

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, 2007**

(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:	\$ 503,964	\$ 127,608	\$ 185,402	\$ 65,327	\$ 41,176
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	-	6,574	15,185	8,382	22,063
Budget Authority					
Appropriation	-	270	901,309	1,767,667	866,911
Spending authority from offsetting collections	-	-	-	-	-
Earned					
Collected	1,086,985	1,235,009	198,671	19,587	85,988
Change in receivables from Federal sources	15,395	(56,535)	6,084	32	6,322
Change in unfulfilled customer orders					
Advance received	(445,534)	(69,233)	33,442	-	(34)
Without advance from Federal sources	(30,511)	(128,769)	27,051	-	1,563
Anticipated for rest of year, without advances	-	-	-	-	-
Total Budget Authority	626,335	980,742	1,166,557	1,787,286	960,750
Nonexpenditure transfers, net, anticipated and actual	-	8	(92,916)	(4,266)	-
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	-	-	-	-	-
Permanently not available	-	-	-	(6,138)	-
Total Budgetary Resources	\$ 1,130,299	\$ 1,114,932	\$ 1,274,228	\$ 1,850,591	\$ 1,023,989
Status of Budgetary Resources:					
Obligations incurred:					
Direct	-	334	828,916	1,759,879	921,933
Reimbursable	1,011,091	1,015,366	236,968	19,586	57,130
Total Obligations incurred	1,011,091	1,015,700	1,065,884	1,779,465	979,063
Unobligated balance available:					
Apportioned	119,208	99,232	208,289	53,684	44,926
Exempt from apportionment	-	-	48	(120)	-
Total Unobligated balance available	119,208	99,232	208,337	53,564	44,926
Unobligated balance not available	-	-	7	17,562	-
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	\$ 1,130,299	\$ 1,114,932	\$ 1,274,228	\$ 1,850,591	\$ 1,023,989
Obligated Balance:					
Obligated balance, net					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year	812,820	598,592	588,221	369,376	237,860
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, beginning of Fiscal Year	(86,036)	(345,685)	(42,796)	(350)	(31,861)
Total unpaid obligated balances, net, beginning of Fiscal Year	726,784	252,907	545,425	369,026	205,999
Obligations incurred, net	1,011,091	1,015,700	1,065,884	1,779,465	979,063
Less: Gross outlays	(1,200,968)	(1,174,247)	(1,003,729)	(1,722,116)	(918,253)
Less: Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	-	(6,574)	(15,185)	(8,382)	(22,063)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	15,116	185,304	(33,135)	(32)	(7,885)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 552,023	\$ 273,090	\$ 559,260	\$ 417,961	\$ 236,861
Obligated balance, net, end of period - by component:					
Unpaid obligations	622,942	433,472	635,189	418,343	276,607
Less: Uncollected customer payments from Federal sources,	(70,919)	(160,382)	(75,929)	(382)	(39,746)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 552,023	\$ 273,090	\$ 559,260	\$ 417,961	\$ 236,861
Net Outlays:					
Net Outlays					
Gross outlays	1,200,968	1,174,247	1,003,729	1,722,116	918,253
Less: Offsetting collections	(641,451)	(1,165,776)	(232,113)	(19,587)	(85,954)
Less: Distributed Offsetting receipts	-	-	(434)	-	-
Net Outlays(Receipts)	\$ 559,517	\$ 8,471	\$ 771,182	\$ 1,702,529	\$ 832,299

**Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007**

(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 2007 Total Budgetary Accounts
\$ 153,277	\$ 1,560,396	\$ 76,008	\$ -	\$ 445,913	\$ 50,313	\$ 2,976,601	\$ 6,185,985
20,548	59,421	24,030	-	9,117	7,018	331,293	503,631
853,355	219,630	1,021,368	1,880,900	1,988,222	988,049	5,918,090	16,405,771
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22,482	-	162,591	-	227,337	452,161	1,313,950	4,804,761
(864)	-	(8,186)	-	7,341	(17,224)	(4,896)	(52,531)
(145)	-	3,675	-	(15,631)	(2,007)	(6,151)	(501,618)
(1,507)	-	(7,405)	-	130,155	(2,015)	34,220	22,782
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
873,321	219,630	1,172,043	1,880,900	2,337,424	1,418,964	7,255,213	20,679,165
18,282	40	-	-	334	6,159	(599,304)	(671,663)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	(602)	-	-	(6,669)	(23,486)	(36,895)
\$ 1,065,428	\$ 1,839,487	\$ 1,271,479	\$ 1,880,900	\$ 2,792,788	\$ 1,475,785	\$ 9,940,317	\$ 26,660,223
995,251	785,352	1,049,974	1,880,900	1,954,219	995,825	5,284,482	16,457,065
15,350	-	132,345	-	237,716	429,335	1,323,848	4,478,735
1,010,601	785,352	1,182,319	1,880,900	2,191,935	1,425,160	6,608,330	20,935,800
54,827	1,054,135	84,447	-	511,744	29,900	3,239,437	5,499,829
-	-	-	-	-	-	66,799	66,727
54,827	1,054,135	84,447	-	511,744	29,900	3,306,236	5,566,556
-	-	4,713	-	89,109	20,725	25,751	157,867
\$ 1,065,428	\$ 1,839,487	\$ 1,271,479	\$ 1,880,900	\$ 2,792,788	\$ 1,475,785	\$ 9,940,317	\$ 26,660,223
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
1,010,601	785,352	1,182,319	1,880,900	2,191,935	1,425,160	6,608,330	20,935,800
(978,378)	(281,265)	(1,150,585)	(1,880,900)	(2,145,909)	(1,409,588)	(6,312,806)	(20,178,744)
(20,548)	(59,421)	(24,030)	-	(9,117)	(7,018)	(331,293)	(503,631)
2,371	-	15,591	-	(137,496)	19,239	(29,324)	29,749
\$ 280,127	\$ 1,385,490	\$ 288,185	\$ -	\$ 81,989	\$ 136,794	\$ 3,794,092	\$ 8,005,872
286,907	1,385,490	347,451	-	296,599	298,931	4,091,418	9,093,349
(6,780)	-	(59,266)	-	(214,610)	(162,137)	(297,326)	(1,087,477)
\$ 280,127	\$ 1,385,490	\$ 288,185	\$ -	\$ 81,989	\$ 136,794	\$ 3,794,092	\$ 8,005,872
978,378	281,265	1,150,585	1,880,900	2,145,909	1,409,588	6,312,806	20,178,744
(22,337)	-	(166,266)	-	(211,706)	(450,154)	(1,307,800)	(4,303,144)
-	(213,686)	-	(1,880,900)	-	-	(3,674,463)	(5,769,483)
\$ 956,041	\$ 67,579	\$ 984,319	\$ -	\$ 1,934,203	\$ 959,434	\$ 1,330,543	\$ 10,106,117

**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	1,505,207	1,283,318	236,569	21,730	62,168
Total Obligations incurred	1,505,207	1,284,380	1,135,907	1,707,003	962,117
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 Management 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

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, 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 6, "Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment," SFFAS 14, "Amendments to Deferred Maintenance Reporting Amending SFFAS 6, Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment and SFFAS 8, Supplementary Stewardship Reporting," and SFFAS 29, "Stewardship Land and Heritage Assets," requires annual disclosure of the estimated cost to remedy accumulated deferred maintenance on Interior property, plant, and equipment. 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. These criteria also facilitate a thorough review and provide 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, BOR, and IA. 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.

FIGURE 3-1

FY 2007 Deferred Maintenance Estimates (in thousands)						
Type of Deferred Maintenance	General PP&E		Stewardship PP&E		Total	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Financial Statement Estimated Deferred Maintenance						
Roads Bridges and Trails	\$4,338,085	\$8,488,081	\$894,265	\$1,241,666	\$5,232,350	\$9,729,747
Irrigation, Dams, and Other Water Structures	1,815,744	2,414,023	336,309	523,921	\$2,152,053	\$2,937,944
Buildings (e.g Administration, Education, Housing, Historic Buildings)	1,654,663	2,585,140	574,418	1,224,574	\$2,229,081	\$3,809,714
Other Structures (eg Recreation sites, Hatcheries, etc.)	1,538,747	2,983,308	145,441	311,023	\$1,684,188	\$3,294,331
Total	\$9,347,239	\$16,470,552	\$1,950,433	\$3,301,184	\$11,297,672	\$19,771,736

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 2007 process is similar to the process in place for FY 2006.

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 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 standard that requires annual reporting of deferred maintenance of fixed assets.

An acceptable level of condition for an asset is when all of an asset’s critical deferred maintenance deficiencies have no deferred maintenance; noncritical 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 as serious. 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, and Historic Buildings); and Other Structures (e.g., Recreation Sites, Hatcheries).

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 total amount needed to correct deferred maintenance for PP&E ranges from approximately \$11.3 billion to \$19.8 billion as summarized in Figure 3-1.

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.

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 of the American people. These include National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, Public Lands, and many other lands of national and historical significance.

Interior has exercised the flexibility intended by SFFAS 29, "Stewardship Land and Heritage Assets," and established its units of measure to 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 and/or 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 percent 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. Multiple uses 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

FIGURE 3-2

Primary Land Management Categories	As of Oct			As of Sep		Condition	
	06	Increase	Decrease	07	Acceptable	Needs Intervention	
IA - Other Recreation Land	15	-	-	15	100.0%	-	
IA - Cultural, Schools, and Housing	79	-	1	78	100.0%	-	
IA - Reclamation & Irrigation Areas	76	-	-	76	100.0%	-	
IA - Other Stewardship Lands	51	-	2	49	100.0%	-	
BLM - Geographic Management Areas	126	-	-	126	100.0%	-	
BOR - Federal Water and Related Projects	145	-	-	145	100.0%	-	
FWS - National Wildlife Refuges	547	1	-	548	99.3%	0.7%	
FWS - National Fish Hatcheries	86	1	-	87	100.0%	-	
FWS - Wetland Management Districts	37	-	-	37	100.0%	-	
NPS - Park Units	390	1	-	391	100.0%	-	
OS - Commision Land	1	-	-	1	100.0%	-	
Total Number of Units	1,553	3	3	1,553	99.7%	0.3%	

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 acquisition or designation and that direct use and management of the land.

National Park Service. NPS stewardship lands are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing acquisition or directing use and management.

At the end of FY 2006, the National Park System encompassed 390 park units. During FY 2007, an additional unit was added. Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site memorializes the massacre of some 160 Cheyenne and Arapaho people on November 29, 1864, by members of a Colorado militia. This site is considered sacred by Native peoples and the four Tribes (Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, Northern Cheyenne, and Northern Arapaho Tribes) will continue to use the site for ceremonial purposes.

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 transfer to a non-Federal entity. Both of these actions occur very infrequently as Congress has not authorized a new water project in many years, and the title transfer process also requires Congressional authorization and typically takes years to accomplish.

Indian Affairs. Lands owned by the IA 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 PP&E. These stewardship lands are generally used for schools, housing, recreation, and irrigation areas.

Office of the Secretary/Departmental Offices – Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission. The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation 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 Reclamation project assets such as dams, power plants, roads, pipelines, aqueducts, operation and maintenance buildings, and visitor centers. The Commission’s program is separate

and distinct from acquisition and construction of Reclamation PP&E. Even if the fish and wildlife mitigation is achieved in the immediate vicinity of the project asset, land acquired and investments made in order to mitigate for the loss of fish and wildlife resources caused by Reclamation project construction is not an essential or integral part of the dam, pipeline, etc., and is not “acquired for or in connection with the construction” of the project asset.

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 provide habitat to the extent practicable.

Major Categories of Stewardship Lands

Interior’s stewardship lands include a number of assets that are of special value to the Nation. Descriptions of the major categories of stewardship land included in the above chart are:

Indian Affairs: Other Recreation Land. This category consists primarily of fishing sites where only tribal members are provided with access to rivers for fishing.

Indian Affairs: Cultural, Schools, and Housing Land. These areas are primarily American Indian home sites, both tribal and non-tribal, which are administered by the Indian Affairs. Also included is the Sherman Institute Cemetery located in Riverside, California, and land associated with several Indian schools, including 10 acres of the Turtle Mountain Community School in Belcourt, North Dakota.

Indian Affairs: Reclamation and Irrigation Areas. This category includes lands used for numerous irrigation projects and any buildings and water plants specifically associated with a project, as well as the irrigated land itself. Also included are water reservoirs and surrounding land such as the Weber Reservoir in Carson City, Nevada.

Indian Affairs: Other Stewardship Land. These lands are used primarily for farming and grazing, but include forest and wildlife areas in Montana and Wisconsin. This category also includes land developed for 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 are managed so that the fish, wildlife, and plants that depend on these lands for habitat benefit over both the short and long term. These lands are protected in perpetuity for as long as they remain in the NWR System. As new lands enter the NWR System, they are managed to maintain their natural state, to mitigate adverse effects of actions previously conducted by others, or to enhance existing conditions to improve benefits to fish, wildlife, and plant resources.

Fish and Wildlife Service: National Fish Hatchery System. 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, 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 NWR System. They differ from refuges, which frequently consist of a single contiguous parcel of land, in that they are generally scattered, small parcels of land. The primary purpose is to conserve waterfowl nesting and rearing habitats. Wetland Management Districts consist of Waterfowl Production Areas (owned in fee title) and Wetland or Grassland Easements (privately owned lands with a Government easement overlay).

National Park Service: Park Units. National Park units are used and managed in accordance with the statutes authorizing their establishment or directing their use and management. The NPS conducts various activities to preserve and protect land resources and to mitigate the effects of activities conducted previously on or near parks that adversely affect the natural state of the land.

Office of the Secretary/Departmental Offices – Commission Land. The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation 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 Reclamation 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 provide habitat to the extent practicable.

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. Non-collectible heritage assets include historic sites, historic and prehistoric structures, cultural landscapes, and many other resources. 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, 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. In addition, 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.

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 redesignation 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.

The condition of land based non-collectible heritage assets is based on the condition of the land, as described above. The condition of structure based non-collectible heritage assets is based on the requirements described in the deferred maintenance section.

FIGURE 3-3

Primary Non-Collectible Heritage Asset Categories					Condition Expressed as a Percentage								
	As of Oct 06	Increase	Decrease	As of Sep 07	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 Totodotonten 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)	206	2		208	100%		100%	85%	10%	5%			100%
National Historic Sites	78	1		79	100%		100%	100%					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%	100%					100%
National Military Parks	9			9	100%		100%	100%					100%
National Monuments	91			91	100%		100%	94%	6%				100%
National Natural Landmarks (NNL)	109	1		110	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	78	16	2	92	100%		100%	100%					100%
National Reserves	2			2	100%		100%						
National Rivers	5			5	100%		100%	100%					100%
National Scenic Trails	6			6	100%		100%						
National Seashores	10			10				100%					100%
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	56			56	100%		100%	50%	50%				100%
National Wildlife Refuges	547	1		548	99%	1%	100%						
Outstanding Natural Area	1			1	100%		100%						
International Historic Sites	1			1				100%					100%
Wilderness Areas	299	13		312	100%		100%						
Other	11			11	100%		100%	100%					100%
Total	1,723	34	2	1,755	99.7%	0.3%	100%	94%	5%	1%	100%		

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 Totodotonten Special Management Area: The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totodotonten Special Management Area located in the interior of Alaska. Lake Totodotonten, 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 other furbearers and is managed by the BLM.

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, an 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 IA, 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: A National Lakeshore is a protected area of lakeshore that is maintained to preserve a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the Great Lakes for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public. Although National Lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. National Lakeshores closely parallel National Seashores in character and use.

National Memorials: A national memorial is commemorative of a 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.

National Parkways: The title 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; except 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: A National Seashore preserves shoreline areas and off-shore islands with natural and recreational significance with the dual goal of protecting precious, ecologically fragile land, while allowing the public to enjoy a unique resource. The national seashores are located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States.

National Trails System: Since the passage of the National Trail System Act in 1968, BLM and NPS have assumed responsibility over several national historic or scenic trails designated by Congress. BLM manages over 85 percent of all of the Federal miles along national historic trails. These trails are designated each year 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 include a total of 11,408.9 river miles in 165 river units. 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. Twelve river segments totaling 1,086 river miles flow through national wildlife refuges; 7 of these river segments are in Alaska (1,049 river miles).

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: NWRs are managed so that the fish, wildlife, and plants that depend on these lands for habitat benefit over both the short and long term. These lands are protected for as long as they remain in the NWR System.

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.

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

Wilderness Areas: Wilderness Areas are defined 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. These areas are open to the public for purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservatorial, and historical use. Generally a wilderness area is greater than 5,000 acres and 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 Wilderness Act of 1964 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 190 wilderness areas, FWS administers 75 wilderness areas in 26 States, and the NPS administers wilderness areas within 47 NPS units. 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.

Other: This category includes those park units that cannot be readily included in any of the standard categories. Examples include: Catocin 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 3-3.

Collectible Heritage Assets

The Department is steward of a large, unique, and diversified collection of library holdings and museum collections (Figures 3-4 and 3-5, respectively). These assets are held in both Federal and non-Federal facilities.

Library Collections

Condition assessment standards were developed in FY 2007 for Interior libraries. These standards are in agreement with national standards (The National Information Standards Organization publication on the *Environmental Guidelines for the Storage of Paper Records*) and are based on temperature and humidity, exposure to light, gaseous contaminants, and particulates. Library facilities must meet the requirements of at least two of the four components to be considered in good or fair condition. As with the museum collections, the goal of safeguarding is to preserve the items in library collections for as long as possible and to manage their condition in accordance with the intended use and not to unduly hasten their deterioration.

The library materials are acquired from extensive exchange agreements with institutions and agencies worldwide, from research projects and purchases

from a wide variety of publishers and institutions. Items are withdrawn only after the professional library staff has made a critical analysis of the collection.

Departmental Offices manages the Interior Library. The collections in the Interior Library represent a national resource in the disciplines vital to the missions 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. Service to Interior Library customers is enhanced by the Library's ability to fulfill its responsibilities through an informative Web site at <http://library.doi.gov>, which provides on-line access to the catalog of holdings over the Web site.

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 and societies. The USGS's 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.

The USGS library collection contains many interesting collections. For example the Heringen collection, which includes military geology texts and maps that were looted by the Nazis from European

FIGURE 3-4

Interior Library Collections	As of Oct 06	Increase	Decrease	As of Sep 07	Condition of Library Collections			
					Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
Departmental Library	1			1	100%			
U.S. Geological Survey Library	4			4	50%	50%		
Total	5			5				

libraries, including Russia, and hidden in a potash mine in Heringen Heese, Germany. At the end of World War II the items were transported to the United States by the military.

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 or, 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 within 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

the American public and our 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 our efforts toward that goal have improved each year.

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

The primary focus within museum collections is preservation. Great attention is given to stabilizing objects in the condition in which they were received and preventing further deterioration. Museum objects are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely. The goal of safeguarding is to preserve the heritage asset for as long as possible and to manage the condition in accordance with the intended use and not to unduly hasten the deterioration.

FIGURE 3-5

Interior Museum Collections	As of Oct-06	Increase	Decrease	As of Sep 07	Condition of Museum Collections			
					Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown
Held at Interior Bureau Facilities	589	59	3	645	36%	19%	19%	26%
Held at Non-Interior Bureau Facilities	427	23	14	436	44%	25%	1%	30%
Total	1,016	82	17	1,081	39%	21%	12%	28%

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. For example, the collections include the following items:

- ◆ historic furnishings in the home of John Adams
- ◆ flags that flew over Fort Sumter
- ◆ Thomas Edison's handwritten notes on inventions
- ◆ tools and furnishings of a working ranch in Montana
- ◆ botanical specimens from Yosemite
- ◆ archeological items from Mesa Verde.

These museum collections are important not only individually but also because of their direct association with the nationally significant sites in the national park system. Representing 367 of the national park units, 8 related areas, and 9 administrative offices and centers, the collections are managed at 326 NPS locations.

Notable acquisitions in FY 2007 include the following:

- ◆ An extensive private collection of photographs and objects on the history of Skagway at Klondike Goldrush National Historical Park
- ◆ A 1903 landscape painting of Zion Canyon by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh at Zion National Park
- ◆ An 1865 tintype of the Lincoln Home draped in mourning for Abraham Lincoln's funeral at Lincoln Home National Historic Site
- ◆ An 1848 printed facsimile of the Declaration of Independence at Independence National Historical Park

- ◆ A rare 1862 letter dictated by Chimborazo patient Private Marcus P. Jackson of Company F, 45th Georgia Infantry at Richmond National Battlefield Park
- ◆ A collection of original historic records and photographs of W.E. Meadows, who was a conductor on the C&O Railroad from the late 19th to early 20th century at New River Gorge National River
- ◆ A letter signed by General George Washington authorizing the receipt of supplies and a pension and pay order, both directly related to the 1777–1778 winter encampment of the Continental Army at Valley Forge National Historical Park
- ◆ archives and objects documenting U.S. Borax's roots in California's Death Valley, where borate deposits were discovered in 1872, at Death Valley National Park.

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. Non-Federal facilities provide researchers and scientists with access to the collections and develop public exhibits using the collections.

In addition to the 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. It is BLM policy that museum collections will not be housed in field offices. Through partnerships with the NPS, collections of BLM paleontological materials are curated in three NPS units: Dinosaur National Monument in Vernal, Utah; Fossil Butte National Monument in Kemmerer, Wyoming; and John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in Kimberly, Oregon.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation reports on collectible heritage assets that have been formally accessioned as museum property, as defined and required by 411 DM 3.4.A. Each facility contains one Reclamation collection as defined by the Department; therefore, the number of collections reported is the same as the number of Department and non-Department facilities housing Reclamation collections.

Indian Affairs. IA 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. IA 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 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 to highlight tribal histories and Indian traditions.

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 169 offices or on loan to 217 non-Federal repositories for study and long-term care.

The Service continues to maintain a collection of artwork at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia under a long-term loan agreement. The collection consists of 487 pieces of artwork created by notable painters such as Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Jay Norwood (Ding) Darling. The artists were commissioned by the Bureau of Biological Survey, a predecessor to the Service, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries to depict various wildlife species and landscapes for use in Government publications. Under the agreement, the Academy maintains the collection in a climate controlled and secure storage area to prevent deterioration and loss.

U.S. Geological Survey. The USGS manages a varied 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 collections also provide the public with an interpretive demonstration of the history and enterprise of the USGS. The museum collections are divided into two major categories: historical (including art, history, ethnography, and documents), and zoology.

USGS manages hundreds of historical objects that are loaned to other institutions for exhibits and placed on exhibit in the USGS National Center in Reston, Virginia, hallways or lobbies in regional offices, and science centers around the country. These collections are evidence of the resources, events, and people associated with USGS activities, and are studied by historians and scientists alike.

Mineral 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, which manages three regional museums; the National Business Center, which manages the Departmental Museum in the Main Interior Building in Washington, D.C.; and museum collections managed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

The Departmental Museum instituted the first annual Rachel Carson Lecture as a joint venture between the program areas of the Cultural Resources Division. The program was developed and implemented in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Maryland (Baltimore), and the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D.C.

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 education activities. The museums serve as major economic, cultural, and educational attractions in their respective regions.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians was created as a result of a transfer from Indian Affairs; however additional items have been acquired since the initial transfer of the 12 items.