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 448 million acres of the 500 million acres are considered stewardship land. The approximately 448 million acres of stewardship land does not include approximately 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, their cultural and paleontological resources, vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue provided to the Federal government, States, and counties.

Stewardship Lands

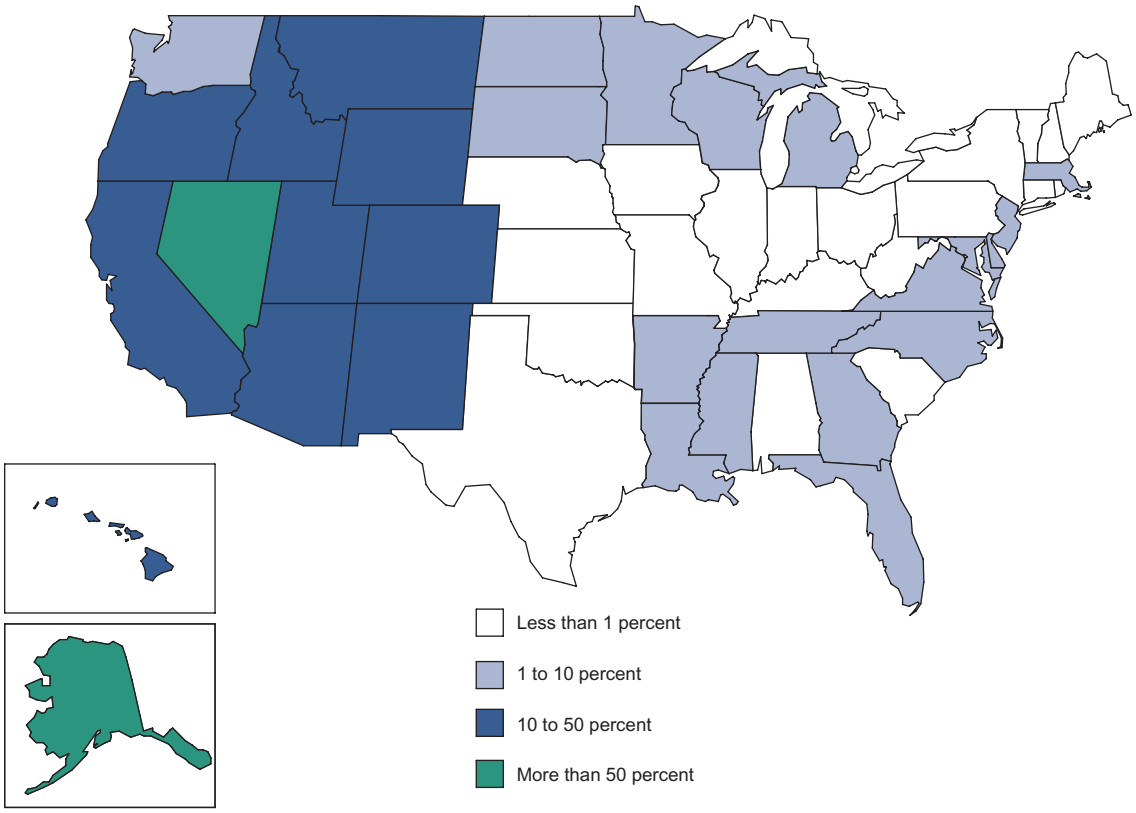
Most of the public lands managed by Interior were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the Nation between 1781 and 1867. Each of America's 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico, contain lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior (*Figure 39*).

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

FIGURE 39

State Acreage Managed by Interior
(as of September 30, 2003)



values; outdoor recreation; livestock grazing; timber; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitat.

Table 39 shows the major types of stewardship land 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 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, designated by the Secretary of the Interior, must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, an area must contain an outstanding representative example(s) of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, land forms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth. Within Interior, three bureaus manage National Natural Landmarks: the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service.

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.

TABLE 39

Interior Stewardship Lands
as of September 30, 2003

Category	Federal Acres				Total Non-Federal Acres 1/	Combined Total Acres	Condition 2/	Number of Sites
	Beginning Acres	Additions	Withdrawals	Ending Acres				
Bureau of Land Management								
Alabama	111,369	-	-	111,369	-	111,369	BLM condition information is discussed in narrative	
Alaska	85,953,625	-	(301,462)	85,652,163	-	85,652,163		
Arizona	11,651,958	592,534	(16,094)	12,228,398	-	12,228,398		
Arkansas	295,185	-	-	295,185	-	295,185		
California	15,128,485	71,612	(1,427)	15,198,670	-	15,198,670		
Colorado	8,373,504	1,626	(7,024)	8,368,106	-	8,368,106		
Florida	26,899	-	-	26,899	-	26,899		
Idaho	11,846,931	155,151	(8,583)	11,993,499	-	11,993,499		
Illinois	224	-	-	224	-	224		
Iowa	378	-	-	378	-	378		
Louisiana	321,734	-	-	321,734	-	321,734		
Maryland	548	-	-	548	-	548		
Michigan	74,807	-	-	74,807	-	74,807		
Minnesota	146,658	-		146,658	-	146,658		
Mississippi	56,212	-	-	56,212	-	56,212		
Missouri	2,094	-	-	2,094	-	2,094		
Montana	7,964,623	-	(595)	7,964,028	-	7,964,028		
Nebraska	6,354	-	-	6,354	-	6,354		
Nevada	47,874,294	1,481	(15,019)	47,860,756	-	47,860,756		
New Mexico	13,362,538	9,723	(830)	13,371,431	-	13,371,431		
North Dakota	59,642	-	(160)	59,482	-	59,482		
Oklahoma	2,136	-	-	2,136	-	2,136		
Oregon	16,125,145	12,840	(2,079)	16,135,906	-	16,135,906		
South Dakota	274,960	-	(510)	274,450	-	274,450		
Texas	11,833	-	-	11,833	-	11,833		
Utah	22,867,896	1,410	(1,644)	22,867,662	-	22,867,662		
Virginia	805	-	-	805	-	805		
Washington	402,355	961	-	403,316	-	403,316		
Wisconsin	159,982	-	-	159,982	-	159,982		
Wyoming	18,354,151	2,391	(1,249)	18,355,293	-	18,355,293		
Total	**261,457,325**	**849,729**	**(356,676)**	**261,950,378**	**-**	**261,950,378**		
National Park Service						-		
National Parks	49,872,241	1,312	(201,645)	49,671,908	2,066,980	51,738,888	Acceptable	56
National Preserves	21,616,782	413,505	-	22,030,287	2,122,958	24,153,245	Acceptable	17
National Battlefields	12,242	49	-	12,291	1,114	13,405	Acceptable	11
National Battlefield Parks	8,714	-	-	8,714	1,750	10,464	Acceptable	4
National Historic Sites	21,034	644	-	21,678	15,932	37,610	Acceptable	78
National Historic Parks	118,593	719	(786)	118,526	48,591	167,117	Acceptable	41
National Lakeshores	145,642	46	-	145,688	83,179	228,867	Acceptable	4
National Military Parks	36,327	151	-	36,478	4,226	40,704	Acceptable	9
National Memorials	8,081	1	-	8,082	461	8,543	Acceptable	29
National Monuments	2,567,522	2	(415,583)	2,151,941	183,002	2,334,943	Acceptable	75
National Recreational Areas	3,389,522	669	-	3,390,191	302,249	3,692,440	Acceptable	18
National Reserves	11,413	166	-	11,579	22,252	33,831	Acceptable	2
National Rivers	312,103	286	-	312,389	112,011	424,400	Acceptable	5
National Scenic Trails	166,745	376	-	167,121	69,122	236,243	Acceptable	3
National Seashores	479,054	2	-	479,056	115,798	594,854	Acceptable	10
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	73,824	63	-	73,887	240,261	314,148	Acceptable	10
International Historic Site	28	-	-	28	16	44	Acceptable	1
Parkways	164,383	594	-	164,977	10,629	175,606	Acceptable	4
Other stewardship land	37,997	6	-	38,003	1,608	39,611	Acceptable	11
Total	**79,042,247**	**418,591**	**(618,014)**	**78,842,824**	**5,402,139**	**84,244,963**		**388**
Fish and Wildlife								
National Wildlife Refuge	89,175,000	138,000	-	89,313,000	3,247,000	92,560,000	Acceptable	542
Refuge Coordination Areas	197,000		-	197,000	119,000	316,000	Acceptable	50
Waterfowl Productions Areas	736,000	5,000	-	741,000	2,254,000	2,995,000	Acceptable	203
Fish Hatcheries	12,000	1,000		13,000	9,000	22,000	Acceptable	86
Total	**90,120,000**	**144,000**	-	**90,264,000**	**5,629,000**	**95,893,000**	Acceptable	
Bureau of Reclamation						-		
Reclamation Project Lands-Withdrawn	5,801,369	59,785	-	5,861,154	-	5,861,154	Acceptable	-
Total	**5,801,369**	**59,785**	-	**5,861,154**	-	**5,861,154**		**881**
Departmental Offices - Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission	12,140	241	-	12,381	-	12,381	11,286 acres Acceptable; 1,094 acres Needs Improvement	2
Total	**12,140**	**241**	-	**12,381**	-	**12,381**		
Bureau of Indian Affairs 3/						-		
School Campus/Cultural Area	123,332	62	(1,704)	121,690	-	121,690	Acceptable	
Historic/Religious Grounds	81,617	1,903	(5)	83,515	-	83,515	Acceptable	
Total	**204,949**	**1,965**	**(1,709)**	**205,205**	**-**	**205,205**		
TOTAL ACRES	**436,638,030**	**1,474,311**	**(976,399)**	**437,135,942**	**11,031,139**	**448,167,081**		**2,540**

1/ Information on non-Federal acres for the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service is presented for the information of the reader and to conform with information published by these bureaus. This information is not presented for the Bureau of Land Management as this bureau does not generally report on non-Federal acres.

2/ 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.

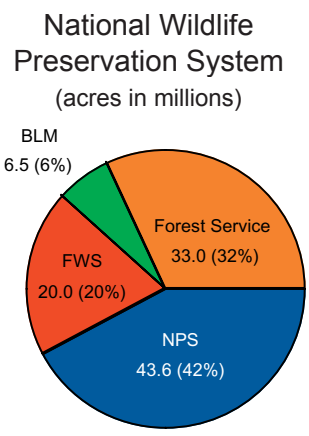
3/ This total does not include approximately 56 million acres of tribally and individually owned land held in trust status by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; this acreage is not considered stewardship land.

National Trails System. The National Trails System, created by law 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.

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. Today, there are 8 national scenic trails, 15 national historic trails, approximately 900 national recreation trails, and 2 connecting-side trails. These trail corridors cross national park areas, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, and national forests.

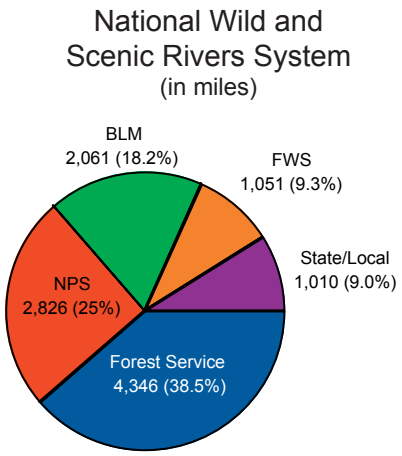
The Federal acquisition of all assets associated with the National Trails System occurs using standard land acquisition practices.

FIGURE 40



National Wilderness Preservation System. The Wilderness Act of 1964 created the National Wilderness Preservation System (*Figure 40*). 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.

FIGURE 41



National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Rivers must meet eligibility criteria before being added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (*Figure 41*). 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, the Department also considers whether the river is suitable for designation. Suitability factors include: the amount of public land acreage in the immediate environment of the river; funds required for 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 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.

There are 163 rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The change from the previously recorded 160 rivers occurred because Congress added three rivers in Puerto Rico administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Bureau Stewardship Lands

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 and is considered to be in acceptable condition. 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.

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. Approximately 79 million acres of NPS lands 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 or owned by State and local governments. Subject to the availability of funds, the NPS acquires privately-owned land when opportunities for acquisition arise, or when an owner threatens to use the land in a manner not compatible with park purposes. Through acquisitions, status changes, withdrawals, and error corrections, the NPS added 418,591 acres and withdrew 618,014 acres.

Land withdrawals or status changes occurred at several parks in FY 2003. For example, Joshua Tree National Park reduced 201,645 acres as the records included old tracts that are no longer part of the park. Approximately 786 acres were reduced in Colonial National Historical Park; a Navy tract was incorrectly shown as being inside the park boundary. There was also a reduction in National Monuments and an increase in National Preserves. Presidential Proclamation No. 7373 redesignated as a National Preserve approximately 410,000 acres of the NPS portion of the Craters of the Moon National Monument.

Stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. The 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.

Fish and Wildlife Service. Stewardship lands managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Fish Hatcheries Program, Refuge Coordination Areas, and Waterfowl Production Areas. Lands are acquired through a variety of methods, including withdrawal from the public domain, fee title purchase, transfer of jurisdiction, donation, or gift. The FWS purchases land through two primary sources of funding: the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

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 the FWS for more than 120 years. Although the FWS does not own all the lands and facilities in the NFHS, the FWS 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.

The 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 the FWS and the statutory purposes for which these conservation systems were authorized.

The Fish and Wildlife Service assesses the condition of its stewardship lands 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

During FY 2003, the FWS increased the number of units in the National Wildlife Refuge System from 540 to 542. The Baca National Wildlife Refuge was established in San Luis Valley, Colorado, and the Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge was established in Anniston, Alabama.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation Project Lands: The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) operates largely as a business-type entity whose primary stated mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. The 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 the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, at no cost to the project beneficiaries, for use in constructing authorized BOR projects. Of BOR's approximately 8,700,000 acres of land, BOR considers only the approximately 5,861,000 acres of withdrawn land to be stewardship land because these lands were acquired at no cost to the Department.

The 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. The BOR conducts site reviews on a five-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. The 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 the BOR and in a manner that is consistent with the statutory purposes for which the lands were withdrawn or otherwise acquired.

Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management has stewardship responsibility for the multiple-use management of natural resources on over 262 million acres of public land. The 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. The BLM is also 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 stewardship lands saw several large increases and decreases in the size of lands. The large increases are primarily the result of acres added based upon new Geographic Information System data; lands acquired under various public land laws; and "withdrawn" lands restored to the BLM's management jurisdiction. The large decrease in Alaska of 301, 462 miles is a result of acres patented out under public land laws.

Departmental Offices. Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission - The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) was established by Congress in 1994 under the Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA). 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 or 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 2003, the Commission acquired over 85 acres and 120 acres of wetlands around the Great Salt Lake and Utah Lake, respectively. In addition, over 35 acres of land were acquired along the middle Provo River for the Commission Provo River Restoration Project.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. Acreage of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is primarily classified as school campus/cultural areas, historical/religious common grounds, or tribally/individually-owned lands. For FY 2003, BIA noted an addition of 1,965 acres to stewardship land.

While reviewing the documentation regarding the classification of stewardship land, BIA noted that 1,704 acres were incorrectly classified as School/Cultural. The bureau, therefore, removed those acres and placed them in the Historic/Religious category. The inclusion of 1,704 acres in *Table 39*, in the withdrawal category, actually reflects a reclassification of land rather than an actual withdrawal of land.

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 lands are not federally owned. The FWS manages approximately 5.6 million acres of non-Federal land through agreements with landowners and other partners. The National Park System also contains lands not federally owned (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 the BLM, the Department's largest land management bureau with approximately 262 million acres, represent 42% of the lands under Federal ownership. The BOR's stewardship lands are unique in that large portions of these lands lie under water. The 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 is not considered stewardship land.

Subsets of stewardship lands can have additional designations that overlap cultural and natural heritage designations, such as wild and scenic rivers, scenic trails, parks, and wildlife refuges. See the section below for a discussion of heritage assets.

Condition of Stewardship Lands

The Department is required to report on the condition of stewardship land. The categories the Department uses in relation to the condition of stewardship land are "acceptable" or "needs intervention." Land is categorized as being in "acceptable condition" when it is adequate for operating needs and the bureau has not identified any improvements to the land that are necessary to prepare and/or sustain the land for its intended use. For example, parklands, wilderness lands, deserts and lands that are underwater due to dams and reservoirs would normally be in acceptable condition.

When a bureau has determined that improvements are necessary for the land itself to meet operating needs, the land is categorized as that which "needs intervention." This category would generally pertain to land that is used for special purposes, such as grazing.

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 the land use planning process. *Table 40* shows condition of BLM land by land type.

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. While 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 the FWS and the statutory purposes for which these conservation systems were authorized.

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 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. 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.

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 pub-

TABLE 40

Condition of BLM Land by Type

Land Type	Acres (millions)	Miles	Condition 1/	% of Land
Rangeland	5	0	Potential natural community (excellent)	20%
a. Alaska Rangeland (Reindeer grazing permits: 1.2 million acres)			Late seral (good)	80%
b. Continental USA Rangelands	160	0	Potential natural community (excellent)	7%
			Late seral (good)	30%
			Mid seral (fair)	34%
			Early seral (poor)	12%
			Unclassified 2/	17%
Forested Land				
a. Forest	11	0	9 million acres -- Healthy	
b. Woodlands	44	0	14 million acres -- Needing Restoration 3/	
			32 million acres -- Unknown	
Riparian Areas and Wetlands	10	140,000	Alaska	
a. Riparian Areas			Properly Functioning	100%
			Nonfunctional	trace
			Unknown	trace
			Lower 48 States	
			Properly Functioning	46%
			Functioning-at risk	42%
			Nonfunctional	9%
			Unknown	3%
b. Wetlands	13	0	Alaska - Properly Functioning	
			Nonfunctional	98%
			Alaska - Unknown	2%
			Lower 48 States	
			Properly Functioning	65%
			Functioning but at Risk	19%
			Nonfunctional	2%
			Unknown	14%
Aquatic Areas (Lakes,Reservoirs, and Streams)	3	116,485	Alaska - Good	
			Lower 48 States - Unknown	
Other Habitat	16	0	Unclassified	
Totals	262	256,485		

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 is the most healthy category of land, i.e., more able to produce forage.

2/ The "unclassified" condition for "Rangeland" refers to lands such as dry lakebeds, rock outcrops, and other areas for which data have not been gathered or estimates are not available.

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.

lic and does not normally dispose of such property. Interior's non-collectible heritage assets are described in *Table 41*.

Archeological and Historic Sites. Archeological sites are locations that contain material remains or physical evidence of past human activity of various sorts. 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.

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: 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.

Historic and Prehistoric 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 the Nation. Prehistoric is defined as 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 places 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.

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, archeology, engineering, and culture. These resources contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation.

Paleontological Sites. Since the early 1800's, 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 the NPS, there are 14 units in which paleontological resources are specifically mentioned in their organic legislation. Recognition of fossil resources as a park asset often is the result of the ongoing inventory of paleontological resources in parks. The ongoing inventory of paleontological resources in all parks during 2003 documented the presence of significant fossil resources in 10 additional parks.

Natural Heritage Special Management Areas. Although the 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 manage-

TABLE 41

Non-Collectible Cultural and Natural Heritage Assets
(as of September 30, 2003)

Category	September 30, 2002 (units)	Additions (units)	Withdrawals (units)	September 30, 2003 (units)	Condition 1/			
					Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
Bureau of Land Management								
Archeological and Historic Sites	255,225	7,954	-	263,179	100%			
National Historic Landmarks	22	-	-	22	100%			
Natural Heritage Special Management Areas	2,172	144	(38)	2,278	100%			
National Register of Historic Places					100%			
Listings	277	16	-	293				
Contributing Properties	4,206	132	-	4,338				
World Heritage Properties	5	-	-	5	100%			
Total 2/	**257,397**	**8,098**	**(38)**	**265,457**				
National Park Service								
Archeological and Historic Sites	55,791	3,795	(1,834)	57,752	21%	16%	6%	57%
Cultural Landscapes	2,930	49	(149)	2,830	6%	9%	4%	81%
Historic and Prehistoric Structures	26,896	429	(824)	26,501	44%	39%	13%	4%
National Historic Landmarks	151	2	-	153	90%	0%	10%	0%
Paleontological Sites (localities)	4,167	984	(2)	5,149	33%	0%	0%	67%
National Park System	386	2	-	388	100%			
Total	**90,321**	**5,261**	**(2,809)**	**92,773**				
Bureau of Reclamation								
Archeological and Historic Sites	13,385	148	(11,979)	1,554	2%	0%	0%	98%
National Historic Landmarks	5	-	-	5	60%	0%	40%	0%
National Register of Historic Places	59	-	(5)	54	28%	9%	2%	61%
Total	**13,449**	**148**	**(11,984)**	**1,613**				
Fish and Wildlife Service								
Archeological and Historic Sites	11,500	522	-	12,022		5%		95%
National Historic Landmarks	9	-	-	9				100%
National Register of Historic Places	84	1		85			20%	80%
Wildlife Refuges	540	2	-	542		100%		
Total	**12,133**	**525**	**-**	**12,658**				
Bureau of Indian Affairs								
National Register of Historic Places	19	-	(2)	17	94%	0%	6%	
TOTALS								
Archeological and Historical Sites	335,901	12,419	(13,813)	334,507				
Cultural Landscapes	2,930	49	(149)	2,830				
Historic and Prehistoric Structures	26,896	429	(824)	26,501				
Natural Heritage Special Management Areas	2,172	144	(38)	2,278				
National Historic Landmarks	165	2	-	167				
National Register of Historic Places	162	-	(8)	154				
National Park System	386	2	-	388				
Paleontological Sites	4,167	984	(2)	5,149				
Wildlife Refuges	540	2	-	542				
World Heritage Properties	5	-	-	5				
Total	**373,324**	**14,031**	**(14,837)**	**377,163**				

1/ "Good" condition means that a site shows no clear evidence of negative disturbance or noticeable deterioration by natural forces or human activity; "Fair" condition means that a site shows clear evidence of negative disturbances or deterioration by natural forces and/or human activities; "Poor" condition means that a site shows clear evidence of negative disturbances or deterioration by natural forces and/or human activities and no corrective actions have been taken to protect and preserve the integrity of the site. "Unknown" condition may mean that, due to the nature of the site, such as sites underwater or under other structures, the condition cannot be determined or that, due to financial constraints, a bureau has been unable to determine condition.

2/ The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) total includes Archeological and Historic Sites and National Heritage Special Management Areas only. The total does not include National Historic Landmarks, the National Register of Historic Places, and World Heritage Properties because these units are included in Archeological and Historic Sites and are not included in the BLM total to avoid double counting.

ment areas have been designated to preserve their natural heritage values and include the White Mountains National Recreation Area, the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, and the Cooperative Management and Protection Area.

The National Park System and Wildlife Refuges are also considered non-collectible natural heritage assets and are discussed under the "Stewardship Land" section.

Collectible Heritage Assets

Departmental Library Collections. 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 Departmental Library promotes the mission of the Department by providing a full range of professional reference and research services. The Library has collections centered on documents produced by or for the Department, as well as a broad range of related books, journals, and other resources that support the Department's efforts to protect and provide access to the Nation's natural and cultural heritage and to honor its trust responsibilities to Indian tribes. 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 Library staff apply emerging technologies in the form of an integrated library system and the use of digital copies and microfilm 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 Department. Publications are removed from the collection when they become out of date/out of scope, in accordance with the Department's policy. Interior's library collections are described in *Table 42*.

U.S. Geological Survey Library Collections. There are four libraries within the USGS, including the Library Services Group Libraries at the National Center, the largest library, in Reston, VA., and three branch libraries. The libraries, with the exception of Library Services Group Libraries, serve USGS field office personnel, 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. Kunz collection of books on gems and minerals, the Alvison Collection on Russian geology, a minerals and mining collection, extensive photographs taken during USGS field work, field notebooks, and additional material relating to USGS projects.

The USGS library system contains 1.3 million books and periodicals and 1.7 million non-book items for a total of three million items. Materials are acquired through extensive exchange agreements with institutions and agencies worldwide, as well as through research projects and purchases from a wide variety of publishers and institutions. Items are withdrawn only after the professional library staff has made a critical analysis of the collection.

Museum Collections

Department of the Interior museum collections contain over 145 million museum objects, including 75 million artifacts and specimens and approximately 70 million documents. Disciplines represented include art, ethnography, archeology, documents, history, biology, paleontology, and geology. Archeology (45%) and documents (48%) account for 93 % (137 million items) of the total when documents are reported in number of objects. If converted to linear feet, the 70 million documents reported this year are equivalent to 43,553 linear feet of archival documents. The growth in total number of objects is due primarily to improved reporting rather than to new acquisitions.

TABLE 42

Library Collectible Heritage Assets
as of September 30, 2003

Library Collections:	units in thousands				Condition *		
	September 30, 2002 (units)	Additions (units)	Withdrawals (units)	September 30, 2003 (units)	Good	Fair	Poor
Departmental Library	1,000	47	-49	998	100%		
US Geological Survey							
Library Services Group Library at the National Center	1,403	302	-4	1,701	80%	15%	5%
Denver Branch Library	948	7	-1	954	65%	20%	15%
Flagstaff Branch Library	115	2	0	117	80%	15%	5%
Menlo Park Branch Library	283	7	-1	289	70%	20%	10%
USGS Total	2,749	318	-6	3,061			
Total	**3,749**	**365**	**-55**	**4,059**			

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

Bureaus report 9,219,255 additions and 4,353,145 withdrawals since the FY 2002 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. Interior's museum collections are intimately associated with the lands and cultural and natural resources for which Interior bureaus share stewardship responsibilities.

Highlights of the Department's museum program for FY 2003 include documenting more than 2.75 million objects, improving accountability, and increasing the availability of the collections for public access. Currently cataloged are approximately 57 million items (40%) leaving a backlog of 85 million (60%) to be cataloged. 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.

The condition of museum collections is disclosed in this report for the first time. Accordingly, some bureaus are still in the process of developing bureau programs for assessing the condition of museum collections. Where bureaus have assessed the condition of its museum collections, this information is disclosed in *Table 43*.

The distribution of the Department's museum collections among bureaus and disciplines is summarized in *Table 44*.

The Department's 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.

The standards achieved by facilities that house collections are good indicators 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% of standards are in "fair" condition, and those that

TABLE 43

FY 2003 Status of Cataloging and Condition of Cataloged Bureau Museum Collections

Bureaus and Offices	Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2002	Additions Since Last Report	Withdrawals Since Last Report	Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2003	Total Number of Bureau Items Catalogued	Number of Cataloged Items with Item-level Condition Data	Percentage of Cataloged Items in Good, Fair, and Poor Condition 1/		
							Good	Fair	Poor
Bureau of Indian Affairs	5,056,921	227,049	-22,901	5,261,069	451,679	10,465	93	4	3
Bureau of Land Management 2/									
BLM-three internal units w/2003 data 3/	3,657,522	3,316,262	-	6,973,784	2,513,327	N/A	-	-	-
BLM-1993 data for all other locations	20,715,186	284,814	-	21,000,000	0	N/A	-	-	-
Bureau of Reclamation	10,004,037	1,458,272	-3,773,712	7,688,597	6,821,441	234,413	78	20	2
Fish and Wildlife Service	4,487,651	2,913	-496,917	3,993,647	1,400,000	211,000	0	100	0
National Park Service 4/	96,181,308	3,927,299	-59,491	100,049,116	46,191,935	39,250,279	64	29	7
Minerals Management Service	54	0	0	54	54	54	100	0	0
U.S. Geological Survey	39,788	134	-18	39,904	39,904	39,904	99	<1	<1
Departmental Offices 5/	15,182	2,512	-106	17,588	16,344	5,200	78	16	6
Departmental Totals	**140,157,649**	**9,219,255**	**-4,353,145**	**145,023,759**	**57,434,684**	**39,751,315**	**-**	**-**	**-**
				100%	40%				

1/ Condition definitions: "Good" means in stable condition; "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/ The BLM beginning balance has been adjusted from that reported in the FY 2002 Accountability Report to reflect more accurate data. Also, BLM data are split between current data for three administrative units and data that were last reported in 1993 for all other locations that may house BLM museum property. Because of the many changes that may have occurred since 1993, the number reported for BLM external collections provides only a broad approximation of the scope of these collections.
3/ The unusually large number of BLM additions is due to "catch-up" reporting of all increases since 1993 that were not previously included in the Department's report.
4/ NPS data are the most recent available, from FY 2002.
5/ Departmental Offices includes: Indian Arts and Crafts Board, National Business Center, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

meet less than 50% of applicable standards are in "poor" condition. For facilities not yet evaluated by Interior bureaus, data from Corps of Engineers evaluations and/or the accreditation status of institutions was used as indicators of the status of meeting professional museum management standards.

Conditions at locations housing Interior bureau museum collections are summarized in *Table 45*.

Bureau Highlights

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for over 5.2 million items of museum property. Of BIA's total collection, 451,679 (8%) are cataloged at the item level. BIA staff continued to improve accountability and control for BIA museum property through improved reporting and clarification of previous estimates of collection size. The BIA collected condition data for the first time on facilities housing BIA collections. Withdrawals totaled 22,901. Additions totaled 227,049 items, 106,118 of which were found in previously unidentified repositories and the rest are the result of revised estimates. The bulk of BIA collections are managed in partnership with 74 non-BIA facilities and by collateral duty personnel at 90 of the 93 BIA units that house museum property. Resource constraints prevent greater progress in cataloging and resolving preservation and protection deficiencies.

Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation's FY 2003 achievements include the preparation of draft bureau directives and standards regarding museum collections; drafting a new bureau-wide Scope of Collections Statement; continued improvement of facilities and data systems;

TABLE 44

FY 2003 Interior Museum Collections by Discipline

	Archeology[1]	Art[2]	Ethnography	History	Documents	Botany[3]	Zoology	Paleontology	Geology	Environmental Samples	Totals
2002 TOTALS	64,737,220	12,388	51,420	3,595,324	65,506,485	1,556,807	432,845	4,189,299	65,917	9,944	140,157,649
2003 Additions[4]	2,280,839	736	4,576	76,326	6,497,736	311,338	144	43,329	4,216	15	9,219,255
2003 Withdrawals[5]	1,488,700	4,405	161	11,408	2,319,526	613	190	527,973	169	0	4,353,145
Bureau/Office											
BIA	4,545,648	3,982	3,023	6,427	701,365	180	152	249	43	0	5,261,069
BLM[6]											
BLM internal	3,679,533	0	0	28,694	3,233,600	0	0	31,957	0	0	6,973,784
BLM external	17,215,305	44	2,273	51,713	76,800	39,727	208,642	3,393,773	1,981	9,742	21,000,000
BOR	6,396,414	292	6	2,518	1,276,677	0	0	12,178	510	2	7,688,597
FWS	1,915,528	586	11,048	210,558	1,642,917	15,687	184,510	12,598	0	215	3,993,647
NPS[7]	31,776,896	0	28,056	3,358,099	62,753,246	1,811,908	0	253,889	67,022	0	100,049,116
Dept. Ofcs:[8]	35	3,750	11,425	1,837	75	30	47	11	378	0	17,588
MMS	0	4	3	5	12	0	0	0	30	0	54
USGS	0	61	1	391	3	0	39,448	0	0	0	39,904
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**

[1] In addition to the number of archeology items reported, BOR has 5,529 cubic feet of archeology materials and FWS has 1,173 boxes of archeology materials.

[2] NPS art items are included in the number for history.

[3] NPS number for botany includes zoology specimens.

[4] Interior 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 [411DM3.4A]. The total may also increase as estimates of collection sizes at specific locations are revised to reflect more complete knowledge about the collections.

[5] Interior bureaus and offices may remove items from the museum collections in response to involuntary loss, theft, or destruction. IACB, NBC, and NPS also have congressional authority to remove [deaccession] items selectively following strict procedures to follow the highest ethics standards and to make every effort to keep the items in public ownership. The total may also decrease as estimates of collection sizes at specific locations are revised to reflect more complete knowledge about the collections.

[6] BLM data are split between current (2003) data for three internal administrative units and data that were last reported in 1993 for all other locations that may house BLM museum property.

Because of many changes that may have occurred to the total collection since 1993, the number reported for BLM external collections provides only a broad approximation of the scope of these collections. Departmental offices are working with BLM to obtain more current and accurate data.

[7] NPS data are the most recent available, from 2002.

[8] Departmental Offices include the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians; Interior Arts & Crafts Board, and the National Business Center.

reduction of cataloging backlogs; completion of the Huhugam Heritage Center Repository in Arizona, customization and testing of "Re:discovery" museum collections management software for bureau use; design, development and production of exhibits and websites; and sponsorship of internships and volunteer programs.

Museum collections supported events and exhibits throughout the West celebrating Reclamation's centennial year, which began June 17, 2002. Critical financial and personnel resources are insufficient to meet Reclamation's stated museum property management goals, limiting BOR's ability to assist non-Federal partners that are under acute financial pressures related to the national economic slowdown. Some collections are at risk of loss or damage. Despite resource constraints, BOR continues to improve its identification and monitoring of bureau collections. Estimates of total collection size were revised to 7,688,597 and 8,769 cubic feet of archeological artifacts and paleontological specimens. These changes are due to better estimates of the items yet to be cataloged; the removal of official records and working collections; the removal of items previously identified as "potential" that had not formally been accessioned into the museum property collection; and correction of values transposed or duplicated in previous years.

Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management maintains three museum management facilities and manages the bulk of its collections in partnership with 162 partner institutions. No funding was provided to BLM's museum partnership program in FY 2003, but the BLM cooperates with its partners to provide outreach through the Internet. Information and links are located at *www.blm.gov/heritage/sp.htm*.

TABLE 45

FY 2003 Rating of Locations Housing Bureau Collections

Bureaus and Offices	Number of locations housing bureau museum collections 1/		Number of Locations Evaluated	Ratings at Locations, Based on the % of Departmental Standards Met			
				Good (Meet > 70%)	Fair (Meet 50 - 70%)	Poor (Meet < 50%)	Not Evaluated
Bureau of Indian Affairs	BIA facilities	93	69	16	17	36	24
	Other facilities	74	26	11	11	4	48
Bureau of Land Management	BLM facilities	3	3	3	0	0	0
	Other facilities	162	37	0	37	0	125
Bureau of Reclamation	BOR facilities	31	27	14	4	9	4
	Other facilities	67	37	20	10	7	30
Fish and Wildlife Service	FWS facilities	136	5	0	5	0	131
	Other facilities	324	27	27	0	0	297
National Park Service	NPS facilities	312	312	140	104	68	0
	Other facilities	456	30	16	12	2	426
Minerals Management Service	MMS facilities	5	5	5	0	0	0
	Other facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Geological Survey	USGS facilities	5	3	2	0	0	3
	Other facilities	1	1	0	1	0	0
Departmental Offices (DO) 1/	DOI facilities	7	4	3	1	0	3
	Other facilities	3	2	2	0	0	1
Departmental Totals	Bureau/Office facilities	592	428	183	131	113	165
	Other facilities	1,087	160	76	71	13	927

1/ Condition of museum property is reflected indirectly by the degree to which the locations housing the Department's museum property achieve widely accepted museum standards adopted by the Department. The higher the percentage of standards met, the more likely it is that the collections housed at those locations are stable and secure. More specific item-level condition data that are available on a portion of DOI's cataloged collections are reported in Table 44.
2/ Departmental Offices includes the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, the National Business Center and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Updated BLM data, where available, are presented in this report. Current data are reported by the three internal BLM facilities. In 1991 and 1993, the 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 found to be not accurate. Accordingly, the BLM has refined its analysis and developed an accurate list of 162 external facilities where collections are housed, but inventories of BLM collections in these facilities are not available. These non-Federal facilities are professional facilities and, as such, are providing expert curation for all of the collections in their repositories, including BLM collections.

Fish and Wildlife Service. The FWS collections total approximately 4 million items at 136 FWS facilities and 324 non-Federal facilities. Some highlights of the FWS' FY 2003 program include:

- The FWS continued to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-St. Louis District Office, on a national survey of existing collections and documents in order to locate archeological and historical collections stored in non-Federal repositories. Additional work will be required over a number of years to verify the location of collections and assess their condition.

- At the DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) in Iowa, contractors completed condition surveys on the textiles, wood, leather, paper, and composite artifacts housed at the Refuge. Approximately 35,000 artifacts were surveyed and about one third of these objects were examined on an item-by-item basis.

- The FWS' Southeastern Regional Office and the Santee NWR were involved in repatriating human skeletal remains and associated artifacts to the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska in March 2003. The remains and artifacts were subsequently re-interred on the refuge at the request of the Tribe.

- The FWS' Northeastern Regional Office has been working with a number of national wildlife refuges to improve the care of museum property during FY 2003. Additional work has been performed to inventory museum collections and three training sessions were offered for refuge staff. In addition, a building-by-building inventory of the Patuxent Research Refuge in Maryland was initiated and identified FWS and USGS collections are being repackaged and stored in a safe location until a long-term plan can be approved.

- Work continues under a cooperative agreement with the Museum of the Rockies to locate the extensive paleontological collections removed from the Charles M. Russell NWR in Montana. The refuge is widely acknowledged to contain some of the most scientifically important fossil beds in the world.

- The D.C. Booth National Fish Hatchery, in South Dakota, installed a new fire and intrusion alarm system in its archives. Exhibits in the Von Bayer Museum of Fisheries History were cleaned and updated for the summer season. Continuing construction of firebreaks reduced fire danger to the site.

National Park Service. National Park Service museum collections total over 100 million items, including 37 million artifacts and specimens, and 63 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 2003 include:

- A two-volume set of Ralph Waldo Emerson's prose works inscribed by Emerson to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at Longfellow National Historic Site.

- A rare phytosaur, an extinct aquatic reptile, at Petrified Forest National Park.

- Jimmy Carter political campaign buttons and other memorabilia at Jimmy Carter National Historic Site.

- Personal papers of a plant ecologist who did early alpine research in Rocky Mountain National Park.

- Two-hundred-fifty glass plate negatives depicting Nebraska homesteading at Homestead National Monument.

- Fragments of the 1903 Wright Flyer given by the Wright Family to Wright Brothers National Memorial.

- A large collection of 18th and 19th century books from Arlington mansion (a Natchez National Historic Landmark) were donated to Natchez National Historical Park.

Access and use of NPS collections continued to increase at exhibits in parks and on-line. Sixty-two percent of artifacts and specimens and 37% of the archives are cataloged. At current cataloging rates and funding levels, the collection will be fully cataloged in 2029. Meeting preservation and protection standards continues to be a challenge, with deferred maintenance costs identified at $368 million.

In FY 2003, many parks improved museum storage conditions and developed new exhibits. Examples of these improvements include:

- Redwood National Park consolidated its collections in a new facility that includes a main storage area, a laboratory with separate storage for wet natural history specimens, workspace, and a library.

- The Western Archeological and Conservation Center moved four million museum objects and archival collections into 50,000 square feet of new-leased space that includes storage, work and research areas, and conservation laboratories.

- Vicksburg National Military Park installed a new canopy over the exhibit of the Civil War era ironclad USS Cairo.

- The Wright Brothers National Memorial opened the 20,000 square-foot First Flight Centennial Pavilion with exhibits, including a replica of the Wright's 1902 glider.

Hurricane Isabel that struck the region on September 18, 2003, impacted NPS museum collections in the mid-Atlantic region; assessment of damage is currently in progress. Collections at Colonial National Historical Park were stored in a basement that was flooded because of the hurricane.

Minerals Management Service. With all its museum property cataloged and photographed, MMS staff is in maintenance mode for management of 54 identified museum property items. All items are in good condition, and attention is turning to educational outreach to increase awareness and visibility. It is anticipated that educational efforts will result in identification of more items associated with MMS history that may be suitable for management as museum property.

Departmental Offices - National Business Center. The NBC continued to operate the Department of the Interior Museum and to coordinate museum property at Interior Headquarters. Increased attention was given to planning, inventory, and environmental monitoring in anticipation of scheduled building renovation activities. NBC is responsible for 6,463 museum items, one of which was acquired in 2003 as a gift. This is the first time NBC has reported a full item-level accounting of its collections; the number of catalog records was reported in previous years. Exhibit and education programs continue to be active.

Departmental Offices - Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians. The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) is in maintenance mode for 73 items of museum property. In 1998, the BIA transferred 12 items of art and museum property to OST. Offices at various OST locations have obtained additional items. The OST ensures that all art and museum property of each office is properly accessioned, photographed for identification purposes and accounted for by supported documents.

Departmental Offices - Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB). The Indian Arts and Crafts Board's three museums achieved greater public access to their collections through participation in loans to institutions with high attendance. These included the Buffalo Bill Historical Society in Cody, Wyoming; the National Museum of Natural History 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 161 of the IACB's 11,052 collection items are cataloged, establishing item-level accountability for and improving access to the collections. With basic accountability achieved for the collection, the staff is now turning its attention to refining management guidelines, developing collection-based educational materials, and developing museum support groups and volunteer programs to stretch the limited funds and personnel available to the IACB.

U.S. Geological Survey. During the past fiscal year, the USGS continued to reach additional milestones in managing its Museum Property Program (MPP). All 39,904 items are cataloged. These milestones include the following:

- Continued to catalog objects in the Denver Federal Center;

- Moved mapping instruments from Heritage Map Library;

- Established a permanent exhibit in the National Center lobby and installed 17 instruments and examples of mapping equipment as well as photographs;

- Provided assistance to nearly a dozen publishers and researchers.

- Contracted with a vehicle conservator to stabilize a 1930 Model A Ford; moved the vehicle indoors, and placed it on exhibit in the main lobby of the National Center in Reston;

- Initiated exhibit of Director Thomas Nolan's geological memorabilia;

- Participated in discussions with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representatives about possible museum property at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center;

- Conducted the annual meeting of USGS Museum Property Steering Committee;

- Retrieved two mapping instruments which had been on loan to the Smithsonian Institution since 1907;

- Helped install a USGS museum exhibit in the Department of the Interior Museum;

- Participated in the Interior Museum Property Committee (IMPC) Training Group;

- Loaned a Lunar Rover to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Mars mission research.

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 Interior. 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 46* in the following three major categories:

1. Basic research which is 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;

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

3. Developmental research which is 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 $859 million during FY 2003.

The following are significant FY 2003 accomplishments:

Geographic Analysis and Monitoring Program (GAM). GAM scientists conduct geographic assessments of land surface change to improve the understanding of the rates, causes, and consequences of natural and human-induced processes that shape and change the Nation's landscape over time. Studies are conducted within a geographic context and at a range of spatial and temporal scales so that

TABLE 46

Investment in Research and Development
($ in millions)

Category	1999 1/	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
US Geological Survey						
Basic	78.0	63.0	63.0	82.0	77.0	363.0
Applied	672.0	656.0	567.0	799.0	681.0	3,375.0
Developmental	39.0	53.0	53.0	83.0	101.0	329.0
Total	**789.0**	**772.0**	**683.0**	**964.0**	**859.0**	**4,067.0**
National Park Service						
Basic	0.6	0.5	1.6	5.0	0.3	8.0
Applied	35.2	37.6	28.0	30.2	29.7	160.7
Developmental	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	0.0	11.5
Total	**35.8**	**38.1**	**32.5**	**43.8**	**30.0**	**180.2**
Bureau of Reclamation						
Basic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Applied	14.5	16.1	17.4	19.0	18.3	85.3
Developmental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Total	**14.5**	**16.1**	**17.4**	**19.0**	**18.3**	**85.3**
Departmental Offices*						
Basic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Applied	15.3	15.2	4.6	4.6	7.5	47.2
Developmental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
Total	**15.3**	**15.2**	**4.6**	**5.0**	**7.9**	**48.0**
Minerals Management Service						
Basic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Applied	30.1	30.7	31.0	28.5	29.4	149.7
Developmental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**30.1**	**30.7**	**31.0**	**28.5**	**29.4**	**149.7**
TOTALS						
Basic	78.6	63.5	64.6	87.0	77.3	371.0
Applied	767.1	755.6	648.0	881.3	765.9	3,817.9
Developmental	39.0	53.0	55.9	92.0	101.4	341.3
TOTAL	**884.7**	**872.1**	**768.5**	**1,060.3**	**944.6**	**4,530.2**

1/ Based on obligations rather than expenses incurred.

* Central Utah Project Completion Act

investigations provide comprehensive information needed to understand the environmental, resource, and economic consequences of landscape change.

Understanding the Geography and Pathways of West Nile Virus. In an effort to better understand the geographic distribution and pathways of West Nile Virus (WNV), over 140 species of bird carcasses (about 15,000 specimens) are being examined. As of June 2003, results from 5,500 birds have indicated that 1% to 2% of them contain flaviavirus (a virus transmitted by infected ticks and mosquitoes) antibodies. Nearly 23,000 mosquitoes have been tested and geographic information such as location, ambient air temperature, humidity, land cover, and rainfall is being geocoded and entered into a geographic information system for analysis during 2003 and 2004. An analysis of 2001 and 2002 WNV surveillance data shows that counties that report WNV-infected dead birds early in the transmission season are more likely to report subsequent WNV disease cases in humans than are counties that do not report early WNV-infected dead birds.

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

Natural resource stewardship addresses specific questions with immediate applications for natural resource management within the National Park System and, at present, primarily involves the conduct and acquisition of research related to physical science investigations. This program area also evaluates research needs and coordination with the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey and others to obtain research needed by the NPS. The NRPP provides funding for park natural resource management-related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be relied on by parks to fund the highest priority individual projects, some of which may involve research. CRPP provides funding for comparable cultural resource research and resource management projects in the fields of archeology, ethnography, history, museum collections, and planning and specialized reports. Outlays from both the NRPP and CRPP programs support park-based resource management, and when applicable, research needs. Consequently, the outlay levels for research from these two programs vary each year in response to park needs and priorities.

Measures are underway to improve the scope and accuracy of annual NPS research and development outlay data to better serve various reporting requirements. The methodology for the field reporting of research expenses for NPS-wide consolidation was significantly revised and improved in conjunction with FY 2001 data collection, which improved overall reporting of research and development expenses. In addition, the NPS continues work on a new bureau-wide natural and cultural resource management information system, which may automate reporting in FY 2006.

Bureau of Reclamation. The 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 2003, 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. Further output/outcome data can be found at BOR's "Goals-at-a-Glance Table."

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). Research in support of these mandates has been pursued to allow prediction of potential impacts, to aid in the development of mitigating measures, and to ensure safe, pollution-free operations. In addition to research as required by the OCSLA, the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 sets down specific areas of research for agencies, including the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The goals of this Act are to improve not only the technologies for preventing oil pollution, but also the response to accidental spills. Inherent in this effort is improvement of the understanding of the fate, transport, and effects of oil when spilled. The MMS research program, which implements the OCSLA and OPA requirements, is pursued with universities, private companies, and American and foreign government laboratories.

Departmental Offices. Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission - The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission utilizes research funds to determine the means by which mitigation measures or programs can be achieved and to determine the best method or design for an identified mitigation measure. Central Utah Project Completion Act research funds were utilized to address local development in lieu of irrigation and drainage, water management improvement, conservation measures, Utah Lake salinity control, mitigation and conservation measures, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, and similar study topics.

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. Within the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs administers Interior's trust responsibility for education with the long-range goal of promoting healthy Indian communities through lifelong learning. Interior also provides residential education and job training for disadvantaged youth through the Job Corps Program.

The Department's investment in human capital is shown in *Table 47*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Education and Training Programs

Through various BIA programs, a significant investment in education has been made in the future of American Indians and Alaska Natives. In FY 2003, a total of approximately $571.4 million was expended for educational programs, including construction, facilities operations, and facilities maintenance, benefiting American Indians and Alaska Natives from childhood through adulthood.

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. In school year 2003, it is estimated that 9,300 undergraduate scholarships were funded with 1,050 students graduating from their respective institutions.

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 2003, tribes expended $2.5 million to support adult education. During FY 2003, approximately 51 contracts were funded for adult education programs.

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 2003, tribes expended a total of $16.5 million dollars under the JOM program. During school year 2003, 272,000 students were assisted under the program.

Post Secondary Education. The Haskell Indian Nations 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 2003, Haskell University and SIPI expended a combined total of $13.3 million for the post secondary education program. For academic year 2002-2003, 2,581 students were enrolled at both institutions with a total of 215 graduates.

School Operations. The Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) provides formula-based funding for BIA operated grant, contract elementary, and

TABLE 47

Investment in Human Capital
($ in millions)

Category	2000*	2001*	2002	2003	TOTAL
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
School Operations	$401.2	$419.2	$377.4	$424.8	$1,622.6
Adult Education	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	10.3
Post-Secondary Education	68.0	70.4	72.1	58.3	268.8
Scholarships	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.1	109.7
Other Educational Programs1/	6.9	6.9	127.0	46.9	187.7
Job Corps Program	-	-	15.0	11.8	26.8
Total	**506.0**	**526.7**	**621.8**	**571.4**	**2,225.9**
Bureau of Reclamation					
Job Corps Program	27.1	27.1	28.7	21.2	104.1
Fish and Wildlife Service					
Job Corps Program	9.9	11.1	11.7	11.6	44.3
National Park Service					
Job Corps Program	12.8	13.4	14.7	17.2	58.1
TOTAL	-				
School Operations	401.2	419.2	377.4	424.8	1,622.6
Adult Education	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	10.3
Post-Secondary Education	68.0	70.4	72.1	58.3	268.8
Scholarships	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.1	109.7
Other Educational Programs	6.9	6.9	127.0	46.9	187.7
Job Corps Program	49.8	51.6	70.1	61.8	233.3
TOTAL	**$555.8**	**$578.3**	**$676.9**	**$621.4**	**$2,432.4**

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

1/ Beginning in FY 2002, "Other Educational Programs" includes educational facilities costs; "Other Educational Programs" includes the Johnson-O'Malley Program.

secondary schools. For school year 2002-2003, 185 schools were funded through BIA appropriations. Of this number, 65 were BIA-operated schools and 120 were contract/grant schools. A total of 47,909 students were enrolled during school year 2002-2003.

Job Corps Program. Through the Job Corps Program, Interior provides residential education and job training to disadvantaged youth through program participation from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. 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 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 2003, a total of approximately $61.8 million was expended by the Department for the Job Corps Program.

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 48*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The BIA's investments in non-Federal physical property include schools, dormitories, other infrastructures, and the Indian Reservation and Roads (IRRB) program. The IRRB program provides for the construction, maintenance, and repair of roads providing access to and within Indian reservations, Indian trust land, restricted Indian land, and Alaska Native villages. The Federal Highway Administration jointly manages the IRRB program.

Bureau of Reclamation

Major investments by BOR in non-Federal physical property include major additions, alterations, replacements, the purchase of major equipment, and the purchase or improvement of other physical assets owned by non-Federal entities such as State or local governments. The BOR incurs expenses in bureau wide programs that improve State and local fish and wildlife habitats through activities such as the construction or betterment of structures or facilities. Regional specific programs provide for the construction or improvement of structures and facilities used in State and local irrigation projects, water management projects, and water quality improvement programs.

National Park Service

In FY 2003, the NPS provided approximately $113.2 million in funding to States and local governments that will result in the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property. Approximately $7.4 million was used to support the construction of an Abraham Lincoln Interpretive Center in downtown Springfield, Illinois. The planned two-part Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Interpretive Center will consist of a museum portion and a library and archives. In FY 2003, $978,000 was provided for the Hispanic Cultural Center in New Mexico. Also, the National Underground Railroad –Freedom Center in Ohio received $6 million.

Fish and Wildlife Service

In 2003, the FWS provided approximately $118 million in grants to State and local governments that resulted in the purchase, construction, or major renovation of physical property that they owned. The enhancement of fish and wildlife management is the primary purpose for which these grants are awarded.

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.

Departmental Offices - Office of Insular Affairs

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) administers the Department's administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in 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. The OIA also provides oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. All of the Office of Insular Affairs programs fall within the mission goal of Serving Communities - Increase Economic Self-Sufficiency of Insular Areas (Goal 5 of the Department Strategic Plan). OIA will achieve its mission by improving the financial management practices of insular governments, increasing economic development, and increasing Federal responsiveness to the unique needs of island communities. The OIA hopes to increase the resources available

TABLE 48

FY 2003 Investment in Non-Federal Physical Property

($ in millions)

Category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Dams and Other Structures 1/	$0.0	$0.0	$1.4	$6.2	$0.1	$7.7
Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roads and Bridges	253.7	273.3	246.4	254.5	238.3	1,266.2
Schools and Public Buildings 2/	23.8	0.0	24.8	41.3	18.9	108.8
Total	**277.5**	**273.3**	**272.6**	**302.0**	**257.3**	**1,382.7**
Bureau of Reclamation 3/						
Dams and Other Structures	115.6	126.0	105.1	118.9	124.4	590.0
Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roads and Bridges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schools and Public Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**115.6**	**126.0**	**105.1**	**118.9**	**124.4**	**590.0**
Fish and Wildlife Service						
Dams and Other Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.0	66.0
Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	52.0
Roads and Bridges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schools and Public Buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Classified	0.0	0.0	178.0	169.0	0.0	347.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**178.0**	**169.0**	**118.0**	**465.0**
National Park Service						
Dams and Other Structures	19.6	30.0	46.0	74.3	53.9	223.8
Land	6.7	4.0	14.6	29.7	44.0	99.0
Roads and Bridges	2.7	1.9	5.9	8.7	12.8	32.0
Schools and Public Buildings	0.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.5	7.3
Total	**29.5**	**37.0**	**68.0**	**114.4**	**113.2**	**362.1**
Dept. Offices-CUPCA/Commission4/						
Dams and Other Structures	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8
Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roads and Bridges	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Schools and Public Buildings	3.5	1.8	1.6	3.8	0.2	10.9
Total	**3.5**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**3.8**	**0.8**	**12.0**
Dept.Offices-Insular Area Capital Investment						
Dams and Other Structures	17.1	10.6	12.9	13.7	15.0	69.3
Land	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roads and Bridges	1.1	4.0	5.9	2.6	1.0	14.6
Schools and Public Buildings	14.4	16.7	21.0	23.9	14.9	90.9
Total	**32.6**	**31.3**	**39.8**	**40.2**	**30.9**	**174.8**
TOTAL						
Dams and Other Structures	152.3	166.6	165.8	213.1	259.8	957.6
Land	6.7	4.0	14.6	29.7	96.0	107.0
Roads and Bridges	257.5	279.2	258.3	265.8	252.3	1,313.1
Schools and Public Buildings	42.2	19.6	48.9	70.7	36.5	217.9
Not Classified	0.0	0.0	178.0	169.0	0.0	465.0
TOTAL	**$458.7**	**$469.4**	**$665.6**	**$748.3**	**$644.6**	**$3,060.6**

1/ Schools and Public Buildings - four walls to be used for human occupancy - Complete data is not available for 1999 and 2000.

2/ Dams and Other Structures - ditches, water treatment facilities, and not be used for human occupancy - Complete data is not available for 1999 and 2000.

3/ BOR's investment includes fish and wildlife habitats and water management programs.

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

to the insular area governments while promoting economic self-sufficiency.

The OIA provides capital improvement grants to the insular areas. The capital investment in non-Federal physical property in the territories was approximately $30.9 million in FY 2003. In FY 2003, approximately 75% of the $30.9 million went toward non-Federal insular area investments in sewage, wastewater and solid waste projects, and public buildings, which include hospitals and medical facilities. Capital investment funds provided to the freely associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, are not included in this report. In prior years, Supplementary Stewardship Information identified certain funds expended in the Freely Associated States. In recent years, however, the OIA determined that these funds, which are provided to the freely associated States by the United States Government as authorized under the Compacts of Free Association, are investments to non-U.S. governments and the properties are not owned by the U.S., its territories, or local governments.