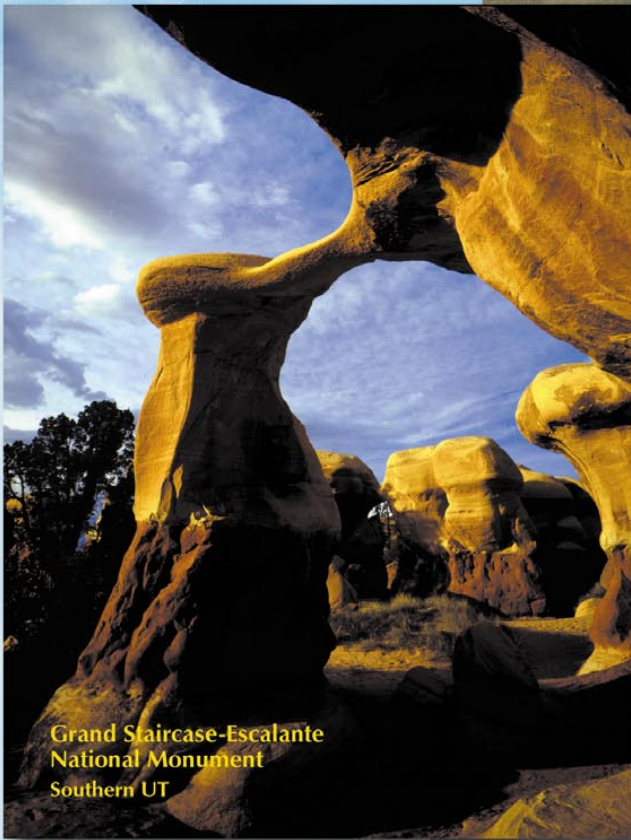


National Conservation Training Center
Shepherdstown, WV

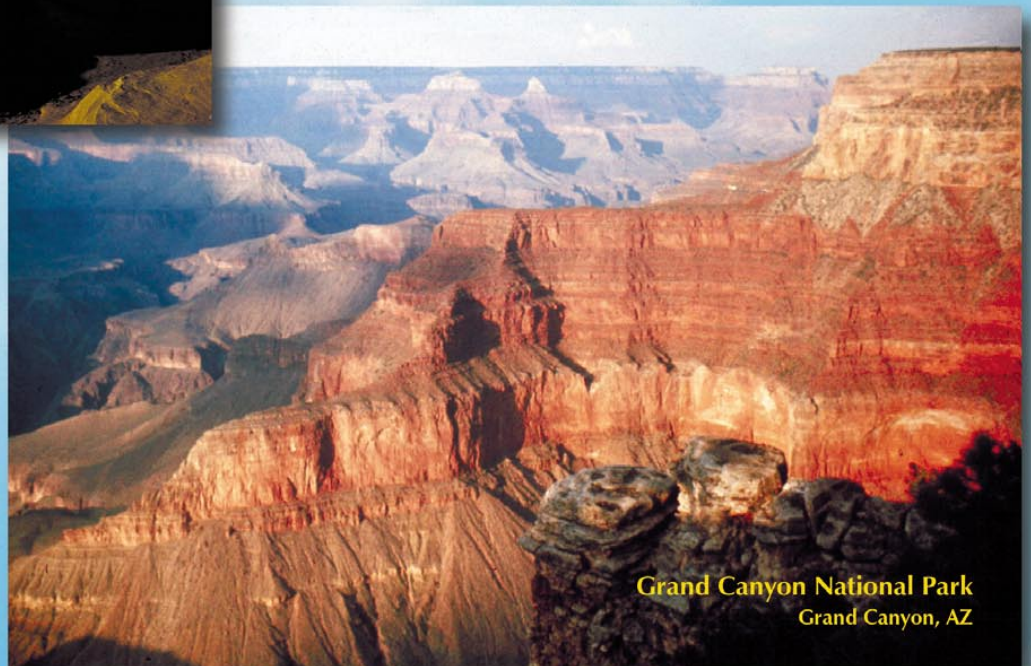


Grand Staircase-Escalante
National Monument
Southern UT

REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS

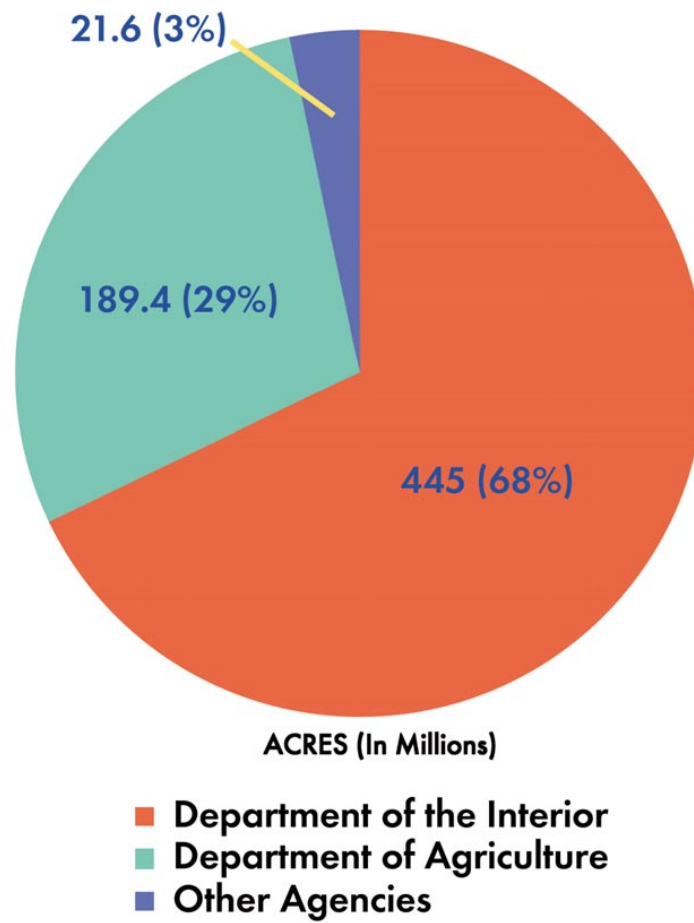
United
States
Department
of the
Interior

April 2000



Grand Canyon National Park
Grand Canyon, AZ

Land Managed by Agency



ACRES (In Millions)

- Department of the Interior
- Department of Agriculture
- Other Agencies

The Department of the Interior is the number one holder of Federal Lands

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS



APRIL 2000



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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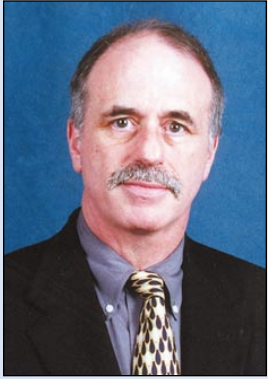
A special thanks to Tamika Gray and Terri Barry of the Office of Acquisition and Property Management. Their vision and tenacity led to the creation and publication of this book.

— Paul A. Denett
Director of Administration

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Paul A. Denett

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS

A message from Paul A. Denett, Director of Administration

I am proud to present this sampling with statistical information of Interior's real property holdings. This is the Department's first display of the enormity and magnitude of our real property holdings. It provides information about many of the prestigious real properties that are owned or leased by the Federal Government and managed by Interior. With the help of our eight bureaus' property teams and the National Business Center, we have selected representative properties to display.

Our commitment to conservation grows through the Lands Legacy Initiative—preserving natural wonders in community backyards, restoring localities in which Americans live, protecting local green spaces to help improve air and water quality, conserving energy, sustaining wildlife, providing families with places to play and relax, and making communities more livable. Lands Legacy Initiative not only renews America's commitment to its natural environment but also improves the Department beyond preservation to the restoration of landscapes in concert with local communities, states, and non-profit groups through grant programs.

When the Department of the Interior (DOI) was founded in 1849, it was nicknamed the "Department of Everything Else" and viewed as the "general housekeeper" to the Federal Government, taking on responsibilities that no other department wanted. From that somewhat modest start, DOI is now entrusted with the nation's most prized natural and cultural resources.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, Interior leads all Government agencies in land holdings, manages and has responsibility for a little bit of everything, including:

- ❖ 445 million acres of Federal lands
including 56 million acres of trust land
- ❖ 3 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf
- ❖ 57,000 buildings
- ❖ 379 national parks
- ❖ 521 wildlife refuges
- ❖ 74 monuments
- ❖ 743 dams

The Department employs more than 66,900 employees working at 2,000 sites across the country. Currently, several thousand employees are engaged full time and part time in real property management functions. On-site living units total 10,545.

Colorful photos illustrate written descriptions—providing general information of the featured sites. I am pleased to share with you a sampling of the precious treasures and general holdings that have been entrusted to us over the last century. We hope to continue to deserve your trust.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul A. Denett". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Paul A. Denett
Director of Administration



MISSION/SUMMARY

The Mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes.

Interior's bureaus play a vital role in accomplishing the overall mission of the Department. These are mission statements for Interior's bureaus:

Bureau of Land Management: To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



Summary: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for more than 264 million acres of public lands and more than 560 million acres of subsurface mineral resources. The BLM manages more public land acreage than any other Federal agency, putting the BLM in a unique position to manage and protect about one-eighth our Nation's priceless natural and cultural heritage. The BLM is responsible for protecting and preserving paleontological, archaeological and historical sites; wild free-roaming horses and burros; wilderness and wilderness study areas; wild and scenic rivers; rare, vulnerable, and representative habitats, plant communities, and ecosystems; and numerous other outstanding natural and cultural areas.

Minerals Management Service: To manage the mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf in an environmentally sound and safe manner and to timely collect, verify, and distribute mineral revenues from Federal and Indian lands.



Summary: The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is responsible for managing the Nation's natural gas, oil, energy and other mineral development on the Outer Continental Shelf. MMS also provides major economic and energy benefits to the Nation, its taxpayers, the States, and the Indian community—benefits that have both national and local significance.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: To carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in cooperation with States and Indian Tribes.



Summary: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) ensures that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining. The OSM, in collaboration with States and Indian Tribes, also ensures that land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and that the effects of past mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.



U.S. Geological Survey: To provide the Nation with reliable, impartial information to describe and understand the earth.

Summary: The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is the Nation's primary provider of earth and biological science information related to the environment, natural hazards, mineral, energy, water, and biological resources. As the Nation's principal civilian mapping agency, USGS provides world-class research and monitoring programs for volcanoes and earthquakes. Their responsibilities help describe, understand and examine the geological structure, mineral resources and products of the Earth's natural domain.

Bureau of Reclamation: To manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.



Summary: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation or BOR) is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States, delivering water to 31 million people for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and domestic uses. Reclamation is the Nation's second largest producer of hydroelectric power; its multipurpose projects also provide flood control, water quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife benefits.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: To conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Summary: The National Wildlife Service (Service or FWS) manages over 92 million acres of the National Wildlife Refuge System, which includes 521 national wildlife refuges, 37 wetland management districts, and 50 coordination areas. FWS is the primary agency responsible for the protection, conservation, and renewal of these resources for this and future generations. The Service provides expert leadership for conservation that will help provide a healthy environment for fish and wildlife as well as for people. The Service also helps Americans understand, conserve, and enjoy the outdoors.

National Park Service: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

Summary: The National Park Service (Park Service or NPS) manages more than 80 million acres in 379 park units, including national parks, national monuments, national historic sites, and other protected areas. As worded in the Strategic Plan, the mission goals of the Park Service fall into four primary categories: (1) preserve park resources; (2) provide for the public enjoyment and visitor experience of parks; (3) strengthen and preserve natural and cultural resources and enhance recreational opportunities managed by partners; and (4) ensure organizational effectiveness.



Bureau of Indian Affairs: To fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.



Summary: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides services to more than 550 Indian Tribes either directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts. Providing an education system for elementary and secondary students, and helping fund 25 Tribally Controlled Community Colleges is a major education responsibility for the BIA. The BIA also furnishes social services for children, families, elderly and disabled, and provides management of forests, minerals, fisheries, and farmlands on more than 56 million acres of trust lands. Interior is also responsible for managing trust funds for tribes and individual Indians.

National Business Center: To provide excellent and entrepreneurial services and products to its customers so that they, in turn, can achieve their missions more easily and cost-effectively.



Summary: The National Business Center (NBC) is a component of the United States Department of the Interior. The NBC provides Interior and other federal government agencies with high quality service and state of the art products, covering the full range of administrative needs. This includes information technology, finance, acquisition, property, personnel, and payroll.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary (OS) has staff in numerous locations throughout the country: Washington, DC; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Boise, Idaho; and Anchorage, Alaska to name a few. The most prominent pieces of real estate, however, are located in Washington and Denver. The Main Interior Building, an historic landmark in Washington, DC, houses the OS and offices of the five Assistant Secretaries, as well as the headquarters for numerous bureaus, including the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Minerals Management Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The South Interior Building, also in Washington, is occupied by the Office of Surface Mining, but managed by staff from the National Business Center, an entrepreneurial organization within the OS.



Office of the Secretary of the Interior—Main Interior Building, Washington, DC

The Secretary's private office is approximately 1100 square feet. Walls are paneled with oak from floor to ceiling. Originally the floor treatment consisted of pegged black walnut boards. The design of the mantel was copied from one of the mantels in the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol. The two 300-pound chandeliers, with antique bronze finish, were specially designed for the office and feature buffalo heads on the rim. Two fluted pilasters frame the entry way on the main corridor. In front of each pilaster stands a polychromed totem pole, commissioned in 1931 by Ray Layman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Hoover. To promote interest in the Alaskan territory, Secretary Wilbur displayed them in his office in the old Interior Building and Secretary Ickes had them moved to the new building.

MAIN INTERIOR BUILDING



LOCATION:
Washington, DC

SITE:
1.3 million square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
DOI Headquarters: Secretary,
Heads of Bureaus and Offices

BUILDING TYPE:
Historical Landmark

BUILDING OWNER:
United States Government

BUILDING OPERATOR:
Department of the Interior

OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY:
General Services Administration (GSA)
Managed by the Department of the Interior

AGE:
Completed in 1936

HIGHLIGHTS:

Built as the “new Department of the Interior Building” (known today as the Main Interior Building), construction began in April, 1935 and was completed in December, 1936. Doors opened to employees in 1937. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior (1933-1946) requested and secured the approval of this building to accommodate the Department’s growth during that period. Designed under Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal program by architect Waddy B. Wood, at the time of construction, the new Interior Building provided the most modern and comfortable work environment for federal government employees in Washington.

“Utility and economy” were the principles guiding the design of the new Interior Building, a massive seven story steel frame and concrete structure clad in granite and limestone. The central north-south center section extends 575’ with the East and West wings extending 382’. The building extends two blocks and has more than three miles of corridors, 2,200 rooms and 16 acres (1.3m gross sq. ft.) of usable floor space. The typical office is a 12 ft. x 18 ft. rectangular space. Special features include spacious central corridors, open courtyards, windows in each office, an auditorium for group assembly, a library, museum, gymnasium, cafeteria, a tunnel under E Street connecting the “old Interior Building” (now GSA, Central Office) to the “new Interior Building,” and an employee lounge (South Penthouse) complete with a soda fountain. The Main Interior Building contains more Public Work Administration artwork than any other government building. New features include a post office, credit union, dry cleaners, hair salon and convenience store and is currently home to more than 2,000 occupants.

This historical landmark (Interior Building) has been used for filming feature movies including “No Way Out” and “JFK.” Beginning in the year 2000, the Main Interior Building is scheduled for major modernization. Work will be accomplished while occupied and phased over several years.

SOUTH INTERIOR BUILDING

LOCATION:
Washington, DC

SITE:
115,000 square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Office of Surface Mining,
Reclamation and Enforcement

BUILDING TYPE:
Neoclassical Revival Style
Eligible for Listing in the
National Register of Historic Places

BUILDING OWNER:
United States Government

BUILDING OPERATOR:
Department of the Interior

OVERSIGHT AUTHORITY:
General Services Administration (GSA)
Managed by the Department of the Interior

AGE:
Completed in 1933



*Director's Office of the Office of Surface Mining—
South Interior Building*

HIGHLIGHTS:

The DOI South Building, was originally built in the early 1930's as the United States Public Health Service (PHS) Building, housing the administrative operations of the PHS. The PHS occupied the building less than ten years.

Designed by Jules Henri de Sibour, a prominent Washington architect, construction on the PHS Building began in 1931 and was completed by 1933. Designed as a three story E-shaped configuration, including a raised basement and tile-roofed attic, the building measures 258'-11" parallel to Constitution Avenue, and 141' along 19th and 20th Streets and has a usable floor area of 115,000 gross square ft. At the east, south and west elevations, the building is surrounded by a raised terrace separated from the exterior of the building by an areaway. The building's principal exterior materials consist of white Georgia marble, stucco, and limestone. Due to the building's prominent location fronting Constitution Avenue, the design included a substantial set back for landscaping.

Notable interior features include an elaborate marble entrance lobby, marble stairs and elevator lobbies, an ornamental auditorium and an elaborate wood paneled executive office suite located on the second floor. During World War II, the PHS Building was selected to house the offices of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) from 1942 to 1946. Critical decisions on allied war strategy were made there by Generals Marshall and Arnold and Admirals King and Leahy. Also during the war, the building was the site of key decisions affecting post-war occupation of Japan. The JCS moved in 1946.

Subsequent tenants included the Surgeon General, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, and finally occupied by offices of the DOI. In 1968, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) moved into the building. On October 30, 1972, the Trial of Broken Treaties demonstration assembled in Washington. The staff of BIA was directed to vacate the building, which was then occupied by demonstrators for approximately one week.

The South Interior Building was modernized in 1978 and can house approximately 300 tenants.

NATIONAL BUSINESS CENTER



LOCATION:
Lakewood, Colorado

SITE:
Two 60,000 square feet office buildings

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
National Business Center
Products and Services

BUILDING TYPE:
Four story modern office construction

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
WHMNY Real Estate Limited Partnership -
Owner
Trammell Crow Company -
Property Manager

AGE:
Established in June 1988
Modernized and updated in 1997

HIGHLIGHTS:

Located in Lakewood, Colorado, a Denver suburb, the National Business Center, Products and Services (originally the Bureau of Reclamation's Denver Administrative Service Center) was established in June 1988 at the present location, 7301 West Mansfield Avenue (pictured in the center). This modern Office Park is known as Academy Park. The growth of payroll/personnel and financial servicing required expansion to a second building, 7201 (pictured on the right) at the same address. Both buildings are fully occupied by the NBC and additional lease space is being acquired in Academy Park. The third identical building in this complex, 7401 (pictured on the left), is occupied by a commercial financial company, Moneygram. There are approximately 500 NBC employees and contractors on site. The On-Site Living Quarters Program is managed here, there are 10,545 On-Site Living units housing DOI employees in remote areas. Building 7301 houses a major computer center, complete with independent, generator backed-up power supply and utilities. As can be seen in the photograph, ample parking is available on-site. The facility is in the third year of a 10 year firm General Services Administration lease.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

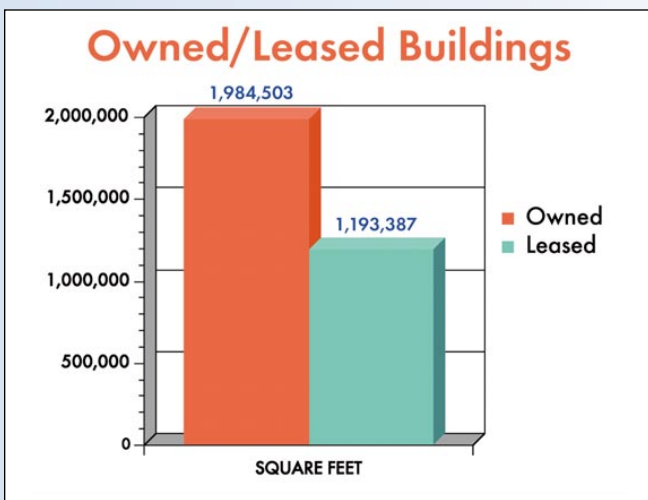


The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), established in 1946 within the Department of the Interior, manages about 264 million acres of public lands – nearly 12 percent of the nation’s total surface area and about 40 percent of all federal lands. The Bureau’s lands are primarily in the 11 western states and Alaska, but the Bureau also manages an additional 560 million acres of subsurface mineral resources located throughout the country. The Bureau’s workforce is located in 189 offices, which include headquarters, national centers, and field offices. The BLM manages more public land acreage than any other Federal agency, putting the BLM in a unique position to manage and protect our Nation’s priceless natural and cultural heritage.

The lands administered by the BLM are some of the most ecologically and culturally diverse and scientifically important Federal lands. The BLM is responsible for protecting and preserving paleontological, archaeological and historical sites; wild free-roaming horses and burros; wilderness and wilderness study areas; wild and scenic rivers; rare, vulnerable, and representative habitats, plant communities, and ecosystems; and numerous other outstanding natural and cultural areas.

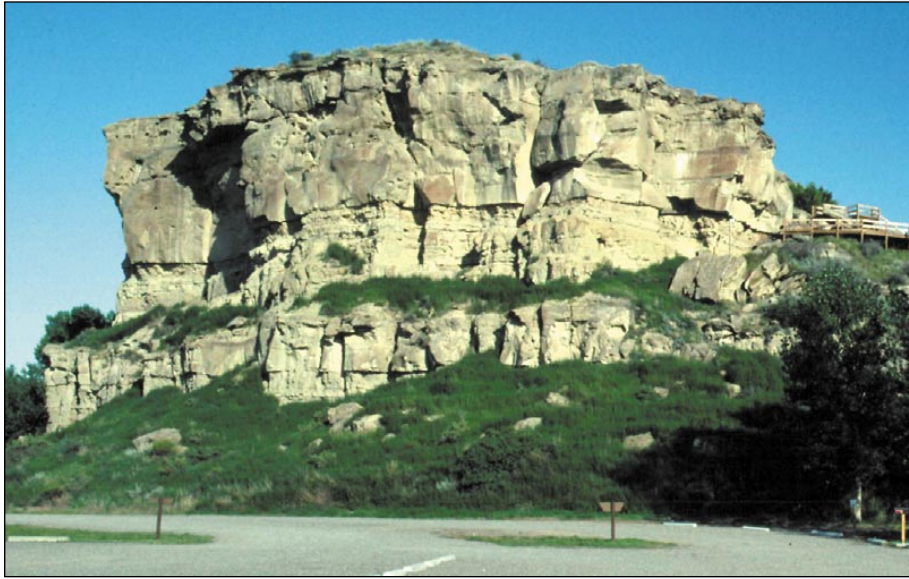
BLM’s most important holdings are:

- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area - Oregon*
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument - Utah*
- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) - Boise, Idaho*
- Anasazi Heritage Center - Colorado*
- Red Rocks Conservation Area - Nevada*
- National Wild Horse and Burro Center @ Palomino Valley - Nevada*
- National Historic Oregon Trail @ Flagstaff Hill - Oregon*
- Fort Wainwright - Alaska*



Bureau of Land Management owns 1,672 buildings at 1,984,503 square feet, 619 urban acres and 271,229,096 rural acres of land. BLM leases 1,193,387 square feet of usable building space through GSA.

POMPEY'S PILLAR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

**LOCATION:**

Billings, Montana

SITE:

200 feet high and 400 paces in circumference

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

Bureau of Land Management

BUILDING TYPE:

Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:

Bureau of Land Management
Pompey's Pillar Interpretive Association

AGE:

Designated in 1966

HIGHLIGHTS:

On the return trip of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1806, Captain William Clark, with Sacagawea, her 18-month old son (nicknamed "Pompey"), and a crew of 11 men, stopped near a large rock outcropping along the Yellowstone River. Clark carved his signature and the date, July 25, 1806, in the rock, and named it "Pomp's Tower" after Sacagawea's son. This "remarkable rock" also bears historical Native American drawings, as well as the dates of hunting parties and other rendezvous. Today known as Pompey's Pillar, it is the only site along the trail where there is visible evidence of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Pompey's Pillar was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966 while still privately owned. It was closed in 1989. In 1991 the Bureau of Land Management purchased Pompey's Pillar from the Foote family with the assistance of the Pompey's Pillar Association, and reopened it to the public. A new interpretive center is currently in the planning stages. The Pillar is a very popular, scenic spot where thousands of tourists stop each year from May through September.

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER

LOCATION:
Boise, Idaho

SITE:
55 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Land Management

BUILDING TYPE:
Government & State Owned Public Land

SITE OWNER:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE PARTNERS:
BLM
Forest Service
Fish and Wildlife
National Park Service
Bureau of Indian Affairs
National Weather Service
Office of Aircraft Services

AGE:
Completed in 1970



HIGHLIGHTS:

By 1965, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had established the Great Basin Fire Center in vacant Idaho National Guard buildings at Gowen Field. A joint Forest Service/BLM Fire Coordination Center was established in Forest Service space across from Julia Davis Park. At the same time, the Forest Service also wanted to establish an air center for forest fire suppression, and fire weather was recognized by both agencies as an important ingredient in fire suppression. These needs ultimately resulted in an agreement among BLM, Forest Service, and the Weather Bureau (now the National Weather Service) to construct the Boise Interagency Fire Center on land acquired by BLM through a land exchange with the state of Idaho. Because construction funding has been included in its budget, BLM also owns the buildings and serves as the host agency.

In 1968, construction began on the administration building and warehouse. The three agencies moved into the administration building in May 1969. By that fall, a mess hall, west wing of the barracks, and smoke jumper loft were also completed. Remaining major construction was completed in 1970.

In early 1993 the Center's name was changed to "National Interagency Fire Center" to more accurately reflect its national mission.

ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER



LOCATION:
Dolores, Colorado

SITE:
40,000 square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Bureau of Land Management
Southwest Natural and
Cultural Heritage Association

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Land Management

AGE:
Established in 1988

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) is a museum, education and research facility established in 1988, for the study of the Native Americans that we refer to as the Anasazi (the ancient ones). The museum contains Ancestral Puebloan culture and other cultures in the Four Corners region. Displays inside the AHC include: permanent exhibits, archaeological sites to visit, new/different special exhibits and events, traveling exhibits for loan, educational resources for teachers, a large research collection from the Dolores Archaeological Program and other archaeological projects. The Anasazi Heritage Center is an archaeological museum operated by the Bureau of Land Management, a federal agency which manages, protects and provides for the enjoyment of public land resources.

The Heritage Center features and preserves artifacts and records from research done on public lands in the Four Corners, which are one of the richest archaeological regions in the United States. The pueblo-style museum currently manages a collection of 2.5 million artifacts, samples and documents. It is designated as a federal repository for artifacts and continues to receive materials from other legitimate excavations on public land in the region.

The AHC seeks to increase public awareness of archaeology, cultural resources and the Ancestral Puebloan culture. Providing artifact displays and illustrations, a pithouse replica and hands-on interactive learning opportunities, helps to furnish a better understanding of what Puebloan culture involves.

FLAGSTAFF HILL NATIONAL HISTORIC OREGON TRAIL

LOCATION:
Baker City, Oregon

SITE:
Approximately 2,000 miles

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Bureau of Land Management,
Forest Service, state and local
governments, citizens organizations,
and private individuals

SITE TYPE:
Government, State and Locally Owned

SITE OWNER:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE OPERATOR:
National Park Service and
Bureau of Land Management

AGE:
Designated by Congress in 1978



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Oregon Trail Center at Flagstaff Hill overlooks an important segment of well-preserved Oregon Trail ruts. Its setting is the great sagebrush steppe between the Rockies and the Cascades. Visitors are invited to feel, see, and learn about the past surrounded by exhibits, audio-visual programs, artifacts and film. In addition to the Interpretive Center which contains both permanent and changing programs, the Oregon Trail Center has an amphitheater, a re-enacted encampment (available seasonally), a lode mine and 4.2 miles of interpretive trails.

The Oregon Trail Center is administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, state and local governments, citizen organizations, and private individuals who own or manage property crossed by the trail route. It is operated by a volunteer group through a partnership with local business and community leaders, and is supported by the Oregon Trails Coordinating Council and the Oregon Tourism Department.

WILDWOOD RECREATION SITE



LOCATION:
Wildwood, Salem, Oregon

SITE:
560 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR
Bureau of Land Management

AGE:
First constructed in 1971

HIGHLIGHTS:

Wildwood, located 39 miles east of Portland, contains an Oregon Trail Barlow Road Historic Marker. In the 1840's, weary Barlow Road emigrants passed through the region from the east, on the last leg of their journey along the Oregon Trail. On the site of Wildwood, Bell Lumber Company built a mill, boiler and bunkhouses. Presently the Old Mill Nature Trail takes visitors past the remains of the old logging mill that burned down in 1932. The site is surrounded by the forested foothills of the Cascades and the Salmon River flows through the area. The Wetland Boardwalk Trail is a 1-mile elevated boardwalk with observation decks over the Salmon River and wetlands. The Cascade Streamwatch Trail is a 3/4 mile trail which runs adjacent to the Salmon River with numerous interpretive displays, signs and models which focus on watershed and fisheries. The highlight of this trail is a stream profile viewing chamber where you can see a fish eye view of a stream.

YAQUINA HEAD OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREA

LOCATION:
Newport, Oregon

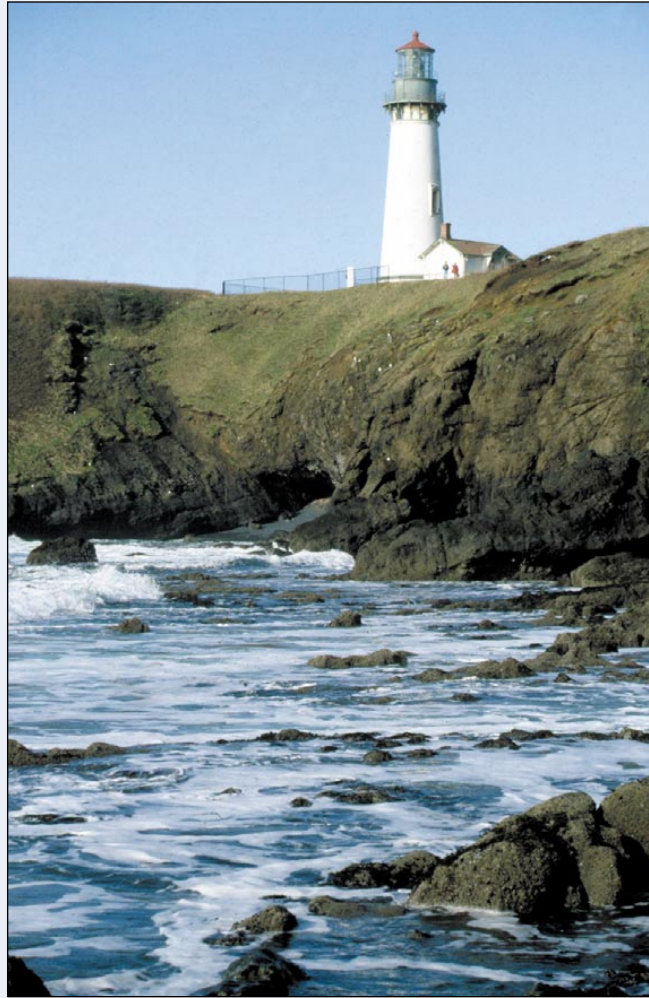
SITE:
100 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Land Management
and State of Oregon
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
U.S. Coast Guard

AGE:
Created by Congress in 1980



HIGHLIGHTS:

Created by Congress in 1980, Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area is located on a narrow point of land jutting due west into the Pacific Ocean north of Newport, Oregon. This headland provides visitors with one of the most accessible wildlife and ocean viewing locations on the Pacific Coast.

It consists of lava flow which originated 14 million years ago in eastern Washington and Oregon and spread 300 miles before reaching the ocean. The historic Yaquina Head Lighthouse, Oregon's tallest and second oldest continuously operating lighthouse, has illuminated this promontory since 1873 and is also located on the headland.

The Interpretive Center, completed in 1997, features scenic vistas, exhibits on sea birds, marine and intertidal life as well as human history on the headland. Over 500,000 people from throughout the world visit each year. Exhibits from the wheelhouse of an historic ship to a recreated rocky island with its inhabitants and a full scale replica of the lighthouse lantern, help visitors appreciate the rich history of Yaquina Head.

WESTERN OREGON SEED ORCHARDS



Provolt Seed Orchard

Bureau of Land Management is a major occupant, owns and operates four seed orchards in Western Oregon. These Government owned seed orchards provide genetically superior seed for a variety of species primarily in support of the Northwest Forest Plan. The orchards' customer base has been expanding due to new cooperative arrangements with several major landowners in the region. These landowners will soon begin to share in the operating cost and products of the orchard programs. The seed orchards provide local schools and colleges with educational programs on orchard ecosystem management and other forestry subjects.

PROVOLT SEED ORCHARD

The Provolt Seed Orchard is located near Provolt in BLM's Medford District Oregon and was dedicated in 1982. The orchard has 110 acres in production and a total of 294 acres. Buildings include an office, warehouse, and tractor/equipment shop.

TRAVIS TYRRELL SEED ORCHARD

The Tyrrell Seed Orchard is at the center of BLM's forestry genetics and tree improvement program. Located southwest of Eugene, the facility is in the coast range mountains near Lorane, Oregon.

Travis Tyrrell Seed Orchard provides genetically improved Douglas fir seed for BLM reforestation and currently produces seed for several species in addition to Douglas fir in support of ecosystem management. It has 308 acres in production with a total of 777 acres. Although started in 1983, the Tyrrell Seed Orchard was dedicated in 1985; their on-site facilities include a pollen/cone Drying Lab and a cone storage building.

WALTER H. HORNING SEED ORCHARD

The Horning Seed Orchard was dedicated in 1968 and is located near Colton, Oregon in BLM's Salem District. This orchard has 287 acres in production with a total acreage of 608.5. Buildings include a containerized seedling greenhouse and a state-of-the-art seed processing plant.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE SEED ORCHARD

The Charles A. Sprague Seed Orchard was dedicated in 1969 and is located near Merlin, Oregon. This orchard has 73 acres in production with a total of 200 acres. Buildings include a laboratory and three greenhouses.



Charles A. Sprague Seed Orchard

RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

LOCATION:
20 miles west of Las Vegas, Nevada

SITE:
197,000 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Land Management

AGE
Designated in 1967

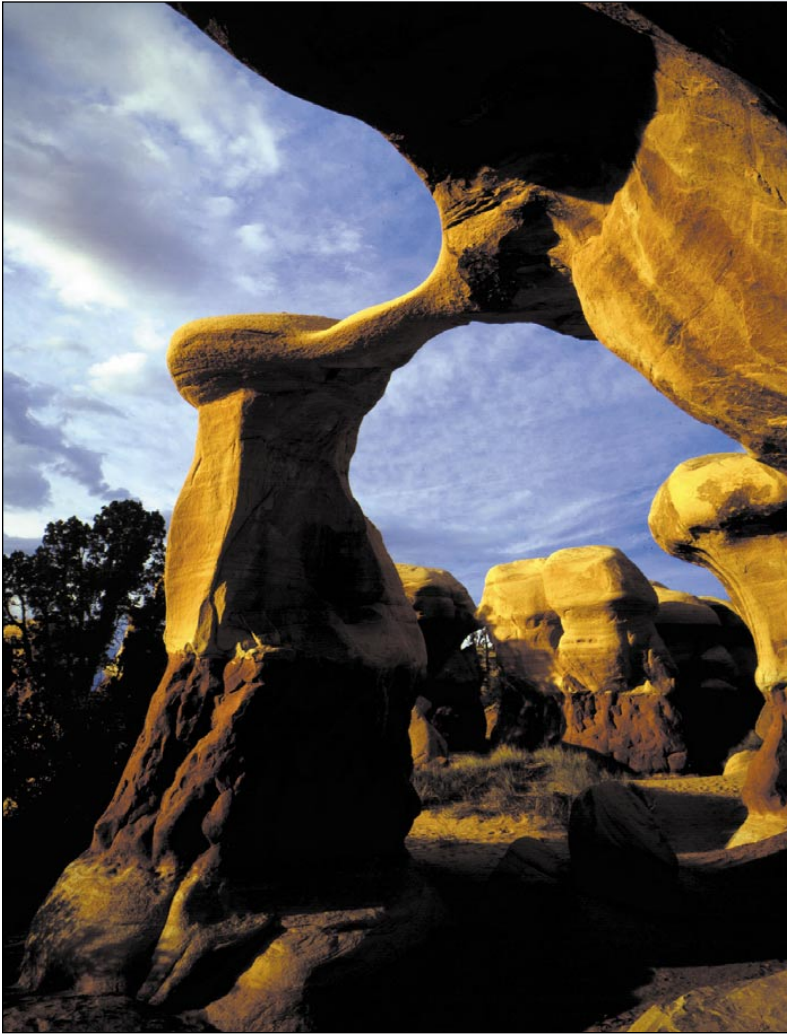


HIGHLIGHTS:

Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area is located 20 miles west of Las Vegas on the eastern coast of Spring Mountain Range. It made Las Vegas attractive to the settlers more than 100 years ago. This 197,000-acre area provides a 13-mile scenic drive, more than 30 miles of hiking trails, picnic areas, and a Visitor Center. The 7,000 square foot facility was constructed in 1982 to serve the public and agency needs in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. The Visitor Center contains a lobby and information desk, exhibit, bookstore and staff offices. The center is the focal point for the BLM's interpretive education program in southern Nevada. Partners in operating the facility are the Friends of Red Rock Canyon and the Red Rock Canyon Association.

With the unique geological features are plants and animals of Red Rock Canyon that represent some of the best examples in the Mojave Desert. In 1967, the Secretary of the Interior designated Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands to be managed by the BLM's Las Vegas District, Nevada, for enjoyment by the public. In 1990, special legislation supported by the Nevada congressional delegation changed the status of the recreation lands to a National Conservation Area, the seventh to be designated nationally. This legislation provides protection and the funding to protect and improve the area. Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area beautiful, colorful sandstone bluffs and tall limestone canyons are enjoyed by the local population as well as visitors from the United States and many foreign countries. More than one million visitors each year enjoy the spectacular desert landscape, climbing and hiking opportunities, and interpretive programs sponsored by the BLM.

GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE NATIONAL MONUMENT



LOCATION:
Southern Utah

SITE:
1.7 million acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Land Management

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Land Management

AGE:
Designated in 1996

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument was established in recognition of its many remarkable geological, paleontological, archeological, and historic features by President Clinton's authority. It was established federal public land on September 18, 1996 as the first national monument administered by the Bureau of Land

Management. The stairs include world class paleontological sites and serves as a haven for archeologists studying ancient Native American cultures. National monument status does not affect recreational use of the area, but will prevent coal mining which is a threat to some of the antiquities.

The monument is a high, rugged, remote region that contains bold plateaus and multi-colored cliffs on over 1.7 million acres of land and it was the last place in the continental U.S. to be mapped. The stairs consist of resistant "risers" and non-resistant rock formations up to 2,000 feet high, and "treads" which are valleys or plateaus up to 15 miles wide. Utah landscape spans five life zones from low desert to coniferous forest and harbors numerous wild species that live in those habitats.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) manages the Nation's natural gas, oil, and other mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in an environmentally safe and sound manner. The agency also collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues from offshore Federal mineral leases and onshore mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. MMS programs provide major economic and energy benefits to the Nation, taxpayers, states, and the Indian community.



MMS administers 42 million acres of the OCS under lease, which supplies approximately 27 percent of the natural gas and approximately 20 percent of the oil produced in the United States. MMS leases 22 buildings at 619,741 square feet from the General Services Administration.



The Mars oil and natural gas production is towed to its installation site

The Minerals Management Service manages the oil and natural gas leasing program on over 40 million acres of offshore public lands which are a major source of the Nation's crude oil and natural gas. About 4,000 production facilities produce about 1.3 million barrels of oil per day and over 13 billion cubic feet per day of natural gas. MMS core responsibility is to ensure that offshore activity is conducted in a safe manner and provides maximum protection for the environment.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE PARKWAY ATRIUM BUILDING



LOCATION:
Herndon, Virginia

SITE:
6.5 acres

BUILDING:
175,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Minerals Management Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Leased

BUILDING MANAGEMENT:
Hinders Realty, Inc.

AGE:
Built in 1987

HIGHLIGHTS:

The main headquarters for the Minerals Management Service (MMS) is located a few blocks from the historic Old Town section of Herndon, Virginia

in the Parkway Atrium Building. The Parkway Atrium Building is a 4-story brick building with a landscaped atrium area inside. This building is leased by MMS through the General Services Administration.

DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 85

LOCATION:
Lakewood, Colorado

SITE:
81,580 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Minerals Management Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
General Services Administration

AGE:
Federal Complex since 1947



HIGHLIGHTS:

Building 85 is located within the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, Colorado. The Denver Federal Center was originally constructed in 1941 as part of the "Denver Ordnance Plant" and was operated by Remington Arms Company to supply ammunition to the Army in World War II. After the war ended and ammunition production ceased, the ordnance plant was declared surplus property in October 1945. In 1946, the Federal Government conceived a plan to turn the ordnance plant into a federal office complex. Since 1947, the Denver Federal Center has evolved into one of the largest complexes of federal agencies outside of Washington D.C. Building 85 was one of the original buildings in the ordnance plant but has since been completely renovated and enlarged to its present day 81,580 square feet. The buildings consists primarily of office space and the Minerals Management Service occupies the entire building.

ELMWOOD TOWER BUILDING



LOCATION:
New Orleans, Louisiana

BUILDING:
205,313 square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Minerals Management Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Leased

BUILDING OWNER:
1201 Elmwood Office Associates, LP
c/o BGK Equities, Inc.

AGE:
Constructed in 1982

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Elmwood Tower Building is located in the Elmwood Business Park, 1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, Jefferson Parish in the southeastern section of Louisiana. The building was constructed in 1982 and is a 10-story building having approximately 20,700 gross square feet per floor. It has a steel skeletal frame with masonry and steel exterior. The building is owned by 1201 Elmwood Office Associates, LP, and is managed by Latter and Blum Property Management Inc./Realtors. The Minerals Management Service has occupied space at this facility since 1986 and leases 160,500 square feet of office space which houses approximately 600 employees and contractors.

LOCATION:
Naval Weapons Station Earle
Leonardo, New Jersey

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Minerals Management Service

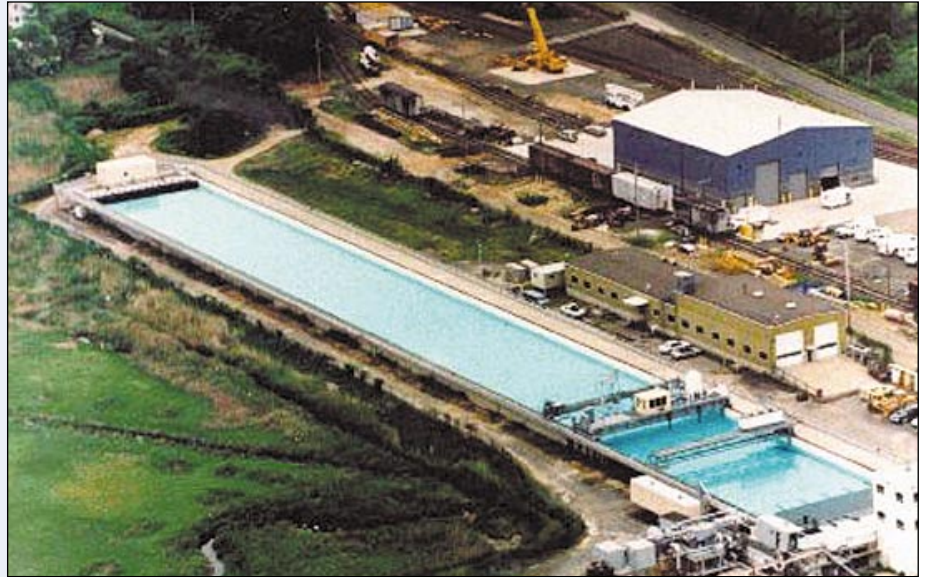
BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
Department of the Navy

MANAGED & OPERATED:
Minerals Management Service

AGE:
Built in 1974

OHMSETT OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SIMULATED ENVIRONMENTAL TEST TANK



HIGHLIGHTS:

OHMSETT is the only facility where full-scale oil spill response equipment testing, research, and training can be conducted with oil under controlled conditions including varying wave simulations. This facility located an hour south of New York City, in Leonardo, NJ is maintained and operated by the Minerals Management Service through a contract with MAR, Inc.

OHMSETT's main feature is an above-ground concrete tank measuring 203 meters long by 20 meters wide by 3.4 meters deep. The tank is filled with 9.84 million liters of brackish water from nearby Sandy Hook Bay.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT



The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) ensures that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, that the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and that the effects of past mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

Although OSM does not own real property, they lease both its commercial and Federal space through the General Service Administration. OSM has its offices at 27 different sites in 15 states, including the District of Columbia. Its headquarters is in Washington, D.C., and its regional coordinating centers are located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Alton, Illinois; and Denver Colorado. OSM employees occupy a total of 217,308 square feet of office space.

Their 10 field offices and 6 area offices are within close proximity to the coal fields and the constituencies they serve. Other states where OSM offices are located include:

Alabama

Colorado

District of Columbia

Illinois

Indiana

Kentucky

Missouri

New Mexico

Ohio

Pennsylvania

Tennessee

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wyoming

THE STEGMAIER BUILDING

LOCATION:
Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania

SITE:
130,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Office of Surface Mining
General Services Administration
U.S. Postal Service
Social Security

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Leased

BUILDING OWNER:
Welles Street Association
United Postal Service
Keating Development Company

OPERATOR:
OSM and other federal agencies

AGE:
Built in 1894



HIGHLIGHTS:

Located in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania stands one of the last remaining examples of 19th century eclectic industrial architecture—the Stegmaier Building (Brewery). Built in 1894, it was owned by C. Stegmaier & Son and was a successful prosperous brewery company that increased its clientele annually. Years later, after experiencing long years of slow decline, the company was not able to continue to pay its employees and was forced to close in October, 1974. The Stegmaier label was sold to Lion Inc. and the building title was transferred to the Wilkes-Barre Redevelopment Authority.

The historic Stegmaier Brewery building deteriorated and remained vacant for over 20 years. Since no improvements were made to the once dynamic symbol of the community’s proud industrial heritage, it was considered one of the “10 most endangered” structures in 1995. With the possibility of demolition overhanging the building, a local architecture firm, Bowens, took an interest in the building, performed a prospective use feasibility study and found the building to be worth renovating. The new owner of the property, Keating Development Company, initiated discussions with U.S. Representative Paul Kanjorski, the General Service Administration, and the U.S. Postal Service about housing federal agencies within the building after the completed renovation. Two years later Congressman P. Kanjorski and five Federal agencies had leasing agreements and moved into the beautiful, newly renovated Stegmaier Building. Office of Surface Mining is among the federal agencies which occupy approximately 7,935 usable square feet.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is a natural science organization that is recognized worldwide as scientifically credible, objective, and demonstrably relevant to society's needs. The USGS provides the Nation with reliable information to describe and understand the Earth. This information is used to minimize loss of life; property from natural disaster; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; enhance and protect the quality of life and contribute to wise economic and physical development.

The USGS has an important and essential role in building and rebuilding the Nation in the 21st century. Their responsibilities and duties include, but are not limited to:

the classification of the public lands, provide landmaps to inform agriculturists, miners, engineers, timber men, and political economists	examining the geological structure, mineral resources and products of the national domain
emphasizing mining geology, devote a small effort to general geology, confining paleontology and topographic mapping to support geologic studies	investigating arid lands, relief from floods, earthquakes, landslides, and reading seismic activity around the world

USGS owns 37 installations at 1.1 million square feet. Through GSA, the USGS occupies 272 buildings with 4.5 million rentable square feet.



JOHN WESLEY POWELL FEDERAL BUILDING

LOCATION:
Reston, Virginia

SITE:
103 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
General Services Administration

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey
under delegation

AGE:
Dedicated in 1972



HIGHLIGHTS:

The John Wesley Powell Federal Building, located in Reston, Virginia, is the National Center for USGS and was dedicated by President Richard M. Nixon on July 12, 1972.

This 1 million gross square foot facility is noted for its unique triangular design. Its continuous structure spans 1,200 feet along a low ridge. The building ranges in height from 120 feet at its peak to about 25 feet at the single story printing plant. A mix of interior space includes nearly 500,000 square feet of office space, roughly 90,000 square feet of laboratory space, plus a printing plant, library, photo lab and computer room operations.

The building houses both staff and operational activities for all USGS science programs, including geology, water, biology, and mapping. A USGS Earth Science Information Center provides walk-in service for map products and publications. The USGS Center for Integration of Natural Disaster Information, also located in the building, collects and integrates a variety of scientific information.

The Department of Energy has acknowledged USGS conservation efforts to reduce energy and water consumption throughout the building. The installation of motion-activated control devices and state-of-the-art energy-efficient lighting, combined with upgraded building operating systems and a proactive energy management program, have produced significant savings. At the end of 1998 overall energy use was 27 percent below the 1985 base year consumption level.

The USGS is working closely with the General Services Administration to ensure that the facility is well maintained and upgraded to keep pace with mission needs. A major, multi-year renovation of the building's laboratories is underway to eliminate safety hazards and provide modern facilities for USGS science.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE HEALTH CENTER

**LOCATION:**

Madison, Wisconsin

SITE:

24 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:

Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:

U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING OPERATOR:

U.S. Geological Survey

AGE:

Established in 1978

HIGHLIGHTS:

The USGS National Wildlife Health Center, located in Madison, Wisconsin, is the only Federal facility devoted exclusively to the diagnosis, prevention, and control of diseases of wildlife. The Center's staff conducts an integrated program of disease diagnosis, field investigations, professional and lay education, and field and laboratory research.

Each year, wildlife managers across the United States are confronted with sick and dead animals, frequently on a large scale. Minimizing such wildlife losses depends on effective technical support, knowledgeable guidance, and timely intervention. The Center's mission is to provide information, technical assistance, and research on national and international wildlife health issues. To fulfill this mission, the Center monitors disease and assesses the impact of disease on wildlife populations; defines ecological relationships leading to the occurrence of disease; transfers technology for disease prevention and control; and provides guidance, training and on-site assistance for reducing wildlife losses when outbreaks occur.

All research involving infectious agents is performed within two tight isolation containment areas designed to meet all of the criteria set down by the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control for Biological Safety Level 3 research. The guidelines for this designation require safeguards which allow research on all organisms. Persons entering the most secure areas must change clothing upon entering and exiting area to prevent infectious agents from being carried out of the room. Each containment area is equipped with incineration and steam sterilization equipment so that all materials can be treated before leaving the biological containment area.

To prevent the airborne movement of infectious agents out of the laboratory and animal isolation areas, rooms are maintained under negative air pressure so that all air flows into the room and contaminated air does not spill out of the room when the doors are opened. Before being released to the outside, air is passed through high-efficiency particulate air filters, which remove over 99.95% of microscopic particles. In a process similar to pasteurization, all water and liquid wastes are also decontaminated before being released from the building.

The primary users of the USGS National Wildlife Health Center are Department of the Interior bureaus such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, as well as other agencies of the federal government. In addition, the Center serves a broad spectrum of users nationally and internationally from state agencies, universities, and the private sector.

NATIONAL WETLANDS RESEARCH CENTER

LOCATION:
Lafayette, Louisiana

SITE:
19.5 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey

AGE:
Established in 1992



HIGHLIGHTS:

The USGS National Wetlands Research Center is a 71,347 square-foot facility situated on nearly 20 acres within the University of Southwestern Louisiana's Research Park.

The government-owned properties consist of a main building (61,500 square feet), a shop and greenhouse (4,637 square feet), two boat sheds (2,800 square feet each), and a chemical storage building (550 square feet). The installation also includes a Tank Farm (3,782 square feet) and created wetlands.

The main building houses saltwater and freshwater laboratories, conference facilities, a library, and computer laboratories for graphics, training, data analysis, and satellite and mapped data processing.

The Center develops and disseminates scientific information needed for understanding the ecology and values of our nation's wetlands and for managing and restoring wetland habitats and associated plant and animal communities.

Research is targeted at understanding why coastal Louisiana is losing 35-40 square miles of emergent marsh each year and what can be done to reverse this trend. Studies address the significant losses of wetlands in coastal systems, the changes in fresh and estuarine systems due to changes in water quality, and the resulting effects on birds.

Information gathered focuses on restoration of coastal marshes and prairies, the ecological processes that drive loss and restoration of wetlands, the effects of large-scale storms such as hurricanes, and the effects of global change, particularly sea-level rise. In particular, forest ecology research contributes to the understanding of the functions, processes, and structure of forested wetlands in order to identify optimum restoration approaches.

The Center's spatial analysis activities provide maps, remote-sensing research, and geographic information systems to help understand what is changing in habitat structure across many landscapes, why these habitats are changing, and what the future holds. The Center maintains the government's largest geographic information systems dealing with the loss of coastal wetlands.

COLUMBIA ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER



LOCATION:
Columbia, Missouri

SITE:
33 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey

AGE:
Established in 1966

HIGHLIGHTS:

The USGS Columbia Environmental Research Center is situated on a 33-acre site two miles southeast of Columbia, Missouri. The heart of the facility is a 26,000 square-foot wet laboratory. Specialized research buildings provide an additional 37,000 square feet of space devoted to an aquatic toxicology Geographic Information Systems (GIS) lab; and to fish, invertebrate, and aquatic plant culture. Two 1,100-foot-deep wells pump more than a million gallons of water a day and provide an uncontaminated source of clean, moderately hard water suitable for maintaining both cold and warm-water fish, invertebrates, and aquatic plants. The water supply facilities can formulate test waters that simulate a wide range of environmental conditions, from acid-sensitive lakes and streams to saline estuaries.

The 4,000 square-foot hazard assessment laboratory permits investigations of highly toxic chemicals such as dioxin that are too hazardous to test in a normal laboratory setting.

The 8,422 square-foot USGS Environmental Technology Center, houses GIS, mapping, Internet, and audiovisual services activities. It is also the main office for the Missouri Resource Assessment Partnership, a multi-agency group focusing on landscape level analysis of Missouri natural resources.

Thirty-six small ponds augment facilities used to investigate organisms in freshwater habitats, and three constructed streams are used to study plant and animal communities in flowing water. In addition, the USGS Columbia Environmental Research Center contains two mobile research laboratories used for on-site evaluation of contaminants.

NATIONAL WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

LOCATION:
Lakewood, Colorado

SITE:
8.4 Acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
General Services Administration

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey
General Services Administration

AGE:
Established in 1999



HIGHLIGHTS:

The General Services Administration constructed a state-of-the-art laboratory facility on the Denver Federal Center to house the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory. Construction was performed by Blackinton and Decker, the recipient of the largest contract awarded to an 8a minority firm by the GSA. The USGS took occupancy of this building on April 1, 1999. Under a unique 10-year occupancy agreement, GSA rent will remain stable and the USGS will pay directly for utilities and nearly all services costing less than \$10,000.

Known as Building 95, the facility also houses the national research program for water resources and is home to 175 employees. It has a design gross square footage of 190,130, and approximately 163,000 net rentable square feet.

Construction of this facility required 960 truck loads or 39 million pounds of concrete, 1.4 miles of driller piers, 30.3 miles of electrical conduit, 130 miles of electrical wire, almost 1 mile of lab benches, 4.2 miles or 84 tons of duct work, 13.1 miles of mechanical piping, 233 tons of structural steel, 450 doors, and 87 fume hoods.

The USGS gathers data for determining the location, amount, availability, and quality of ground and surface water throughout the United States and its territories. About 75 to 80 percent of the water-quality samples used in this effort are analyzed by the Laboratory.

The Laboratory determines organic and inorganic constituents in samples of ground and surface water, river and lake sediment, aquatic plant and animal material, and precipitation collected in the United States and its territories by the USGS. In the latest reporting period spanning parts of 1996 and 1997, USGS water quality assessments produced about 1,440,000 analytical results for approximately 55,000 samples.

Most of the samples analyzed at the Laboratory are the result of cooperative projects between the USGS and other Federal, State, and local agencies. It also analyzes samples collected under congressionally mandated programs such as the National Water-Quality Assessment Program, which was established (1) to describe the status of the Nation's water resources, (2) to identify and describe trends in the Nation's water resources, and (3) to develop an understanding of the natural and human factors affecting water quality.

EARTH RESOURCES OBSERVATION SYSTEMS DATA CENTER



LOCATION:
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

SITE:
318 Acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey

AGE:
Established in 1972

HIGHLIGHTS:

The USGS Earth Resources Observation Systems Data Center is an installation of five buildings located on a 318-acre site about 16 miles northeast of Sioux Falls, SD. The facility was constructed during 1972 and 1973 and currently houses approximately 70 full-time government employees and 550 contract workers.

The Mundt Federal Building is the nucleus of the facility and was built in 1972. In 1997, a 65,000 square-foot wing was added to the original 116,000 square-foot building.

The Center's remote location makes it dependent upon its own support facilities, which include: (1) a complete waste treatment facility with a flow capacity of 60,000 gallons per day and a 250,000-gallon storage tank, (2) a maintenance garage and warehouse facilities, (3) a substation, the termination for electric power supplied through 4-1/2 miles of underground conduit, and (4) two miles of roads and parking areas for employees and visitors.

Unlike a traditional office building, the principal structure is a highly sophisticated special-purpose facility for receiving, processing, and disseminating remotely sensed satellite and aircraft-acquired imagery. The facility also houses a highly sensitive, advanced archiving system that facilitates resource management of imagery in many formats.

To accommodate high-speed photo reproduction and data processing, the facility is equipped with a sophisticated temperature and humidity control system, and a high degree of fire safety equipment and chemical and recovery systems. A national repository for global land information, the Center has been entrusted with and served the mission of archiving, processing and distributing remotely sensed land data for scientific and land management users worldwide.

The North American node of the United Nations Environment Program's Global Resources Information Database, located at the Center, has been operational since 1991 in partnership with the USGS and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In 1998 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency joined this partnership for the next 5 years.

WESTERN REGION CENTER

LOCATION:
Menlo Park, California

SITE:
16 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned and Leased

BUILDING OWNER:
General Services Administration

BUILDING OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey
under delegation

AGE:
Established in 1954



HIGHLIGHTS:

The USGS has had a presence in Menlo Park, California, since the 1950's. The USGS Western Region Center is located on a campus-like setting about 30 miles south of downtown San Francisco. This multi-structure, multi-function research complex began modestly when the General Services Administration entered into lease-purchase contracts for the construction of Buildings 1 and 2, which were occupied in 1954 and 1957, respectively. The USGS obtained an additional 12 acres of adjacent land in 1958 and constructed a third building. As programs and staff grew, the GSA purchased Buildings 1 and 2 and leased additional adjacent space.

In 1992 the USGS transferred its owned buildings and land to the GSA, which in turn committed to constructing additional buildings and renovating existing ones. Following a significant consolidation that began in 1997, the USGS now occupies approximately 400,000 net rentable square feet of space in over 20 buildings at the Western Region Center.

Anchoring the Center complex is the Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building, a 100,000 square-foot laboratory and library facility named after a pre-eminent USGS director. The unique paleomagnetic building provides a special lab environment for measuring magnetic fields, and another facility is dedicated to rock processing, a dust-generating activity but an essential research capability for geologists.

The primary USGS science programs at the Center are geology, water resources, and mapping. Coastal and marine geology, earthquake hazards, national geologic mapping, mapping data collection and integration, and national water research programs employ the largest numbers of scientists and support personnel.

Docking facilities in nearby Redwood City provide coastal and marine geologists with access to sites where research on environmental quality, erosion, tsunamis, and undersea resources and landslides can be conducted. Similarly, Menlo Park offers seismologists a central location for supporting systems monitoring activity along the San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, and associated faults in the San Francisco Bay area. It also serves as a hub for earthquake and volcano hazards collaboration with universities and other research entities and for intergovernmental coordination of hazard warnings.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

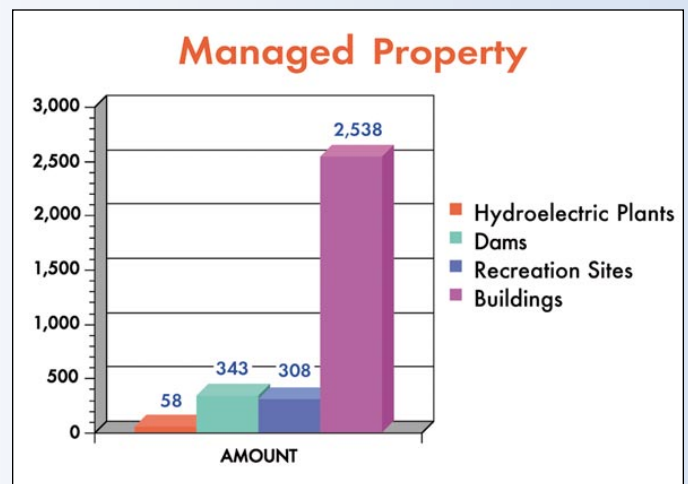
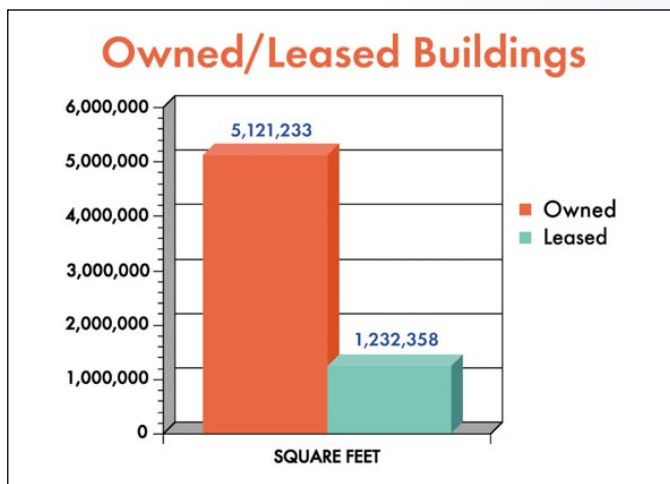


The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation or BOR) serves as the fifth largest electric utility in the 17 western States and the nation's second largest wholesale water supplier, administering 348 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 245 million acre-feet (an acre-foot, 325,851 gallons of water, supplies enough water for a family of four for one year), delivering 10 trillion gallons of water to more than 31 million people each year. Reclamation provides 1 out of 5 Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million farmland acres that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. Reclamation operates 59 hydroelectric powerplants averaging 42 billion kilowatt-hours annually, 343 dams, and manages in partnership 308 recreation sites visited by 90 million people a year.

Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facilities recognized by the Department of Energy include: Carl Hayden Center, Denver Federal Center-Building 67, Davis Dam, Centennial Job Corps Center, and Glen Canyon Dam Visitor Center.

Reclamation manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. On record, Bureau of Reclamation carries 2,538 buildings with a total of 5,121,233 square feet. These buildings date from 1905 to 1996.

Bureau of Reclamation leases usable building space of 1,232,358 square feet through GSA.



LOWER COLORADO REGIONAL OFFICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

LOCATION:
Boulder City, Colorado

SITE:
22,000 square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Reclamation

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Reclamation

AGE:
Constructed in 1932
Established in 1943



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Colorado Regional Office Administration and Annex complex (11,000 square feet) in Boulder City, Nevada, is a lasting example of form and function joined in a historically-significant federal property. Constructed in 1932 as a focal point for the federally-managed and -planned community of Boulder City (the town that built Hoover Dam), the Administration Building remains to this day an integral part of the architectural character of the town.

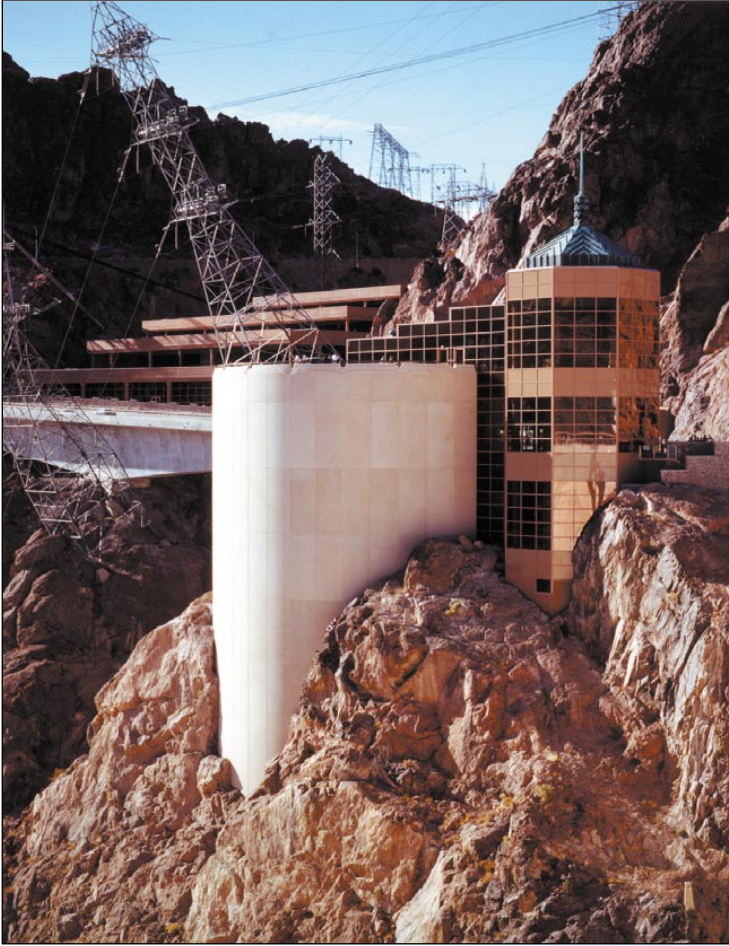
Over the years, the complex has undergone a series of renovations and structural changes but still maintains its original Spanish Colonial Revival design and Art Deco-style interior and several fixtures that were prominently featured in 1930s architecture.

The Administration Building was originally constructed to provide major headquarters office space for employees of the Boulder Canyon Project, while the Annex was constructed as living quarters for unmarried workers. After the Lower Colorado Regional Office was established in September 1943, the dormitory building (Annex) was converted in 1945 to provide space for the Regional Office and about the same time, an addition of 3,000 square feet of office space was made by constructing a second floor to each end of the Administration Building. Later, in 1961 an addition of 2,650 square feet of office space was provided by constructing a 250-square-foot addition to each wing of the Annex Building and a 2,400-square-foot center wing.

From 1990-1994 the complex underwent renovation to upgrade the buildings to meet improved safety codes and disability access requirements, as well as make the offices more energy-efficient. The landscaping around the complex has also been altered to reflect an increased focus on water-conserving measures in the arid West but still maintains the original "green" design of grass and trees that city residents and political leaders wish to maintain.

Today the complex provides more than just office space for over 110 Reclamation employees. Tourists often visit the Administration Building, which is a featured location of the Boulder City Historic District walking tour, to admire the unique architecture and details of the 68-year-old structure. The expanse of green lawn maintained by Reclamation around the complex is used for a variety of outdoor recreation activities and the uniqueness of the building and landscaping resulted in the building's use for a scene in the movie "Con Air." With its multiplicity of roles, it appears that the property will be a focal point for cultural and recreational activities well into the future while continuing to serve its essential function as a Reclamation office building.

HOOVER DAM VISITOR FACILITIES

**LOCATION:**

At the Hoover Dam

SITE:

3-level, 110 foot diameter

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

Bureau of Reclamation

BUILDING TYPE:

Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:

Bureau of Reclamation

AGE:

Open to the public in 1995

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Hoover Dam National Historic Landmark, named after the Nation's 31st president, Herbert Hoover, was completed September 30, 1935. Thousands of men and their families came to Black Canyon to control the Colorado River. The construction of the dam took place during the Depression, and within 5 years the largest dam of its time was built containing 3,250,000

cubic yards of concrete. Hoover Dam, named by the American Society of Civil Engineers as one of America's Seven Modern Civil Engineering Wonders, attracted an average of 3,218 visitors per day in 1999.

New visitor facilities - including a visitor center, a parking structure, tour routes, passenger elevators and a new penstock viewing platform - were opened to the public at the Bureau of Reclamation's Hoover Dam on June 21, 1995. The facilities were authorized in 1984 to help meet the increasing visitation to the dam, reduce interaction between visitors and vehicle traffic on the highly-traveled Highway 93 that crosses the dam, and make the visit a more informative and enjoyable experience. Fully accessible to people with disabilities, the new facilities are designed to allow more than 1.5 million people a year to take the guided tour of the dam.

The visitor center is a three-level, 110-foot diameter circular concrete structure with a rooftop overlook. Connected to it by a faceted glass tower is a new tour elevator shaft with two high-speed 50-passenger elevators which carry visitors 520 feet down through the rock wall of Black Canyon to start the tour. These elevators replace two 25-passenger elevators in the dam itself which was, for nearly 60 years, the only tour access route for all visitors. The improved elevator access to the dam—double the capacity of the original tour elevators—also allows more people to comfortably take a guided tour. A large exhibit gallery offers Hoover Dam visitors several interactive presentations to learn about the construction of Hoover Dam, the benefits it brings to the Southwestern states, and the local ecosystem's unique environment, geology, and plant and animal inhabitants. The outdoor viewing area provides an unobstructed view of the dam and its powerhouses, Lake Mead, and the Colorado River 770 feet below.

More than 34 million people have taken the guided tour of Hoover Dam since 1936. Thanks to the new visitor facilities many more will have enhanced opportunities to enjoy this engineering wonder well into the new millennium.

CARL B. HAYDEN VISITOR CENTER

LOCATION:
Above Glen Canyon Dam and
Powerplant in Page, Arizona

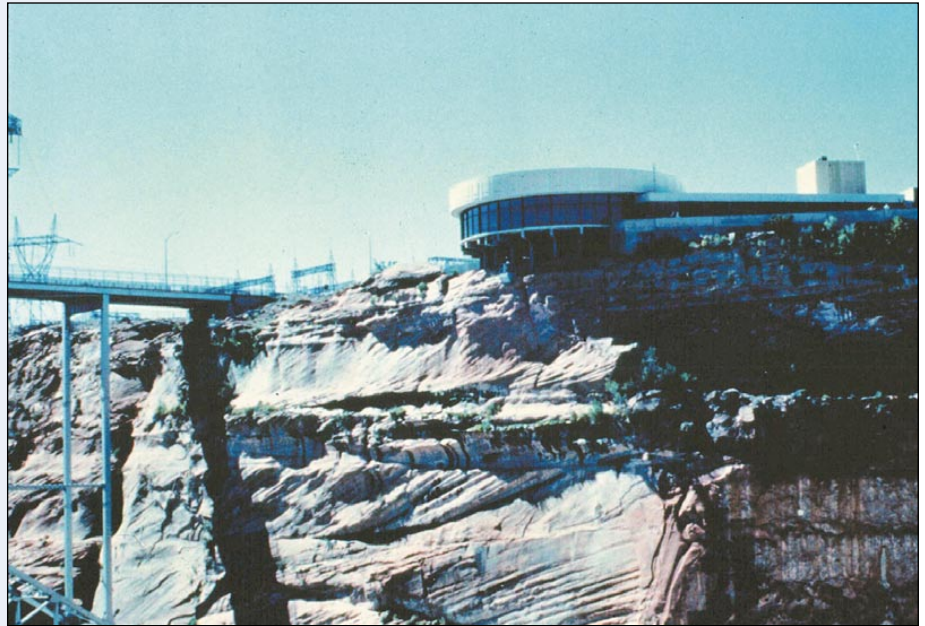
SITE:
21,164 square feet

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
Bureau of Reclamation

BUILDING OPERATOR:
National Park Service

AGE:
Constructed in 1966



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Carl B. Hayden Visitor Center is a joint effort by two Department of the Interior agencies. Owned and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Visitor Center is operated by the National Park Service. The Visitor Center is located 700 feet above the Colorado River and overlooks the Glen Canyon Dam and Bridge.

Within the Center's rotunda, along the walls and interior dividers, are pictures and audio-visual displays showing construction of Glen Canyon Dam and Bridge. Interactive question-and-answer video displays, and various other exhibits such as Native American rugs, weaving and art are also displayed. Photo depictions of scenes from the surrounding area can also be seen there.

The Glen Canyon natural History Association provides visitors with ranger presentations and fascinating tours through Glen Canyon Dam and Powerplant. Tours begin in the Visitor Center where guests ride an elevator down 110 feet to the level of the crest of the dam. The crest length of Glen Canyon Dam is 1,560 feet. From the top of the dam, visitors have a beautiful view of Lake Powell and can see the giant 24-ton container used during construction of the dam. Downstream of the dam, visitors can view the spectacular Navajo sandstone that forms Glen Canyon, Glen Canyon Bridge (which is the second highest steel-arch bridge in the United States), two giant spillways, four outlet tubes, the powerplant, and the Colorado River flowing about 590 feet below.

In 1996, the Carl B. Hayden Visitor Center was designated a Federal Energy Showcase by the Department of Energy due to its significant achievements made in water and energy conservation. New efficient lighting modifications have reduced the Center's lighting and air conditioning loads, a solar hot water system was refurbished, single-pane windows were replaced with highly efficient double-pane heat mirror windows that reduce heat loss by 75 percent, and many water saving modifications were made.

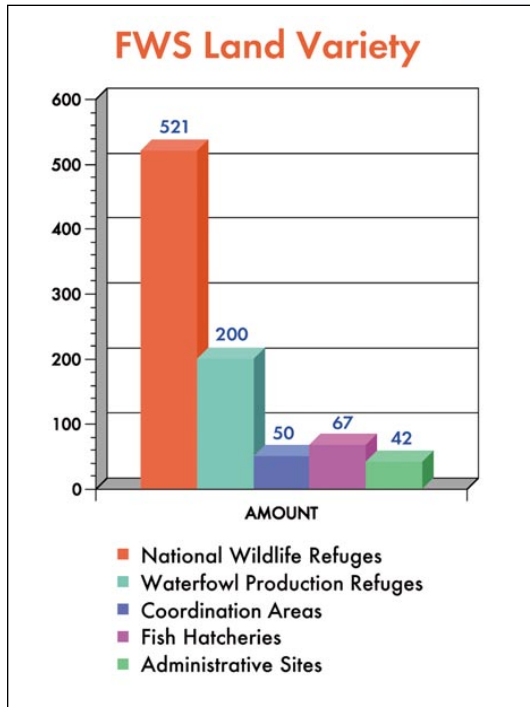
Nearly one million visitors that come to the Center annually to see one of the world's most impressive water storage and hydroelectric power generation facilities.

★ *Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility* ★

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

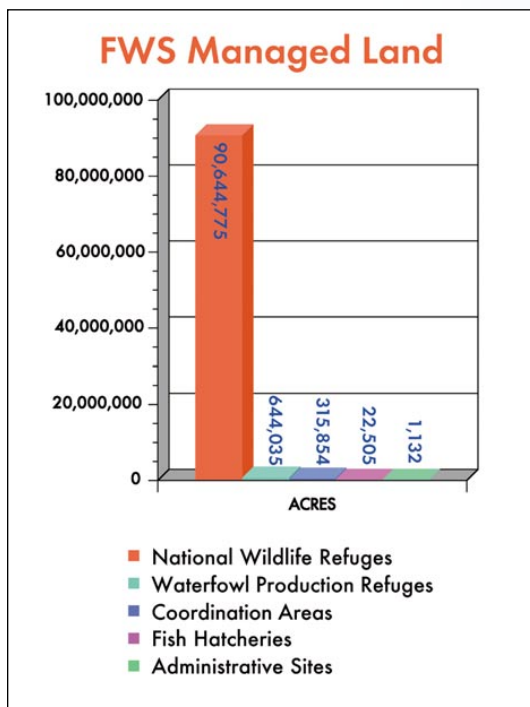


The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or FWS) has the privilege of being the primary agency responsible for the protection, conservation, and renewal of fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for this and future generations. As such, the Service provides expert leadership for resource conservation that will help provide a healthy environment for fish and wildlife as well as people. The Service helps Americans understand, conserve, and enjoy the outdoors.



As a land manager, the Service provides stewardship for lands in all 50 States, some of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico. FWS stewardship lands protect tundra, grasslands, deserts, forests, rivers, marshes, swamps, and remote islands—virtually every type of habitat and landscape found in the United States. The Service manages 93,628,302 acres of land—5,418 buildings, consisting of 10,392,925 square feet of space which includes:

TYPES OF LAND	QUANTITY
National Wildlife Refuges	521
Waterfowl Production Areas	200
Coordination Areas	50
Fish Hatcheries	67
Administrative Sites	42
Total Land Variety	880



MANAGED LAND	ACRES
National Wildlife Refuges	90,644,775
Waterfowl Production Areas	644,035
Coordination Area	315,854
Fish Hatcheries	22,505
Administrative Site	1,132
Total Managed Land	93,628,302

Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facilities recognized by the Department of Energy include: FWS's National Conservation Training Center, Wichita Mountains Visitor Center, and Walnut Creek Prairie Learning Center.

Fish and Wildlife leases usable building space of 854,570 square feet through General Services Administration.

DESOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE VISITOR CENTER

LOCATION:
Missouri Valley, Iowa

SITE:
26,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Established in 1980



HIGHLIGHTS:

DeSoto Visitor Center interprets the natural and cultural resources of DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge. The center is the permanent home of the cargo artifacts recovered during the 1968 - 69 excavation of the steamboat Bertrand. The unique architecture of the 26,000 square foot building is highlighted with cross-designed light poles.

In addition to artifact storage, theater, information desk, staff offices, and exhibit areas, the building houses a laboratory for artifact treatment (currently un-staffed), a collection records area, and refuge library. Since the Bertrand excavation began in 1968, there has been a need to establish a secure storage facility for what is recognized as an outstanding collection of 200,000 Civil-War era artifacts. The visitor center provides the security and environmental conditions necessary for the continued preservation of this unique historical resource. Visible storage of the Bertrand's cargo, and exhibits of wildlife, show the story of America's Westward Expansion.

The opportunity to observe half a million migratory waterfowl and dozens of bald eagles, coupled with the chance to see resident deer and other mammals, has made DeSoto Visitor Center a major regional attraction. The 7,823 acre refuge is located along the Missouri River, twenty miles north of Omaha and Council Bluffs. The refuge attracts in excess of 250,000 visitors a year.

At the end of the two decades of use, the building has seen the need for recent rehabilitation of roofing, heating/ventilation/air conditioning and water systems, and interpretive exhibits. Updating this popular facility continues. The general design of the Astle-Ericson building continues to be environmentally attractive.

ACE BASIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



LOCATION:
The Grove Plantation
Hollywood, South Carolina

SITE:
4,400 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
The Nature Conservancy

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Built in 1828

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Grove Plantation, the business office of the ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge, is owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and is occupied by the Service and The Nature Conservancy. The building, a former rice plantation house built in 1828, is one of only three antebellum mansions that survived the civil war in the ACE Basin area. Former owners ensured it would be preserved by placing it on the National Register of Historical Places.

After a 1 1/2 year renovation, the original character and charm of the 4,400 sq. ft. house remains with modern conveniences such as air conditioning/heating units, updated wiring and a fire sprinkler system incorporated into the structure. Wells and cisterns supply non-potable water to the 5 bathrooms with electricity delivered by above ground lines. Most windows and doors are original as well as storm shutters and flooring. Archaeological surveys and studies protect the cultural resources (civil war, revolutionary war) of the area.

LOCATION:
Bloomington, Minnesota

SITE:
34,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Constructed in 1990

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE/WILDLIFE INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION CENTER



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Minnesota Valley Wildlife Interpretation and Education Center is a focal point of activities on Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Wildlife-dependent recreation, interpretation, and environmental education activities occur on site and on adjacent or nearby refuge lands. In addition to refuge administrative offices, the building contains 8,000 square feet of exhibit space, a 125-seat auditorium, two multi-purpose educational classrooms, a resource library, bookstore, service garage, and storage space. Construction of the building was completed in 1990.

Imagery of the center incorporates the forms and materials of the rural Minnesota landscape. The exterior of the building includes limestone, wooden siding, cedar shingles, and concrete blocks. Limestone is used on the interior as well. A hearth room next to the main entry is one of the buildings features. The exhibit space steps down over four levels and symbolically represents the topography of the Valley from bluff edge to river. The theme of the exhibits is wildlife management of which prescribed burning and water management are two featured methods. The exhibits also introduce visitors to ecological principles such as succession and diversity. Exhibits include sound and visitor interactive displays, and computer programs. An observation deck providing a panoramic view of the Minnesota River Valley is incorporated into the site, as is a 1/4 mile hiking trail.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION TRAINING CENTER



LOCATION:
Sheperdstown, West Virginia

SITE:
357,104 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of Interior
Other Government Agencies

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Completed in 1997

HIGHLIGHTS:

Completed in 1997, this 16-building campus is Interior's best example of "green" building construction. Aesthetic building design fit the scale and character of an adjacent historic farm. The project met a number of other siting goals such as: maximum energy efficiency, increased biodiversity on the site; new meadows; enhanced woodlands (and no net loss of trees); reinforced hedgerows; preserved view corridors, and demonstration farming. The Center uses passive solar energy design, the lowest life-cycle cost Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning system with no chlorofluorocarbons, energy-efficient lighting, "superinsulation", use of recycled materials selected for sustainability, and use of materials that would result in no indoor air quality problems. Archeological surveys and studies protected cultural resources (prehistoric artifacts, Native American encampments, homestead sites from the 18th and 19th centuries, and two cemeteries were found). The popular facility is actively used and has already earned a reputation of providing quality education to a variety of government, business and conservation professionals from over 80 other organizations from a dozen countries. Though it is not FWS's largest holding, it is unique in that it is the Service's first facility dedicated to training.

★ *Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility* ★

SEWEE VISITOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER

LOCATION:
Awendaw, South Carolina

SITE:
9,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
and
Francis Marion National Forest
U.S. Forest Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BUILDING OPERATORS:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service

AGE:
Established in 1997



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Sewee Visitor Center showcases the unique heritage and natural history of South Carolina's Low-country. Jointly operated by the Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge and Francis Marion National Forest, the 9,000 square-foot facility exhibits hands-on interpretive displays on the unique and valuable ecosystems of the forest and refuge. Nature trails, three-dimensional maps of the Refuge and Forest, a captivating orientation film, indoor and outdoor classrooms, exploratory ponds and a bookstore offering educational materials are all available to creatively educate and inform Refuge and Forest visitors. The Sewee Center also features a live red wolf education area to increase knowledge and understanding of this endangered species. The Center is located 20 miles north of Charleston on US Highway 17 in Awendaw.

D.C. BOOTH HISTORIC NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY



LOCATION:
Spearfish, South Dakota

SITE:
10 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks
American Fisheries Society-
Fish Culture Section
City of Spearfish and
Booth Society Inc.

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Established in 1896

HIGHLIGHTS:

Rich in historical and cultural heritage, this site was established by the U.S. Government in 1896. The hatchery has a colorful and important history, including the “introduction of trout” into the Black Hills of South Dakota and the first fish management in Yellowstone National Park. With recent site renovations, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service now operates a museum property collection management facility that specializes in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of the Nation’s rich fisheries history. The historic 1905 furnished residence and 1899 hatchery building that serves as museum draw more than 100,000 visitors each year, who are served by five different entities working cooperatively at this site. Visitors can enjoy viewing large trout through an underwater window or learn the identification of numerous waterfowl that fly over South Dakota each year. They can also view several historic exhibits including a replica of a fish railcar used to transport fish throughout the country. The facility hosts many events throughout the year.

PRAIRIE LEARNING CENTER/ NEAL SMITH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

LOCATION:
Prairie City, Iowa

SITE:
41,000 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned Visitor Center

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

AGE:
Completed in 1997



HIGHLIGHTS:

Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge is the largest ecosystem reconstruction project in the United States. At this refuge, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is returning thousands of acres to prairie grasses and rare prairie flowers. The rolling hills provided habitat for a variety of native wildlife species, including buffalo, elk, badgers, butterflies, grassland birds and white-tailed deer. The Prairie Learning Center is an “earth-connected” structure, completed in 1997. This 41,000 sq. ft. facility was built for minimum impact on the land, and maximum conservation of resources. A constructed wetland turns waste into clean water which flows into refuge streams using chemical additives. Energy efficient ground-source heat pumps keep the buildings comfortable year round. This innovative heating and cooling system takes advantage of earth’s constant underground temperature. By using geothermal energy, it consumes 2/3 less energy from traditional sources. The exhibit hall, featuring state-of-the art audiovisual programs, a walk-through prairie rootscape and interpretive displays, can accommodate 200,000 visitors per year.

★ *Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility* ★

MIDWAY ATOLL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

**LOCATION:**

North Pacific Ocean

SITE:

Approximately 5 miles in diameter

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife

SITE TYPE:

Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife

AGE:

Designated in 1996

HIGHLIGHTS:

From the ocean floor, magma forced seamounts to the ocean surface to create a series of islands in the middle of the north Pacific. Due to wind and water erosion, tectonic plate activity, and changes in sea-level over time, the islands sank, finally creating atolls (a ring-shaped coral island nearly or completely surrounding a lagoon). Midway's submerged volcanic basalt sits more than 500 feet below the coral cap. Three sandbar islands, Sand, Eastern and Spit compose Midway's total atoll diameter of approximately 5 miles.

Midway's historically important buildings and structures are primarily associated with World War II. Nine structures specifically associated with the June 1942 Battle of Midway were designated as National Historic Landmarks in 1986. Once a Naval Air Facility, custody and accountability for Midway Atoll transferred from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior on May 20, 1996.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

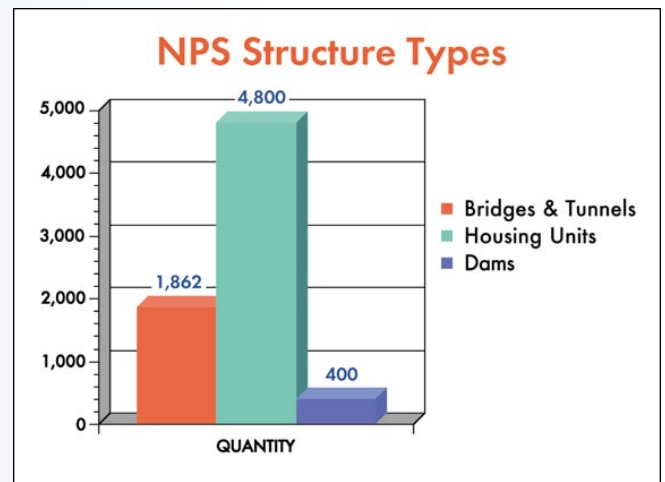
The National Park System consists of 379 separate and distinct units and is recognized globally as a leader in the area of park management and resource preservation. The National Park Service's (NPS) Golden Gate National Park is the largest urban park in the world and has been recognized as an Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility by the Department of Energy.



The System encompasses over 80 million acres, of which more than 2 million acres remain in private ownership. The largest area is Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska. At 13,200,000 acres, it is 16% of the entire system. The smallest unit in the system is Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial, Pennsylvania, at 0.02 of an acre.

The physical inventory of the National Park Service contains approximately 16,000 permanent structures and 8,000 miles of roads. National Park Service has a total of 21,681 (real property owned) buildings at 28,953,841 square feet. There are 161,498 urban acres and 72,380,105 rural acres including:

STRUCTURE TYPES	QUANTITY
Bridges & Tunnels	1,862
Housing Units	4,800
Dams	400



★ National Park Service leases a total of 1,746,842 square feet (in buildings) through General Services Administration.

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



LOCATION:
Quincy, Massachusetts

SITE:
12.59 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
National Park Service

AGE:
Designated in 1946

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Adams National Historical Park, located in Quincy, Massachusetts, was nicknamed “The Old House” by the Adamses in the 19th Century. The house sits on a beautiful estate surrounded by a 18th Century style formal garden and historic orchard. The park is located eight miles south of Boston on the corner of Adams Street and Newport Avenue. It was designated as a National Historic Site on December 9, 1946. The Adams Memorial Society donated the property through deed of gift to the Federal Government. On November 26, 1952, the name was changed to Adams National Historic Site. Legislation enacted in October 1998 renamed the park Adams National Historical Park to more accurately reflect its multi-unit status

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

LOCATION:
Death Valley, California

SITE:
3.3 million acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
National Park Service

OTHER SITES AT DEATH VALLEY:
Salt Creek, Golden Canyon
and Natural Bridge

AGE:
Proclaimed February 11, 1933
Re-designated a National Park in 1994



HIGHLIGHTS:

Scotty's Castle, nestled in Death Valley National Park in Grapevine Canyon, is used by many visitors for lodging. Beginning in 1922, this structure was designed as a vacation retreat for a rich Midwesterner by the name of Albert M. Johnson. Walter E. Scott, better known as "Death Valley Scotty", was Johnson's friend and a frequent guest at the castle. To the Johnson's this place was Death Valley Ranch, but to everyone else it has always been "Scotty's Castle". After Johnson's death, Scott continued to reside at the ranch for the last two years of his life. In 1970 the U.S. Government purchased the ranch and made it a part of Death Valley National Monument. Death Valley was proclaimed a national monument in 1933, and re-designated as a national park October 31, 1994. Although the name conjures visions of cruel heat and barren wasteland, it is filled with magical vistas, magnificent sand dunes and thousands of visitors each year.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO OBSERVATORY/ THOMAS A. JAGGAR MUSEUM



LOCATION:
Hawaiiia Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii

SITE:
3 acres
(Park - 230,000 acres)

BUILDING:
26,113 sq. ft.

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
U.S. Geological Survey

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
National Park Service

OBSERVATORY OPERATOR:
U.S. Geological Survey

AGE:
Established in 1916

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory/Thomas A. Jaggar Museum is a good example of a collaborative effort between the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The Observatory houses the ongoing volcanic research by the USGS. Although the Observatory is not open to the public, the USGS maintains a WEB site at <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov>.

The Thomas A. Jaggar Museum serves as the NPS Visitors Information and Interpretative Center, presenting historic and current equipment, volcanic research methods and events to the public. This most visited site receives hundreds of scientific and official visitors each year and thousands of tourist visitors daily. Adjacent to the museum is an overlook that permits a panoramic view of Kilauea Caldera and Mauna Loa.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

LOCATION:
Grand Canyon, Arizona

SITE:
1,218,375.54 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
National Park Service

AGE:
Established February 26, 1919
Transferred from Forest Service,
U.S. Department of the Agriculture
August 15, 1919



HIGHLIGHTS:

Over 5 million visitors a year are attracted to the most beautiful, spectacular examples of erosions in the world, the Grand Canyon. It was first afforded Federal protection in 1893 as a Forest Reserve and later as a National Monument. Grand Canyon did not achieve national park status until 1919, three years after the creation of the National Park Service. One of the deepest canyons in the world, Grand Canyon is known for its overwhelming size and its intricate and colorful landscape. It is geologically significant because of the thick sequence of ancient rocks that are beautifully preserved and exposed in the walls of the canyon.

Grand Canyon found most of its fame in 1869, when Major John Wesley Powell, a Civil War veteran with a thirst for science and adventure, made a pioneering journey through the Canyon on the Colorado River. There was an interest in the region because of its promise of mineral resources. Early residents soon discovered that tourism was destined to be more profitable than mining, and by the turn of the century Grand Canyon became a well-known tourist destination. Grand Canyon became a national park in order to give it the best protection the nation has to offer. The park is a World Heritage Site.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

**LOCATION:**

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

SITE:

2,219,823 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

National Park Service

SITE TYPE:

Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:

National Park Service

AGE:

Dedicated in 1872

HIGHLIGHTS:

Larger than Rhode Island and Delaware combined with an area of 3,472 square miles, is the world's first and oldest national park, Yellowstone National Park. Geological features that led to its preservation as a national park on March 1, 1872 include: a fossil forest, the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, and geothermal phenomena (there are more geysers and hot springs in the park than in the rest of the world combined). Yellowstone is covered by approximately 5% water, 15% meadow and grassland and 80% forested. It is the largest concentration of free-roaming wildlife in the lower 48 states and contains one of the world's largest calderas (volcanic explosion crater). Designated a World Heritage Site, Yellowstone National Park's facilities and cultural resources consist of: 9 visitor centers, historic structures, information stations, a research library, and museums which houses over 200,000 objects. The natural area and true wilderness of the park also contain human history of cultural sites and various artifacts left by the Native Americans dating back 12,000 years.

Thomas Moran, a renowned artist, and William Henry Jackson, a famous landscape photographer, accompanied an Interior Department-sponsored survey team to the Yellowstone region in 1871 and to the Grand Canyon in 1873. Moran's watercolors and sketches of shooting geysers, boiling streams, sulfuric pits, majestic waterfalls, rugged canyons, sandstone buttes, and rocky cliffs became some of the first visual representations of those lands. Jackson's documentary photographs and Moran's vividly colored paintings confirmed the incredible beauty. Congress voted to set aside 2.2 million acres as Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872. Moran is sometimes referred to as the "father" of the National Park Service because of his twelve paintings of areas that later became national parks.

DENALI NATIONAL PARK & PRESERVE

LOCATION:
McKinley Park, Alaska

SITE:
6 million acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
National Park Service

AGE:
Incorporated in 1980 (previously designated
Mt. McKinley National Park – established
February 26, 1917)



HIGHLIGHTS:

Denali National Park and Preserve was established to protect the abundant and unique wildlife, most notably the large mammals. It encompasses a complete sub-arctic ecosystem made up of 37 species of mammals including: grizzly bear, moose, caribou, Dall sheep and wolf; 159 bird species, and more than 650 species of flowering plants, mosses and others. Denali features North America's highest mountain, 20,320 feet Mount McKinley, countless other spectacular mountains and many large glaciers. The park was established as Mt. McKinley National Park on February 26, 1917. The state of Alaska officially renamed the park Denali in 1975. In 1980 it was designated as a wilderness area and incorporated into Denali National Park and Preserve. The tallest mountain is located approximately 240 miles north of Anchorage, AK. The native Athabascans called the mountain Denali or "The High One."

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

**LOCATION:**

Yosemite, California

SITE:

747,956 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

National Park Service

SITE TYPE:

Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:

National Park Service

AGE:

Established October 1, 1890

HIGHLIGHTS:

Yosemite National Park is notable for its steep-walled valley, impressive high-waterfalls, alpine wilderness, cliffs and unusual rock formations. The park was set aside on October 1, 1890 to preserve a portion of the central Sierra Nevada that stretches along California's eastern flank.

World-renowned Yosemite National Park is a natural environment that contains Yosemite Falls (2425 ft.), the highest waterfall in North America, the second highest in the world. Millions of people visit the park and its four visitor centers. Most of the park's visitors focus on the Yosemite Valley, which covers only 1% of the park's 1,190 square miles of scenic wild lands. These lands contain some of the oldest and largest living things on earth—majestic groves of Giant Sequoia trees. Ninety-four percent of the park is made up of wilderness and wildlife species including: fish, mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. The park ranges from 2,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level.

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

LOCATION:
San Francisco, California

SITE:
74,000 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
National Park Service

AGE:
Established October 28, 1992



HIGHLIGHTS:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the largest urban park in the world. The total park area is 76,500 acres of land and water. It is nearly two and one-half times the size of San Francisco. Located in three California counties (San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo), the Golden Gate includes Alcatraz Island, Golden Gate Bridge, Fort Point National Historic Site, Muir Woods National Monument, and the Presidio of San Francisco. The park is the home for abundant wildlife—hawks, deer, and seabirds are often seen as well as occasional bobcats and whales. It contains historic shops, forts, and other buildings where the stories of Bay Area agriculture, maritime commerce, wartime defense, recreation, and immigration are presented.

Currently Golden Gate serves as an extraordinary educational resource for local schools and has been involved in delivering educational programs for the last four years. It has served as a symbol of parks for people, providing a rich natural setting for recreation and a respite from urban life. The park's spectacular blend of natural beauty attracts 20 million visitors annually.

★ *Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility* ★

PRESIDIO

**LOCATION:**

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
San Francisco, California

SITE:

1,480 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:

National Park Service

SITE TYPE:

Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:

National Park Service

AGE:

Transferred to NPS on
October 1, 1994

HIGHLIGHTS:

The year was 1776. Even as the Declaration of Independence was being signed in Philadelphia, a handful of Spanish colonists three thousand miles to the west were raising their nation's flag and had begun building a tiny adobe fort, near the entrance to the Golden Gate, which they named the Presidio of San Francisco. For 218 years the Presidio developed in size and importance as it served successively under the flags of three nations—Spain, Mexico, and the United States. During its history the Presidio has protected commerce, trade and migration, and has played a logistical role in every major U.S. military engagement since the Mexican-American War. World events and those on the home front—from world conflicts to aviation firsts, from World Fairs to natural disasters—left their mark on the Presidio.

In 1972, when Congress authorized the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Presidio of San Francisco was included in that authorization.

In 1989, as a result of the Base Realignment and Closure Act, the Army announced that the military post would be closed and began plans to vacate the Presidio by 1995. On October 1, 1994, the Presidio became part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Today, visitors from all over the world can savor the history and beauty of this “Jewel of the Pacific.” Within its 1,480 acres lie 510 historic buildings, a “museum” of coastal defense fortifications, a national cemetery, historic airfield, planted forest, beaches, coastal bluffs, miles of hiking and biking, and some of the most spectacular vistas one can behold anywhere in the world.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LOCATION:
Washington, DC

SITE:
8.53 acres
Federal: 8.08
Nonfederal: 0.45

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
National Park Service

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned

BUILDING OWNER:
National Park Service

AGE:
Authorized Sept. 5, 1962, as
Frederick Douglass Home
Re-designated Feb. 12, 1988



HIGHLIGHTS:

Frederick Douglass, notable for decades of tireless efforts against slavery became internationally renowned for his eloquence in the cause of liberty. As a major Stationmaster on the Underground Railroad, he directly helped hundreds on their way to freedom through his adopted home city of Rochester, NY. Douglass served the national government in several official capacities, in international affairs, in the Council of Government for the District of Columbia, and finally as US Marshal for the District.

In 1877 he purchased his final home in Washington, DC naming it Cedar Hill. His home (at Cedar Hill) became the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site and is dedicated to preserving the legacy of the most famous African American of the 19th Century-Douglass. The Site consists of Douglass' Home, and an interpretive Visitor Center. Visitors activities include: exhibits, bookstore, guided house tours, interpretive talks and a film of the life of Frederick Douglass.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT



LOCATION:
Washington, DC

SITE:
555 ft. tall

MAJOR OCCUPANTS
National Park Service

SITE TYPE:
Government Owned

SITE OWNER & OPERATOR:
National Park Service

AGE:
Dedicated on February 21, 1885
Completed October 1888

HIGHLIGHT:

Throughout American history, the Washington Monument has provided an open forum for freedom of expression. It has been America's meeting place for nearly 110 years, and it will continue to be for future generations. It has witnessed a host of events such as, military band concerts, award ceremonies, and firework displays just to name a few.

The construction of the Monument in honor of George Washington was authorized by Congress in 1833, construction did not take place until 1848. (On July 4, 1848, the cornerstone of the Washington Monument was finally laid, with the same ceremonial Masonic trowel that George Washington used to lay the Capitol cornerstone in 1795.) A time capsule placed in the cornerstone contains statistics on Washington, D.C., the United States, the Washington family, American coins and currency, the Bible, about 60 newspapers, reports of government agencies and the initial "Program of Organization of the Smithsonian Institution."

The Washington Monument, designed by architect Robert Mills, stands 555-feet, 5 1/8-inches tall. It has 897 steps and a state-of-the-art elevator which swiftly lifts visitors in 70 seconds to the top of the 500 foot landing. The stairwell walls contain 192 memorial stones honoring Washington, all gifts donated by the 50 United States of America, as well as foreign governments, organizations, cities, and individuals.

For more than 20 years the Monument stood incomplete at the height of around 156 feet. Concerned that the Monument was not yet complete, President Ulysses S. Grant authorized the federal government to finish the project on August 2, 1876. Lt. Col. Thomas Casey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, took control, simplified Robert Mills' design and resumed construction in 1878. The exterior of the obelisk was completed in 1884. Upon its completion in 1885, President Chester A. Arthur dedicated the Monument and in 1888, it was opened to the public. The National Park Service was honored with Stewardship rights of the Monument in 1933.

Due to natural aging and weathering combined with the tasks of heating, cooling and hosting an average of 3,000 visitors each day, the Washington Monument underwent restoration during the years 1996-2000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

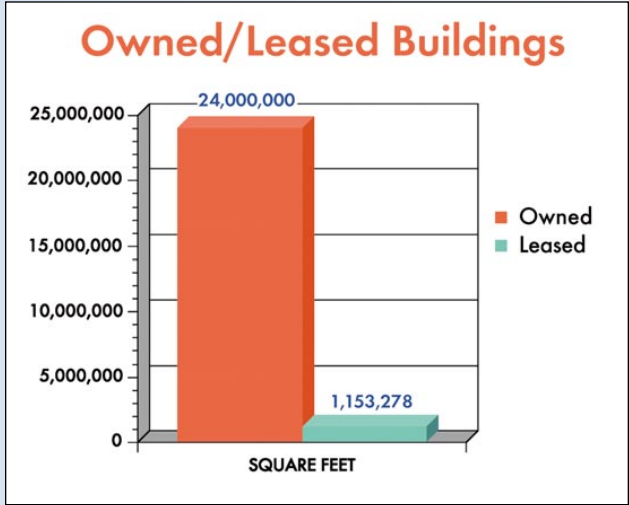
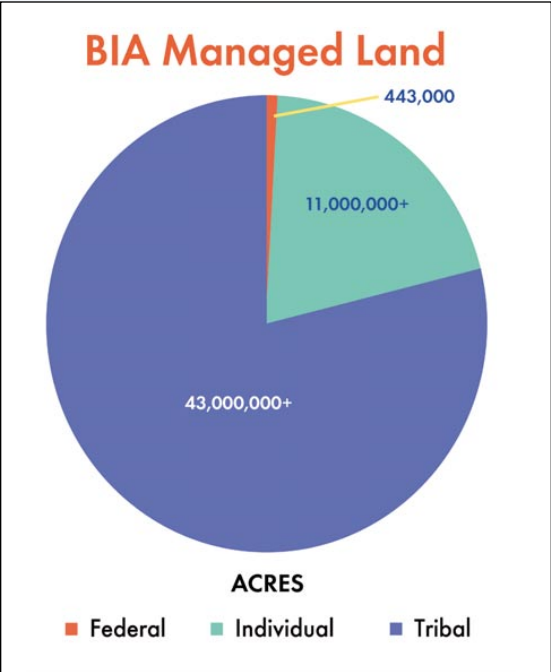


The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the primary agency of the Federal government charged with the responsibility to administer Federal Indian policy and to discharge the Federal trust responsibility for American Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and tribal organizations. Across the nation, there are 558 Federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes.

BIA operates two post-secondary schools—Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They provide financial support to 25 Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCCs). Other operated services/property include: elementary schools, judicial courts, forestry, agriculture, and rangelands development, fish, wildlife, parks, adult and juvenile detention facilities, land and heirship records. BIA administers more than 43 million acres of tribally-owned land, over 11 million acres of individually owned land held in trust status, and 443,000 acres of federally owned land. BIA’s largest holding is Haskell University, which contains 317 acres and 34 buildings.

The Bureau also manages a Quarters Management Program that contains 4,017 quarters. It provides housing for bureaus, federal and private sector tenants as well as PL 93-638 contractors and grantees.

BIA owns 4,481 buildings at approximately 24 million square feet. They lease 126 buildings at 1,153,278 square feet through GSA.



HASKELL INDIAN NATIONS UNIVERSITY



LOCATION:
Lawrence, Kansas

SITE:
327 acres

MAJOR OCCUPANT:
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Indian Education Programs

BUILDING TYPE:
Government Owned
Historical Landmark, Buildings
and Architecture

One of four historical landmarks in
Kansas besides Fort Leavenworth,
Wagon Bed Springs at Ulysses
and Fort Larned.

BUILDING OWNER & OPERATOR:
Bureau of Indian Affairs

AGE:
Officially opened in 1884

HIGHLIGHTS:

Early in the summer of 1883, the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity proffered to the United States Government 280 acres of land, on which to establish an industrial school for Indians. The donation was accepted, the land located, a site for the buildings selected, and plans prepared, all under the general supervision of Major James M. Haworth, Superintendent of Indian Schools. At that time in history, Indian Affairs was still under the War Department. The doors to Haskell officially opened in 1884 under the name of the United States Indian Industrial Training School.

Three stone buildings, each 122 x 62 feet, three stories high were built with native limestone, trimmings of Cowley County limestone, deck roofs covered with tin, and all woodwork of pine. Plain and substantial were these constructed facilities that accommodated 350 Indian students. The three buildings were known as Keokuk, a girls' dormitory, Oseola, a boys' dormitory and Sequoyah, a classroom building. While none of these three buildings are still standing today, their names do. The oldest building on campus today is the Hiawatha building built in 1898.

Surrounding the school were 280 acres of meadow and pasture of unbroken prairie. A farmer, an assistant and six Indian boys worked the farm, raised crops, poultry, hogs, and beef cattle the first year. The resident students worked the farm until 1934 when the agricultural program was discontinued.

Today, the university grounds have 317 acres and 34 buildings which houses 873 students. The unique campus contains many pieces of priceless native art, sculpture, and museum artifacts created by Alan Houser, and other renown native artists, some of whom were students at Haskell.

REFLECTIONS II

LOCATION:
Reston, Virginia

SITE:
67,900 square feet

MAJOR OCCUPANTS:
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of the Secretary-
National Business Center

BUILDING TYPE:
Class A Office Space,
leased by the
Department of the Interior

BUILDING OWNER:
Sunrise Reflections, LLC.
c/o Lord Baltimore Properties

AGE:
Constructed in 1984



HIGHLIGHTS:

The building was acquired due to the need to relocate approximately 130 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) employees from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and 80 National Business Center employees from the John Wesley Powell Building in Reston, Virginia, to Northern Virginia. The building was constructed in 1984 on a six acre site. It was leased by the Department in February, 2000 for a period of ten years, and is located directly across the street from the John Wesley Powell Building (U.S. Geological Survey's National Center) in a small campus setting. The southwestern color scheme and extensive use of Indian art and artifacts throughout the building are also reflective of the character and charge of the major building occupant, BIA. The pond adjacent to the building is home to a number of geese, ducks, and a variety of fish. The courtyard in the center of the building allows for almost every area of the building to have natural light via large expanses of glass and is landscaped with beautifully maintained flowers, ground cover and trees. The two-story, 67,900 square foot building has the capacity to house approximately 350 employees, and includes a training room and a state-of-the-art computer area as well as spacious conference rooms and executive office suites. BIA has plans to rename the building in the near future.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Real Property

Real property is land (the solid part of the surface of the earth, excluding the natural resources) and interests in lands. This includes buildings, piers, docks, warehouses, rights-of-way and basements, utility systems, and all other improvements permanently attached and ordinarily regarded as real estate.

Stewardship Lands

Most of the public lands under the purview of Interior management were a part of the 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands acquired by the United States between 1781 and 1867. Land currently managed by Interior represents about 19 percent of America's land surface and approximately 68 percent of all federally owned land. Each of America's 50 States, the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico contain lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior (DOI).

DOI serves as steward for approximately 436 million acres of America's public lands and for the natural and cultural resources associated with these lands. The Department also supervises mineral leasing and operations on over 634 million acres of mineral estates that underlie both Federal and other surface ownerships. These stewardship assets are valued for their environmental resources, their recreational and scenic values, the cultural and paleontological resources they contain, their vast open spaces, and the resource commodities and revenue they provide to the Federal Government, States, and counties.

Use of Stewardship Lands

Interior-administered lands include the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the vast expanses of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In addition, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) manages a nominal acreage of stewardship land. The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service or FWS) manages lands primarily to conserve and protect fish and wildlife and their habitat. The National Park Service (NPS) manages lands to conserve, preserve, protect, and interpret the nation's natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Congress has defined multiple use as management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. The resources and uses embraced by the multiple use concept include mineral development; natural, scenic, scientific, and historical values; outdoor recreation; range; timber; watersheds; and wildlife and fish habitats.

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are property, plant, and equipment that are unique for one or more of the following reasons:

1. historical or natural significance;
2. cultural, educational or artistic (e.g., aesthetic) importance; or
3. significant architectural characteristics.

Both natural and cultural areas compose Heritage Assets. Natural areas include: national wildlife preservation, national wild and scenic rivers, national natural landmarks and paleontological sites, for example. Cultural areas include: museum collections, historic structures, national historic landmarks, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, and world heritage sites to name a few.

Properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places meet the criteria of Heritage Assets. Heritage Assets are generally expected to be preserved indefinitely, often increase in significance over time, and in some cases may be used in general government operations (e.g., office buildings such as the Main Interior Building).

Federal accounting standards require agencies to identify Heritage Assets and to annually report how many are in each category, their conditions and deferred maintenance.

Installations

An installation may consist of land, buildings, other structures and facilities, or a combination of them. Installations vary in size and type. Some examples of installations are a national forest, a national park, a hydroelectric project, a single office or warehouse building, or an unimproved site.

Structures and Facilities

- ★ utility systems
- ★ roads and bridges
- ★ monuments and memorials
- ★ harbor and port facilities
- ★ eclamation & irrigation projects
- ★ sliding ship ways
- ★ hydroelectric & other power development projects
- ★ communication systems
- ★ railroads
- ★ airfield pavements
- ★ underground vaults
- ★ sidewalks
- ★ parking areas

Energy and Water Conservation Award

Interior's bureaus have established successful energy and water conservation efforts and renewable energy projects around the country. These projects, which often are undertaken through partnerships with the Department of Energy (DOE) and their national energy laboratories, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, non-governmental organizations, etc,—have contributed significantly to reducing Federal energy consumption and have gained the Department and its employees much recognition.

As the lead Federal agency responsible for the protection and sound development of the Nation's natural resources, the Department has a special obligation to be a leader in energy management and conservation. DOI is required to establish policies to use energy efficiently. The following sites/facilities have been recognized by DOE as an *Energy and Water Conservation Showcase Facility*:

- ★ Bureau of Reclamation's Carl B. Hayden Visitors Center, Denver Federal Center-Building 67, Davis Dam, and Centennial Job Corps Center,
- ★ National Park Service's Golden Gate National Recreation Area,
- ★ Fish and Wildlife Service's National Conservation Training Center, Wichita Mountains Visitor Center, and Walnut Creek Prairie Learning Center; and
- ★ U.S. Geological Survey's Central Region - Earth Resources Observation Systems Data Center (EROS), Mundt Federal Building

Asset Management and Accountability

The Chief Financial Officers' Act, as amended by the Government Management Reform Act, requires agencies to prepare and publish annual agency-wide financial statements. Interior's financial reporting goals, as stated in its September 1999 Financial Management Status Report and Strategic Plan, are to achieve and maintain unqualified audit opinions for departmental and bureau financial statements. These statements provide complete, concise, understandable, and meaningful information about the financial and operating performance of the Department and its bureaus, offices, and programs.

Property assets that are held and managed by the Department of the Interior are a significant portion of our financial management portfolio. Effective property management plays a vital role in achieving and maintaining unqualified audit opinions. Establishing and maintaining accurate records in financial and asset management systems are key to ensuring that we are managing these vast resources efficiently and effectively.

Five years ago, Interior's bureaus and offices used thirteen different systems to manage real and personal property. Today we use six systems for those purposes; four of the larger land holding bureaus use the same system, which is interfaced to their accounting system. Our goals to streamline operations and improve asset management in financial accountability will be achievable in the future through our Financial Management System Migration Project. Our vision is to establish and maintain integrated financial management systems for use by all Interior bureaus and offices. With a single system and standard processes, we will be able to provide users in the field and senior management access to common financial and asset management data when they need it to carry out their missions.

LAWS, REGULATIONS, & EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Property Managers must apply and utilize many laws, Federal Property Management Regulations and Executive Orders in the performance of their duties including, but not limited to, the following:

Airport and Airways Improvement Act of 1946, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (revised and recodified at Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, 49 USC §47151)

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC §§1996-1996A)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (PL 101-336, 104 Stat. 327)

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC §§469a-1-469c-2)

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC §§470aa-470mm)

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC §§4151-4157)

Assimilative Crimes Act (18 USC §13)

Base Closure Community Development and Homeless Assistance Act of 1994 (PL 103-421, 10 USC §2687 note)

Clean Air Act of 1963 (42 USC §§7401 et seq.)

Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 USC §§3501 et seq.)

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 USC §§1451 et seq.)

Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (31 USC §§3551-3556 and 41 USC §§251-260)

Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Prevention and Control Act (21 USC §881)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (42 USC §§9601 et seq.)

Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (42 USC §9601 et seq.; also 40 CFR 373)

Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC §276)

Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, as amended (PL 100-526 and PL 101-510, 10 USC §2687)

Disposal of Lands Acquired by Devise (40 USC §304)

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 USC 7701-7706)

Edgar Amendment (40 USC §490c)

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 USC §§1531 et seq.)

Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPACT) (42 USC §§6201 et seq.)

Executive Order 11514 - Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Executive Order 11988 - Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 12072 - Federal Space Management

Executive Order 12196 - Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees

Executive Order 12411 - Government Work Space Management Reforms

Executive Order 12512 - Federal Real Property Management

Executive Order 12699 - Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction

Executive Order 12770 - Metric Usage in Federal Programs

Executive Order 12856 - Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements

Executive Order 12871 - Labor Management Partnerships

Executive Order 12873 - Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Prevention

Executive Order 12898 - Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12902 - Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities

Executive Order 12941 - Seismic Safety of Existing Federally Owned or Leased Buildings

Executive Order 13006 - Locating Federal Facilities in Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities

Executive Order 13007 - Indian Sacred Sites

Executive Order 13058 - Protecting Federal Employees and the Public from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace

Farmlands Protection Act of 1981 (7 USC §§4201 et seq.)

Federal Airport Act, and the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1982 (revised and recodified at Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, 49 USC §47151)

Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 USC §791 et seq)

Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC §§471 et seq.)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Amendment A-52, September, 1994,
Subpart 101-6.6, Fire Protection Engineering (Firesafety) Engineering

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter D, Public Buildings and Space, Part 101-17,
Assignment and Utilization of Space (41 CFR Subchapter D, Appendix, Temp. Reg. D-1)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter D, Public Buildings and Space, Part 101-18, Acquisition of Real Property (41 CFR Chapter 101-18)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter D, Public Buildings and Space, Part 101-19, Construction and Alteration of Public Buildings (41 CFR Part 101-19)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter D, Public Buildings and Space, Part 101-20, Management of Buildings and Grounds (41 CFR Part 101-20)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter H, Utilization and Disposal, Part 101-42, Utilization and Disposal of Hazardous Materials and Certain Categories of Property (41 CFR Part 101-42)

Federal Property Management Regulations, Subchapter H, Utilization and Disposal, Part 101-47, Utilization and Disposal of Real Property (41 CFR Part 101-47)

Federal Urban Land Use Act (40 USC §§531 et seq.)

Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (Clean Water Act), as amended (33 USC §§1251-1263, and elsewhere)

Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (15 USC §2227)

Gifts for Reduction of the Public Debt (31 USC §3113)

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (PL 98-616)

Health Service Programs (5 USC §7901)

Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 USC §§46-48c)

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 USC §§4321 et seq.)

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC §§470 et seq.)

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (23 USC §§3001 et seq.)

Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 USC §§3301 et seq.)

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 USC §§651-678)

Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, as amended, (PL 95-620, 92 Stat. 3289)

Property for Wildlife Conservation Act (16 USC §§667b-d)

Property Transferred in Connection with Debts (40 USC §301)

Protection of Public Property Act (40 USC §§ 318-318d)

Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, (40 USC §§601-619)

Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, as amended, (40 USC §§490(f), (a)(18) and (j))

Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 (PL 100-678, 102 Stat. 4049, specifically 40 USC 619)

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 (40 USC §490(a)(16-19, 601a and 612a)

Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended (15 USC §§79a et seq.)

Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act of 1978, as amended (PL 95-617, 92 Stat. 3117)

Randolph-Sheppard Act, as amended, (20 USC §§107 et seq.)

Reconveyance of Real Estate on Payment of Debt (40 USC §306)

Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950 (40 USC §490 note)

Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 USC §§4822 et seq., and §§4851 et seq.)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.) and Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (PL 98-616)

Rural Development Act of 1972 (42 USC §3122)

Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC §§300f et seq.)

Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 USC §§351-358)

Small Business Act, as amended, (15 USC §§631 et seq.)

Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC §§6901 et seq.) and Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (PL 98- 616)

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, as amended, (42 USC §11411)

Surplus Property Act of 1944, (revised and recodified at Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, 49 USC §47151)

Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 USC §332 note)

Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC §2601 et seq)

Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Annual Appropriation Act (PL 101-136, 104-52, 104-208, 40 USC §490(h-1))

Tribal Amendment (40 USC §490b)

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 USC 4651-4655 and elsewhere)

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC §§1271 et seq)

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

(Statistics provided by GSA as of July 1999)

The Department of the Interior (DOI) manages nearly 445 million acres of land, various structures and facilities and is responsible for the Nation's public domain, the national parks, wildlife refuges, and reclamation projects. **Table 1** provides a breakdown of DOI real property.

Table 1 Real Property Owned/Leased by the Department of the Interior

REAL PROPERTY	OWNED	LEASED
Buildings	35,373	399
Floor Area (sq. ft.)	69,810,658	1.8*
Installations	2,593	323
Land (acres)	445,000,000	1,327

* million

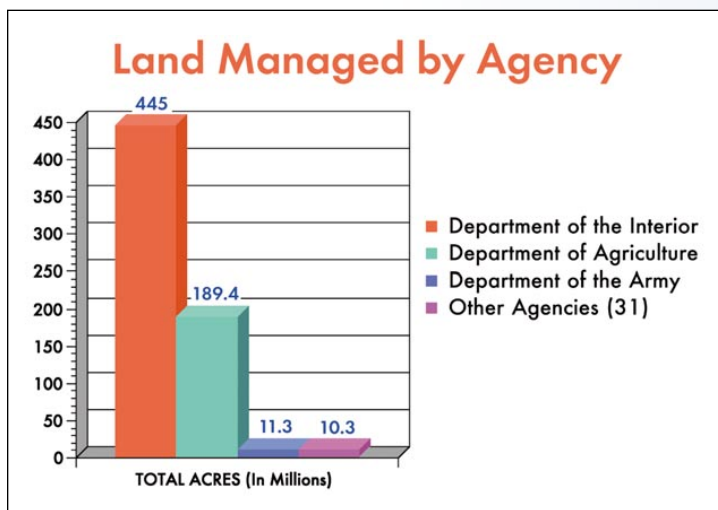
DOI leads all Government agencies in land holdings, see **Table 2** and **Figure 2**.

Table 2 U.S. Land Managed by Agency

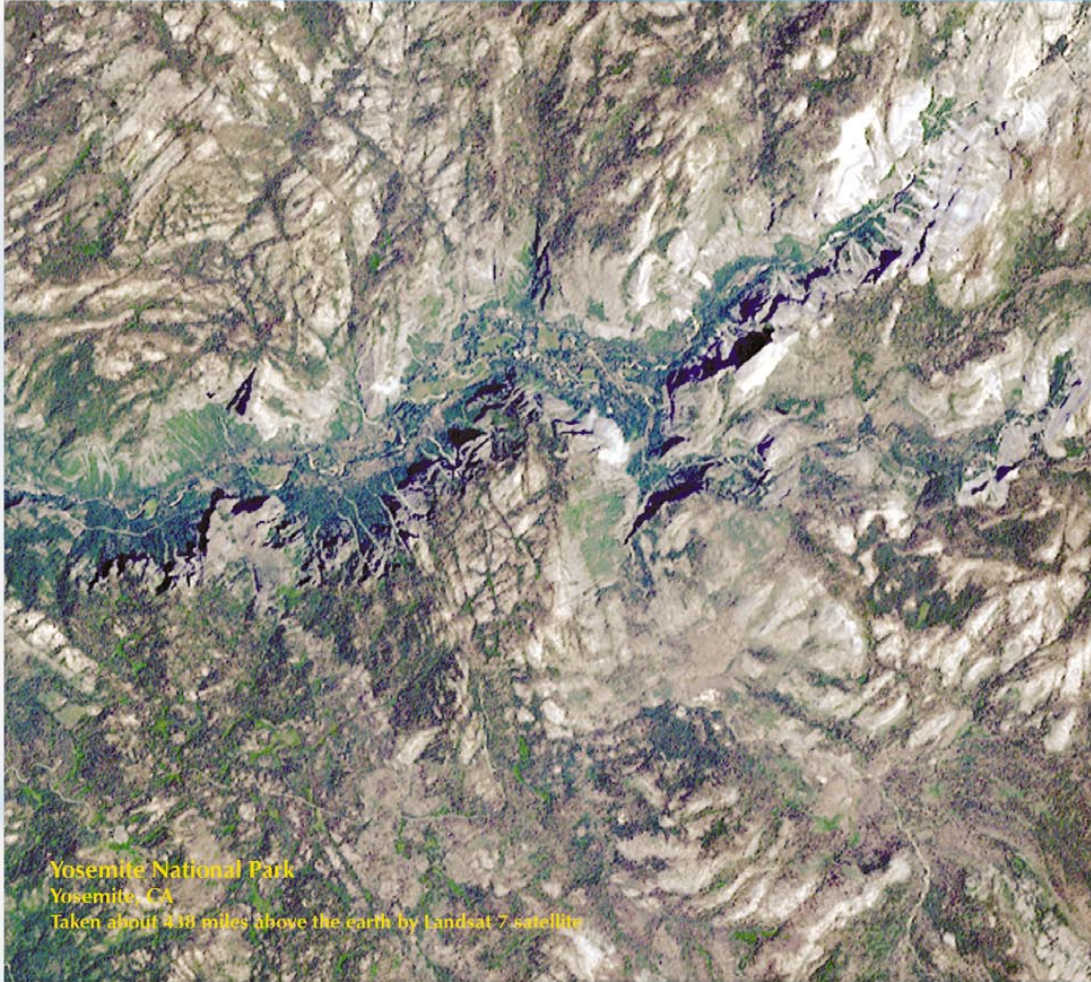
AGENCY	ACRES
Department of the Interior	445*
Department of the Agriculture	189.4*
Department of the Army	11.3*
Other Agencies (31)	10.3*

* million

Figure 2



United States Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20240



Yosemite National Park
Yosemite, CA
Taken about 438 miles above the earth by landsat 7 satellite



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