashores	10	477,518	10	477,559	10	478,339	10	478,290	10	478,193		-97
National Wild and Scenic River Segments	45	2,022*	43	2,038*	43	2,038*	44	5,077	45	5,091	1	14
National Wilderness Areas	136	5,251,363	136	5,243,012	136	5,243,332	138	5,279,532	148	6,253,783	10	974,251
National Wildlife Refuges	512	87,176,000	516	87,495,000	521	87,627,516	530	87,790,000	537	89,146,000	7	1,356,000
Outstanding Natural Area	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100		-
Parks (Other)	11	37,608	11	37,608	11	37,723	11	37,723	11	37,933		210
Parkways	4	163,238	4	163,605	4	164,039	4	164,100	4	164,200		100
Reclamation Project Lands						5,774,376		5,774,376		5,769,422		-4,954
Refuge Coordination Areas	50	197,000	50	197,000	50	197,049	50	197,000	50	197,000		-
Research Natural Areas	100	326,449	152	347,214	152	347,214	152	347,214	152	347,214		-
Waterfowl Production Areas	198	692,000	199	704,000	200	715,200	201	725,000	202	728,000	1	3,000
Wilderness Study Areas	622	18,020,549	622	17,298,430	622	17,298,430	618	18,017,211	604	17,191,707	-14	-825,504

\*NPS reported in acres

## Cultural Heritage Assets

Interior is steward for a large, varied, and scientifically important body of cultural heritage assets (*Figures 42 and 43*). These resources include archaeological sites, historical 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.

Interior's heritage assets come from public domain or acquired lands, historic properties under Interior's management, and donations. The Department has a responsibility to inventory, preserve, and interpret these resources for the benefit of the American public. The Department does not normally dispose of such property. Interior bureaus have information on the numbers and types of resources and their condition; not all resources have been inventoried and, for many resources, adequate condition information is lacking.

Interior conducts the World Heritage Sites program for the federal government under applicable law (1980) and program regulations (1982). Sites, including non-federal properties nominated with their owners' support, are nominated by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks in a public process and approved by the International World Heritage Committee. Eighteen of the 20 World Heritage Sites in the United States are located within the National Park Service. Several examples include Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico; Everglades National Park, Florida; Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona; the Statue of Liberty, New York; and Yosemite National Park, California.

Figure 42

Types of Cultural Heritage Assets	
Type	Description
National Register of Historic Places	The National Register of Historic Places is America's official listing of sites important to history and prehistory. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.
Historic Structures	Historic structures are constructed works consciously created to serve some human activity or purpose. 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 this nation. Structures that do not meet National Register criteria may be considered historic due to management responsibilities established by legislation or through management planning processes. Such structures include moved, reconstructed, or commemorative structures as well as structures that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.
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 places possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, technology, and culture as well as possessing a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
Cultural Landscapes	A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with an historic event, activity, or person. Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range from large rural tracts covering several thousand acres to formal gardens of less than an acre. The Department of the Interior recognizes four cultural landscape categories: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. These landscapes individually meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, are contributing elements of sites or districts that meet National Register criteria, or have value to associated communities.
Archaeological Sites	Archaeological sites are locations that contain material remains or physical evidence of past human activity of various sorts. Archaeological sites include prehistoric structures, middens, and roadways, such as those found on many of the lands managed by the Department of the Interior in the Southwest. Sites also include the ancient earthen mounds in the midwestern and southern parts of the nation, many of them managed by Interior bureaus. Other archaeological sites come from historic times and are associated with the settlement of the United States by Euroamericans, African-Americans, and Asian Americans.
World Heritage Sites	The preservation of common world heritage is the objective of the International Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This international agreement, signed to date by more than 150 nations, was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. Its primary mission is (a) to define and conserve the world's heritage by drawing up a list of sites whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity and (b) to ensure protection through a closer cooperation among nations.

Figure 43

Number, Net Change, and Condition of Cultural Heritage Assets							
Type of Asset	Number of Assets					Net Change in Assets 2000 to 2001	Condition
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>							
National Register of Historic Places	241 Listings 3,301 Contributing Properties	248 Listings 3,625 Contributing Properties	255 Listings 3,610 Contributing Properties	263 Listings 4,107 Contributing Properties	272 Listings 4,177 Contributing Properties	+9 Listings +70 Contributing Properties	Acceptable
Archaeological and Historical Properties	212,000 Properties	220,800 Properties	227,993 Properties	235,574 Properties	245,977 Properties	+10,403 Properties	Acceptable
National Historic Landmarks	22 Landmarks	22 Landmarks	22 Landmarks	22 Landmarks	22 Landmarks	--	Acceptable
<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>							
National Register of Historic Places	93 Listings	93 Listings	99 Listings	81 Listings	84 Listings	+3 Listings	Poor
Archaeological and Historical Properties	11,000 Properties	11,000 Properties	11,000 Properties	11,000 Properties	11,000 Properties	--	Poor
National Historic Landmarks	9 Landmarks	9 Landmarks	9 Landmarks	9 Landmarks	9 Landmarks	--	Poor
<b>National Park Service</b>							
Historic and Prehistoric Structures	19,998 Structures	23,167 Structures	24,225 Structures	25,727 Structures	26,233 Structures	+506 Structures	Good 44% Fair 39% Poor 12%
Archaeological Sites	60,000 Sites	60,000 Sites	60,000 Sites	63,000 Sites	63,000 Sites <sup>2/</sup>	--	Good 41% Fair 39% Poor 15%
National Historic Landmarks	143 Landmarks	178 Landmarks	193 Landmarks	2,300 Landmarks	2,300 Landmarks	--	
Inventoried Cultural Landscapes	875 Landscapes	1,593 Landscapes	359 Landscapes	2,743 Landscapes	2,921 Landscapes <sup>1/</sup>	+178 Landscapes	Good 31% Fair 45% Poor 23%
<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>							
National Register of Historic Places	61 Listings	61 Listings	61 Listings	49 Listings	49 Listings	--	Unclassified
Archaeological and Historical Properties			10,724 Properties	10,936 Properties	12,182 Properties	+1,246 Properties	Unclassified
National Historic Landmarks			5 Landmarks	5 Landmarks	5 Landmarks	--	Unclassified
<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs</b>							
National Register of Historic Places	31 Listings	31 Listings	35 Listings	35 Listings	46 Listings	+11 Listings	Unclassified

<sup>1/</sup> Condition information is available on only 454 of the 2,921 landscapes.  
<sup>2/</sup> NPS estimates that as many as 1.5 million archaeological sites may exist within units of the NPS; about 63,000 have been identified and 55,700 are recorded in the Archaeological Sites Management Information System.

## Museum Collections

Department of the Interior museum collections contain more than 132 million museum objects (*Figure 44*), including 71 million artifacts and specimens and 61 million documents. Disciplines represented include art, ethnography, archaeology, documents, history, biology, paleontology, and geology. Archaeology and documents account for more than 122 million of the total when documents are reported in terms of number of objects. If converted to linear feet, the 122 million documents reported this year is equivalent to more than 38,000 linear feet of archival documents. The increase is due primarily to improved reporting rather than to new acquisitions. Numbers are relatively stable for all disciplines as bureaus continue to refine their estimates. Museum collections managed by Department of the Interior bureaus are important both for their intrinsic value and for their associations with federal lands and resources managed by Interior bureaus. *Figure 45* shows the change of the Interior Museum collection from 1998 to 2001.

Departmental Manual Chapter 411, Section 3.4A (Managing Museum Property), states that bureaus may accession museum property by donation, purchase, transfer, or field collections, and, depending on bureau specific authority, by exchange.

Collections may be deaccessioned due to loss, theft, repatriation to tribes in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), or destruction. Only the National Park Service, the Interior Arts and Crafts Board (IACB), and the National Business Center (NBC) have specific authority for voluntary deaccessions, so most of the bureaus do not dispose of museum property items. Reported collections size may also decrease as best-guess estimates are converted to precise numbers when items are cataloged.

Highlights for 2001 include cataloging more than three million objects as well as improving both their accountability and availability for public access. Bureau museum highlights are provided in *Figure 46*. Information on accessions, deaccessions, and conditions is incomplete. Available information is provided below in individual bureau discussions.

Figure 44

2001 Data and 2000 Baseline Data for Interior Museum Collections That Are Catalogued or Part of Backlog						
	Total Collection Size	Held Within Interior	Held in Other Institutions	Number of Objects Catalogued (2000 Actual)	Number of Objects Catalogued (2001 Actual)	Estimated Cataloguing Backlog
Bureau of Indian Affairs <sup>1/</sup>	3,983,000	601,238	3,382,243	128,241	238,587	3,745,413
Bureau of Land Management <sup>2/</sup>	23,842,000	5,900,000	17,942,000	2,299,451	2,378,428	21,463,572
Bureau of Reclamation	9,391,000	4,900,710	4,490,039	4,804,510	6,112,143	3,278,857
Fish and Wildlife Service	4,713,000	1,105,320	3,607,932	1,327,000	1,537,300	3,175,700
National Park Service	90,259,000	87,268,512	2,990,014	37,265,175	38,580,584	51,678,416
Indian Arts and Crafts Board <sup>3/</sup>	11,184	11,184	0	11,615	10,259	925
National Business Center	3,982	2,097	1,885	2,058	2,298	1,684
Minerals Mgmt Service	54	54	0	54	54	0
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>4/</sup>	39,527	260	39,267	39,339	39,527	0
Office of Trust Funds Mgmt <sup>5/</sup>	19	19	0	0	19	0
<b>Interior Totals</b>	<b>132,242,766</b>	<b>99,789,394</b>	<b>32,453,380</b>	<b>45,877,433</b>	<b>48,899,199</b>	<b>83,344,567</b>

1/ Increase in collection size from 252,000 reported in 2000 reflects previously unreported collections.

2/ Departmental Offices are working with BLM to obtain revised estimates of collection size. No data are reported for 2001.

3/ The Indian Arts and Crafts Board baseline declined due to transfer of headquarters collection to the National Museum of the American Indian.

4/ USGS baseline was increased to include Biological Resources Division collections.

5/ 2001 represents the first time the Office of Trust Funds Management Museum Property has been reported.

Figure 45

Change in Interior Museum Collection 1998 to 2001					
Bureau	1998	1999	2000	2001	Net Change 2000 to 2001
Bureau of Indian Affairs	681,961	453,275	252,000	3,983,000	3,731,000
Bureau of Land Management	23,842,413	23,842,413	23,842,000	23,842,000	-
Bureau of Reclamation	7,027,484	8,427,502	8,274,000	9,391,000	1,117,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	4,445,736	4,096,210	4,430,000	4,713,000	283,000
National Park Service	73,395,486	76,494,942	80,356,000	90,259,000	9,903,000
Indian Arts & Crafts Board	19,805	12,396	12,000	11,184	-816
National Business Center	4,763	4,759	4,000	3,982	-18
Minerals Management Service	54	54	54	54	-
U.S. Geological Survey	64	39,227	39,000	39,527	527
Office of Trust Funds Management	-	-	-	19	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>109,417,766</b>	<b>113,370,778</b>	<b>117,209,054</b>	<b>132,242,766</b>	<b>12.8%</b>

Figure 46

<b>2001 Interior Museum Program Highlights</b>	
<b>DOI Entity</b>	<b>Selected Activities</b>
Bureau of Indian Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issued bureau policy manual for managing BIA museum property.</li> <li>- Completed procedures handbook for accessioning and cataloguing property.</li> </ul>
Bureau of Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgraded security, fire protection, and storage at the Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado.</li> <li>- Upgraded security, environmental controls, storage, laboratory, and research space at the Billings Center in Montana.</li> <li>- Retrofitted the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center to withstand high winds.</li> <li>- Upgraded computer and photographic equipment and software for collections management.</li> <li>- Received a "Save America Treasures" grant for conservation of archaeological materials at the Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado.</li> </ul>
Bureau of Reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased numbers of objects cataloged from 4.8 million to 6.1 million.</li> <li>- Upgraded Web sites for BOR museum collection and related heritage programs.</li> <li>- Continued efforts to identify additional repositories, consolidate selected collections, and upgrade documentation, security, and environmental controls.</li> </ul>
Fish and Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued conservation and documentation of Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration materials associated with 22 refuges and two fish hatcheries in the Rocky Mountain Great Plains Region.</li> <li>- Supported Museum of the Rockies efforts to locate paleontology collections from Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge in Montana.</li> <li>- Transferred collections among FWS units to provide best available storage conditions.</li> <li>- Catalogued 213,000 objects and documents.</li> </ul>
National Park Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cataloged 2.7 million items and corrected 2,128 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in parks.</li> <li>- Installed eight major exhibits in parks and completed historic furnishings installations in seven parks.</li> <li>- Distributed 850 copies of Exhibit Conservation Guidelines in CD format.</li> </ul>
National Business Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintained an active program of changing exhibits and special events at the Interior Museum in the Main Interior Building in Washington, D.C.</li> <li>- Initiated limited weekend hours to increase public access to the Interior Museum.</li> </ul>
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lent objects for exhibits in Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming.</li> <li>- Upgraded exhibit gallery space and climate control equipment at the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Oklahoma.</li> </ul>
U.S. Geological Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completed documentation of all newly accessioned USGS museum collections, avoiding creation of a cataloging backlog.</li> <li>- Initiated purchase of collections management software to upgrade documentation of the collection.</li> <li>- Upgraded USGS museum program Web pages.</li> </ul>



The management of Interior's Museum Program is divided between two offices. The Office of Acquisition and Property Management develops departmentwide policies and strategies and provides oversight for the museum programs in all bureaus and offices. The Branch of Museum Services in the Department's National Business Center provides departmentwide training and technical assistance to bureaus and offices and manages operations of the Department's museum and interpretation of the art and architecture of the Main Interior building.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs reports just under four million museum objects, of which approximately 85 percent are housed in 33 non-federal institutions. The remainder are distributed among 109 units in the BIA where they support BIA's relationships with tribes. The large increase in number from 251,500 reported in 2000 reflects previously unreported collections. Data on 2001 accessions and condition of museum collections are not available. The BIA added two staff positions in late 2001, resulting in improved planning, guidance, and program activities involving BIA museum collections and compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The BIA acquires the majority of its collection through gifts or donations from tribal representatives and individuals, as well as direct purchase of artwork and artifacts.

The Bureau of Land Management manages most of its collections through partnerships with approximately 178 non-federal repositories. The condition of collections in non-federal facilities is unknown. The total collection size was last estimated at 24 million objects from the public lands; these survey numbers need to be revised. A total of 17.9 million objects are reported to be at the non-federal repositories, while 5.9 million objects and documents have been reported in BLM facilities. The condition of collections at three internal BLM facilities is "safeguarded", as confirmed by a validation review conducted by the BLM in 1999. The condition of collections in the 178 non-federal repositories has not been determined. Departmental offices are working with the BLM to obtain revised data from all BLM field units and from non-federal institutions that hold BLM collections.

The Bureau of Reclamation reports 9.4 million museum objects and documents, of which 4.9 million (52 percent) are in 41 BOR facilities and 4.5 million (48 percent) are in 68 non-federal institutions. Data on accessions and condition is not available. The BOR exceeded documentation targets by cataloging 1.3 million museum objects during 2001.

The Fish and Wildlife Service collections consist of 4.7 million objects and documents, of which 1.1 million (23 percent) are managed at 150 bureau units, and 3.6 million (77 percent) are managed at 226 non-federal institutions. Collections consist of archaeological materials excavated from FWS-managed cultural resources; paleontological collections; objects and documents associated with the agency's history; wildlife art; and wildlife, fisheries, and botanical specimens. The condition of FWS museum collections is estimated to be generally adequate to good. The FWS also manages seized and forfeited wildlife specimens and products, which are lent to zoos and other institutions for educational use and to the National Eagle Repository in Denver, Colorado, which distributes eagle parts and feathers to Indian tribes.

National Park Service collections include 34 million artifacts and specimens and 56 million archival documents. Of the total 90 million objects and documents, 87 million objects (97 percent) are housed at 332 park units. A total of 142 non-federal institutions house about three million National Park Service museum objects (3 percent). Park Service museum management staff responded to over 47,000 public research requests and over 18,000 research requests from within the parks. They also managed approximately 2,200 loans for over 9.5 million objects. Over 332,000 objects, specimens, and archival documentation were exhibited. The Park Service acquires and documents collections that support the mission and scope of each park, using these collections to increase public enjoyment and understanding of our Nation's heritage.



The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) holds museum objects at IACB museums. Attendance at the three museums totaled 62,000. The IACB acquired seven objects during 2001, three by purchase and four by gift. The general condition of Board collections is stable and safeguarded, as documented in conservation and fire protection surveys at the three Board museums. Of the 11,189 objects at the three IACB museums in Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, 10,259 (94 percent) are inventoried.

The National Business Center's Interior Museum collections contain 3,982 objects, of which 2,097 (53 percent) are in the Main Interior Building; the remaining 1,885 are at a repository managed by the National Park Service. During 2001, the Interior Museum collections at the National Park Service repository were moved to a new building. The condition of NBC collections is generally good, although there are concerns about deterioration from environmental threats and deferred preventive conservation measures.

The Minerals Management Service maintains a small collection of 54 objects in its administrative offices. There were no accessions or deaccessions during the year. The collection is fully documented and in stable condition.

The U. S. Geological Survey's museum collection consists of 39,527 specimens, of which 260 specimens are housed in four USGS facilities and 39,267 specimens are housed in partnership with two non-federal institutions. USGS Biological Resources Division staff acquire biological specimens through field collections each year. During 2001, 188 specimens were acquired. These specimens were obtained by donation and transfer. All objects are fully documented and are in good condition. There were no withdrawals from the collections.

The number of objects reported as catalogued is a minimum number based on available data. More than 12.5 million objects have been cataloged since baseline data was collected in 1998. Additional collections at non-federal repositories may have been catalogued, but precise data is not available.

Beyond ensuring basic accountability, the Department encourages increasing public access to the collections and use of museum collections to support the Department's missions.

### ***Library Collections***

The Interior Department Library contains over 1.1 million holdings dealing with the broad range of matters related to the Department's mission to use and conserve natural resources and to meet its trust responsibilities to Native American Indians and Alaska Natives. Departmental policy dictates that copies of all publications produced for or by its bureaus and offices be deposited in the Library, thus assuring a continuing, reliable source of information.

The U.S. Geological Survey's library collections cover all aspects of the earth sciences and related interdisciplinary subjects. The collection is comprehensive, covering as much as possible of worldwide literature in the library. There are 21 libraries within the USGS, including the Library Services Group Libraries at the National Center (the largest library) and its three branch libraries. The libraries, with the exception of Library Services Group Libraries, serve USGS personnel field offices, have separate administrations, and have small, specialized collections. Extensive sets of state and foreign geological survey publications, as well as publications from geological and other scientific societies, universities and institutions, and other government agencies throughout the world are included in the library's collection. Special collections include the George F. Kurt collection of books on gems and minerals, the Alvison collection on Russian geology, a minerals and mining collection, extensive photographs taken during USGS field work, field notebooks, and additional material relating to USGS projects.

The USGS library system contains 1.4 million books and periodicals and 1.6 million non-book items for a total of three million items. During 2001, 33,825 units were added and 9,932 units were withdrawn. Materials are acquired through extensive exchange agreements with institutions and agencies worldwide, as well as through research projects and purchases from a wide variety of publishers and institutions. Items are withdrawn only after the professional library staff has made a critical analysis of the collection. Approximately 35 percent of the collection is in good condition, 40 percent is in fair condition, and 25 percent is in poor condition.

## Investment in Research and Development

The U.S. Geological Survey Research and Development program was authorized by the March 3, 1879, legislation that created the U.S. Geological Survey to provide for the examination 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.

The USGS provides credible, objective, and unbiased information needed by managers of the Nation's natural resources and resource managers within Interior. This information aids in solving critical societal problems through research, investigation, and the application of state-of-the-art geographic and cartographic methods. U.S. Geological Survey research assesses and predicts biological consequences of various policies and management practices. Interior's investment in research and development for 2001 is shown in *Figure 47*.

*Figure 47*

<b>USGS Investment in Research and Development (in millions)</b>				
<b>Type of Research</b>	<b>1998*</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Basic Research	\$62.6	\$78.0	\$63.0	\$63.0
Applied Research	506.6	672.0	655.0	572.0
Development	30.8	39.0	53.0	53.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$600.0</b>	<b>\$789.0</b>	<b>\$771.0</b>	<b>\$688.0</b>

\* 1998 data is based on obligations in lieu of expense data

## Investment in Human Capital

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers its trust responsibility for education with the long-range goal of promoting healthy Indian communities through lifelong learning. This goal is achieved by 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.

Through various BIA programs, a significant investment in education has been made in the future of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The BIA is committed to providing quality education from early childhood throughout life, with consideration given to the mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and cultural aspects of the persons served. For school year 2000-2001, 185 schools were provided funding through BIA appropriations. Of this number, 65 were BIA-operated schools and 120 were contract/grant schools. A total of approximately 48,000 students were enrolled in school year 2000-2001, of which approximately 19,000 students were enrolled at BIA-operated schools and approximately 29,000 students were enrolled at contract/grants schools. The BIA provides scholarships, adult education opportunities, and post secondary associate and a baccalaureate degree program in elementary education. In 2001, a total of \$720.4 million was expended for education programs benefitting American Indian and Alaska Natives. In 2000, a total of \$612 million was expended for education programs.

In 2001, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service provided \$51.6 million in residential education and job training for disadvantaged youth through the Job Corps program. In 2000, the three bureaus provided \$51.9 million in residential education and job training for disadvantaged youth. Interior's investment in human capital is shown in *Figures 48 and 49*.

Figure 48

2001 Investment in Human Capital  
(\$ in millions)

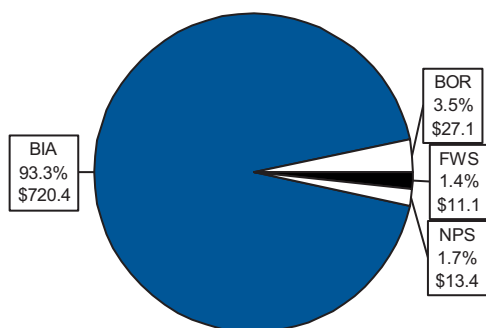
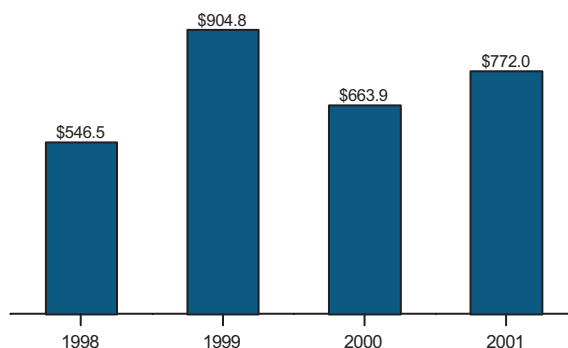


Figure 49

1998 - 2001 Investment in Human Capital  
(\$ in millions)



## Investment In Non-Federal Physical Property

The Department invests 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, including major additions, alterations, and replacements; the purchase of major equipment; and the purchase or improvement of other physical assets. Grants for maintenance and operations are not considered investments. In 2001, Interior expended approximately \$486.9 million for non-federal physical property.

The Office of Insular Affairs provides capital improvement grants to United States insular areas to assist the islands in developing more efficient and effective governments. The capital investment in non-federal physical property in the islands was approximately \$38.3 million in 2001 (*Figures 50 and 51*). While the assets for the Compact Free Association are non-federal assets, the investments are in foreign countries, not “state or local governments” as generally understood. The use of Compact Funds is subject only to the Compact and its related agreements and no other federal grant or contract regulation. In addition, the Compacts of Free Association do not require these governments to report on the use of a fiscal year’s funds until the third quarter of the ensuing fiscal year. Thus, the data submitted for these two entities has not been reported since 1999.

Figure 50

Insular Area Capital Investment (\$ in millions)					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	change from 2000 to 2001
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas	\$9.0	\$9.7	\$14.1	\$16.5	\$2.4
Palau	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	-0.8
Marshall Islands	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.6
Federated States of Micronesia	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
American Samoa	7.2	11.5	11.0	8.6	-2.4
U.S. Virgin Islands	0.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	-1.0
Guam	1.9	4.2	1.4	9.8	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21.6</b>	<b>\$32.7</b>	<b>\$31.9</b>	<b>\$38.3</b>	<b>\$6.4</b>

Figure 51

Insular Area Infrastructure Improvements (\$ in thousands)																
	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas		Palau		Marshall Islands		Federated States of Micronesia		American Samoa		U.S. Virgin Islands		Guam		Total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Public Buildings <sup>1/</sup>	\$2,653	\$4,487	\$636	\$0	\$567	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,598	\$161	\$0	\$590	\$97	\$1,549	\$5,551	\$6,787
Schools <sup>2/</sup>	\$3,950	\$5,693	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,094	\$4,587	\$3,419	\$1,004	\$195	\$0	\$11,658	\$11,284
Utilities <sup>3/</sup>	\$1,641	\$2,046	\$115	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21	\$337	\$1,325	\$706	\$0	\$755	\$254	\$2,701	\$3,356	\$6,545
Transportation <sup>4/</sup>	\$3,515	\$2,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,533	\$85	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,092	\$5,048	\$7,403
Sewage <sup>5/</sup>	\$2,387	\$2,040	\$89	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$547	\$646	\$1,344	\$2,952	\$0	\$66	\$879	\$490	\$5,246	\$6,194
Other <sup>6/</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26	\$0	\$1,039	\$83	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,065	\$83
Total	\$14,146	\$16,492	\$840	\$0	\$567	\$0	\$594	\$983	\$10,933	\$8,574	\$3,419	\$2,415	\$1,425	\$9,832	\$31,924	\$38,296

<sup>1/</sup> Includes public buildings and hospitals

<sup>2/</sup> Includes schools and school gyms

<sup>3/</sup> Includes electric, water, and power

<sup>4/</sup> Includes transportation, roads, airports, and tank farms (storage for airplane and boat gasoline)

<sup>5/</sup> Includes solid waste, waste water, and sewer/drainage

<sup>6/</sup> Includes ports

Grants were not issued to Palau because, although they did have qualifying projects, reimbursement for costs accrued in 2001 was not requested. The Marshall Islands government did not receive funding due to a lack of qualifying projects. Increases in funding were experienced by Guam because of the drawdowns related to a \$7 million road project started during the fiscal year and by the Federated States of Micronesia because of the pace of activity in the construction project for the Chuuk Public Utilities Corporation's wastewater rehabilitation program, which was mobilized in 2001.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Highway Administration jointly administer the Indian Reservation Roads and Bridges Program. In 2001, approximately \$269.6 million was expended on 1,493 projects, comprising an estimated 8,390 miles of roads.

In 2001, the Fish and Wildlife Service provided approximately \$179 million in grants to state and local governments that resulted in the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property that they owned. The primary purpose for which these grants are awarded is to protect habitat for fish and wildlife resources.

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