

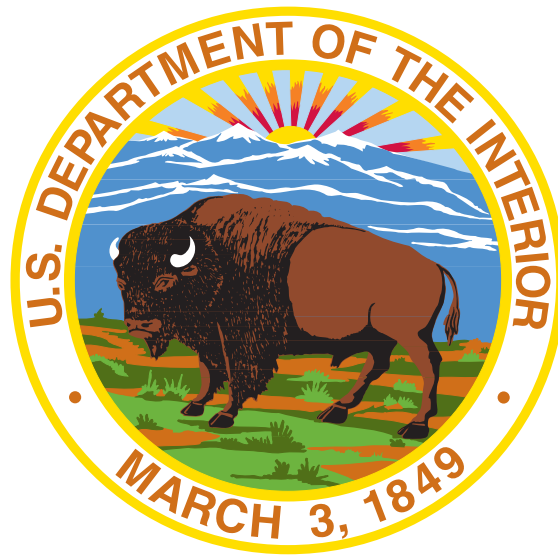
SERVICE, STEWARDSHIP, & INTEGRITY



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Annual Performance Report ★ FY 2009



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



FISCAL YEAR 2009

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

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We Would Like to Hear From You C3

NOTE: PDFs of this document and Performance Measure Tables included on the CD-ROM (Inside Back Cover - C3)

I am pleased to submit the 2009 Annual Performance Report (APR) that documents the Department of the Interior's progress in meeting its performance goals. The report summarizes our work this past year to deliver on the mission of the Department.

My priorities as Secretary support the Department's core purpose—stewardship—and will contribute to the lasting legacy we leave for our children and grandchildren. It is especially important that the Department uses its talents and resources to:

- ▶ Set America free from its dependence on foreign oil by opening up the **renewable energy frontiers**—solar, geothermal, wind—for development on public lands
- ▶ Confront the **impacts of climate change** brought about by global warming, and develop strategies that mitigate the effects on our refuges, land, and other resources
- ▶ Restore the integrity of the government-to-government relationship with Indian Country and seek out ways to **empower Native American communities** by addressing economic development, education, and law enforcement
- ▶ Invest in young people through the creation of a 21st Century **Youth Conservation Corps** to create educational and job opportunities for youth from all walks of life. Our young people will be a keystone of our recovery and our future
- ▶ Preserve and protect our **treasured natural landscapes** and the **national icons** of our culture and heritage.
- ▶ Address the challenges of **water conservation** to ensure a secure and sustainable water future



Time is our greatest challenge. It will take time to reverse decades of damaging impacts on public lands. It takes time—often measured in decades—to restore the health of a species so that it can be removed from the threatened and endangered species list.

In 2009, Congress passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Since then the Department and its bureaus have identified more than 3,000 projects. We are on an 18-month timeline to use ARRA funds for projects that are worthy of the public's expenditure. President Barack Obama, Congress, and the American people validated the Department's mission by choosing to invest an additional \$3 billion to help lead our Country back to prosperity and economic security by creating jobs—restoring America's national parks, building clean drinking water infrastructure for rural communities, fixing and upgrading aging schools in Indian Country, and taking on other critically important projects. We are moving out as swiftly as possible to implement these projects.

Looking ahead to 2010, five challenges that need special emphasis and focus have been identified: renewable energy, water conservation, crime in Native American communities, engaging youth in stewardship, and climate change. In order to have an impact and affect genuine change, the Department has developed **five high-priority goals** that I believe will help us move these challenges to exciting opportunities by establishing measurable results with serious intent.

- ◆ **Renewable Energy Sources:** increase approved capacity for production of renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources on Department managed lands by at least 9,000 megawatts through 2011, while ensuring full environmental review.

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

- ◆ **Water Conservation:** enable capability to increase available water supply for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental uses in the western United States by 350,000 acre-feet by 2012 through conservation-related programs, such as water reuse and recycling (Title XVI), and Challenge Grant.
- ◆ **Safe Native American Communities:** achieve reduction in criminal offenses of at least 5 percent within 24 months on targeted tribal reservations by implementing a comprehensive strategy involving community policing, tactical deployment, and critical interagency and intergovernmental partnerships.
- ◆ **Developing Stewardship in Our Youth:** increase the employment of youth under the age of 25 by 50 percent (from 2009 levels) in the conservation mission of the Department.
- ◆ **Climate Change Adaptation:** identify the areas and species ranges in the U.S. that are most vulnerable to climate change and begin implementing comprehensive climate change adaptive strategies.

The performance data present in this report is fundamentally complete and reliable as required by the Office of Management and Budget guidance.

The unique times we live in call for a new era of responsibility and a new era of excellence. As Secretary, I am honored to represent the Department as we seek out innovative strategies to respond to the challenges that face America. We have a lot of work to do but we are taking action. This is a moment of change.



Ken Salazar
Secretary of the Interior
January 26, 2010

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Annual Performance Report (APR) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 provides performance and funding information that enables Congress, the President, and the public to assess the performance of the Department relative to its mission and stewardship of the resources entrusted to it. This report satisfies the reporting requirements of the following laws and regulations:

- ▶ Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)
- ▶ Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-356)

This year the Department is submitting two reports—an APR and an Agency Financial Report (AFR)—rather than one Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), in order to enhance presentation of financial and performance information, make this information more meaningful and transparent to the public, and allow Congress and stakeholders to make informed decisions about the Department's performance. The AFR is available at doi.gov/pfm/par/afr2009/index.html

You may view the APR online at doi.gov/ppp. Additional copies of the report are available by e-mailing a request to karen_lein@ios.doi.gov or by writing to:

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Planning &
Performance Management
Mail Stop 5258
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240**

HOW THIS REPORT IS ORGANIZED

Part 1: Departmental Overview

The Departmental Overview provides a summary of Interior's annual performance. It includes an overview of the Department and an evaluation of our overall performance through analysis of 25 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) grouped by Strategic Plan Mission Area. The key indicators, formerly termed Representative Performance Measures, with related funding, provide a way to assess DOI's progress towards its long-term goals.

Part 2: Digging Deeper

In order to reflect the performance associated with a larger portion of the Department's total budget, this section analyzes the performance and related funding trends for those additional measures that support the End Outcome Goals in the Strategic Plan. This level of detail was not included in earlier integrated Performance and Accountability Reports (PARs) due to concerns about the length of the document.

Part 3: Performance Data & Analysis

The Performance Data Analysis section details the results achieved against each performance measure. The measures are tracked annually for progress against the goals in the Department's Strategic Plan, as required by the Government Performance and Results Act and as specified in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget*. This includes information on whether the target was met or not, and explanation for those measures that did not meet or exceeded their target. A listing of program evaluations conducted in FY 2009 is also included.

Performance Measure Tables are included on the CD-ROM (Inside Back Cover - C3)

Part 4: Appendix

This section contains:

- ▶ Interior Organization Chart
- ▶ Glossary of Acronyms

Surface Lands Managed by The Department of the Interior



Mission

The U.S. Department of the Interior protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

History

Established in 1849, the Department of the Interior is the Nation's principal Federal conservation agency. Interior manages many of the Nation's special natural, cultural, and historic places, conserves lands and waters, protects cultural legacies, and provides interpretation and education that keeps the Nation's history alive. Interior manages parks, refuges, the National Landscape Conservation System, and other public lands

and recreation areas for public enjoyment. The Department also provides access to many of the Nation's most awe-inspiring places and natural wonders while protecting natural resources, increases scientific knowledge, and fulfills America's trust and other responsibilities to native peoples. Interior is the largest provider of hydropower to the Western States. It delivers water to over 31 million citizens through management of 479 dams and 348 reservoirs.

A Department for Domestic Concern was considered by the First United States Congress in 1789, but those proposed duties were initially placed in the Department of State. The idea of a new department that consolidated dispersed programs continued to percolate for over a half-century. The 1846–1848 Mexican-American War gave the proposal new energy as the responsibilities

of the Federal Government grew. President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, became a vocal champion for creating a new department. In 1848, Walker stated in his annual report that several Federal offices were placed in departments with which they had little in common: the General Land Office was part of the Department of the Treasury, the Indian Affairs office resided in the Department of War, and the Patent Office was in the State Department. He proposed that all

should be brought together in a new department. On March 3, 1849, the eve of President Zachary Taylor's inauguration, the Senate voted 31 to 25 in favor of establishing the Department of the Interior.

Today, the Department manages about one-fifth of America's land as shown on the map (on the previous page) and is made up of Departmental offices and nine bureaus with a broad range of responsibilities.

DOI Bureaus

Each Interior Bureau has discrete responsibilities:



Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

- ▶ Manages the National Wildlife Refuge System primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife
- ▶ Protects and conserves:
 - ▷ Migratory birds
 - ▷ Threatened and endangered species
 - ▷ Certain marine mammals
 - ▷ Certain fish species
- ▶ Hosts about 40 million visitors annually at 550 refuges, 37 wetland management districts, and 70 fish hatcheries



Indian Affairs (IA)

- ▶ Includes Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education
- ▶ Fulfills Indian trust responsibilities
- ▶ Promotes self-determination on behalf of 564 Federally recognized Indian Tribes
- ▶ Provide education, law enforcement, and other social services



Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- ▶ Manages and conserves resources for multiple use and sustained yield on approximately 253 million acres of public land, including:
 - ▷ Energy and mineral exploration and production
 - ▷ Timber production
 - ▷ Domestic livestock grazing
 - ▷ Outdoor recreation
 - ▷ Rights-of-way
 - ▷ Fish and wildlife conservation
 - ▷ Resource protection at sites of natural, scenic, scientific, and historical value
 - ▷ 886 National Landscape Conservation units



Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)

- ▶ Largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 Western States
- ▶ Maintains 476 dams and 348 reservoirs
- ▶ Delivers water to one in every five western farmers and over 31 million people
- ▶ America's second largest producer of hydroelectric power



National Park Service (NPS)

- ▶ Maintains a network of 392 natural, cultural, and recreational sites for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people
- ▶ Provides technical assistance to state and local natural and cultural resource sites
- ▶ Provides respite and outdoor recreation to over 275 million annual park visitors



U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- ▶ Provides reliable scientific information in geography, geology, hydrology, and biology to inform effective decisionmaking and planning
- ▶ Brings a range of earth and life science disciplines to bear on problems
- ▶ Produces information to increase understanding of natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides
- ▶ Conducts research on oil, gas, and alternative energy potential, production, consumption, and environmental effects



Minerals Management Service (MMS)

- ▶ Oversees leases for offshore renewable energy projects
- ▶ Administers over 7,600 active mineral leases on approximately 41.2 million OCS acres
- ▶ Oversees 15 percent of the natural gas and 27 percent of the oil produced domestically
- ▶ Collects, accounts for, substantiates, and disburses custodial mineral revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM)

- ▶ Protects the environment during coal mining
- ▶ Ensures the land is reclaimed afterwards
- ▶ Mitigates the effects of past mining by pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mine lands

Defining Interior's Goals

The Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2007–2012 provided the framework for activities in nine bureaus and multiple offices during FY 2009. Reporting our accomplishments based on the Strategic Plan is how we gauge our success in achieving performance results.

Four Mission Areas capture Interior's overarching mission of stewardship and define our long-term focal points. The combined Mission Areas contain fourteen End Outcome Goals that the Department, through its offices and bureaus, works to accomplish.

The existing goals and performance measures are under review as the Department updates the current Strategic Plan. The goals and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) presented may change in future reports based on that review. Interior also anticipates reporting on the Department-specific high-priority performance goals that the Administration has developed.

DOI'S MISSION AREAS

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources

- ▶ Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are Interior managed or influenced, consistent with obligations and State law regarding the allocation and use of water
- ▶ Sustain biological communities on Interior managed and influenced lands and waters, consistent with obligations and State law regarding the allocation and use of water
- ▶ Protect cultural and natural heritage resources
- ▶ Improve the understanding of national ecosystems and resources through integrated interdisciplinary assessment

RESOURCE USE

Improve resource management to assure responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy

- ▶ Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible development, and economic value
- ▶ Deliver water consistent with applicable state and Federal law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner
- ▶ Improve the understanding of energy and mineral resources to promote responsible use and sustain the Nation's dynamic economy

RECREATION

Improve recreation opportunities for America

- ▶ Improve the quality and diversity of recreation experiences and visitor enjoyment on Interior lands
- ▶ Expand seamless recreation opportunities with partners

SERVING COMMUNITIES

Improve protection of lives, property, and assets, advance the use of scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve

- ▶ Improve protection of lives, resources, and property
- ▶ Improve understanding, prediction, and monitoring of natural hazards to inform decisions by civil authorities and the public to plan for, manage, and mitigate the effects of hazard events on people and property
- ▶ Fulfill Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities
- ▶ Advance quality communities for tribes and Alaska Natives
- ▶ Increase economic self-sufficiency of insular areas

MISSION AREA COSTS
as specified in the
Agency Financial Report

**RESOURCE
PROTECTION**

\$5,782M

**RESOURCE
USE**

\$4,413M

RECREATION

\$3,306M

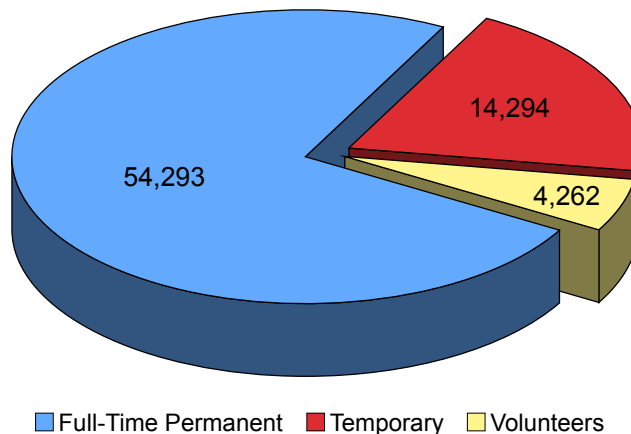
**SERVING
COMMUNITIES**

\$4,872M

Achieving Our Goals

About 70,000 people across the Country are employed by the Department. Along with our employees, we are fortunate to have almost 280,000 volunteers who contribute some of their time in a variety of ways to help Interior fulfill its missions. For example, our volunteers bring unique, local knowledge to park, refuge, and public land visitors; assist in hurricane recovery; plant trees; clear overgrowth; help maintain park trails; and participate in environmental education programs. Roughly 20 percent of our employees staff seasonal positions that occur regularly throughout the year. Peak demand periods, such as the wildland fire season or the summer visitor season in our national parks, are met by our temporary workforce. Our employees and volunteers contribute their expertise and experience toward accomplishing the End Outcome Goals in the Strategic Plan.

Interior's 2009 Workforce
(in Full Time Equivalents)



Assessing Our Performance

Twenty-five select performance measures serve as the Department's KPIs and are presented in this section of the report. The KPIs were chosen from Interior's Strategic Plan, based on their relatively broad scope, to provide a summary level assessment of our yearly progress. We also use them to identify strategies for future performance improvement and allow executive level oversight of Department-wide efforts. KPIs were formally called RPMs or Representative Performance Measures. This change is more consistent with terminology used across the government. Performance for each measure is captured through four headings:

- ◆ **Snapshot** – an assessment of the current situation
- ◆ **Bottom Line** – a concise evaluation of performance trends
- ◆ **Status** – a determination of how we are doing
- ◆ **Public Benefit** – a review of what the public gains from our efforts

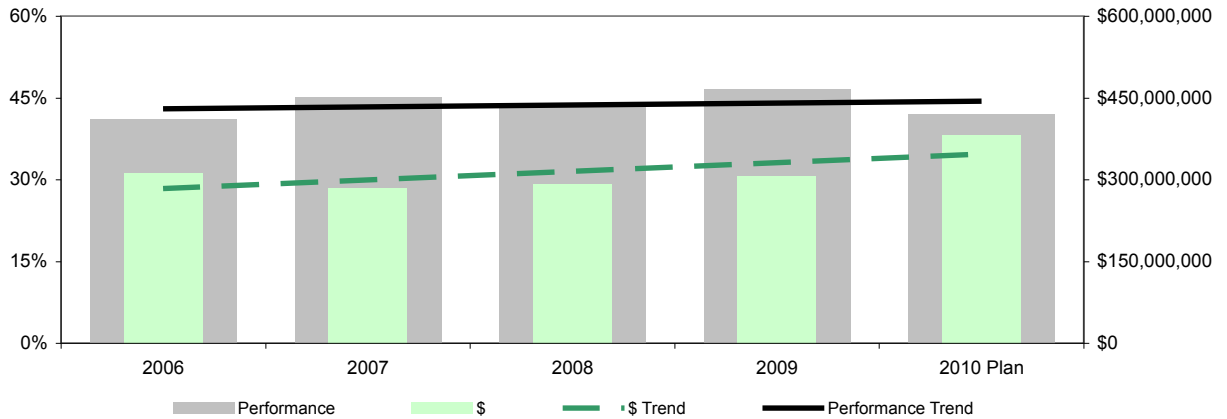
The performance status is based on analyzing the trends in performance over time. A KPI is placed in one of three categories.

- ◆ **Positive Performance** – performance achieved at a higher rate relative to the change in funding
- ◆ **Sustained Performance** – changes in performance and funding are relatively similar
- ◆ **Challenged Performance** – additional analysis is applied to investigate the potential for improving performance

For each KPI in the Departmental Overview, a graph and table are used to illustrate performance and funding trends and if the Department met its performance target for the year.

Performance and Funding Trends

Performance vs. Funding



Each KPI is plotted through FY 2009 with a projection into the next fiscal year, along with estimated funding levels for FY 2010. Trend lines have been added to the KPI graphs so that the relationship between performance and associated funding is more readily apparent. The KPIs present a summary of our performance in each Mission Area.

Performance Tables

To give a more complete picture of Interior’s performance, tables are included that outline the performance specifics for each measure following the same annual trend pattern as the trend graphs.

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Key Performance Indicator (KPI) | Performance Target or Result (%) | | | | |
| | Amount Achieved (Numerator) | | | | |
| | Scope (Denominator) | | | | |
| | \$ | | | | |

Every measure has a performance factor—a metric. The annual performance results are usually expressed as a percentage based on the metric designated for every measure. The percentage is calculated by dividing the numerator—the actual amount achieved, be it acres in desired condition or percent of visitors who are satisfied with a visit to land managed by DOI—by the denominator, or the entire scope of possible achievement. The tables include annual funding invested in the program or activity based on activity-based costing methodology. Funding is estimated for FY 2010.

$$\frac{\text{Amount achieved}}{\text{Scope}} = \text{Performance Results (\%)}$$

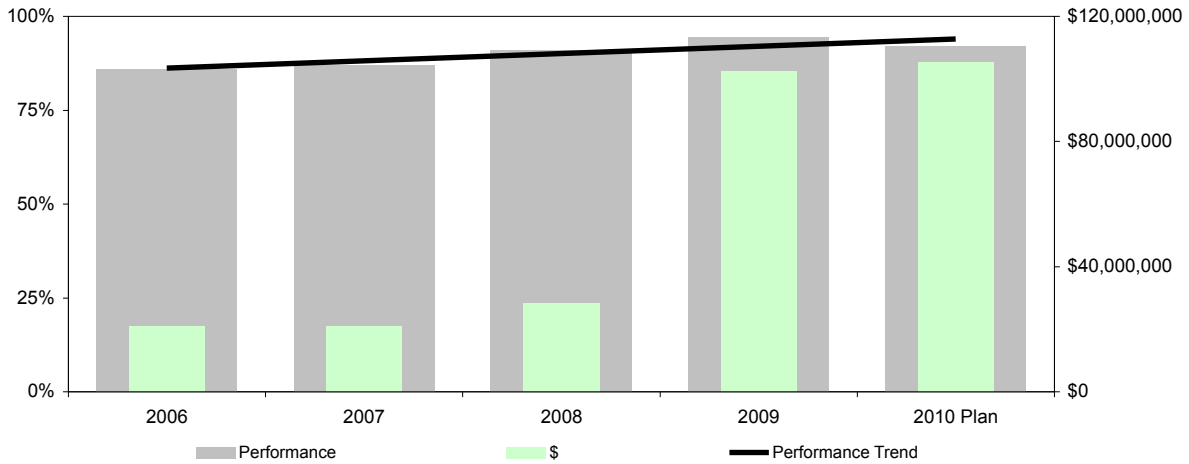
Digging Deeper

Digging Deeper is a new part in the FY 2009 Report that analyzes the performance and funding trends of measures beyond the KPIs. The section is organized first by Mission Area and, within each Mission Area, by End Outcome Goal. The measures were selected in order to give a broader picture and more detailed assessment of our progress toward achieving the End Outcome Goals of the Strategic Plan.

Interior ensures that its performance information is sufficiently accurate, reliable, and sound through a data validation and verification process described in Performance Data and Analysis, Reading the Numbers for Yourself, on the CD included with this report.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles in desired condition



| ID #1614 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | | 88% | 89% | 94% | 92% |
| Performance | 86% | 87% | 91% | 94% | |
| Miles in desired condition | 137,173 | 193,147 | 247,909 | 494,995 | 495,533 |
| Miles with known condition | 159,411 | 222,830 | 273,093 | 524,199 | 536,124 |
| \$ | \$21,112,990 | \$21,090,234 | \$28,449,586 | \$102,447,931 | \$105,588,931 |

Note: There is no funding trend line as NPS funding data is only available starting in 2009.

Snapshot: Departmental performance increased by 3 percent this year relative to 2008. However, most of this increase reflects a significant increase in the number of miles in known condition, rather than changes in performance among the contributing bureaus.

Bottom Line: The number of stream/shoreline miles whose condition has been assessed rose significantly due to the inclusion of Alaska riparian miles by FWS. This measure is a lagging indicator; we are seeing performance based on prior year's spending where desired condition is achieved based on treatment. Performance has been steadily positive and 2010 performance is expected to continue that trend.

Status: Unable to assess status due to a lack of historical funding information from all contributing bureaus.

Public Benefit: Maintaining or improving the condition of stream and shoreline miles benefits fish populations, enhances wildlife habitat, and contributes to the balanced ecology of an area. The well-being of our Nation's waterways is critical to the health of our land, our fish and wildlife populations, and ourselves.

Three bureaus look after our streams and shorelines: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS) and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Overall progress is inching upward and is now at 94 percent of stream/shoreline miles in desired condition. Bureau management plans are location-dependent and detail what constitutes desired condition for a specific area. Performance improvement is sometimes hard to assess on a single-year basis.

However, the bureaus concur that achieving desired condition is a lengthy process and is affected by a number of management actions and treatments, including planting, seeding, wildfire, actions to control invasive plant

and noxious weeds, and environmental conditions. Restoring a damaged stream or shoreline to properly functioning condition can take two years or, in some cases, a decade, after treatment is completed.

The bureaus are working to assess and treat more and more streams and shoreline, as seen in the increasing number of miles reported in the table. For BLM, the complexity of projects has major impact on cost.



Programs Supporting This Measure

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| BLM | Resources Management |
| BLM | Wildlife Habitat Restoration |
| NPS | Natural Resource Stewardship |
| FWS | National Wildlife Refuge System |

Huge Riparian Restoration Underway Rabbits and Songbirds and Beetles, Oh My!

The San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge in central California, was originally created in 1987 to protect the wintering habitat for Aleutian cackling geese. Since then, more species have entered into the picture and become priorities, including the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, the Least Bell’s vireo songbird, and the riparian brush rabbit, one of the most endangered mammals in California.

California’s Central Valley is one of the most intensive agricultural areas in the world. Water control for crops is handled through flood control levees. Seasonal inundation of the floodplain is critical to the long-term viability of healthy riparian systems. However, during flood events, wildlife has nowhere to go. Restoration efforts focused on creating the dense, brushy habitat characteristic of native riparian areas, including 30 flood refuge mounds and 5 miles of vegetated levee slopes to quickly provide maximum cover for flood-fleeing rabbits and other small mammals.

This project was started in 2001 by FWS working with River Partners and other project and funding partners. Eight years later, restoration is almost complete on over 2,000 acres, demonstrating how long it takes to restore riparian areas. The Aleutian Cackling Goose, formerly listed as endangered, also thrives here. Least Bell’s vireo, thought to be exterminated, has returned, and the first known nesting of ibis on the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge and first recent nesting of tricolored blackbirds in the county have been reported. Happily, two new riparian brush rabbit populations are thriving.



Planting



Year 1



Year 2



Year 3



Riparian Brush Rabbit

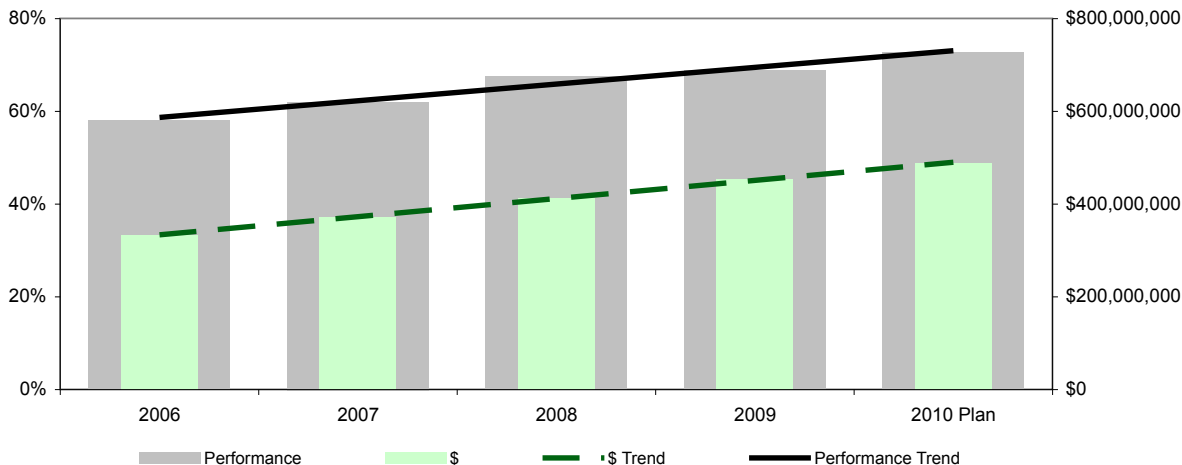
Restoration Progress

Treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a very expensive channel restoration. Estimated funding for 2010 include \$700,000 for the BLM Climate Impacts Initiative that will cover 200 riparian stream/shoreline miles, and \$95,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative that is planning to restore 25 riparian stream/shoreline miles.

The FWS added almost 245,000 Alaskan stream/shoreline miles to its baseline, as the condition of these miles was only recently assessed in 2009. FWS performance remained steady at 97 percent in desired condition.

The NPS manages almost 62,500 stream/shoreline miles and its 2009 performance remained at 87 percent.

Percent of DOI acres in desired condition



| ID #1465 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | | 61% | 67% | 68% | 73% |
| Performance | 58% | 62% | 68% | 69% | |
| Acres in desired condition | 200,715,412 | 212,179,054 | 260,199,936 | 263,419,255 | 315,794,919 |
| Acres with known condition | 345,580,083 | 344,308,411 | 385,005,230 | 383,166,319 | 434,431,820 |
| \$ | \$332,609,377 | \$371,619,558 | \$412,822,737 | \$452,177,695 | \$487,521,695 |

Snapshot: Over 3 million more acres achieved desired condition this year compared to FY 2008, a little over target. This measure is a lagging indicator; we are seeing performance based on prior year’s spending where desired condition is achieved based on treatment. Funding is showing an upward trend, as is the projected performance for 2010.

Bottom Line: Achieving desired condition requires multi-year efforts. Acres treated in 2007-2008 continue to provide results today. More funds are spent on this measure each year and performance increases incrementally. Of the 500 million acres DOI manages, about 77 percent have been assessed. Of those acres, almost 69 percent are in desired condition.

Status: Sustained performance due to the similarity between the funding and performance trend lines.

Public Benefit: Interior manages over 500 million acres of public lands and 56 million surface acres of Indian trust lands. Land in desired condition is valued for its environmental resources, recreational and scenic merits, and vast open spaces, which contribute to public enjoyment and health.

Three bureaus contribute to DOI lands achieving desired condition: BLM, FWS and NPS. BLM manages, by far, the most acreage—253 million acres primarily in the 12 western states, including Alaska. The BLM brought 2 million more acres into desired condition this year.

The FWS National Wildlife Refuge System covers 150 million acres. In FY 2009, 768,000 more refuge acres reached desired condition. Funding increased from FY 2008 by about \$14.5 million. FWS engages in land alteration to achieve the optimum desired condition on its refuges to support healthy fish and wildlife populations.



NPS manages nearly 34 million acres of park lands with known condition and reports 83 percent are in desired condition, up 1 percent from last year. The principal focus of NPS efforts to improve land condition is on restoring acres to a state that is as natural and self-sustaining as practicable. Restoration efforts, often taking place over multi-years, are reported in a separate measure.

| Programs Supporting This Measure | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| BLM | Resources Management |
| BLM | Wildlife Habitat Restoration |
| NPS | Natural Resource Stewardship |
| FWS | National Wildlife Refuge System |



Tomales Bay

Giacomini Wetlands Restoration Pt. Reyes National Seashore, California

For hundreds of years, the south end of Tomales Bay was a productive wetland regularly visited by egrets, herons, and shorebirds. An extensive tidal marsh complex once spanned the entire width of the headwaters of Tomales Bay. Settlers in the 1800s brought ranches, roads, and a railroad to support the burgeoning dairy and lumber industries.

In the early 1900s, levees were constructed at the southern end of Tomales Bay that hydrologically disconnected Lagunitas Creek and its tributaries from their floodplains. In the early 1940s, Mr. Waldo Giacomini diked the south end of Tomales Bay to create additional pasture for his dairy to produce milk for the war effort. More than 550 acres of the wetlands in Tomales Bay were diked to reclaim this marsh that, at that time, was thought to be an unproductive wasteland. From this land, the Giacomini family created one of the largest and most productive dairies in Marin County, which the family maintained until recently. However, hydrologic and ecological functionality of what was once one of the largest integrated tidal marsh complexes in Tomales Bay was substantially reduced.

Natural wetlands provide many important functions for humans and wildlife, including floodwater retention, water quality improvement, wildlife habitat, and recreational opportunities. Because two-thirds of the Bay’s freshwater inflow passes through the Project Area, these wetlands may have once played an integral role in maintaining the health

of Tomales Bay, which has deteriorated over the last century because of excessive sedimentation, water and sediment quality problems, and non-native species invasions.

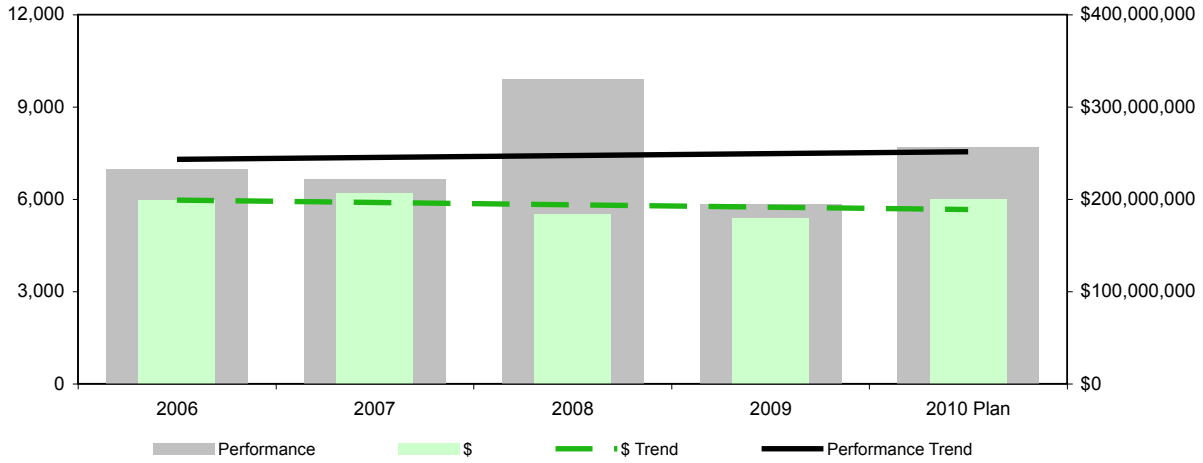
While it doesn’t seem that long ago that excavators were removing the last bit of levees to this historic dairy ranch that was restored last year to tidal wetland, the project celebrated its first anniversary—October 25, 2009.



Restoration Project Area

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Number of land and surface water acres reclaimed from the effects of past coal mining



| ID #1468 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | 6,900 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 7,700 |
| Performance | 6,983 | 6,658 | 9,909 | 5,838 | |
| \$ | \$199,514,683 | \$206,985,032 | \$183,813,000 | \$180,325,442 | \$200,000,000 |

Snapshot: Although the target was not met, a 12 percent increase in the number of problem sites was reclaimed this year over last year. The target is higher in 2010, as states have been receiving substantial funding increases appropriate to reclaiming Priority 1 and 2 sites.

Bottom Line: The number of Priority 1 and 2 problems represents a larger portion of the total number of acres reclaimed this year than in 2008. Results show 84 percent of the 5,838 acres reclaimed were for Priority 1 and 2 projects, as compared to 62 percent of the 9,909 acres reclaimed in 2008. In addition, the total number of problem areas addressed was 375, or 12 percent more than in FY 2008. Although the target was not met, progress was made on the number of problem areas addressed associated with high priority projects.

Status: Sustained performance due to the similarity between the funding and performance trend lines.

Public Benefit: Restoring coal-mined acreage to its former state benefits the environment and the communities near such sites. Reclaimed land is free of health and safety hazards to the local population and is returned to productive use.

OSM has developed a national inventory that contains information on over 19,000 problem areas associated with abandoned mine lands, mostly coal related. Coal mining has disturbed more than one million acres of land prior to 1977. Environmental problems include dangerous highwalls—vertical differences in land elevation at an abandoned mine site, open portals and pits, polluted water, and refuse piles. More problems were corrected this year than last. Each problem type has a unique conversion factor so that OSM can report results that are standardized across all problem

areas. For example, a higher number of acres last year were attributable to correcting more “polluted water – human consumption” problems—a problem with a high conversion factor which boosted the level of performance in FY 2008.

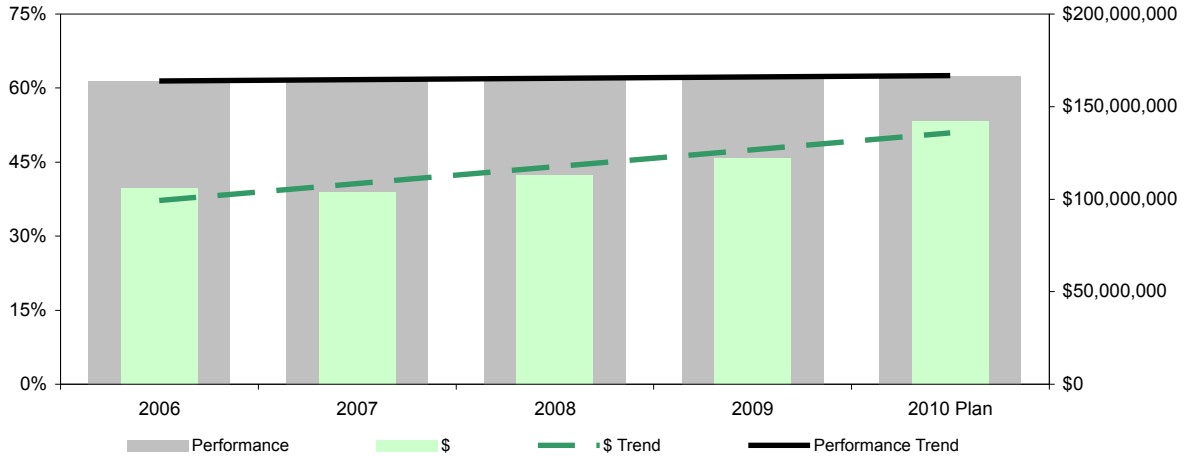
While there is an increase in the level of mandatory funding to states in 2010, there is a two to three year lag between when a project is funded and project completion. The lag is due to the complexity of reclaiming a site and the time it takes to award construction contracts.

Target: 6,900
 Actual: 5,838
GOAL NOT MET

Programs Supporting This Measure

OSM State Managed Abandoned Coal Mine Reclamation

Percent of migratory bird species at healthy and sustainable levels



| ID #1491 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | | 62% | 62% | 62% | 63% |
| Performance | 61% | 62% | 62% | 62% | |
| Number at healthy and sustainable levels | 561 | 561 | 568 | 568 | 570 |
| Number of species | 913 | 912 | 912 | 912 | 912 |
| \$ | \$106,200,000 | \$103,521,000 | \$112,948,000 | \$122,227,000 | \$142,266,000 |

Snapshot: The performance trend for migratory bird species is flat, while the funding trend is increasing. Annual performance for the number of bird species at healthy and sustainable levels reflects changes in the condition of a group of focal species, which is a subset of all the migratory birds that are of management concern to DOI. Efforts have been directed toward developing and implementing focal species action plans for species that have experienced significant population declines. This work will help all partners align available resources most effectively to address the performance goal. Changes in the status of specific species, based on best available data, is noted in annual estimates of the number of species to the number at healthy and sustainable levels. Nonetheless, success is challenged by the time it takes for corrective actions to be implemented and take effect. Complete analysis of all species is measured at 5-year intervals.

Bottom Line: To improve the number of migratory bird populations that are healthy and sustainable and to prevent birds from undergoing population declines and joining those already on the Endangered or Threatened Species List, wide-spread cooperative partnerships are developed and expanded to achieve resources for continental-scale environmental programs. In 2010, the Department anticipates an increase of two additional species (Marbled Godwit and American Woodcock), for a total of 570 species that are at healthy and sustainable levels. This is the result of multiple year programmatic accomplishments from prior years, not directly due to annual funding. Over the last 4 years, the FWS has undertaken campaigns on 38 focal species, completing conservation or action plans on 15 species, and anticipates completing 10 additional plans in 2010. Effort has been focused on completion of additional action plans and implementation of the highest priority actions and science identified in those plans.

Status: Challenged performance based on an increasing trend in funding and a level performance trend line, although it should be kept in mind that this is a long-term effort.

Public Benefit: Birds are key indicators of the health and quality of our environment and are enjoyed by a large proportion of our citizens. Long-term conservation of migrating birds allows the public to study, use, and continue to enjoy them.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- FWS Migratory Bird Management
- FWS National Wildlife Refuge System
- FWS Fisheries & Habitat Conservation
- FWS Law Enforcement

It is critically important for us to better understand the dynamics of bird populations and habitats that are in trouble and then to intervene strategically and effectively whenever we can. Monitoring is a basic component



Oystercatchers Eschew Oysters

The American oystercatcher is a keystone species along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast shoreline and is believed to be a particularly sensitive indicator of the overall health of the intertidal community. Removal, addition, or changes in local populations of keystone species can have significant impacts on the functioning of ecosystem processes, predatory relationships, and overall long-term stability.

Contrary to what their name implies, oystercatchers do not feed on oysters, but on a variety of intertidal invertebrates including mussels, limpets, chitons, crabs, barnacles and other small creatures.

The world population of American oystercatchers in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast is estimated at 11,000. American oystercatchers occur along the North American Atlantic coast from the Nova Scotia in Canada to eastern Mexico. The oystercatcher nests, migrates, and winters along coastal areas and are under serious threat by exotic predators, disturbance, and climate change.



American Oystercatcher

The American oystercatcher is a FWS “Species of Concern” because of its small population size, restricted range, and threats to habitat from human and natural factors that may potentially limit its long-term viability. The conservation plan developed by FWS for the oystercatcher helped convince the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to build their first Keystone Initiative around this species. The Foundation has committed funds over the next 10 years to implement the plan’s priority actions that will result in a 20 percent population increase.

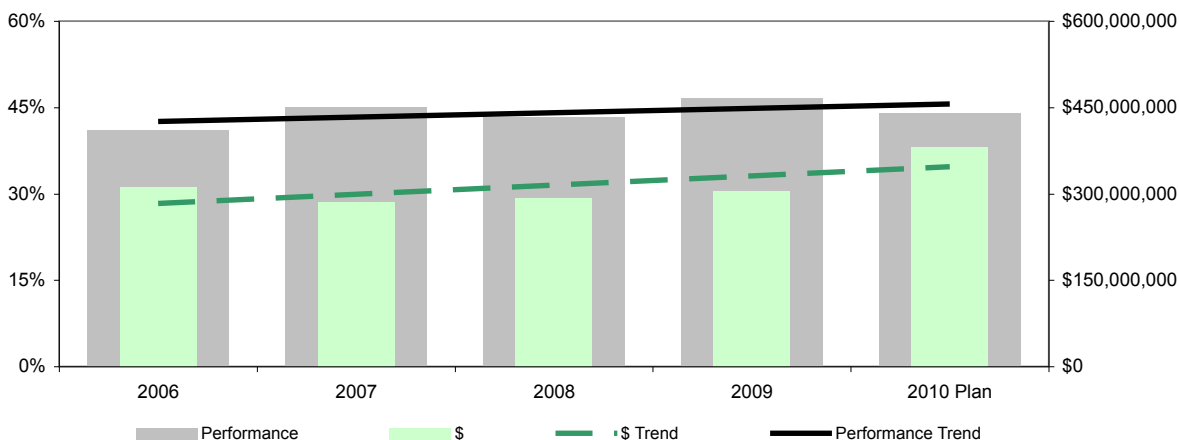
of the Department’s trust responsibility for North America’s migratory bird resource. Recent monitoring efforts have concentrated on explaining causes of population changes, assessing the effectiveness of ongoing management practices, and answering questions about population dynamics and life history. These questions are particularly important with regard to the impact of changing environments due to climate change.

The FWS Migratory Bird Program also works to identify and provide the habitat needed by migratory birds. In 2010, efforts will continue to address priority conservation needs of additional focal species that have experienced significant population declines, including the golden-winged warbler, long-billed curlew, and rusty blackbird.

(1) Note: The migratory bird performance metric is for the Federal Government, not just the FWS. This measure is the Nation’s report on the status of migratory bird species and ,as such, the responsibility to address this measure is shared across all Federal agencies.

(2) Note: The costs shown are those of the FWS only. There are Federal costs that are not represented here.

Percent of Threatened & Endangered species stabilized or improved



| ID #1695 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | | 47% | 42% | 42% | 44% |
| Performance | 41% | 45% | 43% | 47% | |
| Species stabilized/improved | 522 | 573 | 549 | 593 | 561 |
| Number of species | 1,269 | 1,269 | 1,267 | 1,270 | 1,271 |
| \$ | \$312,030,000 | \$285,255,000 | \$292,869,000 | \$305,613,000 | \$381,342,000 |

Snapshot: In FY 2009, FWS increased their efforts to perform more species evaluations and were successful in determining the status of a greater number of species than in prior years. The increase in species evaluations resulted in 44 more species stabilized or improved over 2008. Costs increased by roughly \$13 million. Because this is a yearly assessment, the change in status reflects the short-term variability in populations and threats. This performance measure does not reflect the trend of the species since it was listed.

Bottom Line: The projected 2010 target reflects the difficulties of maintaining a continuous upward performance trend.

Status: Challenged performance due to the time it takes for corrective actions to be implemented and take effect, illustrated by the fairly level performance trend line and the rising trend in funding.

Public Benefit: The Department is charged with protecting thousands of native plant and animal species, including those with special status under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and nearly 250 candidate species in the U. S. The forests, mountains, wetlands, grasslands, and deserts house biological diversity that is critical to overall ecosystem health, and potentially impacts our own survival.

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either *threatened* or *endangered*. Threatened means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future; endangered means a species is in danger of extinction. A performance increase is measured when the condition of a listed species is assessed as either “stabilized” or “improved.” In other words, some species may be stabilized with respect to the previous year’s assessment and yet still be close to extinction, while others may be

stabilized and close to being recovered. In the complex world of natural resources management, stopping an immediate decline in a species’ status may be the best possible outcome at that point in time and is an achievement in itself. Recovery and eventual delisting may take years or decades, but in the interim, stabilized, i.e., not getting worse, indicates at least short-term success.

Factors that can result in listing range from threats due to hunting or collection, spread of a new disease, or habitat alteration. The key factor identified for many species is related to habitat alteration. The scope and severity of habitat-based threats and the number of species involved is likely to increase substantially as a



Programs Supporting This Measure

| | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| FWS | Endangered Species |
| FWS | National Wildlife Refuge System |
| FWS | Fisheries & Habitat Conservation |
| FWS | Migratory Bird Management |
| FWS | Law Enforcement |



Gray Wolf

Wolves Help Maintain Ecological Integrity

Second only to humans in adapting to climate extremes, gray wolves once ranged from coast to coast. By the early 20th century, government-sponsored predator control programs and declines in prey brought gray wolves to near extinction in the lower 48 States.

By the time wolves were protected by the ESA, only a few hundred remained in extreme northwestern Minnesota and a small number in Isle Royale, Michigan. FWS oversees three separate recovery programs for the gray wolf, based on the unique characteristics of wolf population in each geographic area.

Today there are more than 5,500 wolves, including more than 1,600 in the Rockies. The wolf population

in the Northern Rockies has far exceeded its recovery goal of 30 breeding pairs and a minimum of 300 wolves.

FWS decided to delist the wolf in Idaho and Montana, but wolves in Wyoming are still listed because current state law and wolf management plan are not sufficient to conserve its portion of the wolf population.

Wolves play an essential role in maintaining the health of ecosystems. In Yellowstone National Park, the wolves ability to cull weak and old elk has reduced the herds and the grazing damage they do to sensitive meadows and wetlands. With less grazing pressure from elk, streambed vegetation, such as willow and aspen, is regenerating after decades of over-browsing. As the trees are restored, they create better habitat for native birds, fish and beaver. Wolves have reduced the coyote population by as much as 50 percent in some areas, which in turn increased populations of pronghorn and red fox. Wolf recovery efforts have restored a top predator to its ecosystem

result of a complex series of events, most especially climate change. By minimizing or removing threats, a species can be conserved and sustain itself in the future and, thus, would not need the protection of the ESA.

For many species, more than one kind of threat is involved, such as habitat degradation (through land, water, and other resource development and extraction) and invasive species proliferation. Determining how best to reduce or eliminate those synergistic threats can be a complex task. Because listing a species under the ESA does not immediately halt or alter the threats that may have been impacting it for decades, species often continue to decline following listing, or improve only to decline again. Climate change adds new complexity to this situation. However, as knowledge of species and their requirements increases through the development and implementation of recovery plan actions, the status of species will often stabilize and begin to show improvement over time.

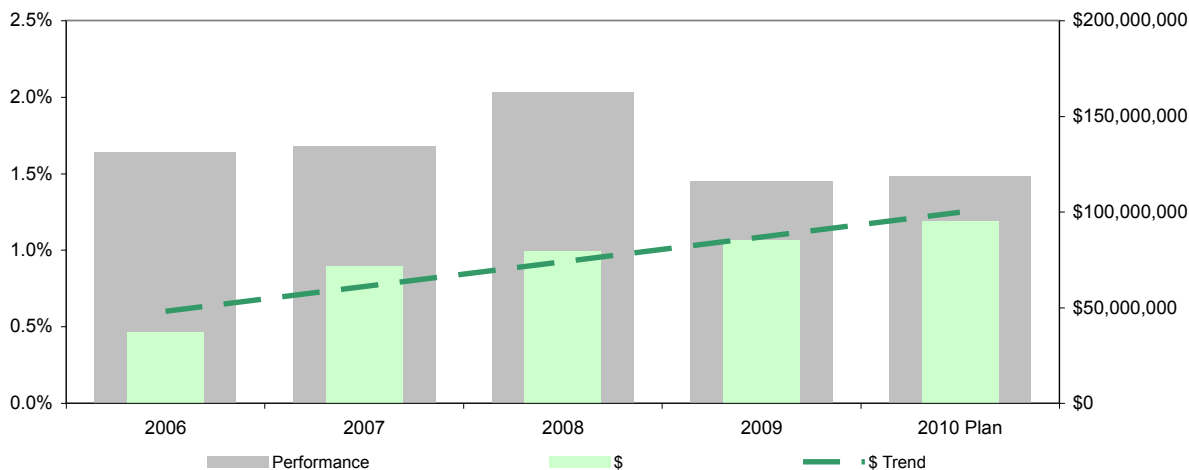
Reducing the number of plants and animals on the Threatened and Endangered Species List to a point where they are secure, self-sustaining components of their ecosystem is a challenge. Reversing declines, stabilizing populations, and achieving recovery goals requires coordinated actions from many partners over a lengthy period. For example, the gray wolf was listed as endangered in 1974 and only came off the list in some states this year—34 years after its listing. Of the species that are listed, the Department has recovery plans for 80 percent, a significant step toward Interior’s goal of Sustaining Biological Communities.

A new strategic management approach that demonstrates results was implemented in FY 2009. The FWS has established two lists of Spotlight Species: one list of about 140 listed species and the second list of 40 candidate species and some species-at-risk. An action plan was developed for both lists that identified the most immediate actions that should be continued or undertaken between FY 2010 and FY 2015 to improve the conservation status of these spotlight species.

(1) Note: The Threatened & Endangered performance is the responsibility of the Federal Government, not just FWS. This measure is the Nation’s report on the status of threatened and endangered species and, as such, the responsibility to address this measure is shared across all Federal agencies.

(2) Note: The costs shown are those of the FWS only. There are Federal costs that are not represented here.

Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled



| ID #444 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | 1.48% | 1.53% | 1.57% | 1.44% | 1.48% |
| Performance | 1.64% | 1.68% | 2.04% | 1.45% | |
| Acres controlled | 667,640 | 633,208 | 792,638 | 575,691 | 591,736 |
| Baseline acres infested | 40,725,678 | 37,717,610 | 38,943,435 | 39,690,434 | 39,888,652 |
| \$ | \$37,225,417 | \$71,933,041 | \$79,374,532 | \$85,474,480 | \$95,285,480 |

Snapshot: The robust nature of invasive plants, especially their ability to spread rapidly, presents a challenging situation. Funding is increasing commensurate with additional effort to control more of the infested acreage; however, the nature of the problem remains substantial.

Bottom line: The graph does not display a performance trend, as some data reported prior to 2009 did not include the areas where invasive plants were controlled, rather only the areas treated for invasive plants. Treated areas do not necessarily result in control of invasives.

Status: Challenged performance due to the Department’s ability to address a situation so pervasive that only a small percentage of the overall problem can be successfully addressed despite continuous and ongoing efforts.

Public Benefit: Invasive plants can spread into and dominate native plant communities and disrupt the ability of the ecological system to function normally. They choke waterways, modify soil chemistry, degrade wildlife habitats, and invade grazing lands. Controlling infested acreage is critical to land and water productivity and health.

Invasives introduced into the U.S. from around the globe are affecting plant and animal communities on our farms, ranches and coasts, as well as in our parks, waters, forests, and backyards. Human activity such as trade, travel, and tourism have all increased substantially, increasing the speed and volume of species movement to unprecedented levels. Eradication of widespread invasive plants may not be feasible according to the National Invasive Species Council.

In FY 2009, a rundown of bureau efforts shows BLM, with by far the largest amount of land infested at 35 million acres, brought 1 percent, or 338,585 acres under control. Reclamation has about 6.7 million infested acres—a relatively small amount compared to the other bureaus—and has a total of 96.3 percent of their total acreage under control. The NPS performance brought approximately 7,000 acres out of 1.6 million under control. Each bureau spends different amounts for treatment depending on where the land is located, its condition, and what species are impacted by treatments. Land located in one of our national parks might require alternative treatments and cost more per acre compared to some of the open spaces managed by the BLM.



| Programs Supporting This Measure | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| BLM | Wildlife Habitat Restoration |
| BLM | Resource Management |
| NPS | Natural Resource Stewardship |
| FWS | National Wildlife Refuge System |



Pepperweed Year 1



Pepperweed Year 2



Common Glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*)



Sea Lavender (*Limonium nashii*)

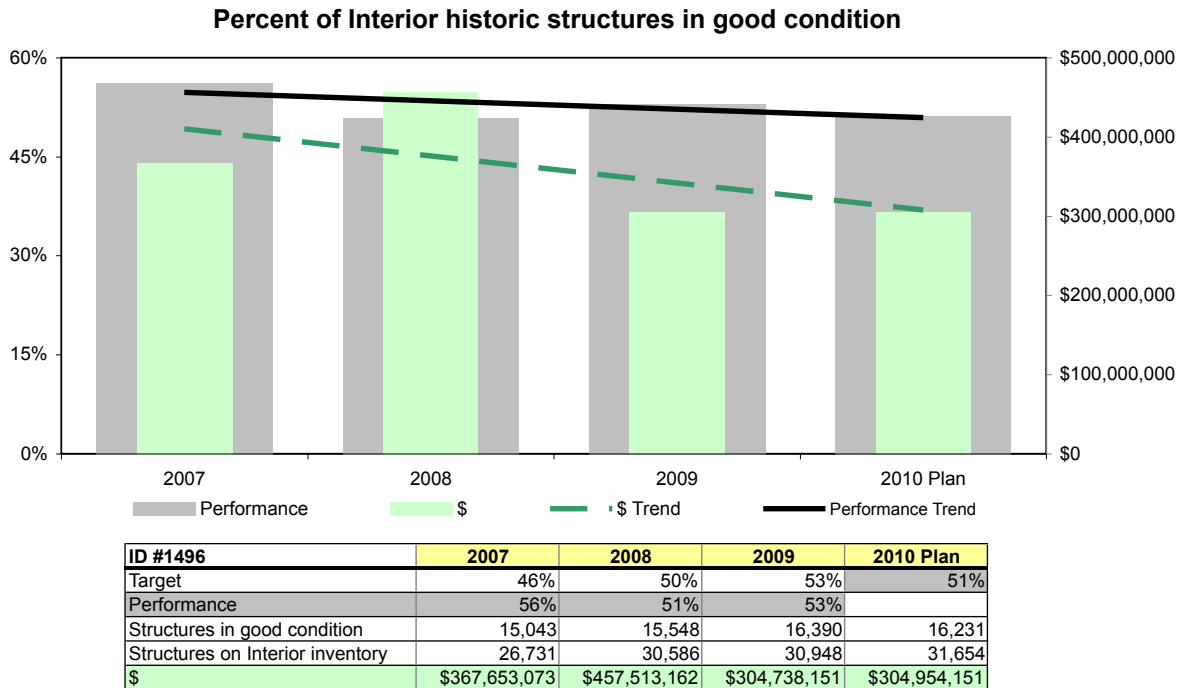
Pepper and Salt Don't Mix Parker River National Wildlife Refuge

Nestled along the upper coast of Massachusetts, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, with its great diversity of upland and wetland habitats, provides vital sanctuary for more than 300 species of birds, especially songbirds, waterfowl, and shorebirds.

Unfortunately, much of the Refuge has been plagued by invasive plant species for years and the biologists at Parker River have been fighting back. So far, they have had success with biological control of purple loosestrife and achieved short-term control of the highly persistent Phragmites, an aggressive non-native wetland plant. Starting in 2005, the Refuge has also waged a successful campaign against Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*) with strong community involvement.

Pepperweed, a member of the mustard family, is a recent invader on the east coast, first identified in the Refuge's salt marsh in the late 1990's. The plant grows up to 6 feet tall, forming dense thickets that crowd out native plants and pose a significant threat to habitat quality once a population is established. These stands are able to secrete salt into the soil, raising the salinity to a point where most species are unable to grow. It also creates poor habitat for native birds, insects, and mammals. Because the Refuge's 3,000 acres of salt marsh are part of the 20,000-acre Great Marsh, the largest continuous salt marsh north of Long Island, New York, Parker River stepped up to protect the broader region from a Pepperweed invasion.

For 5 years Refuge staff and volunteers have identified and removed patches of Pepperweed through chemical control and hand pulling on the Refuge and in six surrounding towns. This plant is of particular concern because it is able to spread not only through seed production, but also through extensive creeping root systems. In 2009, Pepperweed Project volunteers donated 277 hours to mapping and hand pulling. Sites are monitored and revisited year after year and are greatly reduced in size—some have been completely eradicated. Native salt marsh grasses and plants, such as sea lavender and common glasswort, are returning and restoring the area to a healthy ecosystem.



Snapshot: The performance trend line shows a slight decrease over time as more structures are assessed, added to the inventory, but are not found to be in good condition and, therefore, require more work.

Bottom Line: Overall performance increased only slightly in 2009 compared to 2008, but was lower than 2007. Funding decreased by over \$150 million from last year and is projected to remain at this level in 2010. Due to lack of funding information for 2006 from all bureaus contributing to this measure, there is no funding trend line.

Status: Unable to assess status due to a lack of historical funding information from all contributing bureaus.

Public Benefit: Interior conserves the Nation’s cultural and heritage sites that reflect a past as rich and diverse as our country. The Department safeguards our heritage for the generations that follow, to better understand our country and learn from our past.

Interior maintains over 30,000 historic structures among four bureaus—NPS, BLM, FWS and BIA. Deterioration over time impacts the condition of these sites. Good condition means that a site is intact, structurally sound, stable, and maintains its character and material. Each structure must be assessed before its condition can be documented. A structure must be at least 50 years old to receive consideration for historic status according to the National Historic Preservation Act.

| Programs Supporting This Measure | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| NPS | Cultural Resource Stewardship |
| FWS | Naal Wildlife Refuge System |
| BLM | Resourcetion Management |
| BIA | Environmental & Cultural Resources Management |

The largest portion of historic structures on DOI lands is found in our National Park System. In FY 2009, 58 percent, or about 16,064 of the 27,698 historic structures were assessed in good condition.

The BLM’s overall performance is directly affected by the number of structures added to the inventory that are already in good condition. In 2008, 50 percent of the new inventory was in good condition; in 2009, BLM was able to improve existing structures, but none of the new inventory was in good condition, reducing performance by 1 percent. BLM has inventoried 19.8 million acres—8 percent of BLM surface acreage—for cultural resources (archaeological and historical assets).

Last year, FWS reported 2,219 historical structures located on refuges. This year, the number



Ford’s Theatre National Historic Site

Ford’s Theatre underwent a multi-million dollar renovation project that was completed in time for the 2009 Lincoln Bicentennial. Over 18 months, the National Park Service and its partner, the Ford’s Theatre Society, made improvements that provide accessibility for all visitors and expand the story of Abraham Lincoln in Washington, DC, during a critical period in our Nation’s history.

A new entrance lobby was created and new floors were constructed to provide full accessibility to the historic theatre, in addition to the installation of an elevator to access all levels. In the theatre, state-of-

the-art lighting and acoustical systems were installed to support the Ford’s Theatre Society’s first-rate stage productions. For theater-goers, there are new seats and improved heating and air-conditioning. Finally, a redesigned museum uses 21st century technology to transport visitors to 19th century Washington. The museum’s remarkable collection of historic artifacts are supplemented with a variety of narrative devices—environmental recreations, videos, and three-dimensional figures that tell the full story of Abraham Lincoln’s presidency and the events leading up to his assassination on April 14, 1865.



Refurbished interior of Ford’s Theatre

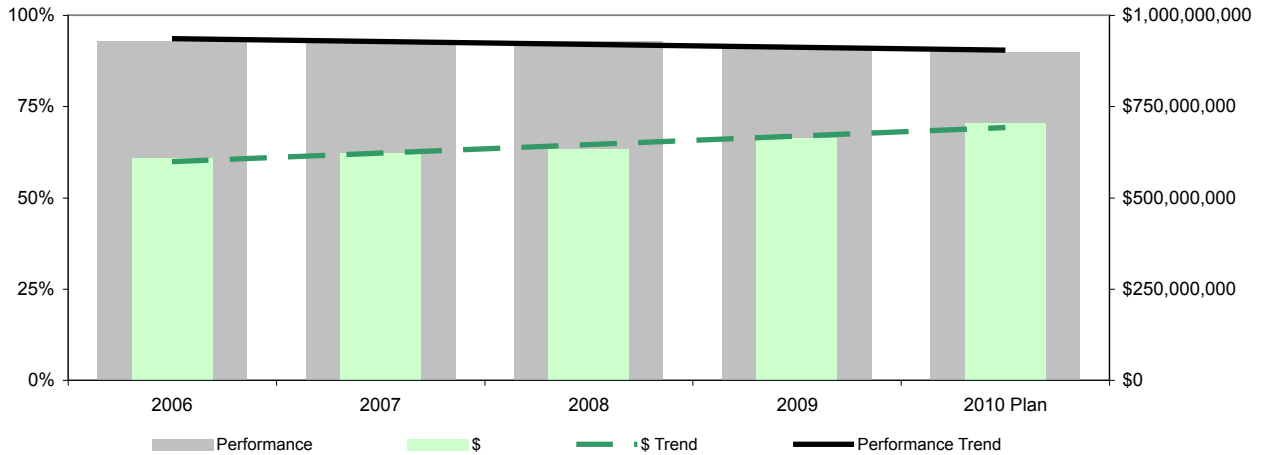


Petitioners outside Lincoln’s office door

of structures rose to 2,759 as FWS added 540 more structures to their inventory. There was a decline in performance likely due to the inventory increase. Performance was minimal at 5 percent. FWS’s first priority is always directed toward conserving fish and wildlife.

To date, the BIA has identified 1,000 buildings and structures that are over 50 years old; currently, 136 of these have been determined historic.

Percent of targeted science products used for land management decisionmaking



| ID #1508 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| Performance | 93% | 93% | 93% | 91% | |
| \$ | \$607,000,000 | \$622,000,000 | \$633,000,000 | \$663,000,000 | \$703,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance for this measure tracks fairly consistently from one year to the next. The measure is constructed from surveys of customers and partners regarding science products that were completed in previous years. As a result of changing number of products and related customers and partners each year, it is normal for there to be some variation from year to year.

Bottom Line: Additional funding for FY 2010 will emphasize assessing the impacts of climate change on national ecosystems and resources. Further increases are proposed to support new initiatives in coming years: A New Energy Frontier, Tackling Climate Impacts, Changing Arctic Ecosystems, and Sustainable Energy Development.

Status: Challenged performance due to performance trending slightly downward and funding increasing.

Public Benefit: The USGS data contributes to sound land and resource decisionmaking, as well as understanding, modeling, and predicting how multiple forces affect natural systems. USGS expertise is instrumental to ensure the sustainability of wildlife and habitats in energy development areas.

The USGS provides its findings to DOI and other Government agencies to help in their natural resource planning and decisionmaking. To protect and conserve the living resources entrusted to DOI's care, land and resource managers must first understand the condition of those resources, where they are located, how many there are, and how they change over time.

The USGS provides scientific information through research, inventory, and monitoring investigations.

In FY 2009, the National Phenology Network website was launched to gather data, with public input, about the timing of seasonal changes such as flowering, fruiting, and other seasonal events. Phenology is the study of periodic plant and animal lifecycle events that are influenced by environmental changes. This information is useful in the development of ecological forecast models for agricultural production, invasive species management, and drought monitoring. Scientists use these observations to track impacts of climate change on the Earth's life-support systems.

With the Secretary's new initiatives, 2010 will launch research studies on the impact of renewable energy resources on ecosystems and wildlife populations,



- Programs Supporting This Measure**
- USGS Geographic Research & Remote Sensing
 - USGS Water Information Collection & Dissemination
 - USGS Biological Information
 - USGS Water Resource Research
 - USGS Coastal & Marine Geology
 - USGS National Cooperative Mapping Program
 - USGS Biological Research & Monitoring
 - USGS Global Change

Chesapeake Bay Restoration

Chesapeake Bay is the largest of 130 estuaries in the United States. An estuary is a partially enclosed body of water where fresh water from streams and rivers mixes with salt water from the ocean. Estuaries are among the most productive environments on Earth, creating organic matter and providing a variety of habitats that support diverse animal and plant communities.

About half of the Chesapeake’s water volume comes from salt water from the Atlantic Ocean. The other half drains into the Bay from its enormous watershed. A watershed is an area of land that drains to a particular river, lake, bay, or other body of water. The Chesapeake Bay watershed stretches across more than 64,000 square miles, encompassing parts of six states— Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia— and the entire District of Columbia.

The Chesapeake’s land-to-water ratio (14:1) is the largest of any coastal water body in the world. This is why our actions on the land have such a significant influence on the health of the Bay. The impacts of human activity—degraded water-quality, loss of habitat, and declines in biological communities and populations—are offsetting efforts to clean up the Bay.

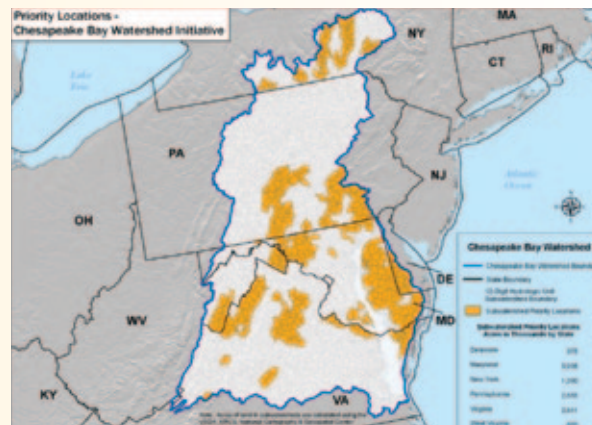
The USGS provides critical scientific information designed to help improve the understanding of the entire Bay ecosystem and enhance the ability to predict and measure the effects of restoration efforts.

Most recently, USGS, partnering with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has helped the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) choose priority agricultural watersheds to implement conservation practices that will improve water quality and habitat conditions in the Chesapeake Bay.

The NRCS chose over 20 priority watersheds on which to focus \$188 million in funding from the 2008 Farm Bill. The USGS and EPA are now working with NRCS to implement monitoring in some of the priority watersheds and use an adaptive-management approach to assess effectiveness of the conservation practices.



Chesapeake Bay Watershed Satellite Image



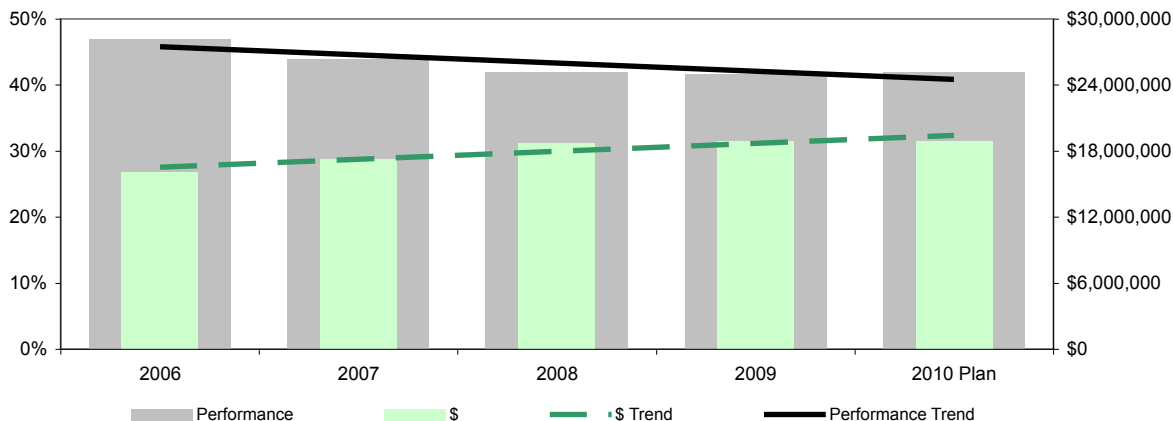
Priority Watersheds

the impact of climate change on habitat conservation, the consequences of arctic sea ice and permafrost-supported habitat loss due to climate change,

and sustainable energy development that maintains healthy landscapes while developing natural gas energy.

RESOURCE USE

Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permit to drill (APD)



| ID #1509 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | | 47% | 44% | 42% | 42% |
| Performance | 47% | 44% | 42% | 42% | |
| Leases in producing status | 22,859 | 21,612 | 23,289 | 22,476 | 23,289 |
| Leases in effect | 48,423 | 49,152 | 55,546 | 53,930 | 55,546 |
| \$ | \$16,084,959 | \$17,275,476 | \$18,737,262 | \$18,898,144 | \$18,898,144 |

| APDs | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| APDs submitted | 10,492 | 8,370 | 7,884 | 5,257 | 7,000 |
| APDs processed* | 8,854 | 8,964 | 7,846 | 5,306 | 6,500 |

* Includes pending APDs

Snapshot: Both performance and funding in FY 2009 are comparable to 2008. The APD process has been affected by the upsurge in litigation, primarily over environmental issues, causing a slowdown in performance. Costs are also affected by the increasing number of court actions and show a slight upward trend.

Bottom Line: The number of producing leases has not kept pace with the growth in total leases because oil/gas companies often acquire leases for the future without drilling a producible well for several years. As the price of oil and gas decreases, operators tend to focus more of their drilling activities adjacent to existing production since these are lower risk wells. The overall 2010 performance is expected to be similar to 2009.

Status: Challenged performance due to increased cost relative to level of performance.

Public Benefit: Responsible access to fluid mineral resources on Federal lands helps to provide energy independence through long-term availability of the resource while minimizing environmental impact.

DOI's role in the U.S. energy arena is not oil or gas production, but providing access to these energy resources located on Federal land. The oil and gas industry nominates onshore mineral estate acreage to be leased in blocks for a period of 10 years. The BLM offers these parcels competitively for oil and gas leasing. Currently, the BLM manages roughly 54,000 federal oil and gas leases. Once a parcel is leased, an approved APD is required to drill a well.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BLM Energy & Minerals Management
- BLM Realty & Ownership Management
- BLM Land Use Planning

The ultimate exercise of the APD is dependent on the oil/gas company's decision to drill, primarily based on economic feasibility. Over 22,000 leases are in production. A single lease may have 1 to hundreds of APDs approved but the lease is counted only once.

In FY 2009, the number of APDs submitted dropped, as well as the number of applications processed. The BLM was able to process more pending APDs the prior year because environmental reviews initiated in 2007 were completed in 2008. BLM processed 5,306 APDs in FY 2009, and that number is expected to increase in FY 2010.



Taking Steps to Reduce the Environmental Impact

One of the primary concerns when it comes to providing responsible access to fluid mineral resources is how to minimize the environmental impact to wildlife and their habitat as well as air quality.

The BLM is on the case and has collaborated with the natural gas industry to come up with an innovative Best Management Practice (BMP) that is being used on the Pinedale Anticline natural gas field in Wyoming. The BLM realized the days of placing tank batteries on each well pad and servicing them year-round by truck needed to come to a close. The air quality and wildlife habitat, as well as the visual landscape would all benefit.

This was a BMP that the BLM intuitively knew would work, but now there is research to prove it. The Liquids Gathering System (LGS) concept is to collect and pipe the fluids produced by the wells from each remote well location to a centralized production and collection facility closer to a major highway or pipeline, thereby minimizing wildlife habitat fragmentation and eliminating tanker-truck traffic entirely.

One industry operator drilling on a portion of Anticline has eliminated over 66,500 truck trips and 120 tanks from the field. Once all 3 operators who work the Pinedale Anticline field have LGS in place, it is estimated that 165,000 truck trips will have been eliminated.

Studies showed that piping fluids to central collection points rather than the traditional year-round trucking of fluids and its inherent traffic, noise, dust and tailpipe emissions will reduce impacts on wildlife by as much as 63 percent. Mule deer and greater sage-grouse populations—a species of concern—are rebounding and stabilizing. When drilling ends, the expectation is that wildlife will return in full force to the silently operating fields.



Bury gathering lines adjacent to the road

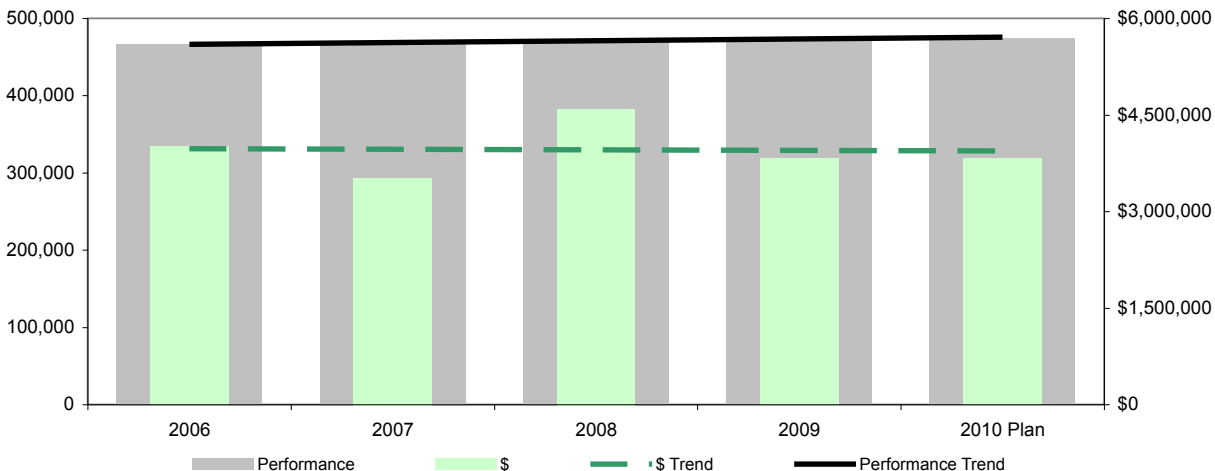


Eliminate tank batteries



Natural gas fields in Wyoming

Number of onshore Federal acres under lease for coal development



| ID #1510 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Target | | 464,500 | 467,234 | 472,337 | 474,334 |
| Performance | 466,652 | 466,943 | 472,337 | 474,334 | |
| \$ | \$4,019,503 | \$3,522,116 | \$4,595,031 | \$3,823,154 | \$3,823,154 |

Snapshot: Performance has remained relatively steady, while the funding trend associated with this program is level.

Bottom Line: The target for 2010 reflects a slight increase. No significant change in performance is projected for the coal leasing program through 2013.

Status: Sustained performance due to level performance and cost trends.

Public Benefit: Public lands produce 42 percent of our Nation’s coal and generate 23 percent of our electricity. Interior contributes to U.S. energy independence by managing dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound commercial energy development.

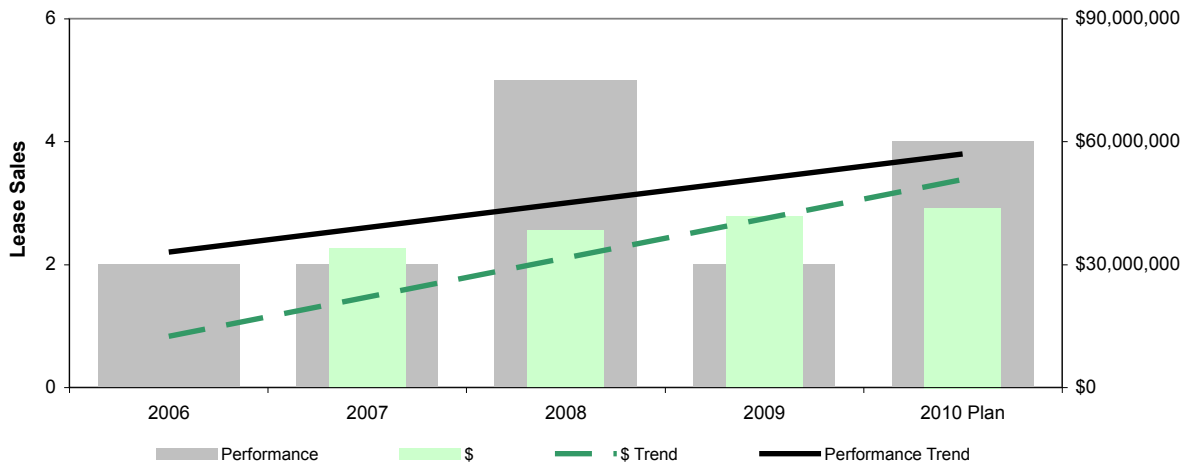
The BLM’s Coal Management Program issues authorizations which allow lessees to extract coal from Federal lands while meeting environmental and safety standards. At this time 300 Federal coal leases are managed by the BLM.

The BLM has implemented a new leasing process in Wyoming to approve multiple leases at the same time, but this effort is being affected by the downturn in the market for coal. The Powder River Basin, located in Montana and Wyoming, accounts for nearly 88 percent of Federal coal production.

- Programs Supporting This Measure**
- BLM Energy & Minerals Management
 - BLM Realty & Ownership Management
 - BLM Land Use Planning



Number of offshore lease sales held consistent with the Secretary's 2007-2012 Five Year Program



| ID #1588 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Performance | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| \$ | Not Available | \$33,900,000 | \$38,400,000 | \$41,700,000 | \$43,900,000 |

Note: Pending litigation may impact the number of sales held in FY 2010.

Snapshot: Performance is progressing as planned in the 5-Year Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Funding spent is on the rise to support the environmental studies and analyses, resource assessments and leasing consultations necessary to provide access to frontier leasing areas. FY 2006 expenditure data is unavailable from the MMS legacy accounting system.

Bottom Line: In FY 2009, two lease sales were held as planned. Costs associated with lease sales are incurred over several years and can vary depending on the sale location, the level of environmental documentation required, whether litigation is involved, and the number of leases issued. Because preparing for any lease sale is a multi-year effort, there is not a direct correlation between annual costs and the number of lease sales held. The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) holds huge potential for conventional, as well as renewable energy resources. Various options are being explored as the Secretary moves forward with his strategy for an offshore energy plan.

Status: Sustained performance as both performance and funding trends show relatively similar increases.

Public Benefit: Lease sales provide access to oil and natural gas in an environmentally responsible way and contribute to America's goal of energy independence.

As required by law, MMS provides an orderly and predictable schedule of lease sales by competitive bid through the 5-Year Offshore Leasing Program. The Program makes offshore areas available to industry for leasing, exploration, and potential development. The OCS contains an estimated 60 percent of the undiscovered oil and 40 percent of the undiscovered natural gas that remain in the U.S.

plus sales in the Chukchi Sea, and Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. Production could take 5 years or more after a discovery.

Secretary Salazar announced his strategy for developing an offshore energy plan that includes both conventional and renewable energy resources. The MMS worked with USGS to deliver a report to the Secretary that synthesized the vast knowledge-base on OCS energy resources and environmental factors into one document. Following publication of the



In FY 2009, two lease sales were held in the Gulf of Mexico. A third sale was scheduled in Alaska's Beaufort Sea but was delayed because of the additional time needed to complete an Environmental Impact Statement. The four sales planned for 2010 include the delayed Beaufort Sea sale,

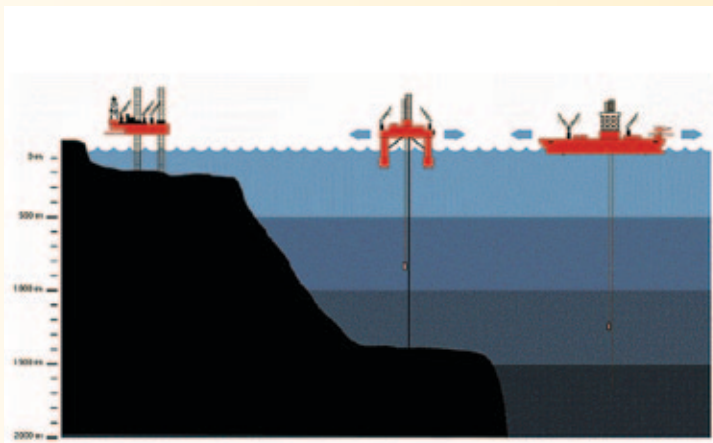
Programs Supporting This Measure

- MMS Outer Continental Shelf Minerals Evaluation & Leasing
- MMS OCS Environmental Studies

How Deep is Deepwater?

Paving the Way for Deepwater Oil and Gas Production in the Gulf of Mexico

The Walker Ridge area of the Gulf of Mexico is approximately 165 miles offshore Louisiana in ultra-deepwater. In early FY 2009, the MMS approved development plans for the Cascade-Chinook oil and natural gas project. This will involve the first use in the Gulf of Mexico of a Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO) facility, which will be operated by Petrobras. The MMS approved the project after a thorough environmental and technical review.



The FPSO will be installed in early 2010 on a field with a water depth of over 8,500 feet, probably the deepest water depth on which an FPSO has ever been installed. An FPSO is a floating facility that has the capability to process oil and natural gas, store the crude oil in tanks located in the facility's hull, and offload the crude to shuttle tankers for transportation to shore. Any natural gas processed will be transported to shore by pipeline. Some of the advantages of FPSOs as compared to other development options are faster cycle time, lower construction costs, reusability, and the flexibility to take crude oil directly to the refining center of choice. FPSOs may be the best technical and economic option for developing deepwater discoveries that are marginal and/or far from existing infrastructure. Unique to the BW Pioneer is a

detachable turret buoy through which all production flows. The ability to detach during a hurricane or tropical storm will allow the self-propelled BW Pioneer to motor into safe waters until the storm has passed and then move back into position, reattach to the buoy, and resume production with as little downtime as possible.

The FPSO is leading the way by providing the infrastructure necessary to produce safely in the Gulf's ultra-deepwater. Much of future leasing and production will be in water depths over 2,625 feet (800 meters), where the use of FPSOs is likely to be considered.



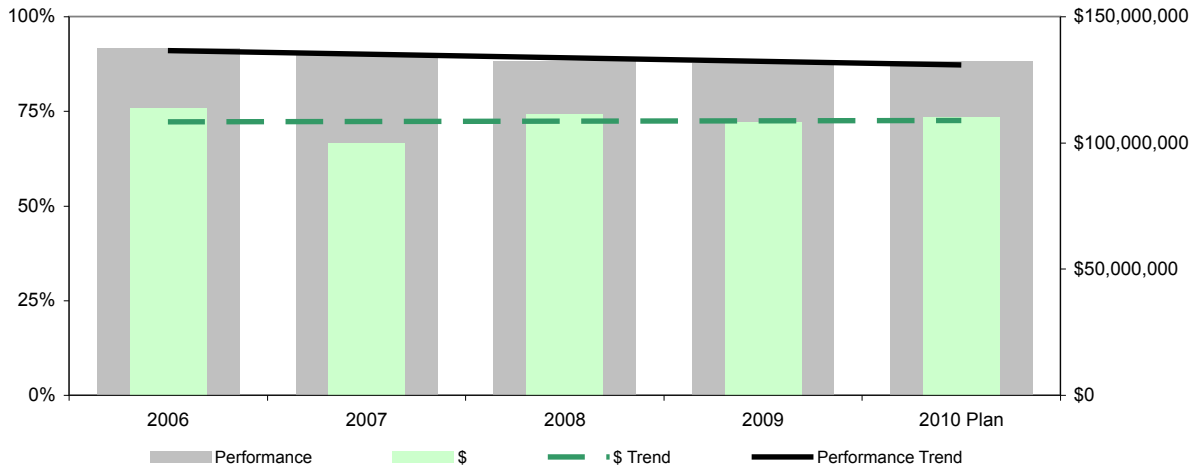
The BW Pioneer, a double-hulled tanker that will serve as the FPSO for the Cascade & Chinook developments

report in March, 2009, the Secretary held four regional meetings covering the Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast, Alaska and the Pacific Coast, to gain insights and comments from all stakeholders of OCS energy.

The OCS has significant potential as a source of new production from renewable energy resources, including wind, wave, ocean current, solar energy, and hydrogen generation.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Percent of active coal mining sites free of off-site impacts



| ID #455 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | 93% | 93% | 93% | 93% | 88% |
| Performance | 92% | 90% | 88% | 88% | |
| Sites free of off-site impacts | 7,454 | 7,103 | 6,864 | 6,879 | 6,800 |
| Total number of mining sites | 8,142 | 7,877 | 7,784 | 7,845 | 7,716 |
| \$ | \$113,684,000 | \$99,688,511 | \$111,388,487 | \$108,119,390 | \$110,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance remains the same as last year’s 88 percent of active mining sites free of off-site impacts. Dollars spent remain relatively constant.

Bottom line: FY 2009 performance was below target at 88 percent, which translates to 6,879 sites out of 7,845 free of off-site impacts. The goal was not met due to a number of factors cited by individual states, including increases in hydrology and blasting issues; and water issues on bond forfeiture sites awaiting reclamation. This measure covers the mining activities in 31 states and on tribal lands. Of these, 16 exceeded the target of 93 percent, while 15 were below target. A new goal of 88 percent was adopted for FY 2010 based on more detailed input on targets from OSM field staff. The proportion of the severity of impacts showed a shift from moderate to minor impacts in 2009 as compared with 2008 data.

Status: Sustained Performance due to near parallel performance and funding trends.

Public Benefit: Controlling offsite impacts protects both people and the environment. Also, land free of health and safety hazards is land that is available for other productive uses.

Off-site impacts are negative effects resulting from surface coal mining activities, such as blasting, water runoff, or land stability that affects people, land, water, or structures outside the permitted area of mining operations. Due to the nature of mining, it is inevitable that some impacts will occur.

reclamation programs. The regulatory program promotes responsible mineral extraction and the protection of the environment during mining and reclamation. Current coal mining operations include over 4.4 million acres in 25 states and on the lands of 4 Indian tribes.

The OSM oversees implementation of the Surface Mining and Control Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977. The OSM works closely with the states and tribes in administering and maintaining their approved regulatory and

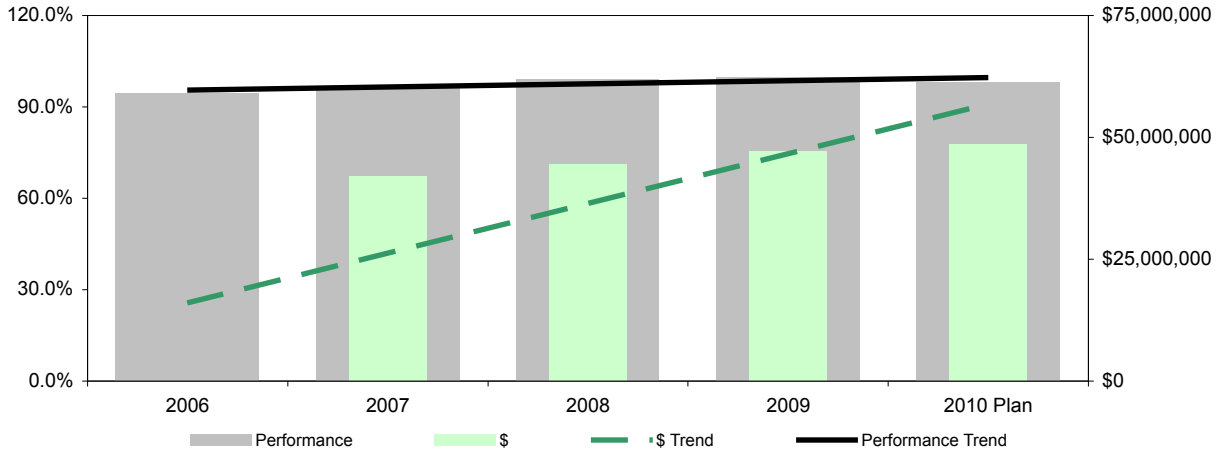
The OSM’s management will review the results of this measure as it evaluates regulatory activities under SMCRA.



Programs Supporting This Measure

- OSM State Regulation of Surface Coal Mining
- OSM Federal Regulation of Surface Coal Mining

Percent of Federal and Indian revenues disbursed on a timely basis per statute



| ID #493 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | 96.5% | 97.0% | 98.0% | 98.0% | 98.0% |
| Performance | 94.5% | 96.3% | 99.2% | 99.5% | |
| Value disbursed on a timely basis (\$ Billions) | 2.505 | 2.251 | 2.962 | 2.289 | 2.352 |
| Total value of revenues disbursed (\$ Billions) | 2.650 | 2.336 | 2.987 | 2.300 | 2.400 |
| \$ | Not Available | \$42,100,000 | \$44,400,000 | \$47,100,000 | \$48,500,000 |

Snapshot: Performance has increased over past years and exceeded the target in FY 2009. Funding increased due to system enhancement funding to ensure better accuracy and fixed cost increases. FY 2006 expenditure data is unavailable from the legacy accounting system.

Bottom Line: Each month about 2,100 companies report and pay royalties on over 29,000 producing Federal and Indian leases, as well as annual rental revenues on 35,000 non-producing leases. Performance has increased over past years to reach 99.5 percent in FY 2009. Performance is expected to stay in the upper 90th percentile due to planned system enhancements.

Status: Challenged performance due to performance remaining relatively level and funding trending upward.

Public Benefit: Timely distributions of revenues from extracting mineral resources on Federal land to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Reclamation Fund help ensure America’s natural resources, landscapes, and rich history are enjoyed by current and future generations. State distributions are used to fund large capital projects, such as schools, roads, and public buildings. Revenues collected from mineral leases on Indian lands work directly to benefit members of the Indian community.

The MMS is in charge of collecting, accounting, and disbursing revenues from mineral production on Federal and Indian lands. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to States and Indians for their share of mineral leasing revenues. When disbursements are not timely, the MMS must pay late-disbursement interest. This measure includes only the funds that are subject to late disbursement interest.

In FY 2008, MMS began implementation of a 2-year initiative for interactive payment and billing, which allows a more effective matching of payments of the appropriate receivables. After full implementation in FY 2010, MMS anticipates that disbursement timeliness will achieve at least 98 percent in FY 2010.



Programs Supporting This Measure
MMS Minerals Revenue Management



Golden Gate National Recreation Area, California

Mineral Revenues Fund Recreation Across the Country

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is one of the recipients of revenues received by MMS from oil and gas companies drilling offshore.

The MMS transfers \$900 million annually to LWCF, although appropriations from the fund have historically been less than this amount. The LWCF was enacted in 1965 to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas for the benefit and use of all. The LWCF provides opportunities for millions of American families to reconnect with the outdoors.

The MMS has disbursed \$24.4 billion to the LWCF since 1982. A partial list of the areas managed by Interior’s National Park Service that received grants includes:

- Congaree National Park**
South Carolina
- Cumberland Gap National Historical Park**
Kentucky and Tennessee
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area**
California
- Gettysburg National Military Park**
Pennsylvania
- Mt. Rainier National Park**
Washington
- Harpers Ferry National Historical Park**
West Virginia
- Mount Rainier National Park**
Washington
- Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore**
Michigan
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area**
California
- Virgin Islands National Park**
U.S. Virgin Islands

The LWCF also provides a funding source for matching grants to help state and local governments acquire, develop, and improve public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Communities receive funds for projects both large and small.

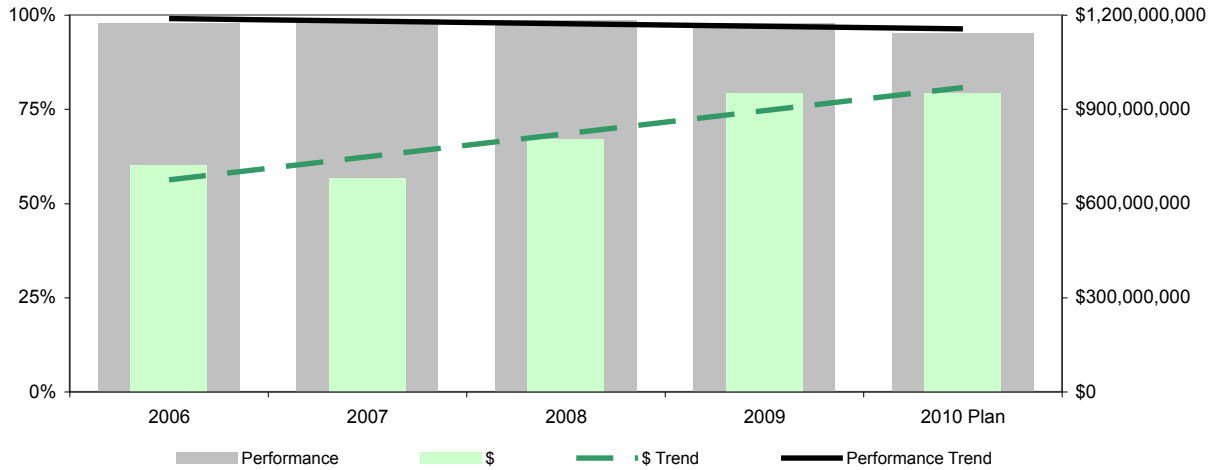


Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington



Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania

Water infrastructure is in fair to good condition as measured by the Facilities Reliability Rating



| ID #909 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | 93% | 91% | 92% | 95% | 95% |
| Performance | 98% | 99% | 99% | 98% | |
| Infrastructure in fair to good condition | 333 | 341 | 341 | 339 | 328 |
| Total number of FRR-related facilities | 340 | 345 | 346 | 346 | 345 |
| \$ | \$720,000,000 | \$681,000,000 | \$806,000,000 | \$952,000,000 | \$952,000,000 |

Note: Reclamation's FRR-related facilities include 247 high and significant hazard dams and 98 reserved works associated facilities.

Snapshot: Performance decreased slightly this year by 1 percent but did come in over target. Funding invested has been increasing due to the escalating cost of maintaining an aging infrastructure.

Bottom Line: Performance remains in the high 90 percent range. The challenge with this measure is controlling cost while balancing the expense of maintaining aging infrastructure and making necessary repairs and replacements.

Status: Challenged performance due to a upward cost trend and relatively level performance.

Public Benefit: Reclamation delivers water to 1 in every 5 farmers in the West and to over 31 million people.

In 2003, Reclamation established the Facility Reliability Rating (FRR) system to score and provide a general indication of Reclamation's ability to maintain the reliability of its facilities. The FRR score is not a direct indicator of potential facility failure, but more often the result of a dam safety recommendation. Once a dam safety recommendation is issued, a restriction may be imposed on a facility until an analysis and any necessary modifications are complete. With the FRR data, Reclamation is alerted to activities or areas needing attention and can focus on funding priority work.

Since 2006, at least 98 percent of Reclamation's FRR-related facilities have been in Fair to Good condition as measured by the FRR. This reflects Reclamation's successful efforts to extend the design and services lives of aging facilities and avoid expensive breakdowns.

However, approximately 50 percent of Reclamation's 247 high and significant hazard dams were built between 1900 and 1950, requiring more and more costly repairs and maintenance. Despite the aging infrastructure and increasing costs, performance remained at 98 percent in FY 2009.



| Programs Supporting This Measure | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| BOR | Water Management Operations & Maintenance |
| BOR | Dam Safety |
| BOR | Site Security |

Honoring the Colorado Ute Tribe’s Longstanding Claims to the Animas River Animas-La Plata Project

With the first fill of Lake Nighthorse now occurring at the Animas-La Plata Project, a vision many years in the making has become a reality. The startup of the Durango Pumping Plant will fill Lake Nighthorse by mid-2011 from the Animas River in Colorado.

The Animas-La Plata Project fulfills the requirements of the 1988 Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act and the Colorado Ute Settlement Act Amendments of 2000. When completed in 2012, the project will provide the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, and the people of the Four Corners area with a reliable water supply for their future needs without taking scarce water resources away from existing water users in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico.

Construction of the project’s key Colorado features, which include Ridges Basin Dam and Basin Creek drop structures, the Durango Pumping Plant, and Ridges Basin Inlet Conduit, is complete.

This represents the first new Reclamation dam project in more than a decade and will provide water for the equivalent of 120,000 households. It includes water for recreation, fisheries and wildlife. During the reservoir filling process, the area will be closed to the public.

The prime contractor for the construction of the pumping plant was Weeminuche Construction Authority, a minority commercial construction company owned and operated by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Construction of the pumping plant took approximately five years. It was a significant economic development project for American Indians. Not only will the Tribes’ economies benefit from 80 percent of the water allocation, but the project has



Lake Nighthorse – Durango, CO



Durango Pumping Plant – Durango, CO

meant a new future—jobs and training—for many tribal members. Seventy percent of the workforce on the project has been American Indians.

Upon completion of the entire project, water stored in Lake Nighthorse will provide a reliable municipal and industrial water supply to Tribes and the people of the Four Corners area to sustain future needs.



| ID #1562 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | | 82% | 85% | 34% | 84% |
| Performance | 80% | 68% | 86% | 31% | |
| Timber offered (MMBF) | 162 | 139 | 174 | 155 | 170 |
| Allowable sale quantity of timber (MMBF) | 203 | 203 | 203 | 502 | 203 |
| \$ | \$26,945,719 | \$31,975,747 | \$38,068,812 | \$47,986,211 | \$47,986,211 |

Snapshot: Performance dropped over last year due to the record of decisions for six western Oregon plans being withdrawn and the potential remand of the Spotted Owl Recovery Plan. Costs increased in FY 2009 due to sale preparation before the planning decision withdrawal, litigation, and increased species recovery work.

Bottom Line: Performance decreased due to the withdrawal of the Western Oregon Plan causing the BLM to reconfigure, rework, and/or drop planned timber sales. In FY 2010, performance and costs are both expected to return to the 2008 level.

Status: Challenged performance due to increased costs and declining performance.

Public Benefit: Timber sales contribute to the economic stability of local communities and industry.

Some of the most productive forests in the world are managed by the BLM in western Oregon. In July, 2009, the Western Oregon Plan was withdrawn, primarily due to the Endangered Species Act requirements, and the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) was reinstated. Under the Western Oregon Plan, regeneration harvesting was an option for timber offerings. Now, under the NWFP, timber offerings are restricted to thinning, which yields lower volume at a more costly rate. The NWFP is intended to preserve the health of forests, wildlife, and waterways while producing a predictable and sustainable level of timber.

Legal challenges stemming from the National Environmental Policy Act continue to impact performance. The lawsuits resulted in increased costs due to additional survey requirements, less volume offered than anticipated in the specified performance targets, and delays in contract awards and operations. Performance has fallen but is expected to rebound as legal actions are cleared.

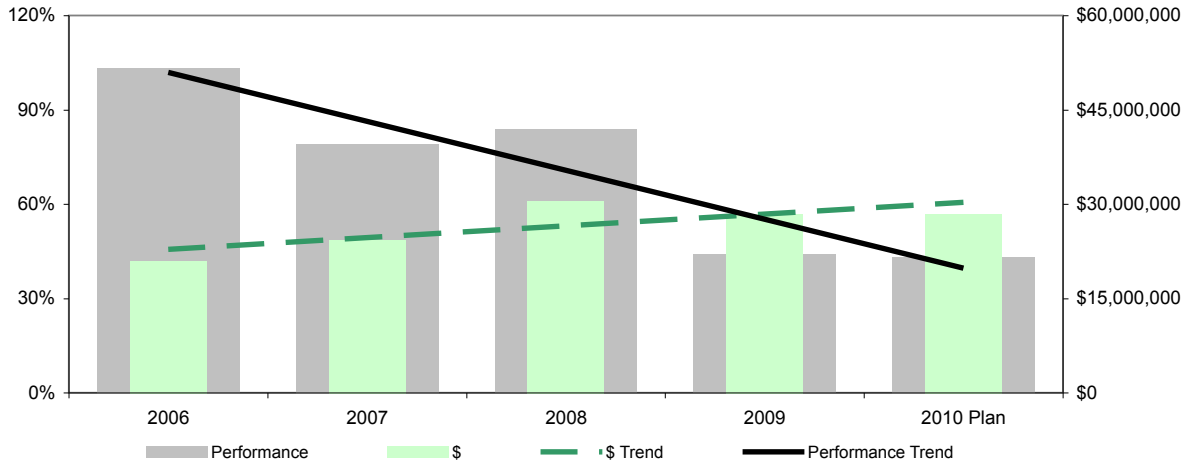


Programs Supporting This Measure

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| BLM | Resource Management |
| BLM | Land Use Planning |

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Percent of grazing permits and leases processed



| ID #1519 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | | 100% | 85% | 35% | 43% |
| Performance | 103% | 79% | 84% | 44% | |
| Permits/leases processed | 2,565 | 2,058 | 2,177 | 2,554 | 2,206 |
| Permits/leases received | 2,479 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 5,835 | 5,106 |
| \$ | \$21,019,714 | \$24,352,483 | \$30,510,762 | \$28,400,621 | \$28,400,621 |

Snapshot: Performance is showing a downward trend with a significant drop in FY 2009 due to the increase in the number of permit applications received—over double the established baseline of 2,600 applications. This trend is expected to continue next year. Funding has increased due to the rise in litigation.

Bottom Line: There have been to dramatic increases in litigation when permits are protested during the decision process. Additional time is needed to respond to each protest which expands workloads. This year there was a surge in expiring permits, which shows up in the increased number of permits received. More permits were processed in less time and at lower cost using a categorical exclusion that will not be available next year.

Status: Challenged performance due to increasing costs while performance has decreased.

Public Benefit: Livestock grazing can be used in certain areas to reduce hazardous fuels and minimize impact from catastrophic wildfires. Additionally, it contributes to food production and adds to local economic stability.

The BLM authorizes livestock grazing by issuing 10-year permits and leases which establish the seasons of forage use and number and kind of livestock. About 18,000 permits are issued for grazing on nearly 158 million acres of BLM-managed public land in the West.

established in 2007. The BLM continues to work on eliminating the grazing permit renewal backlog. There is still a backlog of fully processed grazing permits due to the need to conduct environmental assessments and a growing workload caused by litigation associated with issuing permits.

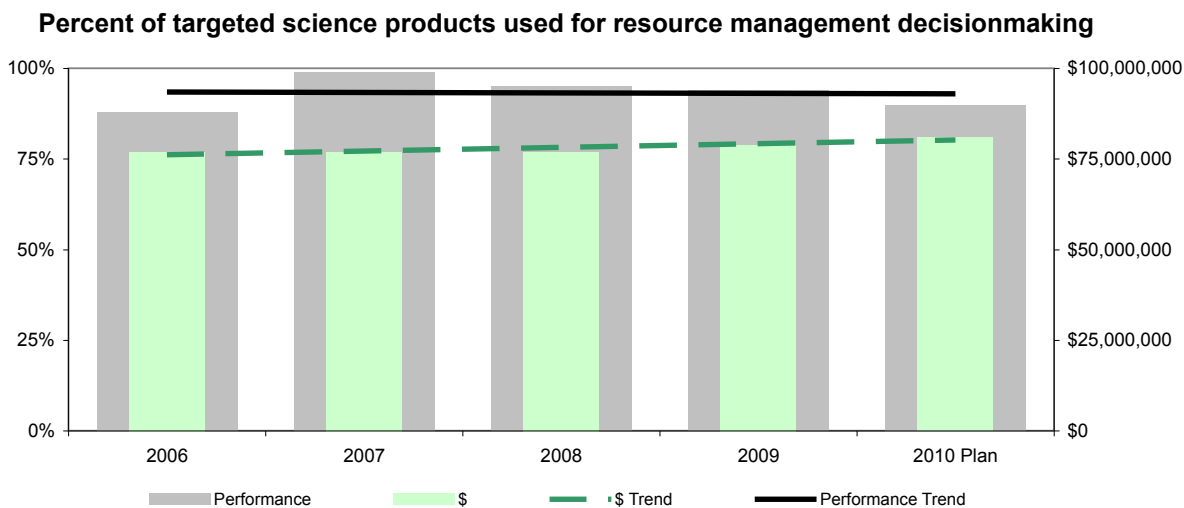
Over the past 10 years, the amount of time, effort, and cost devoted to issuing grazing permits has increased at a steady rate. The requirements for issuing a permit have also continued to increase. The baseline quantity for this measure is 2,600 permits,

The next spike of expiring permits occurs in 2009/2010. The BLM expects a gradual decline in the authorized amount of grazing use due to the need to mitigate specific resource issues, to address land health assessment findings, and to implement specific land use plan decisions.



Programs Supporting This Measure

- BLM Resource Management
- BLM Land Use Planning



| ID # 1527 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | 80% | 80% | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| Performance | 88% | 99% | 95% | 94% | |
| \$ | \$77,000,000 | \$77,000,000 | \$77,000,000 | \$79,000,000 | \$81,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance exceeded the target in FY 2009 and remains level. Funding shows a slight upward trend.

Bottom Line: Science products used for resource management decisionmaking continue to experience high rates of use from partners and customers, in the 90th percentile. Funding for both the Energy Resource and Mineral Resource Programs was increased due to the growing emphasis on identifying renewable energy resources.

Status: Sustained Performance due to performance and funding trending at a relatively similar rate.

Public Benefit: USGS science products are used to plan for a secure energy future and to allow for the strategic use and evaluation of resources.

Performance on this measure is assessed through two USGS programs: the Mineral Resources Program (MRP) and the Energy Resources Program (ERP). Together they provide reliable and impartial scientific information on geologically-based natural resources and the consequences of their development.

The ERP conducts national and global energy research dealing with conventional, renewable, and alternative energy sources. In 2009, USGS finalized a methodology to assess the Nation’s resources for geologic carbon sequestration. The technique was designed to estimate storage resource potential for CO₂ to be injected into geologic formations across the U.S. and retained for tens of thousands of years. Application of the new methodology will begin in 2010. The ERP is also working to identify and characterize the Nation’s domestic petroleum resources, including oil and gas fields, natural gas hydrates, and oil shale. The last national geothermal

resource assessment was published in 1979. The USGS completed a new national assessment of geothermal resources capable of producing electric power, with a focus on the western U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. Also in FY 2009, a new national assessment of oil shale resources was begun. These assessments will determine the extent to which geothermal and oil shale resources can play a part in the domestic energy mix. In 2010, increased funds for the New Energy Frontier Initiative will focus on energy independence via renewables—wind and solar energy, biofuels, and geothermal energy.

The MRP will also support the New Energy Frontier through the biofuels portion of the initiative. Biofuel production may bring significant changes to soil properties. The soil carbon balance is an important parameter in assessing the net atmospheric carbon gain or loss from biofuel production. Work continued in FY 2009 on a 9-year cooperative project that MRP will deliver in 2010. The project provides the first assessment of global potential for nonfuel minerals—undiscovered



| Programs Supporting This Measure | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| USGS | Energy Resource Assessment |
| USGS | Mineral Resource Assessment |

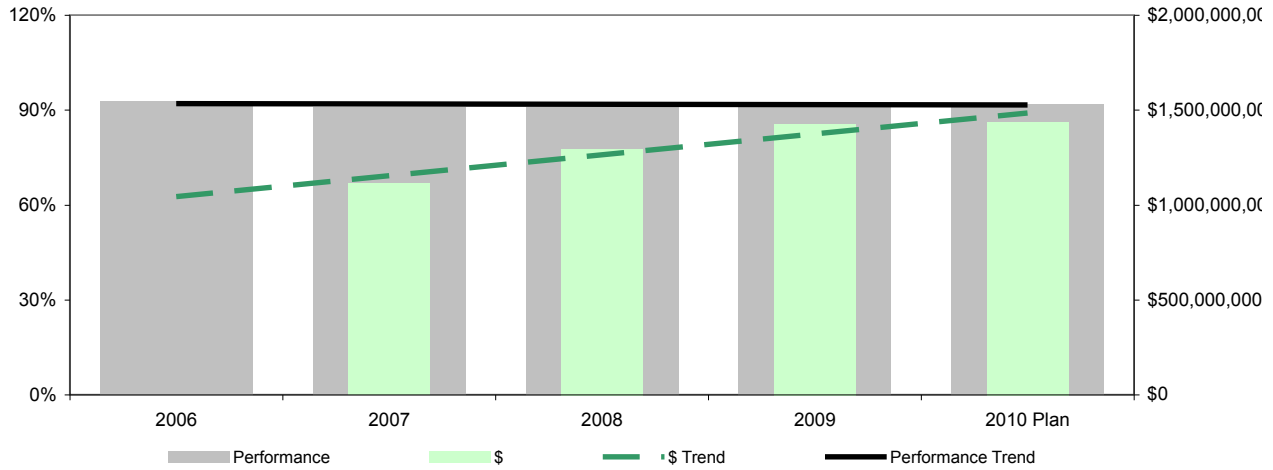
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

deposits of copper, potash, and platinum-group metals—commodities essential to infrastructure, food security, and environmental health. Never before have

decisionmakers, scientists, and exploration companies had access to this type of global assessment.

RECREATION

Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience



| ID #554 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Target | 91% | 91% | 91% | 91% | 92% |
| Performance | 93% | 91% | 91% | 92% | |
| \$ | | \$1,114,806,070 | \$1,296,798,502 | \$1,427,340,115 | \$1,439,091,115 |

Snapshot: Performance is at 92 percent for FY 2009—above target and expected to remain at the same level next year. Dollars associated with this measure will increase, largely due to NPS allocating funds to accomplish park improvements by the 2016 Park Centennial.

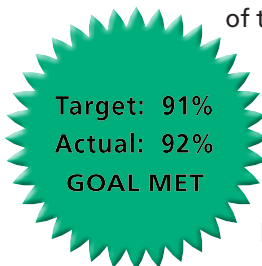
Bottom Line: Performance remained relatively steady in 2009 and is projected to remain so next year.

Status: Challenged performance due to level performance and an increasing trend in cost.

Public Benefit: Outdoor recreation is integral to a healthy lifestyle for millions of Americans. More than 368 million visitors to Interior’s public lands and waters took advantage of the physical, mental, and social benefits that outdoor recreational experiences provide.

Visitor satisfaction is measured through surveys handed out to visitors by three bureaus, FWS, BLM, and NPS. Department-level performance remains consistently high in the 90th percentile.

NPS visitor satisfaction maintains record levels. Since 2004, 96 percent of park visitors rated the overall quality of services as good or very good. With the upcoming 2016 Centennial of the establishment of the National Park Service, further enhancement of the national parks is underway.



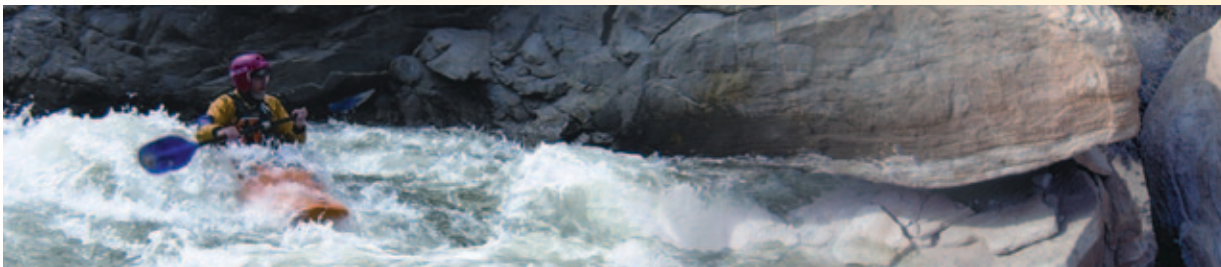
It is more difficult for BLM to assess visitor satisfaction overall, as surveys are given primarily to those visitors who pay an entrance fee. The BLM tries to balance its goals for resource use

while still providing for visitors. It reports a 2 percent increase in performance from 2008 to 94 percent.

The FWS reports a visitor satisfaction rate of 85 percent. This level of satisfaction is considered adequate for refuges where the primary purpose is to protect wildlife and habitat.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BLM Recreation Management & Concessions
- NPS Visitor Services
- NPS Concessions Management
- FWS National Wildlife Refuge System
- NPS Technical Assistance
- FWS Fisheries



Wild and scenic river

Protecting Treasured Landscapes – How Cool is That?

The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is one of America’s best kept secrets. Managed by BLM, the NLCS is uniquely diverse. It encompasses red-rock deserts and rugged ocean coastlines, deep river canyons and broad Alaskan tundra. Many areas are remote and wild, but others are surprisingly accessible. The NLCS also reveals and protects our cultural legacy. It safeguards Indian cliff dwellings and cultural sites and preserves the remaining traces of our Nation’s historic trails and pathways. It includes:

- ▶ 16 National monuments
- ▶ 21 National Conservation Areas
- ▶ 8.7 million acres of wilderness
- ▶ 12.8 million acres of wilderness study areas
- ▶ 2,415 miles of wild and scenic rivers
- ▶ 6,006 miles of National Scenic and Historic Trails
- ▶ Conservation lands of the California desert

In managing NLCS lands, the BLM relies on partnerships, local community involvement, and scientific research to help conserve, protect, and restore these nationally important places. On March 30, 2009, President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act, bringing a total of over 1.2 million acres of newly designated conservation area lands into the NLCS system. The NLCS works to conserve the essential fabric of the West and sustains for the future—and for everyone—these remarkable landscapes of the American spirit.



Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument, NM



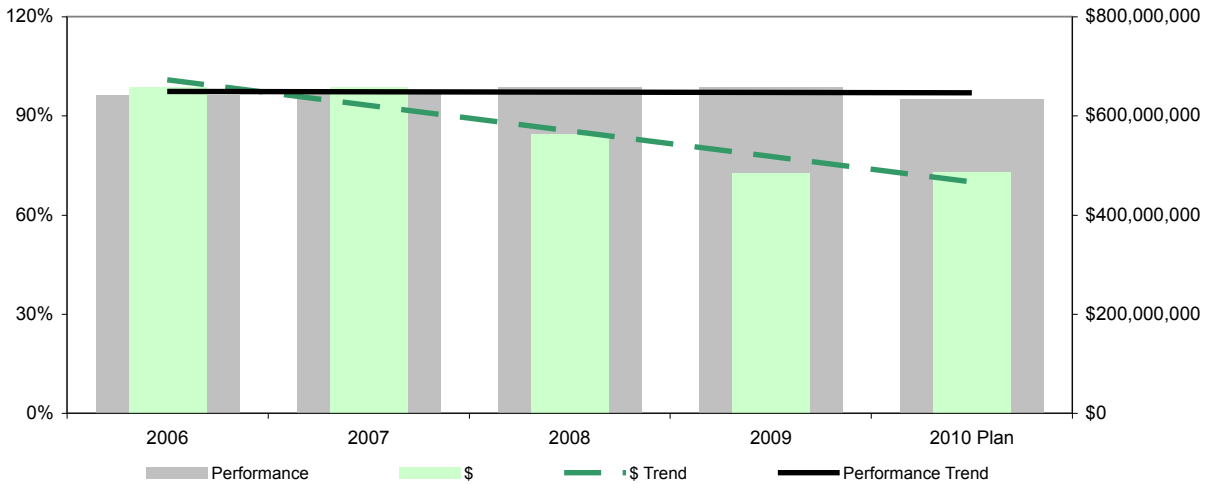
King Range National Conservation Area, CA



Grand Gulch Wilderness Study Area, UT

SERVING COMMUNITIES

Percent of unplanned and unwanted fires on Interior land controlled during initial attack



| ID #788 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |
| Performance | 96% | 97% | 99% | 99% | |
| Fires controlled during initial attack | 9,790 | 7,968 | 5,693 | 6,145 | 8,599 |
| Total fire ignitions | 10,149 | 8,212 | 5,778 | 6,225 | 9,052 |
| \$ | \$656,894,213 | \$658,388,031 | \$563,569,749 | \$484,165,830 | \$486,105,410 |

Snapshot: Performance is steady and exceeded the target for FY 2009. Funding shows an overall downward trend due to the lower activity fire seasons in FY 2008 and 2009; however, dollars spent will rise in FY 2010 compared to FY 2009 due to the threat of an increase in fire ignitions. This projection is based on a 10-year average of annual wildland fires.

Bottom Line: Performance is targeted at 95 percent each year, with high level of achievement indicating years of more effective firefighting and/or more favorable weather conditions. FY 2008 and 2009 showed lower levels of ignitions than in the previous years. FY 2010 could see fire levels comparable to these earlier years; however, it appears that performance will keep pace with this increase.

Status: Positive performance due to decreased cost coupled with a level performance trend.

Public Benefit: Increased safety for residents who live in communities located near or adjacent to DOI lands.

Firefighting in the U.S. is a cooperative and interagency effort. Under the National Fire Plan, Department of Agriculture U.S. Forest Service and DOI work collaboratively to provide seamless wildland fire protection. DOI fire management activities are performed by four bureaus: BLM, FWS, NPS and

BIA. DOI bureaus fund preparedness activities that could be applied to more than 500 million acres of public lands and Interior's Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) oversees their efforts. NPS is developing the capability to track the use of these funds which are not included here.

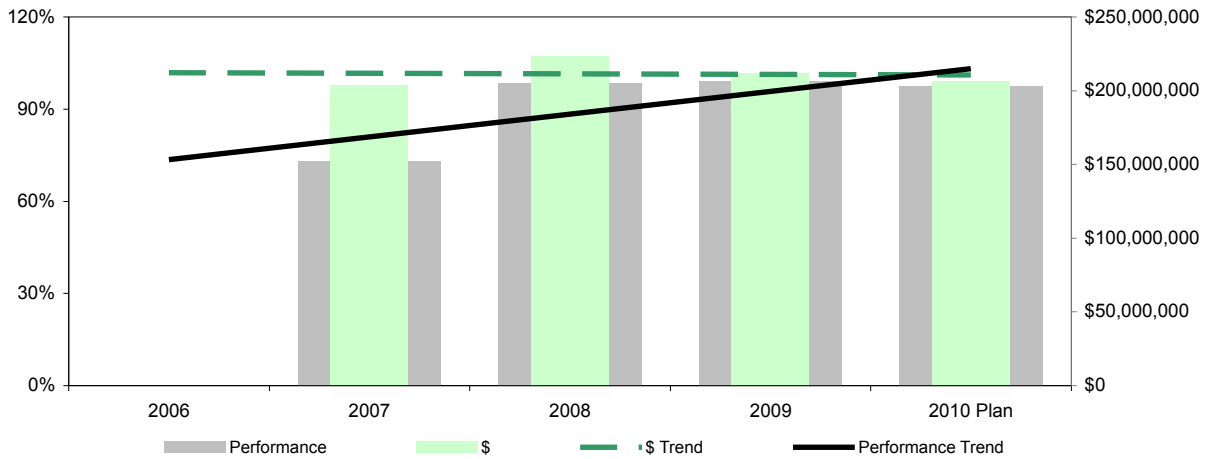
In 2008, the Department realigned resources to enhance the efficiency of initial attacks. Readiness resources are deployed in advance of fire emergencies based on analysis of historic needs and the coming fire season predictions. In 2009, the goal was to maintain the necessary resources to balance initial attack success against other goals. The OWFC focused on increasing efficiency, oversight and support. Economically efficient fire management requires that bureaus pool their resources to provide national shared resources. These include air tankers and retardant bases, lead planes, hotshot crews, smokejumpers, and large transport planes.

Target: 95%

Actual: 99%

GOAL MET

Percent of acres treated which achieve fire management objectives identified in management plans



| ID #1540 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Target | | 90% | 75% | 96% | 97% |
| Performance | | 73% | 98% | 99% | |
| Treated acres achieving fire management objectives | New for 2007 | 969,865 | 1,239,740 | 1,446,000 | 1,170,000 |
| Total acres treated | | 1,333,422 | 1,260,035 | 1,459,000 | 1,200,024 |
| \$ | | \$203,386,000 | \$223,182,000 | \$211,647,000 | \$206,186,000 |

Snapshot: The performance trend has risen to the high 90 percent range and is expected to stay in that range in 2010. Costs are relatively level with an anticipated decrease next year as fewer acres are scheduled to be treated.

Bottom Line: The performance target was exceeded again this year as progress continues on treating the highest priority Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) acres, i.e., those closest to populated areas, and those of greatest risk to the environment. Fuel reduction treatments were applied to a greater number of acres in 2009. These acres tend to be more expensive on a cost-per-acre basis as they require more manual treatment. Adding to the cost are homeowner education workshops and voluntary mitigation projects that are effective in reducing risks to homes and communities but do not directly result in treated acres.

Status: Positive performance due to decreasing cost in comparison to a positive performance trend.

Public Benefit: Fuels treatment reduces the risks of catastrophic wildland fire and the impacts of such fires to people, communities, and natural resources.

Overall performance has increased in areas identified with the highest risk. Long-term drought and the expansion of the WUI are heightening danger to populated communities from catastrophic wildland fires. Therefore, these acres are being given priority for hazardous fuel reduction treatments. The goal of treatments is to change fuel conditions by removing or modifying buildup of flammable underbrush in forests and woodlands and reducing threats from more volatile invasive plant species on rangelands. Projects are accomplished using prescribed fire, mechanical thinning, chemical application, and grazing.

In FY 2009, 100 percent of funds were allocated based on the Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System (HFPAS), developed in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service. HFPAS ensures that the acres at greatest risk are identified and that the hazardous fuels reduction projects selected provide the highest level of risk mitigation and environmental benefits. Emphasis will continue to be placed on treating the highest priority acres in 2010—those acres that contribute to overall risk reduction for communities and improve the health of the ecosystem.





Mariposa Grove - Yosemite National Park

Yosemite Feels the Burn

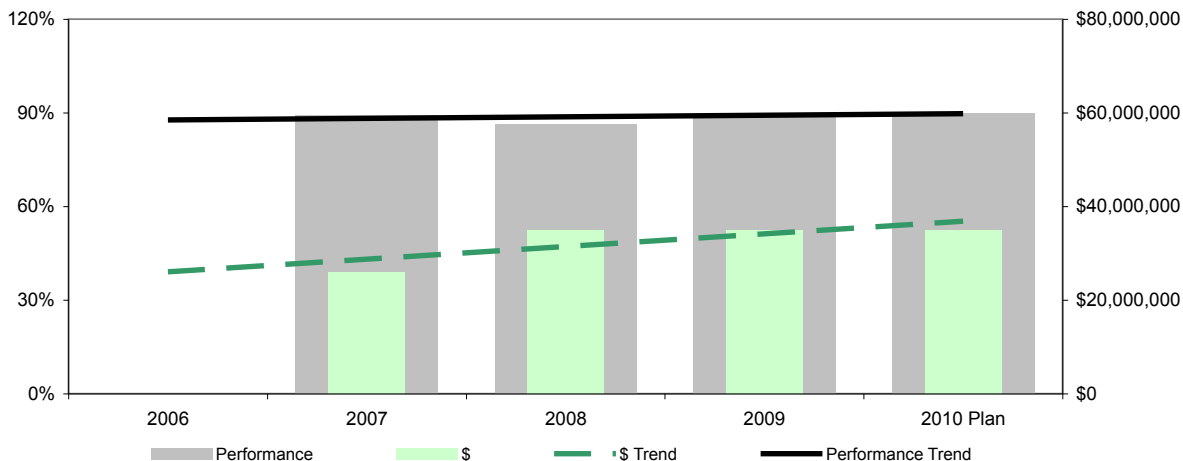
Several prescribed burns in the Mariposa Grove late last fall, helped fire managers in Yosemite National Park move toward what has been a goal for almost 40 years: reintroducing fire to the entire grove of Giant Sequoias and laying a strong foundation for restoration of the delicate Grove ecology to pre-settlement (circa 1850) conditions. The Mariposa Grove contains about 500 mature giant sequoias. Giant sequoias are perhaps the largest living things on Earth, and the oldest may exceed 3,000 years in age.

The four recently burned units total almost 100 acres. Management objectives included restoring historic tree densities and species diversity, along with reducing hazard fuels and shade-tolerant trees while protecting the crucial natural and cultural values of the area.

Some of these management objectives were met, but there is still much work to do in restoring the pre-settlement tree species composition. Yosemite Fire Ecologist Gus Smith said, "We are all very pleased that fire has been restored to nearly the entire grove, although now we have to prioritize maintenance. Restoring fire is a small victory; achieving our ecological objectives through frequent burning in all of the units is what will ultimately restore the grove.

Giant sequoias are a fire adapted species. Their bark is fire resistant, and fire helps open the sequoia cone and scatter the tiny seeds. Fire also clears forest debris from the mineral soil and provides a nutrient rich seed bed, as well as clearing competing species.

Percent of Indian estates closed



| ID #1553 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | | 100% | 90% | 95% | 90% |
| Performance | | 89% | 87% | 90% | |
| Number of estates closed | New for 2007 | 9,312 | 8,938 | 7,973 | 4,860 |
| Total number of eligible estates | | 10,414 | 10,324 | 8,901 | 5,400 |
| \$ | | \$26,000,000 | \$35,000,000 | \$35,000,000 | \$35,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance was at 90 percent this year and is expected to remain at this level in FY 2010. Funding invested has remained level for 2008, 2009, and 2010. Performance was comparable with 2008, but slightly under target due to the delayed the execution of the probate caseload contract and slowed program hiring.

Bottom Line: The closing process is becoming more proficient as evidenced by the projected number of estates eligible to be closed in 2010. Delays are caused by the more complicated cases where heirs/beneficiaries are harder to find. The residual probate backlog is largely the result of cases involving Eastern Oklahoma tribes that are awaiting District Court action.

Status: Sustained performance due to relatively parallel funding and performance trends.

Public Benefit: Timely and appropriate resolution of probate matters of trust beneficiaries are not only essential to an Indian individual's financial affairs but also to the economic development of Indian lands, a cornerstone of self-governance and self-sufficiency.

An estate is the sum of a person's assets. This measure refers to a probate estate—the assets of a deceased person. Typically, an estate is not considered closed until the assets have been disbursed to heirs or it is determined that no trust assets exist. It can take several years to close an estate as more heirs inherit a continually smaller fractional share that is held with all other heirs as tenants in common.

New tools and research methods will continue to improve the efficiency of probate services. Ongoing enhancements to the ProTrac probate case tracking software will be implemented for improved tracking and monitoring of probate performance and activity.

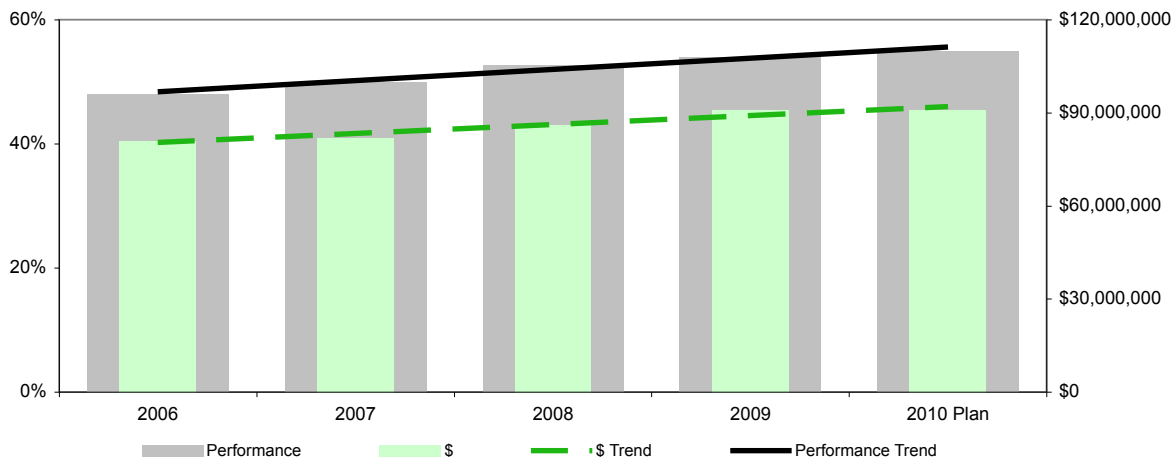
Programs Supporting This Measure
BIA Realty and Trust

The BIA will be able to establish and refine staffing requirements based on regional demand for probate services.

The FY 2010 target is largely based upon cases that were processed three years ago when the Probate program conducted an intense status review of all cases and converted them to automated processing. Cases that are in-process this year pass through case preparation to the Office of Hearing and Appeals (OHA) and return to BIA within approximately one year. This means the entire system, including BIA and OHA, are moving cases at a faster rate now than in the past. The projected case load for out years is expected to be more current.



Percent of communities/Tribes using Interior science on hazard mitigation, preparedness, and avoidance



| ID #446 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | 48% | 51% | 53% | 53% | 55% |
| Performance | 48% | 50% | 53% | 54% | |
| \$ | \$81,000,000 | \$82,000,000 | \$86,000,000 | \$91,000,000 | \$91,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance was slightly over target this year at 54 percent. Funding has increased over last year.

Bottom Line: Performance is measured by the number of communities using science for hazard mitigation, which is steadily rising. The percent of communities using DOI science in hazard affected areas will increase over time as more science data becomes available. The funding increase was in the Volcano Hazards Program and used to develop a new management response plan for the Mt. St. Helens region and for additional monitoring stations in several locations. The USGS has continued to maintain strong and steady customer satisfaction performance levels.

Status: Sustained performance due to funding and performance trends generally rising at the same level.

Public Benefit: Scientific research provides the understanding that local communities need to reduce the impact of potential natural hazards. The USGS helps communities develop emergency evacuation plans, update city emergency plans, and look for ways the effects of natural disasters can be mitigated through advance planning.

The USGS protects communities by significantly reducing the vulnerability of millions of people most at risk from natural hazards. Performance is tracked by the average percent of at-risk communities which use USGS science products to mitigate, prepare for, or avoid volcano eruptions, earthquakes, or landslide or geomagnetic storm activity. Communities adopt mitigation strategies—building codes for new construction and retrofitting; land-use plans; design and location of critical infrastructure such as highways, bridges, subways, water, sewer, gas, electric, and petroleum-distribution networks—based on information supplied by USGS.

estimates of the maximum severity of ground shaking that a location can expect to experience during the next 50, 100, and 250 years. In 2009, USGS focused effort on urban seismic hazard mapping in the high-risk St. Louis urban area and the Tri-State area of Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois. By the end of 2009, USGS met its projection to complete the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS) with a cumulative total of 886 earthquake monitoring stations. The ANSS network is now capable of detecting almost all felt earthquakes in the U.S. except remote areas of Alaska.

The long-term goal for the Volcano Hazards Program (VHP) is to provide hazard assessments for all dangerous volcanoes and to establish community response plans. Each volcano hazard assessment requires 3 to 5 years to complete. In 2009, a hazard assessment of Lassen Volcanic National Park was

Target: 53%
Actual: 54%
GOAL MET

The USGS contributes to earthquake hazard mitigation strategies by developing seismic hazard maps that describe the likelihood of earthquakes throughout the Nation and the potential effects, especially in high-risk urban areas. These digital maps provide

Programs Supporting This Measure
USGS Geologic Hazards Assessment

Shakeout Earthquake Scenario for Southern California

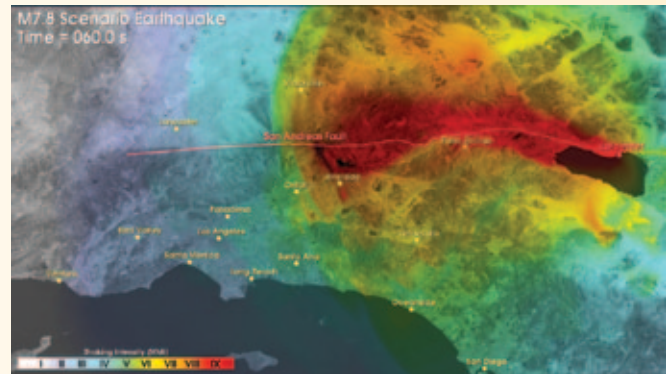
The Shakeout Scenario was the most comprehensive analysis ever of an earthquake and its impacts. Dubbed “The Great Southern California Shakeout,” the exercise, coupled with the statewide Golden Guardian emergency response drill, tested the ability of emergency responders, business owners, lifeline operators, schools and hospitals, and the general public to deal with the impact of a devastating earthquake.

Over 5 million Californians participated in the Shakeout event held last November. The scenario, the first major product of the USGS’s Multi-Hazards Demonstration Project, depicts a great 7.8 earthquake on the southern San Andreas Fault. This portion of the San Andreas fault has been identified as the most likely source of a very large earthquake in California that causes widespread strong shaking in the Los Angeles urban region and triggers landslides, wildfires, and a dam failure. As part of the earthquake drill, computer simulations of the ground shaking from this scenario earthquake were constructed through a collaborative effort between the USGS and the Southern California Earthquake Center.

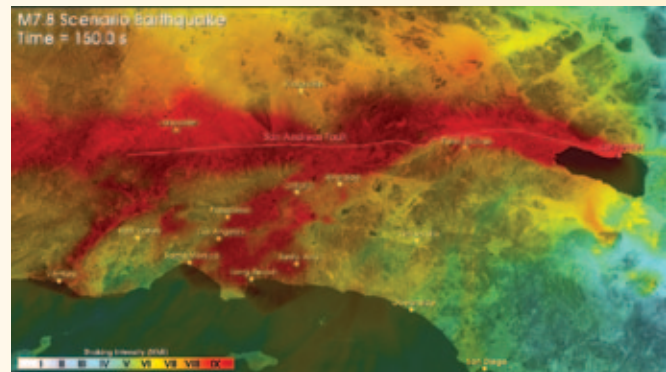
In the scenario, the strongest shaking and greatest damage was near the stretch of the San Andreas Fault that extends through the fastest growing areas of Southern California. Shaking toppled hundreds of poorly reinforced buildings. Failures of overpasses and lifelines disrupted roads, telecommunications, energy, and water. Fire doubled the fatalities and cost,

contributing to a toll of 1,800 deaths and \$200 billion in property damage and economic loss.

The exercise taught participants that simple steps taken in advance can dramatically increase resilience and reduce the impact of earthquakes that will strike in the future.



Start of simulated earthquake



Final distribution of shaking

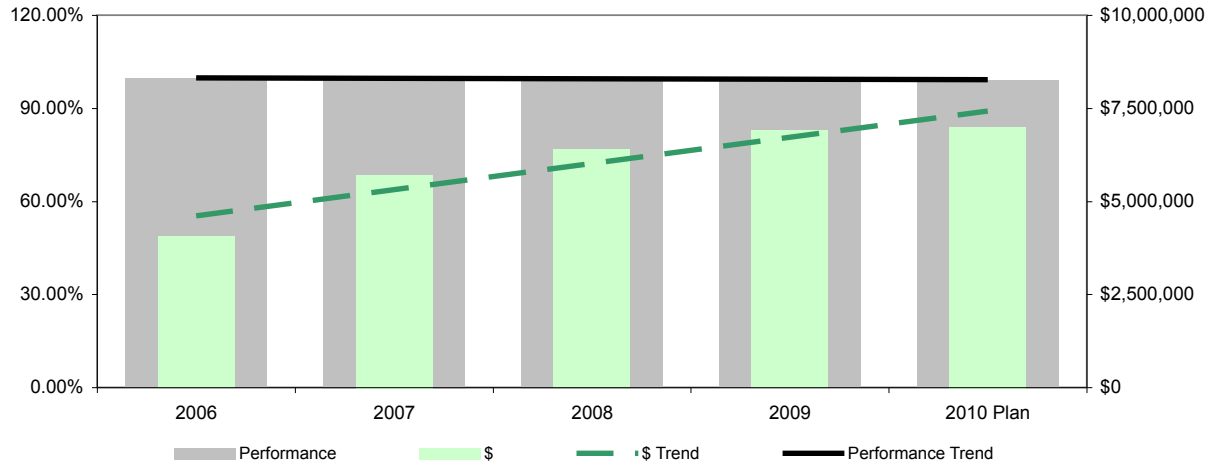
completed as well as geologic maps for Mount Hood in Oregon and Glacier Peak in Washington. The VHP aims at a total of 75 systematic analyses, including reports, maps, and hazard assessments, delivered to the public in 2010. A major redesign of the VHP website that upgrades the real-time delivery of volcanic activity hazard information was also implemented this year.

The Landslide Hazard Program (LHP) assesses, monitors and disseminates information on the causes and mechanisms of ground failure, deploying near

real-time monitoring systems at sites in California near Yosemite National Park and in Oregon. With 1,800 at-risk communities, the program prioritizes work in areas where the hazard is the greatest and where the most help can be leveraged from partnerships. In 2008 and continuing through 2009, LHP provided landslide assessments for areas burned by the extensive rash of California wildfires. In 2009 and 2010, LHP will be a critical partner in the planning for the “Winter Storm” preparedness exercise planned for all of California south of Napa in the winter of 2011.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Percent of financial information accurately processed in trust beneficiary accounts



| ID #322 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Target | 98.00% | 98.00% | 98.00% | 99.00% | 99.00% |
| Performance | 99.70% | 99.76% | 99.54% | 99.57% | |
| Number of financial transactions accurately processed (manually) | 1,656,841 | 2,005,251 | 1,207,184 | 1,147,036 | 1,217,700 |
| Total financial transactions processed (manually) | 1,661,781 | 2,010,103 | 1,212,763 | 1,151,933 | 1,230,000 |
| \$ | \$4,071,000 | \$5,714,000 | \$6,391,000 | \$6,908,000 | \$7,000,000 |

Snapshot: Performance is at the top of the scale, around 99 percent. Funding levels increased in FY 2008-2009 due to increased contract costs and other fixed costs associated with the investment in new automation.

Bottom Line: The high sustained performance is expected to continue with a slight increase in the funding level since FY 2006. In 2009, efforts continued to automate routine transactions, leaving the more complicated transactions—probates and more involved special deposit account cleanup—to be handled manually.

Status: Challenged performance due to level performance and a rising trend in cost.

Public Benefit: Trust income is promptly and accurately paid to Indian beneficiaries, generating local income that supports Indian communities.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) manages approximately \$3.4 billion held in trust for federally recognized Indian tribes, individual Indian, and Alaska Native beneficiaries. Trust income is generated from the sale or rental of Indian-owned land and natural resources for timber harvests, grazing, and royalties received from oil and natural gas exploration and production. Funds are also derived from interest earned on invested funds, as well as awards or settlements of tribal claims.

The OST has overseen efforts to overhaul the trust’s accounting system, collect its records, and consolidate the trust’s software systems. Conversion of the BIA legacy leasing systems to the Trust Asset Accounting Management System marked the completion of a major milestone in trust management reform. Costs are expected to decrease due to implementation of re-engineered processes that provide long-term cost control and potential improvements in efficiencies through automation. Performance is expected to remain at this high level.





The Debit Card Option

The debit card program established by the OST is a 2009 winner in the Paybefore Awards—an annual worldwide competition that recognizes excellence in the prepaid card industry. The program gives Individual Indian Money (IIM) account holders a new option—electronic transfer to a personal debit card account. Many Native American Indians do not hold accounts at a bank or other financial institution and receive disbursement checks through the mail by check. There is the risk of checks being misplaced, stolen, or lost in the mail. The debit card is available even if the individual has no bank account. There is no cost to enroll and funds are available immediately. Since December 2007, approximately 3,000 account holders have signed up.

The OST website has been updated with information about the debit card option. Visit doi.gov/ost/debitcard for detailed information.

Percent of IA/BIE funded schools achieving Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)



| ID #1556 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Target | | 34% | 32% | 32% | 33% |
| Performance | 30% | 31% | 32% | 24% | |
| Number of schools making AYP | 51 | 53 | 54 | 42 | 57 |
| Total number of schools | 170 | 172 | 170 | 173 | 173 |
| \$ | | \$978,926,000 | \$912,948,000 | \$949,982,000 | \$1,001,073,000 |

Notes:

- Total expenditures include: Program Direct, 638 Contract/ Compact, Program Indirect, and General Administrative Overhead (GAO) costs.
- The total AYP-related performance measure cost includes the following measures:
 - Measure ID 1556: Percent of BIE funded schools achieving Adequate Yearly Progress ("AYP")
 - Measure ID 1557: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP that improved in reading
 - Measure ID 1558: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP that improved in math
 - Measure ID ____: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP and not improving in math or reading
- FY07 - FY08 performance measure costs were reduced by recalculating to reflect changes in the costing methodology based on program input.

Snapshot: Performance dropped this year due to tougher AYP standards in the majority of states where BIE funds schools. An increase in funding invested contributes to the anticipated increase in performance in FY 2010.

Bottom Line: In school year (SY) 2007/2008 (FY 2009), BIE's AYP results reflect a national trend whereby 30 states reported substantial declines in the number of schools making AYP. The AYP bar was raised in a number of states; specifically, student proficiency cut-off scores were raised in 21 of the 23 states in which BIE funds schools. However, the BIE implemented improvement programs in SY 2008-2009 to increase reading and math performance and anticipates significant improvement in the number of schools making AYP in FY 2010.

Status: Challenged performance due to the length of time to realize changes in performance and to the low level of achievement to date.

Public Benefit: Improved educational achievement in BIE schools benefits the children by preparing them to be knowledgeable and productive members of their community and country as a whole.

The FY 2009 performance data, covering SY 2007-2008, shows that while the overall number of schools making AYP decreased in FY 2009,

the number of schools showing significant improvement in reading and math did increase. Success in math and reading are the significant performance factors in schools nationwide, including those in the BIE school system.

Target: 32%
Actual: 24%
GOAL NOT MET

The Secretary's initiative, Advancing Indian Education, recognizes the strategic role of education in the long-term health and vitality of tribal nations. This initiative will address the full spectrum of educational needs in BIE schools, from elementary school

Programs Supporting This Measure*

- BIE K-12 School Operations
- BIE Educational Construction

* Includes Department of Education Funds



GPS Irrigation Mapping - Cochiti Pueblo, NM

Real Life Lessons

Students at the Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) can enroll in a Community-Based Education Program (CBE) and gain firsthand experience in solving real issues and problems facing their own Tribes. CBE students travel to various New Mexico pueblos to participate in technology-based agriculture projects, economics-based business ventures and science-based environmental tasks and health issues. The BIE-funded high school established the CBE program in 1995 with grants from Intel Corporation and the U.S. Department of Energy to engage tenth through twelfth grade students in the areas of math and science.

SFIS students traveled to Cochiti Pueblo last fall to assist in the Global Positioning System (GPS) irrigation mapping of its renewed agricultural acreage. At Santa Clara Pueblo students conducted water flow measurements in the Santa Clara Creek to create baseline data and also helped map existing infrastructure within the old pueblo village. Pojoaque Pueblo gave students an opportunity to learn about economic development from tribal officials and casino managers at the new casino resort, Buffalo Thunder.

One of the students said, “We own the land and it’s our responsibility to take care of it—no one else can do it for us.”

The CBE curriculum focuses on four areas:

- ◆ Environmental science such as measuring and evaluating watersheds and air quality
- ◆ Tribal government and the role it plays in developing a pueblo’s housing, schools, healthcare facilities, recreation and cultural preservation
- ◆ Field study with hands-on activities to collect data and create reports
- ◆ Economic development for pueblos to generate their own revenue streams to meet tribal goals of self-sufficiency and self-sustaining economies

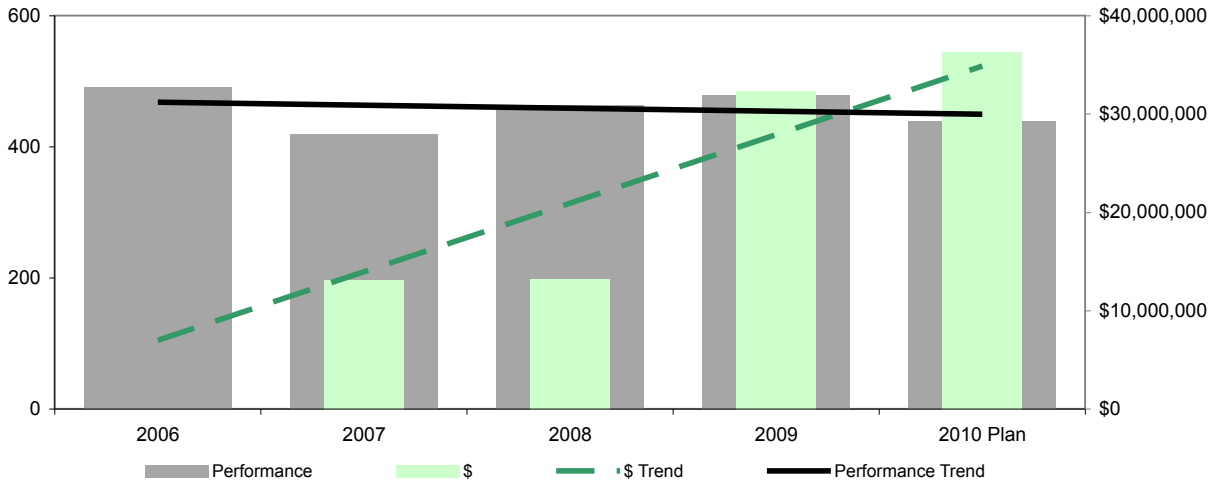
Over the past 2 years, 18 SFIS students have been awarded the prestigious Gates Millennium Scholarship from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, to attend college and graduate school.

through post-secondary and adult education. At the elementary and secondary levels, increases in funding will allow BIE funded schools to meet performance standards driven by the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act of 2002. Funds will go to reading, tutoring, mentoring, and intensive math and science initiatives at schools required to take corrective actions to increase student achievement. Additional funding will be directed to school renovation or construction. The NCLB Act calls for all schools to meet AYP by 2014.

The FOCUS program was implemented in 2008 to address the challenge of meeting short-term AYP goals. The BIE designated 14 “Focus Schools” to improve reading, which has the most significant

impact on improving overall AYP scores. Three of those schools achieved AYP. The program has been renamed the FOCUS on Student Achievement Project. For SY 2009-2010, 12 schools that were very close to meeting annual measurable objectives, as set by their state’s achievement test, were selected for assistance. FOCUS will develop the skills of leadership teams in the continuous use of assessment data to drive school-wide decisions about student achievement. The project will also strengthen other factors in schools that contribute to student achievement: high academic and behavioral expectations, good classroom management, proven teaching strategies, and a willingness to work hard to reach clearly established benchmarks and goals.

Part I violent crime incidents* per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement



| ID #457 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 Plan |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Target | | 492 | 492 | 450 | 440 |
| Performance | 492 | 419 | 463 | 479 | |
| Number of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants | 6,050 | 5,157 | 5,698 | 6,002 | 5,510 |
| Total number of inhabitants (100,000s) | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.53 | 12.53 |
| \$ | | \$13,104,000 | \$13,225,000 | \$32,351,000 | \$36,302,000 |

* Incidents refers to known offenses and arrests and does not include convictions.

Snapshot: Increased performance would be illustrated by a downward trend in the number of crimes per capita over time. There was a marked drop in the FY 2007 crime rate that rebounded somewhat in 2008, but the decline projected for FY 2009 did not occur. There was an increase in violent crimes for FY 2009 based upon 30 additional tribal communities reporting their crime statistics. The service population within Indian Country also increased to approximately 1.25 million. Funding invested rose considerably in 2009.

Bottom line: Violent crime is expected to decrease in FY 2010. Performance improvement (crime reduction) is expected to occur in the next several fiscal years as a result of the FY 2009-10 increase in estimated expenditures.

Status: Challenged performance due to an increase in the crime rate per capita and a substantial increase in funding.

Public Benefit: Safe communities bring stability and increase the quality of life for their citizens. Focus can be directed toward the future and opportunities for growth.

The FY 2010 \$36 million estimated dollars is for enforcement of Part 1 crimes only. The entire program is approximately \$300 million, \$250 million of which is attributable to enforcement of Part II crimes. Part I crimes include violent crimes against people, as well as burglary, theft, and arson. Part II crimes include forgery, "white collar" crimes, weapons, "fencing", vice, substance abuse, vandalism, and other misdemeanors. The 1.2 million population figure refers to those individuals who receive law enforcement from BIA. The difference is that portion of the total 1.7 million population who are not served directly by BIA law enforcement.

Target: 450
Actual: 479
GOAL NOT MET

In 2008, Interior proposed the Safe Indian Communities initiative to help Indian Country deal with organized crime and foreign drug cartels. Cartels have taken advantage of the widely dispersed law enforcement presence on tribal lands to produce and distribute drugs. Therefore, violent crime in some communities is 10 to 20 times the national average. In 2010, an initiative for Protecting Indian Country will continue efforts to provide an elevated police and drug enforcement presence in Indian communities, and also for fundamental crime deterrence through

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BIA Law Enforcement
- BIA Tribal Courts

Operation Wardog Striking Back at Drugs in Indian Country



Early morning raid – BIA agents are working undercover and not identified

Last September, a Federal Task Force in Oklahoma that included BIA drug agents, served 70 search warrants, resulting in 41 arrests, in what the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics called the largest operation in the State. The arrests followed an 18-month investigation that revealed a pipeline of drugs stretching into California and Mexico, authorities said. Vehicles, weapons, and drugs, including methamphetamine, marijuana, cocaine and prescription drugs, were seized. Prescription drugs being sold on the street is one of the biggest problems in this area of Oklahoma.

Three helicopters and 130 law enforcement officers fanned out over two Oklahoma counties, as well as going into Arkansas and Kansas in Operation Wardog. It was a very successful roundup.

In 2009, newly hired drug agents were assigned to joint Federal task forces as part of a concerted effort to deal with the production and distribution of drugs on tribal lands. This initiative allowed increased participation from other agencies in major drug busts, to the benefit of Indian Country, as well as surrounding communities.

One example of this successful collaboration was the arrest of an individual who was dealing powder and crack cocaine on the Red Lake Indian Reservation. A BIA Drug Agent, working in conjunction with a DEA task force, was instrumental in supplying the intelligence that led to the suspect's capture.

Additionally, the BIA Office of Justice Services hired 18 School Resource Officers who were placed in various schools in Indian Country. These Officers will be presenting crime prevention programs to Indian Countries' most valuable asset—youth. Prevention will be provided through mentoring as well as such programs as Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT), and Drug Awareness and Resistance Education (DARE). The programs provide young people with the tools to make positive and life altering decisions that can lead to improvements in their family life and communities. These officers are also instrumental in ensuring a secure environment conducive to learning.



School Resource Officers

effective justice systems. The initiative is assisting tribes in suppressing production and trafficking of methamphetamine, the number one public safety problem according to many tribal leaders. Law

enforcement staffing levels are being improved with a goal of being on par with the national average for communities of like size (a ratio of 2.6 officers per 1,000 inhabitants).

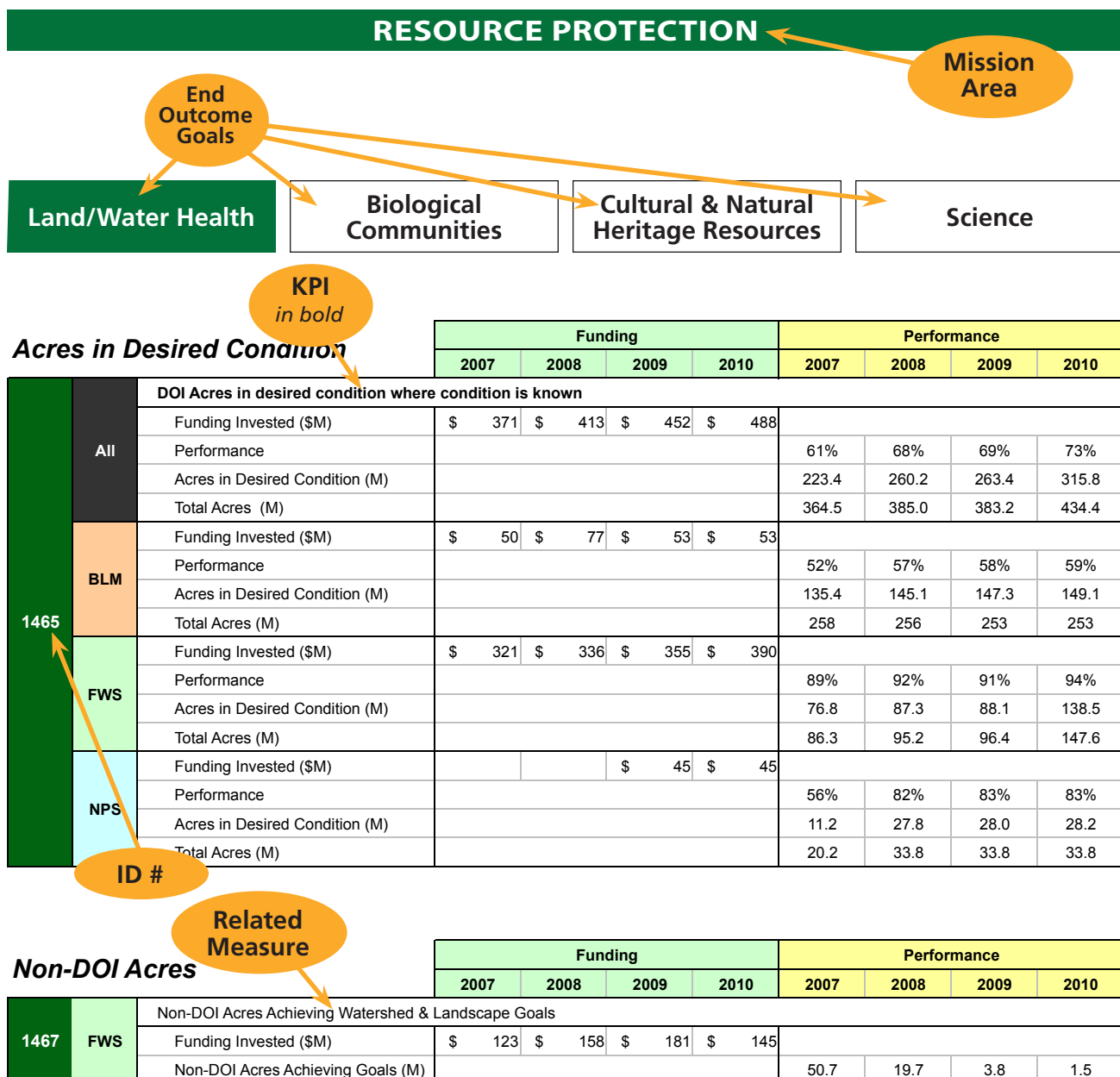
DIGGING DEEPER

How Performance Measures Are Displayed

Digging Deeper is organized by the Department's four Strategic Plan Mission Areas and then by End Outcome Goal under each of the Mission Areas.

The measures are displayed in tables and aggregated by either KPIs (indicated by **boldface**) or specific areas of work. Individual bureau contributions are listed under the KPI if more than one bureau contributes to the overall goal. ID numbers are included that match those in the Performance Measure Tables (Part 4: Performance Data & Analysis). Related performance measures that support the KPI or contribute to the End Outcome Goal are grouped together by bureau in separate tables

As the purpose of Digging Deeper is to reflect the performance associated with a larger portion of the Department's total budget, this section emphasizes those performance measures to which the bureaus can more directly allocate the amount of funding invested.



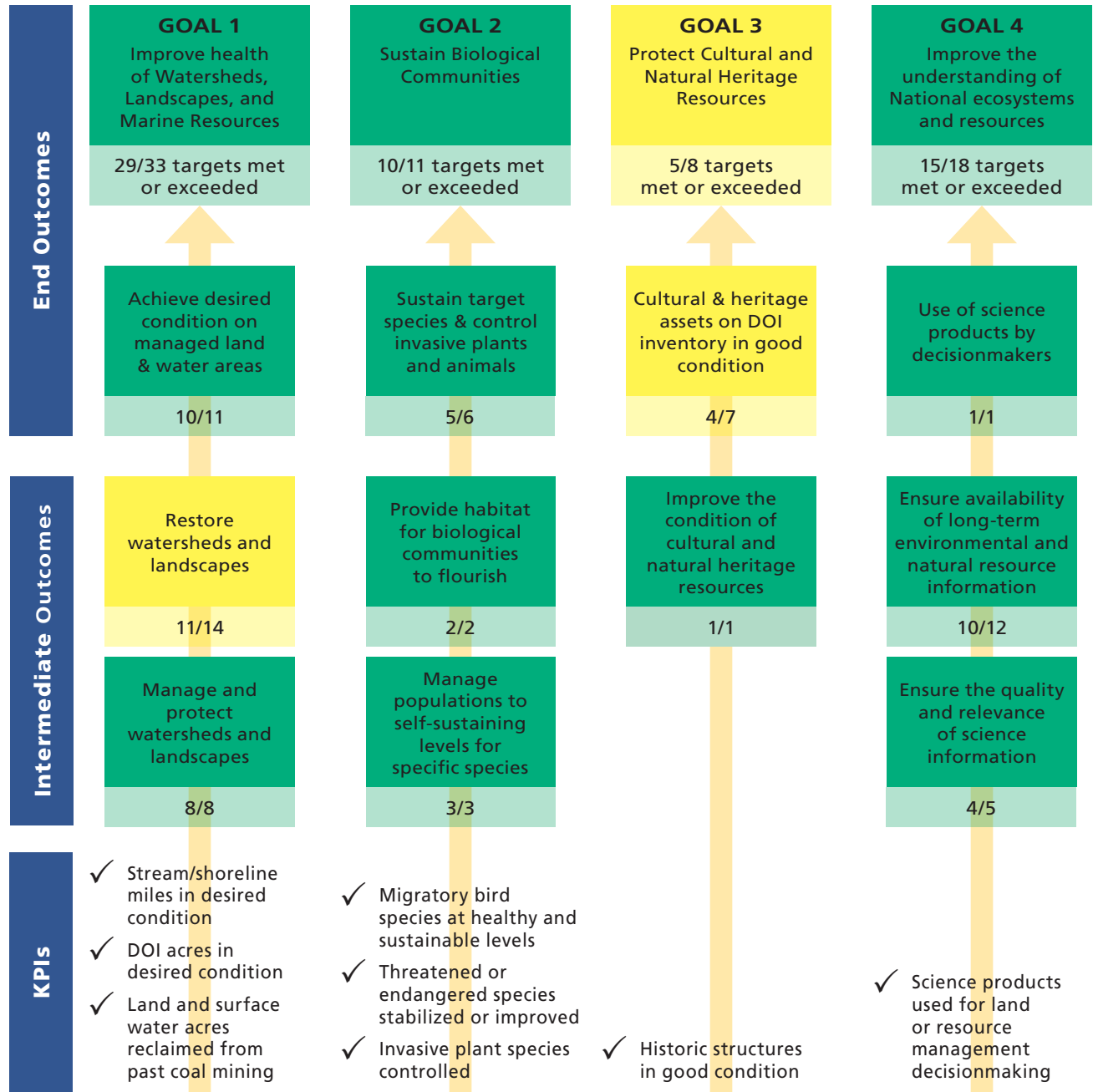
RESOURCE PROTECTION

Resource Protection embodies a portion of Interior's stewardship pact with the American people: to protect our natural resources—land and wildlife—as well as our inheritance of cultural and heritage assets. We preserve the past and protect the present with the goal of maintaining both for the future.

MISSION GOAL

Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources

59/70 targets met or exceeded



COLOR KEY: ■ Target met or exceeded > 80%
■ Target met or exceeded < 80% & = > 50%
■ Target met or exceeded < 50%

SYMBOL KEY: ✓ Target met
✗ Target not met

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Interior is the Nation's principal conservation agency. We manage over 500 million acres of public lands and 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. These assets are valued for their environmental resources, recreational and scenic merits, and vast open spaces. Our responsibilities also extend to monitoring and repairing damage done by past mining. The well-being of our land and water is critical to the ecological health of our Nation.

Successful conservation works best in partnership with the American people. Our strategy is to empower Americans to become citizen-conservationists. Thousands of different cooperative projects are ongoing today across our bureaus based on collaborations with other Federal, State and local agencies, public and private organizations and private landowners. Interior can offer landowners, land-user groups, environmental organizations, communities, tribes, and companies resources and technical support to undertake conservation projects that advance the health of the land, benefiting all of us.

The Department is charged with protecting thousands of native plant and animal species, including more than 1,300 with special status under the ESA. The forests, mountains, and deserts house biological diversity that is critical to nature's survival, and potentially impacts our own.

Interior also conserves the cultural and heritage sites that we have inherited that reflect a past as rich and diverse as our country. The expanse of these assets include over 100,000 archeological sites, nearly 40,000 historical structures, and 140 million cultural and museum asset collections.

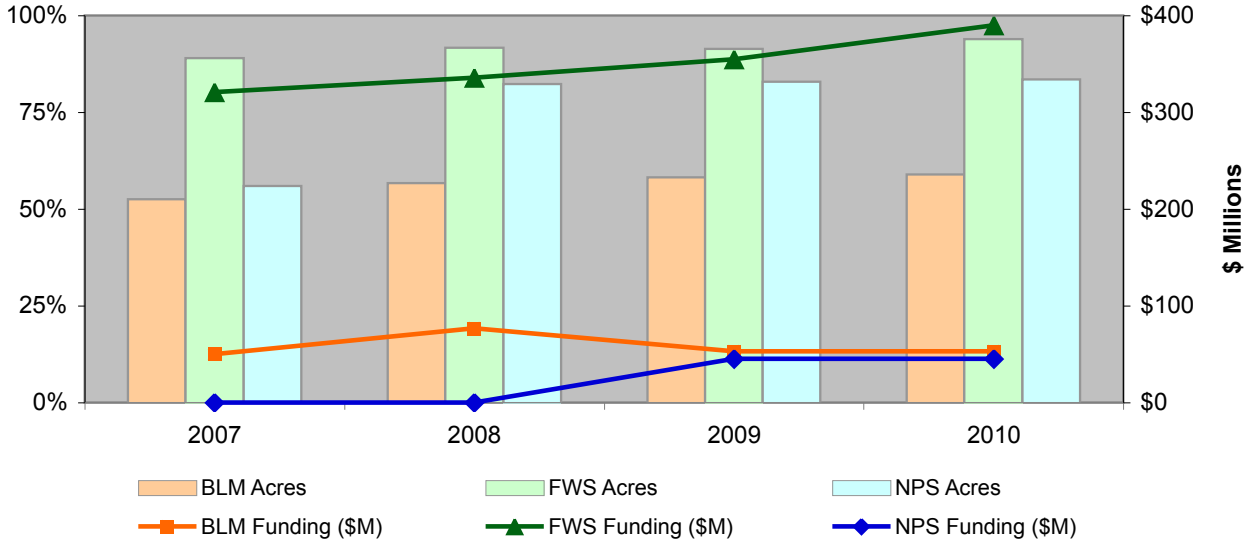
The Department is supported in the Resource Protection Mission Area by USGS, the Department's principal science agency. USGS data contributes to sound land and resource decision making through data collection and integration, as well as understanding, modeling, and predicting how multiple forces affect natural systems. Science lies at the foundation of our programs, including ongoing evaluation of their quality and relevance.



| Acres in Desired Condition | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1465 | All | DOI Acres in desired condition where condition is known | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 371 | \$ 413 | \$ 452 | \$ 488 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 61% | 68% | 69% | 73% |
| | | Acres in Desired Condition (M) | | | | | 223.4 | 260.2 | 263.4 | 315.8 |
| | Total Acres (M) | | | | | 364.5 | 385.0 | 383.2 | 434.4 | |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 50 | \$ 77 | \$ 53 | \$ 53 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 52% | 57% | 58% | 59% |
| | | Acres in Desired Condition (M) | | | | | 135.4 | 145.1 | 147.3 | 149.1 |
| | | Total Acres (M) | | | | | 258 | 256 | 253 | 253 |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 321 | \$ 336 | \$ 355 | \$ 390 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 89% | 92% | 91% | 94% |
| | | Acres in Desired Condition (M) | | | | | 76.8 | 87.3 | 88.1 | 138.5 |
| | | Total Acres (M) | | | | | 86.3 | 95.2 | 96.4 | 147.6 |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | | | \$ 45 | \$ 45 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 56% | 82% | 83% | 83% |
| | | Acres in Desired Condition (M) | | | | | 11.2 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.2 |
| Total Acres (M) | | | | | | 20.2 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.8 | |

Considerable effort and funds are expended to restore and maintain DOI-managed acres to desired condition. The yardstick for what constitutes desirable condition varies with the type and location of the land and the associated land management objectives. Of the total 500 million acres DOI manages, about 383 million acres, or 77 percent have been assessed for condition and 73 percent have been brought to desired condition. The difference from year to year in the total amount of acres reported is a result of land being sold or acquired, as well as bureaus continuing to assess more acreage annually to determine the known condition.

Acres in Desired Condition by Bureau



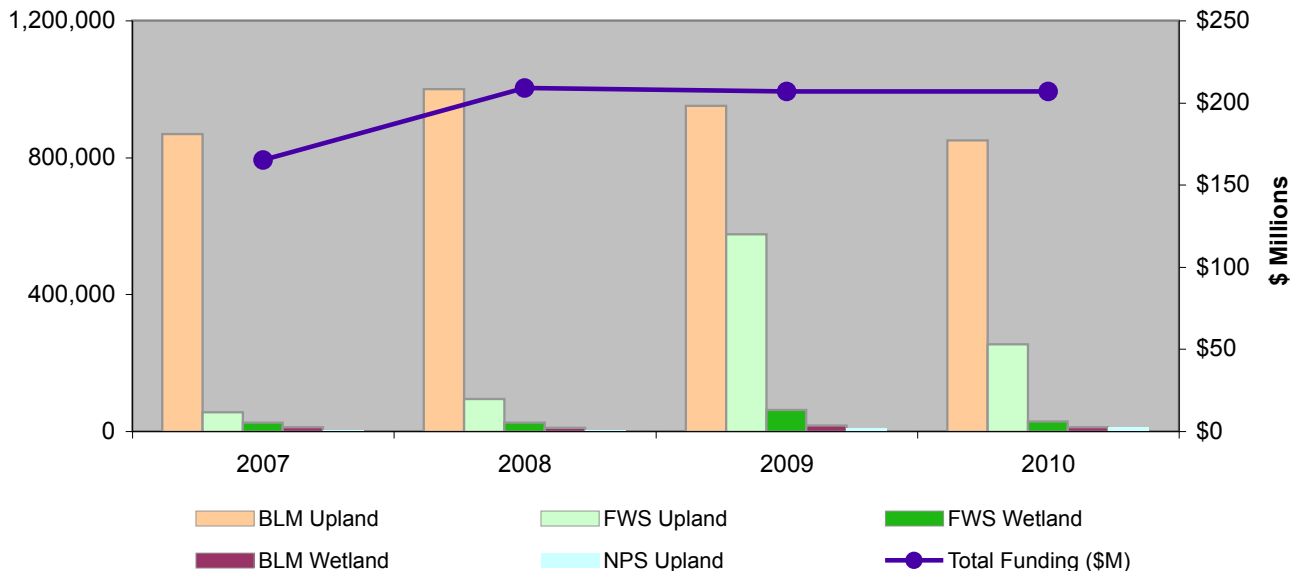
The BLM manages the largest number of acres and restores the greatest number of acres yearly; however, FWS spends the most money per acre toward bringing the acres it manages into desired condition and then maintains them. The FWS actually engages in land alteration to achieve the optimum desired condition on its refuges to support healthy fish and wildlife populations. FWS funding shows a steady increase from year to year, due to the importance of desirable habitats for plants, fish and wildlife in achieving the Service’s mission.

| Acres Restored | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------------|-----|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1474 | BLM | DOI Upland Acres Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 96 | \$ 135 | \$ 141 | \$ 141 | | | | |
| | | Upland Acres Restored | | | | | 868,577 | 1,000,156 | 950,157 | 850,000 |
| | FWS | DOI Upland Acres Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 12 | \$ 15 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 | | | | |
| | | Upland Acres Restored | | | | | 56,176 | 93,470 | 575,957 | 253,307 |
| | NPS | DOI Upland Acres Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 58 | \$ 61 | \$ 54 | \$ 54 | | | | |
| | | Upland Acres Restored | | | | | 3,102 | 3,945 | 10,909 | 12,237 |
| P | BLM | DOI Wetland Acres Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 11 | \$ 13 | \$ 12 | \$ 12 | | | | |
| | | Wetland Acres Restored | | | | | 11,290 | 10,156 | 16,122 | 12,000 |
| 1472 | FWS | DOI Wetland Acres Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 10 | \$ 12 | \$ 18 | \$ 13 | | | | |
| | | Wetland Acres Restored | | | | | 24,889 | 24,868 | 61,693 | 28,017 |

P - Program Measure

There is a difference between acres in desired condition and acres restored to desired condition. The bureaus allocate specific funds for restoration. BLM, the bureau that manages the most land, restores the greater number of acres compared to FWS and NPS. Once acres are restored, the total is added to the number of acres in desired condition.

Acres Restored



The BLM devotes much of its efforts to restoring upland acres—land areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or ground water and support vegetation. In 2009, FWS also restored a large number of upland acres compared to 2008. Much of the restoration was due to wildfire that was allowed to burn on refuges in Alaska.

Non-DOI Acres

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1467 | FWS | Non-DOI Acres Achieving Watershed & Landscape Goals | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 123 | \$ 158 | \$ 181 | \$ 145 | | | | |
| | | Non-DOI Acres Achieving Goals (M) | | | | | 50.7 | 19.7 | 3.8 | 1.5 |

Non-DOI acres refer to areas not under the direct jurisdiction of DOI, but are inhabited by trust resources that DOI is responsible for, including threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, and some fish species.

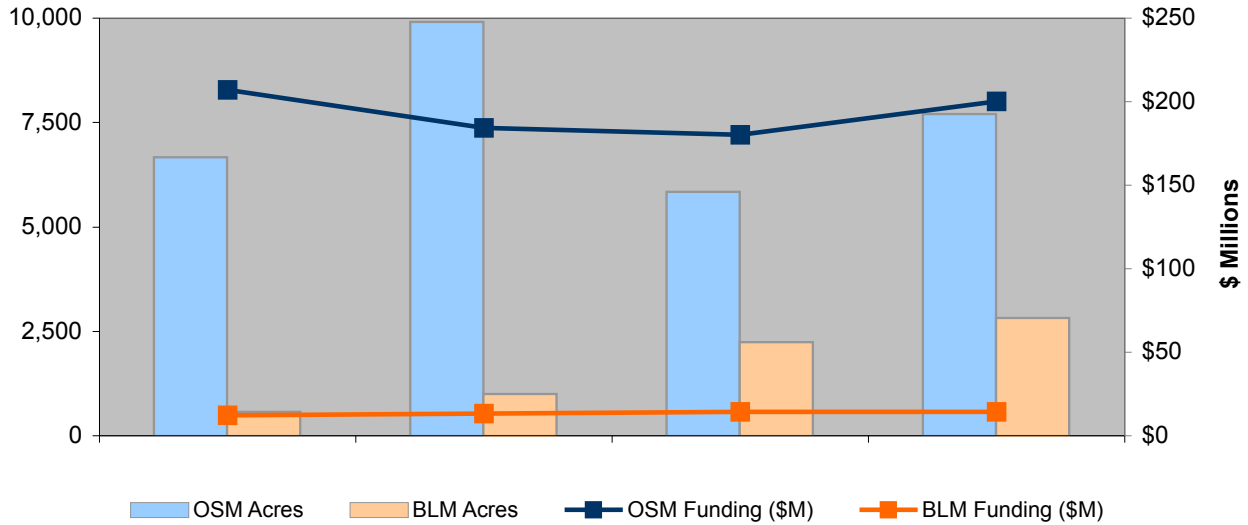
Reclaimed Mine Lands

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| P | BLM | Sites (Acres) Reclaimed from Past Mining | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 12 | \$ 13 | \$ 14 | \$ 14 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 15% | 26% | 58% | 73% |
| | | Acres Reclaimed | | | | | 564 | 996 | 2,239 | 2,813 |
| | | Acres Disturbed | | | | | 3,831 | 3,831 | 3,831 | 3,853 |
| 394 | BLM | Known Contaminated Sites Remediated on DOI-Managed Land | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 15 | \$ 17 | \$ 43 | \$ 17 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 6% | 11% | 17% | 22% |
| | | Sites Remediated | | | | | 16 | 30 | 46 | 61 |
| | | Total Sites | | | | | 272 | 272 | 272 | 272 |
| 1468 | OSM | Land and Surface Water Acres Reclaimed from Past Coal Mining | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 207 | \$ 184 | \$ 180 | \$ 200 | | | | |
| | | Acres Reclaimed | | | | | 6,658 | 9,909 | 5,838 | 7,700 |

P - Program Measure

There is another category that falls under Acres in Desired Condition—land that has been reclaimed from past coal mining. As this is one of OSM’s key indicators and a primary activity, considerable OSM funding is devoted to reclamation. The BLM measure includes other contaminated areas, in addition to land impacted by coal mining.

Acres Reclaimed From Past Coal Mining



The OSM contributes to the Land Health measures with its efforts to reclaim acres affected by past mining. Although the number of acres reclaimed target was not met in FY 2009, OSM reports a 12 percent increase in the number of problem sites reclaimed this year over last year. The target is higher in 2010, as states have been receiving substantial funding increases appropriate for high priority projects.

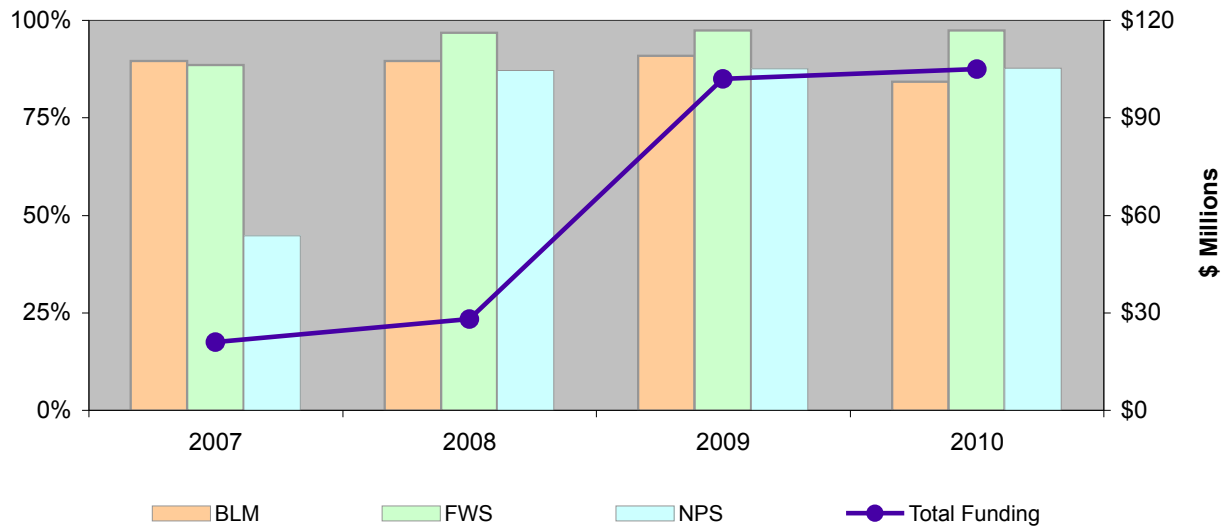
The Department’s progress in achieving desired condition of stream/shoreline miles is now at 94 percent, and performance has improved by 7 percent since 2007. A lag can occur in achieving desired condition until restoration efforts take effect, and this can take anywhere from 2 years or, in some cases, a decade, after treatment is completed. Another factor to consider is that newly assessed miles might be found in desired condition and added to the total performance figure without the need for any restoration efforts. Among the land managing bureaus, FWS manages the largest number of miles in this KPI measure, and NPS dedicates the most funding from their budget.

Stream/Shoreline Health

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1614 | All | DOI stream/shoreline miles in desired condition where condition is known | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 21 | \$ 28 | \$ 102 | \$ 105 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 87% | 91% | 94% | 92% |
| | | Miles in Desired Condition | | | | | 193,147 | 247,909 | 494,995 | 495,533 |
| | Total Miles | | | | | 222,830 | 273,093 | 524,199 | 536,124 | |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 13 | \$ 20 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 90% | 90% | 91% | 84% |
| | | Miles in Desired Condition | | | | | 128,310 | 128,310 | 130,146 | 130,646 |
| | | Total Miles | | | | | 143,290 | 143,290 | 143,290 | 155,105 |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 11 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 89% | 97% | 97% | 97% |
| | | Miles in Desired Condition | | | | | 59,125 | 65,168 | 310,137 | 310,028 |
| | | Total Miles | | | | | 66,792 | 67,348 | 318,454 | 318,519 |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | N/A | \$ 75 | \$ 75 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 45% | 87% | 88% | 88% |
| | | Miles in Desired Condition | | | | | 5,712 | 54,431 | 54,712 | 54,859 |
| Total Miles with Known Condition | | | | | | 12,748 | 62,455 | 62,455 | 62,500 | |

The FWS is the bureau with the most riparian miles in desired condition, largely due to assessing and adding the Refuge System stream/shoreline miles in Alaska to its baseline total in FY 2009. Since many of the miles were already in optimum condition, additional work to restore those miles was unnecessary.

Stream/Shoreline Miles in Desired Condition



As noted in the preceding table, funding is underreported in 2007 and 2008.

Riparian Miles

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1471 | BLM | DOI Riparian Miles Restored | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 5 | \$ 8 | \$ 6 | \$ 6 | | | | |
| | | Riparian Miles Restored | | | | | 601 | 767 | 779 | 650 |
| 1466 | FWS | Non-DOI Miles Achieving Watershed and Landscape Goals | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 44 | \$ 54 | \$ 50 | \$ 91 | | | | |
| | | Non-DOI Miles Achieving Goals | | | | | 1,522 | 30,296 | 22,350 | 2,668 |
| 652 | NPS | DOI Surface Water Miles Meeting State Water Quality Standards (EPA Approved) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 19 | \$ 22 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 91% | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| | | Miles Meeting Water Quality Standards | | | | | 132,469 | 145,962 | 146,000 | 166,000 |
| | | Total Surface Water Miles | | | | | 144,811 | 147,467 | 147,470 | 167,500 |

The KPI, Stream/Shoreline Miles in Desired Condition, aggregates the total amount of miles, bringing the balance forward and adding to it each year. Stream/Shoreline Miles Restored is an incremental measure that tracks how many miles are restored annually.

As in the KPI, Acres in Desired Condition, FWS contributes to the restoration and maintenance efforts for non-DOI stream/shoreline miles. Even though these miles are not under the direct management jurisdiction of DOI, they often connect to streams or acres that FWS does manage. These areas provide essential habitat for DOI trust resources, including threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, and fish.

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Land/Water Health | Biological Communities | Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources | Science |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|

Threatened & Endangered Species

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1695 | FWS | Threatened or endangered species that are stabilized or improved | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 285 | \$ 293 | \$ 306 | \$ 381 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 45% | 43% | 47% | 44% |
| | | Species Stabilized or Improved | | | | | 573 | 549 | 593 | 561 |
| | | Total Species | | | | 1,269 | 1,267 | 1,270 | 1,271 | |
| 1494 | FWS | International Species Improved through Cooperation with Affected Countries | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 43 | \$ 44 | \$ 50 | \$ 52 | | | | |
| | | Species Improved | | | | | 271 | 271 | 298 | 284 |
| P | BLM | Conservation Actions Implemented for ESA-listed Species | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 10 | \$ 16 | \$ 18 | \$ 18 | | | | |
| | | Actions implemented | | | | | 1,254 | 1,737 | 1,976 | 1,850 |

P - Program Measure

The FWS manages the administration of the Endangered Species Act on behalf of the Federal Government. The Endangered Species Program involves states, other Federal agencies, tribes and a host of other organizations and entities, all working in partnership to conserve our Nation's biological heritage. The goal of this program is to recover plants and animals on the Threatened and Endangered Species List because they are secure, self-sustaining components of their ecosystem. Performance this year increased due to the greater number of species evaluations FWS was able to conduct and, therefore, the status of a greater number of species was ascertained.

Protected Species Management

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1491 | FWS | Migratory bird species at healthy and sustainable levels | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 104 | \$ 113 | \$ 122 | \$ 142 | | | | |
| | | Performance: Bird Species | | | | | 62% | 62% | 62% | 63% |
| | | Species at Sustainable Levels | | | | | 561 | 568 | 568 | 570 |
| | | Total Species | | | | 912 | 912 | 912 | 912 | |
| 1490 | FWS | Fish Species Managed to Self-Sustaining Levels | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 113 | \$ 123 | \$ 124 | \$ 137 | | | | |
| | | Performance: Fish Species | | | | | 42% | 29% | 12% | 8% |
| | | Species at Self-Sustaining Levels | | | | | 63 | 48 | 17 | 17 |
| | | Total Fish Species | | | | 150 | 164 | 146 | 211 | |
| P | FWS | Management actions taken that address focal species | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | n/a | n/a | 94 | 148 |
| P | FWS | Birds of management concern with habitat needs identified at eco-regional scales | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 191 | 323 | 390 | 415 |

P - Program Measure

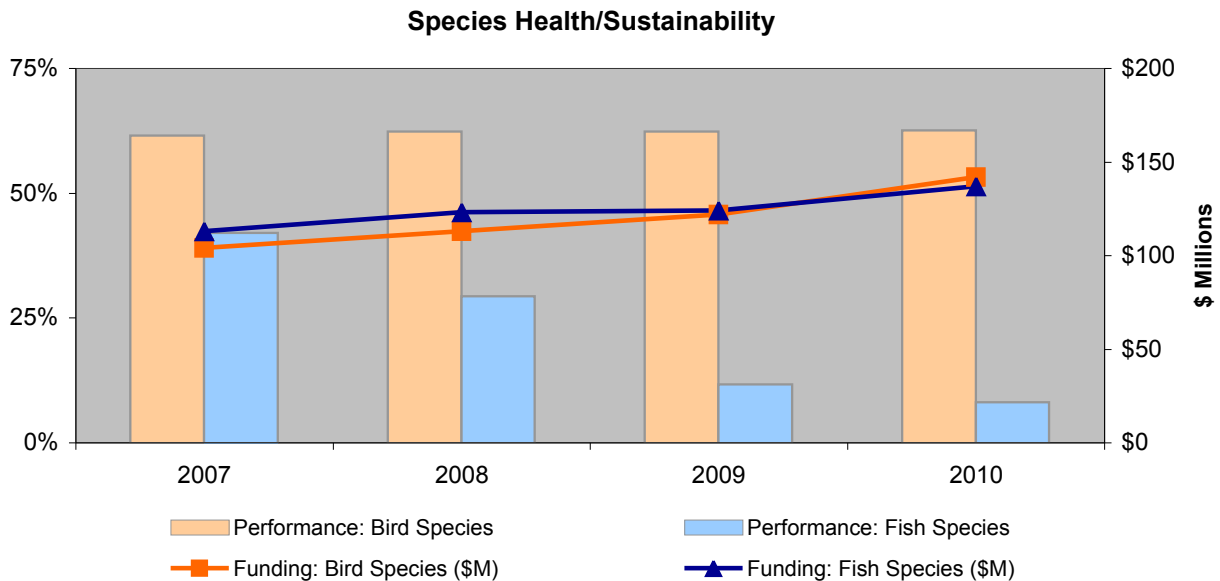
Restoring a species to healthy and sustainable levels can take decades. Habitat degradation or loss is one of the main threats to migratory bird species levels, along with threats from diseases, invasive species, climate changes, and pollution. To improve the number of migratory bird populations that are at healthy and sustainable levels and to prevent other birds from undergoing population declines and joining those already on the Endangered or Threatened Species list, wide-spread cooperative partnerships develop, expand and manage resources for continental-scale environmental programs. To better ensure that annual work effectively targets the long-term goal of restoring species to healthy and sustainable levels, various annual measures track performance

RESOURCE PROTECTION

accomplishments related to explicitly articulating and implementing priority needs. For example, over the last four years, the FWS has undertaken campaigns on 38 focal species, completing conservation or action plans on 15 species, and we anticipate completing 10 additional plans in 2010. We will continue to work effectively with partners in the development and implementation of the highest priority actions and science identified in these plans. The measure on the “number of management actions taken that address focal species” tracks these efforts which directly contribute to improving the status of these targeted focal migratory bird species.

The FWS further contributes to improving the status of migratory birds by working to identify and provide the habitat needed to maintain healthy and sustainable populations. The North American Wetlands Conservation Act and Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act grant programs provided more than 1.5 million acres of protected, restored or enhanced migratory bird habitat in 2009. The National Wildlife Refuge System covers 150 million acres of wetland, upland, forest, grassland and coastal/marine habitats essential to the survival of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations, and other Federal programs also make significant habitat contributions. To better ensure that work to protect and restore habitat effectively promotes the long-term goal of healthy and sustainable migratory bird populations, the migratory bird Joint Ventures identify and articulate habitat needs for targeted species and at relevant management scales. As another example of performance tracking to ensure that annual work is connected strategically to the long-term goal, the FWS Migratory Bird Program annually measures the “number of birds of management concern with habitat management needs identified at eco-regional scales” Through these efforts, habitat work can be more focused, rather than opportunistically reactive.

Fish, however, are entirely confined to their aquatic habitats. Physical barriers like dams, diversions, culverts, and weirs present a special challenge to fish species as they cannot merely be overcome by moving around the obstacle. Fragmentation has been identified as one of the most significant causes of depleted fish and other aquatic species populations. Habitat degradation and water connectivity, pollutants, natural and human induced disturbances, and the impacts of harmful non-native species are among the major forces that influence our ability to recover and manage fish species.



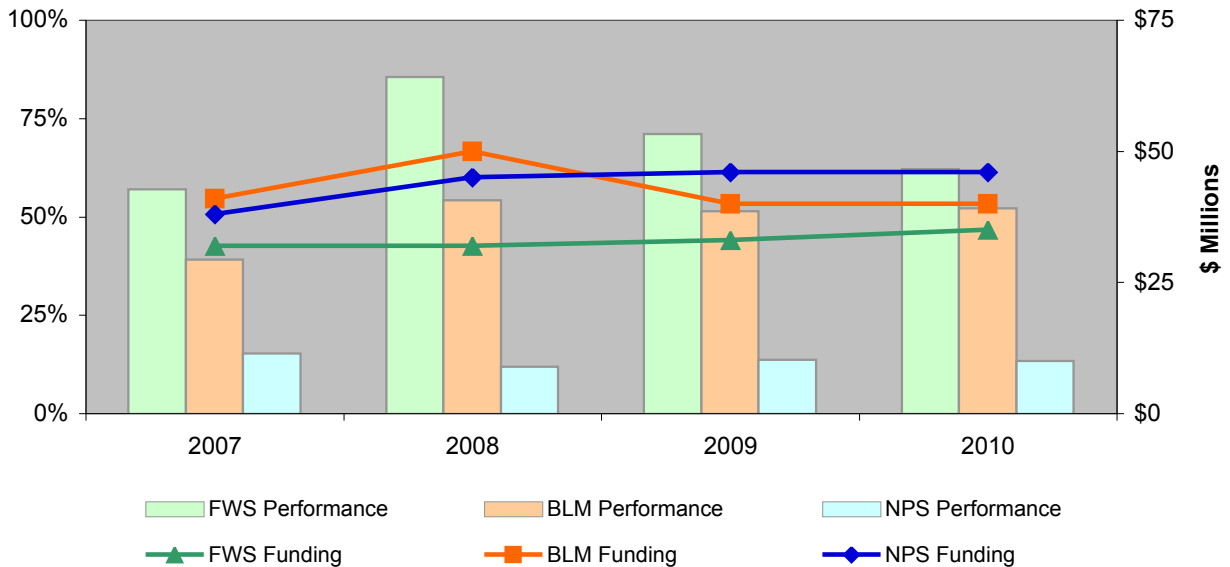
Managed Populations

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1493 | FWS | Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 32 | \$ 32 | \$ 33 | \$ 35 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 57% | 86% | 71% | 62% |
| | | Species at Desired Condition | | | | | 435 | 562 | 521 | 504 |
| | | Total Populations | | | | | 625 | 657 | 733 | 811 |
| 1493 | BLM | Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 41 | \$ 50 | \$ 40 | \$ 40 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 39% | 54% | 51% | 52% |
| | | Species in Desired Condition | | | | | 177 | 281 | 306 | 310 |
| | | Total Populations | | | | | 453 | 519 | 595 | 595 |
| 1493 | NPS | Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 38 | \$ 45 | \$ 46 | \$ 46 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 15% | 12% | 14% | 13% |
| | | Species in Desired Condition | | | | | 548 | 566 | 648 | 680 |
| | | Total Species of Concern | | | | | 3,599 | 4,765 | 4,770 | 5,115 |

P - Program Measure

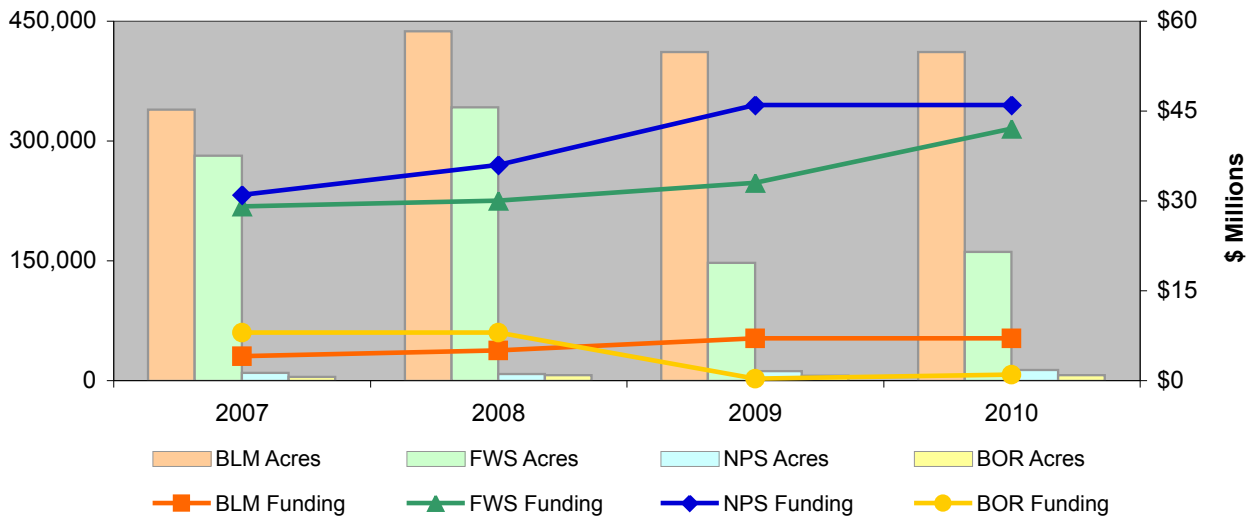
The measures above track our short-term progress via species populations. While decades might be spent bringing an entire species back to a healthy and sustainable level, tracking the progress of populations could be used to measure interim progress on a shorter time scale. Performance across the bureaus is strong; however, BLM’s efforts are especially challenging due to the remoteness and expanse of BLM lands and dealing with the multi-purpose nature of those lands.

Populations of Management Concern Managed to Desired Condition



Invasive Species Management

Baseline Acres Infested With Invasive Plant Species That Are Controlled

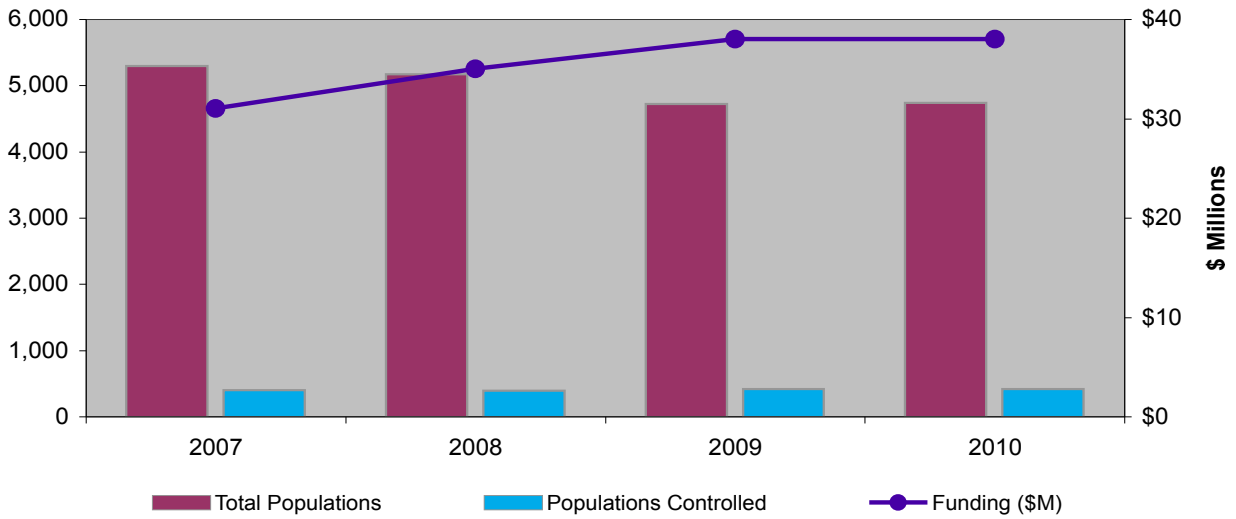


Combating invasive plants and animals is a significant challenge. All invasives—plants and animals—are characterized by their negative impact on native species. Invasive plants can spread into and dominate native plant systems and disrupt the ability of the system to function normally. They choke waterways, modify soil chemistry, degrade native wildlife habitats, and invade grazing lands. A relatively small percentage of infested acres are under control. The NPS allocates the most dollars to this undertaking; Reclamation achieves the highest performance, but has far fewer infested acres than the other bureaus.

Invasive Species Management

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 444 | All | Baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 72 | \$ 79 | \$ 85 | \$ 95 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 1.68% | 2.04% | 1.45% | 1.48% |
| | | Acres Under Control | | | | | 633,208 | 792,638 | 575,691 | 591,736 |
| | Baseline Acres Infested (000's) | | | | | 37,717,610 | 38,943,435 | 39,690,434 | 39,888,652 | |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 4 | \$ 5 | \$ 7 | \$ 7 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 0.97% | 1.25% | 1.15% | 1.15% |
| | | Acres Under Control | | | | | 338,585 | 436,698 | 411,388 | 411,388 |
| | | Baseline Acres Infested (000's) | | | | | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,762,000 | 35,762,000 |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 29 | \$ 30 | \$ 33 | \$ 42 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 13.94% | 14.66% | 6.35% | 6.41% |
| | | Acres Under Control | | | | | 280,961 | 341,467 | 146,938 | 160,893 |
| | | Baseline Acres Infested (000's) | | | | | 2,015,840 | 2,329,450 | 2,312,632 | 2,508,387 |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 31 | \$ 36 | \$ 46 | \$ 46 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 1.32% | 0.50% | 0.71% | 0.82% |
| | | Acres Under Control | | | | | 9,205 | 8,021 | 11,410 | 13,231 |
| | | Baseline Acres Infested (000's) | | | | | 697,313 | 1,607,231 | 1,609,565 | 1,611,867 |
| | BOR | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 0 | \$ 1 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 100.00% | 95.53% | 95.48% | 97.28% |
| | | Acres Under Control | | | | | 4,457 | 6,452 | 5,955 | 6,224 |
| Baseline Acres Infested (000's) | | | | | | 4,457 | 6,754 | 6,237 | 6,398 | |

Populations of Invasive Animal Species Controlled



Invasive animals, such as northern snakehead, threaten our native fish populations. Putting our native trees at risk are the Asian longhorn beetle that tunnels into deciduous trees, and the emerald ash borer, another exotic wood-boring beetle, that has killed tens of millions of ash trees in 10 states. Controlling invasive animals is a significant challenge for FWS, NPS, and our Country. As with invasive plants, once an invasive fish or animal is introduced to an area and gains a foothold, it is extremely difficult to reverse the situation, as evidenced by the number of populations not controlled.

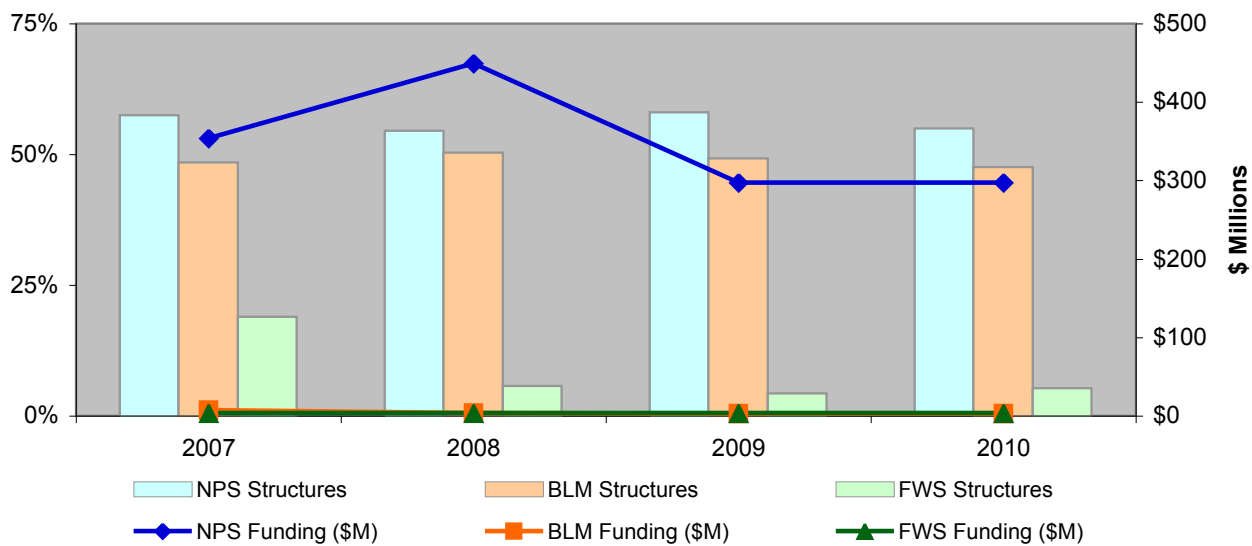
| Animal Species Controlled | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 541 | FWS | Percent of Invasive Animal Species Populations Controlled | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 20 | \$ 22 | \$ 23 | \$ 23 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 6.7% | 6.5% | 7.6% | 7.8% |
| | | Populations Controlled | | | | | 302 | 283 | 298 | 300 |
| | Total Infesting Populations | | | | | 4,493 | 4,367 | 3,900 | 3,844 | |
| | NPS | Invasive Animal Species Populations Controlled | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 11 | \$ 13 | \$ 15 | \$ 15 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 12.1% | 13.6% | 14.5% | 13.0% |
| Populations Controlled | | | | | | 97 | 110 | 119 | 116 | |
| Total Infesting Populations | | | | | 800 | 806 | 823 | 889 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Land/Water Health | Biological Communities | Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources | Science |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|

| Structures | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1496 | All | Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 365 | \$ 457 | \$ 304 | \$ 304 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 56% | 51% | 53% | 51% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 15,043 | 15,548 | 16,390 | 16,231 |
| | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 26,731 | 30,586 | 30,948 | 31,654 | |
| | BIA | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2.2 | \$ 0.2 | \$ 0.2 | \$ 0.2 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 0% | 45% | 17% | 24% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 0 | 63 | 19 | 27 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 115 | 140 | 111 | 111 |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 7 | \$ 4 | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 48% | 50% | 49% | 48% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 158 | 182 | 187 | 185 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 326 | 362 | 380 | 389 |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 19% | 6% | 4% | 5% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 114 | 127 | 120 | 119 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 603 | 2,219 | 2,759 | 2,249 |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 354 | \$ 449 | \$ 297 | \$ 297 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 58% | 54% | 58% | 55% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 14,771 | 15,176 | 16,064 | 15,900 |
| Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | | 25,687 | 27,865 | 27,698 | 28,905 | |

Interior manages over 30,000 historic structures, and more than half are in good condition. Most of the historic structures are found in the National Park System, and NPS sets aside the largest amount of funding to assess, maintain and restore them. Historic structures are constructed works over 50 years old, consciously created to serve some human activity. Buildings, roads, trails, overlooks, walls, gardens, and tunnels, fall into this category. The BIA has not completed a nationwide inventory of the potentially historic structures on lands it manages.

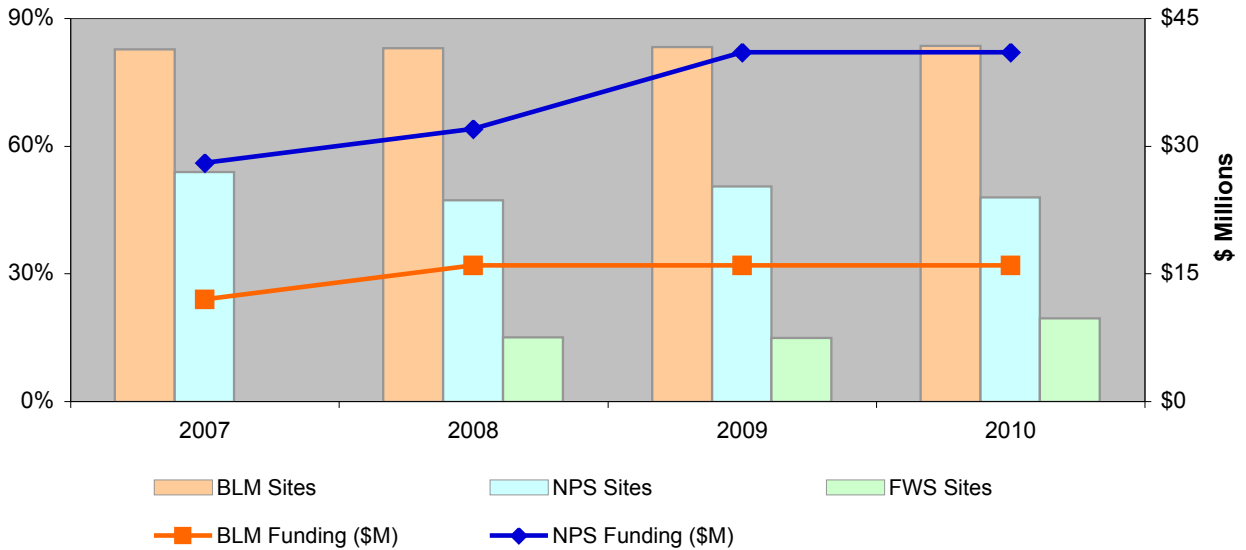
Cultural and Natural Heritage Structures in Good Condition



| Sites | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1495 | BLM | Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 12 | \$ 16 | \$ 16 | \$ 16 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 83% | 83% | 83% | 84% |
| | | Sites in Good Condition | | | | | 44,911 | 47,537 | 48,980 | 52,620 |
| | | Sites on Inventory | | | | | 54,273 | 57,273 | 58,837 | 62,987 |
| | FWS | Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | No Directly Attributable Funding | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | N/A | 15% | 15% | 19% |
| | | Sites in Good Condition | | | | | Baseline | 2,765 | 2,796 | 2,831 |
| | | Sites on Inventory | | | | | Baseline | 18,524 | 18,849 | 14,563 |
| | NPS | Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 28 | \$ 32 | \$ 41 | \$ 41 | | | | |
| Performance | | | | | | 54% | 47% | 51% | 48% | |
| Sites in Good Condition | | | | | | 27,606 | 31,295 | 34,110 | 33,880 | |
| Sites on Inventory | | | | | | 51,222 | 66,260 | 67,524 | 70,696 | |

As with historic structures, the majority of archeological sites are found in our National Park System and, within DOI, NPS dedicates the most funding to this activity. Each site is fragile and irreplaceable—unique in sensitivity, location and potential impacts from visitors. As a greater number of the easily remedied problems are addressed, it becomes increasingly time consuming and costly to successfully report additional sites in good condition.

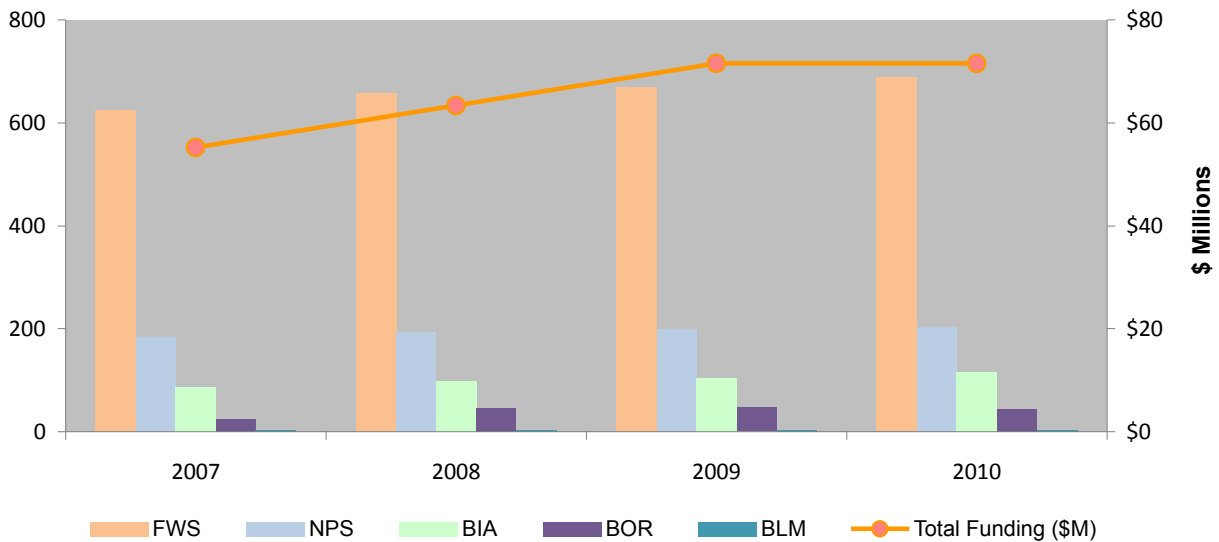
Archaeological Sites in Good Condition



Note: FWS funding not available

| Structures | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1496 | All | Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 365 | \$ 457 | \$ 304 | \$ 304 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 56% | 51% | 53% | 51% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 15,043 | 15,548 | 16,390 | 16,231 |
| | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 26,731 | 30,586 | 30,948 | 31,654 | |
| | BIA | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2.2 | \$ 0.2 | \$ 0.2 | \$ 0.2 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 0% | 45% | 17% | 24% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 0 | 63 | 19 | 27 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 115 | 140 | 111 | 111 |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 7 | \$ 4 | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 48% | 50% | 49% | 48% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 158 | 182 | 187 | 185 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 326 | 362 | 380 | 389 |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 19% | 6% | 4% | 5% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 114 | 127 | 120 | 119 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 603 | 2,219 | 2,759 | 2,249 |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 354 | \$ 449 | \$ 297 | \$ 297 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 58% | 54% | 58% | 55% |
| | | Structures in Good Condition | | | | | 14,771 | 15,176 | 16,064 | 15,900 |
| | | Structures on DOI Inventory | | | | | 25,687 | 27,865 | 27,698 | 28,905 |

Cultural and Natural Heritage Collections in Good Condition



Collections include groups of objects, works of art, and/or historic documents, representing archeology, art, ethnography, biology, geology, paleontology, and history. Collections are maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit. Within DOI, NPS allocates the most funding to its collections, although FWS has the most collections in its inventory. Since the first priority of FWS is directed toward conserving fish and wildlife, the management of cultural collections is sometimes a lower priority.

The following table groups together many of the Department’s land assets. It includes performance measures that encompass all of the National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, collectively, and linear units of the National Landscape Conservation System under DOI jurisdiction. These are termed Special Management Areas. “Meeting Heritage Objectives” means protecting relic cultural values, such as camps, artifacts, carvings, or signatures remaining from the days the areas were used.

| Other Assets | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|---|-------|-------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| B | BLM | Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Areas Managed at Appropriate Levels | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 43 | \$ 49 | \$ 52 | \$ 52 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 66% | 55% | 43% | 61% |
| | | Areas at Appropriate Levels | | | | | 131 | 109 | 78 | 109 |
| | | Total Areas | | | | | 199 | 199 | 180 | 180 |
| 1597 | BLM | Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 10 | \$ 14 | \$ 14 | \$ 14 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 78% | 67% | 62% | 61% |
| | | Acres Meeting Objectives (M) | | | | | 39.7 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 31.1 |
| | | Total Wilderness Acres (M) | | | | | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 |
| 1596 | BLM | Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 66% | 66% | 67% | 66% |
| | | Acres Meeting Objectives (M) | | | | | 5,274 | 5,323 | 5,353 | 5,632 |
| | | Total Wilderness Acres (M) | | | | | 8,031 | 8,031 | 8,031 | 8,489 |
| 1597 | FWS | Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | N/A | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 89% | 89% | 89% | 89% |
| | | Acres Meeting Objectives (M) | | | | | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 |
| | | Total Wilderness Acres (M) | | | | | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.7 |
| 1596 | FWS | Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | Funding Allocated to Miles in Desired Condition | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 100% | 95% | 96% | 87% |
| | | Trails Meeting Objectives | | | | | 1,086 | 1,573 | 1,844 | 1,679 |
| | | Total Trail Miles | | | | | 1,086 | 1,655 | 1,926 | 1,925 |
| 1576 | NPS | DOI Cultural Landscapes in Good Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 53 | \$ 62 | \$ 93 | \$ 93 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 39% | 44% | 45% | 51% |
| | | Landscapes in Good Condition | | | | | 336 | 369 | 383 | 405 |
| | | Landscapes on DOI Inventory | | | | | 856 | 833 | 843 | 795 |
| 460 | NPS | Non-DOI Cultural Properties in Good Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| | | Properties in Good Condition | | | | | 290,200 | 297,300 | 278,300 | 275,000 |
| | | Eligible Properties | | | | | 5,956,200 | 5,754,200 | 5,927,500 | 6,013,700 |
| 1597 | NPS | Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 15 | \$ 12 | \$ 22 | \$ 22 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 76% | 78% | 81% | 84% |
| | | Acres Meeting Objectives (M) | | | | | 39.7 | 41.0 | 42.5 | 43.8 |
| | | Total Wilderness Acres (M) | | | | | 52.0 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 52.3 |
| 1596 | NPS | Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 82% | 69% | 71% | 71% |
| | | Trails Meeting Objectives | | | | | 1,666 | 2,276 | 2,416 | 2,430 |
| | | Total Trail Miles | | | | | 2,036 | 3,279 | 3,409 | 3,409 |

B - Bureau Measure

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Land/Water Health | Biological Communities | Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources | Science |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1508 | USGS | Science products used by partners for land management decision making | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 622 | \$ 633 | \$ 663 | \$ 703 | | | | |
| | | Percent of Products Used | | | | | 93% | 93% | 91% | 90% |
| P | USGS | Gigabytes Managed and Distributed Cumulatively in National Cooperative Geologic Mapping | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 1 | \$ 1 | \$ 1 | \$ 1 | | | | |
| | | Gigabytes | | | | | 2,675 | 2,978 | 3,866 | 3,275 |
| P | USGS | Regional Map Coverage in US Available to Customers | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | \$ 23 | \$ 23 | \$ 23 | | | | |
| | | Percent of U.S. | | | | | 60.4% | 64.6% | 65.0% | 67.0% |
| P | USGS | EDMAP Students Trained Annually | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | \$ 11 | \$ 11 | \$ 11 | | | | |
| | | Number of Students | | | | | 58 | 44 | 56 | 55 |
| P | USGS | Groundwater Quality Status and Trends Information to Support Resource Management Decisions | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2 | \$ 3 | \$ 3 | \$ 4 | | | | |
| | | Percent of U.S. Coverage | | | | | 9% | 11% | 12% | 14% |

P - Program Measure

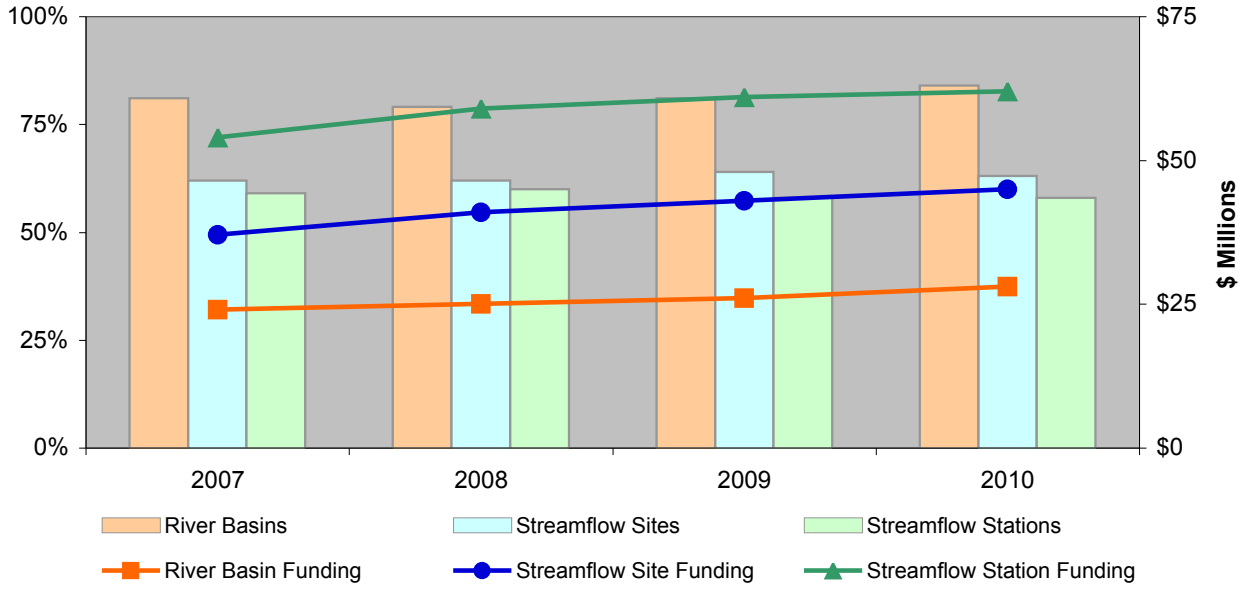
This grouping contains four performance measures that support the KPI at the top of the table, Science Products Used for Land Management Decisionmaking. The KPI funding trend is level with an increase projected for 2010 due to planned research studies dealing with aspects of renewable energy resources.

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1498 | USGS | River Basins With Streamflow Stations | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 24 | \$ 25 | \$ 26 | \$ 28 | | | | |
| | | Percent of River Basins | | | | | 81% | 79% | 81% | 84% |
| P | USGS | Proposed Streamflow Sites Currently in Operation | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 37 | \$ 41 | \$ 43 | \$ 45 | | | | |
| | | Proposed Streamflow Sites | | | | | 62% | 62% | 64% | 63% |
| P | USGS | Real-Time Streamgages Reporting on NWISWeb | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 91 | \$ 95 | \$ 95 | \$ 99 | | | | |
| | | Streamgages Reporting Real-Time | | | | | 6,728 | 6,936 | 7,057 | 7,100 |
| P | USGS | WRD Streamflow Stations with 30 or More Years of Record | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 54 | \$ 59 | \$ 61 | \$ 62 | | | | |
| | | WRD Streamflow Stations | | | | | 59% | 60% | 58% | 58% |

P - Program Measure

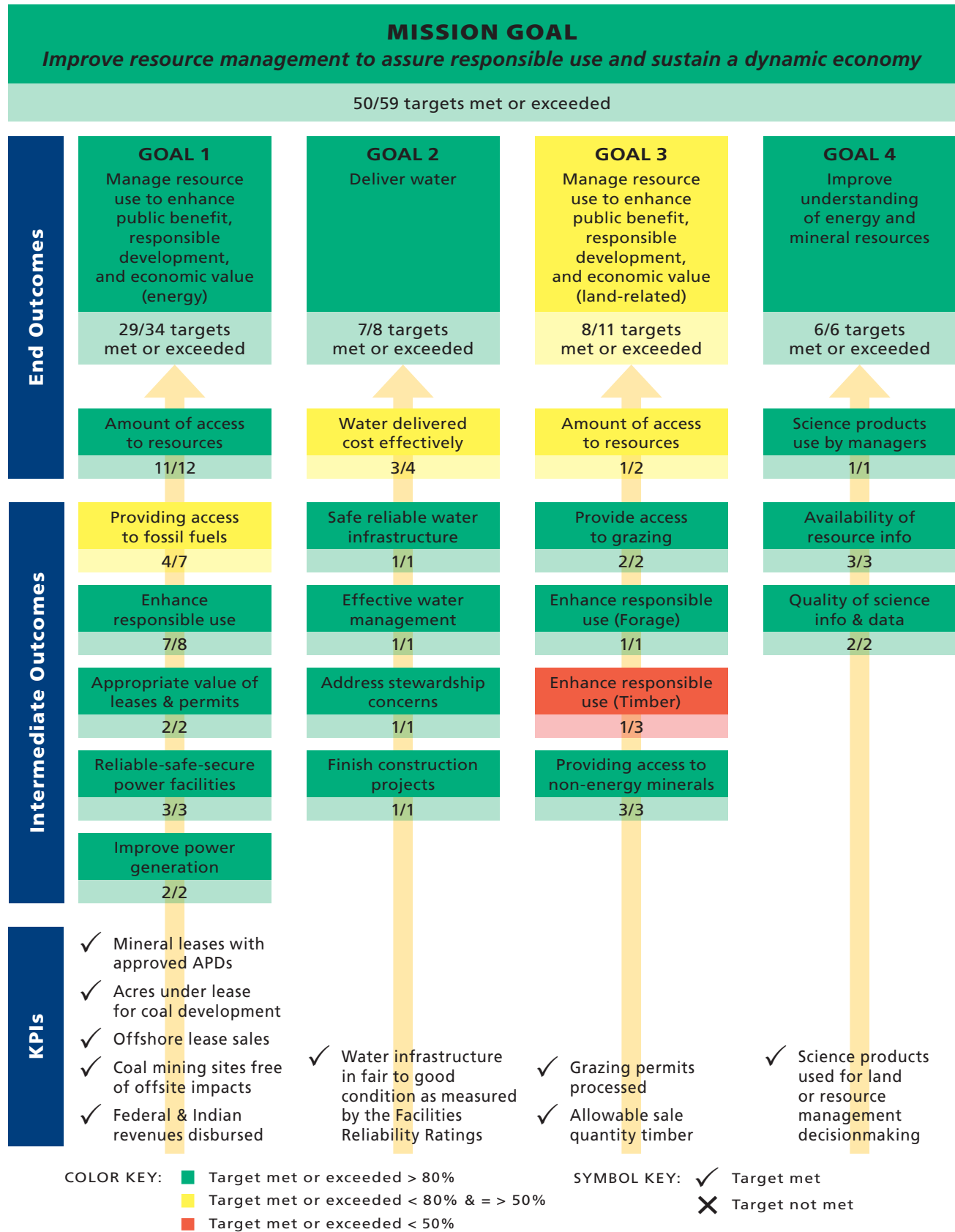
The National Streamgage Network is heavily dependent on funding from state, local, and tribal partners. Funding shortfalls and budgetary constraints at the State and local level resulted in cuts to funding and reductions in the number of operating streamgages. The USGS has allocated increased funding to maintain gages. Performance for River Basins with Streamflow Stations is at 81 percent, up 2 percent from last year. Streamgages are installed to obtain a continuous record of water height and the data is extremely useful for identifying drought or flood conditions. Such understanding can lead to improvements in the design of levees, dams, bridges, and other infrastructure; aid the delineation of flood plain boundaries and evacuation routes; and serve as a basis for wise land-use planning.

Streamflow Science Performance vs. Funding



RESOURCE USE

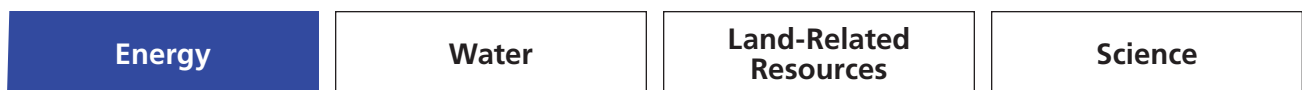
How we manage our natural resources now directly affects the availability of those resources in the future. Interior manages America's natural resources through promoting responsible development and use of energy, grazing land, forest products, and nonenergy mineral deposits.



Interior’s responsible management of resources strikes a balance between meeting our Country’s energy needs while ensuring responsible use of the land and waters. Our mission—to manage America’s natural resources—includes promoting responsible development and use of energy, grazing land, forest products, and nonenergy mineral deposits.

The quality of life that Americans enjoy today depends largely upon a stable and abundant supply of affordable energy. Energy heats and cools our homes. It fuels our cars, trucks, ambulances, fire trucks, ships, and airplanes. It powers the companies that create jobs and the agricultural economy that feed our Nation and the world.

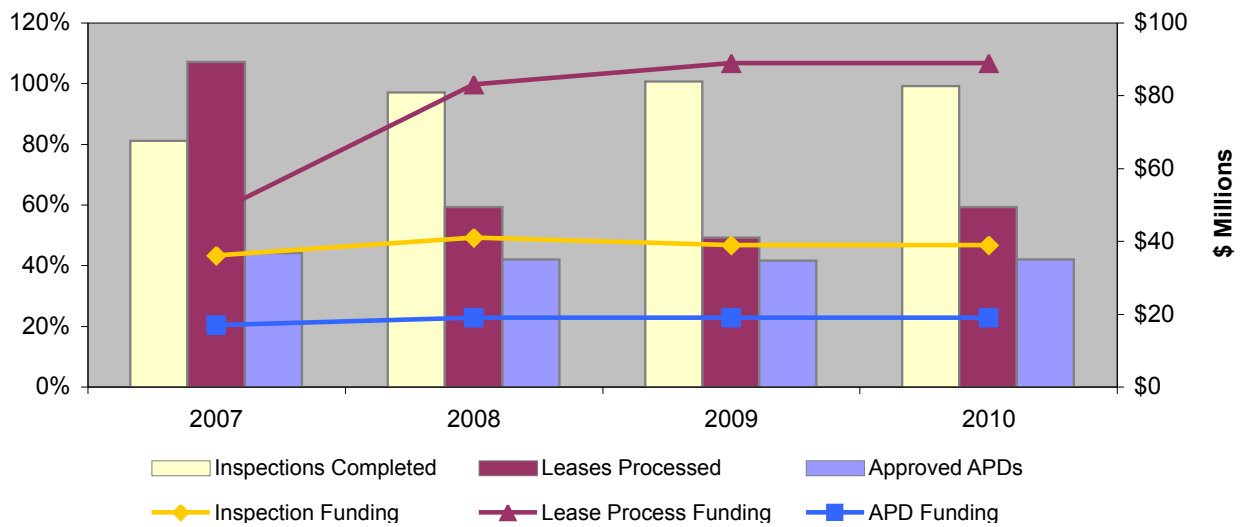
MMS issues offshore leases to oil and gas companies for prospective development. The MMS also collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues from energy and mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf and onshore Federal and American Indian lands. The BLM leases land that potentially holds coal, oil or gas onshore. Interior manages land and water that produces about 30 percent of America’s energy supply. Typically, Interior’s role is to provide responsible access to energy producers, not perform the actual production. However, in the case of Reclamation, energy production via hydropower is a bureau function. Reclamation is the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the Western United States, with 58 power plants annually providing more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of hydroelectricity to serve 6 million homes. Reclamation is also the largest wholesaler of water in the Country and brings water to more than 31 million people. It also provides 1 out of 5 western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60 percent of the Nation’s vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts.



| Onshore Oil and Gas | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | | | | |
| 1509 | BLM | Fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 17 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 | \$ 19 | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 44% | 42% | 42% | 42% | | | |
| | | Leases in Producing Status | | | | | 21,612 | 23,289 | 22,476 | 23,289 | | | |
| | | Total Leases | | | | | | | | 49,152 | 55,546 | 53,930 | 55,546 |
| 1513 | BLM | Fluid Mineral Permit/Lease Applications Processed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 48 | \$ 83 | \$ 89 | \$ 89 | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 107% | 59% | 49% | 59% | | | |
| | | APDs Processed | | | | | 8,964 | 7,846 | 5,302 | 6,500 | | | |
| | | APDs Received | | | | | | | | 8,370 | 13,225 | 10,775 | 10,979 |
| 1517 | BLM | Fluid Mineral Inspection Reviews Completed | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 36 | \$ 41 | \$ 39 | \$ 39 | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 81% | 97% | 101% | 99% | | | |
| | | Inspections Completed | | | | | 23,798 | 25,444 | 29,550 | 29,950 | | | |
| | | Inspections Required | | | | | | | | 29,353 | 26,249 | 29,354 | 30,200 |

Currently, the BLM manages roughly 54,000 federal oil and gas leases. In FY 2009, over 22,000 leases were in production. Once a parcel is leased, an approved APD is required to drill each well. One lease may contain from one to hundreds of approved APDs. The ultimate exercise of the APD is dependent on the oil/gas company’s decision to drill, primarily based on economic feasibility.

Onshore Oil & Gas



Litigation involving environmental issues has slowed the APD approval process considerably as evidenced by comparing the number of APDs received and the number processed.

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 455 | OSM | Active coal mining sites free of offsite impacts | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 100 | \$ 111 | \$ 108 | \$ 110 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 90% | 88% | 88% | 88% |
| | | Impact-Free Sites | | | | | 7,103 | 6,864 | 6,879 | 6,800 |
| | | Total Units | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 7,877 | 7,784 | 7,845 | 7,716 | |
| 1510 | BLM | Federal acres under lease for coal development | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 4 | \$ 5 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | | | | |
| | | Acres | | | | | 466,943 | 472,337 | 474,334 | 474,334 |
| 1518 | BLM | Coal Site Inspection Reviews Completed | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2 | \$ 3 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 103% | 111% | 101% | 100% |
| | | Inspections Completed | | | | | 2,636 | 2,823 | 2,828 | 2,799 |
| | | Inspections Required | | | | | 2,552 | 2,552 | 2,799 | 2,799 |

The KPI in the above chart is OSM’s Active Coal Mining Sites Free of Offsite Impacts. Off-site impacts are part of OSM’s oversight emphasis. Current coal mining operations include over 4.4 million acres in 31 states and tribal lands. Off-site impacts are negative effects resulting from surface coal mining activities, such as blasting, water runoff, or land stability that affects people, land, water, or structures outside the permitted area of mining operations. Due to the nature of mining, it is inevitable that some impacts will occur, and OSM’s goal is to reduce those impacts.

The BLM manages about 300 Federal coal leases on approximately 474,000 acres. The BLM expects to continue to complete all targeted coal inspections in 2010.

Offshore Oil and Gas

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1588 | MMS | Number of offshore lease sales held consistent with Secretary's 5-Year Program | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 34 | \$ 38 | \$ 42 | \$ 44 | | | | |
| | | Lease Sales Held | | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| B | MMS | Blocks/Tracts Evaluated | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 47 | \$ 44 | \$ 47 | \$ 48 | | | | |
| | | Tracts Evaluated | | | | | 18,645 | 8,341 | 11,287 | 9,300 |
| B | MMS | Compliance Inspections Conducted | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 42 | \$ 44 | \$ 48 | \$ 49 | | | | |
| | | Number of Inspections | | | | | 20,567 | 25,650 | 26,540 | 21,000 |

B - Bureau Measure

Offshore Oil & Gas



As required by law, MMS provides an orderly and predictable schedule of lease sales by competitive bid through the 5-Year Offshore Leasing Program. In FY 2009, two lease sales were held in the Gulf of Mexico. A third sale was scheduled in Alaska's Beaufort Sea but was delayed because of the additional time needed to complete an Environmental Impact Statement. That sale will take place in 2010. Investments associated with lease sales are incurred over several years and can vary depending on the sale location, the level of environmental documentation required, whether litigation is involved, and the number of leases issued. Because of multi-year preparation for any lease sale, there is generally not a direct correlation on an annual basis between the funding and the number of lease sales held in any single year.

| Energy Revenue Management | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | | | |
| 493 | MMS | Federal and Indian revenues disbursed on timely basis | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$42.1 | \$44.4 | \$47.1 | \$48.5 | | | | | | |
| | | % timely disbursement | | | | | 96.3% | 99.2% | 99.5% | 98.0% | | |
| | | Disbursed (\$B) | | | | | 2.251 | 2.962 | 2.289 | 2.352 | | |
| | | Total Revenues (\$B) | | | | | | | 2.336 | 2.987 | 2.300 | 2.400 |

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|---|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| B | MMS | Combined Funding Invested (\$M) | \$51.5 | \$54.3 | \$57.6 | \$63.2 | | | | |
| | | Cumulative Percent of Unique Mineral Royalty Companies Covered by Compliance Activities | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cumulative Performance | | | | | N/A | 28.7% | 50.7% | 53.0% |
| | | Completed unique companies | | | | | N/A | 525 | 906 | 933 |
| | | Total Companies | | | | N/A | 1,832 | 1,787 | 1,761 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|--|-----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| B | MMS | Cumulative Percent of Unique Mineral Royalty Properties Covered by Compliance Activities | | | | | | | | |
| | | Cumulative Performance | | | | | N/A | 12.8% | 26.6% | 29.0% |
| | | Completed Unique Properties | | | | | N/A | 3,100 | 6,374 | 7,125 |
| | | Total Properties | | | | N/A | 24,164 | 23,984 | 24,565 | |

B - Bureau Measure

Each month about 2,100 companies report and pay royalties on over 29,000 producing Federal and Indian leases. The MMS is in charge of collecting, accounting, and disbursing revenues from mineral production on Federal and Indian lands. Performance, measured by timely disbursement, has been very high and is expected to remain so due to system enhancements.

The MMS compliance assurance activities represent a large and critical part of MMs’s operational strategy. The goal is to ensure that the government is realizing fair return and that companies are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms. In FY 2009, MMS began implementation of a more dynamic, risk-based automated compliance tool to target those properties and companies with the highest risk of non-compliance. Performance is increasing in both areas. This course of action identifies entities for compliance reviews or audits that are at highest risk for underpaid royalties.

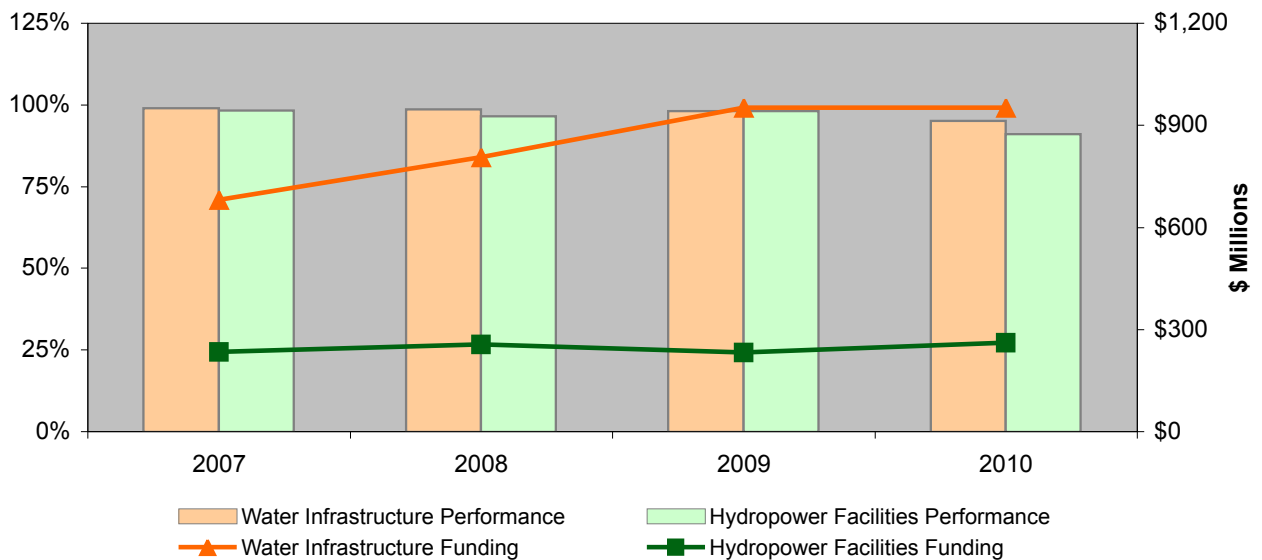


| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | | | | |
| 909 | BOR | Water infrastructure in fair to good condition | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 681 | \$ 806 | \$ 952 | \$ 952 | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 98.8% | 98.6% | 98.0% | 95.1% | | | |
| | | Condition Fair to Good per FRR | | | | | 341 | 341 | 339 | 328 | | | |
| | | Total Water-Related Facilities | | | | | | | | 345 | 346 | 346 | 345 |
| 362 | BOR | Hydropower Facilities in Fair to Good Condition | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 234 | \$ 256 | \$ 232 | \$ 260 | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 98% | 96% | 100% | 91% | | | |
| | | Facilities in Good Condition | | | | | 55 | 54 | 56 | 51 | | | |
| | | Total Facilities | | | | | | | | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |

As drought, growth, and economic concerns continue across the western states, Reclamation faces challenges in resource management, project maintenance, water supply, and hydropower. In some areas of the West, existing supplies are, or will be, inadequate to meet competing demands for water, even under normal water supply conditions. Watersheds in the West are experiencing chronic water supply shortages, dramatic population growth, climate variability, and heightened competition for finite water supplies by cities, farms, and the environment.

The two measures above that deal with Reclamation owned and managed water and hydropower facilities show that over 90 percent are in fair to good condition.

Infrastructure in Fair to Good Condition



| | | | |
|--------|-------|------------------------|---------|
| Energy | Water | Land-Related Resources | Science |
|--------|-------|------------------------|---------|

| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1519 | BLM | Grazing permits processed | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 24 | \$ 31 | \$ 28 | \$ 28 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 79% | 84% | 44% | 43% |
| | | Permits Processed | | | | | 2,058 | 2,177 | 2,554 | 2,206 |
| | | Permits Received | | | | 2,600 | 2,600 | 5,835 | 5,106 | |
| 1520 | BLM | Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing & issuing grazing permits | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | No Directly Attributable Funding | | | | | | | |
| | | Permits Processed | | | | | 5,178 | 5,374 | 4,219 | 10,000 |

The baseline quantity for grazing permits processed is 2,600 permits, established in 2007. There is still a backlog of fully processed grazing permits due to the need to conduct environmental assessments and a growing workload caused by litigation associated with issuing permits, which is expected to cause an increase in the per unit cost of processing permits.

This year there was a surge in expiring permits, which shows up in the increased number of permits received in 2009. Overall performance declined to 44 percent due to that surge although a similar number of permits were processed as in preceding years. The BLM expects a gradual decline in the authorized amount of grazing use due to specific resource issues, land health assessments, and specific land use plan decisions.

| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1562 | BLM | Allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 32 | \$ 38 | \$ 48 | \$ 48 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 68% | 86% | 31% | 84% |
| | | Feet of Timber Offered | | | | | 139 | 174 | 155 | 170 |
| | | Possible Sale Volume | | | | 203 | 203 | 502 | 203 | |
| 1523 | BLM | Percent of Forestry Improvements (Acres) Completed as Planned | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 13 | \$ 15 | \$ 15 | \$ 15 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 112% | 82% | 85% | 86% |
| | | Improvements Completed | | | | | 29,846 | 22,629 | 21,929 | 16,777 |
| | | Total Acres | | | | 26,700 | 27,564 | 25,700 | 19,500 | |
| 419 | BLM | Volume of Wood Products Offered Consistent with Applicable Management Plans | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 255 | 292 | 270 | 260 |

Performance dropped due to the withdrawal of the Western Oregon Plan Revision that caused the BLM to reconfigure and rework plans. Legal challenges stemming from the National Environmental Policy Act continue to impact performance. In FY 2010, performance is expected to return to the 2008 level.

The Forestry Improvements measure includes all forest management treatments that are designed to increase fiber production and/or provide commercial opportunities. Performance is expected to increase slightly in FY 2010 on a decreased number of acres, while funding remains the same.

The basis for the performance measure relating to volume of wood products offered was also impacted by the loss of several lawsuits involving critical endangered species that required the BLM to remove part of the timber sale plan.

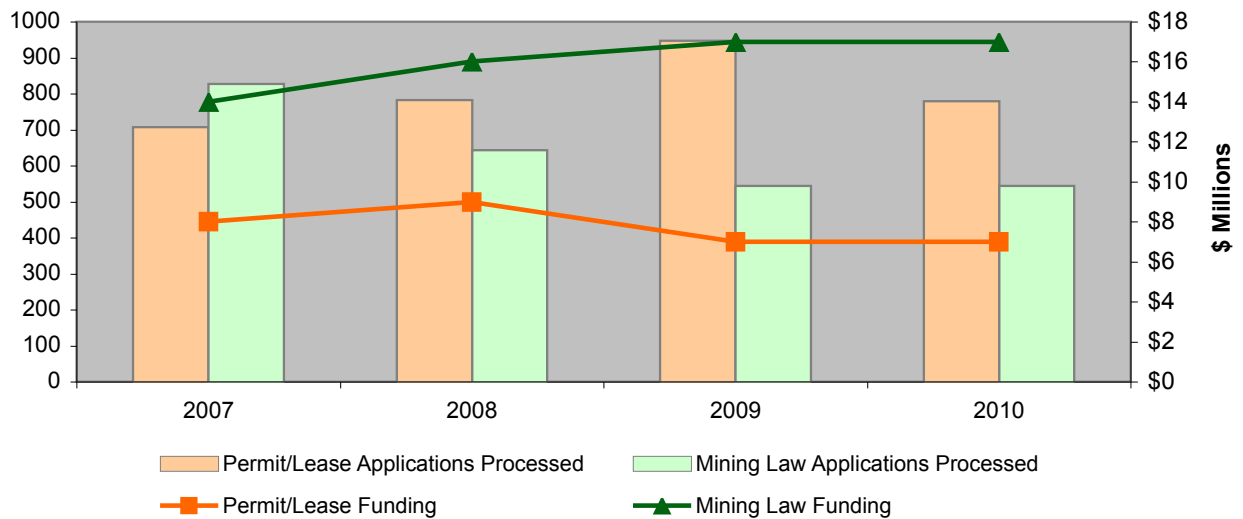
Non-Energy Minerals

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| P | BLM | Percent of Pending Cases of Permits and Lease Applications Processed | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 8 | \$ 9 | \$ 7 | \$ 7 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 77% | 39% | 46% | 39% |
| | | Permits/Applications Processed | | | | | 707 | 783 | 948 | 780 |
| | | Total Permits | | | | | 922 | 2,022 | 2,081 | 2,000 |
| 1524 | BLM | Average Times for Processing Plans of Operations for Locatable Minerals (Months) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 8 | \$ 10 | \$ 10 | \$ 10 | | | | |
| | | Average Times | | | | | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| B | BLM | Mining Law Applications Processed | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 14 | \$ 16 | \$ 17 | \$ 17 | | | | |
| | | Number of Applications | | | | | 827 | 643 | 544 | 544 |
| B | BLM | Percent of Time Crude Helium Enrichment Unit Was Operating During Fiscal Year | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 39 | \$ 33 | \$ 24 | \$ 24 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 97% | 103% | 101% | 100% |
| | | Operating Time | | | | | 330 | 350 | 342 | 340 |
| | | Total Time | | | | | 340 | 340 | 340 | 340 |

B - Bureau Measure P - Program Measure

Non-energy minerals, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clay, are vital components of basic industry and essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure. Impacts on performance in the number of permits and lease applications processed arise from the increasing number and size of exploration and mining authorizations, the time it takes to analyze complex environmental issues prior to lease sales, and public debate regarding operations.

Non-Energy Mineral Permit/Application Processing Efficiency



The BLM is a major supplier of crude helium to refiners in the U.S., who market and sell pure helium throughout the world. Helium is essential for things that require its unique properties – its inertness, its incredibly low “boiling point” and its high thermal conductivity. Helium is used to pressurize liquid propellants used by the Space Shuttle and in the semiconductor/computer chip manufacturing process. Liquid helium is used to cool magnets used in Magnetic Resonance Imaging equipment.

The BLM’s Cliffside Gas Field, outside of Amarillo, Texas, serves as the Government’s reserve for helium. The field and BLM’s helium enrichment plant supply crude helium used in about 40 percent of U.S. helium production and almost 35 percent of the world’s helium production. Performance continues to be very high. Funding is based on the estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas, and liquid gas sales of the Helium Enrichment Unit, which are cyclical.

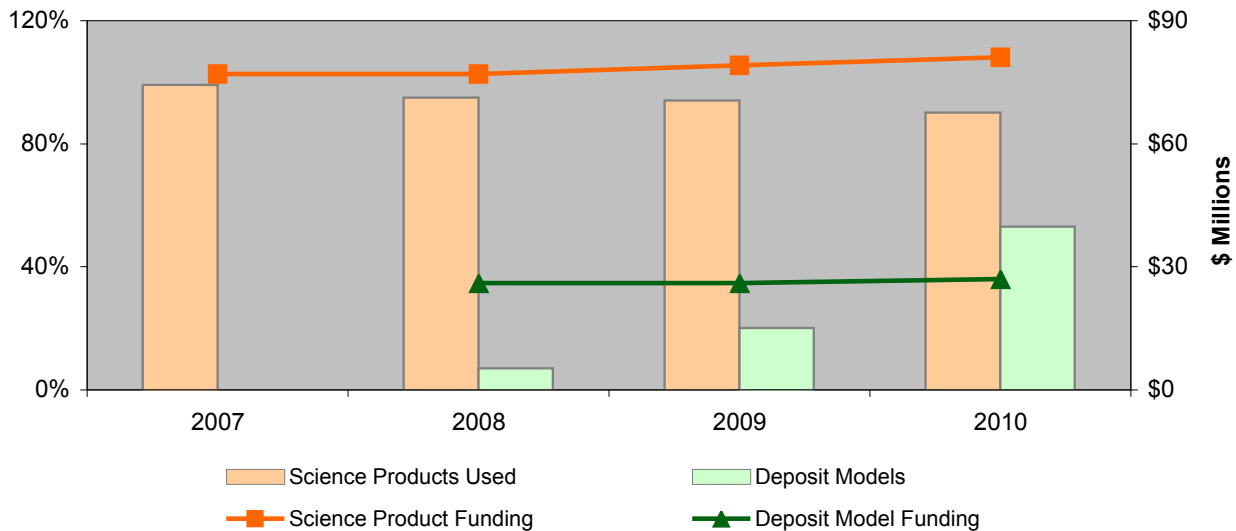


| Science | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | |
|---------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|------|------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| 1527 | USGS | Science Products used for resource management decision-making | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 77 | \$ 77 | \$ 79 | \$ 81 | 99% | 95% | 94% |
| 1528 | USGS | Deposit Models for Non-Fuel Commodities | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | \$ 26 | \$ 26 | \$ 27 | Baseline | 7% | 20% |
| 436 | USGS | Basins/Areas with Energy Resource Assessments | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 17 | \$ 12 | \$ 13 | \$ 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| P | USGS | Systematic Analyses and Investigations Delivered to Customers (Energy Resources) | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 8 | \$ 14 | \$ 14 | \$ 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 |

P - Program Measure

Performance on the KPI measure above is assessed through two USGS programs: the Mineral Resources Program and the Energy Resources Program. Together they provide reliable and impartial scientific information on geologically-based natural resources and the consequences of their development. Performance is high—in the 90th percent range. The USGS typically sets its target at 90 percent, as reflected in the performance expectation for 2010. Funding for both programs was increased for the purpose of identifying renewable energy resources.

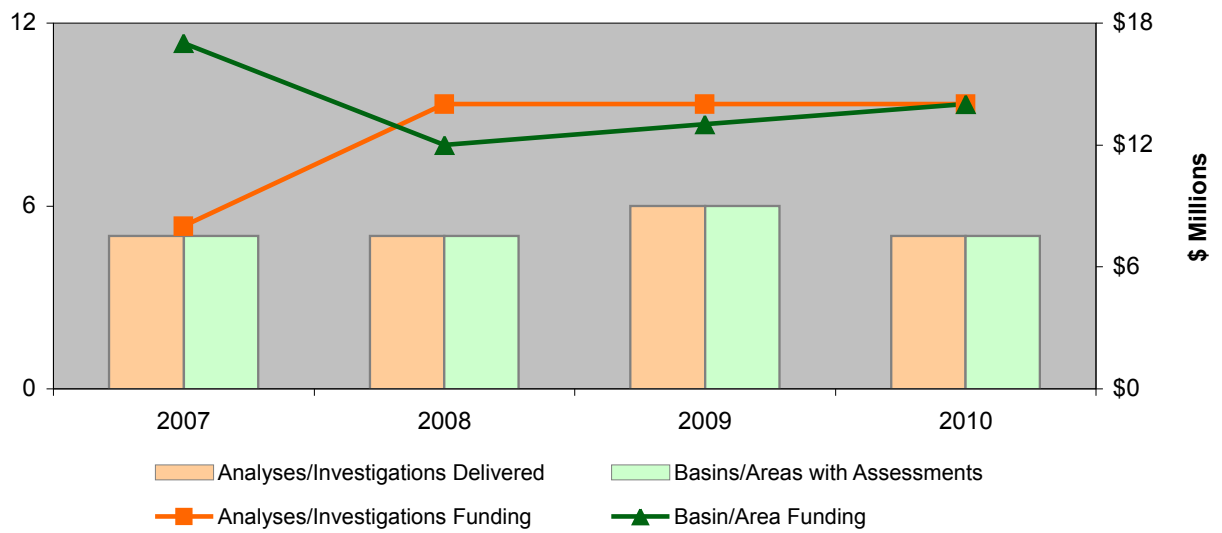
Science for Resource Use



The second measure in the chart refers to the models USGS develops that identify the location of 15 non-fuel commodities, including copper, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, iron ore, and gold. This measure tracks performance on the percentage of models that are available to support decisionmaking by USGS customers. Performance is rising and is expected to continue in that direction.

The last two measures track USGS energy assessments, analyses, and investigations that estimate the amount of undiscovered, technically recoverable resources contained within a defined region that contains significant oil and gas resources. The USGS continues to provide decisionmakers, scientists, and exploration companies the tools to move the U.S. forward in attaining energy independence.

Resource Use Products Delivered



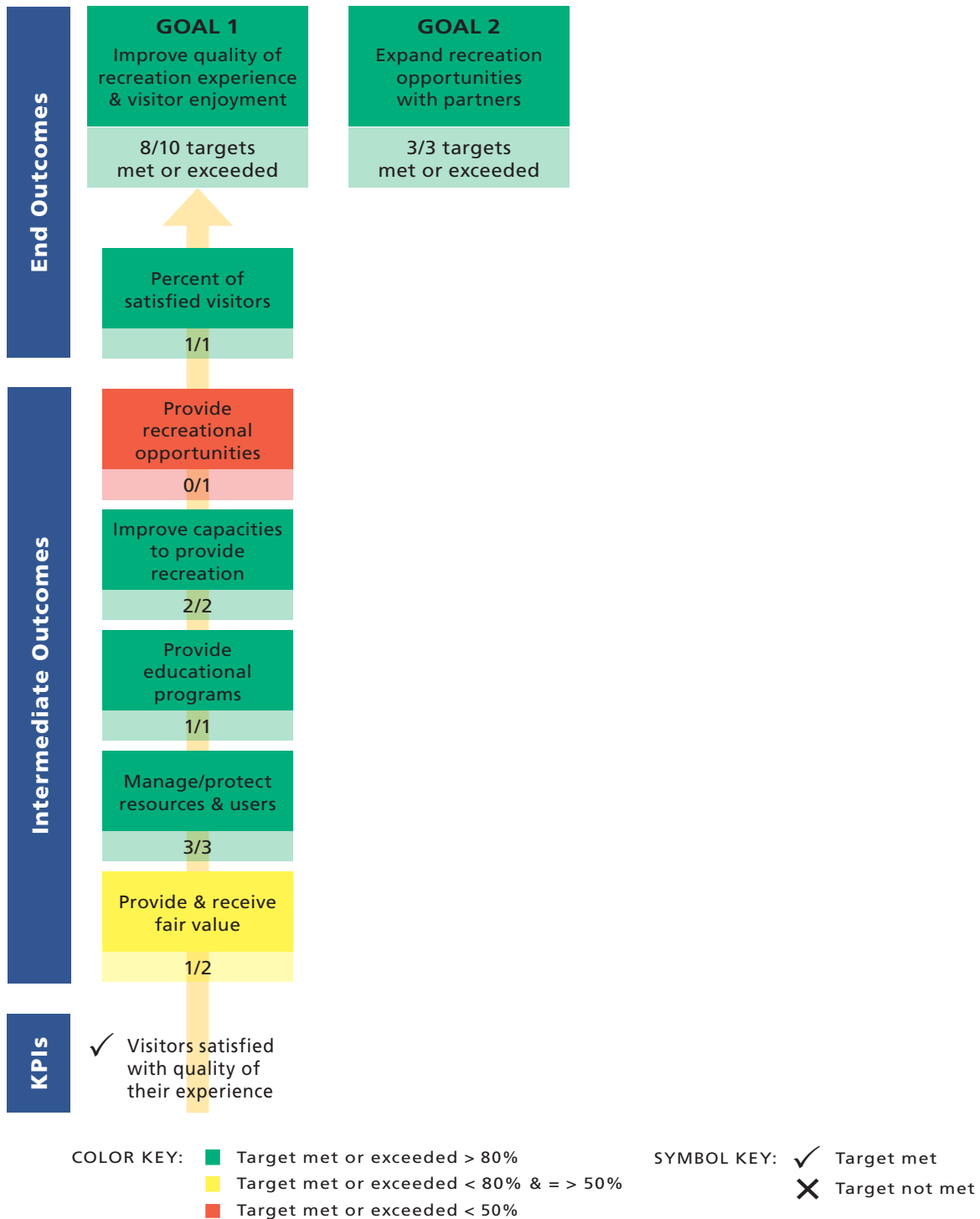
RECREATION

Interior's stewardship activities devoted to recreation are shared by the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). They oversee our National parks, wildlife refuges, water recreation areas and public land recreation sites. Opportunities to visit and enjoy these natural resources are a benefit enjoyed by the public through the work in this Mission Area.

MISSION GOAL

Improve recreation opportunities for America

11/13 targets met or exceeded



Recreation is a vitally important part of Interior’s mission. Accessible and nearby, public land is quickly becoming America’s backyard. The land we manage contains multiple recreational opportunities for individual enrichment through interaction with nature. Recreation activities are diverse—from off-road vehicles to contemplative wilderness experiences; from edutainment to work/play volunteerism.

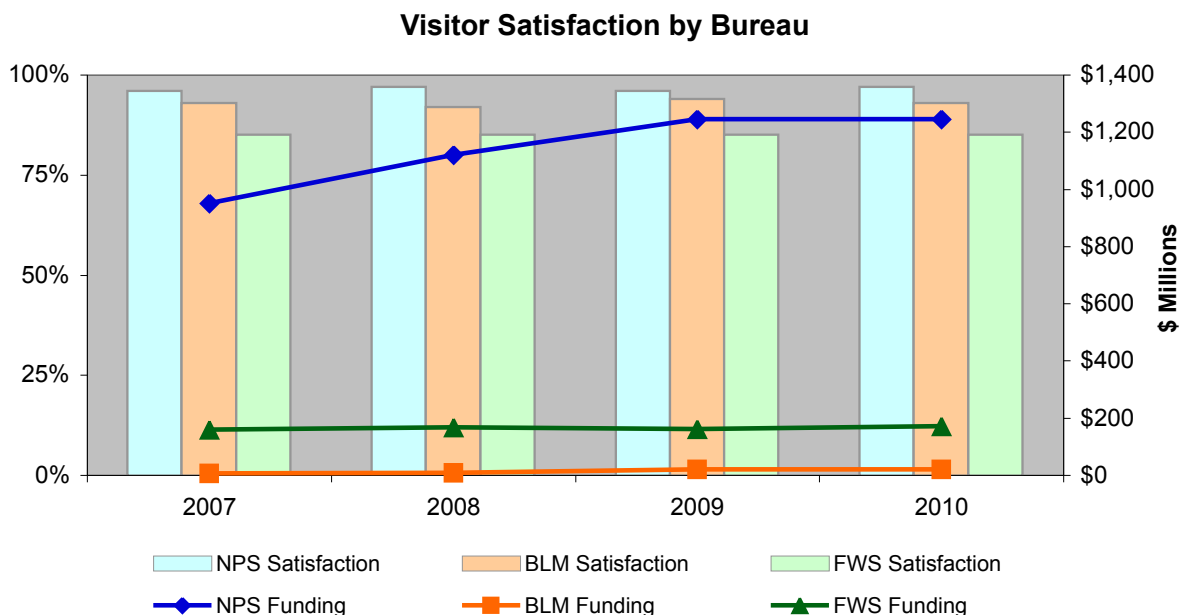
Interior’s Recreation Mission Area encompasses both recreation and tourism—primary factors in helping local and regional economies sustain themselves. Therefore, the availability of public land and water for recreation purposes is a critical economic factor.

Interior maintains and manages thousands of recreation areas. Close to 500 million people from around the world spend time in recreational activities on land managed by DOI. To the greatest extent possible, Interior works among its own bureaus and with our partners to provide a seamless and enjoyable experience.

Visitor Satisfaction

| Visitor Satisfaction | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 554 | All | Visitors satisfied with quality of their experience | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 1,115 | \$ 1,297 | \$ 1,427 | \$ 1,439 | | | | |
| | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 91% | 91% | 92% | 92% | |
| | BLM | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 6 | \$ 8 | \$ 21 | \$ 21 | | | | |
| | | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 93% | 92% | 94% | 93% |
| | FWS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 159 | \$ 168 | \$ 161 | \$ 172 | | | | |
| | | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 85% | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| | NPS | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 950 | \$ 1,121 | \$ 1,245 | \$ 1,245 | | | | |
| | | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 96% | 97% | 97% | 97% |

Visitor satisfaction is measured through surveys that gauge the visitor’s perception of his/her experiences at the recreation area. This includes recreational activities, natural beauty, educational and informational services, facilities, wait-time, and value for fees paid.



RECREATION

Overall, Interior expends considerable resources in the area of visitor satisfaction. National park areas are a favorite destination, with more than 270 million park visits each year. The NPS dedicates more than one billion dollars to achieving its goal: to foster an understanding and appreciation of these places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance and, in that way, encourage greater responsibility by visitors for protecting the heritage the parks represent.

The FWS offers a range of hunting, fishing, wildlife photography and observation, and environmental education and interpretive programs to its over 41 million annual visitors.

The BLM-managed lands hosted over 57 million visitors in 2009. Visitor satisfaction levels remain fairly level in the 90 percent range. BLM funding increased in FY 2009 as more of the activities that contribute to visitor satisfaction were included with this measure.

Additional information on performance on select aspects of visitor services is captured below.

| Visitor Services | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1567 | BLM | Visitor Satisfaction with Facilitated Program | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 43 | \$ 35 | \$ 27 | \$ 27 | | | | |
| | | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 81% | 94% | 96% | 94% |
| 1571 | NPS | Visitor Satisfaction with Commercial Services | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 36 | \$ 43 | \$ 123 | \$ 123 | | | | |
| | | Percent Visitor Satisfaction | | | | | 74% | 76% | 77% | 75% |

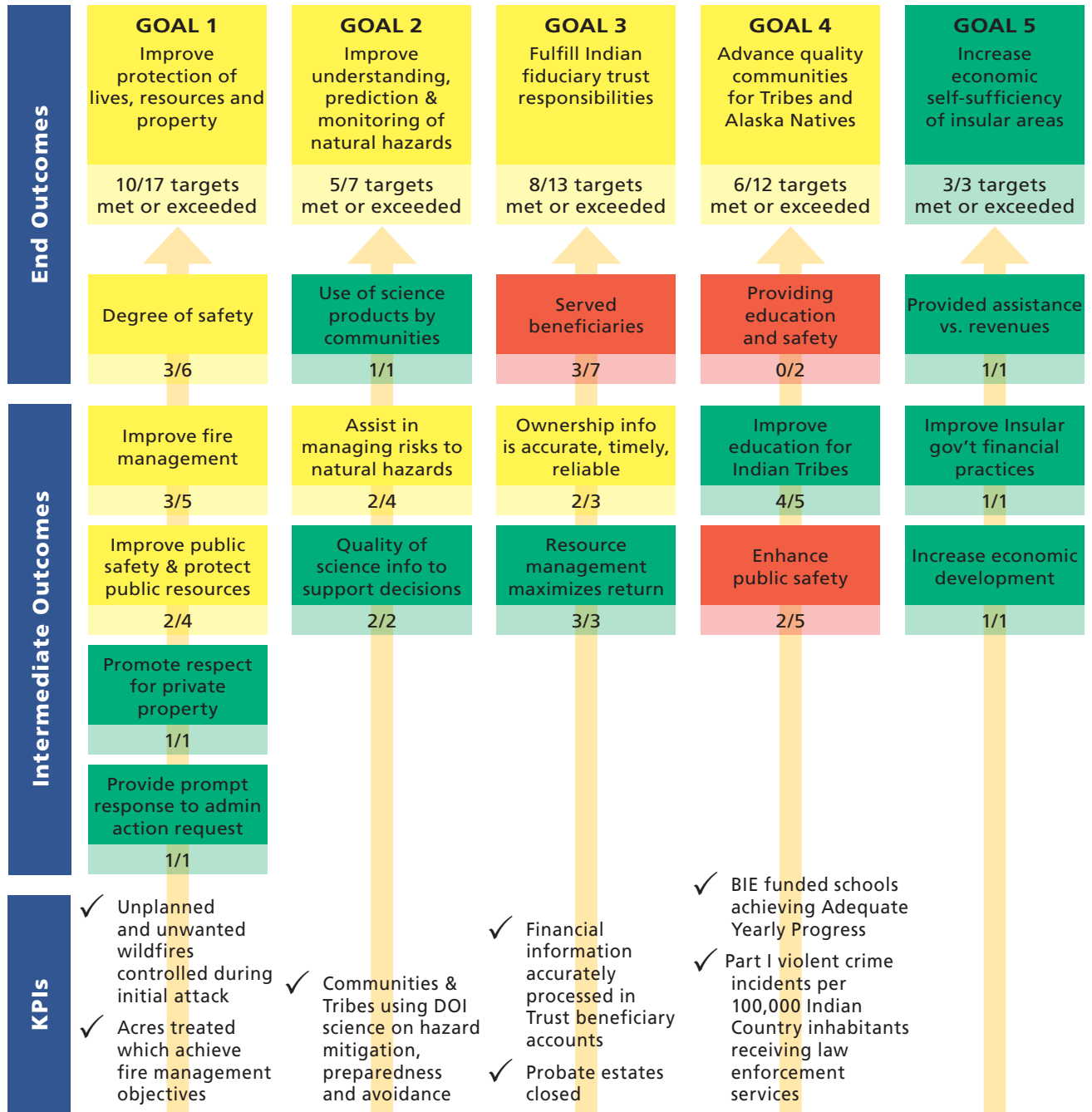
SERVING COMMUNITIES

The Department conducts different types of activities under this Mission Area, from unplanned wildland fires to Interior's Indian fiduciary trust responsibilities to reducing the impact of natural hazards on people and property through scientific research. A whole range of performance measures in the arenas of education, public safety through crime control, and financial accountability, track how the Department is advancing the quality of life for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

MISSION GOAL

Improve protection of lives, property and assets, advance the use of scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for the communities we serve

32/52 targets met or exceeded

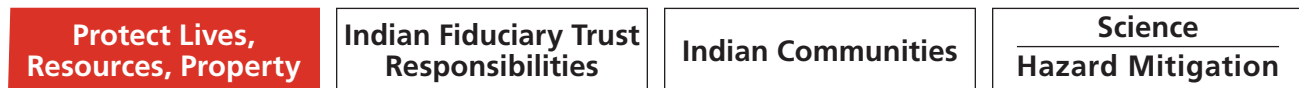


COLOR KEY: ■ Target met or exceeded > 80%
■ Target met or exceeded < 80% & = > 50%
■ Target met or exceeded < 50%

SYMBOL KEY: ✓ Target met
 ✗ Target not met

The American public is the direct beneficiary of the DOI's focus in serving communities.

- ▶ Wildland fire measures deal with the effect of fire and fuel treatments on communities that are located near or adjacent to DOI lands. The OWFC, in conjunction with the major land-management agencies, NPS, BLM, FWS, and BIA, looks at how fast fires are able to be controlled and how many acres of land can be treated through fuel reduction so catastrophic fires are less likely to occur. These efforts directly increase the safety of communities adjacent or near public lands. The program is closely coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service.
- ▶ The USGS offers technical assistance and information to state and local communities that could be affected by natural hazards. The information it provides helps these localities to manage water and other resources, and to develop emergency evacuation procedures, update city emergency plans and look for ways disasters can be mitigated through advance planning.
- ▶ Indian tribes are served by a diversity of programs. Based on treaty and trust obligations, the BIE operates and provides funds to 183 tribal schools serving Indian students in 23 states across the country.
- ▶ Law enforcement on tribal and public lands is important to better ensure the safety of Indian communities and those visiting Interior lands.
- ▶ The OST has undertaken an update of century-old trust recordkeeping so that Indian beneficiaries have confidence in the accounting and are promptly and accurately paid.



| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 788 | OWFC | Unplanned and unwanted wildfires controlled during initial attack | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 658 | \$ 564 | \$ 484 | \$ 486 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 97.0% | 98.5% | 98.7% | 95.0% |
| | | Fires Controlled | | | | | 7,968 | 5,693 | 6,145 | 8,599 |
| | | Total Fire Ignitions | | | | | 8,212 | 5,778 | 6,225 | 9,052 |
| 1540 | OWFC | Acres treated which achieve fire management objectives | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 203 | \$ 223 | \$ 212 | \$ 206 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 73% | 98% | 99% | 97% |
| | | Treated Acres | | | | | 969,865 | 1,239,740 | 1,446,000 | 1,170,000 |
| | | Total Acres | | | | | 1,333,422 | 1,260,035 | 1,459,000 | 1,200,024 |
| 1539 | OWFC | Change in 10-Year Average in Number of Acres Burned by Unplanned/Unwanted Wildland Fires | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | No Attributable Funding | | | | | | | |
| | | Percent Change | | | | | 5.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.2% |

The OWFC works with four DOI bureaus that are engaged in wildland fire activities. The OWFC baselines performance at 95 percent each year for the Wildfires Controlled During Initial Attack measure, with high level of achievement indicating years of more effective firefighting and/or more favorable weather conditions. The FWS, BIA, BLM, and NPS are the bureaus that actively manage and operate firefighting efforts of public lands. Targeting out-year performance becomes more problematic and less meaningful as annual seasonal and climatic conditions fluctuate. The decrease in funding for FY 2009 can be attributed to a different method of data collection that identified funding directly spent on this activity more precisely. FY 2010 shows a rise in funding based upon predictions of an increase in fire ignitions.

The other OWFC KPI measure pertains to hazardous fuels reduction—treatments applied to acreage to reduce the likelihood of unplanned fires. Treatments include prescribed fire, mechanical thinning, chemical application, grazing, or combinations of these methods. Heavy fuels accumulation combined with sustained drought, contribute to increased fire intensity, spread, and resistance to control. Fire management is made more complex by the growth of communities adjacent to public lands.

The FWS, BIA, BLM, and NPS focus on the highest priority acreage, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), or those acres closest to populated areas. The historical split between WUI and non-WUI expenditures is 65 percent/35 percent.

Public Safety

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1543 | BLM | Percent of Physical and Chemical Hazards Mitigated in Appropriate Time to Ensure Visitor/Public Safety | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 6 | \$ 7 | \$ 5 | \$ 5 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 93% | 97% | 82% | 82% |
| | | Percent of Hazards Mitigated | | | | | 436 | 716 | 917 | 917 |
| | | Total Hazards | | | | | 468 | 739 | 1,114 | 1,114 |

Funding is invested by the BLM in mitigating hazards that threaten public safety and in bringing closure to incidents that are in violation of Federal laws. The number of chemical hazards is far greater than the number of physical hazards and more dollars are allocated to the former area.

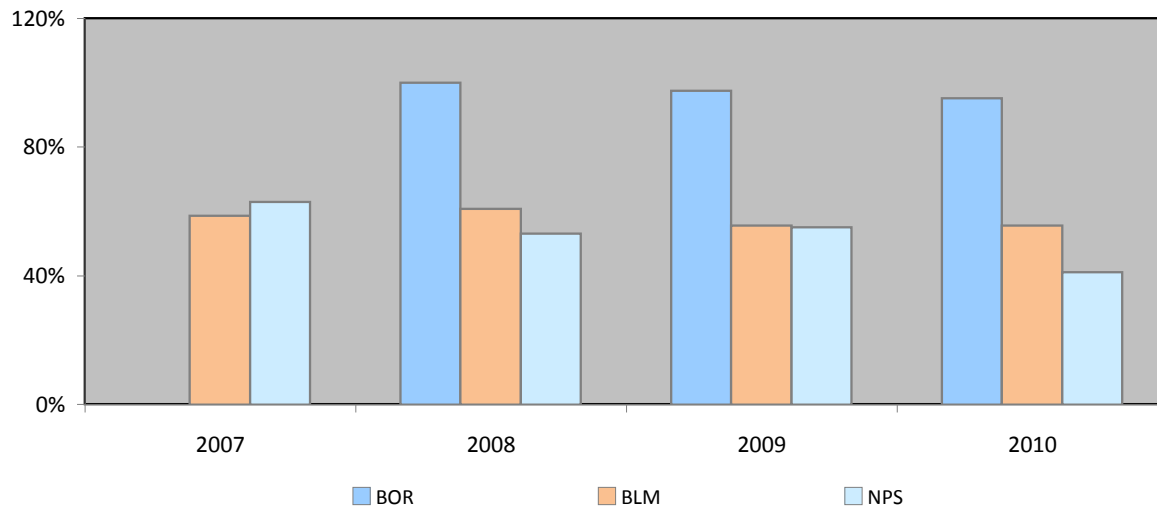
Physical hazards include abandoned equipment and structures that pose a physical safety threat; chemical hazards are associated with hazardous substances, materials and waste. In FY 2009, BLM received a \$1 million increase in funding to address environmental degradation along the Southwest Border caused by illegal immigration and to reclaim abandoned mines that facilitate illegal activity in that region. This resulted in 300 physical and chemical hazards mitigated. BLM experienced 40 percent more hazards than anticipated in FY 2009 and an additional 201 hazards were mitigated in the appropriate timeframe.

Percent of Closed Investigations

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1570 | BLM | Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 55 | \$ 48 | \$ 67 | \$ 67 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 58% | 61% | 56% | 56% |
| | | Incidents/Investigations Closed | | | | | 7,596 | 7,802 | 8,168 | 8,168 |
| | | Total Incidents/Investigations | | | | | 12,985 | 12,853 | 14,692 | 14,692 |
| 1570 | BOR | Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | N/A | 100% | 98% | 95% |
| | | Incidents/Investigations Closed | | | | | N/A | 186 | 157 | 153 |
| | | Total Incidents/Investigations | | | | | N/A | 186 | 161 | 161 |
| 1570 | NPS | Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 63% | 53% | 55% | 41% |
| | | Incidents/Investigations Closed | | | | | 214 | 209 | 55 | 41 |
| | | Total Incidents/Investigations | | | | | 340 | 394 | 100 | 100 |

The closure rate for the incidents and investigations measure is affected by the timeliness in detection of the crime, available evidence, and investigative resources. The BLM allocates considerable funding to this measure to provide a safe environment on its public lands. Reclamation and NPS track performance; funding is reported within those programs that receive support. The following graph illustrates performance only.

Percent of Closed Investigations



Rights-of-Way

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|----------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| B | BLM | Percent of Pending Cases of Right-of-Way Permits and Grant Applications in Backlog Status | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 46 | \$ 49 | \$ 52 | \$ 52 | N/A | 25% | 24% | 23% |
| | | Performance | | | | | N/A | 3,816 | 4,182 | 4,000 |
| | | Total Permits & Applications | | | | | N/A | 15,361 | 15,361 | 15,361 |

B - Bureau Measure

Each year, thousands of individuals and companies apply to the BLM to obtain a right-of-way (ROW) on public land. A ROW grant is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. The majority of applications pertain to electrical power generation and oil and natural gas development. Performance declined in 2009 due to an increase in the number of permit and grant applications needing more extensive environmental assessments. Also many applications are larger, more complex rights-of-way are needed to build an infrastructure related to renewable energy and continued growth in the west. These types of applications require increased staff time which also increases the cost. Performance is projected to increase in FY 2010 with fewer cases in backlog status.

Protect Lives,
Resources, PropertyIndian Fiduciary Trust
Responsibilities

Indian Communities

Science
Hazard Mitigation**Indian Fiduciary Trust
Responsibilities**

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1553 | BIA | Percent of Probate estates closed | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 26 | \$ 35 | \$ 35 | \$ 35 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 89% | 87% | 90% | 90% |
| | | Estates Closed | | | | | 9,312 | 8,938 | 7,973 | 4,860 |
| | | Total Estates | | | | | 10,414 | 10,324 | 8,901 | 5,400 |
| 1551 | BIA | Acres of Agricultural and Grazing Land with Completed Resource Management Plans (RMPs) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 1.5 | \$ 1.3 | \$ 0.9 | \$ 1.1 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 25% | 25% | 23% | 32% |
| | | Acres with RMPs (M) | | | | | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.84 | 13.6 |
| | | Total Acres (M) | | | | | 45.9 | 42.4 | 47.1 | 42.4 |
| P | BIA | Forested Reservations Covered by Forest Management Plans | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 17 | \$ 16 | \$ 13 | \$ 14 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 44% | 47% | 51% | 50% |
| | | Forested Reservations with Plans | | | | | 126 | 137 | 149 | 146 |
| | | Total Forested Reservations | | | | | 286 | 292 | 292 | 292 |
| P | BIA | Maintenance Projects Completed Within Established Timeframe | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 30 | \$ 39 | \$ 46 | \$ 40 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 73% | 84% | 87% | 80% |
| | | Projects Completed | | | | | 933 | 1,383 | 1,448 | 1,260 |
| | | Total Projects | | | | | 1,272 | 1,641 | 1,663 | 1,575 |
| B | OST | Appraisal Reports Completed within Requestor Business Requirements | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 13 | \$ 11 | \$ 10 | \$ 11 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 84% | 68% | 94% | 96% |
| | | Reports Completed | | | | | 5,900 | 4,837 | 6,134 | 6,000 |
| | | Total Reports | | | | | 7,000 | 7,099 | 6,519 | 6,250 |

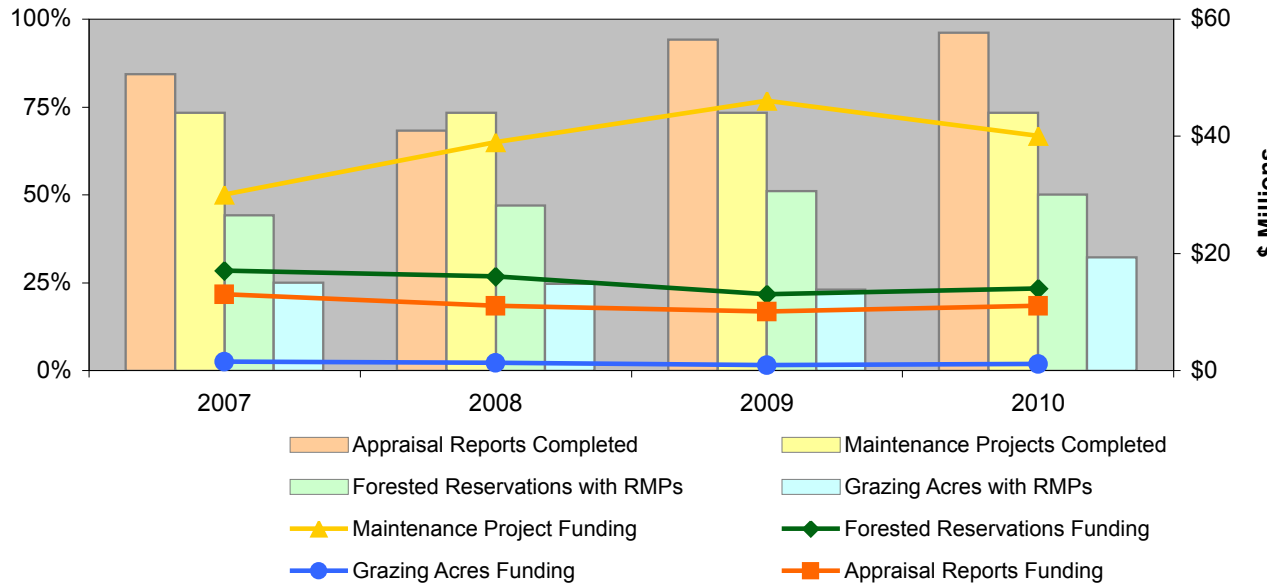
B - Bureau Measure P - Program Measure

Performance for the number of Indian probate estates closed was comparable with 2008 but slightly under target. The probate backlog was scheduled to be eliminated by the end of 2009. Unfortunately, the goal was not met due to the delayed execution of the probate caseload contract and program hiring challenges. It is anticipated in 2010 that a full-time probate staff will be able to address a majority of the eligible probate backlog. The residual probate backlog is largely the result of cases involving Eastern Oklahoma tribes that are awaiting District Court action.

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) were completed on nearly 438,000 acres of agricultural and grazing lands during FY 2009. This is approximately 1 percent of the total agricultural and grazing acreage. One percent meets the incremental change from FY 2008 and planned for FY 2009, although it does not bring the cumulative total to that envisioned at the beginning of the 5-year planning cycle. Programmatic RMPs are expressions of tribal resource management goals and principles. The BIA can encourage the preparation of such plans through the dedication of financial resources and personnel but cannot impose a plan on a tribe.

The other measures in the table above are performance measures BIA tracks at the program and bureau level.

Fiduciary Trust



| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Protect Lives, Resources, Property | Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities | Indian Communities | Science Hazard Mitigation |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|

Bureau of Indian Education Schools

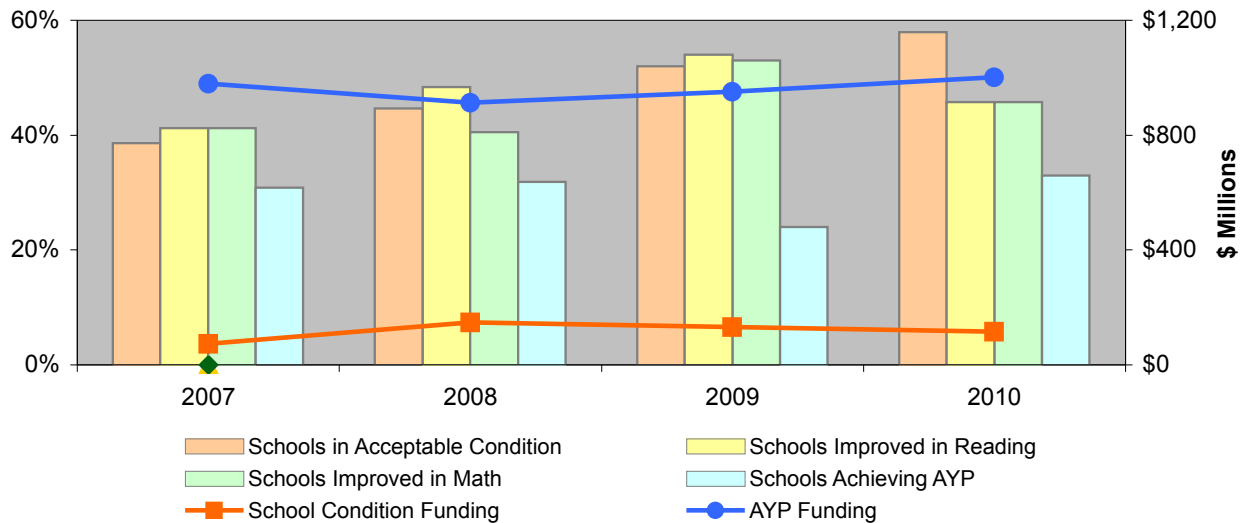
| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1556 | BIE | BIE schools achieving Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 979 | \$ 913 | \$ 950 | \$ 1,001 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 31% | 32% | 24% | 33% |
| | | Schools Achieving AYP | | | | | 53 | 54 | 42 | 57 |
| | | Total Schools | | | | 172 | 170 | 173 | 173 | |
| 1557 | BIE | BIE Schools Not Making AYP That Improved in Reading | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | Funding Included Above | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 41% | 48% | 54% | 46% |
| | | Schools Improved | | | | | 49 | 56 | 71 | 53 |
| | | Targeted Schools | | | | 119 | 116 | 131 | 116 | |
| 1558 | BIE | BIE Schools Not Making AYP That Improved in Math | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | Funding Included Above | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 41% | 41% | 53% | 46% |
| | | Schools Improved | | | | | 49 | 47 | 69 | 53 |
| | | Targeted Schools | | | | 119 | 116 | 131 | 116 | |
| P | BIE | Percent Increase in the Number of Degrees Granted by BIE Junior/Senior Colleges & Universities | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 73 | \$ 74 | \$ 76 | \$ 81 | | | | |
| | | Number of Degrees | | | | | -12% | -5% | 5% | 3% |
| 1715 | BIE | BIE Schools In Acceptable Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 207 | \$ 167 | \$ 240 | \$ 211 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 39% | 45% | 52% | 58% |
| | | Schools in Acceptable Condition | | | | | 71 | 82 | 95 | 106 |
| | | Total Schools | | | | 184 | 184 | 183 | 183 | |

Education for Native Americans in the BIE schools continues to be an area of concern for the Department. Performance data for this measure lags by one year, as school years straddle two fiscal years and final performance results for the 2008/2009 school year are not available until December 2009. FY 2009 performance data, therefore, represents results of the 2007-2008 school year (SY).

Performance did not meet the target for FY 2009 due to tougher AYP standards in the majority of states where BIE funds schools. The BIE implemented intensive programs to improve reading and math in SY 08/09 (FY 2010) but anticipates it will take more than just 1 year (beyond 2010) to achieve an increase in results.

The BIE anticipated that the rate at which additional schools achieve AYP would initially be modest, but accelerate as 2014 approaches. Students who are performing at a level significantly below the standard require several years to close the achievement gap.

Bureau of Indian Education Schools



The KPI in the following table deals with approximately 1.2 million of the total 1.7 million Indian and tribal population directly served by BIA law enforcement. Part I crimes include crimes against people, as well as burglary, theft, and arson. Increased performance would be illustrated by a downward trend in the number of crimes per capita over time. The number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants rose to 479 in FY 2009, partially due to the addition of 30 tribal communities that previously did not report. Performance improvement (crime reduction) is expected to occur in the next several fiscal years as a result of the FY 2009-10 estimated increase in expenditures. The table above includes the performance for the other aspects of the law enforcement program, including Part II crimes and Tribal Judicial Systems. Part II crimes include forgery, "white collar" crimes, weapons, "fencing", vice, substance abuse, vandalism, and other misdemeanors.

The measure of Tribal Judicial Systems includes all BIA-funded Tribal courts and BIA "CFR" courts receiving an Acceptable Rating. This rating is achieved by meeting all standards established for reviews conducted by an independent assessor, BIA rebaselined the number of courts that need to be reviewed.

Law enforcement facilities include correction facilities operated by BIA or by Tribes on behalf of BIA which house the Indian Country inmate population. The acceptability of these facilities is based on its scoring under the Facilities Condition Index.

Safe Indian Communities

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------|-----|--|------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 457 | BIA | Part I violent crimes incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 13 | \$ 13 | \$ 32 | \$ 36 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 419 | 463 | 479 | 440 |
| | | Violent Crimes | | | | | 5,157 | 5,698 | 6,002 | 5,510 |
| | | Total Inhabitants (100,000) | | | | | 12.30 | 12.30 | 12.53 | 12.53 |
| 1677 | BIA | Percent change in Part II offenses | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 168 | \$ 213 | \$ 225 | \$ 250 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | Baseline | 38.64% | 6.25% | 5.00% |
| | | Change in Number of Offenses | | | | | | 133,681 | 29,996 | 25,482 |
| | | Total Offenses | | | | | 345,971 | 345,971 | 479,652 | 509,648 |
| 1678 | BIA | Percent change in natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 26 | \$ 30 | \$ 71 | \$ 84 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | Baseline | 25.00% | -53.73% | 9.38% |
| | | Change in Number of Offenses | | | | | | 16 | -36 | 6 |
| | | Total Offenses | | | | | | 64 | 67 | 64 |
| 1570 | BIA | Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II, and natural, cultural, and heritage resource offenses | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | Funding Included Above | | | | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 37% | 35% | 32% | 47.00% |
| | | Incidents/Investigations Closed | | | | | 136,903 | 177,426 | 171,601 | 236,316 |
| | | Total Incidents/Investigations | | | | | 367,963 | 502,800 | 533,489 | 502,800 |
| 576 | BIA | BIA Funded Tribal Judicial Systems Receiving Acceptable Rating | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 14 | \$ 18 | \$ 18 | \$ 25 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 13% | 22% | 21% | 28% |
| | | Systems with Acceptable Rating | | | | | 20 | 34 | 38 | 52 |
| | | Total Tribal Judicial Systems | | | | | 156 | 156 | 185 | 185 |
| 1735 | BIA | Law Enforcement Facilities in Acceptable Condition as Measured by FCI | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 13 | \$ 18 | \$ 25 | \$ 25 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 64% | 69% | 73% | 80% |
| | | Facilities in Acceptable Condition | | | | | 32 | 35 | 37 | 40 |
| | | Total Facilities | | | | | 50 | 51 | 51 | 50 |

Safe Indian Communities



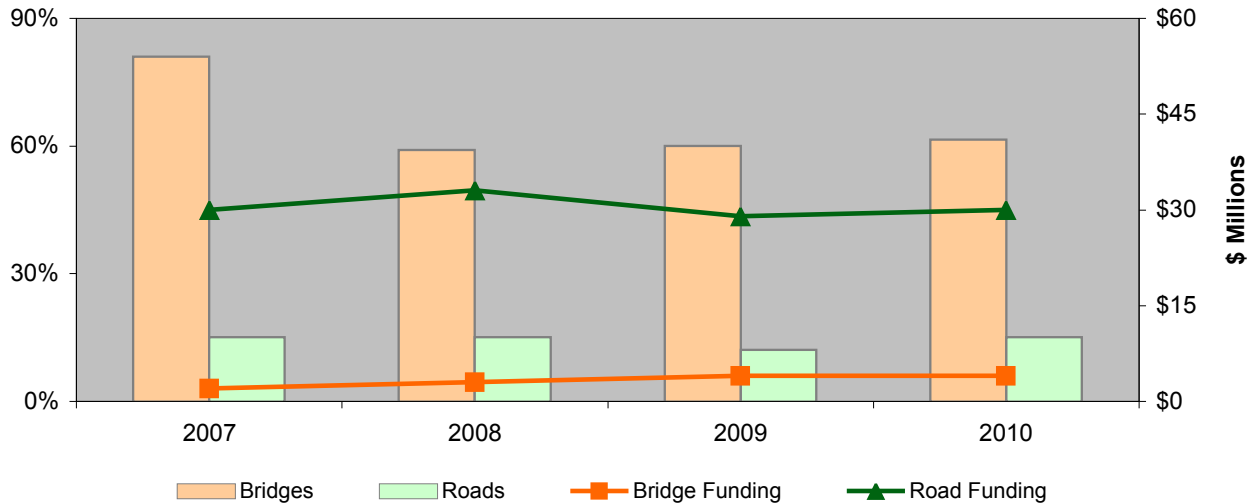
The above graph depicts two aspects of the justice system—courts and detention centers.

Indian Bridges/Roads

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 1559 | BIA | Miles of Road in Acceptable Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 30 | \$ 33 | \$ 29 | \$ 30 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 15% | 15% | 12% | 15% |
| | | Road Miles in Acceptable Condition | | | | | 4,152 | 3,945 | 3,370 | 4,205 |
| | | Total Miles of Road | | | | | 27,034 | 26,988 | 27,527 | 28,000 |
| 1560 | BIA | Bridges in Acceptable Condition | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 2 | \$ 3 | \$ 4 | \$ 4 | | | | |
| | | Performance | | | | | 81% | 59% | 60% | 61% |
| | | Bridges in Acceptable Condition | | | | | 749 | 547 | 558 | 572 |
| | | Total Bridges | | | | | 926 | 926 | 931 | 931 |

The road program continues with relatively level funding with an additional 500 miles of roads added to the road maintenance system. This, coupled with further deterioration of marginal roads, led to a lower service level of acceptable condition. The program anticipates a performance increase in the percentage of roads in acceptable condition within the next two years resulting from ARRA funds to perform road maintenance activities, construction, and repair.

The number of bridges in acceptable condition remained relatively the same between 2008 and 2009, with some improvement projected for FY 2010.

Indian Bridges/Roads

Protect Lives,
Resources, Property

Indian Fiduciary Trust
Responsibilities

Indian Communities

Science
Hazard Mitigation

Hazard Mitigation

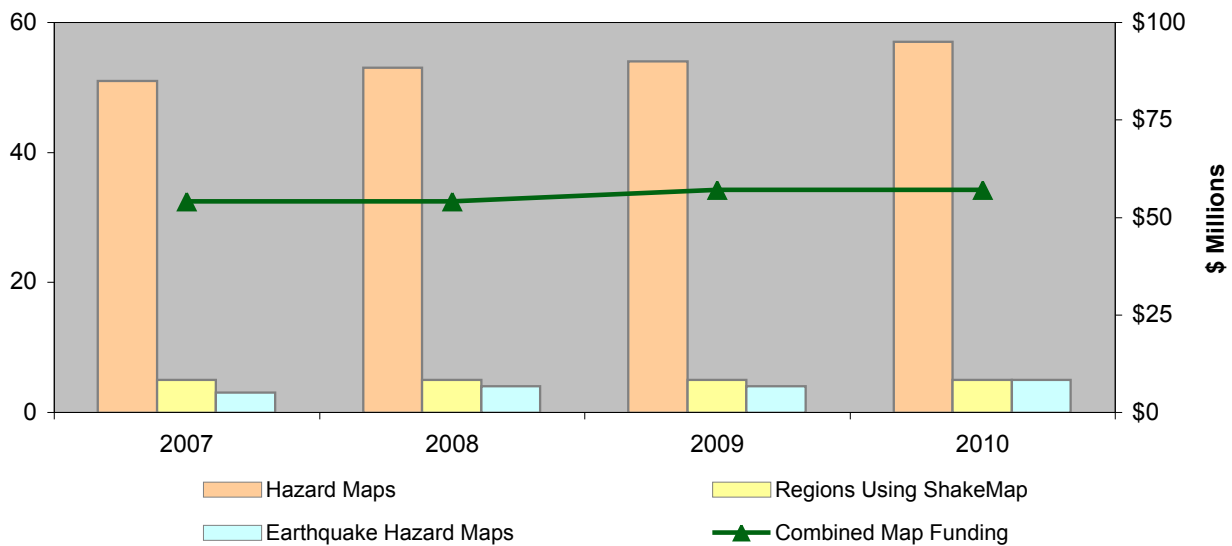
| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | | |
|------------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | |
| 446 | USGS | Communities/tribes using DOI science for hazard mitigation | | | | | | | | |
| | | Funding Invested (\$M) | \$ 82 | \$ 86 | \$ 91 | \$ 91 | | | | |
| | | Communities Using Science | | | | | 50% | 53% | 54% | 55% |

Hazard Mapping

| | | Funding | | | | Performance | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------|------|------|------|
| | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Combined Funding Invested (\$M) | | \$ 54 | \$ 54 | \$ 57 | \$ 57 | | | | |
| 1545 | USGS | Areas with Completed Hazard Maps | | | | 51 | 53 | 54 | 57 |
| B | | Areas with Completed Earthquake Hazard Maps | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 1546 | | Metropolitan Regions Using ShakeMap in Emergency Procedures | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

This measure deals with specific geologic hazards: volcano eruptions, earthquakes, and landslides. The USGS partners with communities that are potentially impacted by these types of events to ensure that USGS hazard assessment and monitoring information is being used to prepare, mitigate and build resilience to these hazards. This composite measure attempts to capture a wide range of community interactions. Progress depends on both the generation of these scientific products and their application.

Hazard Mapping



The FY 2009 Performance Measures document the performance and associated funding of the Department of the Interior against the FY 2007-2012 Government Performance and Results Act Strategic Plan (GPRA Plan). This section is organized according to Interior's four areas of mission responsibility and their accompanying end outcome and intermediate outcome goals. These goals provide a framework for the strategic plans of Interior's bureaus. The mission areas are as follows:

Resource Protection – *Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources*

Resource Use – *Improve resource management to assure responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy*

Recreation – *Improve recreational opportunities for America*

Serving Communities – *Improve protection of lives, property and assets, advance the use of scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve*

*A fifth area, **Management Excellence**, provides the enabling framework within which we carry out these mission responsibilities to manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered, and results-oriented.*

These goals and their related performance measures and funding provide the basis for assessing the Department's effectiveness in managing its resources to improve programmatic performance.

What Counts and How We Count it

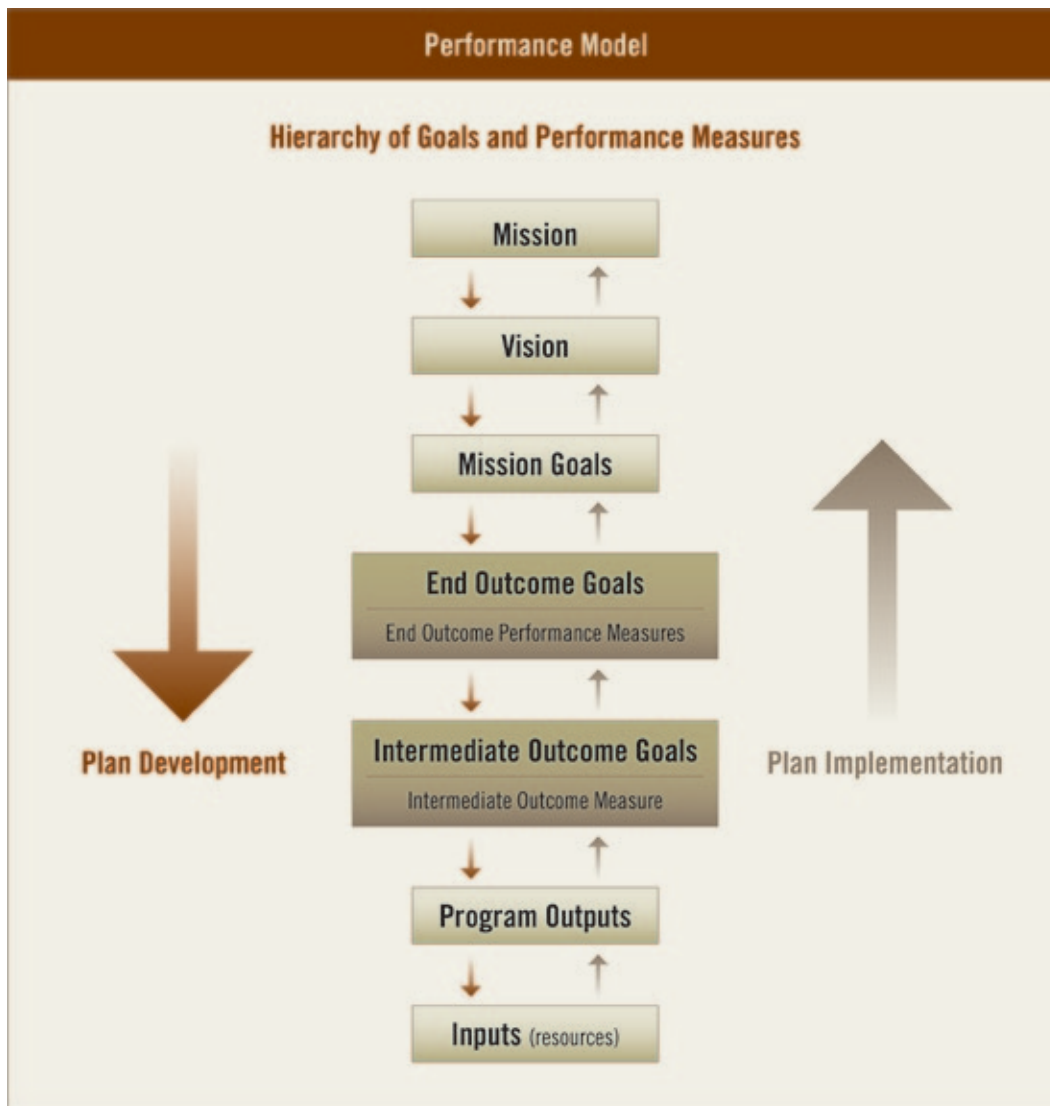
Our GPRA Plan provides a high-level overview of performance, setting large mission goals and broad program objectives. Its greatest value, day-by-day, comes from our ability to connect that larger view with each day's ground-level activities, whether that work is focused on rehabilitating a wetland clogged with the invasive purple loosestrife, improving a visitor center at a national park, monitoring the rehabilitation of a played out mine, helping an American Indian child become a better reader, or adding real-time capability to a flood warning system.

Because the plan identifies a clear hierarchy of goals and measures, we can see exactly how our work contributes to Interior's end results. And because it sets targets at every level, it gives us numerical measures by which we can judge what we have accomplished.

The plan structure focuses on end outcomes, selected high-priority intermediate outcomes, and on measures that will verify progress toward outcome achievement. Each mission area has its own end outcome goals and performance measures. Supporting those, in turn, are intermediate outcomes and measures and, ancillary to the plan, program outputs and inputs (see the chart on the next page – Hierarchy of Goals and Performance Measures).

The outcome goals and their performance measures maintain our focus on the bottom line – specific results we must achieve to successfully accomplish our mission. To progress toward these goals, we identify a series of intermediate outcome goals that support, promote, and serve as a vehicle for achieving results. Performance measures are also applied to intermediate outcome goals to help assess their effectiveness. Engaging these actions, in turn, requires an array of program level activities and their associated outputs. Outputs are typically quantifiable units of accomplishment that are a consequence of work conducted to execute our GPRA Plan (such outputs might be acres treated for hazardous fuels or park safety programs implemented). Activity-based costing lets us connect outputs to costs, creating a powerful management tool that helps us recognize superior performance, focus attention on achievement and innovation, and move more quickly to spread best practices throughout the organization.

In our GPRA Plan, the outcome goals are cast in a long-term context – typically covering the duration of the GPRA Plan, currently FY2007 – FY 2012. These goals and measures are annualized to demonstrate incremental progress toward achieving long-term targets. There are instances in which we may adopt outcome measures that appear output-like because they use units of measurement, such as acres restored or permits issued, that have output connotations. However, the context in which the measure is applied remains outcome focused. In some cases, a true outcome



measure may be too far beyond the control of our programs to provide a useful gauge of the agency’s effectiveness in meeting its program responsibilities. In such cases, Interior uses the best indicator it can develop to assess its contribution and progress toward that goal. Selected high-priority intermediate outcome goals and measures appear in both the GPRA Plan and bureau or departmental office operating plans. The balance of the intermediate goals and specific work outputs will appear only in bureau or office operating plans. This category of goals is used to link budgets to performance. Although departmental planning now centers on high-level outcome-oriented goals and performance measures, performance information is tracked and evaluated at various levels within the organization.

Linking key programs and outcomes of individual efforts, programs, and bureaus reinforce the Department’s combined stewardship of our critical

resources. This is especially important in light of increasing developmental pressures, growing public demand, and accelerating changes in science and technology. Doing this gives us a set of consistent goals and a common agenda. It gives us the means to increase our focus on performance results, helps make our managers more accountable, and creates a springboard for communication, collaboration, and coordination in the service of conservation with interested citizens, organizations, and communities.

For the first time, the FY 2009 Annual Performance Report includes the addition of funding information, where available, along with the performance information for individual GPRA Strategic Plan, program and bureau performance measures beyond our 25 Key Performance Indicators. We believe the inclusion of detailed funding information marks a significant step forward in the Department’s ongoing efforts to improve the transparency and accountability of its

reporting under the Government Performance and Results Act. When examined as a whole, our plan tells a detailed story of the Department's work and provides support to various budgetary and programmatic initiatives which are keys to achieving the goals of the Department.

Reading the Numbers for Yourself

The Department's GPRA measures and select program and bureau measures give readers a clear picture of our expectations and ambitions for the future. They are meant to be transparent and easy to understand. By following the hierarchy from mission goals through end outcome goals to intermediate outcome goals, the reader can see our results, the reasons for them, and planned actions to improve our performance.

Data Validation and Verification

To credibly report progress toward intended results and to enable performance informed decision-making, Interior needs to ensure that its performance information is accurate, reliable, and sound. The GPRA requires agencies to describe the means used to verify and validate measured performance as part of annual performance reports. Verification includes assessing data completeness, accuracy, and consistency and related quality control practices. Validation is the assessment of whether the data are appropriate to measure performance.

The Department requires the full implementation of data verification and validation (V&V) criteria to ensure that information is properly collected, recorded, processed, and aggregated for reporting and use by decision makers. Since 2003, the Department has required bureaus and offices collecting and reporting performance data to develop and use an effective data V&V process. A data V&V assessment matrix, developed in cooperation with departmental bureaus and offices, including the Office of Inspector General, was issued in January 2003 to serve as a minimum standard for data V&V. The matrix has been used successfully as a tool to elevate data V&V procedures to an acceptable functional level and to detect potential problem areas in well established bureau or office data V&V systems. This matrix was acknowledged by OMB as a government best practice and incorporated into the June 2008 update to OMB Circular A-11.

Interior uses four categories of performance data throughout its performance verification and validation process:

1. **Final.** All data are available, verified, and validated for the measure. Actual numbers are reported. Performance analysis can be completed. This includes the characterization of data as goal "Met or exceeded," "Improved over prior year, but not met," "Not met target", or "Data not yet available". (Note: these are the new definitions for performance goals specified in OMB Circular A-11, June 2008.)
2. **Estimated.** Some data are unavailable, unverified, or not validated for the measure. A reasonable methodology has been applied to estimate the annual performance. The estimation methodology is documented and is proven repeatable and valid. Estimated data can be factored into the performance analysis.
3. **Preliminary.** All data are available but are not verified and validated for the measure. No analysis should be conducted (i.e. these data reports are considered similar to a "no report" in that the data are not verifiable either directly or through a valid, documented, repeatable estimation methodology, and therefore cannot be factored as either goal "Met or exceeded," "Improved over prior year, but not met", or "Not met target"); these data are reported as preliminary.
4. **No Data.** Data are unavailable and there are insufficient sources to develop a reasonable estimate. No report on the measure can be made.

Estimated, preliminary, and unavailable data will be finalized by the publication of the following year's Annual Performance Report.

Data Sources





A key element in reporting valid, accurate, and reliable performance and funding data is ensuring that sources of data are documented and available. Interior bureaus and offices are continuing to improve their data management processes by developing better sources of data and by linking with current data sources that already have reporting, verification, and validation procedures in place. Data sources for each of Interior's measures are shown in the following tables as an additional row.

Performance and Data Analysis Graphs and Tables

The graphs and tables that follow provide summary and detailed information on our performance and funding for FY 2009. The graphs and tables are divided into five sections corresponding to Interior’s four Mission Areas plus Management Excellence.

For each end outcome goal within a Mission Area, the section begins with a comparison of the aggregate performance relative to targets for FY 2008 and FY 2009. This aggregate summary analysis then leads into a series of detailed tables that contain performance and associated funding information on those measures supporting the end outcome goal. In this manner, the reader can drill down to specific information to obtain more insight into the Department’s overall performance. The tables include the following information:

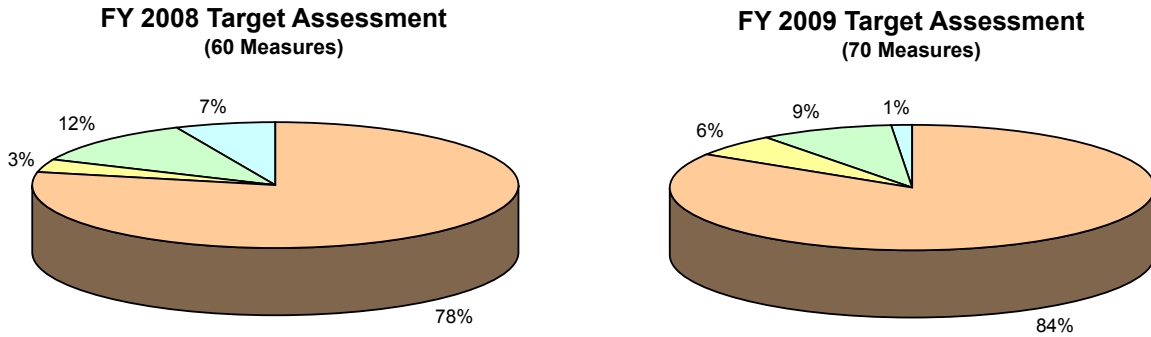
1. **Bureau/office:** The Bureau or office that owns the measure.
2. **Measure Description:** A brief definition of the performance measure
3. **Measure ID:** This ID will help the reader compare information from this table to the information in the Management Discussion & Analysis section of this document. Any measure with a numerical ID is a Strategic Plan measure. Any measure ID of “Program” or “Bureau” represents a non-GPRA Strategic Plan measure that was used in the Digging Deeper section to provide a more complete picture of performance and funding for various end outcomes and intermediate outcomes.
4. **FY2006, FY2007, and FY 2008 Actual:** Contains the actual performance data for the measure in the given fiscal year. This information can be used to see performance trends over time.
5. **FY 2009 Plan:** Contains the performance target for the measure for FY 2009. This target was established within the first quarter of FY 2009.
6. **FY 2009 Actual:** Contains the actual, estimated, or preliminary performance data for the measure for FY 2009. Actual and estimated information can be compared to the FY 2009 Plan and be used to determine performance trends for the measure since FY2006.

7. **Funding Invested:** Contains the funding associated with this measure for the fiscal years specified. Where no funding can be explicitly traced to the measure, the label, “No Directly Attributable Funding Reported” appears. The symbol “N/A” indicates that no specific funding exists for that measure for the given fiscal year.
8. **Goal Met?:** Contains a symbol to depict one of four conditions as specified in OMB Circular A-11, dated June 2008.
 - a.  The actual performance met or exceeded the target
 - b.  The actual performance improved over prior year, but did not meet the target
 - c.  The actual performance did not meet the target
 - d.  The actual data is not yet available
9. **Performance Explanation:** Contains an explanation of why the actual performance exceeded or fell short of the target.
10. **Steps to Improve:** Where the FY 2009 Actual does not meet the FY 2009 target, a description is provided of planned actions to improve performance during the next fiscal year.
11. **Data Source:** Documents the source of the performance data as part of Interior’s data verification & validation procedures and internal audit procedures.

New for the FY 2009 APR, individual bureau performance and funding contributions are provided for those GPRA Strategic Plan performance measures that have multiple bureaus reporting to the measure. In these situations, the Departmental Aggregate is shown, along with each bureau’s contribution. For these multi-bureau measures, only the aggregate “Goal Met?” symbol was counted towards the overall Target Assessment Comparison pie charts. There is no change to the reporting on single bureau measures, which also depict the Department’s performance.

Resource Protection Performance

The Mission Area of Resource Protection has four End Outcome Goals: Land and Water Health, Biological Communities, Cultural and Natural Resources, and Understanding National Ecosystems. There are 59 GPRA Plan performance measures, 10 program measures, and 1 bureau measure that assess the performance of the 4 End Outcome Goals and 7 Intermediate Outcomes for this mission area.



| RESOURCE PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTALS | Total Measures | # Targets Met or Exceeded | % Targets Met or Exceeded | # Targets Improved but Not Met | % Targets Improved but Not Met | # Targets Not Met | % Targets Not Met | # Data Not Available | % Data Not Available |
| FY 2008 | 60 | 47 | 78% | 2 | 3% | 7 | 12% | 4 | 7% |
| FY 2009 | 70 | 59 | 84% | 4 | 6% | 6 | 9% | 1 | 1% |

Note: FY 2009 Measures include 59 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 10 program measures, and 1 bureau measure

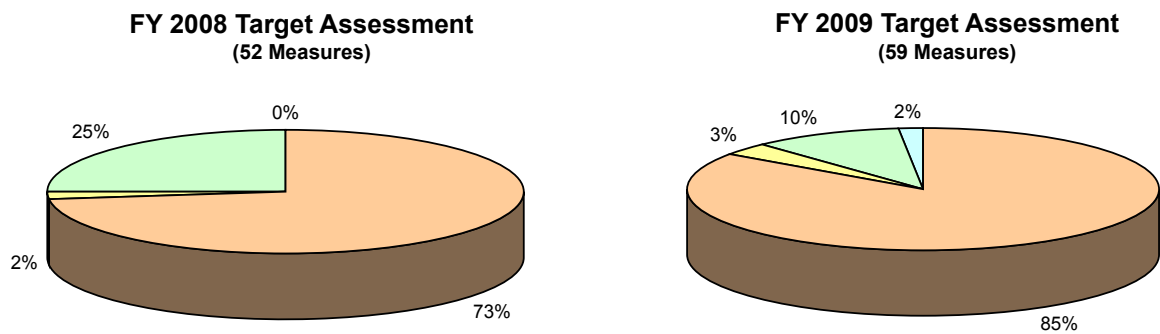
Overall, the Department has greatly improved its ability to establish meaningful and challenging performance targets and has worked hard to meet or exceed those targets.

- ▶ The Department’s performance for Resource Protection has improved considerably
- ▶ The percentage of Resource Protection performance goals met or exceeded increased by 6% from FY 2008 to FY 2009
- ▶ The number of Data Not Available entries fell from 4 to 1 in FY 2009

The Resource Protection Performance Measure Tables in the CD at the back of this report detail the performance for each of the 59 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 10 program measures, and 1 bureau measure within the Resource Protection mission area.

Resource Use Performance

Managing natural resources has become increasingly more complex. Today, we are often called upon to determine where, when, and to what extent renewable and non-renewable economic resources on public lands should be made available. That task demands that we balance the economy’s call for energy, water, minerals, forage, and forest resources with our resource protection and recreation responsibilities. Interior conducts research on and assessments of undiscovered non-fuel mineral and energy resources which assist the Department’s land management agencies in their goal of providing responsible management of resources on Federal lands. There are 51 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 2 program measures, and 6 bureau measures that assess the performance of the 4 End Outcome Goals and 15 Intermediate Outcomes for this mission area.



| RESOURCE USE | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTALS | Total Measures | # Targets Met or Exceeded | % Targets Met or Exceeded | # Targets Improved but Not Met | % Targets Improved but Not Met | # Targets Not Met | % Targets Not Met | # Data Not Available | % Data Not Available |
| FY 2008 | 52 | 38 | 73% | 1 | 2% | 13 | 25% | 0 | 0% |
| FY 2009 | 59 | 50 | 85% | 2 | 3% | 6 | 10% | 1 | 2% |

Note: FY 2009 Measures include 51 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 2 program measures, and 6 bureau measures

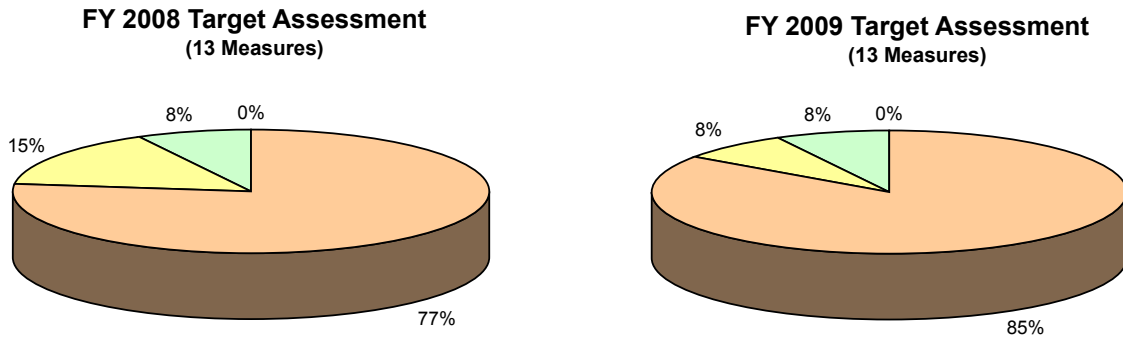
Overall, the Department has significantly improved its ability to establish meaningful and challenging performance targets and has worked continuously to meet or exceed those targets.

- ▶ As a result, 85% of targets were met in 2009 compared with 73% in 2008.
- ▶ The decrease in targets not met fell from 25% in FY 2008 to 10% in FY 2009. The performance improvement was due to better targeting and better management of programs to meet their targets.

The Resource Use Performance Measure Tables in the CD at the back of this report detail the performance for each of the 51 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 2 program measures, and 6 bureau measures within the Resource Use mission area.

Recreation Performance

Americans come to their national parks, refuges, and public lands for many reasons: to renew their sense of self, to experience adventure or relaxation, and to sample the rich diversity of our landscape and culture on water and land, at sea level or thousands of feet above, in scuba gear, on mountain bikes, or with a camera, while hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, boating, driving, or birding. There are 13 GPRA Plan performance measures that assess the performance of the 2 End Outcome Goals and 5 Intermediate Outcomes for this mission area.



| RECREATION | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTALS | Total Measures | # Targets Met or Exceeded | % Targets Met or Exceeded | # Targets Improved but Not Met | % Targets Improved but Not Met | # Targets Not Met | % Targets Not Met | # Data Not Available | % Data Not Available |
| FY 2008 | 13 | 10 | 77% | 2 | 15% | 1 | 8% | 0 | 0% |
| FY 2009 | 13 | 11 | 85% | 1 | 8% | 1 | 8% | 0 | 0% |

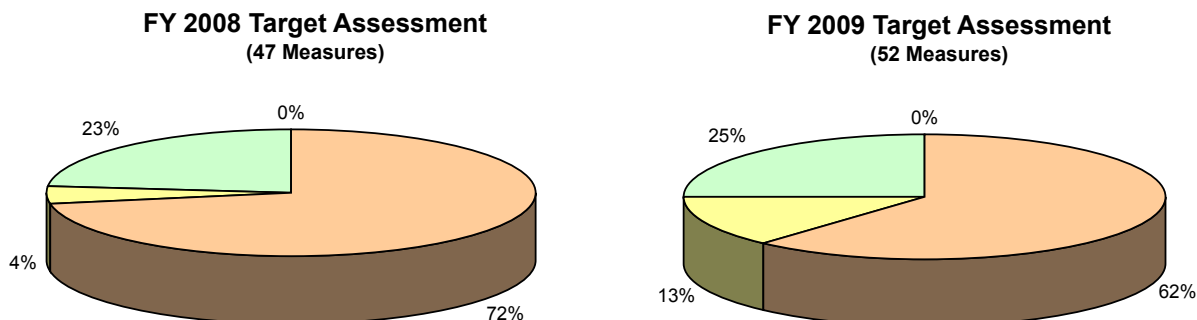
Note: FY 2009 Measures include the same 13 GPRA Strategic Plan measures as in FY 2008

Overall, the Department has greatly improved its ability to establish meaningful and challenging performance targets and has worked hard to meet or exceed targets for 11 of the 13 measures. Only one measure missed its target and slipped below the performance level of FY 2008.

The Recreation Performance Measure Tables in the CD at the back of this report detail the performance for each of the 13 GPRA Strategic Plan measures within the Recreation mission area.

Serving Communities Performance

The Department is responsible for protecting lives, resources, and property; providing scientific information to reduce risks from earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions; and fulfilling the Nation’s trust and other special responsibilities to American Indians, Native Alaskans, and residents of Island Communities. There are 46 GPRA Strategic Plan performance measures, 3 program measures, and 3 bureau measures that assess the performance of the 5 End Outcome Goals and 12 Intermediate Outcomes for this mission area.



| SERVING COMMUNITIES | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTALS | Total Measures | # Targets Met or Exceeded | % Targets Met or Exceeded | # Targets Improved but Not Met | % Targets Improved but Not Met | # Targets Not Met | % Targets Not Met | # Data Not Available | % Data Not Available |
| FY 2008 | 47 | 34 | 72% | 2 | 4% | 11 | 23% | 0 | 0% |
| FY 2009 | 52 | 32 | 62% | 7 | 13% | 13 | 25% | 0 | 0% |

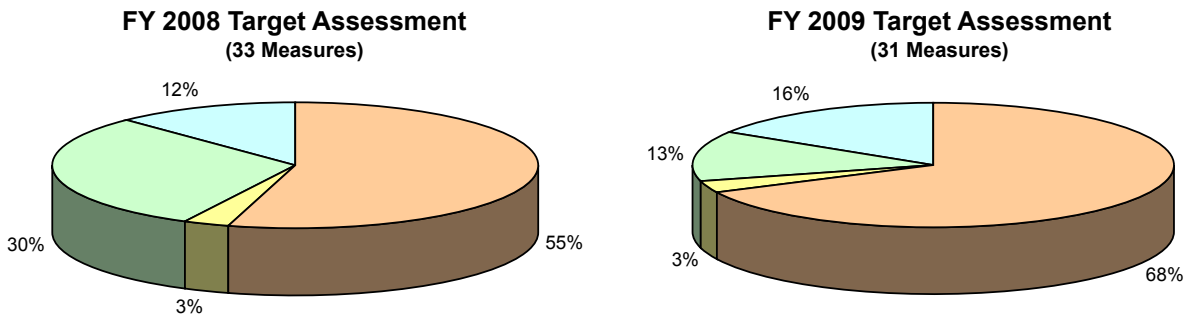
Note: FY 2009 Measures include 46 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 3 program measures, and 3 bureau measures

Performance remained relatively flat across this mission area, with 75% of targets met or improved over prior year compared with 76% in FY 2008.

The Serving Community Performance Measure Tables in the CD at the back of this report detail the performance for each of the 46 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, three program measures, and three bureau measures within the Serving Communities mission area.

Management Excellence Performance

Successful management is imperative if we are to meet our four strategic mission goals. Interior personnel will need to reconcile the public’s increasing demand for services and products within constrained budget resources. Only a steady stream of innovation will produce the required increases in our efficiency and effectiveness. To succeed, we will need increased accountability for results, and the continuous introduction and evaluation of process, structural, and technology improvements. There are 31 GPRA Strategic Plan performance measures that assess the performance of the 2 End Outcome Goals and 5 Intermediate Outcomes for this enabling framework.



| MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTALS | Total Measures | # Targets Met or Exceeded | % Targets Met or Exceeded | # Targets Improved but Not Met | % Targets Improved but Not Met | # Targets Not Met | % Targets Not Met | # Data Not Available | % Data Not Available |
| FY 2008 | 33 | 18 | 55% | 1 | 3% | 10 | 30% | 4 | 12% |
| FY 2009 | 31 | 21 | 68% | 1 | 3% | 4 | 13% | 5 | 16% |

Note: Two Budget-Performance Integration measures were removed in FY 2009

FY 2009 showed a marked improvement in the overall performance of Management Excellence from the previous year. Three more measures met or exceeded their target and the number of targets not met dropped from 10 to four. The only challenge that remains from FY 2008 is in collecting and reporting data in a timely fashion, as the number of no reports went from four in FY 2008 to five this year.

The Management Excellence Performance Measure Tables in the CD at the back of this report detail the performance for each of the 31 GPRA Strategic Plan measures within the Management Excellence mission area.

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

Program evaluations are an important tool in analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of Interior's programs, and in evaluating whether the programs are meeting their intended objectives. Interior's programs are evaluated through a variety of means, including performance audits, financial audits, management control reviews, and external reviews from Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), and other organizations, such as the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). Interior uses self-assessments to verify that performance information and measurement systems are accurate and support the Department's strategic direction and goals. Data collection and reporting processes are further reviewed and improved through the use of customer and internal surveys.

The following table lists examples of some of the program evaluations conducted for each Interior bureau during FY 2009.

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| BIA | Alaska Regional Indian Reservation Roads Program Rife with Mismanagement and Lacking Program Oversight (OIG Report: WR-IV-BIA-0001-2009) | Serving Communities | To further review the findings and results of a Department of Transportation (DOT) report and investigate a related OIG fraud hotline complaint regarding the lack of oversight and management in the BIA IRRP Alaska regional offices. | The DOT report contains a comprehensive list of recommendations, but several that were reiterated include: implementing a reporting and monitoring program; conducting periodic program reviews; conducting periodic site visits; increasing monitoring of overtime use by staff; revisiting the use of furlough positions; improving recruitment efforts; and carefully reviewing the program before providing any additional funding. | www.doiioig.gov |
| BIA | Evaluation of the Use of Performance Information in the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services (OIG Report: ER-RR-BIA-0003-2008) | Serving Communities | To ensure that funds are wisely spent, goals and objectives for performance are appropriately established, and program results are reliably measured. | The report contained six recommendations, including refining the budget formulation process; reviewing the recent assessment of facilities and needs to develop alternatives; requiring monthly crime reporting as part of PL-638 contracts and a standardized procedure to report incidents; working with tribes to implement new requirements in PL-638 contracts to strengthen tribal court review teams; and improving coordination efforts with other government agencies as well as internally across organizational boundaries. | www.doiioig.gov |
| BIA | Program Assessment Rating Tool Progress Evaluation: Bureau of Indian Affairs Realty and Trust Program (OIG Report: ER-RR-BIA-0001-2008) | Serving Communities | To determine if progress had been made in addressing OMB recommendations as a result of its 2006 PART review of the program. | The report contained 11 suggestions to help the program implement OMB's recommendations and to achieve improved program performance. | www.doiioig.gov |

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| BIA | FY 2009 Trust Review-Fort Apache Agency Forestry Program | Serving Communities | To assess the forestry program key internal controls as part of the Department's compliance with OMB Circular A-123. | The review of controls resulted in six recommendations to the Agency, including preparing and resending the Statement of Completion for a timber contract; continuing efforts to obtain journal entries for stumpage payments; obtaining 2009 lumber volume and values in a reasonable time; obtaining the outstanding forest management deduction payments; reviewing the need to continue the Roads Suspense account with the tribe; and requesting access to the Timber Stumpage Program on additional desktops. | Indian Affairs' Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment |
| BIA/BLM | FY 2009 Assessment of the Jicarilla Agency Oil and Gas Leases Internal Controls | Serving Communities | To assess Oil and Gas Leases key internal controls as part of the Department's compliance with OMB Circular A-123. | The review of controls resulted in seven recommendations, including ensuring copies of first production notices in the lease file; communicating monthly with registrars and inquiring if new assignments of land have been received/recorded; encoding minerals agreements into the Trust system (TAAMS); completing the TAAMS clean-up and conducting follow-up to ensure completion; locating a missing lease and ensuring it's in the proper file; and performing periodic reviews of royalty payments. | Indian Affairs' Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment |
| BIA/BLM | FY 2009 Trust Review-Farmington Indian Minerals Office and the Bureau of Land Management Farmington Field Office | Serving Communities | To assess Oil and Gas Leases key internal controls as part of the Department's compliance with OMB Circular A-123. | The BIA and BLM key internal controls operated as intended except in one area: the entry of data into the BLM Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) were not operating as designed because the Cobell litigation forbade BLM to enter Indian data into AFMSS. With the ban recently lifted, the BLM Farmington Field Office is working on reducing the data backlog that accumulated during the shutdown. | Indian Affairs' Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment |

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|---------|--|---|--|---|--|
| BIA/BLM | FY 2009 Trust Internal Control Review-Papago Agency-Mining and Business Leases | Serving Communities | To assess the mining and business lease process key internal controls as part of the Department's compliance with OMB Circular A-123. | The BIA and BLM key internal controls operated as intended, except in one case. But other items were noted during the review which led to two recommendations to the Agency, including performing an internal review of lease files to determine if pertinent documentation is included and if lease terms have been complied with; and requesting guidance from the Office of Trust Records/Office of Special Trustee regarding lease file organization. | Indian Affairs' Office of Internal Evaluation and Assessment |
| BOR | Results-Oriented Management | Resource Protection, Recreation, Serving Communities, Management Excellence | GAO Audt: RESULTS-ORIENTED MANAGEMENT: Strengthening Key Practices at FEMA and Interior Could Promote Greater Use of Performance Information | GAO recommended that BOR review the usefulness of their performance measures and refine or discontinue performance measures that are not useful for decision-making. The review should also consider options for reducing the burden of collecting and reporting performance information. BOR convened its Strategic Planning and Performance Council to review all bureau measures in October 2008. Recommended changes will be implemented in the FY 2010 – 2015 DOI Strategic Plan, which is due out in early FY 2010. | Robert Wolf, Rwolf@usbr.gov, 202-513-0642 |
| FWS | Migratory Birds | Resource Protection, Recreation, Serving Communities, Management Excellence | FY 2009 Annual Assurance Statement on Internal Control over Financial Reporting | Risk Assessment was conducted in March 2009 and was to be used by PDM to determine the Internal Control Reviews that will be conducted for FY 2009. No significant deficiencies or material weaknesses were identified. | Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director, Migratory Bird Program, paul_r-schmidt@fws.gov, 202-208-1050 |
| FWS | Migratory Birds | Resource Protection, Recreation, Serving Communities, Management Excellence | Annual review of Circular A-123 Appendix A narrative for Financial Assistance - North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) | The business process for NAWCA Financial Assistance was reviewed, updated, and submitted to DFM in February 2009. | Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director, Migratory Bird Program, paul_r-schmidt@fws.gov, 202-208-1050 |
| FWS | Migratory Birds | Resource Protection, Recreation, Serving Communities, Management Excellence | Development of Circular A-123 Appendix A narrative for Duck Stamp Sales | The business process for Duck Stamp Sales was documented and submitted to the Denver Finance Center in April 2009. | Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director, Migratory Bird Program, paul_r-schmidt@fws.gov, 202-208-1050 |

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|--------|--|---|--|---|---|
| FWS | Migratory Bird Survey (MBS) Program Region 9 | Resource Protection, Recreation, Serving Communities, Management Excellence | Aviation evaluation consisting of site visit and interviews w/ MBS pilots at Patuxent Research Center, Laurel, MD. Conducted by the Aviation Management Directorate-NBC. This is systemic DOI aviation review process every 5 years. | Program response to evaluation report is pending. | Paul Schmidt, Assistant Director, Migratory Bird Program, paul_rschmidt@fws.gov, 202-208-1050 |
| FWS | Environmental Contaminants Program (WO -Division of Environmental Quality) | Resource Protection | FY 2009 Assurance Statement on Internal Control over Environmental Contaminants Program | Review was completed August 31, 2009. Program provides reasonable assurance that internal controls over NFHS-reared and distributed coldwater fish were effective as of August 2009. | Dr. Roger Helm, Chief, DEQ |
| FWS | Division of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation | Resource Protection, Resource Use | USFWS Fish Technology Center Evaluation: Abernathy Fish Technology Center. The purpose of the evaluation program was to ensure the quality, relevance, and integration of FTC activities; to maintain quality control of FTC products; and to ensure that FTCs are productive and address priority aquatic resource needs. | Review was completed Oct. 2008. Final report provided April 2009. Abernathy has incorporated priority recommendations of the report. Progress report due April 2010. | Dr. Stuart C. Leon, Chief, DNFHS, Stuart_leon@fws.gov 703-358-2189 |
| FWS | Endangered Species | Resource Protection | GAO-09-550. To increase knowledge and understanding of the effects on species of actions subject to ESA section 7 consultations. | GAO Report was issued in May 09. The Service is working on meeting GAO's recommendations. | Gary Frazer, Asst. Director, Endangered Species, gary_frazer@fws.gov, 202-208-4646 |
| FWS | Endangered Species | Resource Protection | Independent Evaluation of the Habitat Conservation Program | Report to be submitted prior to September 30, 2009. The Service will then work to address the recommendations. | Richard Sayers, Chief, Division of Consultation, Habitat Conservation, Planning, Recovery, and State Grants, rick_sayers@fws.gov 703-358-2171 |
| MMS | Acquisition Management Control Assessment | Resource Use | The objective was to determine the overall quality of the acquisition program and compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Department's Acquisition Regulation, MMS Procurement Policy and Guidance, OMB Circulars, as well as the GAO Framework for Review of an Acquisition Function. In addition, the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act financial assistance program was reviewed for compliance with law, regulation, and Departmental and MMS policy. | This review identified 13 control weaknesses with 13 required corrective actions. No material weaknesses were identified. The MMS plans to take corrective actions during FY 2010 to resolve the identified control weaknesses. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

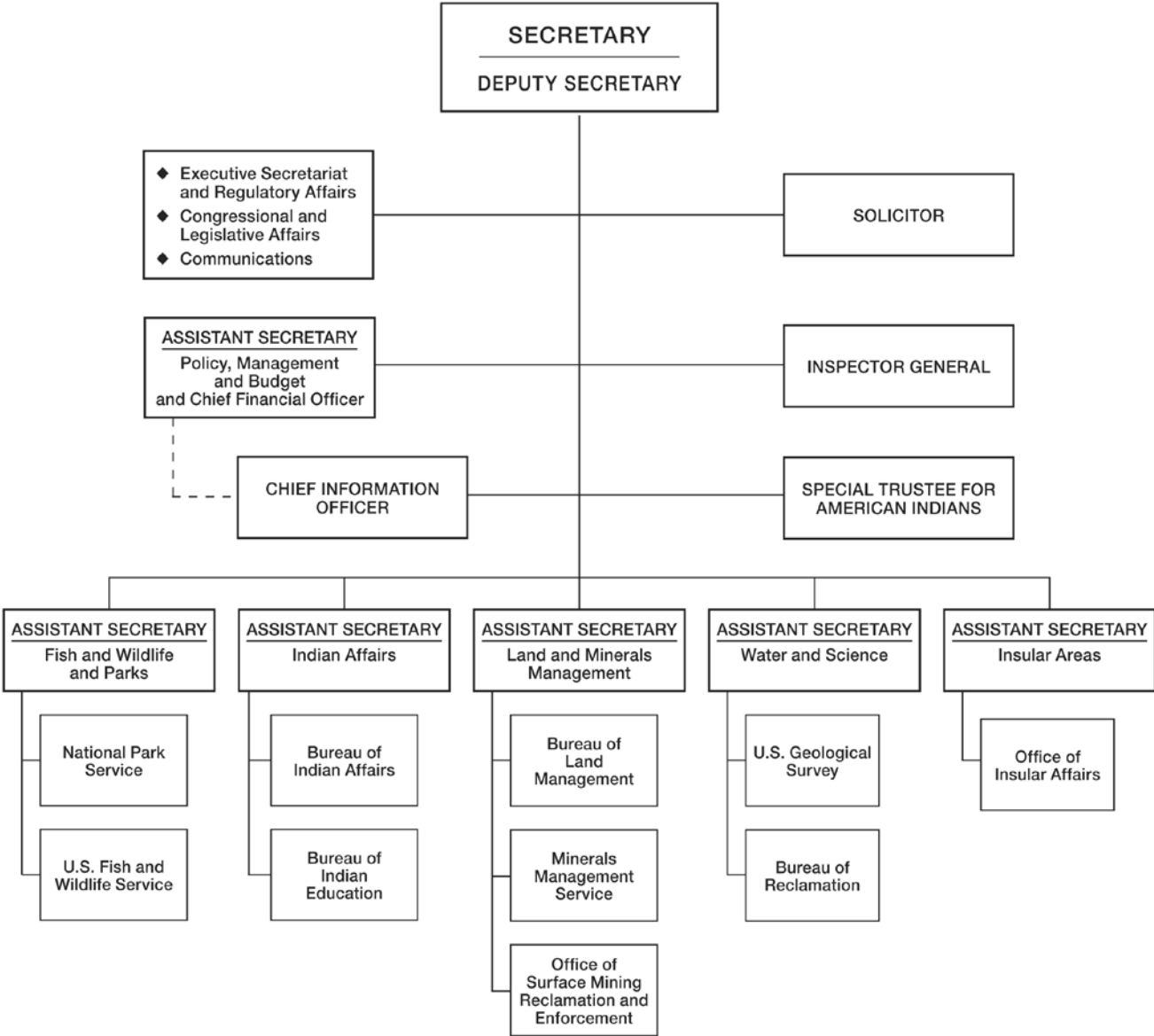
| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| MMS | State and Tribal Contract Administrator's (STCA) Office Processes | Resource Use | The objectives were to provide reasonable assurance that: STCA processes are operating effectively, efficiently, and as designed; resources are being protected from waste, fraud, and abuse; laws and regulations are being followed; reliable, complete, and timely information is presented to management and available for use at all levels within the decision making process; and Minerals Revenue Management remains in compliance with OMB Circular A-123. | This review identified seven control weaknesses with nine required corrective actions. No material weaknesses were identified. The MMS plans to take corrective actions during FY 2010 to resolve the identified control weaknesses. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |
| MMS | Proprietary Data and Information | | The objectives were to determine if: all Offshore Energy and Minerals Management (OEMM) Regions have policies and procedures for both identifying release dates and for releasing geological and geophysical (G&G) proprietary data and information in accordance with relevant laws and regulations; OEMM consistently follows policies and procedures for identifying the proprietary G&G data and information release date; policies and procedures provide adequate internal controls for identifying release dates in accordance with relevant laws and regulations; OEMM consistently follows policies and procedures for releasing G&G data and information; and policies and procedures provide adequate internal controls for releasing such data and information in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. | This review identified four control weaknesses with five required corrective actions. No material weaknesses were identified. The MMS plans to take corrective actions during FY 2010 and FY 2011 to resolve the identified control weaknesses. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |
| MMS | Oil and Gas Royalties: MMS's Oversight of Its Royalty-in-Kind Program Can Be Improved through Additional Use of Production Verification Data and Enhanced Reporting of Financial Benefits and Costs (GAO-08-942R) | Resource Use | The objectives were to assess the extent to which MMS has reasonable assurance that it is collecting the correct amounts of royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil and gas and the reliability of the information on the performance of the RIK program contained in MMS's annual report to Congress. | The MMS has implemented one of GAO's two recommendations; the second recommendation will be implemented in FY 2010. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| MMS | Oil and Gas Production on Federal Leases: No Simple Answer (C-EV-OA-0009-2008) | Resource Use | The objectives were to evaluate non-producing oil and gas leases on Federal land and analyze the degree to which DOI meets the statutory and regulatory requirements for production on Federal oil and gas leases. | The OIG made three recommendations to MMS (and two for BLM). In FY 2010, MMS will implement the three recommendations pertinent to its leasing operations. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |
| MMS | Mineral Revenues: MMS Could Do More to Improve the Accuracy of Key Data Used to Collect and Verify Oil and Gas Royalties (GAO-09-549) | Resource Use | The objectives were to provide a descriptive update on MMS's key efforts to improve the accuracy of oil and gas royalty data, assess the completeness and reasonableness of the latest data, and provide factors identified by oil and gas companies that affect their ability to accurately report royalties owed to the Federal Government. | The GAO made five recommendations to MMS. The MMS is developing a schedule for the recommendations it plans to implement. | Charles Norfleet, 202-208-3973, charles.norfleet2@mms.gov |
| OSM | Federal Programs - Washington | Resource Use | The Internal Control Review (ICR) was conducted to determine whether the Washington Program had adequate management controls in place to prevent fraud, waste, and misuse of resources. The review team examined processes for permit revisions, and inspection and enforcement activities. | No material weaknesses identified. | Richard Holbrook, Chief, Program Support Division, rholbrook@osmre.gov, 303-293-5030 |
| OSM | Technical Studies - Program Development and Maintenance | Resource Use and Resource Protection | The ICR encompassed review of the procedures for implementing the applied science and underground mine map programs for Fiscal Years 2007 - 2009. It included analyses, tests, and evaluations to determine with reasonable assurance that the controls in place are adequate and functioning as intended. | No material weaknesses identified. Improvements were recommended and are being implemented. | Len Meier, Chief Program and Technology Support Branch, lmeier@osmre.gov, 618-463-6463 ext 5109 |
| OSM | Administration - Emergency Management | Management Excellence | The ICR was conducted to determine whether OSM's Emergency Management Program controls and processes are adequate to ensure compliance with Department of Homeland Security Federal Continuity Directives and other applicable departmental and bureau emergency management policies and procedures. | No material weaknesses identified. Corrective actions will be taken to address findings. | Ted Woronka, Assistant Director, Finance and Administration, tworonka@osmre.gov, 202-208-2560 |

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

| Bureau | Title of Program | Strategic Plan Mission Area | Purpose of Program Evaluation | Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation | For Copy Contact |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| OST | FISMA | Serving Communities | In order to ensure OST's Information Security Program is in compliance with DOI guidance on the implementation of requirements set forth in the Federal Information Security Management Act. | Plans of Action and Milestones were created to address identified defied deficiencies in two areas relating to documenting the efforts to reduce the use of SSNs and other forms for PII and the timely certification of the inventory information found in the DOI Enterprise Architecture Repository. | Mr. J Lente, BITSM, (505) 816-1153 |
| OST | Risk Management | Serving Communities | Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) | Tested FMFIA internal controls and ensured corrective action plans were developed as necessary | John Constable, (505) 816-1088 |
| OST | Trust Accountability | Serving Communities | Conduct site assessments at program offices to assist with trust related issues. Issues vary from encoding documents into the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS), researching trust land legal descriptions and ownership, analyzing trust fund distributions, and analyzing processes for effectiveness. | During FY 2009, site assessments were conducted and assistance provided at various BIA Land Titles and Records Offices, Agency offices and the Farmington Indian Minerals Office. Program systems (Check 21) was implemented, mitigating the risk of debit memos issued by Treasury. The TAAMS Youpee Module was created by OST and used to distribute Youpee Escheat funds. | John White, (505) 816-1328 |
| OST | Reengineering | Serving Communities | Conduct site assessments at program offices to assist with trust related issues. | Site assessments conducted at BIA Ft. Berthold Agency for oil and gas program. Technical support provided to the program throughout FY 2009. | Joel Smith, (505) 816-1368 |
| OST | Trust Services – Division of Investments | Serving Communities | The U.S. Treasury Overnighter rate reached historically low levels, providing minimal yields on tribal trust fund short term investments. | In FY 2009, Trust Services began exploring the development and implementation of a Short Term Investment Fund (STIF) which would provide higher returns on tribal short term investments, currently being invested in the U.S. Treasury Overnighter. Implementation of the STIF is targeted for FY 2010. | Chuck Evans, OTFM, (505) 816-1100 |
| OHTA | Trust Accounting - Administrative Business Services/ Procurement Management/ Property Management/ Physical/ Personnel Security | Serving Communities | Program risks were reviewed and Internal control processes were tested relating to FMFIA and OMB Circular A-123 requirements for programs and financial reporting, respectively. | No material weaknesses identified. Corrective action plans were developed for all other findings. | Carl Huls, OHTA-CIO, 202-254-2110 |
| OHTA | Trust Accounting - FISMA | Serving Communities | In order to ensure that the OHTA Information Technology systems achieved and maintained 100 percent compliance with the required certification and accreditation (C&A'd), and that the annual security review, testing of security controls, and evaluation of contingency plans were conducted. | OHTA Systems accreditation was maintained throughout 2009. FDCC settings were deployed and procedures implemented to continuously monitor the compliance state. And the annual security testing of security controls, and evaluation of contingency plans were conducted. | Carl Huls, OHTA-CIO, 202-254-2110 |

U.S. Department of the Interior



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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|--|
| AFR | Agency Financial Report | MMS | Minerals Management Service |
| ANSS | Advanced National Seismic System | MRP | Mineral Resources Program |
| APD | Application for Permit to Drill | NCLB | No Child Left Behind |
| APR | Annual Performance Report | NLCS | National Landscape Conservation System |
| ARRA | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act | NPS | National Park Service |
| AYP | Annual Yearly Progress | NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| BIA | Bureau of Indian Affairs | NWFP | Northwest Forest Plan |
| BIE | Bureau of Indian Education | NWIS | National Water Information System |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management | OHA | Office of Hearings and Appeals |
| BMP | Best Management Practice | OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| BOR | Bureau of Reclamation | OSM | Office of Surface Mining |
| CBE | Community-Based Education | OST | Office of the Special Trustee |
| DOI | Department of the Interior | OWFC | Office of Wildland Fire Coordination |
| EMDS | Ecosystem Management Decision Support | OCS | Outer Continental Shelf |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency | PAR | Performance and Accountability Report |
| ERP | Energy Resources Program | PL | Public Law |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act | RMP | Resource Management Plan |
| FPSO | Floating Production Storage and Offloading | RPM | Representative Performance Measure |
| FRR | Facility Reliability Rating | SMCRA | Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act |
| FTE | Full-Time Equivalent | SY | School Year |
| FWS | Fish and Wildlife Service | T&E | Threatened and Endangered |
| FY | Fiscal Year | USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| GPRA | Government Performance and Results Act | VHP | Volcano Hazards Program |
| GPS | Global Positioning System | WRD | Water Resources Discipline |
| IA | Indian Affairs | WUI | Wildland Urban Interface |
| IIM | Individual Indian Money | | |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator | | |
| LHP | Landslide Hazards Program | | |
| LWCF | Land and Water Conservation Fund | | |



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We'd like to hear from you about our FY 2009 Annual Performance Report. Did we present information in a way you could use? What did you like best and least about our report? How can we improve our report in the future? You can send written comments to:

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