

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

The Department of the Interior is the Federal government's largest land-controlling 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

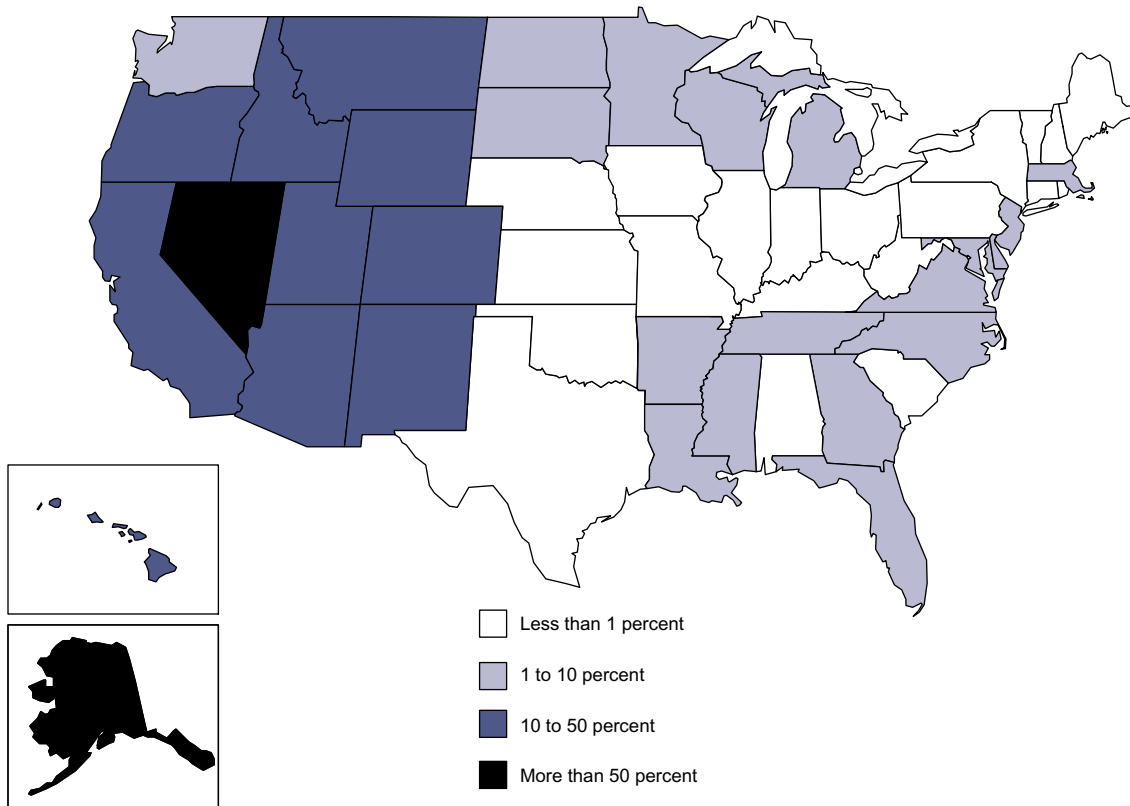
Most of the public lands managed by Interior were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the Nation between 1781 and 1867. Each of America's 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico, contain lands that are managed by 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, National Wildlife Refuges, Herd Management Areas, National Monuments, and many other lands of 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, 2004)



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

Table 3-6 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. Interior bureaus have stewardship responsibility for a variety of these stewardship lands. While there is variance between bureaus in the types of lands they are responsible for managing, some of the major categories of stewardship lands are:

National Monuments

National Monuments are designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation by the President (under the Antiquities

Act of 1906) or by Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of scientific interest on public lands.

National Trails System

The National Trails System, created by Congress in 1968, is composed of four types of trails: national scenic trails, national historic trails, national recreation trails, and connecting-and-side trails. National Recreation trails and connecting-and-side trails are recognition programs and do not require trail wide Federal administration. The assets associated with National Scenic Trails and National Historic Trails come under the jurisdiction of many different parties, including Federal and State agencies, local governments, Tribal councils, and private landowners. The National Trails Systems Act of 1968 made it Federal policy to recognize and promote trails by providing financial assistance, support of volunteers, and coordination with States.

TABLE 3-6
Interior Stewardship Lands
as of September 30, 2004

Category	Federal Acres				Total Non-Federal Acres	Combined Total Acres	Condition 1/	Number of Sites
	2004 Beginning Acres	Additions	Withdrawals	Ending Acres				
Bureau of Land Management								
<i>Presidential and Congressionally Designated Special Management Areas</i>								
National Monuments	4,806,947	-	-	4,806,947	-	4,806,947	See Narrative Section	15
National Conservation Areas	13,976,146	18,029	-	13,994,175	-	13,994,175		13
Cooperative Management and Protection Areas	425,550	-	-	425,550	-	425,550		1
White Mountain National Recreation Area	998,772	-	-	998,772	-	998,772		1
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	100	-	-	100	-	100		1
Wilderness Areas	6,515,287	-	-	6,515,287	-	6,515,287		161
National Wild and Scenic Areas	1,005,652	-	-	1,005,652	-	1,005,652		38
Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,400	-	-	7,400	-	7,400		1
Multiple-Use Public Lands 2/	238,991,088	42,563	(162,850)	238,870,801	-	238,870,801		
Adjustment for Acres Falling in More Than One Management Area 3/	(4,776,564)			(4,776,564)	-	(4,776,564)		
Adjustment for Acres Transferred Between Listed Management Areas & Multiple[-] Use Lands 4/		(18,029)	18,029					
Total	261,950,378	42,563	(144,821)	261,848,120		261,848,120		231
Fish and Wildlife Service								
National Wildlife Refuges	89,313,000	37,600	-	89,350,600	1,384,377	90,734,977	Acceptable	544
Refuge Coordination Areas	197,000	-	-	197,000	63,544	260,544	Acceptable	50
Waterfowl Productions Areas	741,000	5,000	-	746,000	2,325,332	3,071,332	Acceptable	203
Fish Hatcheries	13,000	-	-	13,000	4,337	17,337	Acceptable	86
5/ Total	90,264,000	42,600	-	90,306,600	3,777,590	94,084,190		883
National Park Service								
National Parks	49,671,908	214,483	-	49,886,391	2,075,000	51,961,391	Acceptable	58
National Preserves	22,030,287	2,428	-	22,032,715	2,123,183	24,155,898	Acceptable	18
National Battlefields	12,291	26	(2)	12,315	1,177	13,492	Acceptable	11
National Battlefield Parks	8,714	67	-	8,781	1,694	10,475	Acceptable	4
National Historic Sites	21,678	125	-	21,803	15,893	37,696	Acceptable	77
National Historical Parks	118,526	3,290	-	121,816	45,467	167,283	Acceptable	41
National Lakeshores	145,688	184	-	145,872	83,002	228,874	Acceptable	4
National Military Parks	36,478	243	-	36,721	4,051	40,772	Acceptable	9
National Memorials	8,082	111	(3)	8,190	2,352	10,542	Acceptable	29
National Monuments	2,151,941	7,079	(61,965)	2,097,055	179,956	2,277,011	Acceptable	73
National Recreational Areas	3,390,191	796	-	3,390,987	301,678	3,692,665	Acceptable	18
National Reserves	11,579	1,597	-	13,176	21,495	34,671	Acceptable	2
National Rivers	312,389	7,543	-	319,932	106,420	426,352	Acceptable	5
National Scenic Trails	167,121	2,380	-	169,501	68,522	238,023	Acceptable	3
National Seashores	479,056	233	-	479,289	115,790	595,079	Acceptable	10
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	73,887	-	-	73,887	246,117	320,004	Acceptable	10
International Historic Sites	28	-	-	28	16	44	Acceptable	1
National Parkways	164,977	864	-	165,841	10,504	176,345	Acceptable	4
Other Stewardship Land	38,003	370	-	38,373	1,755	40,128	Acceptable	11
Total	78,842,824	241,819	(61,970)	79,022,673	5,404,072	84,426,745		388
Bureau of Reclamation - Reclamation								
Project Lands-Withdrawn 6/	5,861,154	-	(136,156)	5,724,998	-	5,724,998	Acceptable	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs 7/								
Cultural	91	-	-	91	-	91	Acceptable	-
Schools and Housing	46,587	-	(149)	46,438	-	46,438	Acceptable	-
Offices/Industrial	1,605	3	-	1,608	-	1,608	Acceptable	-
Reclamation and Irrigation	150,483	462	-	150,945	-	150,945	Acceptable	-
Agricultural	6,439	-	-	6,439	-	6,439	Acceptable	-
Total	205,205	465	(149)	205,521	-	205,521		-
Departmental Offices - Utah Reclamation								
Mitigation and Conservation Commission	12,380	671	(320)	12,731	-	12,731	11,909 acres- 882 acres-needs intervention	2
TOTAL ACRES	437,135,941	328,118	(343,416)	437,120,643	9,181,662	446,302,305		1,504

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/ Total acres for multiple-use lands excludes those acres falling within one or more of the special management areas listed above.

3/ Numerous Bureau of Land Management (BLM) managed acres fall within two or more special management area classifications. To avoid multiple counting of overlapping areas, this line adjusts for the sum of known overlapping acres within the reported special management areas.

4/ This line adjusts for transfers of land between the reported categories that result in decreases and increases between categories but do not represent actual changes in the BLM-managed acreage quantity.

5/ This total includes lands owned by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and excludes approximately 2 million acres of land for which FWS has a secondary interest.

6/ The difference of 136,156 acres is a result of an intensive land reconciliation effort to research, correct, and reconcile Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) land records with project financial records and does not represent actual acquisitions or withdrawals of new withdrawn lands for project purposes.

7/ 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; this acreage is not considered stewardship land.

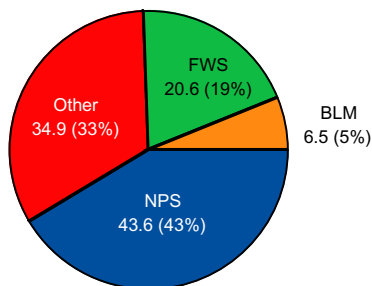
National Scenic Trails are to be continuous trails over 100 miles in length that provide “maximum (non-motorized) outdoor recreation potential.” They also become corridors of conservation for the significant resources associated with the trail. National Historic Trails follow the original routes of nationally significant routes of travel; they need not be continuous. The routes and associated historic remnants are to be protected for public use and enjoyment. Together, these 23 trail corridors measure more than 40,000 miles in combined length and cross 56 national park areas and 96 national forests. In addition, almost 6,000 miles of trails cross lands under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). NPS currently administers 16 of 23 scenic and historic trails in the National Trails System and administers two others jointly with BLM.

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.

FIGURE 3-2

National Wilderness Preservation System (acres in millions)



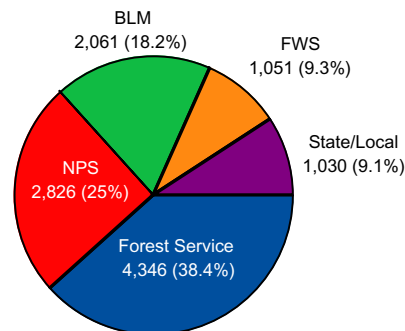
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Rivers must meet eligibility criteria before being added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Figure 3-3). For a river to be eligible for the National 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, Interior 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 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. Only an Act of Congress may remove a river from the System.

A second method of designation, under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, is for a State Governor to request Federal designation of a State-designated, State-administered wild and scenic river and for the Secretary of the Interior, after study, to designate that river. Only 17 rivers have entered the National System by this method. Currently, there are 163 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

FIGURE 3-3

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (in miles)



Bureau Stewardship Lands

Bureau of Land Management

BLM has stewardship responsibility for the multiple-use management of natural resources on approximately 262 million acres of public land. BLM also has trust responsibilities on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands for mineral operations and cadastral (land) survey. BLM land management programs include major efforts in preserving significant cultural and natural features; creating opportunities for commercial activities; protecting endangered species; and developing opportunities for recreation and leisure activities. BLM is responsible for protecting public health, safety, and resources; managing wild horses and burros; managing wildlife habitat and fisheries; administering mining laws; managing rangelands, overseeing forest management, development, and protection; protecting wilderness; restoring riparian areas and wetlands; and managing wild and scenic rivers.

BLM is guided by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing the public lands—principles that are shaped by both tradition and statute. Historically, multiple use has meant that the same area 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 is frequently the case, competitive with one another. This long-term BLM management practice was codified with the enactment of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Recognizing the value of the remaining public lands to the American people, Congress declared that these lands generally would remain in public ownership and 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.”

There was a net decrease in BLM-managed lands of 102,258 acres during FY 2004. This decrease resulted from the net effect of acquisitions (purchases), disposals (sales), exchanges (both transfers in and out, frequently together with an equalization payment by one of the parties), withdrawals, restoration transactions, and audits/reviews (corrections) of records.

On *Table 3-1*, the total sum of the special management area acres and multiple-use acres will not equal the total BLM acreage reported on this line. This is attributable to two factors. First, numerous BLM-managed acres fall under two or more special management area categories. To avoid multiple counting of overlapping special management area acres, the sum of special management area acres and multiple-use acres is adjusted to eliminate known overlapping. Second, newly designated special management areas do not necessarily result in an increase in BLM-managed acres, and rescinding a special management classification for certain acres does not necessarily result in a decrease in BLM-managed acres. Frequently, lands are merely transferred between special management areas and the multiple-use classification. These transfers result in decreases and increases between the classifications but do not represent an actual change in the BLM-managed acreage.

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. FWS purchases land through the following: the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

Lands managed within the National Wildlife Refuge System are used to conserve and manage fish, wildlife, and plant resources for the benefit of present and future generations. While the needs of fish and wildlife must take priority, refuges welcome those who want to enjoy the natural world, to observe or photograph wildlife, to hunt or fish, and to study and learn about wildlife.

Stewardship of the Nation’s fishery and aquatic resources, through the National Fish Hatcheries System (NFHS) has been a core responsibility of FWS for more than 120 years. Although FWS does not own all the lands and facilities in the NFHS, it participates in managing units within the NFHS, which comprises National Fish Hatcheries, Fish Health Centers, and

Fish Technology Centers. In addition to conservation, restoration, and management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, the NFHS provides recreational opportunities to the public, such as fishing, hiking, and bird watching.

FWS safeguards the stewardship values of the lands it administers through management actions taken on individual refuges and hatcheries; such actions, however, take into consideration the needs and purposes of entire conservation systems. These conservation systems provide integrated habitat and life support for permanent resident populations as well as migratory populations needing temporary stopover sites to rest, breed, feed, and to survive their nationwide and, in some cases, worldwide seasonal migrations. While some individual units of stewardship lands can be improved at any time during their management cycles, the condition of the stewardship lands as a whole is sufficient to support the mission of FWS and the statutory purposes for which these conservation systems were authorized.

During FY 2004, FWS had a net increase of approximately 42,600 acres of stewardship lands. These lands provide permanent protection for valuable wetland, riparian, coastal and upland habitat for fish, wildlife and plant species, including threatened and endangered species. FWS added two sites to the number of units in the National Wildlife Refuge System, increasing the number of refuges from 542 to 544. The Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge and the Holt Collier National Wildlife Refuge were both established in Mississippi. Both refuges were created from lands currently administered as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. As the result of further research, FWS has determined that approximately 2.0 million acres reported as non-Federal acres in the FY 2003 report are actually owned by other Federal agencies and accordingly, are not included in this report.

National Park System Lands

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 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.

The objective of acquiring land and interest in land is to preserve and protect, for public use and enjoyment, the historic, scenic, natural, and recreational values of congressionally authorized areas within the National Park System. Acquisition of land helps to meet the increasingly heavy visitor demand for Federal recreational use before the lands are converted to incompatible uses. Acquisition of land also preserves the Nation's natural and historic heritage. The 388 units of the National Park System contain 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). Subject to the availability of funds, privately-owned land will be acquired when opportunities for acquisition arise, or when an owner uses or threatens to use the property in a manner not compatible with park purposes. Through acquisitions, status changes, withdrawals, and error corrections, NPS added 241,819 acres and withdrew 61,970 acres.

Examples of recent land additions include:

- NPS purchased an undivided 8/11th interest in the 115,788 acre Kahuku Ranch in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This acquisition prevented the loss of threatened and endangered species and their habitats.
- NPS purchased from the Heartland Forestland Fund a tract containing 6,753 acres of undeveloped land at New River Gorge National River in West Virginia.
- At Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in Louisiana, NPS acquired 2,809 acres from the Louisiana Land and Exploration Company.
- NPS accepted the donation of four tracts totaling 519.1 acres at Joshua Tree National Park in California. The tracts were donated by the Wildland Conservancy.

- P.L. 103-32 (May 25, 1993) authorized the American Battle Monuments.
- Commission to establish a World War II Memorial in Washington D.C., or its environs. The Memorial was officially dedicated on May 29, 2004. Because the site for the memorial was located on land already in Federal ownership, no land acquisition was necessary.

Land withdrawals or status changes occurred at several units:

- P.L. 108-108 (November 10, 2003) redesignated Congaree National Monument (21,535 acres) as a National Park.
- Oklahoma City National Memorial was redesignated as an affiliated area by P.L. 108-199 (January 24, 2004) and is no longer counted among the 388 units of the National Park System. The 3.12 acres of Federal land at the memorial is to be transferred to the Oklahoma City National Memorial Foundation.
- Pursuant to P.L. 106-530 (September 12, 2004) Great Sand Dunes National Monument (40,437 acres) was redesignated the Great Sand Dunes National Park.

NPS stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. NPS conducts various activities to preserve and protect land resources and to mitigate the effects of activities previously conducted on or near parks that adversely affect the natural state of the land.

Bureau of 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. BOR 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.

Project lands were either acquired at a cost to the Reclamation project or withdrawn from the public domain in support of BOR's mandate to provide water for agricultural, municipal, and industrial uses, flood control, and power. While Reclamation lands are acquired or withdrawn for specific project purposes, other multipurpose uses of land occur. For example, if the use does not interfere with project purposes for which the land was withdrawn or acquired, other activities such as boating, camping, fishing, wildlife management, and livestock grazing may be authorized.

The term "Reclamation withdrawn lands" refers to those lands withdrawn from public entry and set aside for authorized Reclamation purposes. Of BOR's approximately 8,700,000 total acres of land, approximately 5,800,000 acres of withdrawn land were transferred to BOR from BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, at no cost to the project beneficiaries, for use in constructing authorized BOR projects. Of its approximately 8,700,000 acres of land, BOR considers only the approximately 5,800,000 acres of withdrawn land to be stewardship land because these lands were acquired at no cost to the Department.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Land

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) stewardship lands encompass a wide range of activities, including recreation, conservation, and functions vital to the culture and livelihood of American Indians and Alaska Natives. BIA stewardship lands also 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 shops, and 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.

Departmental Offices Land - 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 two general categories of lands: fish and wildlife habitat (wetland, riparian, and/or upland) for both aquatic and terrestrial species, and land easements to provide public access to fish and wildlife resources, which, once acquired, are also managed to provide habitat values to the extent practicable. 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; in many cases, improvements have been substantial.

In FY 2004, the Commission acquired 260 acres of wetlands around Utah Lake and provided an additional 50 acres of angler access along the Strawberry River.

Summary of Types of Stewardship Lands

Interior bureaus are responsible for managing a wide variety of stewardship lands including rangelands, forestlands, riparian areas, wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, streams, grasslands, swamps, marshes, and seashores. In addition to the lands administered by Interior bureaus, additional stewardship lands managed by the Department are not Federally-owned. The NPS contains approximately 5 million acres owned by State and local governments and private landowners. The NPS has no management responsibility for these lands except in cases where cooperative agreements with landowners authorize direct Federal land management.

Lands managed by BLM, the Department's largest land management bureau with approximately 262 million acres, represent 42% of the lands under Federal ownership. BOR's stewardship lands are unique in that large portions of these lands lie under water. BIA, bound by its responsibility to sovereign Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives, holds in trust status approximately 56 million acres of Tribally and individually-owned land that are not considered stewardship land.

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, park lands, wilderness lands, deserts, and lands that are under water 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.

BLM assesses the condition of the lands it manages based on the land type and the multiple use and sustained yield goals identified through the land use planning process. The categories of condition used by BLM for the land it manages are shown in *Table 3-7*.

FWS 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 FWS to provide habitat that optimizes the usefulness of stewardship lands to benefit fish and wildlife resources. While

TABLE 3-7

Condition of BLM Land by Type

Land Type	Acres (millions)	Miles	Condition 1/	% of Land
Rangeland		0	Potential natural community (excellent)	20%
a. Alaska Rangeland (Reindeer grazing permits: 1.2 million acres)	5		Late seral	80%
			<i>Total Acceptable</i>	100%
b. Continental USA Rangelands	159	0	Potential natural community	4%
			Late seral	18%
			Mid seral	22%
			<i>Subtotal Acceptable</i>	44%
			Early seral	8%
			<i>Subtotal Needs Intervention</i>	8%
			Unknown/Uncategorized ^{2/}	48%
Forested Land				
a. Forests	11	0	Acceptable -9 million acres	
b. Woodlands	44	0	Needs Intervention - 14 million acres ^{3/}	
			Unknown - 32 million acres	
Riparian Areas and Wetlands			Alaska	
a. Riparian Areas	10	144,000	Properly Functioning	100%
			Nonfunctional	trace
			Unknown	trace
			<i>Subtotal Acceptable</i>	100%
			Lower 48 states	
			Properly Functioning	44%
			<i>Subtotal Acceptable</i>	44%
			Functioning but at risk	40%
			Nonfunctional	8%
			<i>Subtotal Needs Intervention</i>	48%
			Unknown	8%
b. Wetlands	13	0	Alaska	
			Property Functioning	98%
			<i>Subtotal Acceptable</i>	98%
			Unknown	2%
			Lower 48 states	
			Properly Functioning	67%
			<i>Subtotal Acceptable</i>	67%
			Functioning but at Risk	19%
			Nonfunctional	2%
			<i>Subtotal Needs Intervention</i>	21%
			Unknown	12%
Aquatic Areas (Lakes, Reservoirs, and Streams)	3	116,485	Alaska - Good (Acceptable)	
			Lower 48 states - Unknown	
Other Habitat	17	0	Unclassified	
Totals	262	260,485		

^{1/} Explanation of types of condition: These descriptions are a composite of rangeland condition since nearly half of the rangelands on public lands have not been classified under the newer ecologically based classification. The older range condition classifications as described on this table rate the rangelands ability to produce forage. Seral is a series of stages in ecological succession. A potential natural community means current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community.

^{2/} The "unknown/uncategorized" condition for "Rangeland" refers to lands that have not been inventoried for condition, have been inventoried under a non-ecologically based classification, or have been inventoried for condition but cannot be categorized to a seral status because they lack the ability to produce vegetation.

^{3/} The BLM estimates that approximately 14 million acres are in need of ecological restoration work, including mechanical forest thinning/fuel reduction, prescribed fire treatments, and tree species reintroduction.

some individual units of stewardship lands can be improved at any time during management cycles, the condition of the stewardship lands as a whole, which are protected by inclusion in both the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Fish Hatcheries System, is sufficient to support the mission of FWS and the statutory purposes for which these conservation systems were authorized.

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 and is considered to be in acceptable condition. 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.

BOR safeguards its withdrawn lands to protect them against waste, loss, degradation, and misuse. These lands are managed consistent with their intended use in accordance with Federal laws and regulations, and are not materially degraded under Federal care. BOR conducts site reviews on a 5-year cycle. Periodic reviews are performed; it is, however, not feasible or cost-effective to do full condition assessments of all Reclamation lands, a large portion of which lie under water or structures. Additionally, there are large tracts of inaccessible wilderness surrounding Reclamation reservoirs, which would be difficult and costly to assess. BOR, however, considers the condition of Reclamation lands to be acceptable. The lands are managed and protected in a manner sufficient to support the mission of BOR and in a manner that is consistent with the statutory purposes for which the lands were withdrawn or otherwise acquired.

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. Over 2,300 National Historic Landmarks, which have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior because of their importance to the Nation, are among the approximately 78,000 listings that make up the National Register.

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.

TABLE 3-8

**Non-Collectible Cultural and Natural Heritage Assets
(as of September 30, 2004)**

Category	Designation: [C=Cultural, N=Natural Heritage Asset]	Beginning balance (units)	Additions (units)	Withdrawals (units)	Ending balance (units)	Condition of Units (%) ^{1/}				
						Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	
Bureau of Land Management										
Archeological and Historic Sites	C	263,179	8,585	(290)	271,474					100%
National Historic Landmarks	N	22	-	(1)	21					100%
Natural Heritage Special Management Areas	N	2,278	49	(22)	2,305					100%
Paleontological Sites	N	-	61	-	61					100%
National Register of Historic Places Listings	N	293	110	-	403					100%
Contributing Properties	N	4,338	198	(288)	4,248					100%
World Heritage Properties	N	5	-	-	5					100%
Total ^{2/}		265,457	9,003	(601)	273,859					
National Park Service										
Archeological and Historic Sites	C	57,752	3,765	(662)	60,855	24%	17%	7%		52%
Cultural Landscapes ^{3/}	C	2,830	6	(2,656)	180	33%	58%	9%		0%
Historic and Prehistoric Structures ^{4/}	C	26,501	380	(296)	26,585	45%	38%	13%		4%
National Historic Landmarks	C	153	27	(3)	177	85%	0%	15%		0%
National Park System	C,N	388	1	(1)	388	100%	0%	0%		0%
Paleontological Sites (localities) ^{5/}	N	5,149	371	(1,835)	3,685	46%	3%	0%		51%
Total		92,773	4,550	(5,453)	91,870					
Bureau of Reclamation										
Archeological and Historic Sites ^{6/}	C,N	1,554	172	(39)	1,687	9%	1%	8%		83%
National Historic Landmarks	C,N	5	-	-	5	60%	0%	20%		20%
National Register of Historic Places	C,N	54	4	-	58	19%	10%	3%		68%
Paleontological Sites ^{7/}	C,N	-	175	-	175	0%	1%	0%		99%
Total		1,613	351	(39)	1,925					
Fish and Wildlife Service										
Archeological and Historic Sites	C	12,022	-	-	12,022	0%	5%	0%		95%
National Historic Landmarks	C	9	-	-	9	0%	0%	0%		100%
National Register of Historic Places	C	85	-	-	85	0%	20%	0%		80%
Wildlife Refuges	N	542	2	-	544	0%	100%	0		0%
Total		12,658	2	-	12,660					
Bureau of Indian Affairs										
Archeological and Historic Sites	N	-	30	-	30					100%
National Register of Historic Places	C,N	17	-	-	17	35%	12%	53%		0%
Total		17	30	-	47					
TOTALS ^{8/}										
Archeological and Historical Sites		334,507	12,522	(991)	346,038					
Cultural Landscapes		2,830	6	(2,656)	180					
Historic and Prehistoric Structures		26,501	380	(296)	26,585					
Natural Heritage Special Management Areas		2,278	49	(22)	2,305					
National Historic Landmarks		189	27	(4)	212					
National Park System		388	1	(1)	388					
National Register of Historic Places		4,787	312	(288)	4,811					
Paleontological Sites		5,149	607	(1,835)	3,921					
Wildlife Refuges		542	2	-	544					
World Heritage Properties		5	-	-	5					
Total		377,176	13,906	(6,093)	384,989					

^{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" conditions may mean that, due to the nature of the site, such as underwater sites, the condition cannot be determined or that due to financial constraints, the condition of a site cannot be determined.

^{2/} To avoid double or triple counting of specific assets, the sum of the columns do not equal the reported total quantities. National Historic Landmarks are a subcategory of the National Register of Historic Places-Contributing Properties. In most cases, one or more Contributing Properties make up a National Register of Historic Places Listing, but in some cases a BLM listing does not have a contributing property(ies) because while the site land is owned by BLM, the structures(s) is (are) not owned by BLM. National Register of Historic Places - Contributing Properties and World Heritage Properties are subcategories of the Archeological and Historic Sites category. In addition, 46 of the 61 Paleontological Sites are reported in the Natural Heritage Special Management Areas category.

^{3/} In FY 2004, the NPS changed the way it reports the number of cultural landscapes. In previous years, the cultural landscapes reported included those potentially eligible and those determined eligible for the National Register, and those managed as cultural landscapes because of responsibilities established by legislation or decisions made through the park planning process. Beginning with FY 2004, the cultural landscapes reported will include only those determined eligible for the National Register and those managed as cultural landscapes because of responsibilities established by legislation or decisions made through the park planning process.

^{4/} In 2004, the NPS implemented a new strategic goal related to recording and reporting historic and prehistoric structures information consistent with established procedures and controls.

^{5/} Paleontological localities include additions from FY 2003 that were not previously reported and new FY 2004 discoveries.

^{6/} This category includes only archeological and historical properties that have been determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

^{7/} Paleontological sites were not reported for Reclamation in the FY 2003 PAR.

Interior's non-collectible heritage assets are described in *Table 3-8*.

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 Midwestern 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, and other data of historic and archeological sites, 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 commemorating or illustrating 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. The Department recognizes four cultural landscape categories:

1. Historic designed landscapes – A landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist; or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend or movement in landscape or gardening or architecture; or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

2. Historic vernacular landscapes – A landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects

endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

3. Historic sites – a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.

4. Ethnographic landscapes – areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names. 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.

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.

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.

Within NPS, there are 14 units in which paleontological resources are specifically mentioned in their organic legislation. The types of paleontological resources located on NPS-managed lands are diverse and include plants ranging from microscopic algae and pollen to fossil leaves and petrified logs, and animals ranging from marine shells to dinosaurs to Ice Age mammals, as well as trace fossils such as tracks, burrows, and coprolites (fossilized excrement). Many of the fossil resources protected and interpreted within NPS are of international significance and are critical to the understanding of the history of life on earth.

Significant paleontological resources can be found on BLM lands estimated to total over 20 million acres. Currently, 61 acres are managed either wholly or in part for paleontological values or contain paleontological values that may require special management strategies in the future. Most of the areas consist of areas of critical environmental concern, national natural landmarks, and research natural areas.

Natural Heritage Special Management Areas

Although BLM manages natural heritage assets that are not specifically in designated areas, significant portions of the public lands have been congressionally or administratively designated as special management areas. These special management areas have been designated to preserve their natural heritage values and include the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Fairbanks, Alaska, which is managed by BLM to provide for multiple-use of public lands and encompasses approximately one million acres; the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, which is located on a narrow point of land jutting due west into the Pacific Ocean in Oregon and provides visitors with one of the most accessible wildlife and ocean viewing locations on the Pacific Coast; and the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area which consists of 425,550 acres of rugged landscape in southeastern Oregon and encompasses volcanic uplifts, deep glacial carved gorges, stunning scenic wilderness, wild rivers, and a rich diversity of plant and animal species.

Collectible Heritage Assets

Library Collection – Departmental Library. 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 Interior 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.

Departmental Library staff apply emerging technologies in the form of an integrated library system and the use of digital copies and microfilm

TABLE 3-9

**Library Collectible Heritage Assets
as of September 30, 2004
(in thousands)**

Library Collections	Beginning Units	Additions (units)	Withdrawals (units)	Ending Units	*Condition of Units (Percentage)		
					Good	Fair	Poor
Departmental Library	998	34	(22)	1,010	100%	0%	0%
US Geological Survey							
Library Services Group Library at the National Center	1,701	23	(1)	1,723	80%	15%	5%
Denver Branch Library	954	5	-	959	65%	20%	15%
Flagstaff Branch Library	117	4	-	121	80%	15%	5%
Menlo Park Branch Library	289	1	(3)	287	70%	20%	10%
USGS Total	3,061	33	(4)	3,090	74%	18%	8%
Total	4,059	67	(26)	4,100			

*Good means in usable condition; "Fair" means in need of minor repair or cleaning; "Poor" means in need of major conservation efforts.

reader-printers to expedite document delivery. The condition of the Library collection is rated as good. Good condition represents paper and bindings that are of good quality and which show no sign of deterioration and are free from blemishes, tears, or fraying of pages. The condition of the collection is subject to potential harm because it is housed in a facility where mold and water leaks are common. Publications are selected and de-selected from the collection according to the procedures established by library policy, the Aspen Collection Development Plan, and priorities as set by the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR). Publications are removed from the collection when they become out of date or out of scope.

Library Collection – U.S. Geological Survey. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Library system includes four libraries, contains over 1.2 million books and periodicals, and over 1.8 million non-book items, including maps, photographs, pamphlets, field record notebooks, digital media, and other collectible items, for a total of over 3 million items. Materials are acquired from extensive exchange agreements with institutions and agencies worldwide and from 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.

In addition to the annual purchases of serials, maps and books, the USGS Library has used other means to build the collection. Since its beginning, the Library has administered a major program of international and domestic exchange of earth science publications authorized by the legislation that established USGS. The exchange program, with national and foreign geological surveys and research organizations, has enabled the USGS Library to collect materials published in small numbers, never widely distributed, and never reprinted. USGS library holdings, collected during more than a century of providing library services, are an invaluable legacy to the Nation. While responding to the current and anticipated subject interests of USGS researchers, the USGS Library maintains its heritage collection of core science publications dating back to the 17th century, providing a unique historical record of the progress of natural science. Besides providing resources for scientific investigations, the USGS Library's multi-disciplinary collection provides access to geographical, technical, and historical literature in paper and electronic formats for the general public and industry. The USGS Library collection, originally located in Washington, D.C., currently is housed in four libraries across the country.

Interior's library collections are described in *Table 3-9*.

Museum Collections

The Department of the Interior museum collections are intimately associated with the lands and cultural and natural resources for which Interior bureaus share stewardship responsibilities. The Department's museum collections contain over 130 million museum objects, including 58 million artifacts and specimens and 72 million documents. Disciplines represented include art, ethnography, archeology, documents, history, biology, paleontology, and geology. Archeology (40%) and documents (55%) account for 95 % (124.5 million items) of the total when documents are reported in number of objects. If converted to linear feet, the 72 million documents reported this year are equivalent to 44,972 linear feet of archival documents. The growth in total number of objects is due primarily to improved reporting rather than to new acquisitions. Bulk counts such as numbers of boxes are omitted from the summary data reported here.

Bureaus report 6,865,386 additions and 21,085,205 withdrawals since the FY 2003 report. The bulk of these changes are due to revised estimates of the number of uncataloged collection items and improved reporting of actual item counts as cataloging progress is achieved. Withdrawn from this report are 21,000,000 items reflecting BLM collections housed at 154 non-Federal locations. Data describing collections from these other locations, for which BLM last reported "best-available" estimates in 1993, are "withdrawn" from this report pending collection of current data for all BLM locations.

Highlights of the Department's museum program for FY 2004 include cataloging 4,122,774 objects, improving accountability, and increasing the availability of the collections for public access. Currently, 61,557,428 items (47%) are cataloged, leaving a backlog of 69.2 million (53%) items to be cataloged (plus the unquantified BLM collections). While the collections of smaller bureaus and offices are fully cataloged, the large bureaus consistently cite resource constraints as the primary factor preventing faster progress in establishing accountability through cataloging. Selected bureau-specific activities are described below.

The status of cataloging bureau collections and the condition of cataloged collections are summarized in *Table 3-10*.

The distribution of the Department's museum collections among bureaus and disciplines and the total additions and withdrawals by discipline during FY 2004 are summarized in *Table 3-11*.

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 NPS also have congressional authority to remove (deaccession) items selectively following strict procedures to follow the highest ethical 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% of the Department's standards for managing museum collections (411 DM 3) are judged to be in "good" condition, those that meet between 50 and 70 percent of standards are in "fair" condition, and those that meet less than 50% of applicable standards are in "poor" condition. Conditions at locations housing Interior bureau museum collections are summarized in *Table 3-12*.

TABLE 3-10

Status of Cataloging and Condition of Cataloged Bureau Museum Collections as of September 30, 2004

Bureaus and Offices	Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2003	Additions Since Last Report	Withdrawals Since Last Report	Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2004	Total Number of Bureau Items Catalogued	Number of Cataloged Items with Item-level Condition Data	Number of Cataloged Items in Good, Fair, & Poor Condition 1/		
							Good	Fair	Poor
National Park Service									
2/ Bureau of Land Management	100,049,116	5,263,069	(8,152)	105,304,033	50,046,996	47,344,306	61%	31%	8%
3/ BLM-three internal units w/2004 data	6,973,784	121,467	-	7,095,251	2,577,187	not available	-	-	-
BLM-1993 data for all other locations	21,000,000	-	(21,000,000)	-	-	not available	-	-	-
Bureau of Reclamation	7,688,597	876,410	(74,566)	8,490,441	6,565,644	1,469,840	91%	8%	<1%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	5,261,069	9,284	(1,439)	5,268,914	567,477	40,419	94%	5%	1%
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,991,847	596,647	6	4,588,500	1,743,487	210,031	-	100%	-
U.S. Geological Survey	39,904	156	-	40,060	40,060	40,060	100%	<1%	<1%
Departmental Offices									
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	11,052	9	-	11,061	10,891	8,029	94%	4%	2%
National Business Center	6,463	126	(1,048)	5,541	5,541	5,200	78%	16%	6%
Office of the Special Trustee	73	18	-	91	91	91	99%	-	1%
Minerals Management Service	54	-	-	54	54	54	100%	-	-
Totals	145,021,959	6,867,186	(21,085,199)	130,803,946	61,557,428	49,118,030			

1/ Condition definitions: "Good" means in stable conditions; "Fair" means in need of minor repair or cleaning to bring to usable condition; "Poor" means in need of major conservation treatment to stabilize.
 2/ NPS data are from FY 2003, the most recent data available.
 3/ BLM data are split between three administrative locations with current data and all other locations for which BLM last reported "best available" estimates in 1993. These data for external locations (rounded to 21 million) are "withdrawn" from this report pending collection of more current data for the 154 external repositories.

Bureau Highlights

National Park Service. NPS museum collections total over 105 million items, including 40 million artifacts and specimens, and 65 million archival documents. These collections foster understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of natural and cultural heritage and provide tangible and accessible evidence of the resources, significant events, and peoples associated with NPS lands.

Notable acquisitions in FY 2004 include a set of photograph albums documenting recreational trips to Grand Canyon National Park during the 1920s; military items associated with the Glorieta Battlefield at Pecos National Historical Park; 850 historical items associated with the 1846 McLaughlin House at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site; and 500,000 archeological artifacts excavated from a Mississippian culture (900-1200/1400 A.D.) temple mound at Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee.

Access to and use of NPS collections continued to increase in parks and on-line. Since the FY 2003 report, NPS cataloged 3.9 million items and corrected 1,683 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in parks. Parks meet 69.7% of applicable standards, but meeting preservation and protection standards continues to be a challenge, with deferred maintenance costs identified at \$286 million.

Many parks improved museum storage conditions and developed new exhibits during FY 2004. For example, 12 major new exhibits were installed in park visitor centers; Yellowstone National Park moved its collections into a new 27,000 square foot Heritage and Research Center; Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site moved into a new 5,500 square foot storage facility; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument moved its collections into the new 11,000 square foot Thomas Condon

TABLE 3-11
FY 2004 Museum Collections by Discipline

	Archeology 1/	Art 2	Ethnography	History	Documents	Botany 3/	Zoology	Paleontology	Geology	Environmental Samples	Totals
2003 Totals	65,529,359	8,719	55,835	3,660,242	69,684,695	1,867,532	432,799	3,704,655	69,964	9,959	145,023,759
2004 Additions	4,217,298	248	435	43,034	2,459,508	103,851	487	38,684	1,841	-	6,865,386
2004 Withdrawals	17,223,947	1,264	3,375	54,069	148,430	39,841	208,649	3,393,793	2,095	9,742	21,085,205
National Park Service 4/	34,532,979	-	28,342	3,394,360	65,074,331	1,915,148	-	290,031	68,842	-	105,304,033
Bureau of Land Management 5/	3,744,077	-	-	29,027	3,289,600	-	-	32,547	-	-	7,095,251
Bureau of Reclamation	7,229,932	293	6	2,776	1,243,985	-	-	13,032	415	2	8,490,441
Bureau of Indian Affairs	4,553,229	2,925	3,084	7,562	701,490	180	152	249	43	-	5,268,914
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,462,458	631	11,063	213,189	1,686,277	16,185	184,800	13,676	-	215	4,588,494
Geological Survey	-	62	1	393	3	-	39,601	-	-	-	40,060
Departmental Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Arts/Crafts Board	-	2,883	8,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,061
National Business Center	35	814	2,218	1,895	75	29	84	11	380	-	5,541
Office of the Special Trustee	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Minerals Management Service	-	4	3	5	12	-	-	-	30	-	54
2004 Totals	52,522,710	7,703	52,895	3,649,207	71,995,773	1,931,542	224,637	349,546	69,710	217	130,803,940

1/ In addition to the number of archeology items reported, the Bureau of Reclamation has 3,265 cubic feet of archeology materials and 3,230 cubic feet of paleontology materials.

2/ National Park Service (NPS) art items are included in the number for history.

3/ NPS numbers for botany include zoology specimens.

4/ NPS numbers for Environmental Samples are included under each appropriate discipline.

5/ Bureau of Land Management (BLM) data are split between three BLM facilities with current data and 154 external repositories for which BLM last reported "best available" estimates in 1993. The data previously reported for BLM (rounded to 21 million) are "withdrawn" from this report pending collection of current data.

TABLE 3-12
FY 2004 Ratings of Locations Housing Bureau Collections and Estimated Deferred Maintenance Costs

	Number of Locations Housing Bureau Collections		Condition of Collections Based on the % of Departmental Standards Met by the Locations Evaluated 1/				Estimated Deferred Maintenance of Museum Collections (\$)		
	Locations Housing Bureau Museum Collections	Number of Locations Evaluated	Good (Meet > 70%)	Fair (Meet 50 - 70%)	Poor (Meet < 50%)	Not Evaluated	Facilities Housing Collections	Other Collections	Maintenance
Bureaus and Offices									
National Park Service	315	315	155	93	67	-	\$274,748,407	\$11,842,622	
Other facilities	490	55	23	26	6	435	9,301,333	15,300	
Bureau of Land Management	3	3	3	-	-	-	0	-	
Other facilities	154	-	-	-	-	154	0	-	
Bureau of Reclamation	20	7	3	4	-	13	101,000	0	
Other facilities	81	24	16	6	2	57	0	0	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	100	81	20	20	41	19	0	0	
BIA facilities	75	31	11	18	2	44	0	0	
Other facilities	136	11	1	5	5	40	0	50,000	
Fish and Wildlife Service	325	35	16	19	-	239	0	350,000	
Other facilities	4	2	2	-	-	2	0	0	
U.S. Geological Survey	2	2	2	-	-	-	0	0	
Other facilities	2	2	2	-	-	-	0	0	
Departmental Offices (DO)	3	3	3	-	-	-	0	0	
IACB Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Other facilities	1	1	-	1	-	-	0	0	
NBC Facilities	4	3	3	1	-	-	0	0	
Other facilities	3	3	3	-	-	-	0	0	
OST Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Other facilities	5	5	5	-	-	-	0	0	
Minerals Management Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
MMS facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
Other facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
2004 Departmental Totals									
Total Bureau/Office facilities	590	431	195	124	113	74	\$274,849,407	\$11,892,622	
Total Other facilities	1131	150	71	69	11	929	\$9,301,333	\$365,300	

1/ "Condition" of museum property is judged by the degree to which facilities housing Department property meet accepted museum standards adopted by the Department. Due to the nature of Department museum property, i.e., pottery shards, arrowheads, etc., condition assessment of individual items is not meaningful.

Paleontology Center; the Midwest Region completed security and fire protection surveys for all parks that lacked this information; and Golden Gate National Recreation Area developed, designed and presented a highly acclaimed exhibit to commemorate the 89th anniversary of the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. NPS also continued revision and expansion of the Museum Management Program's Web site <http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum>, which provides broad access to NPS handbooks, Conserve O Grams, exhibits, and other information. An estimated 644,000 visitor sessions are reported for FY 2004. Park museum management staff responded to over 118,000 public research requests and over 16,000 research requests from within the parks. More than 331,000 NPS museum objects, specimens, and archival documents were exhibited.

Bureau of Land Management. 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 BLM-managed land reside. The BLM maintains three museum institutions. In FY 2004, funding was provided under BLM's museum partnership program to the Museum of Northern Arizona for A Finder's Guide to BLM Collections Project; the Eastern Oregon University for the Oregon Trail Collections Project; the Utah Museum of Natural History for Conservation: A Look Behind the Scenes Project; and the Museum of the Rockies for the Collections Conservation Project. Information and links are located at www.blm.gov/heritage/sp.htm.

Full descriptions of BLM museum collections housed in non-Federal repositories are not available, but three internal facilities report a total of 7,095,251–3,805,651 objects and 3,289,600 (2,056 linear feet) documents. During FY 2004, the Anasazi Heritage Center and the Billings Curation Center cataloged 63,860 additional items, bringing the total number of items cataloged at the three BLM facilities to 2,577,187.

Projects that were funded during 2004 under the Museum Partnership Program and BLM field office programs are as follows:

- **Museum Partnership Program:** In FY 2004, funding was provided under the Museum Partnership Program to museum collections partners. Partners included the Museum of Northern Arizona for A Finder's Guide to BLM Collections Project; Eastern Oregon University for the Oregon Trail Collections Project; the Utah Museum of Natural History for Conservation: A Look Behind the Scenes Project; and the Museum of the Rockies for the Collections Conservation Project.
- **BLM Field Office Funding and/or Assistance:** In FY 2004, funding and/or assistance was provided by BLM field offices through Assistance Agreements, Cooperative Agreements, Facility Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, and Purchase Orders. Partners included the University of Alaska Museum, Arizona State Museum, Museum of Northern Arizona, University of Arizona Laboratory of Paleontology, Museum of Western Colorado, University of Colorado Museum, Archaeological Survey of Idaho (Eastern and Western Repositories), Boise State University, Rocky Mountain College, Nevada State Museum, Museum of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Oregon State Museum of Anthropology, Southern Oregon University, South Dakota School of Mines, BYU Museum of Peoples and Culture, College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum, Field House of Natural History State Park Museum, Edge of Cedars State Park Museum, Southern Utah University, University of Utah Museum of Natural History, Washington State University, University of Wyoming, Western Wyoming Community College, and Wyoming State Museum.

In 1991 and 1993, BLM reported an estimated 21 million objects in over 200 external facilities. Subsequent analysis of this data has demonstrated these estimates to be not accurate and the data have not been updated. To establish a reliable baseline, an internal audit was conducted by BLM in 1996. This audit, which included interviews with BLM field managers and program specialists, as well as museum and university professionals, verified that previously reported figures were not accurate. Accordingly, BLM has refined its analysis and developed an accurate list of 154 external facilities where collections are housed, but inventories of BLM collections in these facilities are not available. The non-Federal facilities

are professional facilities and, as such, are providing expert curation for all of its collections, including BLM objects. The estimated 21 million objects in non-Federal repositories are “withdrawn” in this report because the data cannot be supported. To improve reporting, BLM is currently undertaking efforts to collect accurate data for non-Federal institutions.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation’s FY 2004 achievements include working with a vendor to modify “off-the-shelf” collection management software for BOR use. Migration of data from multiple tracking systems will follow. Reclamation reports that 6,565,644 (77%) of its 8.5 million items of museum property meet the Department’s cataloging standards.

BOR museum staff assessed 31 of 101 facilities for compliance with Departmental standards; of these, 19 are in “good” condition. Much progress in cataloging and other museum property management activities is achieved by BOR’s partnership with the National Council for Preservation Education summer intern program, which employed 15 interns.

BOR opened a permanent exhibit, “Fifty Years of Reclamation Archeology,” at the DOI Museum in Washington, DC. It highlights projects from each of five regions and provides episodic glimpses into thousands of years of human activity. Active research loans and expanded web pages increased access to BOR collections.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for over 5,268,914 million items of museum property. Currently, 567,477 (10.8%) are cataloged at the item level. The bulk of BIA collections (5,090,060) are managed in partnership with 75 non-BIA facilities. The remaining collections (178,854 objects) are located within 100 BIA facilities. In FY 2004, 638 items were cataloged by BIA staff members; 115,798 items were cataloged through contracts with three non-Federal repositories. Additional cataloging will be completed only with additional resources dedicated to these activities.

Most of the collections in BIA facilities are displayed in administrative offices. Museum staffs curate collections at the BIA Central Office in Washington,

DC; at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas; and at Sherman Indian School in Riverside, California. Collections at all other BIA facilities are managed as a collateral duty by administrative staff.

BIA added 9,284 objects during FY 2004 and withdrew 1,439 objects. Inventory clarification accounted for most of the adjustments, though a few items were acquired through purchase and field collections.

Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS museum collections consist of 4,588,494 million objects, documents and specimens maintained in 136 offices or on loan to 325 non-Federal repositories for study and long-term care. Collections consist of archeological materials excavated from FWS managed cultural resources; paleontological collections; objects and documents associated with the bureau’s history; wildlife art; wildlife, fisheries; and botanical specimens. FWS collections are used for educational and interpretive programs; research on changes to habitat and wildlife; and maintaining the history and traditions of the FWS programs and employees. Currently, 1,743,487 (38%) of the collection items are cataloged.

In FY 2004, FWS continued with its cooperative work with the Museum of the Rockies-Berkeley to survey and excavate dinosaur fossils from the Hell Creek Formation on the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge in Montana. The session was part of a 5-year program to survey the refuge’s world-renowned fossil beds to identify the remains of mammals, invertebrates, dinosaurs, and plants. Collections from the excavations will be stored at the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, for study and possible future display.

FWS continues to accession new museum collections each year, primarily as a result of the scientifically controlled excavation of archeological sites on its lands. The overall condition of FWS museum collections is adequate to good. Over 82% of FWS’s collections are maintained on loan by museums and other institutions. FWS ensures that these collections are safeguarded through compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s curation standards found in 36 CFR 79. Institutions must maintain the appropriate environmental, record-keeping, and

security controls in order to qualify for maintaining Federal collections.

U.S. Geological Survey. USGS uses its museum property collection to illustrate important achievements and challenges to the Earth Sciences, to document the history of USGS, and to enlighten those who use the collection. The collections also provide the public with an interpretive demonstration of the history and enterprise of USGS. All 40,060 items are cataloged. Additions during FY 2004 include 153 biological specimens, 2 historical objects, and one art object.

Departmental Offices - Indian Arts and Crafts Board The Indian Arts and Crafts Board's (IACB) three museums achieved greater public access to their collections through participation in loans to institutions with high attendance. These included the Department of the Interior Museum in Washington, DC; the Heritage Center at Red Cloud Indian School in Pine Ridge, South Dakota; and the University of South Dakota Art Galleries in Vermillion.

All three IACB museums continued active exhibit programs in support of the Board's mission to promote authentic Native American arts and crafts. All but 170 of the IACB's 11,061 collection items are cataloged, establishing item-level accountability for and improving access to the collections. Currently, 94% of the collections with item-level condition data are in good condition.

During FY 2004 all catalog records were transferred to a new database; the Southern Plains Indian Museum completed a condition survey of its collections; the Sioux Indian Museum installed a new art storage system; and the Museum of the Plains Indian completed a general security survey. Nine items were added to the IACB collection during FY 2004 – seven by purchase, one by gift, and one by inventory adjustment.

National Business Center. The NBC operates the Department of the Interior Museum and coordinates Office of the Secretary museum property. NBC staff worked with BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and BOR to plan temporary exhibits and upgrades. NBC increased the visibility of museum exhibitions through flyers, loans, upgraded web pages, and coordination with partners

such as the Neighbors to the President Consortium of small museums and the Indian Craft Store which is located within the Main Interior Building.

Attention was given to planning, inventory, and environmental monitoring in anticipation of scheduled building renovation activities. NBC is responsible for 5,541 museum items, all of which are cataloged. Exhibit and education programs continued to be active.

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) acquired 18 additional art items in FY 2004, and now has a total of 91 items of museum property. OST personnel are successfully applying concepts of preventive conservation and basic property accountability to preserve, protect, reduce, and manage risks to the collections housed in administrative office spaces at three locations.

Minerals Management Service. All MMS museum property is photographed, cataloged, and has 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 2004.

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.

Interior's research and development activities are presented in *Table 3-13* in three major categories:

Basic Research - A systemic 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 systemic study to gain knowledge or understanding necessary for determining the means by which a recognized and specific need may be met; and

Developmental - The systemic 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.

Research and Development at Interior Bureaus

U.S. Geological Survey

Research and development investments at USGS are a core part of fulfilling the bureau's mission and are integral to the work performed in all internal operating disciplines (biology, geography, geology, and water). The scope of USGS' research and development activities spans basic, applied, and developmental research, and produces direct outputs and outcomes associated with each activity that are a valuable part of the scientific research performed throughout the Nation. Total research and development investments were \$882.9 million during FY 2004.

Significant Outcomes/Accomplishments in the Biology Program (Applied Research). The Cooperative Research Unit Program is a unique cooperative partnership among Federal and State governments and academia, and provides one of the strongest partnership links between USGS and Federal and State management agencies. Federal scientists stationed at universities: (1) help identify and respond to natural resource information needs through the pooling of resources among agencies; (2) provide access to scientific expertise among unit scientists, university faculty, and other unit cooperators, especially where the required expertise is not readily available within Federal resource agencies;

and (3) provide Federal and other natural resource managers access to a geographically dispersed science organization of units to meet information needs that transcend State and regional boundaries.

Significant Output/Accomplishment Oregon Cooperative Research Unit. Conducted toxicological and physiological research on Columbia River white sturgeon to determine if body burdens of environmental toxicants are contributing to reduced growth and reproductive fitness in impounded areas of the river. USGS studies focus on understanding the effects of environmental contaminants on wildlife including threatened and endangered species. Environmental toxicants, such as pesticides, PCBs, and heavy metals, are persistent, fat-soluble, and tend to bioaccumulate in organisms over time. Many of these compounds can affect behavior, biochemistry, growth, reproduction, development, and survival in a wide variety of species. The lower Columbia River supports one of the most productive white sturgeon fisheries in North America. Fish trapped behind the dams of the hydroelectric system, however, have reduced growth and reproductive success when compared to animals in the free-flowing portion of the river. An understanding of whether contaminants are contributing to this problem is critical for management of this and other species as well as for ecological management of the Columbia River Basin.

These studies have been completed and results have been submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals. Results have also been made available to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Findings reveal that there are strong negative correlations between a variety of physiological parameters that are indicative of growth and reproductive fitness, and body burdens of PCBs, pesticides, and mercury. This suggests that environmental contaminants could be playing a role in the reduced growth and reproductive fitness of sturgeon in impounded areas of the river. Results from this research could easily be applied to other major river systems in North America.

Results from this research will be used to develop management measures designed to protect and restore white sturgeon populations. This may be particularly important in areas of the Columbia Basin where sturgeon are now endangered. Findings from

TABLE 3-13
Investment in Research and Development
(in millions)

Category	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	TOTAL
US Geological Survey						
Basic	\$ 63.0	\$ 63.0	\$ 82.0	\$ 77.0	\$ 70.6	\$ 355.6
Applied	656.0	567.0	799.0	681.0	740.4	3,443.4
Developmental	53.0	53.0	83.0	101.0	71.9	361.9
Total	772.0	683.0	964.0	859.0	882.9	4,160.9
National Park Service ^{1/}						
Basic	0.5	1.6	5.0	-	-	7.1
Applied	37.6	28.0	30.2	21.1	27.5	144.4
Developmental	-	2.9	8.6	3.9	1.9	17.3
Total	38.1	32.5	43.8	25.0	29.4	168.8
Minerals Management Service						
Basic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	30.7	31.0	28.5	29.4	29.3	148.9
Developmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	30.7	31.0	28.5	29.4	29.3	148.9
Bureau of Reclamation						
Basic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	16.1	17.4	19.0	18.3	19.8	90.6
Developmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.1	17.4	19.0	18.3	19.8	90.6
Departmental Offices*						
Basic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	15.2	4.6	4.6	7.5	5.9	37.8
Developmental	-	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1
Total	15.2	4.6	5.0	7.9	6.2	38.9
Bureau of Land Management ^{2/}						
Basic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applied	9.7	11.1	12.0	10.9	11.8	55.5
Developmental	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.9	6.9
Total	11.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.7	62.4
TOTALS						
Basic	63.5	64.6	87.0	77.0	70.6	362.7
Applied	765.3	659.1	893.3	768.2	834.7	3,920.6
Developmental	54.7	57.3	92.4	106.8	76.0	387.2
TOTAL \$	883.5	781.0	1,072.7	952.0	981.3	4,670.5

*Central Utah Project Completion Act

^{1/} FY 2003 numbers have been revised based on updated natural resources data.

^{2/} Outlays are estimated for FY 2004

this USGS research will be used to identify the types of compounds that need to be regulated by DEQ or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as for health alerts for people who consume fish from certain areas of the river. Results will also be used to determine point sources of pollution for cleanup and could lead to more efficient operation of the hydroelectric system to minimize toxicant effects on fish.

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), NPS performs a wide range of mission-oriented research in support of its natural and cultural resource stewardship responsibilities. This work constitutes either basic or applied research focusing on park-based needs for scientific and scholarly information necessary for park management.

The Cultural Resources Applied Research Program provides funding for comparable cultural resource research and resource management projects in the fields of archeology, ethnography, historical architecture, historic landscape architecture, history, and museum collections. Obligations and expenditures from both the NRPP and CRPP programs support park-based resource management, and when applicable, research needs. As a consequence, the obligations and expenditure levels for research from these two programs vary each year in response to the needs and priorities identified by the parks.

Accomplishments and benefits of the cultural resources applied research program include:

- The Pacific West Region expended funds for the preparation of cultural landscape analysis and treatment guidelines for Crater Lake National Park; an archeological overview and assessment of Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve; a photograph inventory and cataloging project at Lassen Volcanic National Park in California; and a cultural landscape inventory at

San Juan Island National Historic Park in Puerto Rico.

NPS Natural Resources research and development obligation data are currently available for FY 2000 through FY 2003, with FY 2004 obligations reported as an estimate. The FY 2003 outlays that were previously reported as estimates are now finalized and update the values previously reported. Measures initially implemented with FY 2001 data collection significantly improved the scope and accuracy of annual natural resource research and development data.

Minerals Management Service

Environmental studies and operational requirements for the leasing and development of natural gas and oil are mandated by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA). Through the Environmental Studies Program, MMS has funded over \$600 million of research into the marine environments along the Gulf of Mexico, Alaska, and the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The topics of this research include biological resources (fish, turtles, birds, whales), habitat resources (water quality, sediment quality), and socioeconomic resources (communities, archeology, fiscal impacts). MMS has an active program to evaluate the effects of the removal of sand and gravel from borrow sites. MMS funds studies of the different types of technology used by industry to extract offshore mineral resources to evaluate their safety and performance. Numerous studies have also been conducted to evaluate technologies used to prevent and clean up oil spills. MMS has staff scientists and engineers that evaluate data to determine the location of resources, technologies used in the recovery of resources, and safety measures to prevent accidents and spills.

Significant accomplishments during FY 2004 include:

- ***Environmental Justice Considerations in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana.*** Results of this study completed during FY 2004 provide the MMS with a characterization of environmental justice and the potential hazards and impacts of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) related oil and gas extraction, transport, and processing in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, a principal land-based supply center for the majority of the offshore oil

and gas activity occurring in the Gulf of Mexico. The MMS must identify any disproportionate impacts of its activities on minority and/or low-income populations. The information provided by the project is used by MMS in environmental impact statements that seek to identify adverse environmental impacts. Using Geographical Information System techniques to integrate OCS-related activities, census data, and digital transportation data, the potential geographic and demographic impacts of OCS-related hazards on minority and low-income populations have been identified; these data provide MMS with a more rigorous empirical analysis.

Bureau of Reclamation

BOR invests in applied research programs to aid in the water and energy management challenges facing the arid west. 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 entire Nation.

In FY 2004, research and development expenses incurred under the Water and Energy Management and Development Government Performance and Results (GPRA) program activity produced benefits which supported BOR's goals of increasing water availability, improving water quality, and managing water supplies. In addition, research and development expenses incurred under the Facility Operations and Facility Maintenance and Rehabilitation GPRA program activities, respectively, provided support and benefits, which enabled BOR to meet the goals of operating its facilities more cost-effectively and providing safe and reliable supplies of power and water to its customers.

Departmental Offices – Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA)

In order to provide for the completion of the Central Utah Project, P.L. 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.
- **Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water.** Feasibility study and development by the Utah Division of Water Resources in coordination with the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District to allow ground water recharge, management, and the conjunctive use of surface water and resources with ground water resources in Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Wasatch, and Weber Counties in the State of Utah

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 2004, 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 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. BLM's research and development program supports improvements in organizational effectiveness as well as furthering the long-term goal of working with partners to identify scientific information needs and then communicating these needs to research agencies, universities, and other non-governmental organizations.

The Applications of Science Program was established by Congress in 2002 in order to assure that scientific information is current and can be made available to BLM managers. The Applications of Science Program

is now an important component of BLM’s research and development program, assisting the bureau in expanding its capacity to collect and use natural resource information.

In 2004, BLM began new and continued past research and development efforts, including:

- Initiating studies on salt loading into the Colorado River, a major concern since water is a primary source of irrigation and drinking water for the lower basin States.
- Initiating a study on Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah to determine why the salt crust is deteriorating and whether commercial potash production from nearby Federal leases and private lands is responsible for the deterioration of this unique and scenic geological resource.
- Continuing studies on the juniper invasion of shrub-steppe ecosystems in the Northern Great Basin and Pacific Northwest.
- Continuing a four-year study in Utah of symbiotic relationships between soil mycorrhizae and vegetative communities, and the importance of this relationship to the success of ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation efforts.

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 3-14*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Education Programs

Within 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.

BIA Scholarship Program

The BIA scholarship program is administered at either the regional or agency level, as well as operated by Tribes under self-determination contracts, grants, or self-governance compacts. The amount of awards under the program is based on each student’s certified financial aid requirements for Title IV Federal assistance, such as the Federal Pell Grant, which is a grant that does not have to be repaid and is awarded only to undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor’s or professional degree. In FY 2004, Tribes expended \$27.1 million for the Tribal Priority Scholarship Program.

Number of Undergraduate Scholarships Granted				
School Year	Grants Awarded	Avg Grant Per Student	Total Awards	No. of Graduates
2003-2004	9,201	\$3,017	\$27,644	1,250
2002-2003	9,021	\$3,008	\$26,999	1,019

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. In FY 2004, Tribes expended \$2.7 million to support adult education.

Adult Education Contracts		
Fiscal Year	Number of Contracts	Avg Contract Amount
2004	81	\$33,269
2003	94	\$26,237

Johnson-O’Malley Program

The Johnson-O’Malley (JOM) program provides funding to education programs for eligible Indian students attending public schools and for pre-school children. JOM is the only BIA program that provides for the culturally related and supplementary academic needs of Indian children attending public schools. In FY 2004, Tribes expended a total of \$16.4 million under the JOM program and 272,000 students were assisted.

TABLE 3-14

**Investment in Human Capital
(in millions)**

Category	FY 2000 *	FY 2001 *	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	TOTAL
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
School Operations	\$ 401.2	\$ 419.2	\$ 377.4	\$ 424.8	\$ 444.5	\$ 2,067.1
Adult Education	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	13.0
Post Secondary Education	68.0	70.4	72.1	58.3	64.0	332.8
Scholarships	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.8	137.5
Other Educational Programs 1	6.9	6.9	127.0	46.9	31.2	218.9
477 Program 2/	-	-	15.0	11.8	11.9	38.7
Total	506.0	526.7	621.8	571.4	582.1	2,808.0
Bureau of Reclamation						
Job Corps Program	27.1	27.1	28.6	29.9	30.0	142.7
National Park Service						
Job Corps Program	12.8	13.4	14.7	17.2	15.5	73.6
Fish and Wildlife Service						
Job Corps Program	11.8	10.9	12.3	12.3	11.9	59.2
TOTAL						
School Operations	401.2	419.2	377.4	424.8	444.5	2,067.1
Adult Education	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	13.0
Post-Secondary Education	68.0	70.4	72.1	58.3	64.0	332.8
Scholarships	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.1	27.8	137.5
Other Educational Programs	6.9	6.9	127.0	46.9	31.2	218.9
Job Corps Program	51.7	51.4	55.6	59.4	57.4	275.5
477 Program	-	-	15.0	11.8	11.9	38.7
TOTAL	\$ 557.7	\$ 578.1	\$ 677.4	\$ 630.8	\$ 639.5	\$ 3,083.5

* Some amounts are based on obligations rather than actual expenses.

1/ Beginning in FY FY 2002, Other Educational Programs includes educational facilities cost.

2/ Public Law 102-477-The Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act

Johnson-O'Malley Student Program				
School Year	Number of Contracts	Average Contract Amount	No. of Students Assisted	Average Funding Per Student
2003-2004	249	\$65,655	272,000	\$60.10
2002-2003	245	\$67,208	272,000	\$60.54

Post Secondary Education

The Haskell Indian Nation University in Lawrence, Kansas, and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, provide educational opportunities for Indian students. Haskell University offers three associate degree programs in science, applied science, arts, and one baccalaureate degree program in elementary education. SIPI offers associate degrees in liberal arts and computer science as well as programs in environmental sciences, electronics, and other specialized technologies. In FY 2004, Haskell and SIPI expended a combined total of \$15.6 million. For school year 2003-2004, the number of students enrolled at Haskell and SIPI was 2,704 with 270 graduates (10%).

Post-Secondary Education				
School Year	Facility	Number of Enrollees	Number of Graduates	Percentage
2003-2004	Haskell	1,279	163	13%
	SIPI	1,425	107	8%
2002-2003	Haskell	1,255	129	10%
	SIPA	1,326	86	6%

School Operations

The Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) provides formula-based funding for BIA operated grant, contract elementary, and secondary schools. For school year 2003-2004, a total of 184 schools were funded through BIA appropriations. Of this number, 64 were BIA-operated schools and 120 were contract/grant schools. A total of 18,702 students were enrolled at BIA-operated schools and 28,969 students were enrolled at contract/grant schools.

School Operations			
School Year	School Operation	Number of Schools	Number of Students
2003-2004	Contract/Grant	120	28,969
	BIA-Operated	64	18,702
2002-2003	Contract/Grant	120	29,292
	BIA-Operated	65	18,617

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

P.L. 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Act, allows Federally-recognized Tribes to integrate funds from the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Interior for the purpose of employment, training, child care, welfare reform, and related services. Tribal governments can integrate the employment, training, and related services they provide in order to improve the effectiveness of those services, reduce joblessness in Indian communities, foster economic development on Indian lands and serve tribally determined goals consistent with the policies of self-determination and self-governance. Under this program, Tribes spend fewer funds on administration and more on client services through the reduction of administrative burdens. There are currently 48 Tribal grantees under the 477 program and amendments to P.L. 102-477 strengthened the initiative by providing flexibility to use a percentage of their existing funds for job creation.

In FY 2004, BIA expended \$11.9 million in 477 program funds. In FY 2003, the BIA expended \$11.8 million in 477 funds.

Although BIA has reported expenses for the Job Corps program in previous years, a review of Office of Indian Education Program files indicates FY 2003 was the final year a BIA-operated school received funds from the U.S. Department of Labor for the Job Corps Program.

Job Corps Program

Through the Job Corps Program, 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 2004, a total of

approximately \$57.4 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 2004, Reclamation expended \$30 million in residential education and job training, including courses in computer technology, painting, woodworking, welding, culinary arts, and social and leadership development.

Post-program job placement services are available to Job Corps students. 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 1 year of graduation as a percentage of the graduates in the placement pool.

Reclamation Center Graduates						
Center	Graduates	Enrollment	%	Graduates Placed	Graduate Placement Pool	%
Centennial	269	270	99.6	301	340	88.5
Columbia Basin	195	235	83.0	221	263	84.0
Ft. Simcoe	191	228	83.8	215	267	80.5
Weber Basin	183	200	91.5	182	209	87.1
Collbran	144	213	67.6	175	198	88.4

National Park Service. Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers are residential, educational, training, and employment programs created as part of President Lyndon Johnson’s “War on Poverty” via the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The 40th anniversary of NPS’s involvement with Job Corps will occur during 2004. Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers are operated by the NPS through an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor. 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. The Centers offer a variety of vocational training programs, such as carpentry, plumbing, brick and cement masonry, health occupations, and landscaping. Students obtain

jobs in various industries including transportation (trucking), plumbing, and building construction. Job Corps Centers are rated on the attainment of goals for graduation and student placement in jobs once students leave the program. For FY 2004, the graduates and placements for the three NPS centers are:

NPS Graduates		
Center	Graduates	Placements
Great Onyx	237/290 = 82.0%	197/233 = 84.5%
Harpers Ferry	171/189 = 90.5%	157/179 = 87.7%
Oconaluftee	146/166 = 90.4%	149/160 = 92.1%

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. FWS is provided operating funds by the Department of Labor for its participation in the Job Corps Program. 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. 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, placements, and percentage of graduates placed:

FWS Graduates					
Center	Students Served	Graduates	Percent	Placements	Percent of Graduate Placements
Mingo	405	235	58%	218	93%
Treasure Lake	306	179	59%	168	94%

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 described in the *Table 3-10*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

BIA's investments in non-Federal physical property include schools, dormitories, other infrastructures, and the Indian Reservation and Roads (IRRB) program. BIA's Office of Facility Management and Construction, in conjunction with 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 education facilities serve a number of schools that provide educational opportunities for Indian students. BIA also provides funding for administrative buildings at a number of Tribal locations. Other facilities include dormitories, detention centers, irrigation facilities, and dams. Additionally, program sub-activities have elements that include minor improvement, 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.

The Indian Reservation and Roads Program (IRRP) is administered jointly with the Federal Highway Administration. The purpose of the 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. The IRRP also provides safe and adequate transportation and public road access for program visitors, recreational users, resource users, and others, while contributing to economic development, self-determination, and employment of Indians and Alaska Natives. As of October 2003, the IRRP system consisted of approximately 25,700 miles of BIA and tribally-owned roads and 38,000 miles of State, county, and local government public roads, as well as an inventory of over 900 BIA-owned bridges.

The BIA's FY 2004 investment in the IRRP was \$213.7 million, a decrease of \$24.6 million compared to the FY 2003 total of \$238.3 million. The BIA did not receive all of its FY 2004 funding for road construction and repair until after June 30, 2004. Consequently, the funds were obligated late in the

fiscal year, resulting in fewer expenses incurred by September 30, 2004.

Bureau of Reclamation

BOR's investments in non-Federal physical property provide assistance through a variety of measures, all related to water and related resources management. BOR 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. BOR-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.

Assets constructed with Federal funding meet the criteria for non-Federal physical property at the time of transfer under BOR's title transfer program. In FY 2004, the net book value of assets transferred to State and local governments totaled approximately \$63 million, of which \$56.1 was completed plant net of accumulated depreciation of \$75.1 million. Land costs associated with the transfers totaled approximately \$6.9 million.

Fish and Wildlife Service

FWS's investments in non-Federal physical property include the purchase or improvement of 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. Expenses for maintenance and operations are not considered investments. In FY 2004, FWS estimates that it provided approximately \$122 million in grants to State and local governments that resulted in the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property they own.

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 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, over 90% of the funds are obligated within the year they are

TABLE 3-10

**FY 2004 Investment in Non-Federal Physical Property
(in millions)**

Category	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	TOTAL
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Dams and Other Water Structures	\$ -	\$ 1.4	\$ 6.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.6	\$ 8.3
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges	273.3	246.4	254.5	238.3	213.7	1,226.2
Schools and Public Buildings	-	24.8	41.3	18.9	44.7	129.7
Total	273.3	272.6	302.0	257.3	259.0	1,364.2
Bureau of Reclamation 1/						
Dams and Other Water Structures	126.0	105.1	118.9	124.4	106.6	581.0
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools and Public Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	126.0	105.1	118.9	124.4	106.6	581.0
Fish and Wildlife Service						
Dams and Other Water Structures	-	-	-	62.0	37.6	99.6
Land 2/	-	-	-	52.0	84.6	136.6
Roads and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools and Public Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Classified	-	178.0	169.0	-	-	347.0
Total	-	178.0	169.0	114.0	122.2	583.2
National Park Service 3/						
Dams and Other Water Structures	4.0	14.6	29.7	44.0	57.9	150.2
Land	1.9	5.9	8.7	12.8	35.3	64.6
Roads and Bridges	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	9.1
Schools and Public Buildings	30.0	46.0	74.3	53.9	42.8	247.0
Total	37.0	68.0	114.4	113.2	138.3	470.9
Dept. Offices-Insular Area Capital Investment						
Dams and Other Water Structures	10.6	12.9	13.7	15.0	8.7	60.9
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads and Bridges	4.0	5.9	2.6	1.0	2.0	15.5
Schools and Public Buildings	16.7	21.0	23.9	14.9	6.8	83.3
Total	31.3	39.8	40.2	30.9	17.5	159.7
Dept. Offices-CUPCA/Commission 4/						
Dams and Other Water Structures	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	-	1.1
Land	-	-	0.0	0.2	-	0.2
Roads and Bridges	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Schools and Public Buildings	1.8	1.6	3.9	0.2	0.1	7.6
Total	2.1	2.1	3.9	0.8	0.1	9.0
TOTAL						
Dams and Other Water Structures	140.9	134.4	168.5	245.9	211.4	901.1
Land	1.9	5.9	8.7	65.0	119.9	201.4
Roads and Bridges	278.4	253.9	258.8	241.8	218.0	1,250.9
Schools and Public Buildings	48.5	93.4	143.4	87.9	94.4	467.6
Not Classified	-	178.0	169.0	-	-	347.0
TOTAL	\$ 469.7	\$ 665.6	\$ 748.4	\$ 640.6	\$ 643.7	\$ 3,168.0

1/ Reclamation's investment includes fish and wildlife habitats and water management programs.

2/ The FY 2004 amount has been corrected from what was published in the FY 2003 PAR

3/ In FY 2003, NPS' expenditures were recorded in incorrect categories; the FY 2004 presentation is correct. Also, the NPS includes "Other Structures" in the "Dams and Other Water Structures" category.

4/ CUPCA-Central Utah Project Completion Act/Commission-Utah Reclamation Mitigation & Conservation Commission

appropriated. Once obligated, fund expenditure is entirely dependent on the party receiving the funds. Only cash assets are associated with these projects. In FY 2004, \$33.6 million has been expended for these pass through projects.

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. OIA hopes to increase the resources available to the insular area governments while promoting economic self-sufficiency.

OIA provides capital improvement grants to the insular areas. These grants involve hospitals, public buildings, roads, schools, sewage facilities, and solid waste facilities. The capital investment in non-Federal physical property in the territories was approximately \$17.5 million in FY 2004.

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.