

Goal 1: Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources

Because people and the environment are interdependent, the Department of the Interior ensures that our lands, waters, and other resources remain healthy. Resource-dependent communities can only be sustained by lands in a healthy condition. As we have learned more about the factors that affect the land, Interior has made significant strides in developing and applying sustainable management practices. The Department must continue to learn more and develop cost-effective methods to monitor and improve the resources under its care. To the maximum extent possible, Interior consults, communicates, and cooperates with stakeholders and affected parties and uses their input, along with scientific and technical knowledge, to make decisions.

The Department is committed to protecting and conserving our national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, and natural/cultural heritage resources. Federal lands contain exceptional geological formations, rare and vulnerable plant and animal communities, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and numerous historical, paleontological, and archaeological sites. These resources are scientifically, educationally, and historically important and represent a significant part of our Nation's national and cultural heritage.

The Department employs the following strategies to achieve the goal of protecting the environment and preserving the Nation's natural and cultural resources:

- Involve partners and stakeholders in the decisionmaking process.
- Cooperate with states, tribes, and local partners.
- Use watershed or ecosystem approaches to land management.
- Use scientific research to support informed decisionmaking.
- Develop comprehensive data sets, including data standards and inventory monitoring, as key components of a science-based approach to management.
- Use multi-species approaches to habitat management.
- Use habitat conservation plans to protect threatened and endangered species.
- Incorporate natural processes, such as fire and floods, into the overall management approach.
- Eradicate invasive non-native species as a threat to land health.
- Closely monitor the progress of goal-specific programs.

“Our natural and cultural resources are more than just an American heritage, they are an inheritance that we must and can conserve to ensure that future generations can enjoy the benefits of these resources.”

The major departmental activities to achieve the goal of protecting the environment and preserving our Nation's natural and cultural resources are presented in *Figure 5*.

Figure 5

Goal 1 – Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources		
Subgoal and GPRA Program Activity	2001 Expenses (in millions)	2000 Expenses (in millions)
<i>A. Protect and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources</i>		
A1. Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage on Public Lands	\$152	\$138
A2. Understand the Condition of Public Lands	139	107
A3. Preserve Park Resources	700	698
<i>Subtotal 1.A</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>943</i>
<i>B. Restore the Health of America's Lands</i>		
B1. Environmental Restoration Related to Mined Lands	162	181
B2. Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	191	137
B3. Environmental Protection Related to Mining Operations	62	104
<i>Subtotal 1.B</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>421</i>
<i>C. Maintain Healthy Natural Systems</i>		
C1. Habitat Conservation	1,029	934
C2. Environmental Activity	16	41
<i>Subtotal 1.C</i>	<i>1,045</i>	<i>975</i>
<i>D. Protect and Recover Imperiled Species</i>		
D1. Fish and Wildlife Management and Development Affected by Reclamation Projects	172	154
D2. Sustainability of Fish and Wildlife Populations	598	597
<i>Subtotal 1.D</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>751</i>
Total - Goal 1	\$3,221	\$3,090

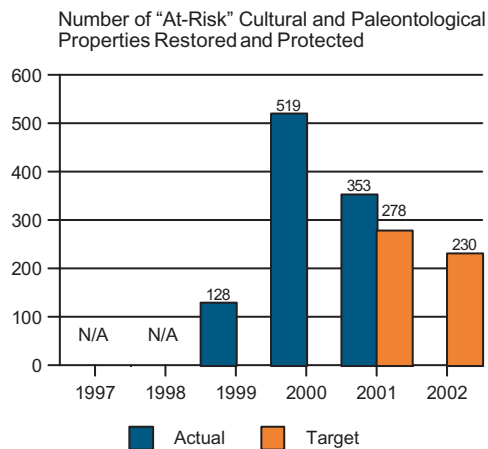
Subgoal 1.A: Protect and Restore Natural and Cultural Resources

GPRA Program Activity 1.A.1: Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage on Public Lands *(Preserve and protect natural, historic, landscape, and cultural resource values for current and future generations)*

Background: The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare and vulnerable plant and animal communities; wild free-roaming horse and burro herds; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. The array of diverse biological, cultural, and scenic resources managed by the Bureau of Land Management are scientifically, ecologically, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Performance Measure - *Number of "At-Risk" Cultural and Paleontological Properties Restored and Protected.* The BLM's archaeological and paleontological sites continue to be targeted for theft by pothunters, looters, and commercial collectors who "mine" these areas for commercially valuable artifacts and fossils, many of which can be sold to private collectors for thousands of dollars. Contributing to the overall decline in the condition of these resources is development, overuse, weathering, and, increasingly, recreational activities.

2001 Results: The Bureau of Land Management restored and protected 353 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands in 2001, exceeding its target of 278. This is the second year in a row that the annual target was exceeded.



Performance Measures - Number of Herd Management Areas Reaching Appropriate Management Levels and Number of Titles Issued to Adopters: The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires the protection and management of wild horses and burros to assure a thriving, natural ecological and multiple-use relationship on the range. The BLM is responsible for implementing this Act and assuring healthy, viable wild horse and burro populations within Herd Management Areas (HMAs).

2001 Results: The BLM attained Appropriate Management Levels on 77 (or 38.5 percent) of the Herd Management Areas and issued 4,861 titles within six months of eligibility, essentially meeting one of its performance targets but falling short on the number of titles issued. External factors, such as drought and fire, negatively impacted wild horse and burro gather strategies.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of Herd Management Areas reaching Appropriate Management Levels	N/A	58	51	52	79	77	110
Number of titles issued to adopters for excess animals	N/A	5,954	6,763	6,050	7,500	4,861	7,500

GPRA Program Activity 1.A.2: Understand the Condition of Public Lands
(Comprehensively assess and report the condition of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and ensure the adequacy of land use plans)

Background: Public lands are diverse, geographically dispersed, and intermingled with lands owned and managed by many other entities. The BLM has a complex mission, involving all landowners and users in common watersheds, plant and animal populations, and human use issues. The BLM’s land use decisions affect adjacent landowners and state, local, and tribal governments, along with the myriad users of public lands. The BLM is dedicated to understanding socioeconomic and environmental trends, cooperating in decisionmaking, and implementing appropriate on-the-ground activities.

Performance Measure - Number of Land Use Plans Evaluated. Land use plans provide the basis for nearly all decisions affecting public lands. Recent activities and events have focused renewed attention on land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents. The BLM’s planning workload is focused on emerging national issues such as energy

development, urban growth, early resolution and/or avoidance of litigation, wildfire protection and suppression, and collaborative planning efforts with local communities, states, and tribal governments.

2001 Results: The BLM met two of its performance targets by evaluating 89 of 165 existing land plans and associated NEPA documents, developing one new land use plan, and completing amendments for 16 existing land use plans to reflect new information and management strategies. A new performance measure to track high priority, time-sensitive plans will be implemented in 2002.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of land use plans evaluated (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	13	30	81	89	162
Number of land use plans prepared (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	6	4	11
Number of land use amendments completed (EIS level)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	16	Measure to be revised

GPRA Program Activity 1.A.3: Preserve Park Resources (*Conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein*)

Background: Several years after Congress created the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916, the Park Service conducted an official study on the purpose of the national parks. The report declared: “America’s national heritage is richer than just its scenic features. Perhaps our greatest national heritage is nature itself, which when combined with great scenic beauty as it is in the national parks, becomes of unlimited value.”

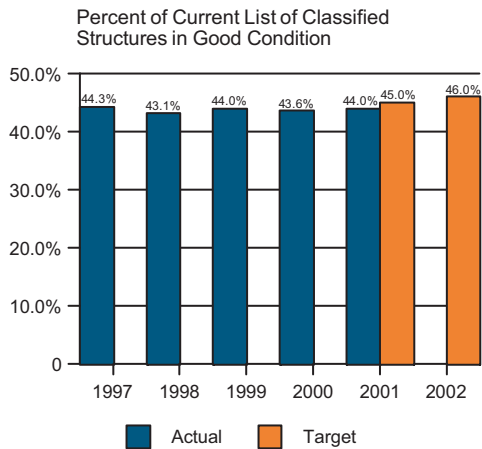
Interior has renewed emphasis on preserving unimpaired, for the benefit and enjoyment of all people, the many diverse natural elements, the cultural resources, and the great scenic beauty of America’s national parks.

Performance Measure - Percent of Current List of Classified Structures (LCS) in Good Condition. Historic and prehistoric structures, and the events surrounding them, are key cultural resources in parks; they form the basis for 225 parks and are integral to many others. National Park Service standards define structure condition in terms of the character, material, and stability of the structure. Condition is not an indication of the amount of work required to maintain a structure. “Good condition” is where the structures and significant features need only routine or cyclic maintenance, although that maintenance may be significant.



The List of Classified Structures is the National Park Service’s inventory of historic and prehistoric structures and is conducted by trained teams (photo by Interior).

2001 Results: The NPS improved the condition of 411 structures, bringing the number of structures on the LCS in good condition to 11,535 out of an increased base of 26,223 LCS structures, or 44 percent. This fell just short of the target of 45 percent.



Performance Measures - Acres of Disturbed Lands Restored and Acres of Disturbances Contained. The NPS has identified the adverse effects of disturbed lands on natural systems as a significant resource management concern. Presently, over 195 parks contain lands that have been disturbed by modern human developments, including abandoned roads, dams, canals, railroads, campgrounds, mines, and other abandoned sites. In 1998, the parks identified 241,000 acres of NPS-managed lands in damaged condition as a result of development. Over 190 parks contain exotic vegetation that has crowded out thousands of acres of native vegetation, reducing habitability for wildlife and despoiling or eliminating critical water resources. The long-term goal is to control these nonnative species so that healthy functioning ecosystems are restored and maintained.

2001 Results: The NPS restored 7,500 acres of disturbed lands, exceeding the performance target by approximately 160 percent. The NPS also restored 33,300 acres of exotic species impacted acres, approximately 99.4 percent of its performance target.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of restored acres since base year	3,800	8,700	35,380	36,410	4,500	7,500	8,900
Number of contained acres since base year	46,500	48,100	155,869	206,500	33,500	33,300	66,400

* The baseline was changed for 2001.

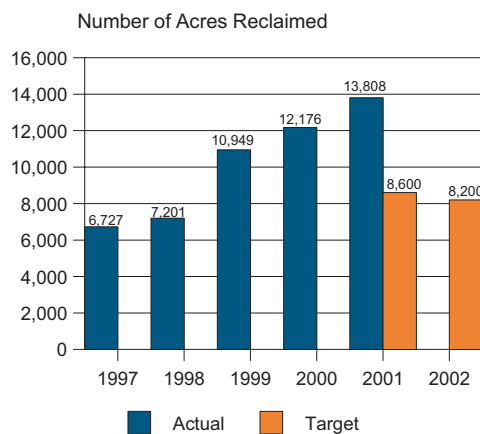
Subgoal 1.B: Restore the Health of America's Lands

GPRA Program Activity 1.B.1: Environmental Restoration Related to Mined Lands *(Provide a cleaner and safer environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining)*

Background: Through its abandoned mine lands reclamation and clean streams programs, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) plays a key role in restoring the Nation's landscape. The restoration of these lands to productive use supports goals for Water and Watershed Restoration as outlined in the Clean Water Action Plan. This plan is a federal government initiative to achieve clean water by strengthening public health protections, targeting community-based watershed protection efforts at high priority areas, and providing communities with new resources to control polluted runoff.

Performance Measure - Number of Acres Reclaimed. The Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program provides for the restoration of lands mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored before August 3, 1977. It is estimated that over 1.5 million acres of land have been disturbed and over 11,500 miles of streams polluted by coal mining. OSM has identified over 560,000 acres of high-priority coal-related health and safety problems such as underground fires, subsidence, highwalls, landslides, open shafts, and polluted water. Since its inception in 1977, the Abandoned Mine Land Program has reclaimed approximately 142,000 acres of high-priority problem areas.

2001 Results: The number of acres reclaimed are those reported by states and tribes. In 2001, the number of acres reported as reclaimed was 13,808, an increase of 13.4 percent. This reported performance includes reclamation activity undertaken in prior years. The targets for the number of acres reclaimed represent the number of acres to be accomplished with funds budgeted for that year.



GPRA Program Activity 1.B.2: Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems *(Implement strategies to restore priority watersheds and resources to functioning condition on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management)*

Background: Restoring and maintaining the health of the land is the foundation of BLM’s mission. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting, hunting, fishing, and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is healthy. Compared to other public land management agencies, the BLM is particularly well positioned to make significant national contributions to: (1) clean water and healthy watersheds; (2) biological diversity; and (3) the protection of critical habitat for a variety of plant and animal species.

Performance Measure - Number of Acres of Wildland Fire, Prescribed Fire, and Mechanical Fuels Treated to Restore Natural Ecological Processes and Number of Acres Treated to Prevent the Spread of Noxious Weeds and Undesirable Plants. The health of public lands can be improved by reducing the spread of weeds and reintroducing fire into specific landscapes, specifically those in heavier fuel models. The number of acres treated by prescribed fire and other fuel modification projects focuses mostly on fuels reduction in high-risk wildland-urban interface areas.

2001 Results: The targets were exceeded as the BLM treated: (1) 448,729 acres with wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treatments to restore natural ecological processes; and (2) 251,943 acres to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of acres of wildland fire, prescribed fire, and mechanical fuels treated	63,000	201,000	254,000	165,900	390,000	448,729	394,000
Number of acres treated to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and undesirable plants	40,000	102,000	120,000	290,000	235,000	251,943	245,000

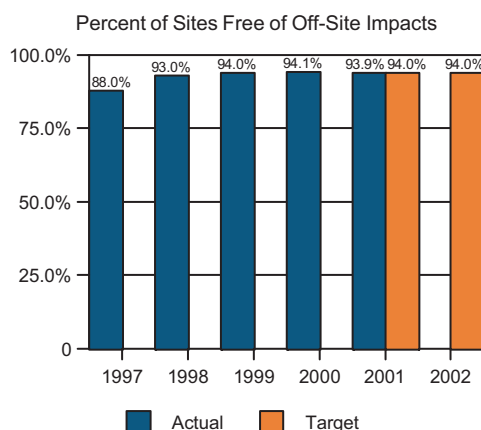
GPRA Program Activity 1.B.3: Environmental Protection Related to Mining Operations *(Improve regulatory programs for protecting the environment, people, and property during current mining operations and subsequent reclamation through cooperative, results-oriented oversight and evaluation of state programs)*

Background: The Office of Surface Mining (OSM) administers regulatory programs to ensure that the environment is protected during surface coal mining operations and that coal operators adequately reclaim disturbed land after mining is completed. Protection of people, property, and the environment is measured by the number of times incidents occur outside the boundaries of the permitted areas being mined. These are known as off-site impacts.

Performance Measure - Percent of Sites Free of Off-Site Impacts. The Office of Surface Mining, in conjunction with states and tribes, regulates over 9,800 mining operations covering 4.7 million acres in 27 states. During mining, the potential risk from safety and environmental hazards increases within the permitted site. However, because of required precautions, long-term effects are minimized. Off-site impacts—unintentional damaging effects that occur from blasting, unstable land failures, or water contamination—may cause problems that are more difficult to correct and have a greater potential for harming people or the environment.

Preventing or reducing the number of off-site impacts is a difficult task to undertake. Despite the difficulty, OSM, states, and tribes have placed a high priority on addressing these problems and consider this performance measure a key indicator of ultimate program success. To improve its performance in this area, OSM needs to evaluate the causes of off-site impacts and prescribe program improvements such as permit adjustments as well as providing technical assistance and expertise.

2001 Results: The OSM essentially met its performance target by having 93.9 percent of sites free of off-site impacts. Of the 6.1 percent that had off-site impacts, 89 percent were considered to be of minimal or moderate impact.



Subgoal 1.C: Maintain Healthy Natural Systems

GPRA Program Activity 1.C.1: Habitat Conservation (*Conserve an ecologically diverse network of lands and waters—of various ownerships—in cooperation with others to provide habitats for migratory birds, imperiled species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and species of international concern associated with those ecosystems*)

Background: The National Wildlife Refuge System, with 537 refuges and other areas encompassing approximately 95 million acres, protects virtually every type of habitat found in the United States for the benefit of fish and wildlife species. Many of these habitats are in degraded condition and must be restored to original function to benefit wildlife and the human communities that surround these lands. A significant amount of annual management is needed to produce desired wildlife benefits.

Performance Measures - *Number of Acres Annually Managed or Enhanced in the National Wildlife Refuge System; Number of Acres of Refuge Habitat Restored; and Number of Acres Added to the National Wildlife Refuge System.* Habitat is fundamental for self-sustaining populations of fish, wildlife, and plants as well as for functional ecosystems. The Fish and Wildlife Service’s (FWS’s) goal is to conserve fish and wildlife by protecting and restoring the habitat on which they depend.

2001 Results: The FWS managed or enhanced 3,358,893 acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System in 2001, exceeding its performance target of 3,144,559 acres. Enhancing and restoring habitat alters, treats, or manages land to increase habitat value for one or more species by bringing the habitat nearer to a fully restored or naturally occurring condition. Secure and healthy refuge habitats allow endangered species to recover and reduce the need to list species. The FWS restored 105,601 acres of refuge habitat, falling short of its initial target of 244,769 acres. The reason for the shortfall was due to erroneous data estimating in the North American Wetlands Conservation Program. This program has now been corrected with a new database and improved reporting procedures. The FWS added 1,213,396 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System, significantly exceeding the target of 255,000 acres. The additions of Kingman National Wildlife Refuge and the Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge in the Line Islands, Central Pacific Ocean, were the primary reason for the significant increase.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of acres annually managed or enhanced in the National Wildlife Refuge System	2,386,856	3,098,856	2,950,725	3,287,764	3,144,559	3,358,893	3,450,000
Number of acres of refuge habitat restored	95,144	105,420	137,000	186,000	244,769	105,601	116,646
Number of acres added to the National Wildlife Refuge System	92,874	438,000	316,000	325,710	255,000	1,213,396	105,000

GPRA Program Activity 1.C.2: Environmental Activity (*Restore and maintain the health of our lands, waters, and renewable resources*)

Background: This activity focuses on two programs. First, the restoration of the Everglades and the South Florida ecosystem is one of America’s most significant environmental initiatives. This vast region, which is home to more than six million Americans, seven of the ten fastest growing cities in the country, a huge tourism industry, and a large agricultural economy, also encompasses one of the world’s unique environmental resources. Over the past 100 years, human-caused changes to the region’s water flow have provided important economic benefits to the region, but have also damaged the environment. Biological indicators of native flora and fauna have shown severe damage throughout South Florida.

The second program is the Department’s Restoration Program (funded by the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund) which provides for the restoration of injured natural resources nationwide. The Restoration Program assesses the damage to natural resources as the result of oil spills or hazardous substance releases that affect departmental lands or trust resources, as well as other lands within its authority and trust responsibility for American Indians. Legal settlements resulting from the damage assessment cases provide recovered funding that the Department uses to protect and restore injured natural resources, returning them to a healthy environmental condition or providing replacement resources.

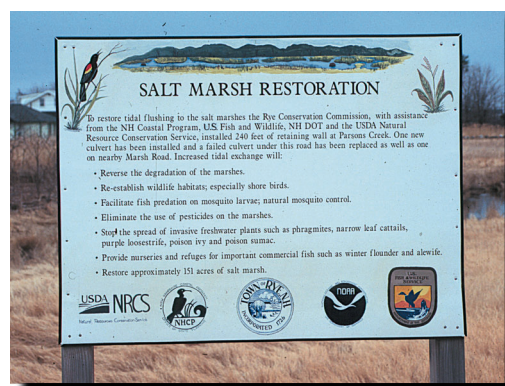
Performance Measures - Number of Acres Acquired by Federal Agencies and Number of Acres Acquired and/or Offers Extended by State of Florida. The Department of the Interior signed an interagency agreement in September 1993 creating the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force. This interagency group works to integrate federal plans, policies, and programs in the Everglades ecosystem. The Department strives to complete federal land acquisitions on a schedule consistent with the hydrologic restoration of those areas. Other lands for habitat and water management are acquired on a 50/50 cost-shared basis with non-federal partners to provide the necessary spatial extent of the restored wetlands.

2001 Results: The Department acquired 11,011 acres of land to promote the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem, falling short of its performance target of 12,225 acres. Approximately 499 acres were acquired at Big Cypress National Preserve while 10,211 acres were acquired at Everglades National Park. Additionally, 301 acres were added to the National Wildlife Refuge System in South Florida. The state of Florida acquired 24,766 acres of land through a cost-sharing with Interior to promote the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem, exceeding the performance target of 14,342 acres.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of acres acquired and/or offers extended by federal agencies	5,675	26,716	10,326	36	12,225	11,011	N/A
Number of acres acquired and/or offers extended by Florida with funding provided by DOI	N/A	N/A	43,336	5,833	14,342	24,766	N/A

Performance Measures - Number of Restoration Projects Implemented and Cumulative Amount of Settlement Recoveries Deposited in the Restoration Fund. The Restoration Program continues efforts to emphasize achieving on-the-ground restoration as the focal point of the program.

2001 Results: The Restoration Program ended the year with a total of 82 restoration projects underway, slightly under the target of 85 projects. Settlement recoveries totaled \$92 million in 2001 for a cumulative amount of \$188.5 million, exceeding the target by approximately 157 percent. The Restoration Program Office recently replaced a vacant regulatory management position with one more directly focused on implementing restoration actions. The Assistant Program Manager-Restoration will serve as a central point of contact and coordination for a wide array of restoration-based activities. By serving as a departmental clearinghouse and facilitator for restoration information, contacts, and coordination, the projected effect of this position will be significant.



Salt marsh restoration at Parson's Creek Rye, N.H. The Restoration Program works cooperatively with other natural resource trustees to restore resources for present and future generations (photo by Interior).

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Cumulative number of restoration projects implemented	37	47	59	70	85	82	100
Cumulative amount of settlement recoveries deposited in the Restoration Fund (\$ in millions)	N/A	\$48.4	\$75.6	\$96.5	\$120.0	\$188.5	\$250.0

Subgoal 1.D: Protect and Recover Imperiled Species

GPRA Program Activity 1.D.1: Fish and Wildlife Management and Development Affected by Reclamation Projects *(Conserve, enhance, and restore fish and wildlife populations, threatened and endangered species, and their habitats)*

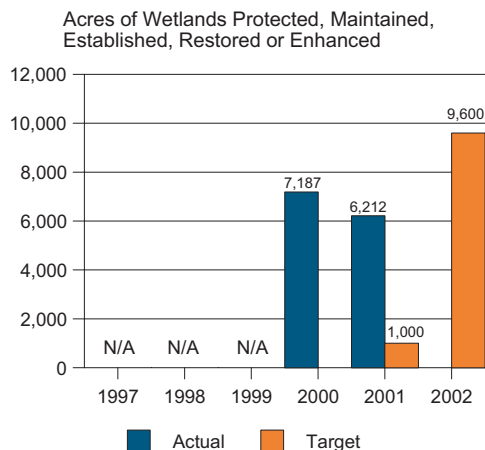
Background: The Bureau of Reclamation strives to maintain and improve fish and wildlife habitat within watersheds that affect or are affected by Reclamation projects. These efforts ensure that Reclamation complies with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and other legal requirements and minimizes the impact of its projects and facilities on fish and wildlife habitat. By emphasizing water resource planning, Reclamation seeks to balance the needs of many resource users while enhancing habitat and associated watersheds.

Performance Measure - Acres of Wetlands Protected, Maintained, Established, Restored, or Enhanced. As part of the goal described above, Reclamation devotes resources to ensure that it meets the Department's commitment to the no-net-loss-of-wetlands policy by supporting North American Waterfowl Management Planning joint ventures and other local and ecosystem-based programs that benefit wetlands.

2001 Results: Reclamation protected, established, restored, or enhanced 6,212 acres of wetlands and/or riparian habitat in 2001, exceeding its target of 1,000 acres. Reclamation often works with partners on these activities, making it difficult to predict the funding availability and exact amount of habitat to be addressed prior to implementation.



The watershed approach is a coordinating framework for water resource management that focuses public and private sector efforts on the highest priority problems within hydrologically-defined geographic areas, taking into consideration both ground and surface water (photo by BOR).



GPRA Program Activity 1.D.2: Sustainability of Fish and Wildlife Populations (*Ensure that migratory birds; endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species; interjurisdictional fish; marine mammals; and species of international concern are conserved, protected, enhanced, or restored*)

Background: The living resources of our Nation’s inland and coastal aquatic ecosystems have been a core responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service for more than 120 years. This GPRA program activity encompasses the specific statutory mandates, international treaties, and agreements delegated to the FWS and the broad conservation ethics of the Nation. What began as a group of laws that sought to manage migratory game species has evolved into a broader set of conservation and protection statutes, based upon the realization that the continued variety and balance of plants and animals makes existence on earth possible.

Performance Measures - Number of Species Listed Under the Endangered Species Act as Endangered or Threatened a Decade or More Are Either Stable or Improving; Number of Species Delisted Due to Recovery; and Number of Species at Risk for which Listing Is Made Unnecessary Due to Conservation Agreements. Protecting endangered and threatened species and restoring them to a secure status in the wild are the primary goals of the Endangered Species Program. Conserving endangered and threatened species is essential to preserving our natural heritage for future generations and maintaining our quality of life. Conserving ecosystems benefits all users of ecosystems resources and is a key element in maintaining our Nation’s long-term economic prosperity.

2001 Results: The FWS achieved a level of 320 species stable or improving, falling just short of its target of 328 species. The reasons for the shortfall include (1) the increasing difficulty and complexity of bringing species back from the brink of extinction; (2) resources increasingly being directed toward the greatest recovery challenges; (3) the increasing frequency and severity of water shortages due to development and/or drought, which poses difficult challenges for the stabilization of aquatic species; and (4) the demand for greater stakeholder involvement in the recovery process, which has required additional time and resources.

The FWS delisted one species in 2001, falling short of its target of three species. The finalization of the bald eagle and the Douglas County population of the Columbian white-tailed deer delistings was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. In the case of the Columbian white-tailed deer, additional information submitted during the public comment period for the proposed delisting required additional staff analysis and a reopening of the comment period. The FWS expects to finalize these two delistings in 2002.

Performance Measures	1997	1998	1999	2000	Plan 2001	2001	Plan 2002
Number of species listed under the ESA as endangered or threatened a decade or more are stable or improving	N/A	N/A	155/499 31%	309/571 54%	328/616 53%	320/616 52%	347/705 49%
Number of species delisted due to recovery	N/A	N/A	1	0	3	1	3
Number of species at risk for which listing is made unnecessary due to conservation agreements	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	5	3