

REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION
(UNAUDITED,
SEE AUDITORS'
REPORT)

This section includes the Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources (Budgetary Accounts), deferred maintenance information, and heritage asset and stewardship land information.

Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006
(dollars in thousands)

	Interior Franchise Fund	Working Capital Fund	Water and Related Resources	National Park Service Operations	Management of Land and Resources
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance, beginning of Fiscal Year:	\$ 788,609	\$ 187,814	\$ 276,153	\$ 30,609	\$ 33,190
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	-	6,574	27,091	10,020	24,327
Budget Authority					
Appropriation	-	-	892,556	1,744,599	860,791
Spending authority from offsetting collections					
Earned					
Collected	1,379,994	1,458,881	236,740	22,263	89,295
Change in receivables from Federal sources	(1,130)	16,956	(4,315)	86	1,674
Change in unfilled customer orders					
Advance received	(86,525)	(214,473)	12,642	-	-
Without advance from Federal sources	(71,777)	(43,764)	(6,761)	-	7,209
Total Budget Authority	1,220,562	1,217,600	1,130,862	1,766,948	958,969
Nonexpenditure transfers, net, anticipated and actual	-	-	(103,962)	164	-
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	-	-	(7,017)	-	-
Permanently not available	-	-	(1,818)	(35,411)	(13,193)
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 2,009,171	\$ 1,411,988	\$ 1,321,309	\$ 1,772,330	\$ 1,003,293
Status of Budgetary Resources:					
Obligations incurred:					
Direct					
Reimbursable	-	1,062	899,338	1,685,273	899,949
Total Obligations incurred	1,505,207	1,283,318	236,569	21,730	62,168
Unobligated balance available:					
Apportioned	503,964	127,608	185,354	52,282	41,176
Exempt from apportionment	-	-	48	-	-
Total Unobligated balance available	503,964	127,608	185,402	52,282	41,176
Unobligated balance not available	-	-	-	13,045	-
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 2,009,171	\$ 1,411,988	\$ 1,321,309	\$ 1,772,330	\$ 1,003,293
Obligated Balance:					
Obligated balance, net					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year	703,246	780,667	441,970	417,869	237,296
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year					
	(158,943)	(372,493)	(53,870)	(264)	(22,978)
Total unpaid obligated balances, net, beginning of Fiscal Year	544,303	408,174	388,100	417,605	214,318
Obligations incurred, net	1,505,207	1,284,380	1,135,907	1,707,003	962,117
Less: Gross outlays	(1,395,633)	(1,459,881)	(962,567)	(1,745,476)	(937,226)
Less: Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	-	(6,574)	(27,091)	(10,020)	(24,327)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	72,907	26,808	11,076	(86)	(8,883)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 726,784	\$ 252,907	\$ 545,425	\$ 369,026	\$ 205,999
Obligated balance, net, end of period - by component:					
Unpaid obligations	812,820	598,592	588,221	369,376	237,860
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources,	(86,036)	(345,685)	(42,796)	(350)	(31,861)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 726,784	\$ 252,907	\$ 545,425	\$ 369,026	\$ 205,999
Net Outlays:					
Net Outlays					
Gross outlays	1,395,633	1,459,881	962,567	1,745,476	937,226
Less: Offsetting collections	(1,293,469)	(1,244,408)	(249,382)	(22,263)	(89,296)
Less: Distributed Offsetting receipts	-	-	(368)	-	-
Net Outlays(Receipts)	\$ 102,164	\$ 215,473	\$ 712,817	\$ 1,723,213	\$ 847,930

Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006
(dollars in thousands)

Wildland Fire Management	Bureau of Land Mangement Operations	Fish and Wildlife Resource Management	Minerals Leasing and Associated Payments	Operation of Indian Programs	Survey, Investigation and Research	Other Budgetary Accounts	FY 2006 Total Budgetary Accounts
\$ 128,311	\$ 892,763	\$ 70,377	\$ -	\$ 362,233	\$ 52,864	\$ 2,888,006	\$ 5,710,929
24,927	71,721	17,399	-	40,835	7,277	254,772	484,943
866,564	862,343	1,016,278	2,110,432	1,991,490	995,205	4,784,195	16,124,453
27,813	-	203,249	-	274,175	435,933	1,350,781	5,479,124
(104)	-	(3,955)	-	1,355	(8,603)	(4,961)	(2,997)
(2,400)	-	2,090	-	(1,489)	(1,268)	(15,397)	(306,820)
(2,450)	-	(54,418)	-	45,559	8,739	13,123	(104,540)
889,423	862,343	1,163,244	2,110,432	2,311,090	1,430,006	6,127,741	21,189,220
97,366	116	10,590	-	535	1,500	431,898	438,207
-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,600)	(16,617)
(11,279)	-	(14,946)	-	(29,300)	(19,479)	(61,362)	(186,788)
\$ 1,128,748	\$ 1,826,943	\$ 1,246,664	\$ 2,110,432	\$ 2,685,393	\$ 1,472,168	\$ 9,631,455	\$ 27,619,894
951,287	266,547	1,044,070	2,110,432	1,957,502	983,362	5,582,129	16,380,951
24,184	-	126,586	-	281,978	438,493	1,072,725	5,052,958
975,471	266,547	1,170,656	2,110,432	2,239,480	1,421,855	6,654,854	21,433,909
153,277	1,560,396	74,371	-	372,507	27,033	2,889,214	5,987,182
-	-	-	-	-	-	58,277	58,325
153,277	1,560,396	74,371	-	372,507	27,033	2,947,491	6,045,507
-	-	1,637	-	73,406	23,280	29,110	140,478
\$ 1,128,748	\$ 1,826,943	\$ 1,246,664	\$ 2,110,432	\$ 2,685,393	\$ 1,472,168	\$ 9,631,455	\$ 27,619,894
298,213	877,886	386,568	-	262,403	278,270	3,872,828	8,557,216
(11,705)	-	(133,230)	-	(30,200)	(181,240)	(259,839)	(1,224,762)
286,508	877,886	253,338	-	232,203	97,030	3,612,989	7,332,454
975,471	266,547	1,170,656	2,110,432	2,239,480	1,421,855	6,654,854	21,433,909
(973,525)	(131,888)	(1,200,078)	(2,110,432)	(2,201,358)	(1,402,471)	(6,145,724)	(20,666,259)
(24,927)	(71,721)	(17,399)	-	(40,835)	(7,277)	(254,772)	(484,943)
2,554	-	58,373	-	(46,914)	(136)	(8,162)	107,537
\$ 266,081	\$ 940,824	\$ 264,890	\$ -	\$ 182,576	\$ 109,001	\$ 3,859,185	\$ 7,722,698
275,233	940,824	339,747	-	259,690	290,376	4,127,186	8,839,925
(9,152)	-	(74,857)	-	(77,114)	(181,375)	(268,001)	(1,117,227)
\$ 266,081	\$ 940,824	\$ 264,890	\$ -	\$ 182,576	\$ 109,001	\$ 3,859,185	\$ 7,722,698
973,525	131,888	1,200,078	2,110,432	2,201,358	1,402,471	6,145,724	20,666,259
(25,413)	-	(205,339)	-	(272,686)	(434,664)	(1,335,384)	(5,172,304)
-	(753,009)	-	(2,110,432)	-	-	(4,076,646)	(6,940,455)
\$ 948,112	\$ (621,121)	\$ 994,739	\$ -	\$ 1,928,672	\$ 967,807	\$ 733,694	\$ 8,553,500

Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005
(dollars in thousands)

	Interior Franchise Fund	Working Capital Fund	Water and Related Resources	National Park Service Operations	Management of Land and Resources
Budgetary Resources:					
Unobligated balance, beginning of Fiscal Year:	\$ 734,962	\$ 12,552	\$ 268,834	\$ 87,256	\$ 34,750
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	-	5,404	22,558	8,300	21,979
Budget Authority					
Appropriation	-	-	864,637	1,707,336	848,939
Spending authority from offsetting collections					
Earned					
Collected	1,565,624	1,266,947	195,254	21,178	97,434
Change in receivables from Federal sources	(1,338)	62,840	(1,945)	(75)	6,916
Change in unfilled customer orders					
Advance received	(58,036)	8,559	7,578	-	4
Without advance from Federal sources	(12,932)	217,613	6,279	-	1,614
Total Budget Authority	1,493,318	1,555,959	1,071,803	1,728,439	954,907
Nonexpenditure transfers, net, anticipated and actual	-	-	(83,480)	5,459	7,500
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	-	-	(5,534)	-	-
Permanently not available	-	-	(1,342)	(35,474)	(12,113)
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 2,228,280	\$ 1,573,915	\$ 1,272,839	\$ 1,793,980	\$ 1,007,023
Status of Budgetary Resources:					
Obligations incurred:					
Direct					
Reimbursable	-	1,228	797,128	1,743,014	903,436
Total Obligations incurred	1,439,671	1,384,872	199,557	20,357	70,396
Unobligated balance available:					
Apportioned	788,609	187,815	276,110	17,333	33,171
Exempt from apportionment	-	-	44	-	-
Total Unobligated balance available	788,609	187,815	276,154	17,333	33,171
Unobligated balance not available					
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 2,228,280	\$ 1,573,915	\$ 1,272,839	\$ 1,793,980	\$ 1,007,023
Obligated Balance:					
Obligated balance, net					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year	832,475	676,125	415,791	338,917	239,303
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year					
	(173,212)	(92,040)	(49,536)	(339)	(14,449)
Total unpaid obligated balances, net, beginning of Fiscal Year	659,263	584,085	366,255	338,578	224,854
Obligations incurred, net	1,439,671	1,386,100	996,685	1,763,371	973,832
Less: Gross outlays					
	(1,568,900)	(1,276,154)	(947,946)	(1,676,119)	(953,860)
Less: Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual					
	-	(5,404)	(22,558)	(8,300)	(21,979)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources					
	14,270	(280,453)	(4,334)	75	(8,530)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 544,304	\$ 408,174	\$ 388,102	\$ 417,605	\$ 214,317
Obligated balance, net, end of period - by component:					
Unpaid obligations	703,246	780,667	441,972	417,869	237,296
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources,					
	(158,942)	(372,493)	(53,870)	(264)	(22,979)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 544,304	\$ 408,174	\$ 388,102	\$ 417,605	\$ 214,317
Net Outlays:					
Net Outlays					
Gross outlays	1,568,900	1,276,154	947,946	1,676,119	953,860
Less: Offsetting collections					
	(1,507,588)	(1,275,506)	(202,832)	(21,178)	(97,438)
Less: Distributed Offsetting receipts					
	-	-	(354)	-	-
Net Outlays(Receipts)	\$ 61,312	\$ 648	\$ 744,760	\$ 1,654,941	\$ 856,422

**Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005
(dollars in thousands)**

Wildland Fire Management	Bureau of Land Management Operations	Fish and Wildlife Resource Management	Minerals Leasing and Associated Payments	Operation of Indian Programs	Survey, Investigation and Research	Other Budgetary Accounts	FY 2005 Total Budgetary Accounts
\$ 89,402	\$ 565,892	\$ 63,428	\$ -	\$ 375,187	\$ 46,299	\$ 2,930,894	\$ 5,209,456
27,984	15,840	16,886	-	44,815	8,158	239,302	411,226
843,099	1,068,874	977,205	1,620,107	1,958,347	958,021	5,239,382	16,085,947
42,320	-	152,797	-	327,727	411,119	1,114,226	5,194,626
(3,642)	-	12,579	-	3,072	(7,334)	3,955	75,028
(8,599)	-	1,328	-	(54,287)	3,600	151,675	51,822
(6,727)	-	(19,766)	-	17,898	3,066	63,809	270,854
866,451	1,068,874	1,124,143	1,620,107	2,252,757	1,368,472	6,573,047	21,678,277
-	36	11,083	-	4,563	5,436	(65,310)	(114,713)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,319)	(11,853)
(11,804)	-	(14,312)	-	(31,065)	(20,716)	(220,638)	(347,464)
\$ 972,033	\$ 1,650,642	\$ 1,201,228	\$ 1,620,107	\$ 2,646,257	\$ 1,407,649	\$ 9,450,976	\$ 26,824,929
831,011	757,879	985,550	1,620,107	1,947,344	943,813	5,489,296	16,019,806
12,711	-	145,301	-	336,680	410,973	1,073,676	5,094,194
843,722	757,879	1,130,851	1,620,107	2,284,024	1,354,786	6,562,972	21,114,000
128,311	892,763	68,081	-	321,674	22,241	2,820,629	5,556,737
-	-	-	-	-	-	44,876	44,920
128,311	892,763	68,081	-	321,674	22,241	2,865,505	5,601,657
-	-	2,296	-	40,559	30,622	22,499	109,272
\$ 972,033	\$ 1,650,642	\$ 1,201,228	\$ 1,620,107	\$ 2,646,257	\$ 1,407,649	\$ 9,450,976	\$ 26,824,929
294,088	277,759	399,346	-	290,338	275,978	3,608,576	7,648,696
(22,074)	-	(140,417)	-	(9,230)	(185,507)	(192,076)	(878,880)
272,014	277,759	258,929	-	281,108	90,471	3,416,500	6,769,816
843,722	757,879	1,130,851	1,620,107	2,284,024	1,354,786	6,562,972	21,114,000
(811,614)	(141,912)	(1,126,743)	(1,620,107)	(2,267,146)	(1,344,336)	(6,059,417)	(19,794,254)
(27,984)	(15,840)	(16,886)	-	(44,815)	(8,158)	(239,302)	(411,226)
10,369	-	7,187	-	(20,970)	4,268	(67,764)	(345,882)
\$ 286,507	\$ 877,886	\$ 253,338	\$ -	\$ 232,201	\$ 97,031	\$ 3,612,989	\$ 7,332,454
298,212	877,886	386,568	-	262,401	278,271	3,872,828	8,557,216
(11,705)	-	(133,230)	-	(30,200)	(181,240)	(259,839)	(1,224,762)
\$ 286,507	\$ 877,886	\$ 253,338	\$ -	\$ 232,201	\$ 97,031	\$ 3,612,989	\$ 7,332,454
811,614	141,912	1,126,743	1,620,107	2,267,146	1,344,336	6,059,417	19,794,254
(33,722)	-	(154,125)	-	(273,442)	(414,720)	(1,265,899)	(5,246,450)
-	(1,043,478)	-	(1,620,107)	-	-	(3,240,556)	(5,904,495)
\$ 777,892	\$ (901,566)	\$ 972,618	\$ -	\$ 1,993,704	\$ 929,616	\$ 1,552,962	\$ 8,643,309

Deferred Maintenance

The Department of the Interior owns, builds, purchases, and contracts services for assets such as schools, office buildings, roads, bridges, dams, irrigation systems, and reservoirs. These assets are used to support the Department's mission. Interior's assets include some deteriorating facilities for which repair and maintenance have not been adequately funded. Current and prior budgetary restraints require that repair and maintenance on the assets be postponed for future years. Interior refers to this unfunded repair and maintenance as deferred maintenance.

Inadequately funded maintenance may result from reduced budgets, reallocation of maintenance funds for emergency requirements, insufficient management systems or practices, and competition for resources from other program needs. Deterioration of facilities can adversely impact public health and safety, reduce employees' morale and productivity, and increase the need for costly major repair or early replacement of structures and equipment. Undue wear on facilities may not be immediately noticeable to users, but inadequate maintenance can require that a facility be replaced or undergo major reconstruction before reaching the end of its expected useful life.

The SFFAS No. 6, "Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment," requires annual disclosure of the estimated cost to remedy accumulated deferred maintenance on Interior property, plant, and equipment (PP&E). Both General PP&E and Stewardship PP&E are included, if applicable.

Deferred maintenance information is accumulated when maintenance was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and was put off or delayed for a future period.

The Department has developed a 5-Year Plan that provides a framework for improved planning and management of maintenance and construction programs and better defines accumulated deferred maintenance funding needs. In developing the 5-Year Plan, the Department established uniform criteria for critical health and safety and resource protection projects. This criteria also facilitates a thorough review and provides consistent information to management for prioritization decisions. The standard requires that all deferred maintenance be reported regardless of when it might be performed, not just that which is included in the 5-Year Plan. The long-term goal is to have a single source of deferred maintenance backlog information based upon condition assessments recorded in a facilities maintenance management information system. This information does not include annual maintenance or capital improvements as defined in the Department's Budget Formulation Guidance.

Critical Deferred Maintenance

Categories of deferred maintenance for analytic purposes include:

- (a) Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance -- poses a serious threat to public or employee safety or health;
- (b) Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance -- poses a serious threat to natural or cultural resources;
- (c) Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance -- poses a serious threat to a bureau's ability to carry out its assigned mission; and
- (d) Compliance and Other Deferred Maintenance -- improves public or employee safety, health, or accessibility; compliance with codes, standards, laws, completes unmet programmatic needs and mandated programs; protection of natural or cultural resources related to a bureau's ability to carry out its assigned mission.

Critical Deferred Maintenance is the work prioritized for FY 2008-2012 in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans for BLM, USGS, FWS, NPS, and BIA. The Department prioritizes deferred maintenance through these 5-year plans that identify the most critical needs.

Estimated Deferred Maintenance

Generally, deferred maintenance is not estimated on equipment. If, however, the nature of operations is such that deferred maintenance on equipment is considered significant and meaningful, the Department may report this information.

Due to the scope, nature, and variety of the assets entrusted to the Department, as well as the nature of deferred maintenance itself, exact estimates of deferred maintenance are very difficult to determine. Interior has calculated estimates of deferred maintenance based on data from a variety of systems, procedures, and data sources. The accumulation of deferred maintenance cost estimates, however, is not the primary purpose of many of these sources. The Department acknowledges that the reliability of these sources as a basis for deferred maintenance estimates may vary from bureau to bureau. The Department has implemented a cyclic/recurring condition assessment process to monitor, at least once every 5 years, the condition of buildings and other facilities. The 2006 process is similar to the process in place for FY 2005.

Condition Assessment Surveys

The Department uses Condition Assessment Surveys to determine deferred maintenance for each class of assets. A condition assessment survey is the periodic inspection of real property to determine its current condition and to provide a cost estimate for necessary repairs. Annual condition assessments are performed on all constructed assets with a current replacement value (CRV) of \$5,000 or more and are performed by field operating unit staff. Comprehensive condition assessments are performed on all constructed assets with a current replacement value of \$50,000 or more once every 5 years. Comprehensive assessments are usually performed under contract; the contract includes an inspection of the facility and all component systems, a summary of deficiencies found, and a recalculation of the current replacement value.

The Department's assessment of deferred maintenance is dependent upon the bureaus having accurate and complete facilities information. The accumulation of facility data provides the necessary information for compliance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard that requires annual reporting of deferred maintenance of fixed assets. In previous years, the Department based condition on Good, Fair, and Poor; the Department's Asset Management Plan has changed these condition assessments to acceptable or unacceptable.

An acceptable level of condition for an asset is when all of an asset's critical deferred maintenance deficiencies have no deferred maintenance; non-critical systems of deferred maintenance may exist. Acceptable condition may vary by asset type. An unacceptable level of condition for an asset is when an asset's critical deferred maintenance deficiencies have been identified. The threshold used to determine acceptable and unacceptable will vary based on the mission and types of assets.

Interior's current estimate for deferred maintenance includes the following property categories: Roads, Bridges, and Trails; Irrigation, Dams and Other Water Structures; Buildings (e.g., Administration, Education, Housing, Historic Buildings); and, Other Structures (e.g., Recreation Sites, Hatcheries, etc.).

The estimate generally excludes vehicles and most other categories of operating equipment since ongoing maintenance is performed on these assets and such assets would be disposed of before they resulted in a critical deferred maintenance condition.

Deferred Maintenance Estimate

Deferred maintenance information from the Feasibility software system represents the full inventory of all the identified deficiencies, but does not represent a backlog of specific repairs to be undertaken. Bureaus

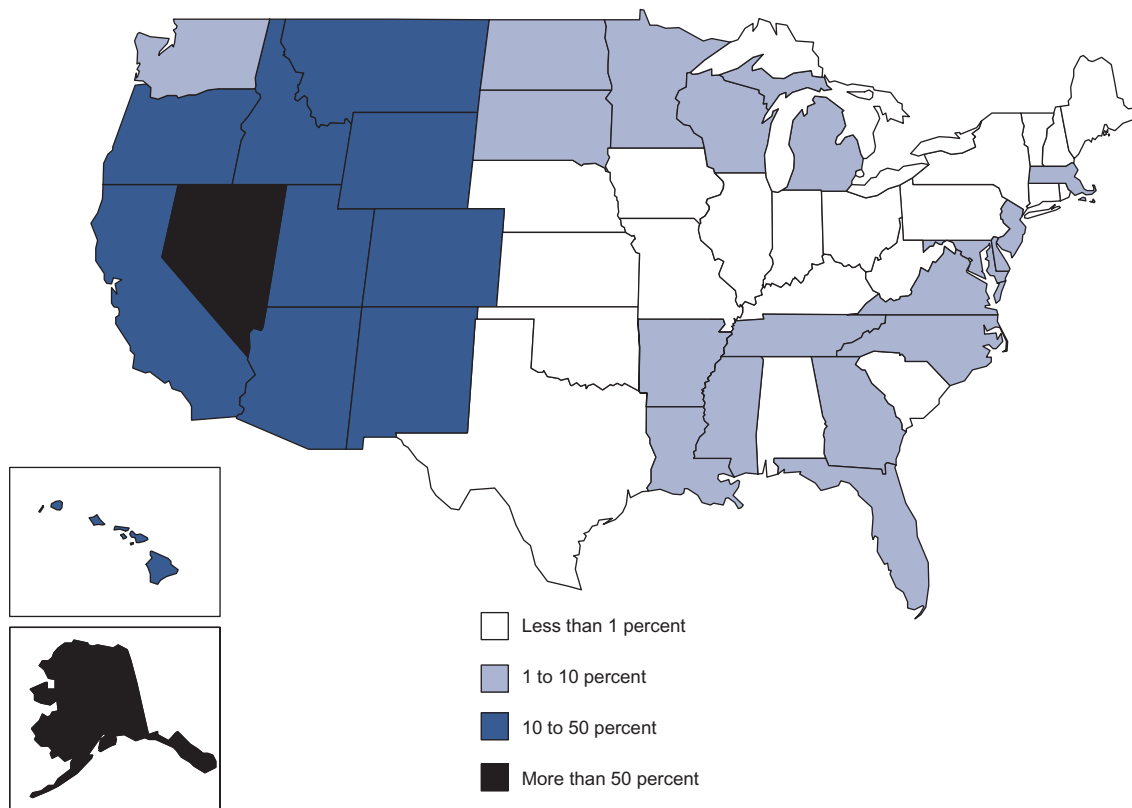
are developing performance measures to improve assets to an acceptable condition. Once these measures are in place and costs associated with achieving acceptable condition determined, this will become the deferred maintenance backlog amounts. As such, the Department's current approach for estimating the amount needed to correct deferred maintenance for property, plant, and equipment ranges from approximately \$9.6 billion to \$17.3 billion as summarized in Figure 3-1

FIGURE 3-1
FY 2006 Deferred Maintenance

Type of Deferred Maintenance	Estimated Range of Deferred Maintenance for 2006				Total	
	General PP&E		Stewardship PP&E		Low	High
	Low	High	Low	High		
Financial Statement Estimated Deferred Maintenance						
Roads Bridges and Trails	\$4,197,645	\$8,339,960	\$601,043	\$844,588	\$4,798,688	\$9,184,548
Irrigation, Dams, and Other Water Structures	1,192,836	1,563,062	198,526	283,643	1,391,362	1,846,705
Buildings (e.g Administration, Education, Housing, Historic Buildings)	1,518,622	2,425,048	598,747	1,278,996	2,117,369	3,704,044
Other Structures (eg Recreation sites, Hatcheries, etc.)	1,136,388	2,225,272	158,545	339,447	1,294,933	2,564,719
Total	8,045,491	14,553,342	1,556,861	2,746,674	9,602,352	17,300,016

FIGURE 3-2

State Acreage Managed by Interior as of September 30, 2006



Stewardship Lands

Most of the public lands managed by Interior were once a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the Nation between 1781 and 1867. Each of America's 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico, contain lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior (Figure 3-2).

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 the American people. These include national parks, national wildlife refuges, public lands, and many other lands of national and historical significance.

Land is defined as the solid part of the surface of the earth and excludes natural resources (that is, depletable and renewable resources) related to the land. Based on this definition, stewardship land is considered to be in acceptable condition unless an environmental contamination or liability is identified and the land cannot be used for its intended purpose(s). Information regarding the financial liabilities identified as probable or reasonably possible and that affect the condition of Stewardship Land are located in Note 14, "Contingent Liabilities and Environmental and Disposal Liabilities."

The Department of the Interior is in the process of implementing the various requirements of SFFAS No. 29, "Stewardship Land and Heritage Assets." During this implementation process, Interior has exercised the flexibility intended by this standard and modified its units of measure to more accurately reflect the major

categories of use. Depending on the individual bureau, these units may be reported based on the number of national wildlife refuges, national parks, geographic management areas, water projects, etc.

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

In general, units are added through Presidential/Congressional action; an authorization by Congress is required to remove units from Interior stewardship lands. However, boundaries of individual units may be expanded or altered by fee title purchase, transfer of jurisdiction, gift, or withdrawal from the public domain. The change in boundaries of individual units occurs to enhance the purpose for which the unit exists.

Bureau Stewardship Lands

Bureau of Land Management. The BLM has stewardship responsibility for the multiple-use management of natural resources on and beneath millions of acres of the Nation's "public lands." The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 defines public lands as "... any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except: (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos." Lands managed by the BLM represent about one-eighth of the Nation's land surface, or approximately 42% of the lands under Federal ownership. The BLM manages lands in 30 States; most of the public lands are located in Alaska and the 11 Western States (Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

The BLM is guided by principles of multiple use and sustained yield in managing the public lands. All of the public lands are managed for multiple use and are used for multiple resource values. The multiple uses of BLM lands may include: domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, mineral exploration and production, rights-of-way, outdoor recreation, or timber production.

Fish and Wildlife Service. Stewardship lands managed by FWS include the National Wildlife Refuges, National Fish Hatcheries, and Wetland Management 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. The FWS lands are managed and used in accordance with the explicit purpose of the statutes that authorize their acquisition or designation and that direct their use and management.

National Park Service. NPS stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their acquisition or directing their use and management. At the end of FY 2005, the National Park System encompassed 388 park units. During FY 2006, two additional units were added. The African Burial Ground National Monument was established to protect the remaining portion of a burial ground in New York City. The Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site was designated to preserve and protect Dr. Woodson's residence which was the headquarters and center of operations for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (established in 1915).

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation operates largely as a business-type entity whose primary stated mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound

manner in the interest of the American people. Reclamation provides water and power throughout the 17 Western States. Reclamation lands are integral to project purposes, such as constructing and operating dams, reservoirs, water conveyance systems, and power facilities. The land is reported based on the projects managed by Reclamation.

Additions or withdrawals would represent: (a) new water projects being authorized and funded by Congress; (b) revocations by the Bureau of Land Management or Forest Service of all Stewardship Lands in a particular project; or (c) projects that have successfully completed the process of title transfers to a non-Federal entity. All the Stewardship Lands from the Upper Snake River, Lynn Crandall Project were disposed in August 2006 in Reclamation's land inventory system due to a completed withdrawal revocation by the Bureau of Land Management.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. Lands owned by the BIA are generally lands located within the boundaries of Indian Reservations (which are managed and owned by the individual Tribes) which have been withdrawn for administrative uses and are not directly related to general Property, Plant, and Equipment. These stewardship lands are generally used for schools, housing, recreation, and irrigation areas.

FIGURE 3-3
FY 2006 Stewardship Lands

Primary Land Management Categories	As of				Condition	
	Oct 05	Increase	Decrease	Sep 06	Acceptable	Needs Intervention
BIA - Other Recreation Land	15	-	-	15	100.0%	-
BIA - Cultural, Schools, and Housing	79	-	-	79	100.0%	-
BIA - Reclamation & Irrigation Areas	75	1	-	76	100.0%	-
BIA - Other Stewardship Lands	51	-	-	51	100.0%	-
BLM - Geographic Management Areas	126	-	-	126	100.0%	-
BOR - Federal Water and Related Projects	146	-	1	145	100.0%	-
FWS - National Wildlife Refuges	545	2	-	547	99.3%	0.7%
FWS - National Fish Hatcheries	86	-	-	86	100.0%	-
FWS - Wetland Management Districts	37	-	-	37	100.0%	-
NPS - Park Units	388	2	-	390	100.0%	-
OS - Commission Land	1	-	-	1	100.0%	-
Total Number of Units	1,549	5	1	1,553	99.7%	0.3%

Office of the Secretary/Departmental Offices - Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) was established by Congress in 1992 under the Central Utah Project Completion Act. The Commission's mission is to replace or offset the loss in Utah of fish and wildlife resources and related recreational opportunities caused by the acquisition, construction, and operation of Central Utah 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 the loss of fish and wildlife resources caused by Central Utah Project construction are not essential or integral parts of the dam, pipeline, etc., and are not "acquired for/in connection with the construction" of the project assets, even if the fish and wildlife mitigation is achieved in the immediate vicinity of the project asset.

Major Categories of Stewardship Lands

Interior's stewardship lands include a number of assets that are of special value to the Nation. The major categories of stewardship land (Figure 3-3) administered by the Department are:

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Other Recreation Lands. Primarily fishing sites where only tribal members are provided with access to rivers for fishing.

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

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

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Other Stewardship Lands. Used primarily for farming and grazing, but includes forest and wildlife areas in Montana and Wisconsin. This category also includes office space.

Bureau of Land Management: Geographic Management Areas. The BLM reports its stewardship land by 12 “administrative” States whose boundaries largely follow one or more political State lines; the administrative States are further divided into 126 administrative management areas. Specific land use plans are developed and implemented for each of these administrative management areas to manage the land’s resources for both present and future periods.

Bureau of Reclamation: Federal Water and Related Projects. Federal water and related projects are water projects that have been authorized and funded by Congress. These projects include dams, reservoirs, canals, laterals, and various other types of water related properties. The lands for these projects were acquired or withdrawn from the public domain to construct, operate, and maintain the projects. Recreational activities such as fishing, boating, camping, etc., are authorized on these withdrawn lands.

Fish and Wildlife Service: National Wildlife Refuges (NWR). NWRs are managed so that the fish, wildlife, and plants that depend on these lands for habitat are sustained for the short and long term. These lands are protected in perpetuity for as long as they remain in the NWR System.

Fish and Wildlife Service: National Fish Hatcheries. National Fish Hatcheries are involved in the conservation, restoration, and management of fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. In addition to ensuring that the fishery and aquatic resources are protected, additional recreational opportunities such as fishing, hiking, and bird watching are offered to the public.

Fish and Wildlife Service: Wetland Management Districts. Wetland Management Districts are important components of the National Wildlife Refuge System. They differ from refuges, which frequently consist of a single contiguous parcel of land, in that they consist of scattered small parcels of land. Their primary purpose is to conserve waterfowl nesting and rearing habitats. They consist of Waterfowl Production Areas (owned in fee title) and Wetland or Grassland Easements (privately-owned lands with a government easement overlaying them).

Office of the Secretary/Departmental Offices -- Commission Land: The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. The Commission was created 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 Central Utah Project assets. The Commission acquires land for fish and wildlife habitat (wetland, riparian and/or upland) for both aquatic and terrestrial species and land or easements to provide public access to fish and wildlife resources that, once acquired, are also managed to maintain habitat values.

Condition of Stewardship Lands

The Department is required to report on the condition of stewardship land. Land is defined as the solid part of the surface of the earth and excludes natural resources (that is, depletable resources and renewable resources) related to the land. Based on this definition, stewardship land is considered to be in acceptable condition unless an environmental contamination or liability is identified and the land cannot be used for its intended purpose(s). Information regarding the financial liabilities identified as probable or reasonably possible and that potentially affect the condition of Stewardship Land are located in Note 14, “Contingent Liabilities and Environmental and Disposal Liabilities.”

Heritage Assets

Interior is steward for a large, varied, and scientifically important body of heritage assets, both non-collectible and collectible in nature. Some are National Historic Landmarks that are exceptional in illustrating the heritage of the United States. Cultural landscapes are complex resources that range in size from large rural tracts to small formal gardens. Collectible heritage assets include library and museum collections.

Heritage assets administered by the Department are unique in that many assets are interrelated and often overlap various categories of heritage assets, including stewardship lands. Some stewardship land assets are also considered to be non-collectible heritage assets, such as national parks and fish and wildlife refuges. Also, subsets of lands within the National Park System may have additional stewardship asset designations such as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, trails, national battlefields, and national recreation areas. The Department is reporting on assets that are Presidentially, Congressionally, or Secretarially designated.

The Condition of Non-Collectible Heritage assets is dependent on whether it is land-based, in which case the condition of the asset would be based on the condition of the land; or structural, in which case the Asset Management Plan definitions would be incorporated. Overall, the condition of Interior Heritage Assets, both collectible and non-collectible, is acceptable

Non-Collectible 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 people and does not normally dispose of such property. Withdrawals of non-collectible heritage assets are due primarily to redesignations by Congress, natural destruction or deterioration of the asset, or transfer to another Federal agency. Descriptions of the 31 types of non-collectible heritage assets are detailed below (see Figure 3-4).

Cooperative Management and Protection Area: The BLM manages one congressionally designated Cooperative Management and Protection Area, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, located in southeastern Oregon. Cooperative and innovative management projects will be maintained and enhanced by the BLM, private landowners, tribes, and other public interest groups.

Headwaters Forest Reserve: The Headwaters Forest Reserve, located in central Humboldt County, California, was acquired from private owners by the BLM and the State of California. While title is held by BLM, this area is co-managed by the BLM and the State of California to protect the stands of old-growth redwoods that provide habitat for a threatened seabird, the Marbled Murrelet, as well as the headwaters that serve as a habitat for the threatened Coho Salmon and other fisheries.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area: The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area located in the interior of Alaska. Lake Totatonten, the central feature of this special management area, is particularly important to waterfowl, which use the area for migration, staging, molting, and nesting. The lake and its surrounding hills are also home to moose, bear, and furbearers.

National Battlefield: A National Battlefield is an area of land on which a single historic battle or multiple historic battles took place during varying lengths of time. This general title includes national battlefields, national battlefield parks, national battlefield sites, and national military parks. In 1958, a NPS committee recommended national battlefield as the single title for all such park lands. Congress names the park units and the NPS uses the official names. No further descriptions or distinctions are maintained by the NPS.

National Conservation Areas: Congress designates National Conservation Areas so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas and enjoy their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific resources and values. National Conservation Areas are managed by BLM.

National Historic Landmarks: 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 significance of historic properties. These landmarks possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States in history, architecture, archeology, technology, and culture. They also possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. National Historic Landmarks are managed by BIA, Reclamation, FWS, BLM, and NPS.

National Historic Sites: Usually, a National Historic Site contains a single historical feature that was directly associated with its subject. Derived from the Historic Sites Act of 1935, some historic sites were established by Secretaries of the Interior; but most have been authorized by acts of Congress.

National Historical Parks: This designation generally applies to Historic Parks that extend beyond single properties or buildings.

National Lakeshores: National Lakeshores, all on the Great Lakes, closely parallel the seashores in character and use.

National Memorials: A National Memorial is commemorative of an historic person or episode; it need not occupy a site historically connected with its subject.

National Monuments: National Monuments are normally designated by Congress to protect historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest on the public lands. The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorized the President to declare by public proclamation landmarks, structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated on lands owned or controlled by the government to be national monuments. National Monuments are managed by BLM, FWS, and NPS.

National Natural Landmarks: National Natural Landmarks are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example(s) of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth and must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf. National Natural Landmarks are managed by Reclamation, FWS, NPS, and BLM.

National Parks: Generally, National Parks are large natural places that encompass a wide variety of attributes, sometimes including significant historic assets. Hunting, mining, and consumption activities are not authorized on these properties.

National Parkways: The title National Parkway refers to a roadway and the parkland paralleling the roadway. All were intended for scenic motoring along a protected corridor and often connect cultural sites.

National Preserves: National Preserves are areas having characteristics associated with national parks, but in which Congress has permitted continued public hunting, trapping, oil/gas exploration, and extraction.

National Recreation Areas: A National Recreation Area is an area designated by Congress to assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values. National Recreation Areas are generally centered on large reservoirs and emphasize water-based recreation with some located near major population centers. BLM manages one such area, the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska, which is named for its unusual, jagged, white limestone ridgeline. NPS manages these urban parks to combine scarce open spaces with the preservation of significant historic resources and important natural areas in locations that can provide outdoor recreation for large numbers of people.

National Reserves: National Reserves are similar to National Preserves; it is possible that management may be transferred to local or State authorities. The first reserve, City of Rocks, was established in 1988.

National Rivers: There are several variations to this category: National River and Recreation Area, National Scenic River, Wild River, etc. The first was authorized in 1964 and others were established following passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

National Seashores: National Seashores have been established on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts; some are developed and some relatively primitive. Hunting is allowed at many of these sites.

National Trails System: Since the passage of the National Trails System Act in 1968, BLM and NPS have assumed responsibility over several National Historic or Scenic Trails designated by Congress. BLM manages over 85 % of all of the Federal miles along national historic trails. These trails are designated by the Departmental Secretary (Interior or Agriculture) having jurisdiction over the particular trail area. Designations include National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, and National Recreation Trails.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System includes a total of 38 rivers in five States. These nationally recognized rivers encompass some of the Nation's greatest diversity and concentrations of recreational, natural, and cultural resources. Included among the BLM-managed wild and scenic rivers is the Fortymile River in Alaska, which is the longest designated river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are classified in one of three categories (wild, scenic, and recreational), depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstanding remarkable value—scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. When evaluating rivers for possible designation, the Department also considers whether the river meets suitability factors such as: the amount of public land acreage in the immediate environment of the river; funds required for acquisition, facility development and management; local or State interest in helping to manage the river; support for designation; and competing uses for the river. Studies to determine eligibility may be the responsibility of either the Department of the Interior (NPS, FWS, and BLM), the Department of Agriculture (the U.S. Forest Service), or the shared responsibility of both agencies. Only an Act of Congress may remove a river from the System.

National Wildlife Refuges (NWR): NWRs are managed so that the fish, wildlife, and plants that depend on these lands for habitat are sustained for both the short and long term. These lands are protected in perpetuity for as long as they remain in the NWR System.

FIGURE 3-4
FY 2006 Non-Collectible Heritage Assets

Primary Non-Collectible Heritage Asset Categories	As of Oct 05	Increase	Decrease	As of Se 06	Condition Expressed as a Percentage						
					Land Based			Structurally Based			
					Acceptable	Needs Intervention	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unknown	Total
Cooperative Management and Protection Areas	1	-	-	1	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Headwaters Forest Reserve	1	-	-	1	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	1	-	-	1	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Battlefield Parks	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
National Battlefield Sites	1	-	-	1	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Battlefields	11	-	-	11	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Conservation Areas	13	-	-	13	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Historic Landmarks (NHL)	214	9	17	206	50%	50%	100%	85%	10%	5%	100%
National Historic Sites	77	1	-	78	100%	-	100%	99%	1%	-	100%
National Historic Trails	10	-	-	10	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Historical Parks	42	-	-	42	100%	-	100%	97%	3%	-	100%
National Lakeshores	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
National Memorials	28	-	-	28	100%	-	100%	94%	6%	-	100%
National Military Parks	9	-	-	9	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Monuments	89	2	-	91	100%	-	100%	94%	6%	-	100%
National Natural Landmarks (NNL)	105	4	-	109	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Parks	58	-	-	58	100%	-	100%	98%	2%	-	100%
National Parkways	4	-	-	4	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Preserves	18	-	-	18	100%	-	100%	94%	6%	-	100%
National Recreation Areas	19	-	-	19	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Recreation Trails	70	8	-	78	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Reserves	2	-	-	2	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Rivers	5	-	-	5	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Scenic Trails	5	1	-	6	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
National Seashores	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	56	-	-	56	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
National Wildlife Refuges	545	2	-	547	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Outstanding Natural Area	1	-	-	1	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
International Historic Sites	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
Wilderness Areas	297	2	-	299	100%	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Other	11	-	-	11	100%	-	100%	100%	-	-	100%
Total	1,711	29	17	1,723	99.7%	0.3%	100%	93%	5%	2%	100%

Outstanding Natural Area: An Outstanding Natural Area consists of protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention. BLM manages one such area, the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, located in Newport, Oregon. Yaquina Head also has been designated as a Globally Important Bird Area by the American Bird Conservancy and the National Audubon Society.

International Historic Site: These are relevant to the respective countries' histories. The lone International Historic Site, Saint Croix International Historic Sites, is relevant to both U.S. and Canadian history and is managed by the NPS.

Wilderness Areas: Wilderness Areas are Federal lands that have been designated by Congress, are defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964, as a place where the earth and its community of life are untrammled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain and are devoted to the public for purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservatorial, and historical use. These areas, which are generally greater than 5,000 acres, appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human development substantially unnoticeable. Wilderness areas provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Act further defined wilderness as “an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.”

BLM administers 177 wilderness areas and FWS administers 75 wilderness areas in 26 States. The locations of these wilderness areas ensure that these lands represent the wide diversity of resources found on the public lands. Protective management helps ensure the protection and integrity of natural and biological processes on all public lands. Wilderness areas exist within 47 NPS units.

Other: Other includes those park units that cannot be readily included in any of the standard categories. Examples include: Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland; Constitution Gardens, District of Columbia; National Capital Parks located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; the White House; the National Mall; and Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.

Interior’s non-collectible heritage assets are shown in Figure 3-4.

Collectible Heritage Assets

The Department is steward of a large, unique, and diversified collection of library holdings and museum collections (Figures 3-5 and 3-6, respectively). These assets are held in both Federal and non-Federal facilities.

Library Collections

The Departmental Library collection represents a national resource in the disciplines vital to the mission of the Department. The collection covers Native American culture and history, American history, National Parks, geology, nature, wildlife management, public lands management, and law. In addition, the Library’s collection of online databases and access to other electronic information sources enable Departmental personnel and other researchers to access needed information from their computers. Departmental policy dictates that copies of all publications produced by or for its bureaus and offices will be deposited in the Library collection. The Library serves Interior employees in the Washington, D.C., area and field offices throughout the Nation, and enhances its ability to fulfill its responsibilities by providing an informative Web site at <http://library.doi.gov>, online access to the catalog of holdings over the Web site, and training sessions to familiarize Departmental staff with the treasures of the collection.

U.S. Geological Survey library holdings, collected during more than a century of providing library services, are an invaluable legacy to the Nation. The legislation that founded the USGS decreed that copies of reports published by the USGS should be given to the library in exchange for publications of State and national geological surveys

**FIGURE 3-5
FY 2006 Library Collections**

Interior Library Collections	As of Oct 05	Increase	Decrease	As of Sep 06	Condition of Library Collections			
					Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
Departmental Library	1	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-
U.S. Geological Survey Library	4	-	-	4	100%	-	-	-
Total	5	-	-	5	100%	-	-	-

and societies. The USGS four library collections provide scientific information needed by Interior researchers, as well as researchers of other government agencies, universities, and professional communities. Besides providing resources for USGS scientific investigations, the library collections provide access to geographical, technical, and historical literature in paper and electronic formats for the general public and the industry. These libraries are housed in Reston, Virginia; Menlo Park, California; Denver, Colorado; and, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Museum Collections

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

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

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

FIGURE 3-6

FY 2006 Museum Collections

Interior Museum Collections	As of			As of Sep-06	Condition of Museum Collections			
	Oct-05	Incr	Dec		Good	Fair	Poor	Unkn
Held at Interior Bureau Facilities	592	12	15	589	35%	21%	18%	26%
Held at Non-Interior Bureau Facilities	520	1	94	427	35%	21%	1%	43%
Total	1,112	13	109	1,016				

Facilities housing Department museum collections must meet specific environmental, security, fire protection, housekeeping, physical examination and conservation treatment, storage, and exhibit space standards as described in Departmental Manual Section 411, Chapter 3. These standards require facilities that house collections to maintain their stewardship responsibilities by adhering to best practices as defined by industry standards and interpretations.

Bureau Highlights

National Park Service. The NPS museum collections support the NPS mission to foster understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of natural and cultural heritage. They are tangible and accessible evidence of the resources, significant events, and peoples associated with NPS lands. The collections include items ranging from historic furnishings in the home of John Adams, flags that flew over Fort Sumter, Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions, the tools and furnishings of a working ranch in Montana, botanical specimens from Yosemite, and archeological items from Mesa Verde. These museum collections, from 360 NPS units and managed at 321 NPS locations, are important not only individually, but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the National Park System.

Notable acquisitions in FY 2006 include a chair that was in the presidential box the night Abraham Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theatre National Historic Site and six Bird Cage Windsor chairs, originally owned and used by Clara Barton in her Glen Echo home at the Clara Barton National Historic Site.

Hurricanes Katrina, Wilma, and Rita impacted NPS collections in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The NPS worked diligently to remove the damaged items/facilities to locations for repair and/or restoration. A great deal of progress has been made to return the damaged items to their previous condition and return them to their original locations.

Bureau of Land Management. Museum collections under BLM's stewardship consist principally of archeological, historical, and paleontological materials that are managed to professional standards and in compliance with applicable laws, and are accessible to the public. Most collections originating from BLM-managed land are housed in non-Federal facilities throughout the country. Collections are used to teach museum visitors about life in the past. Researchers value the collections from public lands as a source of material for scientific data that becomes a permanent part of study and display collections. Scientific publications, textbooks, and articles for the general public are based on information taken from these collections.

In addition to the more than 100 non-Federal facilities that house BLM objects, BLM curates objects in three BLM facilities. These facilities are located in Dolores, Colorado; Billings, Montana; and Flagstaff Hill, Oregon.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation collects information on the size, location, and condition of its museum property collections. Beginning in FY 2006, Reclamation reported collectible heritage assets that have been accessioned as museum property as defined and required by 411 DM 3.4.A. Each facility contains one Reclamation collection; therefore, the number of collections reported is the same as the number of Interior and non-Interior facilities housing Reclamation collections. FY 2006 additions were from authorized archaeological projects or from collections that were moved between facilities.

The withdrawals from fiscal year 2005 are primarily the result of the strict application of museum property as defined by 411 DM and of updating collection records. Museum property is defined as items or collections formally accessioned into a property management system. Because most of Reclamation's previously reported collections have not been accessioned, they cannot be classified as museum property. Reclamation expects to report significant additions in the number of collections as they are accessioned over the next 2 years. Actual management of these collections will not change.

Other withdrawals occurred because one non-Interior facility no longer holds Reclamation museum property; and two facilities previously reported as non-Reclamation have been removed from that category and are now reported as Interior facilities.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA museum property collections are collected and preserved to further the mission of the bureau by documenting bureau activities, such as the history of Indian schools and celebrating government-to-government relations between the Federal Government and Tribal governments. Collections are exhibited in Indian schools and displayed in BIA administrative offices, illustrating the history, mission, and activities of the bureau, as well as highlighting traditional and contemporary American Indian culture. Collections are managed in museums, universities, and other repositories and are made available to Tribes, and the public through research, exhibitions, and publications that document and highlight Tribal histories and Indian traditions.

BIA museum collections are housed at 108 BIA facilities and 65 non-Federal facilities.

Fish and Wildlife Service. The FWS museum collections are used for educational and interpretive programs; research on changes to habitat and wildlife; and, maintaining the history and traditions of FWS Programs and employees. These collections are maintained in 137 offices or on loan to 217 non-Federal repositories for

study and long-term care. In an effort to assist field stations in managing their collections, FWS released a new museum property software package for tracking essential information and preparing annual reports.

Also in FY 2006, the FWS became the chair of the newly formed Heritage Asset Partnership, a committee recommending improvements on how to better maintain the materials and use them for education and interpretation, while providing expertise to the Department in its heritage asset management functions.

U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS manages a widespread collection of natural history specimens and cultural objects that support the mission of the bureau in many science and administrative centers throughout the United States. These unique collections serve to illustrate important achievements and challenges to the earth sciences, to document the history of the USGS, and to enlighten those who use the collections. The museum collections are divided into two major categories: historical (including art, history, ethnography, and documents) and zoology.

Minerals Management Service. The MMS maintains a cultural museum collection that consists of art, ethnography, history, documents, and geology items. The assets within the collection are fully documented and are in good condition.

Office of the Secretary/Departmental Offices. Components of Departmental Offices museum collections include The Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB) which manages three regional museums, the National Business Center, which manages the Departmental Museum in the Main Interior Building in Washington, D.C., and one museum collection managed by the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) for American Indians.

The Departmental Museum hosted an exhibition on Lewis and Clark Revisited and was named in the top photography exhibitions in Washington, D.C., by critic Louis Jacobson. An exhibition on Eleanor Roosevelt and Val-Kill Industries was featured in articles in the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Town and Country Magazine*.

The Indian Arts and Crafts Board manages three museums in Rapid City, South Dakota; Browning, Montana; and Anadarko, Oklahoma. These museums play a vital role in promoting authentic Indian arts and crafts through their permanent exhibitions, changing promotional sales exhibitions, and public educational activities. The museums serve as major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their respective regions.