

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

“It is the growing Nation with a future which takes the long look ahead.”
- Theodore Roosevelt

Because people and the environment are interdependent, the Department of the Interior ensures that our lands, waters, and other resources remain healthy. Resource-dependent communities can only be sustained by lands in a healthy condition. As we have learned more about the factors that affect the land, Interior has made significant strides in developing and applying sustainable management practices.

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

Interior is committed to making decisions based on sound scientific and technical understanding. During 2000, the Department focused on key crosscutting strategies to demonstrate this commitment, including:

- Implementing ecosystem-based standards and guidelines for healthy lands, placing particular emphasis on restoring and protecting streams, riparian areas, wetlands, and abandoned mine lands; and
- Working with other federal agencies, states, and the private sector to prevent contamination of quality habitat, cleanup contaminated water bodies, and restore fish, wildlife, and their habitat.

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

Figure 5

Goal 1 - Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources	
<i>GPRA Program Activity</i>	2000 Expenses (\$ in millions)
A. Protect Natural and Cultural Resources	
A1. Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage on Public Lands	\$138
A2. Understand the Condition of Public Lands	86
A3. Preserve Park Resources	667
<i>Subtotal A</i>	891
B. Restore the Health of America's Lands	
B1. Environmental Restoration Related to Mined Lands	180
B2. Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems	161
B3. Environmental Protection Related to Mining Operations	103
<i>Subtotal B</i>	444
C. Maintain Healthy Ecosystems	
C1. Habitat Conservation	913
C2. Environmental Activity	41
<i>Subtotal C</i>	954
D. Protect and Restore Imperiled Species	
D1. Fish and Wildlife Management and Development Affected by Reclamation Projects	142
D2. Sustainability of Fish and Wildlife Populations	584
<i>Subtotal D</i>	726
Total - Goal 1	\$3,015

Protect Natural and Cultural Resources

Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage on Public Lands

Desired Result: Preserve and protect natural, historic, landscape, and cultural resource values for current and future generations.

The public lands contain exceptional geologic formations; rare and vulnerable plant and animal communities; wild free-roaming horse and burro herds; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. The array of diverse biological, cultural, and scenic resources within the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Special Areas are world-class treasures. For example, BLM manages 85 percent of the National Historic Trails System and 20 percent of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

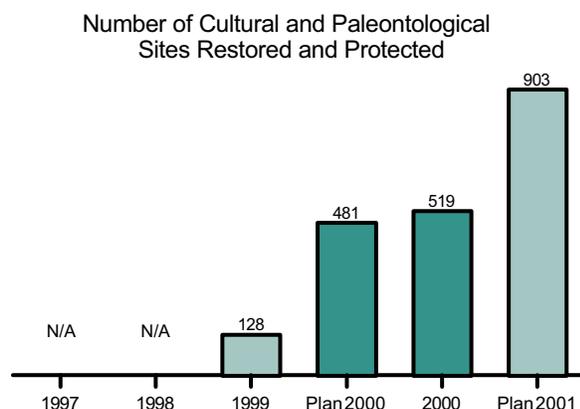
The BLM is required to inventory, evaluate, and, where appropriate, protect these legacies for the use and enjoyment of the American people. Over 2,100 special management areas have been congressionally or administratively designated on BLM-managed public lands to preserve natural heritage resources. These areas cover approximately 91 million acres, comprising approximately one-third of the 264 million acres administered by the BLM.

Performance Measure: BLM's archaeological and paleontological sites continue to be targeted for theft by pothunters, looters, and commercial collectors who "mine" these areas for commercially valuable artifacts and fossils, many of which can be sold to private collectors for thousands of dollars. Contributing to the overall decline in the condition of these resources is development, overuse, weathering, and increasingly, recreational activities. The long-term goal by 2005 is to restore and protect 1,354 "at risk" cultural and paleontological properties on the public lands.

2000 Results: The 2000 performance target was achieved as a result of actions taken to improve conditions, including vegetative treatments, maintenance, closures, fencing, and signs.



The array of diverse cultural, biological, and scenic resources within BLM's Special Areas are world-class treasures (photo by Interior).



Performance Measure: The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires the protection and management of wild horses and burros to assure a thriving, natural ecological and multiple-use relationship on the range. The BLM is responsible for implementing this Act and assuring healthy, viable wild horse and burro populations within Herd Management Areas (HMAs). The long-term goal by 2005 is to manage wild horse and burro populations consistent with established land health standards and healthy herds to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance for 100 percent of the Herd Management Areas.

2000 Results: The BLM achieved its performance targets for 2000. Due to emergency drought conditions in the western states, it was necessary to increase the number of scheduled gathers for the summer of 2000. These additional removals, primarily in Nevada and Utah, allowed BLM to bring more of the Herd Management Areas to appropriate management levels.

In 2000, BLM field offices continued the aggressive compliance and titling program that was initiated in 1997. For 1998 and 1999, statistics indicate success rates of 95 and 93 percent, respectively, for adoptions in those years. Preliminary information indicates that this high success rate was also attained in 2000. The field offices continue to pursue titling qualified animals and dealing with the backlog of animals qualified for titling.

	1997	1998	1999	Plan 2000	2000	Plan 2001
Number of Herd Management Areas reaching Appropriate Management Levels	N/A	58	51	49	52	93
Number of titles issued to adopters for excess animals within six months of title eligibility	N/A	5,954	6,763	5,928	6,050	7,500

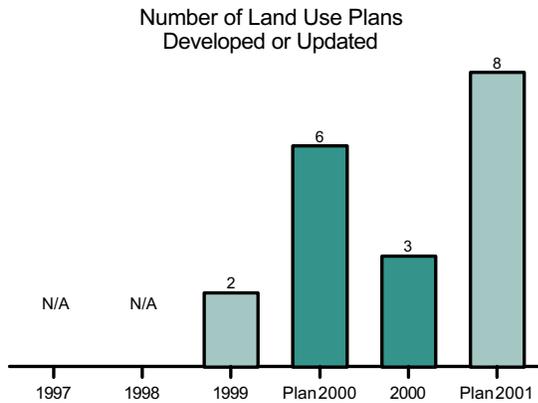
Understand the Condition of Public Lands

Desired Result: *Comprehensively assess and report the condition of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and ensure the adequacy of land use plans.*

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

Performance Measure: Land use plans provide the basis for nearly all decisions affecting public lands. Recent activities and events have focused renewed attention on land use plans and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents. These include the Southwest Wyoming oil and gas initiative, the need to renew thousands of livestock grazing permits within a 2 to 3-year time frame, and court and Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) decisions that have questioned the adequacy of BLM's land use plans and NEPA procedures. The long-term goal by 2002 is to evaluate 100 percent of BLM's existing land use plans and associated NEPA documents and, by 2005, to prepare 29 new land use plans and amend or revise 26 existing plans to reflect new information and management strategies.

2000 Results: The number of land use plans developed or completed did not meet the projected target because of new monument designations. Specifically, the BLM office in Oregon temporarily stopped the project work to allow consideration of the pending legislation for the Steens portion of the Andrews Resource Area. This delay resulted in the deferral of all three targeted land use plans in Oregon.



Preserve Park Resources

Desired Result: *Conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein.*

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

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

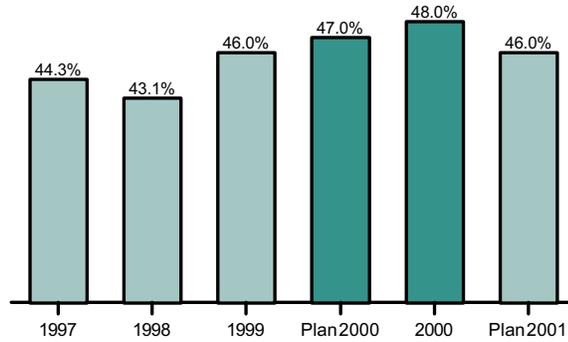
Performance Measure: Historic and prehistoric structures, and the events surrounding them, are key cultural resources in parks, form the basis for 225 parks, and are integral to many others. National Park Service standards define structure condition in terms of the character, material, and stability of the structure. Condition is not an indication of the amount of work required to maintain a structure. “Good condition” is where the structures and significant features need only routine or cyclic maintenance, although that maintenance may be significant. The long-term goal by 2005 is to ensure that 50 percent of the historic structures on the 1999 List of Classified Structures (LCS) are in good condition.

2000 Results: NPS projected that 10,900 of the 23,167 structures listed on the LCS in 1998 would be in good condition. This meant that 241 structures would be improved to good condition during 2000. In 2000, the NPS improved the condition of 465 structures bringing the number of structures on the LCS in good condition to 11,124, or 48 percent of all structures of the LCS (102 percent of target.). The performance target for this measure was adjusted down from the original plan due to accomplishments reported in 1999.



When the National Park Service was established in 1916, it comprised 32 parks. Today, the NPS cares for 379 diverse parks covering many million of acres ranging halfway around the world (photo by NPS).

Percent of List of Classified Structures
in Good Condition



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

2000 Results: NPS projected that it would restore 16.8 percent of the 241,000 acres of lands disturbed from earlier development, or nearly 40,500 acres. The accomplishment was approximately 15.9 percent, or 38,300 acres, of disturbed lands restored (94.5 percent of the target). NPS also projected that it would restore 10 percent of nearly 1,890,200 acres of lands impacted by exotic species, or nearly 189,400 acres. The accomplishment was 196,119 acres of exotic species impacted acres restored or about 103 percent of the target.

	1997	1998	1999	Plan 2000	2000	Plan 2001
Percent of targeted disturbed lands restored (cumulative)	N/A	3.6%	14.7%	16.8%	15.9%	2% *
Percent of lands impacted by exotic species restored	N/A	2.5%	8.2%	10%	10.4%	1.3% *

* The baseline was changed for 2001

Restore the Health of America's Lands

Environmental Restoration Related to Mined Lands

Desired Result: Provide a cleaner and safer environment by reclaiming and restoring land and water degraded by past mining.

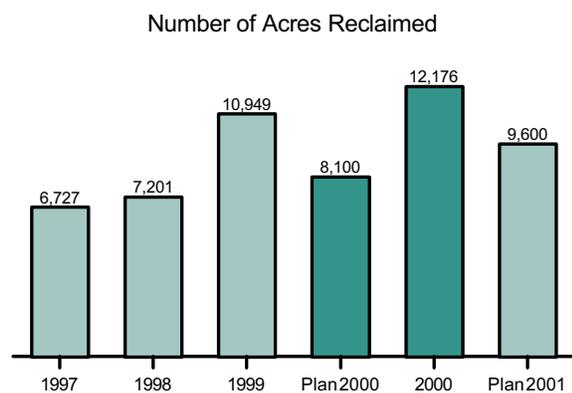
Through its abandoned mine lands reclamation and clean streams programs, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) plays a key role in restoring the Nation's landscape. The restoration of this land to productive use supports the Administration's goals for Water and Watershed Restoration as outlined in the Clean Water Action Plan. In addition to becoming more useful to the local communities near which they are located, restored lands reduce health and safety issues while benefitting the general economy.

Performance Measure: The Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Program provides for the restoration of lands mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored before August 3, 1977. It is estimated that over 1.5 million acres of land has been disturbed and over 11,500 miles of streams polluted by coal mining. OSM has identified over 560,000 acres of high priority coal-related health and safety problems such as underground fires, subsidence, highwalls, landslides, open shafts, and polluted water. Since its inception in 1977, the Abandoned Mine Land Program has reclaimed approximately 142,000 acres of high priority problem areas. The long-term goal by 2005 is to reclaim 17,000 acres annually.

2000 Results: The Office of Surface Mining reclaimed 12,176 acres in 2000, an increase of 1,227 acres, or 11 percent over 1999. One major project completed was the Pleasant View Project in Hopkins County, Kentucky. The Pleasant View site covered 250 acres of barren wasteland and included approximately 1.4 million cubic yards of mine waste containing heavy metals as well as approximately 300 million gallons of highly acidic water. Runoff from this site contaminated a significant stretch of downstream wetlands to such an extent that the affected area was completely devoid of any aquatic life. The two-year reclamation effort cost an estimated \$4 million and involved moving 2.5 million cubic yards of material to fill in the strip pits and grade the surrounding areas, 10 tons of seed for replanting, 500 tons of straw mulch, 26,000 tons of agricultural limestone, and 88 tons of fertilizer.



The Surface Mining Law establishes five priorities of eligibility for reclamation funding. The highest-priority projects protect public health, safety, general welfare, and property from the adverse effects of abandoned coal mining problems (photo by Interior).



Restore At-Risk Resources and Maintain Functioning Systems

Desired Result: Implement strategies to restore priority watersheds and resources to functioning condition on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

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

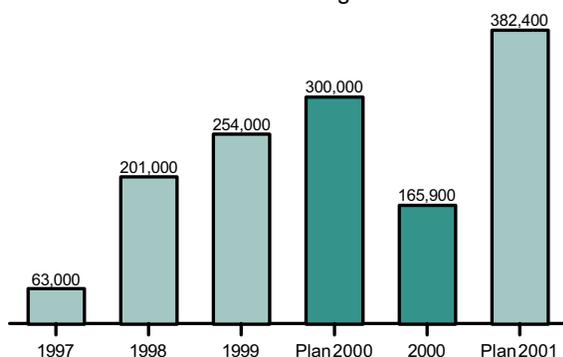
Performance Measure: Based upon the Wildland Fire Management Program and Policy Review, it has been determined that the health of uplands can be improved by reducing the spread of weeds and reintroducing fire into certain landscapes, specifically those in heavier fuel models. The long-term goal by 2005 is to achieve an upward trend in the condition of BLM-administered uplands in 50 percent of watersheds within priority subbasins.

2000 Results: As a result of the Cerro Grande prescribed fire that escaped in May 2000, the Secretary of the Interior imposed a 30-day moratorium on prescribed fires. The intense late summer Western fire season prevented further use of prescribed fire as a mechanism to suppress wildland fires. The target was not met because of (1) the moratorium; (2) resources being shifted to more costly, smaller acreage, and mechanical treatments in high-risk areas; and (3) higher priority fire suppression activities.



In 1999, BLM-Idaho fire crews put out 405 fires involving 404,670 acres. Many of these fires are urban interface areas as more people move into wildland areas that are prone to fire (photo by BLM).

Number of Acres Treated With Wildland Fire, Prescribed Fire, and Mechanical Fuels Treatment to Restore Natural Ecological Processes



Environmental Protection Related to Mining Operations

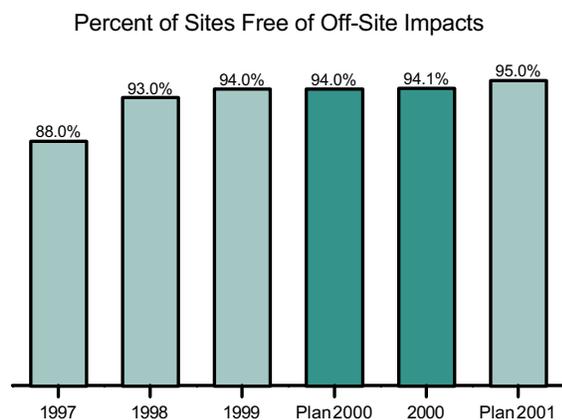
Desired Result: Improve regulatory programs for protecting the environment, people, and property during current mining operations and subsequent reclamation through cooperative, results-oriented oversight and evaluation of state programs and through the implementation of OSM's regulatory responsibilities in order to safeguard people and the environment.

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

Performance Measure: The Office of Surface Mining, in conjunction with states and tribes, regulates over 9,800 mining operations covering 4.7 million acres in 27 states. During mining, the potential risk from safety and environmental hazards increases within the permitted site. However, because of required precautions, long-term effects are minimized. Off-site impacts—unintentional damaging effects that occur from blasting, unstable land failures, or water contamination—may cause problems that are more difficult to correct and have a greater potential for harming people or the environment. Preventing or reducing the number of off-site impacts is a difficult task to undertake. Despite the difficulty, OSM, states, and tribes have placed a high priority on addressing these problems and consider this performance measure a key indicator of ultimate program success. To improve its performance in this area, OSM needs to evaluate the causes of off-site impacts and prescribe program improvements such as permit adjustments as well as providing technical assistance and expertise.

2000 Results: In 2000, 94.1 percent of the minesites were free of off-site impacts, which was 0.1 percent higher than the target. This increase and supplemental information, such as a decrease in the total number of off-site impacts during 2000, provide encouragement that the 2005 target of 96 percent of minesites free of off-site impacts will be met.

“Protecting the environment during coal mining and making sure the land is reclaimed afterward have been national requirements since 1977, when America’s Surface Mining Law was enacted.”



Maintain Healthy Ecosystems

Habitat Conservation

Desired Result: *Conserve an ecologically diverse network of lands and waters—of various ownerships—in cooperation with others to provide habitats for migratory birds, imperiled species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and species of international concern associated with those ecosystems.*

Habitat is fundamental for self-sustaining populations of fish, wildlife, and plants as well as for functional ecosystems. The Fish and Wildlife Service’s (FWS’s) goal is to conserve fish and wildlife by protecting and restoring the habitat on which they depend. The National Wildlife Refuge System, with 530 refuges and approximately 94 million acres, protects virtually every type of habitat found in the United States for the benefit of fish and wildlife species. Many of these habitats are in degraded condition and must be restored to original function to benefit wildlife and the human communities that surround these lands. A significant amount of annual management is needed to produce desired wildlife benefits.

Performance Measure: Acreage protection targets reflect the increased size of the National Wildlife Refuge System through the addition of new lands. Funding for land acquisition is provided through the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The long-term goal through 2005 is to meet the identified needs of FWS lands by supporting fish and wildlife species populations objectives through the restoration of 600,000 acres, the annual management/enhancement of 3.2 million acres of habitats, and the addition of 1.275 million acres within refuge boundaries.

2000 Results: In 2000, the FWS met its performance target by increasing the number of acres protected by the Service in the National Wildlife Refuge System to 93,962,546, of which 3,287,764 acres were restored or enhanced.

	1997	1998	1999	Plan 2000	2000	Plan 2001
Number of acres protected	92,873,832	93,312,296	93,628,301	93,883,301	93,962,546	*
Number of acres enhanced or restored	2,647,000	3,347,210	3,230,886	3,377,260	3,287,764	*

* These indicators will be replaced or revised in 2001.

Environmental Activity

Desired Result: Restore and maintain the health of our lands, waters, and renewable resources.

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

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

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

2000 Results: The Department acquired 36 acres as an addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System on lands located in the Everglades Ecosystem. State of Florida agencies also acquired 5,833 acres on a cost-sharing basis with Interior. In 2000, \$35 million was appropriated to the National Park Service for Priority Land Acquisitions and Exchanges to fund state grants for land acquisitions in Florida. These funds were subsequently reprogrammed by Congress for other purposes.

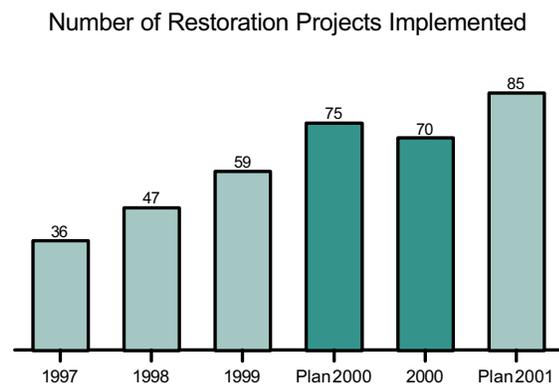
	1997	1998	1999	Plan 2000	2000	Plan 2001
Number of acres acquired and/or offers extended by federal agencies	5,675	26,716	10,326	26,000	36	N/A
Number of acres acquired and/or offers extended by the State of Florida with funding provided by Interior	N/A	N/A	43,336	3,755	5,833	N/A

Performance Measure: The Restoration Program will continue to emphasize restoration as the focal point of the program. To this end, a number of significant actions are underway to further align and focus the program on restoration implementation. Interior is in the process of revising departmental regulations for carrying out natural resource damage assessments of hazardous substances, with an increased emphasis on developing restoration-based settlement positions. Efforts are also underway to address a number of key legal and policy issues that will help provide regional and field staff with the guidelines and tools required to successfully implement restoration actions. Lastly, the Restoration Program will intensify its partnering efforts with nonprofit organizations such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the Nature Conservancy. The goal of such partnerships is to take advantage of these organizations' vast experience and capability to implement restoration actions, as well as provide a source of matching funds.



The Restoration Program is authorized by several laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (photo by Interior).

2000 Results: The Restoration Program ended the year with a total of 70 restoration projects underway, slightly under the target of 75. A number of factors come into play in determining the Department's ability to quickly implement restoration actions, including coordinating with co-trustees (state and federal) and complying with other laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Endangered Species Act. Staffing and workload issues continue to be a concern; available regional and field staff in the various departmental bureaus and offices are often involved in time-sensitive, ongoing damage assessment cases, limiting the level of effort that can be devoted to implementing restoration actions.



Protect and Restore Imperiled Species

Fish and Wildlife Management and Development Affected by Reclamation Projects

Desired Result: Conserve, enhance, and restore fish and wildlife populations, threatened and endangered species, and their habitats.

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

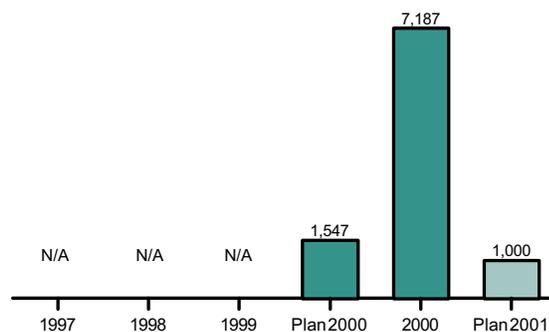


Reclamation maintains and improves fish and wildlife habitat within watersheds that affect or are affected by Reclamation projects. These efforts ensure that Reclamation complies with Endangered Species Act and other legal requirements and minimizes the impact of its projects and facilities on fish and wildlife habitat (photo by Reclamation).

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

2000 Results: Reclamation created, enhanced, or restored 7,187 acres of wetlands in 2000, exceeding the target of 1,547 acres. These wetlands were most often funded on a project-specific basis and helped to improve the wildlife habitat in or around Reclamation projects. Wetland restoration, development, and enhancement is critical to ensuring adequate habitat for threatened and endangered species. The 2000 target was exceeded because Reclamation often works in partnership on wetlands activities, making it difficult to predict the funding availability and the exact acreage of wetlands to be addressed prior to implementation.

Acres of Wetlands Restored or Created
Minus Acres of Wetlands Impacted



Sustainability of Fish and Wildlife Populations

Desired Result: Ensure that migratory birds, endangered fish, wildlife and plant species, interjurisdictional fish, marine mammals, and species of international concern are conserved, protected, enhanced, or restored.

The living resources of this Nation's inland and coastal aquatic ecosystems have been a core responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service for more than 120 years. The mission goal *Sustainability of Fish and Wildlife Populations* encompasses the specific statutory mandates, international treaties, and agreements delegated to the FWS and the broad conservation ethics of the Nation. What began as a group of laws that sought to manage migratory games species has evolved into a broader net of conservation and protection statutes based upon the realization that the continued variety and balance of plants and animals makes existence on earth possible.

Performance Measure: Protecting endangered and threatened species and restoring them to a secure status in the wild is the primary goal of the Endangered Species Program. Conserving endangered and threatened species is necessary to preserve our natural heritage for future generations and to maintain our quality of life. Conserving ecosystems benefits all users of ecosystems resources and is essential to maintaining our Nation's long-term economic prosperity. The long-term goal through 2005 is to ensure that 371 species listed under the Endangered Species Act as endangered or threatened for a decade or more are either stable or improving, 15 species are delisted due to recovery, and the listing of 12 species at risk is made unnecessary due to conservation agreements.



Protecting endangered and threatened species and restoring them to a secure status in the wild is the primary goal of the endangered species program of the Fish and Wildlife Service (photo by FWS).

2000 Results: In 2000, the Service (1) improved or stabilized 58 percent or 309 species of 532 listed, exceeding the target of 37 percent, or 197 species; and (2) approved 19 species for removal from listing under the Endangered Species Act, exceeding the target of 15 species.

	1997	1998	1999	Plan 2000	2000	Plan 2001
Percent of listed species populations a decade or more are improving and/or stable	N/A	N/A	20% [155 of 499]	37% [197 of 532]	58% [309 of 532]	53% [328 of 616]
Number of species in decline precluded from listing under the Endangered Species Act	11	17	7	15	19	3