Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

Stewardship Assets and Investments

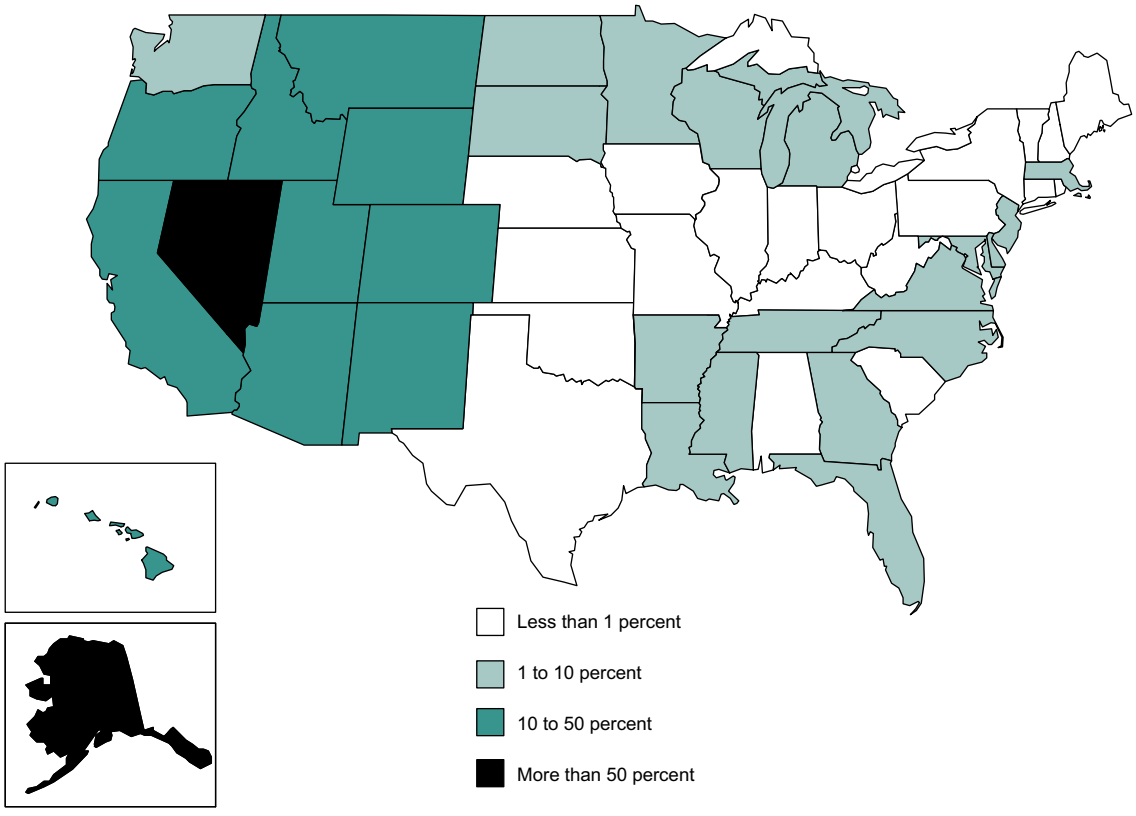
The Department of the Interior serves as steward for approximately 437 million acres of America's public lands and for the natural and cultural resources associated with these lands. The agency also supervises mineral leasing and operations on an estimated 700 million acres of mineral estate that underlie both federal and other surface ownerships. These stewardship assets are valued for their environmental resources, their recreational and scenic values, the cultural and paleontological resources they contain, their vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue they provide 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. The Department manages approximately 70 percent of the estimated 623 million acres of federal land. Each of America's 50 states (*Figure 32*), the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico contain lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior.

Figure 32

Percentage of Each State's Acreage Managed by Interior (as of September 30, 2000)



Use of Stewardship Lands

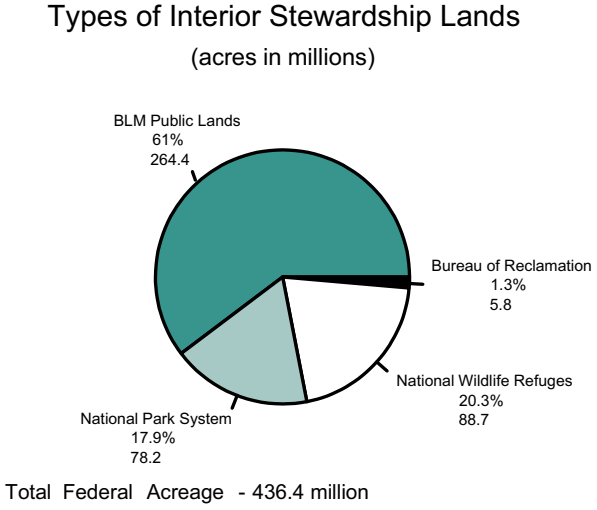
Interior-administered lands include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the vast expanses of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In addition, the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) manages a nominal acreage (approximately 5.8 million acres) of stewardship land. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) manages lands primarily to conserve and protect fish and wildlife and their habitat. The National Park Service (NPS) manages lands to conserve, preserve, protect, and interpret the nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The Bureau of Reclamation manages lands to develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner for the American people. The Bureau of Land Management is guided by the principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing its public lands for a variety of purposes. Congress has defined multiple use as management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple use concept include mineral development; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; range; timber; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitat.

Types of Stewardship Lands

Figure 33 shows the acreage of Interior stewardship lands by land type. In addition to the 88.7 million acres shown for the National Wildlife Refuge System, there are approximately 5.2 million additional acres within the system that are not federally owned; these are managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperatively through agreements with landowners and other partners. The National Park System also contains lands that are not federally owned (approximately 5.4 million acres owned by state and local governments and private landowners). The National Park Service has no management responsibility for this land except in cases where cooperative agreements with landowners authorize direct federal land management.

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

Figure 33



Management Units of Interior Stewardship Lands

There are unique management requirements associated with approximately 60 percent of the lands managed by the Department of the Interior because of their congressional or administrative designations. These management units are shown in *Figure 34*. The acreage included in these units is a subset of Interior's 437.1 million acre total.

Condition of Stewardship Lands

Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management: The Bureau of Land Management assesses the condition of the lands it manages based on the land type and the multiple use and sustained yield goals identified through its land use planning process. *Figure 35* shows condition by land type. In adhering to its mandate for multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM's land management programs include significant efforts to restore riparian wetlands; preserve significant cultural and natural features; create opportunities for commercial activities; protect endangered species; develop opportunities for recreation and leisure activities; protect public health, safety, and resources; manage wild horses and burros; manage wildlife habitat and fisheries; administer mining laws;

Figure 34

Management Units of Interior Stewardship Lands

Bureau of Land Management Public Lands

Management Unit	*Number*	*Federal Acreage*	*Non-Federal Acreage*	*Total Acreage*	*Miles*
National Wild and Scenic River Segments	35	1,001,668	0	1,001,668	2,048
National Wilderness Areas	138	5,279,532	0	5,279,532	-
Wilderness Study Areas	618	18,017,211	0	18,017,211	-
National Conservation Areas	9	11,796,146	0	11,796,146	-
National Scenic Area	1	101,000	0	101,000	-
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	7,400	0	7,400	-
National Recreation Area	1	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	-
National Historic Trails	8	-	-	-	3,533
National Scenic Trails	2	-	-	-	568
National Recreation Trails	26	-	-	-	429
Outstanding Natural Area	1	100	0	100	-
Herd Management Areas	200	36,069,895	0	36,069,895	-
National Monument	7	3,095,962	0	3,095,962	-
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	838	14,045,540	0	14,045,540	-
Research Natural Areas	152	347,214	0	347,214	-
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	1	37,579	0	37,579	-
National Natural Landmarks	43	599,042	0	599,042	-
National Back Country Byways	55	-	-	-	2,972
Globally Important Bird Areas	2	1/	0	1/	-
BLM Special Management Area Subtotal 2/	2,138	91,398,289	0	91,398,289	9,550
National Multiple Use Lands	-	172,999,844	0	172,999,844	-
Bureau of Land Management Subtotal	2,138	264,398,133	0	264,398,133	9,550

National Wildlife Refuge System

Management Unit	*Number*	*Federal Acreage*	*Non-Federal Acreage*	*Total Acreage*	*Miles*
National Wildlife Refuges	**530**	**87,790,000**	3,069,000	90,859,000	-
Refuge Coordination Areas	50	197,000	119,000	316,000	-
Waterfowl Production Areas	201	725,000	2,040,000	2,765,000	-
National Fish Hatcheries and Other Fish Facilities	83	12,000	6,000	18,000	-
Fish and Wildlife Service Subtotal	864	88,724,000	5,234,000	93,958,000	-

National Park System

Management Unit	*Number*	*Federal Acreage*	*Non-Federal Acreage*	*Total Acreage*	*Miles*
International Historic Site	1	28	16	45	-
National Battlefields	11	11,940	1,234	13,175	-
National Battlefield Parks	3	8,060	1,614	9,674	-
National Battlefield Site	1	1	0	1	-
National Historic Sites	76	20,138	4,545	24,683	-
National Historic Parks	39	115,566	47,330	162,896	-
National Lakeshores	4	145,744	83,226	228,970	-
National Memorials	28	8,041	490	8,531	-
National Military Parks	9	35,640	3,083	38,723	-
National Monuments	72	1,881,500	163,371	2,044,871	-
National Parks	55	49,839,065	2,123,877	51,962,942	-
National Preserves	16	21,492,412	2,225,111	23,717,523	-
National Recreation Areas	19	3,406,267	317,794	3,724,061	-
National Reserves	2	10,933	22,193	33,126	-
National Rivers	6	311,143	112,854	423,997	-
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	9	72,913	146,556	219,469	3,029
National Scenic Trails	3	158,400	66,910	225,310	27,269
National Seashores	10	478,290	116,228	594,518	-
Parks (other)	11	37,723	1,509	39,232	-
Parkways	4	164,100	9,458	173,558	-
National Park Service Subtotal	379	78,197,904	5,447,399	83,645,305	30,298

Bureau of Reclamation Project Lands

Management Unit	*Number*	*Federal Acreage*	*Non-Federal Acreage*	*Total Acreage*	*Miles*
Reclamation Project Lands	-	5,774,376	-	5,774,376	-
Bureau of Reclamation Subtotal	-	5,774,376	-	5,774,376	-

Department of the Interior Total

Management Unit	*Number*	*Federal Acreage*	*Non-Federal Acreage*	*Total Acreage*	*Miles*
Total Interior Management Units	3,381	264,094,569	10,681,399	274,775,970	39,848
Total Interior Stewardship Lands	-	437,094,413	10,681,399	447,775,814	-

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

2/ This Special Management Area includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program.

Figure 35

Condition of Bureau of Land Management Public Lands

Rangeland 1/	Forest and Woodlands	Riparian Areas	Wetlands	Aquatic Areas
Alaska	Healthy 74%	Alaska	Alaska	Alaska
Late seral All	Needing restoration 26%	Properly functioning 91%	Properly functioning 98%	Good
		Functioning at risk Trace	Unknown 2%	
Lower 48 States		Nonfunctional 1%		
Potential natural community 5%		Unknown 8%		
Late seral 30%		Lower 48 States	Lower 48 States	Lower 48 States
Mid seral 36%		Properly functioning 40%	Properly functioning 51%	Unknown
Early seral 12%		Functioning at risk 43%	Functioning at risk 14%	
Unclassified 17%		Nonfunctional 11%	Nonfunctional 2%	
		Unknown 6%	Unknown 33%	

1/ This is a composite rangeland condition that rates the rangelands' ability to produce forage. Seral is a series of stages in ecological succession. A potential natural community is a relatively undisturbed vegetation community, i.e., best able to produce forage. The early seral stage is a highly disturbed vegetation community, i.e., less able to produce forage. Disturbances may be natural, such as fire, or human caused.

manage rangelands; oversee forest management, development, and protection; and manage wilderness and wild and scenic rivers.

National Wildlife Refuge System Lands: Stewardship lands managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service include refuges, fish hatcheries, wilderness, National Natural Landmarks, wild and scenic rivers, and other special designations. These lands are used and managed in accordance with the explicit purpose of the statutes that authorize their acquisition or designation and that direct their use and management. The FWS conducts activities to manage stewardship lands so that fish, wildlife, and plants that depend on these lands for habitat are benefitted over both the short- and long-term. Lands placed in the land conservation systems managed by the FWS are protected into perpetuity as long as they remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System and the National Fish Hatcheries System. As new acquisitions enter these conservation systems, lands are managed to maintain their natural state, to mitigate any adverse effects of previous actions by others, or to enhance existing conditions to improve benefits to fish and wildlife resources. The FWS safeguards the stewardship values of the lands it administers through management actions taken on individual refuges and hatcheries; however, such actions 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, and 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, 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 the FWS and the statutory purposes for which these conservation systems were authorized.

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

National Park System Lands: NPS stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. Subsets of lands within the authorized boundaries of the NPS can have additional stewardship asset designations such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and trails. Stewardship areas such as wilderness areas may encompass land owned by entities other than NPS. Changes in NPS boundaries occur only when authorized by Presidential Proclamation or by an Act of Congress. While individual units of stewardship land can be improved, the condition of NPS stewardship lands as a whole is

generally sufficient to support the NPS mission. The NPS conducts various activities to preserve and protect land resources, and to mitigate the effects of activities conducted previously on or near parks that adversely affect the natural state of the land.

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

Net Change in Stewardship Land Acreage from 1999 to 2000

Federally owned stewardship lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior at the end of 2000 increased by approximately 652,000 from 1999. *Figure 36* shows the distribution of this increase. The FWS increase of 168,201 acres (.19 percent) was due primarily to the acquisition of new refuges and fish hatcheries. The NPS change of 260,410 acres (.33 percent) occurred in several areas.

Figure 36

Net Change in Stewardship Land – 1999 to 2000

Bureau	1999 Acreage	2000 Acreage	Net Change	% Increase
Bureau of Land Management	264,174,745	264,398,133	223,388	.085%
Fish and Wildlife Service	88,555,848	88,724,049	168,201	.19%
National Park Service	77,937,494	78,197,904	260,410	.33%
Bureau of Reclamation	5,774,376	5,774,376	0	0
TOTAL	436,442,463	437,094,462	651,999	.15%

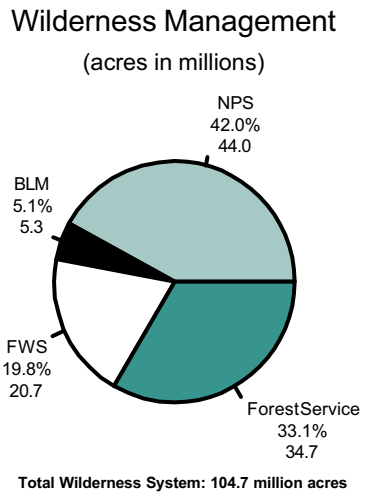
Natural Heritage Assets

National Wilderness Preservation System

The National Wilderness Preservation System was created by the Wilderness Act of 1964. A wilderness area is an area designated by Congress to assure that increasing populations, expanding settlement, and growing mechanization do not occupy and modify all areas of the United States. Designations ensure that some lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. In contrast to those areas where humans and their works dominate the landscape, wilderness is where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by human beings, where humans themselves are visitors who do not remain. These areas, which are generally greater than 5,000 acres, appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human development substantially unnoticeable.

America's wilderness system encompasses approximately 104.7 million acres (*Figure* 37). The Department of the Interior manages almost 69 percent of this wilderness system, with 44.0 million acres in NPS, 20.7 million acres in FWS, and 5.3 million acres in BLM, for a total of approximately 70.0 million acres. The remaining acreage is managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

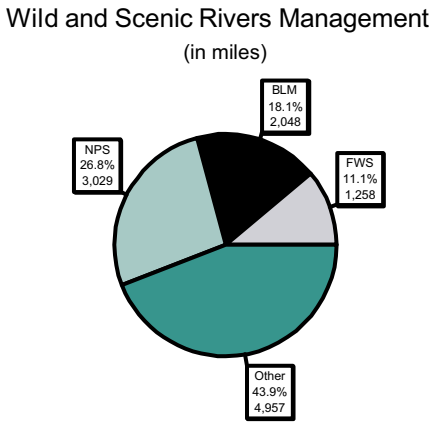
Figure 37



Total Wilderness System: 104.7 million acres

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Figure 38



For a river to be eligible for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, it must be in a free-flowing condition and, to a remarkable degree, must possess one or more specific values: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. Suitability is based upon the extent of public lands in the immediate environment of the river and on the funds required for acquisition, development, and management, as well as local or state interest in acting to protect and manage the river. Studies to determine eligibility and suitability may be the responsibility of either Interior, the Department of Agriculture, or the shared responsibility of both agencies. Wild and scenic eligibility studies are presented to Congress with a Presidential recommendation. Congress then decides whether or not to add the river to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A second method of designation is for a State Governor to request federal designation of state designated wild and scenic rivers, and for the Secretary of the Interior, after study, to designate that river; seventeen rivers have entered the system by this method.

There are 160 rivers containing 178 river segments included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Each mile of each designated segment is classified as either wild, scenic, or recreational. The total system covers 11,292 river miles. Fifty-six percent of the river miles in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are managed by Interior (*Figure 38*).

National Natural Landmarks

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

The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management each manage 43 National Natural Landmarks; these Landmarks total about 4.1 million acres. The National Park Service manages 18 National Natural Landmarks in 16 units of the National Park System.

Paleontological Sites

Since the early 1800s, professional and amateur paleontologists have made discoveries that helped launch the new scientific discipline of paleontology in America, filling our Nation's museums of natural history with the remains of spectacular creatures that have captured the public's imagination. Today, the public lands continue to provide paleontological resources that fuel scientific discovery and evoke public wonder. Interior bureaus manage these fragile and nonrenewable resources as a public trust not only to assure preservation of their scientific values, but also to see that their educational and recreational values are realized.

While the Interior bureaus take paleontological resources into account on all public lands, the Bureau of Land Management is responsible for over 50 specially designated areas, including Research Natural Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and National Natural Landmarks, totaling nearly 300,000 acres that are managed wholly or in part for their outstanding paleontological values.

Significant paleontological resources can also be found on other BLM lands. In the fall of 1999, a BLM employee discovered part of a Columbian mammoth skeleton within Utah's Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, the first such discovery in this area. Digging and studies continue to try to determine whether the mammoth died of natural causes or was killed by Paleo-Indian hunters.

Fossils have been located in over 146 National Park Service areas. These areas preserve a diversity of fossils, including plants ranging from microscopic algae to petrified logs, animals ranging from marine shells to dinosaurs, and tracks and burrows.

The Bureau of Reclamation has identified ten paleontological sites.

The Department of the Interior manages a number of publicly accessible and interpreted paleontological sites such as the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry in Utah, the Trilobite Trail, the Trail Through Time, and Dinosaur National Monument. To meet public demands for recreational opportunities, the Bureau of Land Management also makes many public lands available for the recreational collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils as well as limited amounts of petrified wood.

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

Condition of Natural Heritage Assets

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

Net Change in Natural Heritage Assets from 1999 to 2000

The number of acres designated as Wilderness increased by 37,200 acres, while the number of Wilderness Areas increased by two. The number of river miles included in the National Wild and Scenic River System that are managed by the Department increased by ten, and the number of rivers increased by one. *Figure 39* shows the net change in these and other selected natural heritage designations from 1999 to 2000.

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in 1971, in Ramsar, Iran, provides a framework for the conservation of wetlands worldwide. The special value of 775 Wetlands of International Importance have been recognized in 93 countries. The FWS has 20 refuges that encompass 17 United States Ramsar sites.

The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Network was created in 1986 to foster international shorebird conservation through partnerships among countries throughout the Americas. At present, 19 sites are managed within FWS, 7 of which hold international status.

Figure 39

Net Change in Selected Natural Heritage Designations – 1999 to 2000			
Special Management Area	Net Change in Number	Net Change in Total Acres	Net Change in Total Miles
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	+98	+933,711	
Headwaters Forest Reserve	+1	+7,400	
International Historic Site		+5	
National Back Country Byways	-9		-546
National Battlefield Parks		+18	
National Battlefields		-4	
National Conservation Areas	+1	+103,956	
National Fish Hatcheries & other Fish Facilities		-4,083	
National Historic Parks	-1	+852	
National Historic Sites		+614	
National Lakeshores		+96	
National Military Park		+471	
National Monuments	+5	+1,196,388	
National Parks	-1	+191,351	
National Preserves		+82,219	
National Recreation Areas		+2,733	
National Reserves		+103	
National Rivers		+49	
National Scenic Trails		+1,313	
National Seashores		-49	
National Wild and Scenic River Segments	+1	+3,200	+10
National Wilderness Areas	+2	+36,200	
National Wildlife Refuges	+9	+162,484	
Parkways		+61	
Refuge Coordination Areas		-49	
Waterfowl Production Areas	+1	+9,800	
Wilderness Study Areas	-4	+718,781	

Cultural Heritage Assets

The Department of the Interior is steward for a large, varied, and scientifically important body of cultural heritage assets (*Figures 40 and 41*). These resources include archaeological sites, historical structures, cultural landscapes, and other resources. Many are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, acknowledging their importance to American history. Some are National Historic Landmarks that are exceptional in illustrating the heritage of the United States.

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

The Department conducts the World Heritage Sites program for the federal government under applicable law (1980) and program regulations (1982). Sites, including non-federal properties nominated with their owners' support, are nominated by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks in a public process and approved by the International World Heritage Committee.

Figure 40

Types of Cultural Heritage Assets

Type	Description
National Register of Historic Places	The National Register of Historic Places is America's official listing of sites important to history and prehistory. Properties listed in the National Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.
Historic Structures	Historic structures are constructed works consciously created to serve some human activity or purpose. Structures are historic because they individually meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places or are contributing elements of sites or districts that meet National Register criteria. As such, historic structures are significant at the national, state, or local level and are associated with the important people and history of this nation. Structures that do not meet National Register criteria may be considered historic due to management responsibilities established by legislation or through management planning processes. Such structures include moved, reconstructed, or commemorative structures as well as structures that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.
National Historic Landmarks	National Historic Landmarks are districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects possessing exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate National Historic Landmarks as the Federal government's official recognition of the national importance of historic properties. These places possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, technology, and culture as well as possessing a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
Cultural Landscapes	A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with an historic event, activity, or person. Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range from large rural tracts covering several thousand acres to formal gardens of less than an acre. The Department of the Interior recognizes four cultural landscape categories: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. These landscapes individually meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, are contributing elements of sites or districts that meet National Register criteria, or have value to associated communities.
Archaeological Sites	Archaeological sites are locations that contain the remains of past human activity of various sorts. Archaeological sites include prehistoric structures, middens, and roadways, such as those found on many of the lands managed by the Department of the Interior in the Southwest. Sites also include the ancient earthen mounds in the midwestern and southern parts of the nation, many of them managed by Interior bureaus. Other archaeological sites come from historic times and are associated with the settlement of the United States by Euroamericans, African-Americans, and Asian Americans.
World Heritage Sites	The preservation of a common world heritage is the objective of the international Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This international agreement, signed to date by more than 150 nations, was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. Its primary mission is to (a) define and conserve the world's heritage by drawing up a list of sites whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity, and (b) to ensure protection through a closer co-operation among nations.

A list of the 20 U.S. World Heritage Sites is provided below; properties have sometimes been grouped for nomination as a single World Heritage Site. Except where another owner is indicated in parentheses after the site name, the properties are National Park units.

1. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site (State-owned), Illinois
2. Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
3. Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico (includes Aztec Ruins National Monument (NPS) and five smaller BLM properties—Casamero, Kin Nizhoni, Pierre's Site, Twin Angels, and Halfway House)
4. Everglades National Park, Florida
5. Glacier National Park, Montana
6. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
7. Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina-Tennessee
8. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
9. Independence Hall, Pennsylvania
10. Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve and Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska
11. La Fortaleza (Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) and San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico
12. Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
13. Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
14. Monticello (private foundation) and the University of Virginia (state-owned), Virginia
15. Olympic National Park, Washington
16. Pueblo de Taos (owned by Taos Pueblo), New Mexico
17. Redwood National Park, California
18. Statue of Liberty, New York
19. Yellowstone National Park, Idaho-Montana-Wyoming
20. Yosemite National Park, California

Figure 41

Number, Net Change, and Condition of Cultural Heritage Assets 1999 to 2000

Type of Asset	Number of Assets	Net Change in Assets 1999 to 2000	Condition
Bureau of Land Management			
National Register of Historic Places	263 Listings 4,107 Contributing Properties	+8 +497	Acceptable
Archaeological and Historical Properties	235,574 Properties	+7,581	Acceptable
National Historic Landmarks	22 Landmarks	-	Acceptable
Fish and Wildlife Service			
National Register of Historic Places	81 Listings	-18	Poor
Archaeological and Historical Properties	11,000 Properties	-	Poor
National Historic Landmarks	9 Landmarks	-	Poor
National Park Service			
Historical Structures	25,727 Structures	+1,502	Good 44% Fair 40% Poor 12% Unknown 4%
National Historic Landmarks	2,300 Landmarks	+2,107	Unclassified
Inventoried Cultural Landscapes	2,743 Landscapes	+2,384	Good 27% Fair 42% Poor 27% Removed 4%
Archaeological Sites	63,000 Sites	+3,000	Good 6% Poor 14% Unclassified 80%
Bureau of Reclamation			
National Register of Historic Places	49 Listings	-12	Unclassified
Archaeological and Historical Properties	10,936	+212	Unclassified
National Historic Landmarks	5	-	Unclassified
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
National Register of Historic Places	35 Listings	-	Unclassified
Other Bureaus			
National Register of Historic Places	9 Listings	-	Unclassified

Museum Collections

Department of the Interior museum collections contain more than 117 million museum objects (*Figure 42*), including 69 million artifacts and specimens and 48 million documents. Disciplines represented include art, ethnography, archaeology, documents, history, biology, paleontology, and geology. Archaeology and documents account for more than 107 million of the total when documents are reported in terms of number of objects. If converted to linear feet, the 48 million documents reported this year equal 30,000 linear feet of archival documents. The increase is due primarily to improved reporting rather than to new acquisitions. Numbers are relatively stable for all disciplines as bureaus continue to refine their estimates. Museum collections managed by Department of the Interior bureaus are important both for their intrinsic value and for their associations with federal lands and resources managed by Interior bureaus.

Highlights for 2000 include completing documentation on more than four million objects, thereby improving their accountability and availability for public access. Bureau museum highlights are provided in *Figure 43*. Information on accessions, deaccessions, and conditions is incomplete. Available information is provided below in individual bureau discussions.

The management of the Interior's Museum Program is divided between two offices. The Office of Acquisition and Property Management develops departmentwide policies and strategies and provides oversight for the museum programs in all bureaus and offices. The Branch of Museum Services, in the Department's National Business Center provides departmentwide training and technical assistance to bureaus and offices, as well as managing operations of the Department museum and interpretation of the art and architecture of the Main Interior building. Filling staff vacancies in late 1999 and early 2000 allowed for the resumption of departmentwide training courses for the first time in three years and increased the availability of technical assistance services to bureaus and offices.

Figure 42

2000 Data and 1999 Baseline Data for Interior Museum Collections That Are Inventoried or Part of Backlog

	Total Collection Size	Held Within Interior	Held in Other Institutions	Number of Objects Inventoried (1999 Baseline)	Number of Objects Inventoried (2000 Actual)	Estimated Inventorying Backlog
Bureau of Indian Affairs *	252,000	25,000	227,000*	116,718	128,241	123,000
Bureau of Land Management **	23,842,000	5,900,000	17,942,000	2,219,080	2,299,451	21,543,000
Bureau of Reclamation	8,274,000	3,920,000	4,354,000	3,272,444	4,804,510	3,470,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	4,430,000	825,000	3,605,000	1,200,000	1,327,000	3,103,000
National Park Service	80,356,000	77,385,000	2,971,000	34,814,431	37,265,175	43,090,000
Indian Arts and Crafts Board ***	12,000	12,000	0	11,480	11,615	<1,000
National Business Center	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,711	2,058	<2,000
Minerals Mgmt Service	<1,000	<1,000	0	54	54	0
U.S. Geological Survey	39,000	12,000	27,000	39,216	39,339	0
Interior Totals	117,210,000	88,081,000	29,128,000	41,675,134	45,877,443	71,329,000

* BIA reduction of collection size reflects correction of a double-reporting error in past reports.
** The Bureau of Land Management reports that estimates of the collection size will be revised.
*** The Indian Arts and Crafts Board baseline declined due to a congressionally mandated transfer of the Headquarters collection to the National Museum of the American Indian.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs reports 251,499 museum objects, of which approximately 90 percent are housed in 36 non-federal institutions. The remainder are distributed among 106 units in the BIA, where they support BIA's relationships with tribes. The reduction in number from 453,275 museum objects reported in 1999 reflects correction of a double-reporting error in past reports.

The Bureau of Land Management manages most of its collections through associations with approximately 190 non-federal repositories in 34 states and Canada. The condition of collections in non-federal facilities is unknown. The total collection size was last estimated at 23.8 million objects from the public lands; these survey numbers need to be revised. A total of 17.9 million objects are reported to be at the non-federal repositories, while 5.9 million objects and documents have been reported in BLM facilities. The condition of collections at federal facilities is acceptable. Data on 2000 accessions and conditions at non-federal repositories are not available.

The Bureau of Reclamation reports more than 7.8 million museum objects and documents, of which 4.4 million (54 percent) are in BOR facilities and 3.8 million (46 percent) are in non-federal institutions. Data on accessions and condition is not available. The reduction in number from 8.4 million reported in 1999 reflects documentation of collections in non-federal institutions. The BOR exceeded documentation targets by cataloging 1.5 million museum objects during 2000.

The Fish and Wildlife Service collections consist of over 4.4 million objects and documents, of which 825,000 (19 percent) are managed at 144 bureau units, and 3.6 million (81 percent) are managed at 217 non-federal institutions. Data on accessions is not available. The condition of FWS museum collections is estimated to be generally adequate to good, but precise data is not available. The FWS also manages seized and forfeited wildlife specimens and products, which are lent to zoos and other institutions for educational use and to the National Eagle Repository in Denver, Colorado.

National Park Service collections include 35 million artifacts and specimens and 45 million archival documents. Of the total 80 million objects and documents, 77 million objects (96 percent) are housed at 332 park units. A total of 142 non-federal institutions house three million National Park Service museum objects. Park Service museum management staff responded to over 42,000 public research requests and over 18,000 research requests from within the parks. They managed nearly 2,200 loans for over 9.5 million objects. Over 321,800 objects, specimens, and archival documentation were exhibited.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board now holds 12,403 museum objects at three Board museums. Attendance at the three museums totaled 62,000. The Board acquired seven objects during 2000, three by purchase and four by gift. The general condition of Board collections is stable and safeguarded, as documented in conservation and fire protection surveys at the three Board museums. Of the 12,403 objects at the three Board museums in Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, 11,615 (94 percent) are inventoried.

The National Business Center's Interior Museum collections contain 3,922 objects, 2,037 of which are in the Main Interior Building; the remaining 1,895 are at other institutions. The reduction in collection size from 4,759 objects reported in 1999 reflects more accurate inventorying of the collections. The condition of NBC collections is generally good, although there are concerns about deterioration from environmental threats and deferred preventive conservation measures.

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

Figure 43

2000 Interior Museum Program Highlights	
DOI Entity	**Selected Activities**
Bureau of Indian Affairs	- Completed on-site reviews at the three locations with the largest collections. - Increased the pace of NAGPRA compliance through visits to repositories and partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to locate BIA collections.
Bureau of Land Management	- Continued facility improvements at Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado. - Improved security, environmental controls, storage, laboratory and research space at the Billings Center in Montana. - Upgraded permanent exhibits at the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center. - Updated interactive web sites at BLM's three facilities. - Received Save America Treasures Millennium Grant for conservation of fragile organic archaeological materials.
Bureau of Reclamation	- Increased numbers of objects inventoried from 3.27 million to 4.8 million. - Partnered with the University of Nevada, New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Sciences, and Museum of Northern Arizona to support exhibits of BOR collections. - Maintained website access to BOR fine art collections, hosting 19.500 visits.
Fish and Wildlife Service	- Initiated conservation and documentation of Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration materials associated with 22 refuges and two fish hatcheries in the Rocky Mountain Great Plains Region. - Provided five museum internships in the Northeast Region to document and re-house history and archaeology collections from four refuges and a hatchery. - Upgraded permanent storage for 32,291 objects at Desoto National Wildlife Refuge in Iowa. - Responded to 69 research requests from 20 states on the Bertrand collection at Desoto National Wildlife Refuge.
National Park Service	- Cataloged 2.4 million items and corrected 1,927 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in 230 parks. - Continued expansion of museum pages on the NPS website. - Exhibited over 348,000 objects, responded to over 50,000 public research requests, and over 14,000 research requests from park staff. - Installed 14 major exhibits in parks and completed historic furnishings installations in several parks.
National Business Center	- Presented 10 new exhibits in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Department's creation. - Packed and moved Interior Museum collections to a new NPS facility in Maryland.
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	- Established a new Indian Arts and Crafts Board website. - With staff of the National Museum of the American Indian, completed the congressionally mandated transfer of the IACB headquarters collection of 7,000 objects to the National Museum.
Minerals Management Service	- Maintained exhibits at MMS headquarters and other MMS facilities. - Provided training for program managers.
U.S. Geological Survey	- Conducted bureauwide survey to identify additional items and collections for management as part of the museum program. - Completed documentation of USGS museum collections. - Improved storage space and equipment at the National, Central, and Western offices.

The U. S. Geological Survey's museum collection consists of 39,339 objects, of which 12,488 specimens are housed in USGS facilities. The remaining 26,739 specimens are housed in partnership with two non-federal institutions. USGS Biological Resources Division staff acquire biological specimens through field collections each year. Twenty-six specimens were acquired in 2000. There were no withdrawals from the collections. All USGS collections are fully documented and are in good condition, with no deferred maintenance of the collections.

The number of objects reported as inventoried is a minimum number based on available data. More than 9.4 million objects have been inventoried since baseline data was collected in 1998. Additional collections at non-federal repositories may have been inventoried, but precise data is not available.

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

Library Collections

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

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

Investment in Research and Development

The U.S. Geological Survey Research and Development program was authorized by the March 3, 1879, legislation that created the U.S. Geological Survey to provide for the examination of geological structures, mineral resources, and products within and outside the national domain. Earth science research and information is used to save lives and property, safeguard human health, enhance the economic vitality of the Nation and its people, assess resources, characterize environments, and predict the impact of contamination.

The USGS provides credible, objective, and unbiased information needed by managers of the Nation's natural resources and resource managers within Interior. This information aids in solving critical societal problems through research, investigation, and the application of state-of-the-art geographic and cartographic methods. U.S. Geological Survey research assesses and predicts biological consequences of various policies and management practices. Interior's investment in research and development for 2000 is shown in *Figure 44*.

Figure 44

USGS Investment in Research and Development
($ in millions)

Type of Research	1998 *	1999	2000
Basic Research	$62.6	$78.0	$63.0
Applied Research	506.6	672.0	656.0
Development	30.8	39.0	53.0
Total	$600.0	$789.0	$771.0

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

Investment in Human Capital

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers its trust responsibility for education with the long-range goal of promoting healthy Indian communities through lifelong learning. This goal is achieved by providing quality educational opportunities from early childhood throughout life, with consideration given to the mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and cultural aspects of the people served.

Through various Bureau of Indian Affairs programs, a significant investment in education has been made to help brighten the future of American Indians and Alaska Natives. In 2000, a total of $612 million was expended for education programs benefitting American Indians and Alaska Natives. In 1999, a total of $709 million was expended for these education programs. This amount was a budgetary amount reported by BIA.

In 2000, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service provided $51.9 million in residential education and job training for disadvantaged youth through the Job Corps program. Interior's investment in human capital is shown in *Figures 44 and 45*.

Figure 44

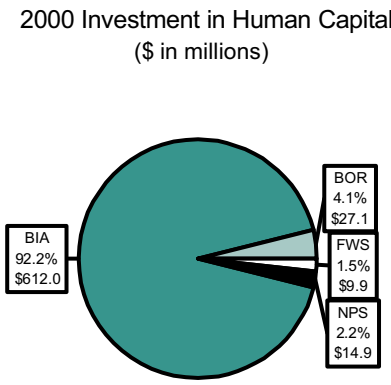
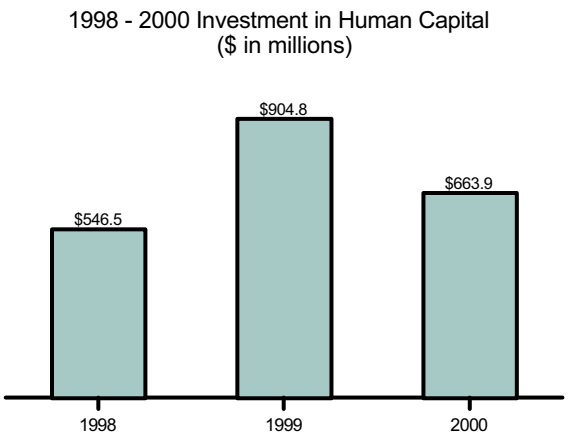


Figure 45



Investment In Non-Federal Physical Property

The Department invests in non-federal physical property. Non-federal physical property refers to those expenses incurred by the federal government for the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property owned by state and local governments, including major additions, alterations, and replacements; the purchase of major equipment; and the purchase or improvement of other physical assets. Grants for maintenance and operations are not considered investments. In 2000, Interior expended approximately $823.9 million for non-federal physical property.

The Office of Insular Affairs provides capital improvement grants to United States insular areas to assist the islands in developing more efficient and effective governments. The capital investment in non-federal physical property in the islands was approximately $31.9 million in 2000 (*Figures 46 and 47).* The Office of Insular Affairs no longer reports funds transferred to the Federal States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as part of the stewardship assets report. The Compacts of Free Association do not require these governments to report on the use of a fiscal year's funds until the third quarter of the ensuing fiscal year. Thus, there is no data available for 2000.

Figure 46

Insular Area Capital Investment ($ in millions)	1998	1999	2000
Commonwealth of Northern Marianas	$9.0	$9.7	$14.1
Republic of Palau	1.4	1.1	0.8
Republic of Marshall Islands	0.2	0.4	0.6
Federated States of Micronesia	1.4	2.4	0.6
American Samoa	7.2	11.5	11.0
U.S. Virgin Islands	0.5	3.4	3.4
Guam	1.9	4.2	1.4
Compact Payments in Marshall Islands	25.0	29.7	*
Compact Payments in Micronesia	17.9	17.9	*
Total	$64.5	$80.3	$31.9

* Compact payments for 2000 are not available

Figure 47

2000 Insular Area Infrastructure Improvements
($ in thousands)

	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	Palau	Marshall Islands	Federated States of Micronesia	American Samoa	U.S. Virgin Islands	Guam	Total
Public Buildings 1/	$2,653	$636	$567	-	$1,598	-	$97	$5,552
Schools 2/	3,950	-	-	-	4,094	$3,419	195	11,658
Utilities 3/	1,641	115	-	$21	1,325	-	254	3,357
Transportation 4/	3,515	-	-	-	1,533	-	-	5,048
Sewage 5/	2,387	89	-	547	1,344	-	879	5,246
Other 6/	-	-	-	26	1,039	-	-	1,065
Total	$14,146	$840	$567	$594	$10,933	$3,419	$1,425	$31,926

1/ Includes public buildings and hospitals
2/ Includes schools and school gyms
3/ Includes electric, water, and power
4/ Includes transportation, roads, airports, tank farms (storage for airplane and boat gasoline)
5/ Includes sewage, sewer, solid waste, waste water, sewer/drainage
6/ Includes ports

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Federal Highway Administration jointly administer the Indian Reservation Roads and Bridges Program. In 2000, approximately $273 million was expended on 1,603 projects, comprising an estimated 5,100 miles of roads. In 1999, the BIA expended approximately $253.7 million on 1,852 projects. These projects involved road construction and maintenance on 2,932 miles of roads and 33 bridges.

The Fish and Wildlife Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Programs are the mainstays of state fish and wildlife resource management efforts. Excise taxes, collected from manufacturers of equipment used in hunting and fishing, from sport shooting on ranges, and on motorboat fuels, are deposited into a trust fund and Treasury account for investment and then, after appropriate deductions, are apportioned to each state. In 2000, expenses of Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration funding for the states were approximately $519 million. The purposes for which these funds are awarded include providing or improving fishing and boating access; improving access trails; maintaining or improving hatchery and other fish and wildlife management support facilities; improving waterfowl impoundments; acquiring fish and wildlife habitat; providing public service announcements and other educational materials on aquatic and other wildlife resources; training students and volunteers in hunter education and aquatic and wildlife resource education; conducting biological investigations or inventories of fish and wildlife populations; and restoring or stocking fish and wildlife. The last five-year average apportionment to the states is over $176 million for wildlife and more than $239 million for sport fish restoration. A portion of these funds may be used for investments in non-federal physical property. Based on an analysis performed on 1999 data, this investment may be in excess of 50 percent.