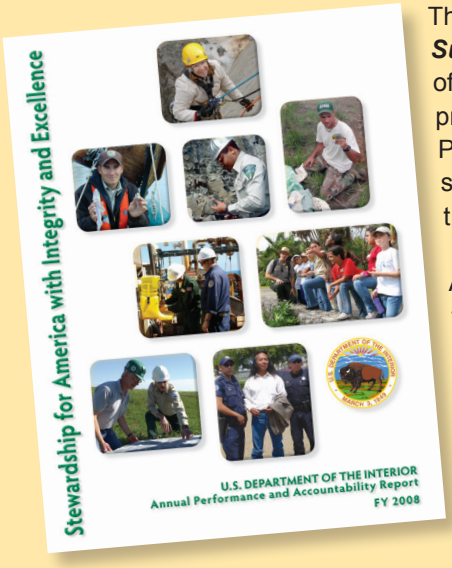
Stewardship for America with Integrity and Excellence

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CITIZENS' REPORT

FY 2008 Summary of Performance and Financial Results



The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) ***Citizens' Report: FY 2008 Summary of Performance and Financial Results*** offers a synopsis of the Department's performance. Readers will be able to assess our progress toward achieving the goals that make up Interior's Strategic Plan, and will also be able to see how well we are fulfilling our stewardship responsibilities by reviewing the performance and cost trends.

At the back of this report is a CD-ROM with the ***Citizens' Report*** and the complete ***FY 2008 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR)***. The electronic copy of this report provides links to additional performance information included in the PAR. The full PAR can also be accessed online through the DOI home page at ***www.doi.gov*** by clicking on the this link.

You can request additional copies of this report or send feedback to:

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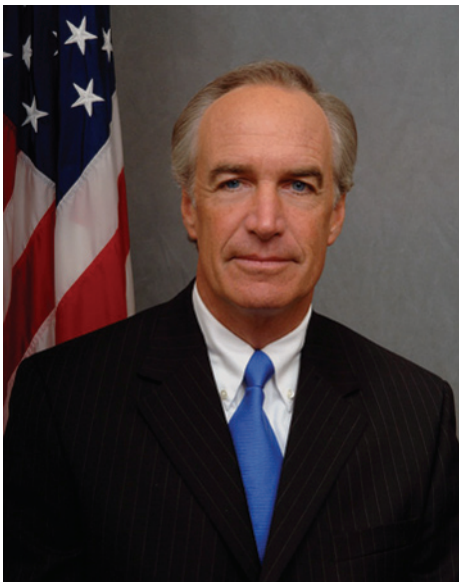
Data reported as of November 17, 2008

Message from the Secretary



I am proud to submit the Department of the Interior's Performance and Accountability Report—a recap of our stewardship efforts for FY 2008. This Report has a dual purpose: it summarizes our performance in delivering the mission of the Department, and it demonstrates our financial integrity through accounting statements and a clean audit.

Interior's core values statement—***"Stewardship for America with Integrity and Excellence"***—reflects the Department's mission of conserving, managing, and building knowledge of our Country's unique heritage of natural, cultural, and historic resources.

Our 70,000 employees work in the Department's nine bureaus and offices. Together, they manage one in every five acres in the United States. The lands and waters they manage generate one-third of the Nation's domestic energy production. They conserve and provide opportunities to enjoy America's natural and cultural resources, and they serve communities, including those of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities, in fulfillment of our trust responsibilities.

In 2008, with its land and resource management responsibilities, the Interior Department was at the forefront of enhancing the Nation's energy security as soaring prices and constrained supplies captured the public's attention. Our Minerals Management Service leases acres in the Outer Continental Shelf for oil and gas exploration. The Bureau of Land Management fulfills the same role on land for onshore minerals.

Nationally, the effects of a changing climate are also increasingly dominating public discussions. Interior, as manager of 507 million acres of public lands, must better understand those effects. The United States Geological Survey is studying the effects of climate change on species, precipitation, vegetation, and, ultimately, on this Nation's communities. Endangered species, monitored by the Fish and Wildlife Service, are part of the shifting panorama, as is the land managed by the National Park Service and BLM. The Department plays an integral part in managing a changing landscape.

Interior is America's principal conservation agency. The Department recorded numerous accomplishments in 2008 that helped improve our land and the quality of life for Americans. Our major accomplishments are summarized below by Interior's four Mission Areas.

Accomplishments

Across the four Mission Areas of Interior's Strategic Plan, Interior's employees have achieved significant results for the Nation.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

- Approximately 53,000 more stream/shoreline miles achieved the desired conditions over our 2007 performance, bringing the total miles to almost 250,000 for FY 2008.
- Recovery plans are in place for 80 percent of the species currently on the Endangered Species List, a significant step toward Interior's goal of Sustaining Biological Communities.
- We proposed the removal of the brown pelican from Endangered Species status. The brown pelican had nearly disappeared and its recovery is due in large measure to the Federal ban on the general use of DDT, inspired by former FWS biologist, Rachel Carson, in Silent Spring. FWS estimates the global population of brown pelicans is at 650,000 due to the extraordinary efforts of State wildlife agencies partnering with FWS.
- Interior announced that the USGS 35-year Landsat satellite image archive will be available for free over the Internet. Scientists, government officials, and land managers will be able to see the changes in the Earth's landscape at any point in the past three and a half decades.

The ***Centennial Initiative***, launched last year to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016, got under way in 2008 with proposals for 110 national park improvement projects and programs. The ***Centennial Initiative*** is a 10-year effort to prepare national parks for another century of conservation, preservation, and enjoyment. The Initiative proposes a Federal Centennial Challenge fund to match philanthropic contributions for the benefit of our national parks.

Interior adopted the new 2008–2012 National Invasive Species Management Plan, developed collaboratively by 13 Federal departments, agencies, and their partners. It will be the primary roadmap for Federal efforts to control invasive species. Invasive species damage the Nation's environment, economy, and human health—harming fisheries, forests, croplands and natural areas; impairing recreation; and endangering public health through threats like the West Nile virus. More than 40 percent of threatened and endangered species are listed primarily because of the impacts of invasive species.

We inaugurated the ***Birds Forever Initiative***, a joint effort of the FWS and the USGS. Last year, annual surveys conducted by the Audubon Society documented the alarming decline in populations of common birds, which have plummeted 70 percent on average since 1967. I am reminded again of Rachel Carson and her warning of "…a spring without voices." We must ensure that we will never have a silent spring without the songs of wild birds. The initiative will expand and improve the health of wild bird habitat, strengthen educational outreach programs, and support partnerships with States, local communities, conservation organizations, and others to reverse the precipitous decline in wild bird populations and improve the status of five bird species over the next 5 years.

RESOURCE USE

Interior contributed to America's energy security through providing access to energy and minerals, and collected the second-largest source of Federal revenues.

- Minerals Management Service held the first Chukchi Sea lease sale since 1991 off the Northern shore of Alaska. Approximately 2.8 million acres were leased, generating more than $2.6 billion. Overall, 11.7 million acres were leased in the Outer Continental Shelf as a result of the five FY 2008 lease sales, contributing to America's energy security goals and bringing $9.5 billion to the Treasury.
- Onshore, the BLM processed an additional 7,846 Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) on already existing oil and gas leases, up from 3,636 in 2001.
- Reclamation's 58 hydroelectric power plants generated 40 million megawatt hours of hydroelectricity, enough to meet the needs of over 5 million households. Reclamation continues to be a reliable and low-cost hydropower producer. Its hydroelectric generating units were available 91 percent of the time to the interconnected Western electrical system during daily peak summer demand periods, comparing favorably to private-sector performance.

Since the Nation's energy situation changed dramatically in the past year, I jump-started the development of a new oil and natural gas leasing program for the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf 2 years ahead of schedule. When our current program was launched in July 2007, oil was selling for $64 a barrel. This past summer, that cost skyrocketed to over $140 per barrel. We have begun the initial steps to develop a new 5-year program. This initiative could offer the Nation energy development options it would not otherwise have had until 2012 or beyond.

RECREATION

- Over 460 million visitors took part in recreational opportunities provided through Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish & Wildlife Service, and National Park Service, with over 90 percent reporting satisfaction with their experience on Interior-managed lands and waters.
- The National Trails System added more than 1,100 miles of National Recreation Trails—24 trails in 16 States—to mark its 40th Anniversary.

SERVING COMMUNITIES

- Interior distributed $26.7 million to individual Indian trust account holders who were previously on the "Whereabouts Unknown" list.
- The Office of Wildland Fire Coordination reports that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, BLM, FWS, and NPS treated 614,000 acres to directly reduce wildfire threats in wildland-urban interface areas that face risks to property and life from catastrophic wildland fire.

Management Challenges

As the Nation's largest land manager, the Department touches the lives of every American. We help secure energy that powers our Nation's productivity and provides the foundation for a dynamic economy. We help Indian children fulfill their potential through the management of schools in Indian Country. The science we generate helps reduce risks from natural hazards and guides our land stewardship.

Yet with these opportunities come challenges. One of our biggest challenges is time—the time it takes to reverse decades of damaging impacts on public lands. It can also take decades of collaborative efforts to restore the health of a species so that it can be removed from the threatened and endangered species list.

We know that climate change has implications for the vast land and water resources managed across the Department. Federal land and water resources are vulnerable to a wide range of impacts, some of which are already occurring. Last year, I created a 100-person task force to identify strategies for managing land and waters and protecting wildlife, as well as devising new management responses for adapting to changing landscapes. This task force, that includes scientists, park superintendents, BLM field managers, Reclamation engineers, and refuge managers from across the country, developed reports in three areas: land and water management, law and policy, and science. These reports will help Interior plan long-term adaptations that must be integrated with our day-to-day management of lands, habitats, and wildlife resources.

Another significant challenge is ensuring a balance among conservation, recreation, and resource use goals. As we seek greater energy security, we must also conserve wildlife—a balance that requires new ways of planning and resource management, continued inspections of oil and gas extraction facilities on land and in our coastal oceans, and reclamation of surface mines. Through our ***Healthy Lands Initiative***, we allocated funds for science, planning, resource protection, and restoration in six geographic areas. Our initiative is laying the groundwork for a holistic, landscape-level management approach so that we can achieve environmental, economic, recreation, and other social goals through partnerships with States, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations.

I am concerned about the performance of students in our Bureau of Indian Education schools. We launched our ***Improving Indian Education Initiative*** in 2008 to increase Indian student academic achievement by supporting quality education environments and effective learning strategies. These efforts will take time to achieve their results. However, intensive educational assistance went to those schools that have yet to achieve their performance goals. We are providing additional funding for student transportation, education program management, and information technology.

Interior has outstanding employees. They are our greatest asset. We must assure their health and safety. Yet the sheer magnitude of the lands we manage presents challenges as we strive to provide security and protection for public lands visitors and employees. We manage the third-largest Federal law enforcement force to provide security across a wide expanse of public lands and ensure the health and safety of our 70,000 employees, almost 280,000 volunteers, 1 million daily visitors, and 1.2 million tribal members in Indian Country.

I am particularly concerned about the methamphetamine epidemic brought to Indian Country by violent drug cartels. We launched the ***Safe Indian Communities Initiative*** in 2008 to combat this threat. Additionally, Operation Dakota Peacekeeper was implemented at the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in South Dakota. The key objectives were to reduce crime, target illegal drug activities, and provide investigative support to prosecute domestic violence offenses and crimes against children. We have seen positive results in reducing the crime rate that affects the well-being of this Indian community.

Interior also has homeland security responsibilities for our priority dams, icons, and monuments. We manage 40 percent of the lands along the southwest border. Once pristine landscapes on the U.S. Southwest border have become dangerous corridors for drug smuggling operations and other illegal activities that threaten Indian communities, public land stewards, and recreational visitors, as well as cause significant environmental damage. The ***Southwest Border Initiative*** has enabled Interior to place more officers along the border, improve border communications, and remediate the environmental impacts of these illegal activities.

Each year, I receive reports regarding management challenges from the Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, and other sources. I value these inputs and look for opportunities to respond to their recommendations. In the area of Financial Management, the Department has dramatically reduced the number of material weaknesses since 2001, and we continue to improve. We had 17 material weaknesses in 2001; now we have 7. We are also replacing our

business systems. In 2001, the Department operated with dozens of antiquated business systems that lacked integration or common standards. We are pioneering a new era—a 21st century system that will provide a single, fully integrated Financial and Business Management System. Though a complex and comprehensive undertaking involving all of the bureaus and offices in Interior, the system will yield significant long-term benefits.

Information Technology continues to challenge the Department as threats become more pervasive and serious. We have steadily hardened our hardware systems. Interior implemented the Cyber Security Assessment Management tool for tracking Plans of Actions and Milestones and standardizing documentation throughout the Department. Interior now has ready access to all system security weaknesses and is better equipped to assist bureaus and offices in managing corrective actions.

Other identified management challenges include: Health, Safety, and Emergency Management; Maintenance of Facilities; Responsibility to Indians and Insular Areas; Resource Protection and Restoration; Revenue Collections; and Procurement, Contracts, and Grants. We describe how we are addressing many of these challenges elsewhere in this document. As I review and consider management recommendations, I take into account other priorities, mandates, and the merits of the recommendations before I determine how to proceed with implementing them. We are also implementing a number of information security improvements, such as the Government-wide encryption software, in order to furnish even greater protection.

A More Robust Approach to Reporting on Performance

Last year, we introduced a more integrated presentation of key performance and related costs, including performance trends, to better link performance with the amount of funding spent to achieve those results. This year we again offer this integrated presentation of 25 representative performance measures from Interior's Strategic Plan to highlight the collective performance of our bureaus. Our aim is to uphold Interior's core values and assure "integrity and excellence."

The representative performance measures focus on the measurable results of activities that contribute toward achieving the End Outcome Goals under each Mission Area. Because they are broad in scope, these representative performance measures give us a comprehensive perspective of the Department's performance from year to year. Costs for each key pursuit are included so we can assess the relationship of funding to our performance.

The financial and performance data we present in this report is fundamentally complete and reliable as required by the Office of Management and Budget guidance. This report provides the status of Interior's compliance with certain legal and regulatory requirements. The annual assurance statement required by the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act concludes that the Department can provide reasonable assurance that its systems of management, accounting, and administrative controls, taken as a whole, meet the objectives specified in Section 2 of the FMFIA.

The Department of the Interior employees and a cadre of partners work with dedication to conserve and safeguard our Nation's inheritance. This group includes State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, Congress, and dedicated volunteers throughout the Country, all of whom share in our core values: Stewardship for America with Integrity and Excellence. As Secretary, I appreciate Interior's great mission.

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Secretary of the Interior
November 15, 2008

U.S. Department of the Interior
Budget, Performance, and Financial Snapshot
Fiscal Year 2008

Who We Are

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.

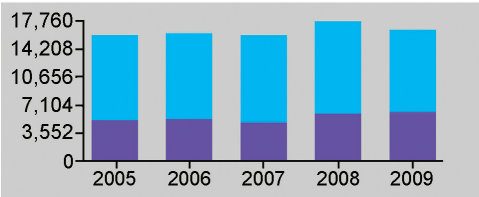
Organization: Along with departmental offices, the Department's mission is carried out through the following bureaus: Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Geological Survey; Indian Affairs; the Bureau of Land Management; Minerals Management Service; National Park Service; Bureau of Reclamation; and Office of Surface Mining.

Personnel: Interior is a large, decentralized agency with over 67,000 full time, part time, and seasonal employees located at approximately 2,400 operating locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and freely associated states. Each year, thousands of volunteers help our employees to achieve our goals..

Budgetary Resources: The budgetary resources for FY 2008 totaled $18.571 billion or $61.57 per taxpayer.

Budget Snapshot

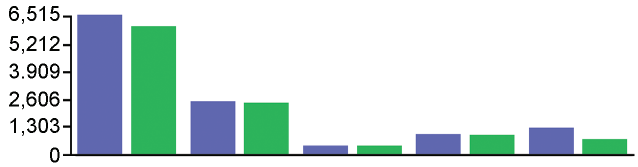
Total Spending FY 2005-2009



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Mandatory	5,062	5,266	4,816	5,904	6,093
Discretionary	10,777	10,856	10,987	11,667	10,448
Total	15,839	16,122	15,803	17,571	16,541

$ In Millions

Top 5 Programs By Budget



	Land Management and Conservation	Indian and Insular Programs	Energy	Science	Water Management
2008	6,515	2,523	377	980	1,272
2009	5,976	2,411	381	942	738

$ In Millions

Performance Snapshot

Accomplishments: As the Nation's principle conservation agency, Interior managed over 500 million acres of public lands, including 548 wildlife refuges and 391 national park units; provided water for 31 million people and delivered irrigation water to one of every five western farmers; conducted five Outer Continental Shelf lease sales of 11.7 million acres that contributed to America's energy security goals and brought $9.5 billion to the U.S. Treasury; supplied about 30 percent of the Nation's energy production through energy projects on federally managed lands and offshore areas; provided for over 460 million visitors participating in recreational opportunities on Interior-managed lands and waters; and provided education services to approximately 42,000 Indian children.

Challenges: Dealing with the impacts of climate change on land, water, wildlife and changing landscapes; balancing conservation and recreation with the Nation's need for energy security through access to mineral resources; improving life in Indian communities through academic achievement and reduction in the crime rate.

Financial Snapshot

Clean Opinion on Financial Statements			**Yes**
Timely Financial Reporting	Yes	Material Weaknesses	1
Improper Payment Rate	0.03%	Total Assets	$70,679
Total Liabilities	$11,828	Net Cost of Operations	$16,246

$ In Millions

DOI Bureaus

Each Interior Bureau has discrete responsibilities.

Fish and Wildlife Service

- Manages the 96 million-acre national wildlife refuge system primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife
- Protects and conserves:
  - Migratory birds
  - Threatened and endangered species
  - Certain marine mammals
  - Fish
- Hosts about 38 million visitors annually at 548 refuges and 37 wetland management districts

U.S. Geological Survey

- Provides reliable scientific information in geography, geology, hydrology, and biology to inform effective decision-making 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

Indian Affairs

- Fulfills Indian trust responsibilities
- Promotes self-determination on behalf of more than 562 Federally recognized Indian tribes
- Bureau of Indian Education provides quality education opportunities in Indian country

Bureau of Land Management

- Manages and conserves resources for multiple use and sustained yield on approximately 256 million acres of public land, including the following:
  - 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

Minerals Management Service

- Manages access to the energy resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to help meet our country's energy needs
- Administers over 8,300 active mineral leases on approximately 44 million OCS acres
- Oversees 15 percent of the natural gas and 27 percent of oil produced domestically
- Collects, accounts for, substantiates, and disburses revenues, which totaled approximately $26 billion in FY 2008, with an additional estimated $1.6 billion worth of oil taken in kind and delivered to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve
- Oversees offshore renewable energy permitting

National Park Service

- Maintains a network of 391 natural, cultural, and recreational sites for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people
- Provides technical and financial assistance to State and local natural and cultural resource sites
- Provides respite and outdoor recreation to over 270 million annual park visitors

Bureau of Reclamation

- Largest supplier and manager of water in the seventeen Western States
- Maintains 479 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

Office of Surface Mining

- 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 Fiscal Year (FY) 2007–2012 provides the framework for activities across its bureaus and Departmental offices. Four Mission Areas provide the framework for Interior's overarching mission of stewardship and define our long-term focal points.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources

- Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced consistent with obligations and State law regarding the allocation and use of water
- Sustain biological communities on DOI 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

SERVING COMMUNITITES

Safeguard lives, property, and assets, advance 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

RESOURCE USE

Manage natural resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy

- Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible development, and economic value (for energy, forage, forest products and nonenergy minerals)
- Deliver water consistent with applicable Federal and State law, in an environmentally responsible and cost-efficient manner
- Improve understanding of energy and mineral resources to promote responsible use and sustain the Nation's dynamic economy

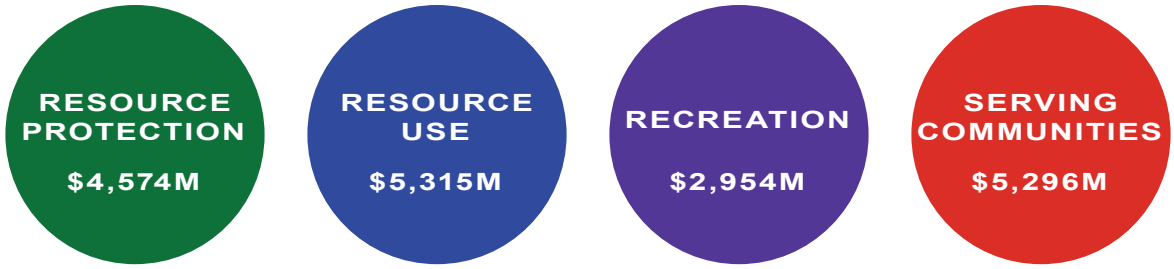
RECREATION

Improve recreational opportunities for America

- Improve the quality and diversity of recreation experience and visitor enjoyment on DOI lands
- Expand seamless recreation opportunities with partners

The costs for each Mission Area are depicted below.

FIGURE 1-1



Assessing Our Performance

This year we are continuing to use Representative Performance Measures to provide a structured approach to our performance assessment overview.

These select performance measures were chosen based on their relatively broad scope, compared to other more narrowly defined performance measures, for use as key indicators of the Department's overall performance and to track our yearly progress more readily. We will also use them to identify strategies for future performance improvement and allow executive level oversight of Department-wide efforts.

Based on analyzing the trends in performance with funding over time, each RPM's current status is categorized.

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

Activity-Based Costing

Activity-Based Costing and Management (ABC/M) is a tool that links the level of funding with the level of performance by employing a collection of work activities. ABC/M provides an accurate picture of what is being achieved in relation to what is being spent. ABC/M information is useful to managers as it relates more clearly to what they deal with on a day-to-day basis. Therefore, an organization can more easily measure how efficiently it is performing work against the funding applied to the effort and evaluate where changes might be needed. There are approximately 300 ABC/M work activities that align to the Strategic Plan End Outcome Goals for executing the Department's mission in resource protection, resource use, recreation, and serving communities.

ABC Work Activities and corresponding funding are used to assess performance across all bureaus and offices. The presentation of funding for each representative performance measure is captured at the bureau level accounting system before aggregation to the strategic outcome and goals in the consolidated reporting tool.

Performance and Funding Trends

FIGURE 1-2

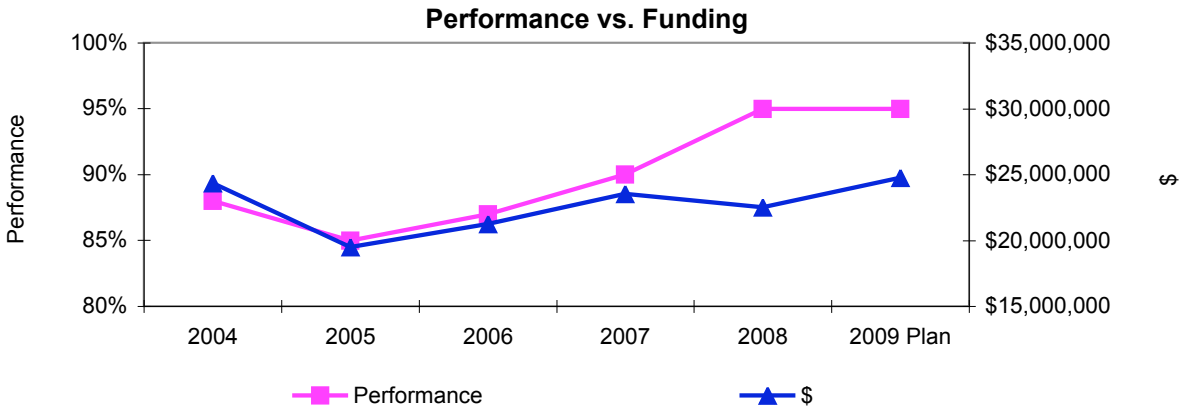


FIGURE 1-3

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Representative Strategic Plan Measure	Performance Target or Result (%)					
	Amount Achieved					
	Scope					
$						

Each representative Strategic Plan performance measure is plotted through 2008 with a projection into the next fiscal year. Each measure is also accompanied by the corresponding trend in funding that contributes toward performance. In this manner, the reader can see the performance and funding realized thus far, along with estimated funding levels for 2009.

With the updated Strategic Plan FY 2007–2012, some revised measures are not yet supported by historical data. However, their selection as a representative Strategic Plan performance measure signals our intention to continue routine tracking and reporting of these measures in subsequent PARs to provide a long-term trend analysis of how we have performed over time.

Performance Tables

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

Every measure has a performance factor—a metric. The annual performance results are usually expressed as a percentage based on the performance factor designated for every measure. For such measures, 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.

FIGURE 1-4

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

The annual cost devoted to the program or activity is calculated based on the ABC/M methodology and is also listed in the table. Funding is estimated for 2009.

Interior ensures that its performance information is sufficiently accurate, reliable, and sound through a data validation and verification process described in Part Two, Reading the Numbers for Yourself..

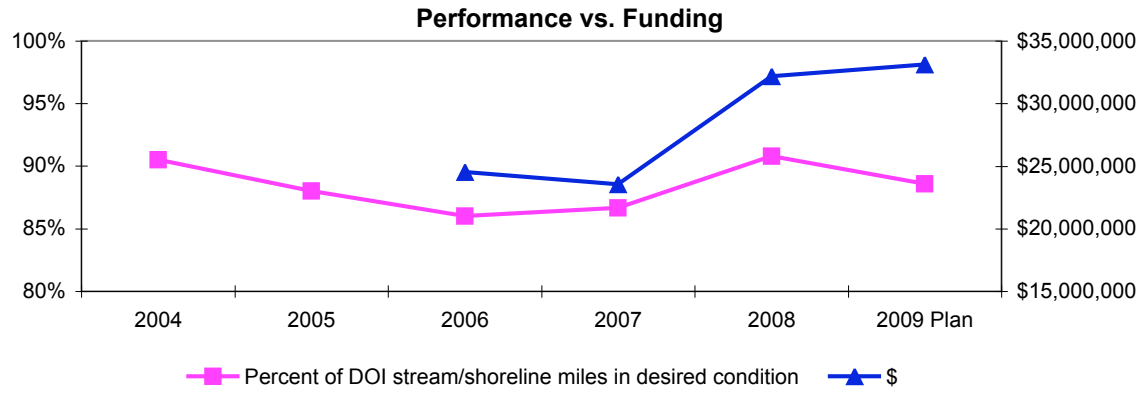
The following sections will describe progress in each Mission Area through representative Strategic Plan measures that capture our performance for this year. Part Two, Reading the Numbers for Yourself, available on the CD-ROM containing the entire Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) and included in the back of this report.

Discussion

The following sections describe progress in each Mission Area through representative performance measures from Interior's Strategic Plan. Further supporting detail via related Strategic Plan measures is covered in Part Two on the enclosed CD-ROM, and supporting program detail can be accessed on <***www.expectmore.gov***>.

Percent of stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired condition where condition is known and as specified in management plans

FIGURE 1-5



ID #1614	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				88%	89%	89%
Performance	91%	88%	86%	87%	91%	
Miles in desired condition	126,821	131,200	137,173	193,147	247,937	241,982
Miles with known condition	140,096	149,167	159,411	222,830	273,093	273,093
$	Not Available		24,523,638	23,550,163	32,166,294	33,124,376

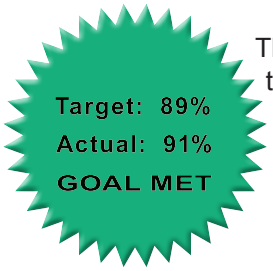
Snapshot: *Performance increased this year, as did the denominator—the number of stream/shoreline miles where the condition is known. Funding has increased over time.*

Bottom Line: *The number of streams/shoreline miles whose condition has been assessed is rising due to improved ability to inventory shoreline condition. Current performance hovers around 90 percent of assessed stream/shoreline miles in desired condition. Recent funding increases should produce further improvement.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to the fact that performance has remained relatively flat over time as more miles are assessed and funding is on the rise. Although estimated FY 2009 funding for land condition is assumed to be greater than FY 2008, the target is lower because maintenance expenses are expected to increase more with time than the funding.*

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 and ourselves.*

There are three bureaus managing our streams and shorelines: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS) and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Overall progress is gradually inching upward, now at 91 percent. Change from a nonfunctioning riparian area to a fully functioning one takes anywhere from 5 to 20 years, so success is judged based on evidence that corrective actions taken are likely to succeed.



These bureaus are working to assess, record, and treat more and more streams and shoreline, as seen in the increasing number of miles reported in the table. The largest portion belongs to BLM with a little more than 143,000 miles. For BLM specifically, performance was flat while costs increased due to drought and the impact wild horses and burros have had on riparian areas.

FWS tracks about 67,300 miles and it showed the greatest performance improvement this past year.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Knotty Weeds

Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) is native to eastern Asia. It was first introduced as an ornamental into Europe in the early 1800s and spread to the United States by the late 1800s. Knotweed is found in over 40 states, including Alaska. It is challenging to control because it easily resprouts from even the smallest remnants of stems and roots. Knotweed is often found in moist and streamside locations forming dense stands. It can reach over ten feet in height, overshadowing and replacing native plants.

The Dickey River is located in northwest Washington flowing though Olympic National Park. Knotweed had become the dominant streamside vegetation along most of the river, including the tidal estuary flowing into the Pacific. In some locations, the knotweed mats were so dense that they altered the natural hydrology of the river system. The NPS and Quileute Tribe have joined forces to restore the river. Over the past three years, the entire length of the river has been treated, including six miles within Olympic National Park. Native vegetation of conifers, willows and carexes are beginning to come back and the river is returning to it natural course.

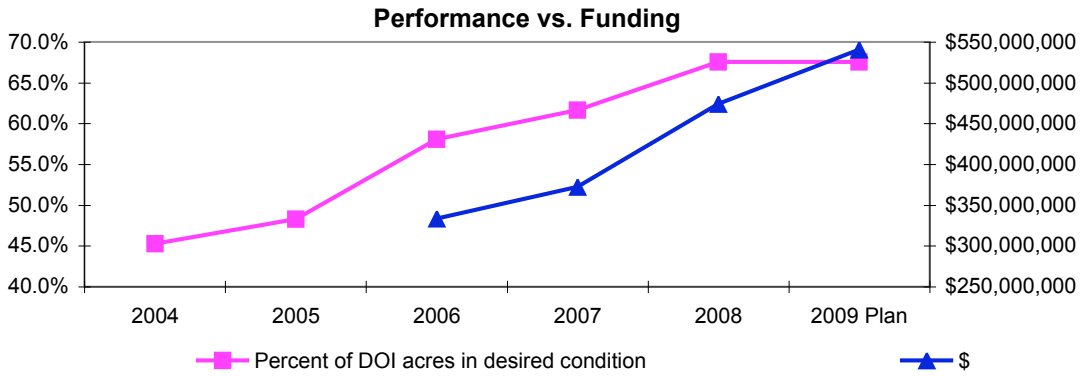
Before

After

NPS established a new baseline in 2007, almost 63,000 miles, and it showed slight progress in improving stream/shoreline condition.

Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired condition where condition is known and as specified in management plans

FIGURE 1-6



ID #1465	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				60.6%	66.5%	67.6%
Performance	45.3%	48.3%	58.1%	61.6%	67.6%	
Acres in desired condition	118,862,916	127,055,258	200,715,412	212,179,054	260,195,301	260,140,604
Acres with known condition	262,659,257	263,115,511	345,580,083	344,308,411	385,005,230	385,005,230
$	Not Available		333,382,810	372,177,563	474,239,250	540,842,916

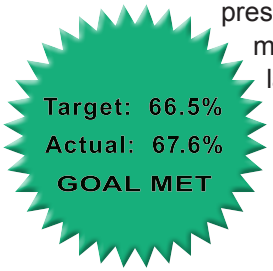
Snapshot: *Almost 48 million more acres were determined to be in desired condition. Each year the percent of acres in desired condition has climbed.*

Bottom Line: *The 6 percent increase over FY 2007 shows an upward trend that is expected to continue in the long term, especially as more funding is applied. BLM, the bureau that manages the most acreage and portions the most funds to this activity, is expected to receive support from the Healthy Lands Initiative in FY 2009. While increasing maintenance expenses challenge performance for 2009, improvements are expected in subsequent years.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to the total amount of acreage Interior manages, 500 million acres, compared to the 385 million acres that have been assessed. Also, Interior bureaus continue to assess more acreage annually to determine the known condition—41 million more acres from 2007 to 2008. Increased maintenance expenses also challenge performance.*

Public Benefit: *Interior—the Nation's principal conservation agency— 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—256 million acres primarily in the 12 western States, including Alaska. Interior launched the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI), a multiyear program, in 2007. The purpose of the HLI is to accelerate large-scale, focused habitat restoration, increase productivity, preserve diversity, and respond to a multitude of pressures on public lands, one of which is the rising demand for access to energy resources. Using HLI funding, the BLM treated over 55,000 acres in FY 2008; however, all acres treated do not reach desired condition in the first year. Currently BLM has 57 percent, or over 145 million acres, in desired condition through both HLI and other funding.



FWS manages the 96 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System. In FY 2008, 10 million more acres

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Wetland Restoration Work

Upper Halstead Meadow, Sequoia National Park

Halstead Meadow is a 25-acre wet meadow—a rare and highly visible wetland habitat that developed severe erosion gullies 12–15 feet deep. The gullies caused a lowered water table, drying of wetland soils, dieback of wetland vegetation, and sent tremendous amounts of sediment downstream.

NPS and partners developed a pilot restoration design for upper Halstead Meadow in 2006, and earthmoving began in Fall 2007. Contractors placed and compacted 8,000 cubic yards of fill into the gullies to restore the original topography and remove the drainage impacts. Taking a hint from nearby undisturbed meadows, NPS had the contractors drop large trees across the site, perpendicular to flow, to spread surface water and minimize channelization.

In May 2008, international volunteers from American Conservation Experience helped repair some erosional features and prepare the ground for planting. In June 2008, more than 53,000 native wetland plants were installed by contractors, volunteers, and park staff. Monitoring in 2008–2009 will help NPS evaluate pilot project methods and plan restoration of lower Halstead Meadow.

Before

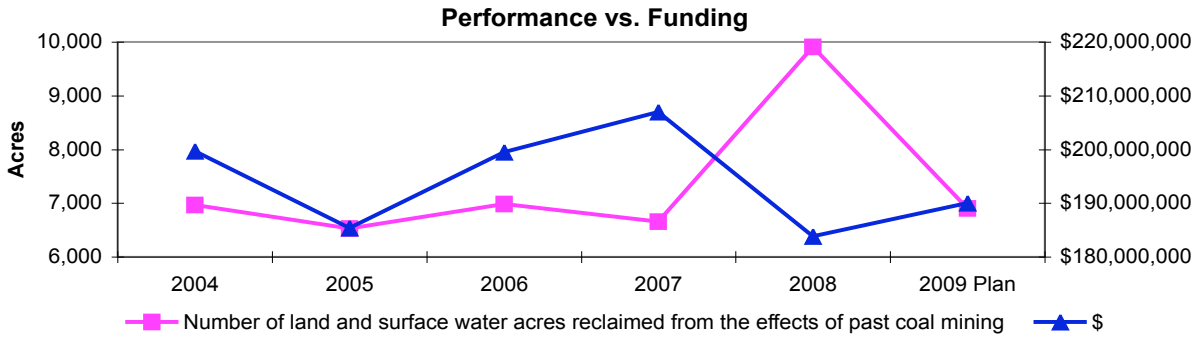
After

reached desired condition, for a total of more than 87 million acres or 92 percent.

NPS established a baseline last year of over 20 million acres which increased to nearly 34 million acres in FY 2008 as more parks conducted assessments of the land they manage. Eighty-two percent of Park Service acres are in desired condition.

Number of land and surface water acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of natural resource degradation from past coal mining

FIGURE 1-7



ID #1468	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				6,900	6,900	6,900
Performance	6,965	6,533	6,983	6,658	9,909	
$	199,722,508	185,335,814	199,514,683	206,985,032	183,813,000	190,000,000

Snapshot: *Performance spiked in 2008 as a particular State finished an existing backlog of water line replacements. Funding declined due to reallocation of funds to other OSM activities in 2008 but is expected to rebound in future years per the SMCRA Amendments of 2006.*

Bottom Line: *Due to the time it takes to implement reclamation or mitigation actions, changes in performance are generally realized at least a year after a change in funding. Consequently, the projected FY 2009 target will remain constant.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

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

The total magnitude of the abandoned mine problem is difficult to assess, but the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) has developed a national inventory that contains information on over 19,000 problem areas associated with abandoned mine lands, mostly coal. Coal mining disturbed more than one million acres of land prior to 1977. Environmental problems include water pollution, open portals and pits, land stripped of natural vegetation, and refuse piles. Through reclamation, our land and water resources are improved for beneficial uses such as agriculture, wildlife habitat, or development. Mine site cleanups not only improve our environment but also safeguard people and property. OSM administers the Abandoned Mine Land Fund by collecting fees on each ton of coal produced.

OSM, through its State partners, is making steady progress in reclaiming degraded land and exceeded this year's reclamation target of 6,900 acres. The target for next year will remain 6,900 because of the anomaly in 2008 results due to a particular State's focus on water line replacements that will not continue. However, long-term performance is expected to increase dramatically to reflect the increase in mandatory funding provided to States by law under the 2006 SMCRA Amendments.

Programs Supporting This Measure

OSM State Managed Abandoned Coal Mine Reclamation

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Reforestation of Mined Lands

Most of the land mined for coal within the eastern United States and Pacific Northwest was once forested. The coal fields of the eastern United States lie within the largest and oldest deciduous forests on Earth. Increases in surface coal mining have led to substantial forest fragmentation, loss of wildlife habitat, and increased flooding due to higher peak runoff from reclaimed areas. OSM, in cooperation with several States, initiated the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative (ARRI). ARRI is a team of State, Federal, and university employees that have partnered together to plant more high-value hardwood trees on reclaimed coal mined lands in Appalachia. Land reclamation over the past 30 years has emphasized creating smoothly graded slopes with heavy ground cover to protect against erosion. Reestablishing trees had little success. Through ARRI, OSM promotes reforestation of mined land using the scientific 5-step Forestry Reclamation Approach.

Sixteen Arbor Day events were held in 2008 and 28,000 trees were planted by 750 students. The benefits of reforestation are substantial: trees minimize soil erosion, remove carbon dioxide from the air, provide wildlife habitat and diverse plant species, and help conserve water resources.

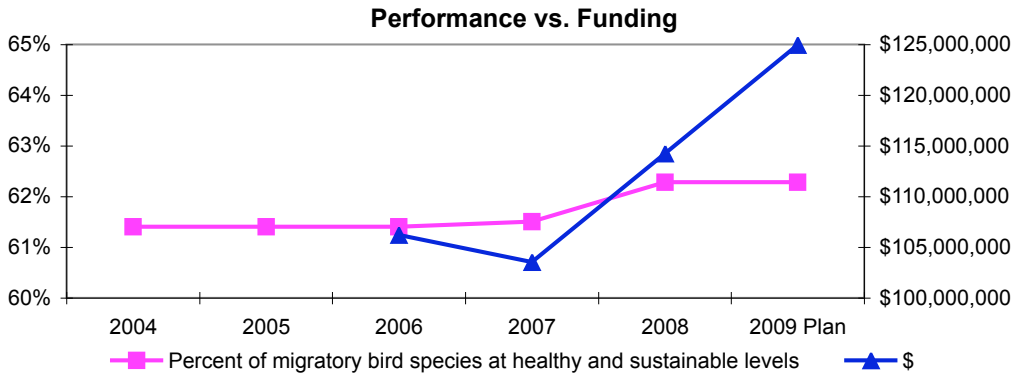
Before

After

Before and after planting 1,000 backcross American chestnut seedlings and 1,000 American chestnut seeds in Ohio.

Percent of all migratory bird species that are at healthy and sustainable levels

FIGURE 1-8



ID #1491	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				62%	62%	62%
Performance	61%	61%	61%	62%	62%	
Number at healthy and sustainable levels	561	561	561	561	568	568
Number of species	913	913	913	912	912	912
$	Not Available		106,199,619	103,520,674	114,226,169	124,936,776

Snapshot: *Performance improved with seven more species brought to healthy and sustainable levels in FY 2008.*

Bottom Line: *Performance is steady at 62 percent while funding is rising. The potentially beneficial effects of increased funding will not be realized for several years.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to uncertainties about the effects that increased funding will have on program performance, as large, unanticipated changes to the natural environment can play a significant role in achieving success.*

Public Benefit: *Long-term conservation of migrating birds allows the public to study, use, and continue to enjoy them. Birds are also a valuable part of a healthy environment, which benefits everyone.*

The Fish and Wildlife Service is the lead Federal agency for migratory bird conservation. In FY 2008, about 568 species out of 912 were at healthy and sustainable levels. Vital for understanding and addressing species conservation needs are reliable information on population size, distribution during breeding and nonbreeding periods, habitat requirements, survival rates and reproductive success. As with the DOI Threatened and Endangered Species measure, many years are required to make a measurable difference in population levels, which is why achieving success on seven species in 2008 is considered a substantial accomplishment.

Target: 62%
Actual: 62%
GOAL MET

The Migratory Bird Management Program aims to remove or reduce harmful threats to birds and to also develop focused management action plans that will accomplish the Service's conservation mission. Between 2006 and 2008, conservation action plans were completed on eight focal species. The plans identify threats to a species, high priority conservations needs, limiting factors, partners, and projected implementation costs.

Support for this program also comes in the form of the 96-million acre network that makes up the National Wildlife Refuge System—providing critical habitat for migratory birds. The System's wetland

Programs Supporting This Measure

FWS	Migratory Bird Management
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
FWS	Habitat Conservation

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

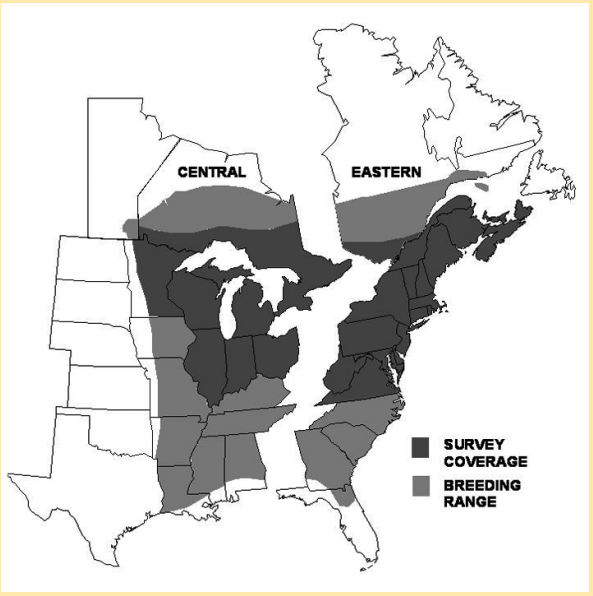
Tracking Timberdoodles

Woodcock management relies on reliable annual population estimates, but woodcock are tough to find and count because of their coloration, small size, and preference for areas with dense vegetation. However, they're easy to hear. The American Woodcock Singing Ground Survey (SGS), initiated in 1968, was developed to track these reclusive birds.

Copyright Stephen Maxson

Woodcock, also called timberdoodles, mud-suckers and mud bats, are best known for their spectacular spring courtship flights at dusk. Sitting in his territory—his singing ground— the male sings a nasal "peent" every five seconds. After about 20 peents, he bursts into flight, spiraling high into the sky. He sings to waiting females, returning to the same spot after each flight, and repeats this several times.

In late April and early May, during mating season, observers drive along randomly chosen roadside routes in the central and northern portion of the breeding range and record the number of woodcocks heard peenting. The SGS consists of about 1,500 routes, each with 10 designated listening points, along 4 miles.



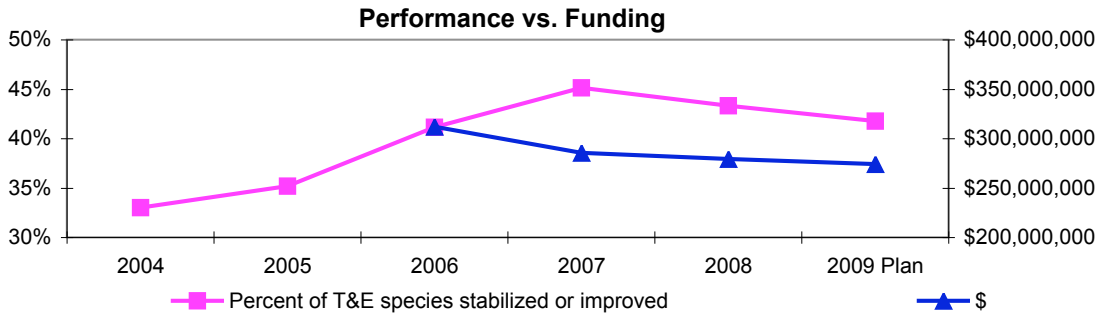
Woodcock populations have been in decline over the past 40 years. Most experts attribute the decline to habitat loss. Historical population levels, as derived from the SGS, form the basis of the American Woodcock Conservation Plan. The conservation plan goals are to halt woodcock decline by 2012 and achieve positive population growth by 2022. Woodcock populations have generally stabilized in most areas over the past 10 years, which coincides with the implementation of more conservative hunting seasons. The woodcock is an example of how long it takes to reverse a species in decline.

habitats are essential to the survival of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations.

Looking ahead to 2009, the Service will continue to implement the President's Migratory Bird Initiative. The program has targeted almost 30 additional focal species for which it intends to complete action plans by the end of FY 2009. The refuge system will restore about 200,000 acres to benefit migratory birds and other species.

Percent of threatened or endangered species that are stabilized or improved

FIGURE 1-9



ID #1695	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				47%	42%	42%
Performance	33%	35%	41%	45%	43%	
Species stabilized/improved	413	442	522	573	549	529
Number of species	1,252	1,256	1,269	1,269	1,267	1,267
$	Not Available		312,030,262	285,255,306	279,195,713	274,056,314

Snapshot: *Performance has been increasing generally with a peak in 2007, while funding being spent decreased.*

Bottom Line: *Restoring a species to the point that it is removed from the threatened and/or endangered list takes time, as typically a species is found throughout a large portion of the country. Successes are considered significant, such as the bald eagle in FY 2007 and the brown pelican this year. The application of people and effort is only part of the solution, while the availability of habitat, natural conditions, and time to reestablish a breeding population through several generations are essential elements not directly under the control of the program.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to the time it takes for corrective actions to be implemented and take effect.*

Public Benefit: *The Department is charged with protecting thousands of native plant and animal species, including more than 1,000 with special status under the ESA and nearly 300 candidate species. The forests, mountains, and deserts house biological diversity that is critical to overall ecosystem health, and potentially impacts our own survival.*

Reducing the number of plants and animals on the Endangered Species list to a point where they are secure, self-sustaining components of their ecosystem is a challenging task. Reversing declines, stabilizing populations, and achieving recovery goals requires coordinated actions from many partners over a lengthy period. While the funding presented covers only the FWS program, ultimate success for a species involves the efforts of many beyond the FWS and the other DOI bureaus.

Target: 42%
Actual: 43%
GOAL MET

Of the species that are listed, FWS has recovery plans for 80 percent of them, a significant step toward Interior's goal of Sustaining Biological Communities.

FY 2008 performance was slightly better than predicted primarily because of recent relief from the drought in the southeastern United States. For that reason, the current target for FY 2009 will be reevaluated to determine whether it should be revised.

Following delisting of the bald eagle and Idaho spring snail in 2007, this year Interior delisted the brown pelican, a species that underwent a

Programs Supporting This Measure

FWS	Endangered Species
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
FWS	Habitat Conservation

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

A Wonderful Bird is the Pelican…

Initially, efforts to protect the brown pelican led to the birth of the National Wildlife Refuge System more than a century ago in central Florida, when a German immigrant, Paul Kroegel, was appalled by the indiscriminate slaughter of pelicans for their feathers for use in women's fashion, especially hats. He convinced President Theodore Roosevelt to sign an Executive Order protecting the birds on Pelican Island in 1903—the first unit of what eventually became the National Wildlife Refuge System.

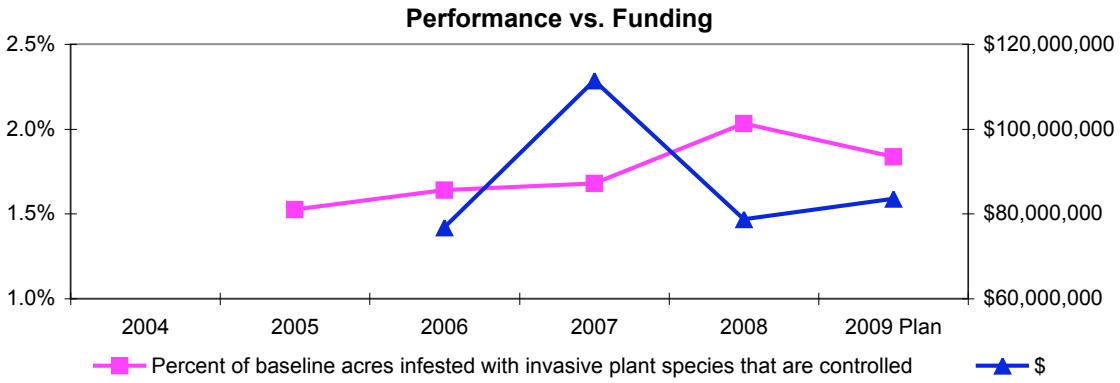
The pelican's recovery is due in large measure to the Federal ban on the general use of the pesticide DDT in 1971, after former FWS biologist Rachel Carson published Silent Spring. When pelicans ate fish contaminated with DDT, the eggs they laid had shells so thin that they broke during incubation. The population plummeted due to lack of breeding success.

Louisiana, long known as the Pelican State, has been a key partner with FWS in efforts to recover the pelican in the Gulf Coast region. A restoration project was started in 1968 when 1,276 young pelicans were captured at sites in Florida and released at three sites in Louisiana during the 13 years of the project. The extraordinary efforts of State wildlife agencies in Florida, Texas, and Louisiana, partnering with FWS, accelerated the pace of recovery by protecting nest sites during the breeding season. FWS now estimates the global population at 650,000 brown pelicans.

remarkable recovery from the brink of extinction. FWS prepared a draft Endangered Species Strategic Plan that is scheduled for implementation in FY 2009. The Plan is a pivotal management tool for recovering and conserving imperiled species. This new plan provides for partnering with private landowners, States, and tribes to expand collaborative conservation efforts, that reach beyond the borders of DOI lands and ask for more citizen action to meet the increased need for help.

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

FIGURE 1-10



ID #444	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				1.53%	1.57%	1.83%
Performance		1.53%	1.64%	1.68%	2.03%	
Acres controlled	No Report	615,991	667,640	633,208	791,667	714,510
Baseline acres infested		40,364,819	40,725,678	37,717,610	38,943,435	38,942,918
$	Not Available		76,723,551	111,398,575	78,705,926	83,577,859

Snapshot: *Performance increased by almost 160,000 acres under control. It is not clear that added funding is the solution to the seriousness of the problem.*

Bottom Line: *While 160,000 acres is a sizeable area, it is only a tiny fraction of the almost 40 million infested acres. The robust nature of invasives and their ability to spread rapidly present a challenging situation, especially with a constant level of people working to combat this threat. This is an area that needs serious strategic reconsideration.*

Status: *Positive Performance.*

Public Benefit: *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 wildlife habitats, and invade grazing lands. Controlling infested acreage is critical to land and water productivity and health.*

Invasives introduced into the United States from around the globe are affecting plant and animal communities on our farms, ranches, and coasts; and 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 (NISC).

In FY 2008, a rundown of bureau efforts shows BLM, with by far the largest amount of land infested at 35 million acres, brought 1.25 percent, or 436,698 acres under control. The FWS refuge system controlled 341,467 infested acres out of a total 2.3 million acres, or about 15 percent. Reclamation, with about 6,700 infested acres, has a total of 95.5 percent of total acreage under control. 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

Programs Supporting This Measure

BLM	Wildlife Habitat Restoration
BLM	Resource Management
NPS	Natural Resource Stewardship
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
BOR	Water Management & Environmental Mitigation

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Dunes Restored

Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in California is in the midst of a 5-year, $600,000 restoration of the Ma-le'l Dunes Unit. The restoration expands work already carried out at the adjacent Lanphere Dunes Unit—recognized as the most pristine dune ecosystem in the Pacific Northwest.

Before

After

The key ingredients needed to build a dune system include a source of sand, a shoreline perpendicular to the prevailing winds and a low landscape over which dunes can migrate. In addition, plant species that are adapted to survive the drying winds and shifting sands are needed to help shape and build the dunes. Stretching along a thin 34-mile section of coast, this unique and vulnerable area encompasses a variety of wildlife habitats and is home to two endangered plant species, the Humboldt Bay wallflower and the beach layia.

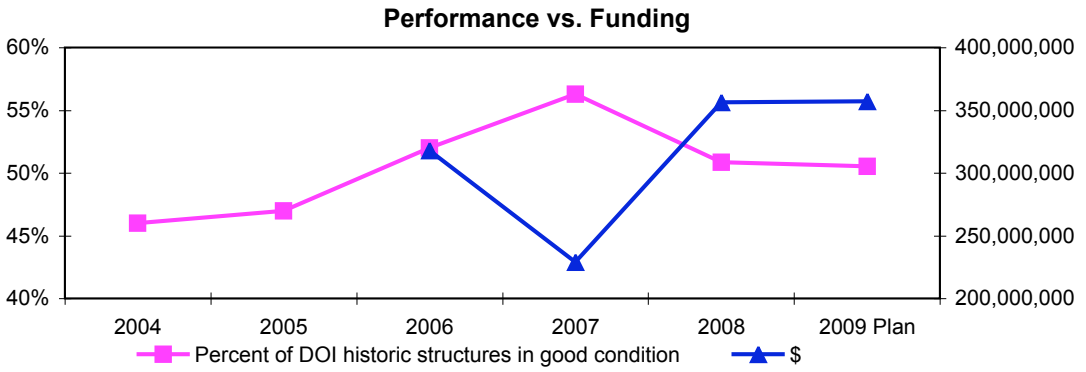
The work is funded by a FWS Challenge Cost Share grants with the California Department of Corrections. At Ma-le'l Dunes, refuge staff has manually removed invasive European beachgrass, iceplant and yellow bush lupine. The invasives inhibit sand movement and upset the ecological balance. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection prison crews, California Conservation Corps, and volunteers are providing labor. Restoring these acres to desired condition better preserves the dunes, as well as the two endangered plant species, and the habitat of a small shorebird listed as threatened—the snowy plover.

treatments. Land located in one of our national parks might require alternative treatments and cost more per acre compared to the open spaces of BLM-managed land.

Strategies for Interior's treatment of invasive plants could change with the efforts coordinated through NISC's new 2008–2012 National Invasive Species Management Plan. Under this Plan, control and management efforts will be evaluated. At this point, the added attention to evaluation is needed to determine treatment success.

Percent of all historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition

FIGURE 1-11



ID #1496	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				46%	50%	51%
Performance	46%	47%	52%	56%	51%	
Structures in good condition	12,102	12,660	13,788	15,043	15,555	15,463
Structures on DOI inventory	26,585	26,879	26,630	26,731	30,586	30,604
$	Not Available		318,018,235	229,169,045	356,208,109	357,230,747

Snapshot: *Performance was lower in FY 2008 than in FY 2007. While funding had decreased through 2007, additional funding was provided to NPS for historic structures in 2008.*

Bottom Line: *While the number of structures in good condition has increased, the overall percentage has decreased as more structures continue to be assessed and added to the inventory. Performance is expected to start increasing once the inventories at BLM and IA are completed.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to lack of a complete inventory of structure conditions and competing bureau priorities.*

Public Benefit: *Interior conserves the Nation's cultural and heritage sites that reflect a past as rich and diverse as our country. DOI 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. Overall aggregate performance has decreased from last year. Deterioration over time lowers the status of these sites. The drop in performance in 2008 is due to adding about 4,000 units to the inventory while less than 300 of those were rated in good condition. Good condition means that a site is intact, structurally sound, stable, and maintains its character and material. Each site must be assessed before its condition can be documented.

Target: 50%
Actual: 51%
GOAL MET

The largest proportion of sites is found in our national parks, where, in FY 2008, 15,176 of the 27,865 historic structures were in good condition. The National Park Service Centennial Challenge Initiative, begun in FY 2008, will continue to fund preparation for the 100th anniversary of NPS in 2016.

BLM has begun to compile a database of historic structures. The FY 2008 compilation of 362 structures shows 182 in good condition, a slight increase over 2007. The rate of performance can be attributed to the amount of work necessary to restore recent additions to the list—more time

Programs Supporting This Measure

NPS	Cultural Resource Stewardship
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
BLM	Resource Management
BIA	Trust-Real Estate Services

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Restoration of Old State House

The Old State House was the center of Boston's civic life in the 18th century and the scene of some of the most dramatic chapters leading up to the American Revolution. Within these walls, Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and John Adams debated the future of the British colonies. Just outside the building, five men were among the first casualties of the battle for independence, in what would later be known as the Boston Massacre. The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed from the balcony to the citizens of Boston in 1776. After the American Revolution, the building served as the first statehouse for the newly formed Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts

During the initial restoration phase, the wood tower was completely rebuilt and restored, and the dome and weathervane were regilded, restoring them to their 18th-century splendor. More funds have been awarded in Centennial Initiative funding to begin an additional project to repair windows and finish sealing the building against water penetration, correct the humidity problem with a redesigned heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, and complete handicap accessibility.

History was made here, and preserving this landmark is part of the Department's mission to preserve our cultural heritage.

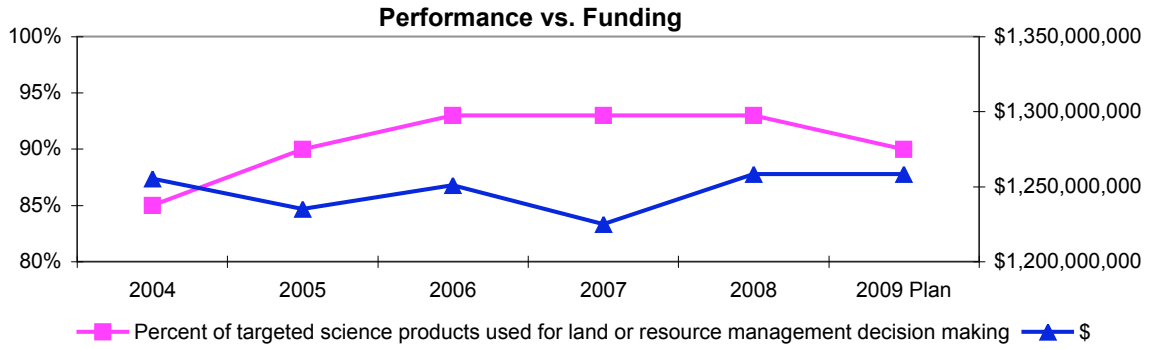
and effort is required for the structures in poorer condition.

FWS reports 2,219 historical structures are located on refuges. Performance was minimal, with 134 structures in good condition, in that FWS' first priority is always directed toward conserving fish and wildlife.

IA remains unable to report the condition of most of its historic structures at this time. Contracts, however, are underway in 3 of its 12 administrative regions to identify and evaluate which of its approximately 1,000 candidate structures are considered historic. Fifty years or older is the mark for consideration according to the National Historic Preservation Act. A similar contract for a fourth region, with approximately 340 potentially historic structures, is expected to begin in FY 2009. In-house personnel are working on identifying which of 255 potentially historic structures distributed among the remaining eight regions qualify as historic.

Percent of targeted science products that are used by partners for land or resource management decisionmaking

FIGURE 1-12



ID #1508	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				90%	90%	90%
Performance	85%	90%	93%	93%	93%	
$	1,255,351,787	1,235,042,130	1,251,015,129	1,224,776,955	1,258,289,675	1,258,289,675

Snapshot: *Performance continues to be in the 90th percentile. Total costs are dependent on the number and scope of the studies undertaken by USGS in any given year.*

Bottom Line: *Performance is consistently high and is tracked by surveys of customers and partners. Funding remains at a fairly constant level with a recent increase in 2008-2009. Efficiencies have been incorporated through recent advances in research and computer technology, and through streamlining analyses.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

Public Benefit: *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.*

USGS provides its findings to other DOI and Government agencies to help in their natural resource planning and decisionmaking. Most recently USGS has increased its focus on the HLI to address the challenge of conserving the Nation's most at-risk natural resources in light of explosive population growth and significant increases in energy development on public land in the West. Starting in 2007, USGS redirected funding to support the Initiative with a focus on Green River Basin in Wyoming, one of the areas with the largest onshore natural gas reserves in the country. USGS, BLM, and FWS, joined forces to tackle the issues at this complex wildlife-energy interface using a science-driven approach.

Target: 90%
Actual: 93%
GOAL MET

USGS brought its portfolio of science expertise to help decisionmakers build and implement adaptive management solutions. New funds received in 2008 accelerated completion of two new systematic analyses to evaluate treatment for sage habitats and develop options for the benefit of the sage grouse. Completion of ecological assessment in future years will provide the information and knowledge to ensure the long-term viability and sustainability of wildlife and habitats in energy development areas.

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

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Polar Bear Survival

With changes in sea ice recently observed in Alaska, many are concerned that U.S. polar bear populations will be adversely affected. USGS scientists have already documented one change in polar bear behavior—a shift in maternal dens from pack ice to land.

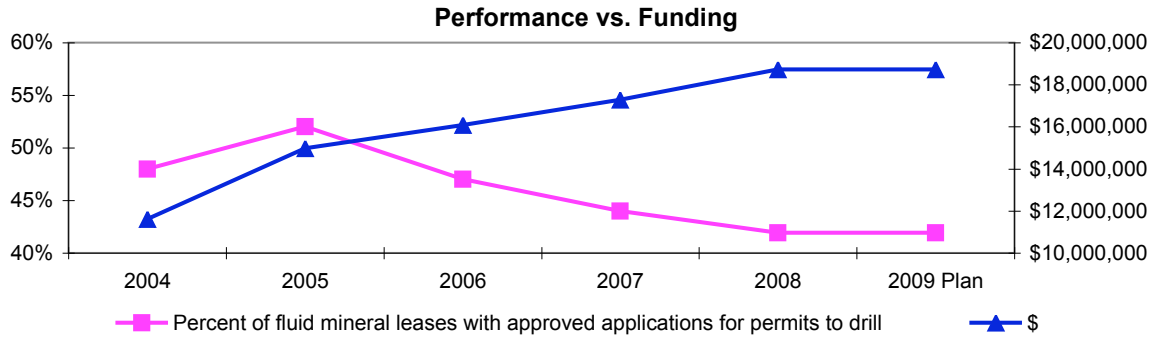
The USGS assembled an international team of scientists who produced nine technical reports within six months to help inform the Secretary's decision as to whether to list the polar bear as a threatened or endangered species. The USGS is continuing its long-term studies of polar bears to evaluate and test the models it developed in the nine reports. This work is critical as seasonal sea ice continues to recede at unprecedented rates in the Arctic. Polar bears are now listed as threatened based on the best available science, which shows that loss of sea ice threatens, and will likely continue to threaten, polar bear habitat.

The studies project a decline in polar bear populations throughout their range during the 21st century; however, the severity of the decline will depend on local sea ice conditions. In areas like Alaska, where sea ice recedes far north of the continental shelf each summer and fall, survival will be particularly challenging. Polar bears are predicted to prosper better in areas of northern Canada and Greenland where sea ice is expected to be more stable.

In FY 2008, USGS inventoried species and habitats, monitored and assessed water resources, integrated energy resources and habitat data, and provided a robust data inventory and models to inform land-use decisions for southwest Wyoming, which can then be transferred to other HLI areas in FY 2009.

Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill

FIGURE 1-13



ID #1509	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				47%	44%	42%
Performance	48%	52%	47%	44%	42%	
Leases in producing status	21,889	23,511	22,859	21,612	23,289	23,289
Leases in effect	45,836	45,479	48,423	49,152	55,546	55,546
$	11,613,771	14,965,737	16,084,959	17,275,476	18,737,261	18,737,261

APDs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
APDs submitted	6,979	8,351	10,492	8,370	7,884	7,785
APDs processed*	7,351	7,736	8,854	8,964	7,846	8,319
* Includes pending APDs						

Snapshot: *Though the number of fluid mineral leases with approved Permits to Drill increased by 1,677 from 2007, overall performance declined to 42 percent due to a rise in the denominator with a higher than anticipated number of leases. Funding spent for the APD process increased slightly over FY 2007.*

Bottom Line: *The BLM delayed processing a large group of APD's while conducting a large-scale development impact analysis on sage grouse and elk habitats. Also, industry submitted fewer applications in 2008 and was slower to submit information required to process APDs, thus slowing down the approval process. The application process is customer driven.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to rising funding and declining 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.*

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) role in the United States 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. Once a parcel is leased, an approved APD is required to drill a well. The ultimate exercise of the APD is dependent on the oil/gas company's decision to drill, primarily based on economic feasibility.

Target: 44%
Actual: 42%
GOAL NOT MET

The table above shows the total number of leases in effect for FY 2008 has increased from 2007 by 6,394 leases and those leases in producing status have also increased by 1,677 from last year. A single lease may have one to 1,000 APDs approved, but is counted only once. BLM processed 7,846 APDs in FY 2008.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Environmentally-Friendly Wooden Roads

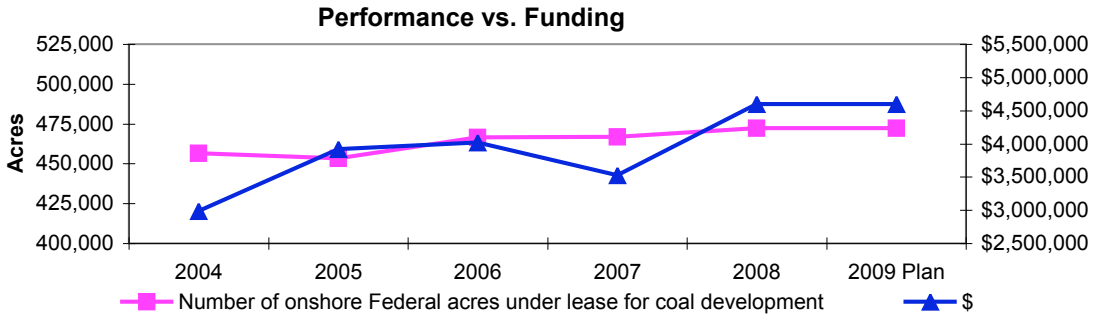
In the Jonah Field of Wyoming, operators lay down temporary wooden oak mats on well sites and access routes instead of stripping off native vegetation and topsoil to build permanent roads and well pads. This practice protects the ground, reduces erosion, and reduces the loss of wildlife habitat. The native vegetation root systems remain intact and recover much quicker compared to conventional methods of revegetation. In some cases, pretreatment takes place before laying the mats. Fertilizer, water, seed, or aeration may be used to augment vegetation after the mats are removed.

A typical 2.5-acre well pad requires about 1,000 mats. The mats are 8x14 feet and weigh 2,500 pounds each. The cost of protecting the environment is not cheap. Each mat costs about $500; however, they can be reused.

Oak mats providing access in winter

Number of onshore Federal acres under lease for coal development

FIGURE 1-14



ID #1510	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				464,500	467,234	472,337
Performance	456,578	453,442	466,652	466,943	472,337	
$	2,982,176	3,921,020	4,019,503	3,522,116	4,595,031	4,595,031

Snapshot: *Performance has increased slightly, in conjunction with an increase in funding.*

Bottom Line: *Performance increased by 1 percent, resulting in an additional 5,394 acres under lease for coal development. The leasing program is implemented in a manner that ensures responsible use.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

Public Benefit: *Public lands produce 42 percent of our Nation's coal. 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.

BLM has implemented new Lease by Application processing procedures, which should speed up lease processing in the Powder River Basin, located in Montana and Wyoming, where nearly 88 percent of Federal coal is produced. BLM is also developing a process to approve multiple leases at the same time. The new process will be ready to implement in 2012. Over the last 14 fiscal years, there has been an increasing share of the Nation's coal production from Federal leases.

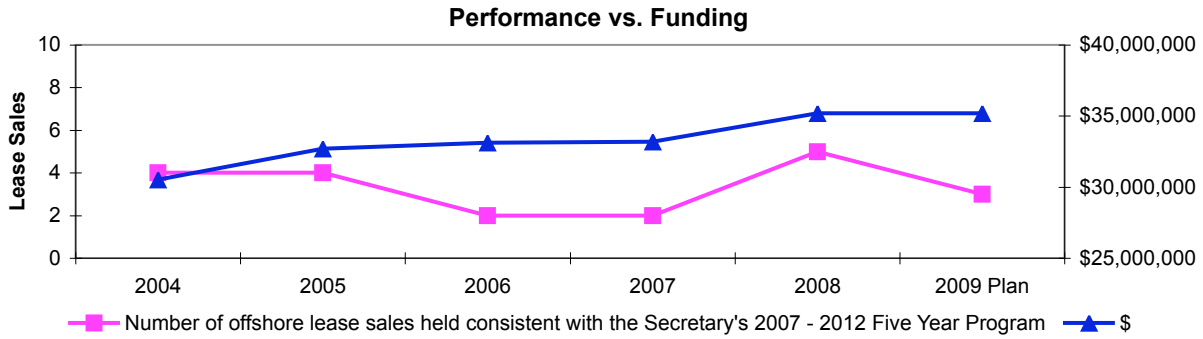
Programs Supporting This Measure

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

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

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

FIGURE 1-15



ID #1588	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				2	5	3
Performance	4	4	2	2	5	
$	30,500,000	32,700,000	33,100,000	33,200,000	35,200,000	35,200,000

Snapshot: *Performance is progressing as planned in the Secretary's 5-Year Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Funding rose the past few years to support the environmental studies and analyses, resource assessments and leasing consultations necessary to provide access to frontier leasing areas.*

Bottom Line: *The annual lease sales will proceed as planned to meet national energy needs through 2012. As new areas in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are opened up for leasing consideration, increased funding is required to conduct analyses, some in areas where no concerted oil and gas related data gathering has occurred in over 15–20 years.*

Status: *Found demonstrated process efficiencies.*

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

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 promising offshore areas available to industry for leasing, exploration and potential development. It is estimated that the OCS contains about 60 percent of the oil and 40 percent of the natural gas that could potentially be produced in the U.S.

The current program, from 2007 to 2012, provides access to about 181 million acres of the 1.76 billion acres that make up the OCS. Leasing as a result of these sales could result in production of 10 billion barrels of oil and 45 trillion cubic feet of natural gas over 40 years. Offshore leases are issued with 5 to 10 year terms to allow adequate time for the extensive permitting, geological and geophysical exploration and analysis, arranging for financing, exploratory drilling, and construction of infrastructure necessary to begin production. Production could take another five years or more after a discovery. The five sales held in 2008 resulted in the leasing of approximately 11.7 million acres.

The costs associated with holding lease sales are incurred over multiple years. Planning activities span multiple years, and requirements can vary, based on many factors, particularly the leasing maturity of the sale location. Between FY 2006 and FY 2008, the number of sales actively being planned increased from 5 to 8 sales and the number of leases issued nearly doubled with no growth in the Offshore Program staff. MMS efficiently prioritized its work to accommodate the additional

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

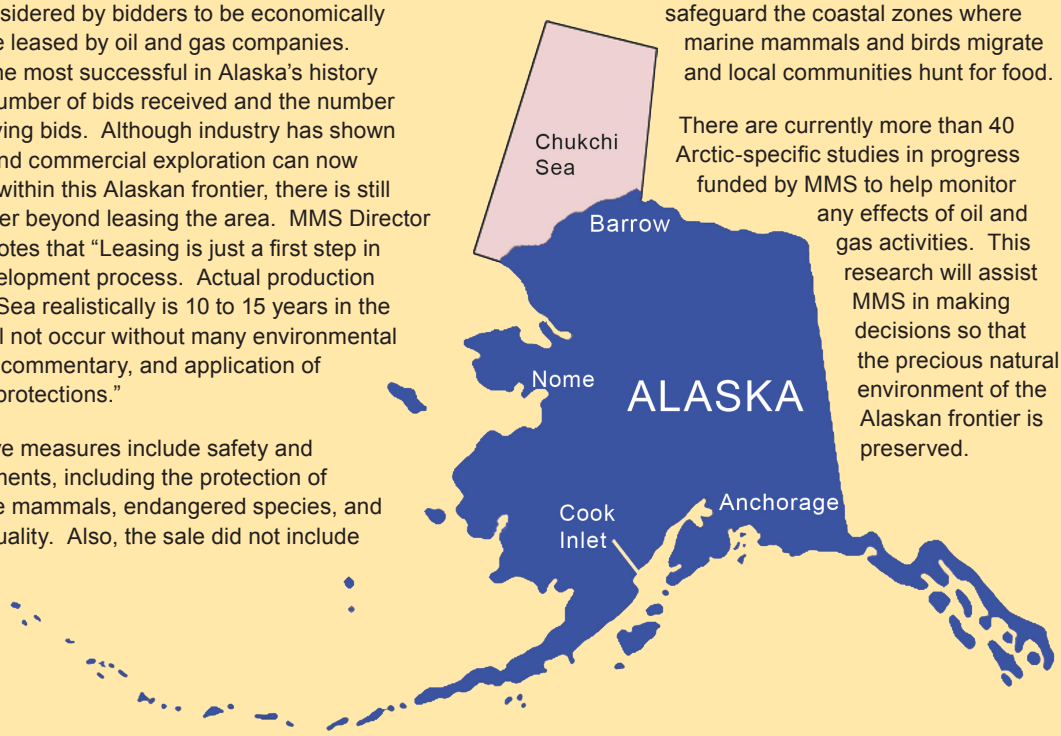
CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Uncovering Possibilities in the Chukchi Sea

The Chukchi sale, held in February 2008, offered 29.4 million acres for lease, of which approximately 2.8 million acres were considered by bidders to be economically viable and were leased by oil and gas companies. The sale was the most successful in Alaska's history based on the number of bids received and the number of blocks receiving bids. Although industry has shown great interest and commercial exploration can now officially begin within this Alaskan frontier, there is still much to consider beyond leasing the area. MMS Director Randall Luthi notes that "Leasing is just a first step in the energy development process. Actual production in the Chukchi Sea realistically is 10 to 15 years in the future—and will not occur without many environmental reviews, public commentary, and application of environmental protections."

Those protective measures include safety and drilling requirements, including the protection of Alaska's marine mammals, endangered species, and air and water quality. Also, the sale did not include nearshore coastal waters, and leased areas ranged from 25 to 50 miles from the coast. Excluding those areas will safeguard the coastal zones where marine mammals and birds migrate and local communities hunt for food.

There are currently more than 40 Arctic-specific studies in progress funded by MMS to help monitor any effects of oil and gas activities. This research will assist MMS in making decisions so that the precious natural environment of the Alaskan frontier is preserved.



A version of this map first appeared in MMS Ocean Science, Volume 5 Issue 1, and is reprinted with permission of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Minerals Management Service.

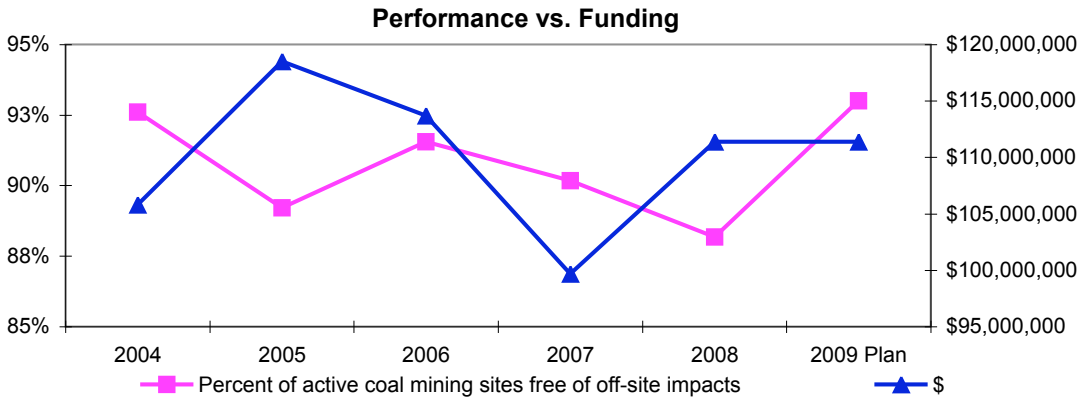
workload. In addition, MMS was able to reduce the average annual cost of pre-sale analysis (excluding environmental studies) and conduct-of-sale activities by 25 percent, freeing up funding for the additional workload.

Secretary Kempthorne, in response to the President removing the executive withdrawal and the dramatic change in the Nation's energy situation, initiated development of a new leasing program 2 years ahead of schedule to give the next administration additional options for expanding energy production.

The new 5-year plan will consider areas that are now open for development that were previously unavailable due to congressional moratoria and Presidential withdrawal. On July 14, 2008, the President removed the executive withdrawal, and on July 28, 2008, the President transmitted a budget amendment removing OCS areas previously withdrawn from oil and gas exploration. However, some areas of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico are off limits to development pursuant to the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.

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

FIGURE 1-16



ID #455	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				93%	93%	93%
Performance	93%	89%	92%	90%	88%	
Sites free of off-site impacts	6,364	7,436	7,454	7,103	6,864	7,239
Total number of mining sites	6,872	8,335	8,142	7,877	7,784	7,784
$	105,813,000	118,487,000	113,684,000	99,688,551	111,388,487	111,388,487

Snapshot: *Performance shows a slight decrease to 88 percent from last year's 90 percent of sites free of off-site impacts. Funding started to increase in 2008 as more funds became available to support State regulatory grants and increases in operations.*

Bottom Line*: FY 2008 performance at 88 percent translates to 6,864 sites out of 7,784 that are free of off-site impacts. The sustained performance is due to improved identification of off-site impact violations through the use of technology to verify permit boundaries, and better documentation of impacts. The above graph shows an approximate 1-year lag between funding and performance.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

Public Benefit: *Controlling off-site impacts protects both people and the environment.*

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.

OSM oversees implementation of the 1977 SMCRA. There has been a shift in OSM's role from direct enforcement to oversight. OSM works closely with the States and Tribes in administering and maintaining their approved regulatory and reclamation programs. Under this approach, performance agreements are worked out by consensus with each State, and unique State-specific evaluation plans are developed. Current coal mining operations include over 4.4 million acres in 26 States and on the lands of 4 Indian Tribes.

The target for FY09 remains at 93 percent, as increases in partnering between OSM and State agencies, as well as meetings with operators to discuss the nature of violations and actions needed, will reduce the number of off-site impacts in the future. Additionally, OSM anticipates a broader implementation of a pilot program to use Geographic Information System technology to verify permit boundaries and conduct automated field inspections that could result in increased efficiency and may reduce the cost in future years.

Programs Supporting This Measure

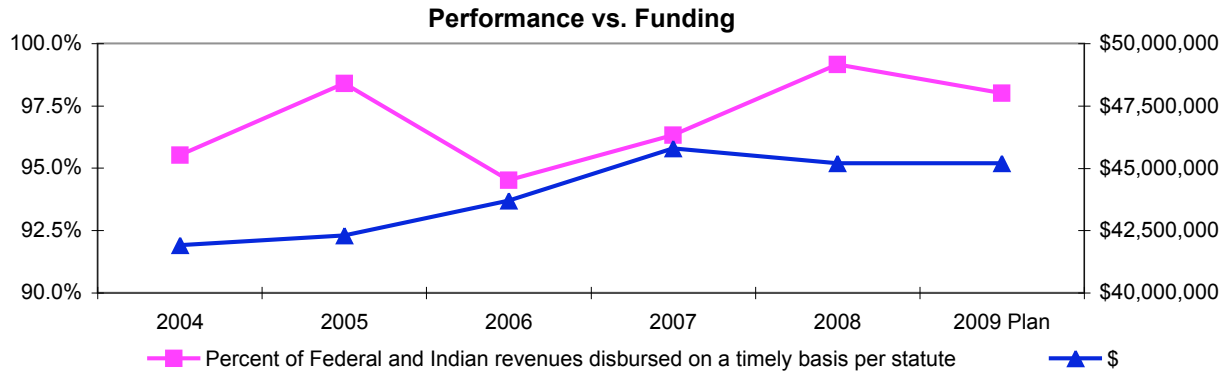
OSM State Regulation of Surface Coal Mining
OSM Federal Regulation of Surface Coal Mining & Abandoned Mine Reclamation

Target: 93%
Actual: 88%
GOAL NOT MET

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

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

FIGURE 1-17



ID #493	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				97.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Performance	95.5%	98.4%	94.5%	96.3%	99.2%	
Value disbursed on a timely basis	1,344,102,272	1,977,000,000	2,505,305,626	2,250,620,140	2,961,880,300	2,352,000,000
Total value of revenues disbursed	1,407,075,930	2,011,000,000	2,650,350,794	2,336,377,325	2,987,020,560	2,400,000,000
$	41,900,000	42,300,000	43,700,000	45,800,000	45,200,000	45,200,000

Snapshot: *Performance has increased over past years to reach 99 percent in FY 2008. Funding had been increasing, due to a rise in the number of disbursements, but now has leveled out.*

Bottom Line: *Performance remains in the upper 90th percentile, and is expected to stay at this level due to planned system enhancements.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

Public Benefit: *Timely distributions of revenue from mineral resources on Federal and Indian lands 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 American Indian community.*

MMS is in charge of collecting, accounting for, substantiating, 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 Indian Tribes 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 2006, Minerals Revenue Management focused on reducing accounts receivable and unapplied payments. Once those payments were cleared, timely disbursements increased in 2007. 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.

Programs Supporting This Measure

MMS Minerals Revenue Management

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Mineral Revenues for Recreation

One of the recipients of revenues received by MMS from oil and gas companies drilling offshore is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). MMS transfers nearly $900 million annually to LWCF, enacted in 1964 to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas for the benefit and use of all. The Fund provides opportunities for millions of American families to reconnect with the outdoors by funding Federal land acquisition, State grants and other conservation programs with funds made available through appropriations.

MMS has disbursed $23.5 billion to the LWCF since 1982. This past year a partial list of the areas managed by Interior's National Park Service that received funding for Federal acquisition includes:

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
California

Mesa Verde National Park
Colorado

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore
Indiana

Cumberland Gap National Historic Park
Kentucky

Flight 93 National Memorial
Pennsylvania

Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park
Tennessee

Big Thicket National Preserve
Texas

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

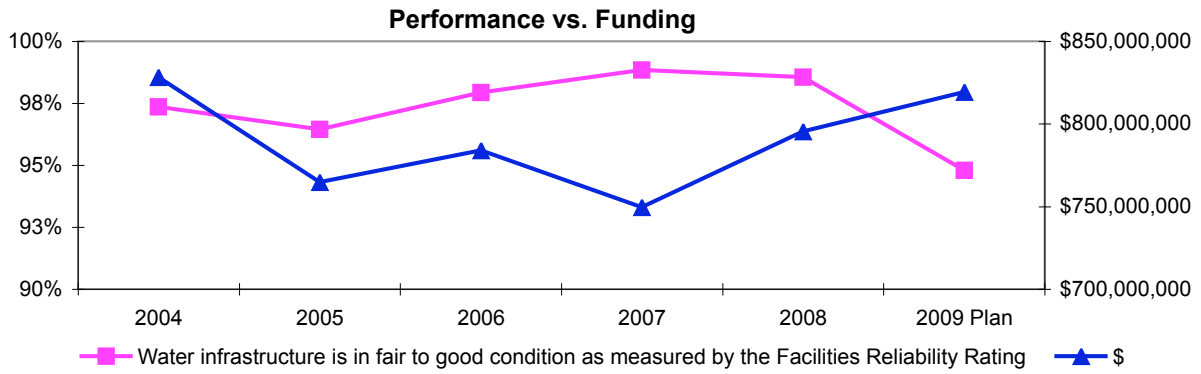
Mesa Verde NP, CO

Golden Gate NRA, CA

Big Thicket NP, TX

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

FIGURE 1-18



ID #909	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target		94%	93%	91%	92%	95%
Performance	97%	96%	98%	99%	99%	
Infrastructure in good condition	331	326	333	341	341	328
Total number of dams and facilities	340	338	340	345	346	346
$	828,165,354	764,708,017	783,874,681	749,680,635	795,417,595	819,280,122

Snapshot: *Performance remained constant, while funding increased to help with maintaining the aging infrastructure.*

Bottom Line: *Performance remains at 99 percent. Reclamation has implemented efficiencies to mitigate the increasing costs of maintenance and repair of aging structures and facilities, while still maintaining a high level of performance.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to costs increasing coupled with 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. This measure gauges the reliability of all high and significant hazard storage dams and buildings associated with the water infrastructure that are routinely reviewed with the dam facilities. The FRR score is not a direct indicator of potential facility failure, but more often the result of a recommendation. Once a 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 2005, at least 96 percent of Reclamation's FRR-related facilities have been rated Fair to Good. In FY 2008, 99 percent of Reclamation's water infrastructure was in fair to good condition as measured by the FRR. This reflects Reclamation's successful efforts to extend the design and service lives of aging facilities and avoid expensive breakdowns.

Approximately 50 percent of Reclamation's high and significant hazard dams were built between 1900 and 1950. The aging infrastructure and increasing cost for repairs and replacements are carefully

Programs Supporting This Measure

BOR	Water Management Operations & Maintenance
BOR	Dam Safety
BOR	Site Security

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

High Flow Into the Grand Canyon

On March 5, 2008, Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne opened the jet bypass tubes at Glen Canyon Dam to release about 41,500 cubic feet per second of Colorado River water into the Grand Canyon. The water for the experiment was released at a rate that would fill the Empire State Building within twenty minutes and transport enough sediment to cover a football field 100 feet deep with silt and sand.

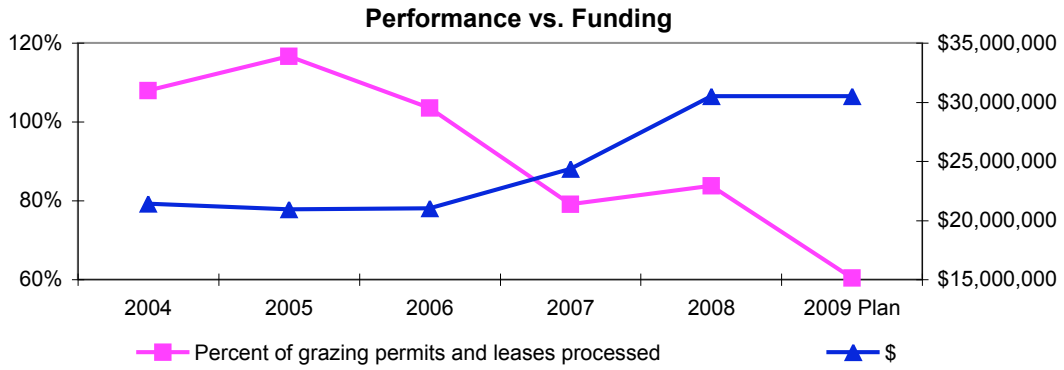
The 60-hour high flow experiment was conducted to take advantage of the highest sediment deposits along the bottom of the river's channel in a decade and push it into a series of sandbars and beaches along the river to provide habitat for endangered wildlife and campsites for thousands of Grand Canyon National Park tourists. The experiment was also intended to supply sand needed to protect archaeological sites and to create areas of low-velocity flow, or backwaters, used by young native fishes, particularly the endangered humpback chub. The results from the release will be incorporated into the long-term, science-based adaptive management process. Scientists hope to gain a better understanding about whether higher flows created by releasing water from the dam can be used to rebuild eroded beaches downstream.

T. Ross Reeve, Reclamation volunteer

considered when establishing performance targets and funding requests. Further analysis is under way to determine whether a different metric, such as the Comprehensive Condition Index, will prove to be a better measure for linking performance/condition of assets to changes in budget resources.

Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans

FIGURE 1-19



ID #1519	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				100%	85%	60%
Performance	108%	117%	103%	79%	84%	
Permits/leases processed	2,512	2,730	2,565	2,058	2,177	2,177
Permits/leases received	2,329	2,342	2,479	2,600	2,600	3,606
$	21,405,348	20,917,613	21,019,714	24,352,483	30,510,762	30,510,762

Snapshot: *Performance improved by 5 percentage points over 2007, but was slightly below the 2008 target, with funding generally increasing.*

Bottom Line: *Funding is rising, due to dramatic increases in litigation, along with increasing workloads associated with issuing permits. The target was not met due to the increase in the number of permits being protested during the decision process, and the additional time needed to respond to each protest. There is no indication this trend will change.*

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.

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, established in 2007. BLM continues to work to eliminate 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. In FY 2008, a total of 2,177 permits and leases were issued.

Target: 85%
Actual: 84%
GOAL NOT MET

In 2009, BLM expects to process the same number of permits as in 2008 (see unchanged numerator in table above). However, a surge in expiring permits is expected to occur in 2009 and 2010, resulting in a significant increase in the 2009 denominator that would cause the overall performance for this measure to decline by 24 percentage points.

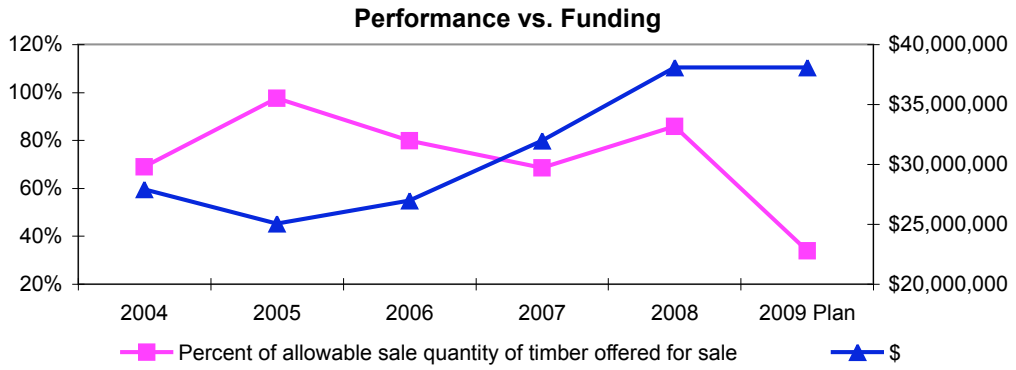
Programs Supporting This Measure

BLM Resource Management
BLM Land Use Planning

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans

FIGURE 1-20



ID #1562	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				82%	85%	34%
Performance	69%	98%	80%	68%	86%	
ASQ timber offered (MMBF)	140	198	162	139	174	170
Allowable sale quantity of timber (MMBF)	203	203	203	203	203	502
$	27,906,311	25,033,019	26,945,719	31,975,747	38,068,812	38,068,812

Snapshot: *Performance jumped by 18 percentage points over last year in conjunction with a substantial increase in funding.*

Bottom Line: *Performance has recovered from FY 2007, when increased litigation and loss of several biological opinions required the BLM to remove about 33 percent of the timber sale plan.*

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 compliance with the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP). The NWFP was intended to preserve the health of forests, wildlife, and waterways while producing a predictable and sustainable level of timber. Continuing to impact performance are legal challenges stemming from both the National Environmental Policy Act and the ESA requirements. These lawsuits resulted in increased costs due to additional survey requirements, less volume offered than anticipated in the specified performance targets, sales needing to be redone, and delays in contract awards and operations. Performance is rebounding as the legal actions are being cleared, although total and unit costs are increasing due to litigation.

Under the most recently proposed management plan for Oregon & California (O&C), the timber harvest anticipated for 2009, the denominator for this measure, will increase dramatically to 502 million board feet per year. Although BLM will offer nearly the same amount of timber in 2009, the overall percent will decline to 34 because of the denominator increase.

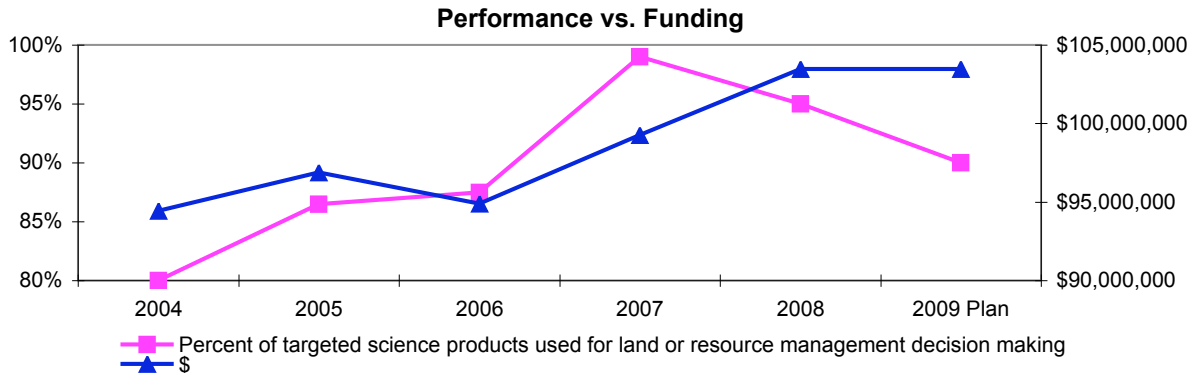
Programs Supporting This Measure

BLM Resource Management
BLM Land Use Planning

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Percent of targeted science products that are used by partners or customers for land or resource management decisionmaking

FIGURE 1-21



ID # 1527	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				80%	90%	90%
Performance	80%	87%	88%	99%	95%	
$	94,429,073	96,883,040	94,898,465	99,256,515	103,482,332	103,482,332

Snapshot: *Science products used for decisionmaking continue to experience high rates of use from partners and customers; funding has increased commensurate with the growing focus on energy resource development.*

Bottom Line: *Performance remains relatively constant in the mid to upper 90 percent range. The Mineral Resources Program component of the target anticipated reduced funding, but the funds were restored by Congress, which also approved increased funding for energy in the areas of gas hydrates and data preservation.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

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 and the Energy Resources Program. Together they provide reliable and impartial scientific information on geologically-based natural resources and the consequences of their development.

The USGS Energy Resources Program conducts national and global energy research dealing with conventional, renewable, and alternative energy sources such as geothermal, gas hydrates, oil shale, oil, gas, coal, uranium, heavy oil, and the like. Scientists are looking at the potential of gas hydrates as a critical new source of energy. Gas hydrates are a naturally occurring, ice-like combination of natural gas and water found under the world's oceans and polar regions. Its natural gas accumulations are estimated to greatly exceed the volume of all known conventional (commercial) gas resources. Currently, the technical challenges of realizing them as a resource are substantial, but research is being conducted to overcome these challenges.

In the United States, almost all of the gas-hydrate potential lies under Federally managed lands or waters. Future contributions from gas-hydrate to world energy supplies depend on availability, producibility, and cost of extracting methane from the hydrate phase. In 2008, the USGS completed a first-ever assessment of technically recoverable gas-hydrate resources. This work will provide the BLM and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources with the knowledge of where potential gas-hydrate development may take place.

Programs Supporting This Measure

USGS Energy Resource Assessment
USGS Mineral Resource Assessment

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

In 2008, the USGS Energy Resources Program completed and released the first national geothermal resource assessment in more than 30 years. The USGS evaluated all geothermal resources capable of producing electricity. Geothermal energy is an extremely important, but underutilized resource in the United States.

The USGS Mineral Resources Program conducts national and global research on 100 mineral commodities required to maintain a dynamic economy. Scientists have developed methods for predicting the amounts of these commodities available in the future. In FY 2008 USGS and partners published the first-ever assessment of undiscovered copper in South America—the first in a series of reports that will result in a global assessment by the end of FY 2010. In FY 2009, USGS will release reports updating the assessment methods and demonstrating their application.

Also in FY 2008, USGS initiated environmental baseline studies in and around the recently discovered Pebble copper-gold deposit in southwest Alaska. This study adds detail to work due to be completed in FY 2009 providing geologic information in support of economic development across rural southwest Alaska. The Pebble study will provide Federal and State land managers with premining background data against which to measure environmental compliance as the mine is developed.

Huge Copper-Gold System Discovered in Alaska

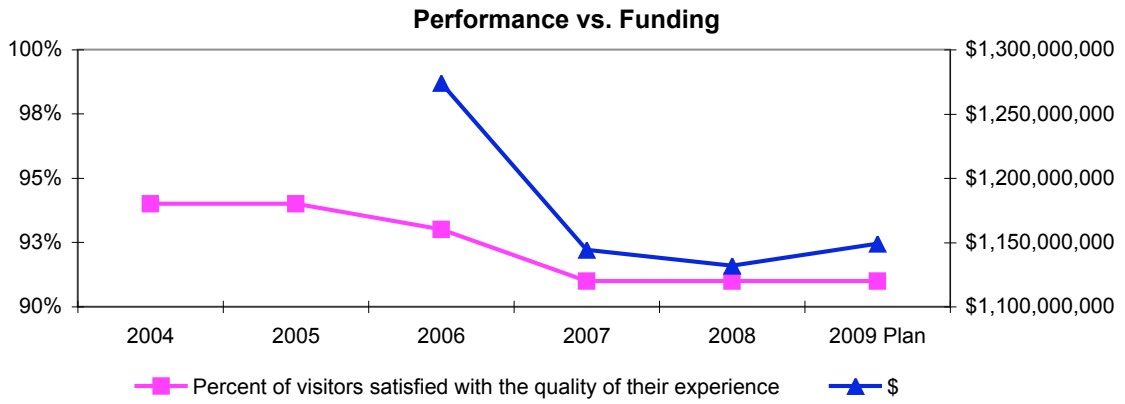
Discoveries of new, significant mineral deposits required to sustain our economy are rare events. Currently, the U.S. is not increasing copper production, but is relying heavily on imports from other countries. The Pebble project is a large copper-gold system located just north of Lake Iliamna, Alaska's largest lake, in an area renowned for its wildlife habitat. USGS has initiated environmental baseline studies so environmental compliance can be measured as the mine is developed.

A type of geochemistry that led to Pebble's discovery was measurements of metals in the sediments that are carried in the streams in the area. The Mineral Resources Program collects stream sediment samples and analyzes them for a suite of metals as a routine part of the geochemical information used to understand the geologic history and mineral deposit potential of an area. These samples and analyses are particularly helpful in remote areas like southwestern Alaska. Any mining company that wants to investigate an area uses these publically available data collected and published by the Mineral Resources Program as part of the basic information they use to decide where to focus their detailed exploration.

Providing these data for public use is a core mission of MRP and supports DOI's goal of managing natural resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy.

Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience

FIGURE 1-22



ID #554	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target	95%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%
Performance	94%	94%	93%	91%	91%	
$	Not Available		1,273,925,343	1,144,335,910	1,131,989,792	1,149,046,396

Snapshot: *Performance remained at 91 percent for FY 2008, slightly less than in earlier years, with funding slightly declining.*

Bottom Line: *There is a 2 percent increase in funding planned in FY 2009 in order to maintain current satisfaction levels at 91 percent.*

Status: *Challenged Performance, due to a reevaluation of how high to try to increase visitor satisfaction above 90 percent.*

Public Benefit: *Outdoor recreation is integral to a healthy lifestyle for millions of Americans. Over 460 million visitors to Interior's public lands and waters took advantage of the physical, mental, and social benefits outdoor recreational experiences provide.*

Visitor satisfaction is measured through surveys handed out to visitors by three different bureaus with slightly different priorities. At the Department level performance remained at 91 percent.

NPS visitor satisfaction maintains record levels at 95 percent or higher. With the upcoming 2016 centennial of the establishment of the National Park Service, the President has called for the further enhancement of the National parks. With this influx of Centennial funding, NPS visitor satisfaction is expected to rise to 97 percent by 2012, as opposed to a potential decrease that was otherwise expected.

It is more difficult for BLM to assess visitor satisfaction overall, as surveys are given primarily to those visitors who pay an entrance fee. BLM tries to balance its goals for resource use while still providing for visitors (12 percent of total Interior visits), and expects to maintain visitor satisfaction at 92 percent in 2009. FWS has maintained a constant visitor satisfaction rate of 85 percent from 2005 through 2008, which is considered adequate for refuges in which 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
BOR	Recreation & Concessions
NPS	Technical Assistance
FWS	Fisheries

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Centennial Initiative

Stewardship

The National Park Centennial Initiative was created to improve our national parks in time to celebrate the 100th birthday of the National Park Service in 2016. The first round of projects approved for FY 2008 were directed at parks nationwide—large and small, urban and rural, natural and historical—to enhance visitors' park experiences.

Padre Island National Seashore is the premier nesting grounds in the United States for the endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle, considered the smallest marine turtle in the world. This year the park has augmented reestablishment efforts that have been under way since 1978, in cooperation with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and other partners in the United States and Mexico, to ensure that this species survives through the 21st century.

The park has engaged the public in observing and relocating nests, which will ultimately result in the protection of over 100 nests and the release of thousands of hatchlings at Padre Island National Seashore. Volunteers are recruited to patrol, locate, and protect nesting turtles and nests, and an extensive public outreach program will inform beach users of current issues and regulations. Through these efforts, we may be celebrating an endangered species success story in 2016.

Centennial Initiative

Creating Future Park Stewards through Education

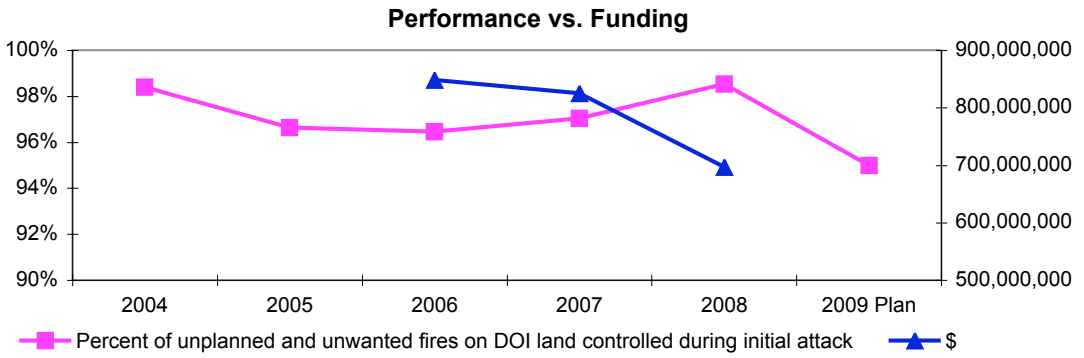
Three national parks—Biscayne, Dry Tortugas and Everglades—and Big Cypress National Preserve, all in Florida, have a program under way to stimulate a lifelong love of nature in underserved students. The South Florida National Parks will expand their ecosystem and curriculum-based education programs at no cost to students by hiring staff, transporting classes to the parks, and purchasing supplies to allow 50,000 local children to connect with their national parks.

The program will develop relationships with local schools and sponsor events, science fairs, classroom visits by rangers, traveling trunks, and interactive demonstrations. Day and overnight camping trips are planned to give the children positive experiences of the natural world

Students participate in the cypress slough study

Percent of unplanned and unwanted wildfires on DOI land controlled during initial attack

FIGURE 1-23



ID #788	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Performance	98%	97%	96%	97%	99%	
Fires controlled during initial attack	5,852	2,325	9,790	7,968	5,693	9,021
Total fire ignitions	5,947	2,406	10,149	8,212	5,778	9,496
$	Not Available		847,893,380	825,011,119	696,721,227	TBD

Snapshot: *The program achieved its highest level of performance in 2008, and also recorded a lower level of expense.*

Bottom Line: *The program achieved its highest level of initial attack performance in 2008, and also recorded a lower level of expense. At the same time, the Department achieved 37,706 acres of wildland fire use.*

Status: *Positive Performance.*

Public Benefit: *Increased safety for residents who live in communities located near or adjacent to DOI lands, and protection of public forest resources.*

Firefighting in the United States is a cooperative and interagency effort. Under the National Fire Plan (NFP), Department of Agriculture Forest Service and DOI work collaboratively to provide seamless wildland fire protection. DOI fire management activities are performed by four bureaus: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Interior's Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) oversees their efforts.

In 2008, the Department realigned resources to enhance the efficiency of initial attacks. While the performance target was exceeded in 2008, in 2009 the goal is to maintain the necessary resources to balance initial attack success against other goals. OWFC will focus on increasing efficiency, oversight and support. Some adjacent units may share initial response resources, thereby freeing resources to be relocated or eliminated. In addition, management, oversight, and support positions will be shared on a zone basis in some parts of the Country. The lesser severity of the fire season in FY 2008 contributed to lower costs.

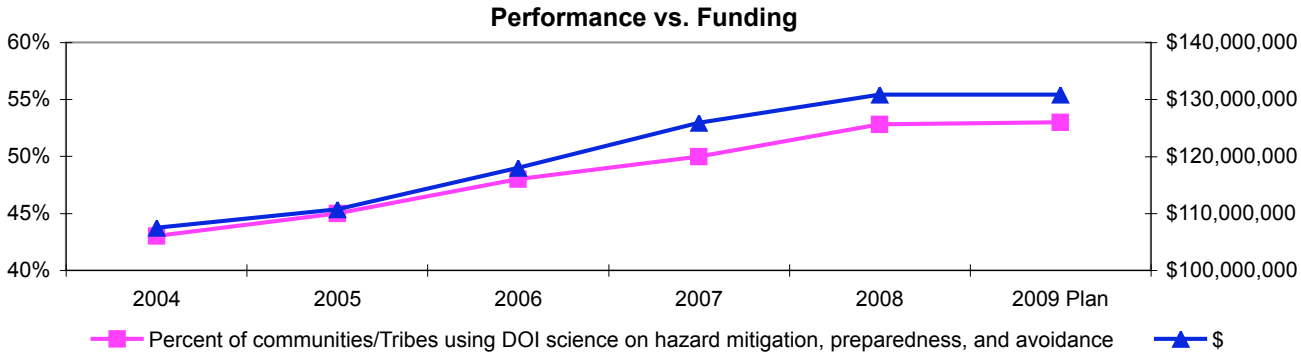
Programs Supporting This Measure

DOI Wildland Fire Management

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

Percent of communities/tribes using DOI science on hazard mitigation, preparedness and avoidance for each hazard management activity

FIGURE 1-24



ID #446	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target	37%	46%	48%	51%	53%	53%
Performance	43%	45%	48%	50%	53%	
$	107,436,102	110,733,990	118,005,777	125,913,313	130,869,528	130,869,528

Snapshot: *Performance is rising along with funding spent. Performance is up 3 percent from last year and projected to remain at 53 percent in FY 2009.*

Bottom Line: *The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) continues to provide quality products for the benefit of communities that are vulnerable to natural hazards. Dollars have gone up commensurate with the work USGS undertakes during the year, not only through delivery of studies, but also through expansion of the size and accuracy of modern hazard networks through placement of additional sensors and real-time communications.*

Status: *Sustained Performance.*

Public Benefit: *Scientific research and monitoring provides the understanding that local communities need to reduce the impact of potential natural hazards. 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.*

USGS protects communities by providing information that can significantly reduce 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, 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.

Programs Supporting This Measure

USGS Geologic Hazards Assessment

In 2008, the USGS released the next-generation national seismic hazard maps and engineering design maps for use in construction engineering standards for existing buildings developed by the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 2009, USGS will use these hazard maps to produce a uniform hazard spectra for a broad range of structures and maps that portray the degree of certainty and resolution of seismic hazard estimates nationwide. In May 2008, the USGS Multi-Hazards Demonstration Project released a scenario describing the expected impacts that a magnitude-7.8 earthquake on the Southern San Andreas Fault would have on southern California and the Nation. Information in the scenario is used to reduce lifeline vulnerability, retrofit critical structures, improve

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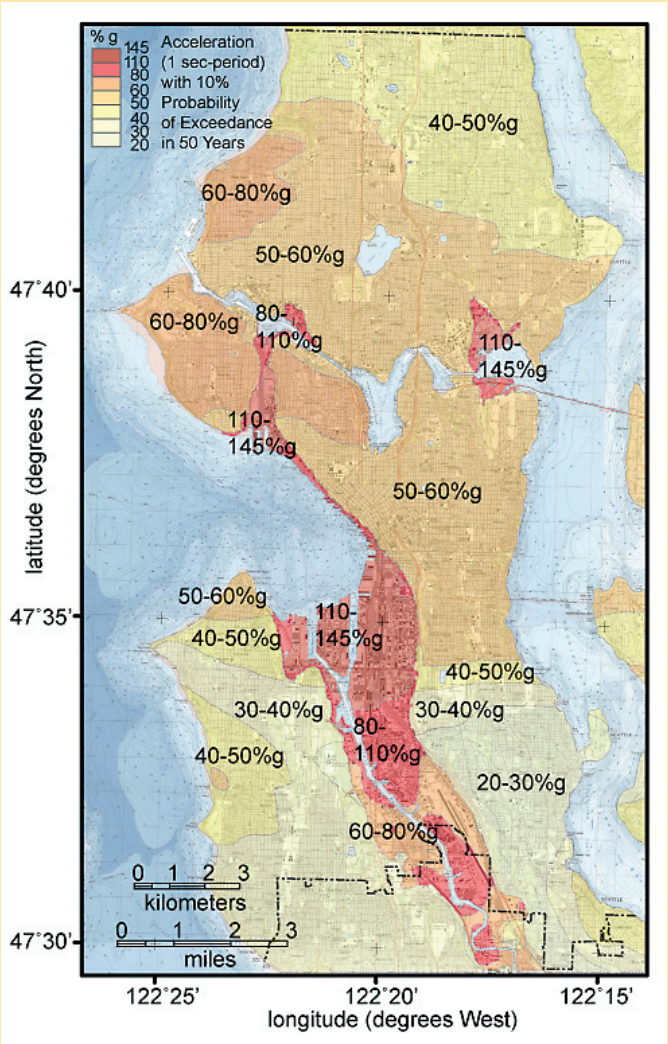


Earthquake Hazard Maps for Seattle

Seattle sits atop a sedimentary basin that strongly affects the patterns of earthquake ground shaking. The City has completed a study of the unreinforced masonry buildings which failed during the 1949, 1965, and 2001 earthquakes in Puget Sound. The study identified nearly 1,000 unreinforced masonry buildings, including a public high school, that are at very high risk in the next earthquake.

The Seattle Urban Seismic Hazard maps, developed by USGS, are being used to provide the basis for a major local policy decision. Because only about 15 percent of masonry buildings have been seismically retrofitted, the City is using the new study to prioritize the work that needs to be done to ensure public safety.

The maps are *probabilistic*—that is, they portray the ground shaking with a certain probability of occurring—and provide a much higher-resolution view of the potential for strong earthquake shaking than previously available. The maps supply critical information for our cities with high earthquake hazards and risks.

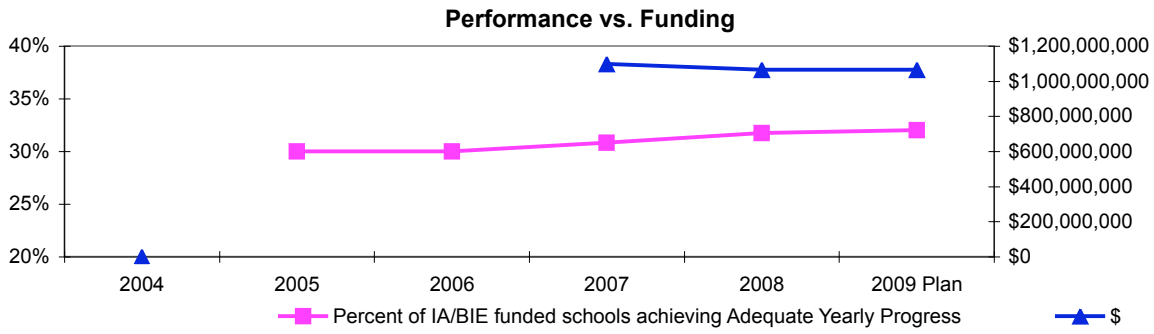
monitoring systems, plan emergency response, and educate our citizens. Also, USGS and its partners delivered the first Statewide earthquake rupture forecast model for California and installed a cumulative total of 805 Advanced National Seismic System earthquake monitoring stations. In FY 2009, the plan is to install an additional 17 sensors and to operate and maintain the installed system.

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. In 2008, a geologic map of Crater Lake National Park and a hazard assessment of Gareloi Volcano in Alaska was completed. Assessment of Mount Lassen and geologic maps for Mount Hood in Oregon and Glacier Peak in Washington will be completed in 2009. The VHP aims at a total of 75 systematic analyses, including reports, maps, and hazard assessments, delivered to the public in 2009.

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 will provide landslide assessments for areas burned by the extensive rash of California wildfires.

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

FIGURE 1-25



ID #1556	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				34%	32%	32%
Performance		30%	30%	31%	32%	
Number of schools making AYP	New for 2005	51	51	53	54	55
Total number of schools		170	170	172	170	174
$	Not Available			1,099,007,000	1,065,424,000	1,065,424,000

Snapshot: *Performance shows an improvement of about 1 percent per year or an annual increase of about two more schools reaching AYP annually.*

Bottom Line: *Indian education 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 2007/2008 school year are not available until December of 2008. FY 2008 performance data, therefore, represents results of the 2006-2007 school year.*

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

Public Benefit: *Improved educational achievement in Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools benefits the children, the Indian community and creates a legacy for the future.*

The No Child Left Behind Act established math and reading among the determining performance factors for success in schools nationwide, including those in the BIE school system. The overall measure of success, AYP is applied to BIE school facilities with academic programs.

While a sizeable improvement in AYP will take years to realize, there are signs of improvement in the 116 schools not yet reaching AYP. Thirty-six BIE schools improved in both math and reading, and another 26 schools improved in either math or reading.

Programs Supporting This Measure

BIA K-12 School Operations

A new plan was implemented in 2008 to address the challenge of meeting short-term AYP goals. 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. Out of the 14 focus schools, 9 schools lost principals during the school year. This turnover impacts subsequent year course development and approval, hiring qualified staff, mission execution, and funding. An ongoing goal for FY 2009 will be to implement an effective management structure capable of improving academic outcomes.

Indian education continues to be a concern of the Department, as evidenced

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Secretary Kempthorne kicks off BIE Reads

On the Way to AYP

Chief Leschi School, Puyallup, Washington

Chief Leschi School is one of the largest Native American schools in the country, with more than 700 Indian students representing nearly 60 different tribes, clans, and independent nations.

In 1997, Washington State implemented the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Chief Leschi's scores were among the lowest in the State with 4th grade reading proficiency scores at 12.1 percent. Between 1997 and 2003, some changes were made to the instructional program that resulted in small gains in academic achievement, but the biggest change came when Chief Leschi School became a *Reading First* school.

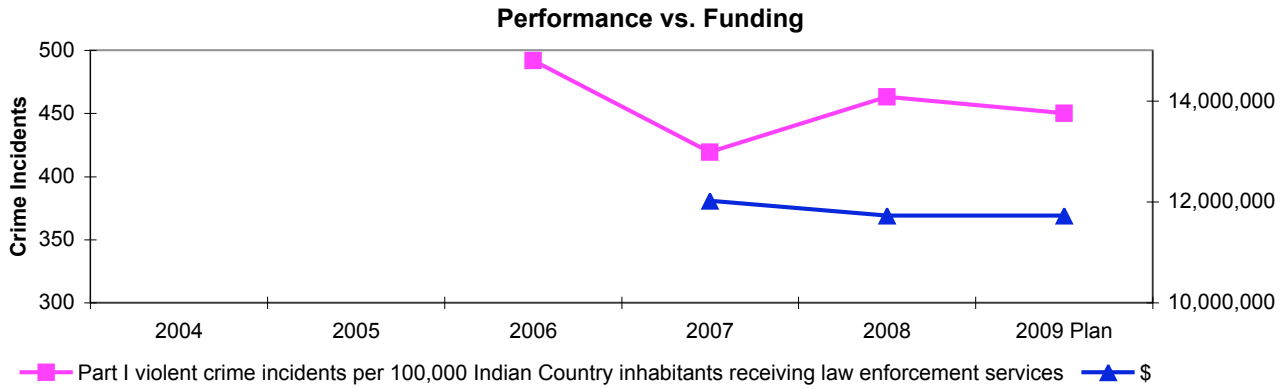
With a clear focus on effective reading instruction grounded in scientific research and ongoing student progress monitoring, the school began to see dramatic changes. In 2004, Chief Leschi School's results on the WASL indicated 37 percent of 4th grade students proficient in reading. Now, after 4 years of the *Reading First* program, 68 percent of 4th graders are proficient.

As a result of this success, the school administration decided to implement the *Reading First* model throughout the school in all grades (K–12). Chief Leschi School went from one of the lowest performing schools in the State of Washington to one of the highest performing, through its dedication to sound instructional and leadership principles. They have been recognized as a model school by the BIE and the State of Washington because of their success in increasing the number of students who can read at proficient levels.

by the Secretary's Improving Indian Education initiative. This initiative provided funding for training, mentoring, student transportation, management and IT improvements to help increase student achievement.

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

FIGURE 1-26



ID #457	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 Plan
Target				492	492	450
Performance			492	419	463	
Number of violent crimes	New for 2006		6,050	5,157	5,698	5,535
Total number of inhabitants (100,000)	New for 2006		12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
$	Not Available			12,018,000	11,725,000	11,725,000

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 appears to rebound somewhat in 2008. A slight decline in the crime rate is projected for FY 2009 compared to 2008.*

Bottom Line: *As added attention is applied to law enforcement in Indian Country, two main factors will affect the change in performance levels: the time it takes to train and deploy the added workforce, and a possible initial spike in increased reporting of incidents. Initially, it appears that increases involve less serious crimes.*

Status: *Positive Performance.*

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.*

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, with the result that violent crime in some communities is 10 to 20 times the national average. The initiative will assist tribes, especially in suppressing production and trafficking of methamphetamine, the number one public safety problem, according to many tribal leaders. Law enforcement staffing levels are being adjusted so they will be more on par with the national average for communities of like size (a ratio of 2.6 officers per 1,000 inhabitants).

IA expects it will be difficult to realize major reduction in violent crime in FY 2009, due to deteriorating economic conditions nationwide.

Programs Supporting This Measure

BIA Law Enforcement
BIA Tribal Courts

CLICK HERE FOR RELATED PROGRAM DETAILS

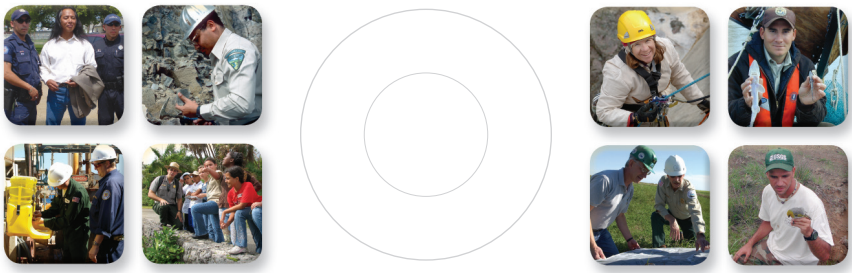
Dakota Peacekeeper

Straddling the common border of North and South Dakota is the 2 million acre Standing Rock Indian Reservation. The scenic tranquility of this reservation has been overshadowed by a rising crime rate that has escalated to alarming proportions. The area has been experiencing a crime rate about 6 times the national average, and 15 law enforcement officers could not manage a situation that was becoming increasingly lawless.

To combat the situation, the BIA initiated a tactical response known as *Dakota Peacekeeper*. For the past three months, Standing Rock has been saturated with patrol officers brought in from other jurisdictions on 1-month rotations. Three waves of additional officers have not only hit the streets but have also hit the schools to talk to children about the consequences of crime and gang involvement on their lives and on their community. *Dakota Peacekeeper* has focused on violent crime, domestic crimes, and crimes against children.

The result: Arrests have escalated from an average of 100 per month before the initiative to 700 the first month and 300 the next month. Further declines are expected in the third month of the operation. The effort has been extended and is likely to continue through the end of the year. The question is whether the surge of policing will result in a permanent reduction in crime.

Stewardship for America
with Integrity and Excellence



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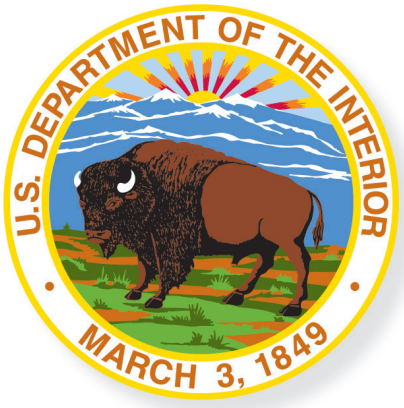

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