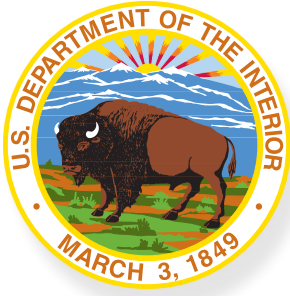


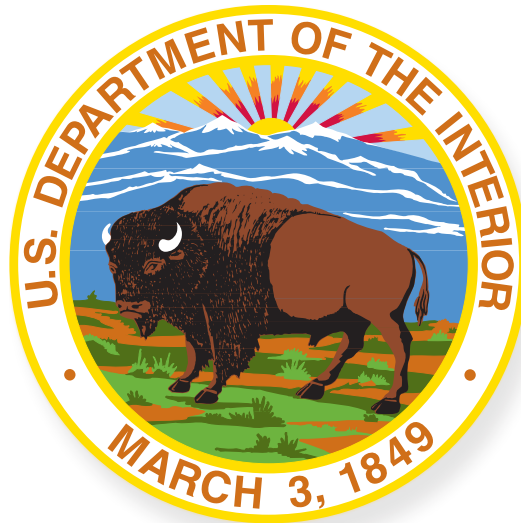
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FY 2010



**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**



**ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE
REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR 2010

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We Would Like to Hear From You C3

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

I am pleased to submit the *Annual Performance Report* (APR) for FY 2010. This Report provides a summary of the Department of the Interior's progress in meeting its performance goals based on the FY 2007-2012 Strategic Plan.

The Department is the custodian of America's natural resources and America's heritage; manages resources that help to fulfill the Nation's demands for energy, minerals, and water; provides cutting edge science for the Nation and the world; and has a special role in fulfilling trust responsibilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives and fulfilling commitments to affiliated island communities. These missions are captured in the FY 2007-2012 Strategic Plan and in the Department's newly revised Strategic Plan for FY 2011-2016.

Measured in economic terms, the Department's programs support approximately \$370 billion in economic activity each year and 1.4 million jobs. In measures that cannot be translated into dollars and cents, the Department offers unparalleled recreational opportunities, protects the Nation's priceless monuments and landscapes, conserves wildlife and fisheries, and protects and interprets cultural collections that tell the Nation's history.

Our role in stewardship of these and other aspects is demonstrated in the results included in this Report, which illustrates the Department's relevance to the Nation and the world.

- ◆ The Department manages more than 500 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States and 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, 53 million acres of submerged lands and four Pacific marine monuments, and has jurisdiction over 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf.
- ◆ At 394 units of the national park system, 553 national wildlife refuges, 70 fish hatcheries and one historic hatchery, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 16 national monuments, and many public land sites, Interior hosts over 478 million visits annually.
- ◆ The Department collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, land sales, and other revenue producing activities on behalf of the American public and as a result deposits into the United States Treasury between \$9 and \$26 billion (based on revenue collections in the last 8 years).
- ◆ As the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States, Interior manages 476 dams and 348 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating ten million acres of farmland.
- ◆ Department-managed lands and waters produce over 30 percent of the Nation's energy, including 25 percent of natural gas, 37 percent of oil (30 percent from the Outer Continental Shelf), 45 percent of coal, 17 percent of hydropower, 1 percent of windpower, and 50 percent of geothermal.
- ◆ The Department maintains relationships with 565 federally recognized tribes and provides support to a service population of more than 1.7 million people, including operating Bureau of Indian Education schools and Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement, housing, social, and other programs.
- ◆ On behalf of Indian tribes and individual Indians, the Department manages the largest land trust in the world, encompassing 55 million surface acres and 57 acres of subsurface mineral estates, \$3.6 billion held in over 2,800 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian tribes, and over 380,000 Individual Indian Monies accounts.



The management of these lands, resources, and services calls for the innovative and creative advancement of a set of key strategic goals and initiatives. Beginning in FY 2009, the Department put in place a set of five Priority Goals to advance key Administration initiatives in renewable energy, sustainable water management and conservation, climate change adaptation, youth employment in natural resources, and improvements in the safety of Indian communities. These goals complement the existing FY 2007-2012 Strategic Plan goals and measure progress in initiatives that have significant impact in the short-term with a performance window of FY 2010-2011, while advancing longer term strategic goals.

The Department's progress on the achievement of strategic goals was made more challenging in FY 2010 by several events that were unplanned and unanticipated. The explosion and sinking of the Deepwater Horizon rig in the Gulf of Mexico began a series of actions to which the Department dedicated extensive staff and resources, including assisting in the immediate response actions in coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard and others; clean-up and assessment of damages to the affected coastal and marine areas under the Department's jurisdiction; coordination with states to protect cultural resources and rescue of wildlife impacted; and notifications to visitors and neighboring communities of potential safety issues on the Department's parks, refuges and other sites. Since that time, we have continued to support efforts to restore the Gulf including development of long-term restoration plans.

In parallel with these efforts, I am continuing reforms of the Outer Continental Shelf program that began in FY 2009, including dissolution of the Minerals Management Service with the transfer of minerals revenue management to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue in the Office of the Secretary and creation of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement as an interim organization while further structural changes are made and reforms are implemented. The strategic goals will help to shape the reforms with a focus on the effective management of OCS resources in balance with safety and environmental protections.

The Department had a key role in other significant developments in 2010, including the White House Conference on America's Great Outdoors, which set the stage for a series of 50 listening sessions across the Country. At these listening sessions, the American public had an opportunity to provide input on a conservation vision for the 21st Century. This vision, the America's Great Outdoors initiative, promotes and support strategic goals for conservation of lands, resources, recreation and partnerships.

Of significance to all Americans, in 2010 the President signed into law the historic *Cobell v. Salazar* settlement and four Indian water settlements: the Pueblo of Taos in New Mexico; the Aamodt settlement for the Pueblos of Pojoaque, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, and Nambe of New Mexico; the Crow Tribe of Montana; and the White Mountain Apache Tribe of Arizona. In addition, the United States reached agreement with the Republic of Palau for a new Compact of Free Association, which awaits Congressional approval.

The Department completed a new Strategic Plan and released it publicly on January 26, 2011. The Plan for FY 2011-2016 creates a set of missions, goals, and strategies that more closely aligns with our vision and focus on a key set of priority goals.

Throughout this document you will see evidence of our commitment to measurable results and our efforts to analyze, understand, and communicate these results in a way that helps us to improve our performance. I hope you will take the time to read it and understand our mission, programs, and goals. You can learn more about the Department at www.doi.gov



Ken Salazar

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT ★ FY 2010

About This Report

The Department of the Interior's (DOI) Annual Performance Report (APR) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 provides performance and funding information that enables Congress, the President, and the public to assess the performance of the Department relative to its mission and stewardship of the resources entrusted to it. This Report satisfies the reporting requirements of the following laws and regulations:

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

The Department is submitting two reports—an APR and an Agency Financial Report (AFR)—rather than one Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), in order to enhance presentation of financial and performance information, make this information more meaningful and transparent to the public, and allow Congress and stakeholders to make informed decisions about the Department's performance. The AFR is available at doi.gov/pfm/par/afr2010/.

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

U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Planning & Performance Management
MS 4361-MIB
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

How This Report is Organized

Part 1: Departmental Overview

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

Part 2: Digging Deeper

In order to reflect the performance associated with a larger portion of the Department's total budget, this section analyzes the performance and related funding trends for those additional measures that support the End Outcome Goals in the Strategic Plan.

Part 3: Performance Data & Analysis

The Performance Data and Analysis section details the results achieved against each performance measure. The measures are tracked annually for progress against the goals in the Department's Strategic Plan as required by the Government Performance and Results Act as specified in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, *Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget*. This includes information on whether the target was met or not, and explanations for those measures that did not meet or exceeded their target. A listing of program evaluations conducted in FY 2010 is also included.

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

Part 4: Appendix

This section contains:

- ▶ Interior Organization Chart
- ▶ Glossary of Acronyms

MISSION & ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

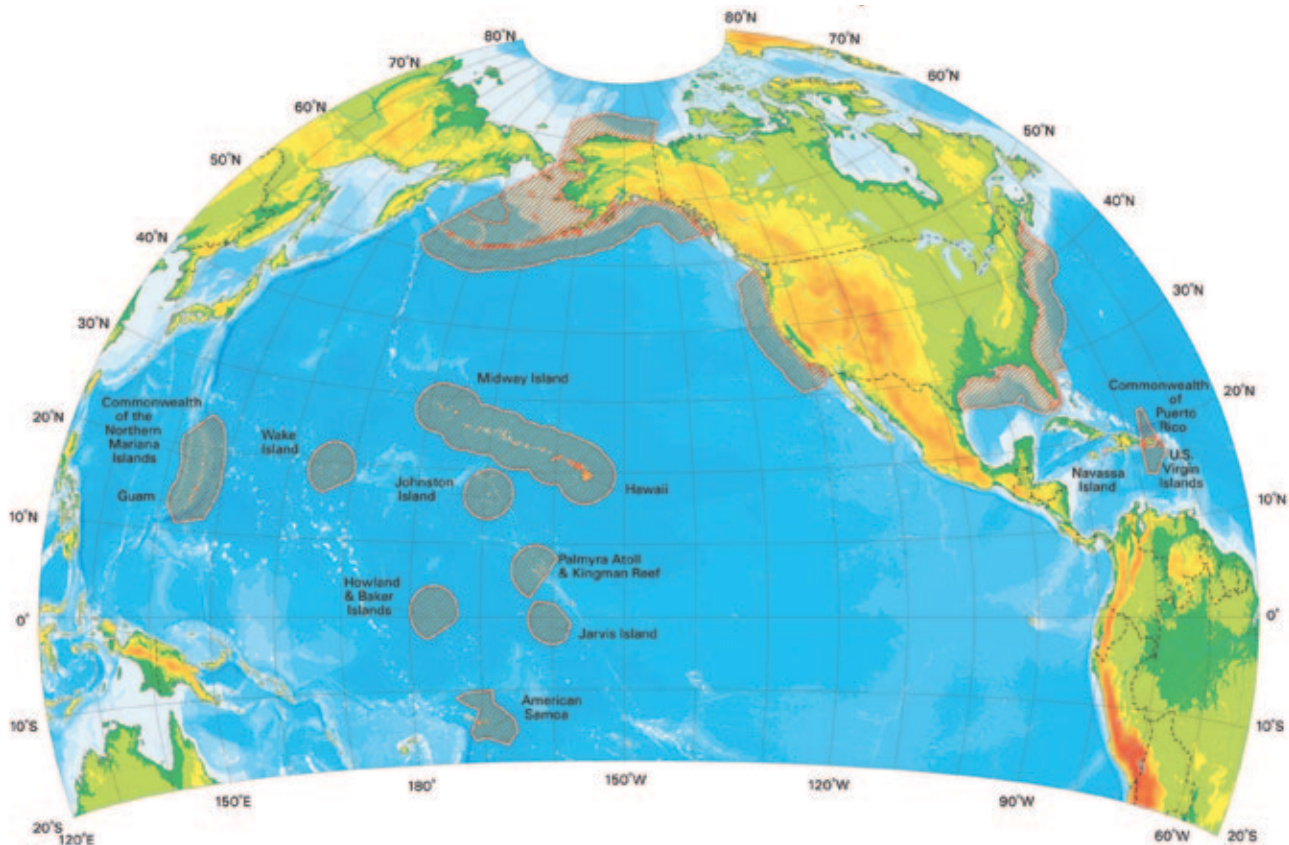
History

The last day of the Thirtieth Congress, March 3, 1849, was also the eve of President-elect Zachary Taylor's inauguration. The House of Representatives and the Senate were busy at work on two bills: the first was to find a formula for giving the newly acquired territory of California a civil government. The second, no less contentious, was also related to the recent enlargement of the national domain: legislation to create a Cabinet agency known as the Home Department, or Department of the Interior. The bill to create such a Department passed the House of Representatives on February 15, 1849. Two weeks later, the bill reached the Senate floor and, late in the evening of March 3, the Senate voted 31 to 25 on the House-passed bill. President Polk was waiting in the Senate chambers and signed the bill creating a Department of the Interior.¹

In 1849, when the Congress created the Home Department, it was charged with managing a wide variety of programs. In the last half of the 19th century, these programs ran the gamut of over-seeing Indian Affairs, exploring the western wilderness, directing the District of Columbia jail, constructing the National Capital's water system, managing hospitals and universities, improving historic western emigrant routes, marking boundaries, issuing patents, conducting the census, and conducting research on the geological resources of the land.

Following Theodore Roosevelt's conservation summit and the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20th century, there was an increasing urgency to protect and more effectively manage the Country's natural resources. Accordingly, the Department's mission shifted to focus on the preservation, management, understanding, and use of the great natural and cultural resources of the land while retaining responsibilities related to Indian Nations.

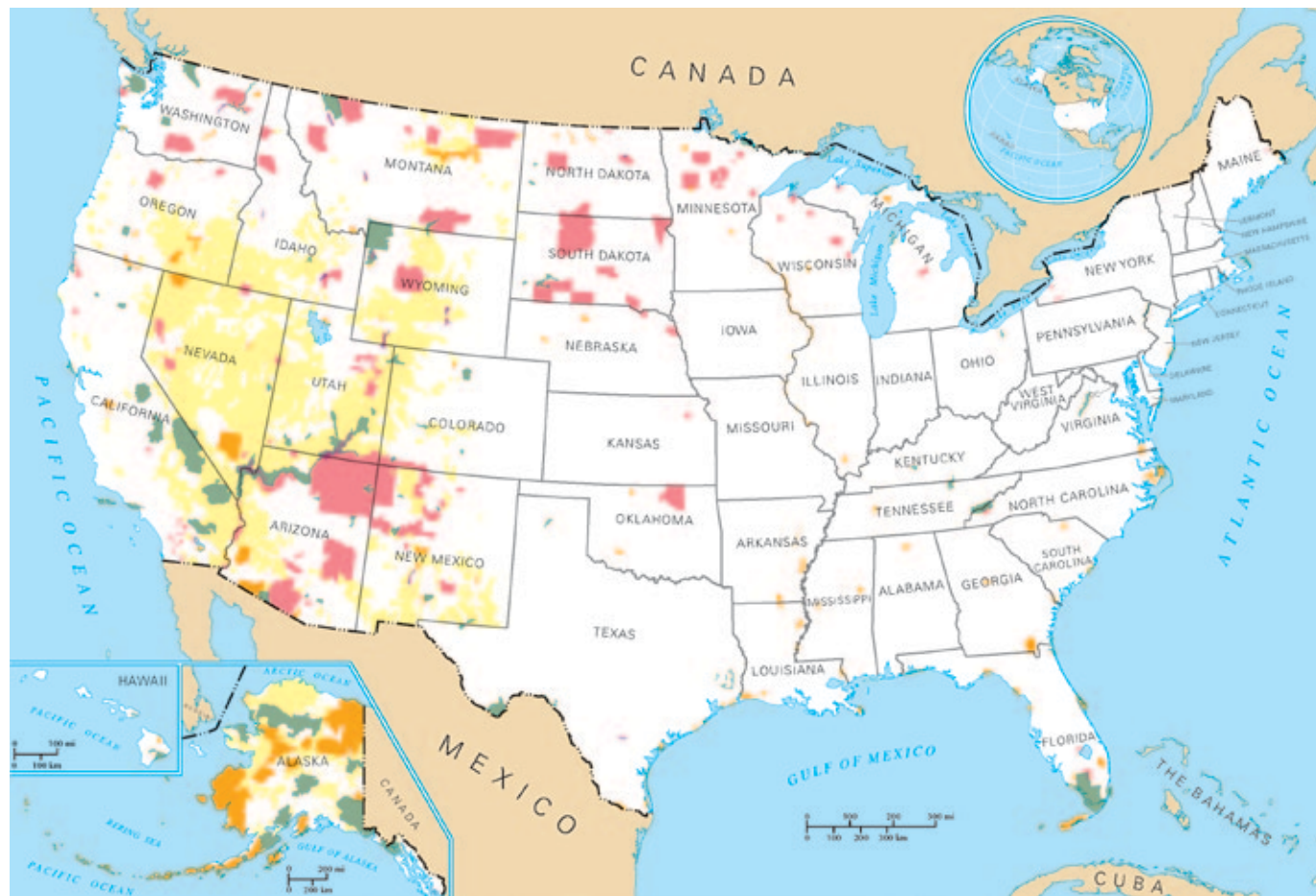
United States Continental Shelf Boundary Areas



¹ Robert Utley and Barry Mackintosh, *The Department of Everything Else: Highlights of Interior History*, 1988, pp 1-2.

Today, the Department manages the Nation’s public lands and minerals, including providing access to public lands and the Outer Continental Shelf for renewable and conventional energy; is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation’s lands including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and public lands; is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western states and a supplier of hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. It is responsible for migratory wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical assistance for the insular areas.

Surface Lands Managed by The Department of the Interior



Bureau and Office Summary

Each bureau or office has discrete responsibilities that are derived from their legislative authorities.



Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

- ▶ Manages and conserves resources for multiple use and sustained yield on approximately 253 million acres of public land, including the following:
 - ▷ Renewable and conventional energy and mineral development
 - ▷ Forestry management, timber, and biomass production
 - ▷ Wild Horse and Burro management
 - ▷ Domestic livestock grazing
 - ▷ Recreation and resource protection at sites of natural, scenic, scientific, and historical value including the National Landscape Conservation System



Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE)

- ▶ Manages access to renewable and conventional energy resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)
- ▶ Administers over 7,600 active fluid mineral leases on approximately 41 million OCS acres
- ▶ Oversees 11 percent of the natural gas and 30 percent of the oil produced domestically
- ▶ Oversees lease and grant issuance for offshore renewable energy projects
- ▶ Promotes and enforces safety in offshore energy exploration and production operations and assures that potential negative environmental and other impacts on marine ecosystems and coastal communities are appropriately considered and mitigated



Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

- ▶ Protects the environment during coal mining through Federal programs, grants to states and tribes, and oversight activities
- ▶ Ensures the land is reclaimed afterwards
- ▶ Mitigates the effects of past mining by pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mine lands



U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- ▶ Conducts reliable scientific research in ecosystems, climate and land use change, mineral assessments, environmental health, and water resources to inform effective decision making and planning
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Leads the effort on climate change science research for the Department
- ▶ Provides ready access to natural science information that supports smart decisions about how to respond to natural risks and manage natural resources



Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)

- ▶ Manages, develops, and protects water resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner
- ▶ Largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western states
- ▶ Manages 476 dams and 348 reservoirs
- ▶ Delivers water to 1 in every 5 western farmers and over 31 million people
- ▶ America's second largest producer of hydroelectric power



Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

- ▶ Manages the 150 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife
- ▶ Manages 70 fish hatcheries and other related facilities for endangered species recovery and to restore native fisheries populations
- ▶ Protects and conserves:
 - ▷ Migratory birds
 - ▷ Threatened and endangered species
 - ▷ Certain marine mammals
- ▶ Hosts about 42 million visitors annually at 553 refuges located in all 50 states and 37 wetland management districts



National Park Service (NPS)

- ▶ Maintains and manages a network of 394 natural, cultural, and recreational sites for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people
- ▶ Manages and protects over 28,000 historic structures, over 52 million acres of designated wilderness, and a wide range of museum collections and cultural and natural landscapes
- ▶ Provides outdoor recreation to over 285 million annual park visitors
- ▶ Provides technical assistance and support to state and local natural and cultural resource sites and programs, and fulfills responsibilities under the National Historical Preservation Act



Indian Affairs (IA)

- ▶ Fulfills Indian trust responsibilities
- ▶ Promotes self-determination on behalf of 565 federally recognized Indian tribes
- ▶ Funds compact and contracts to support education, law enforcement, and social service programs that are delivered by tribes
- ▶ Operates 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories, providing educational services to 42,000 students in 23 states
- ▶ Supports 30 tribally controlled community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools



Departmental Offices

- ▶ Policy, Management and Budget provides leadership and support for the following:
 - ▷ Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition
 - ▷ Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Management
 - ▷ Natural Resources Revenue Management
 - ▷ Human Capital and Diversity
 - ▷ Technology, Information and Business Services
 - ▷ Youth, Partnerships and Service
 - ▷ Policy Analysis
 - ▷ International Affairs
 - ▷ Natural Resource Damage Assessment
 - ▷ Wildland Fire Management
- ▶ Office of Inspector General
- ▶ Office of the Solicitor
- ▶ Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
- ▶ Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas and the Office of Insular Affairs
- ▶ Central Utah Project Completion Act

Restructuring Minerals Management Service (MMS)

Secretary Salazar announced the restructuring of the MMS on May 19, 2010, by issuing Secretarial Order No. 3299, indicating the intention to establish the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The new structure was based on the premise that the missions – including OCS resource management, safety, and environmental oversight and enforcement, and revenue collection – need to be clearly defined and distinct from each other.

The Secretary changed the name of MMS to Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE). ONRR was established as a separate office on October 1, 2010.

On January 19, 2011, the Secretary and BOEMRE Director Michael R. Bromwich outlined the next steps in the reorganization detailing the structure of BOEM and BSEE. Implementation of the reorganization of BOEMRE, targeted for FY 2012, is a substantial endeavor that will pose significant challenges. The reorganization process must be planned both to achieve important structural goals and to engage employees and managers in an important and precedent-setting governmental transition.

Reform efforts are underway to dramatically improve the Government's oversight of offshore oil and gas operations. Key attributes of the reform efforts are: reorganization of the bureau to eliminate any potential conflicts of interest between leasing, regulatory enforcement, and royalty collection; increased regulatory oversight; rulemaking and other administrative steps to improve offshore safety and environmental protection; and ensuring that the necessary personnel and resources are available to meet the conventional and renewable energy demands of the Nation while protecting the environment.

Defining the Department's Goals

The Department's Strategic Plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007–2012 provided the framework for activities in nine bureaus and multiple offices during FY 2010. Reporting our accomplishments based on the Strategic Plan is how the Department gauges performance with results.

Four Mission Areas capture the Department's overarching mission of stewardship and define our long-term focal points. The combined Mission Areas contain 14 End Outcome Goals that the Department, through its offices and bureaus, works to accomplish.

The existing goals and performance measures have been revised in the Department's updated Strategic Plan for FY 2011-2016. Some of the goals and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) presented may change in future reports. Included in this Report is a summary of the progress to-date of the Department-specific high-priority performance goals as set forth by the Secretary with a particular emphasis on achieving results in the near-term, including renewable energy, sustainable water management and conservation, climate change adaptation, Youth in the Great Outdoors, and efforts to improve the safety of Indian communities.

DOI'S MISSION AREAS

RESOURCE PROTECTION

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

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

RESOURCE USE

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

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

RECREATION

Improve recreation opportunities for America

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

SERVING COMMUNITIES

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

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

MISSION AREA COSTS
as specified in the
Agency Financial Report

**RESOURCE
PROTECTION**
\$5,046M

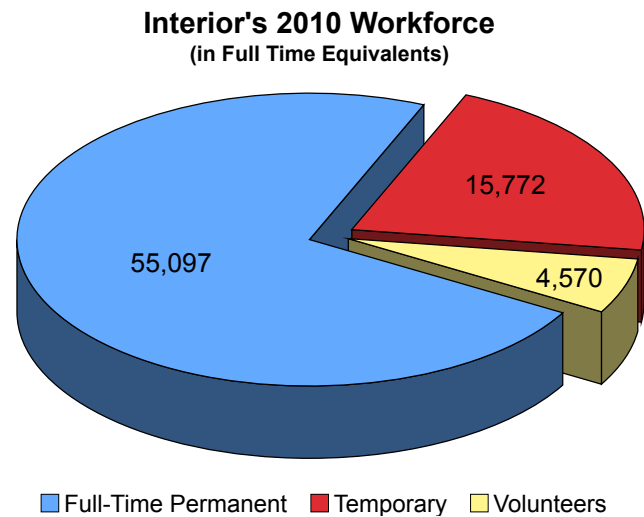
**RESOURCE
USE**
\$4,494M

RECREATION
\$3,592M

**SERVING
COMMUNITIES**
\$5,910M

Achieving Our Goals

About 70,000 people across the Country are employed by the Department. Along with our employees, we are fortunate to have almost 280,000 volunteers who contribute their time in support of bureau and office missions, bringing unique local knowledge to park operations, assisting in recovery from natural disasters, and participating in environmental education, among other activities. Roughly 20 percent of our employees staff seasonal positions that occur regularly throughout the year. Peak demand periods, such as the wildland fire season or the summer visitor season in our national parks, are met by our temporary workforce. Our employees and volunteers contribute their expertise and experience toward accomplishing the End Outcome Goals in the Strategic Plan.



Assessing Our Performance

Twenty-five select performance measures serve as the Department's Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and are presented in this section of the Report. The KPIs were chosen from the Department's Strategic Plan, based on their relatively broad scope, to provide a summary level assessment of our yearly progress. We also use them to identify strategies for future performance improvement and allow executive-level oversight of Department-wide efforts.

Performance for each measure is captured through four headings:

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

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

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

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

High Priority Goals

Embedded within the Plan is a set of High Priority Goals that define areas of notable reform set forth by the Secretary to focus efforts on near term achievements in renewable energy, water conservation, climate change adaptation, youth stewardship, and efforts to improve the safety of Indian communities. These goals complement the core mission areas and serve as indicators of the Department's performance.

Performance and Funding Trends

Each KPI is plotted through FY 2010 with a projection into the next fiscal year, along with estimated funding levels for FY 2011. Trend lines have been added to the KPI graphs so that the relationship between performance and associated funding is more readily apparent. The KPIs present a summary of our performance in each Mission Area.

Performance vs. Funding



Performance Tables

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

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	2007	2008	2009	2009	2011 Plan
	Performance Target or Result (%)				
	Amount Achieved (Numerator)				
	Scope (Denominator)				
\$					

Every measure has a performance factor—a metric. The annual performance results are usually expressed as a percentage based on the metric designated for every measure. The percentage is calculated by dividing the numerator—the actual amount achieved, be it acres in desired condition or percent of visitors who are satisfied with a visit to land managed by the Department—by the denominator, or the entire scope of possible achievement. The tables include annual funding invested in the program or activity based on activity-based costing methodology. Funding is estimated for FY 2011. All graphs and tables in this document display fiscal years.

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

Digging Deeper

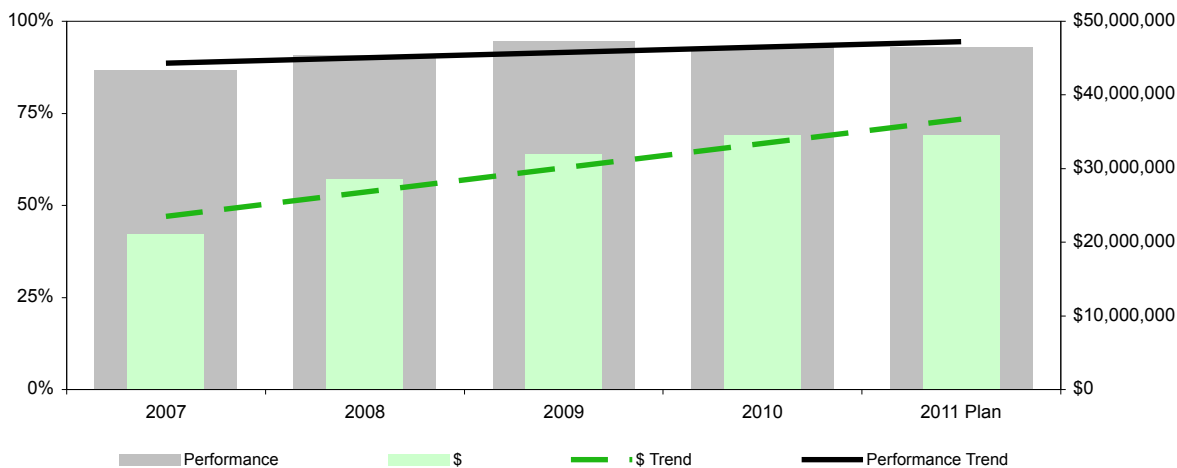
Digging Deeper is the section that analyzes the performance and funding trends of measures beyond the KPIs. The section is organized first by Mission Area and, within each Mission Area, by End Outcome Goal. The measures were selected in order to give a broader picture and more detailed assessment of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

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

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Percent of Interior stream/shoreline miles in desired condition



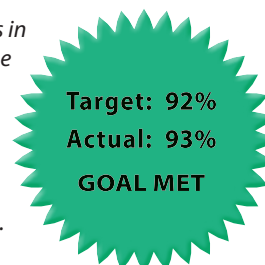
ID #1614	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	88%	89%	94%	92%	93%
Performance	87%	91%	94%	93%	
Miles in desired condition	193,147	247,909	494,995	497,319	497,368
Miles with known condition	222,830	273,093	524,199	535,995	535,267
\$	\$21,090,234	\$28,449,586	\$31,861,931	\$34,462,000	\$34,563,000

Snapshot: Although departmental performance decreased by one percent this year relative to FY 2009, the trends in both performance and funding continue upward. The performance decrease can be attributed to a greater increase in the number of miles where the condition is known relative to that for the number of miles in desired condition. Funding increased slightly from FY 2009 and is projected to increase some from the FY 2010 level into FY 2011.

Bottom Line: The increased number of stream/shoreline miles whose condition has been assessed rose significantly in FY 2009 due to the inclusion of Alaska riparian miles by FWS. This measure is a lagging indicator; we are seeing performance based on prior year's spending where desired condition is achieved based on treatment. Performance has been steadily positive and estimates for FY 2011 performance shows a continuation of that trend.

Status: Challenged performance as we progress to more difficult shorelines to restore and maintain.

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



Three bureaus protect our streams and shorelines: the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Bureau management plans are location-dependent and detail what constitutes desired condition for a specific area. Performance improvement is sometimes hard to assess on a single-year basis. However, the bureaus concur that achieving desired condition is a lengthy process and is affected by a number of management actions and treatments, including planting, seeding, wildfire, actions to control invasive plant and noxious weeds, and environmental conditions. Restoring a damaged stream or shoreline to properly functioning condition can take 2 years or, in some cases, a decade, after treatment is completed.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

Streams Revived in Redwood National Park

After Redwood National Park was established in 1968, extensive timber harvesting and road construction occurred upstream and upslope of Park lands. These activities led to a marked degradation of the resources within the Park and eventually resulted in the 1978 expansion. With this expansion, over 50,000 acres were added to the Park and, of these, over 38,000 acres had already been logged. Included within these logged lands were over 400 miles of primary logging haul roads and many thousand miles of secondary skid roads. Recognizing these roads to be a continued threat to the resources of the National Park, a program of watershed restoration was developed to restore the integrity and recover the lost values of the Park's resources.

In timber harvest areas, road networks are the primary source of unnatural erosion and sedimentation. The increased sediment fills in channels and causes water in impacted creeks and streams to rise which then leads to increased stream bank erosion that undermines shallow-rooted streamside vegetation. Redwoods are one of those shallow-rooted species and are directly impacted and threatened by increased erosion and sedimentation.

The photos below show the main road into the Larry Damm basin. This road was originally constructed in the early 1960's and was used until 1978. At the time of its construction, forest practice rules were non-existent. When these rules were established in 1973, the continued use of the road required it to be upgraded. Consequently, this crossing was reconstructed with a culvert for stream drain. However, the culvert was both undersized and improperly constructed and this resulted in creating a barrier to fish passage during periods of high flow when fish migrate upstream for spawning.

The stream crossing was removed and the "After" photo documents the crossing 3 years after excavation. After the crossing was excavated, no additional work was performed. No replanting was performed; all of the emergent vegetation is the result of natural recovery.

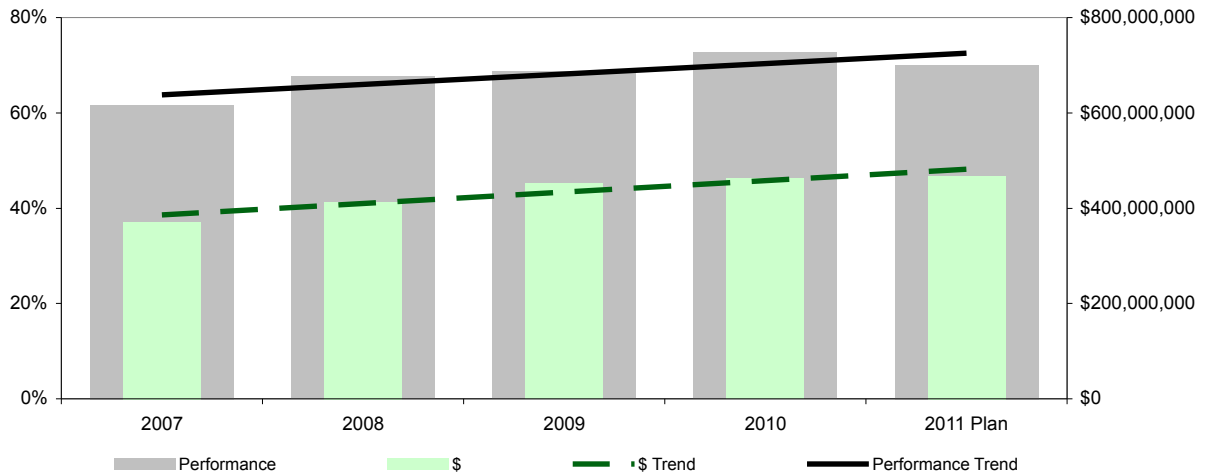


Larry Damm Crossing – Before



Larry Damm Crossing – After

Percent of Interior acres in desired condition



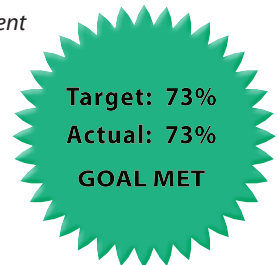
ID #1465	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	61%	67%	68%	73%	70%
Performance	62%	68%	69%	73%	
Acres in desired condition	212,179,054	260,199,936	263,419,255	315,877,213	268,416,198
Acres with known condition	344,308,411	385,005,230	383,166,319	434,431,820	380,879,726
\$	\$371,619,558	\$412,822,737	\$452,177,695	\$462,419,000	\$467,029,000

Snapshot: The trends in performance and funding continue upward. Nearly 85 percent of the acres the Department manages have known condition, and nearly three quarters of the known lands are in desired condition. These upward trends are estimated to continue into FY 2011.

Bottom Line: Achieving desired condition requires multi-year efforts. This measure is a lagging indicator; we are seeing some performance based on prior year’s spending and related effort where desired condition occurs based on the effect of treatment. Acres treated in FY 2007- FY 2008 continue to provide results today. More funds are spent on this activity each year with a comparable increase in performance. This year’s performance is largely due to a 51 million acre addition to the FWS management estate that was originally assessed to be in desired condition, but has subsequently been determined to require additional work and has been removed from the baseline.

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

Public Benefit: The Department manages over 500 million acres of public 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 Federal lands achieving desired condition: BLM, FWS, and NPS. BLM manages more than half of the Department’s lands—253 million acres primarily in the 12 western states, including Alaska compared to FWS with 150 million acres and NPS with 34 million acres.

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



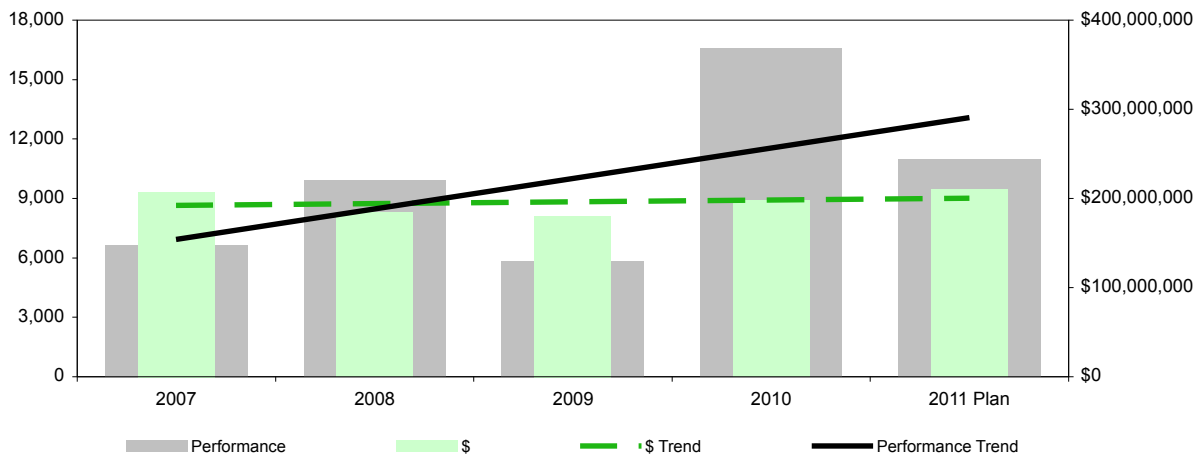
Strangmoor Bog National Natural Landmark, Seney NWR, Michigan

Restoring Wetlands

Within the 25,000-acre Seney Wilderness Area of Seney National Wildlife Refuge in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, lies Strangmoor Bog. Strangmoor is a National Natural Landmark and the largest patterned fen in the lower 48 states. The Bog itself is almost 10,000 acres of striations of wet and dry land that took thousands of years to create. To protect patterns associated with the Bog, an 8-year restoration project at Seney Refuge has returned areas adjacent to the fen as close to their natural state as they have been in more than 100 years.

The Strangmoor Bog Restoration Project began in 2002 to repair the disastrously wide and deep ditches that land speculators dug during the late 1800/early 1900s in hopes of selling land to immigrant farmers. The sandy soil was not suitable for farming and the land has lain fallow since. Through the Bog's restoration project, ditch plugs have been built, reducing the linear flow of water out of the refuge, allowing water to return to flow patterns approaching natural and historical patterns. Water is "sheet flowing" across the land once more and pine trees that had spread as the fen dried out are dying, and, oddly enough, that is a good sign that the habitat is restored. Water is going where it should be going, taking out trees that shouldn't be there. Beavers, an integral part of the complex natural order, are returning to a wetland environment that welcomes them. The Strangmoor Bog Restoration project is a real example of returning land to its natural state.

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



ID #1468	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	6,900	6,900	6,900	7,700	11,000
Performance	6,658	9,909	5,838	16,565	
\$	\$206,985,032	\$183,813,000	\$180,325,442	\$198,240,000	\$210,000,000

Snapshot: The target was higher in FY 2010, as states are receiving mandatory funding increases appropriate to reclaiming Priority 1 and 2 sites. Performance improved substantially compared to last year because of the number of priority polluted drinking water projects completed during the year.

Bottom Line: Of the 16,565 acres reclaimed, 10,050 were related to 14 projects in two states which affected human consumption of polluted water. This equates to 2,010 households that had polluted water problems resolved. The total number of problem areas addressed in FY 2010 was 413, or 10 percent more than the 375 addressed in FY 2009.

Status: Positive performance due to the increased results while funding increased moderately.

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



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

While there is an increase in the level of mandatory funding to states in 2011, there is a 2 to 3 year lag between when a project is funded and project completion. The lag is due to the complexity of reclaiming a site and the time it takes to award construction contracts.

Programs Supporting This Measure
 OSM State Managed Abandoned Coal Mine Reclamation



Playground on reclaimed site

2010 Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Award

OSM's Abandoned Mine Land Program demonstrates what state and Federal partnerships can achieve for communities. The National Award for the best reclamation project nationwide was given this year to Crellin Elementary School Environmental Remediation and Education Project located in Garrett County, Maryland. The project team installed a treatment system that stopped acid mine drainage from continuing to contaminate a stream that flows next to an elementary school. The project enhanced 280 feet of stream bank and returned the 5-acre site to more natural conditions. The reclamation team also provided an educational opportunity for students by building a walkway and vernal pool at the reclaimed site to allow students to access and observe wetland processes.



Downstream view of Snowy Creek, AMD source on left

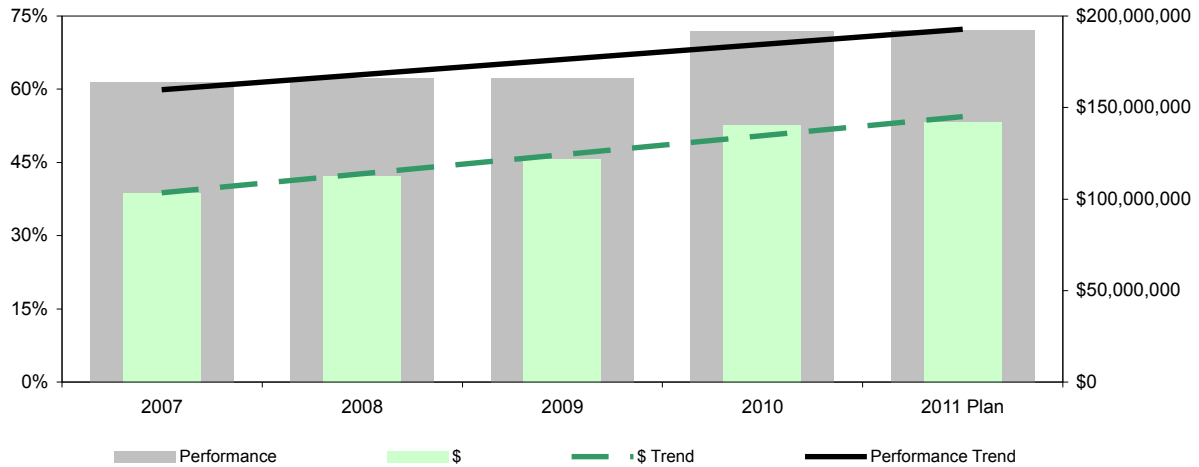


Crellin students stocking trout in Snowy Creek



Upstream view of Snowy Creek, after AMD source removal

Percent of migratory bird species at healthy and sustainable levels



ID #1491	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	62%	62%	62%	63%	72%
Performance	62%	62%	62%	72%	
Number at healthy and sustainable levels	561	568	568	725	726
Number of species	912	912	912	1,007	1,007
\$	\$103,521,000	\$112,948,000	\$122,227,000	\$140,174,000	\$141,996,000

- NOTES: 1. The migratory bird performance metric is for the Federal Government, not just the FWS. This measure is the Nation's report on the status of migratory bird species and, as such, the responsibility to address this measure is shared across all Federal agencies.
2. The costs shown are those of the FWS only. There are Federal costs that are not represented here.

Snapshot: The trends in both performance and funding are increasing. However, the performance increased this year due primarily to an update to the comprehensive List of Migratory Birds published during FY 2010 by FWS.

Bottom Line: To improve the number of migratory bird populations that are healthy and sustainable and to prevent birds from undergoing population declines and joining those already on the Endangered or Threatened Species List, wide-spread cooperative partnerships are developed and expanded to achieve resources for continental-scale environmental programs. Over the last 4 years, the FWS has undertaken campaigns on 38 focal species, completing conservation or action plans on 15 species, and completed 16 additional plans in FY 2010. Efforts have been focused on implementation of the highest priority actions and science identified in those plans. This year's performance level was also affected by the addition of 95 species to the inventory of species being considered.



Status: Sustained performance based on similar trends in funding and performance generated using species condition data associated with the newly published List of Migratory Birds. This performance measure has improved its status from last year when it received a Challenged rating.

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

It is critically important for us to better understand the dynamics of bird populations and habitats that are in trouble and then to intervene strategically and effectively whenever possible. Monitoring is a basic component of the Department's trust responsibility for North America's migratory bird resource. Recent monitoring efforts have concentrated on explaining causes of population changes, assessing the effectiveness of ongoing management practices, and answering questions about population dynamics and life history. These questions are particularly important with regard to the impact of changing environments due to climate change.

Programs Supporting This Measure	
FWS	Migratory Bird Management
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
FWS	Fisheries & Habitat Conservation
FWS	Law Enforcement

The FWS Migratory Bird Program also works to identify and provide the habitat needed by migratory birds. In 2010, efforts will continue to address priority conservation needs

Recovery Plan for the Snowy Plover

The snowy plover is a small shorebird about the size of a tennis ball, weighing less than 2 ounces. Snowy plovers inhabit inland and coastal habitats, spending much of their lives at the water's edge along the beach, at lakes and salt pans, and along river gravel bars. They are at their most vulnerable when nesting as their nests consist of a depression in sand or loose gravel. Because beaches are very popular and attract many visitors, snowy plover nests are vulnerable to disruption and destruction throughout the month-long incubation period. Chicks are highly mobile within 2 hours after hatching, and remain vulnerable for another month until they can fly. Female snowy plovers may mate with several males within a single breeding season, leaving the males to attend and rear the chicks on their own.



Snowy Plover

Snowy plovers are a species that occur world-wide. Within the United States, there are two subspecies of snowy plover. The snowy plovers west of the Rocky Mountains are considered the western subspecies (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*), while those along the eastern Gulf of Mexico coast, Florida, and Puerto Rico are currently considered the Cuban subspecies (*C. a. tenuirostris*).

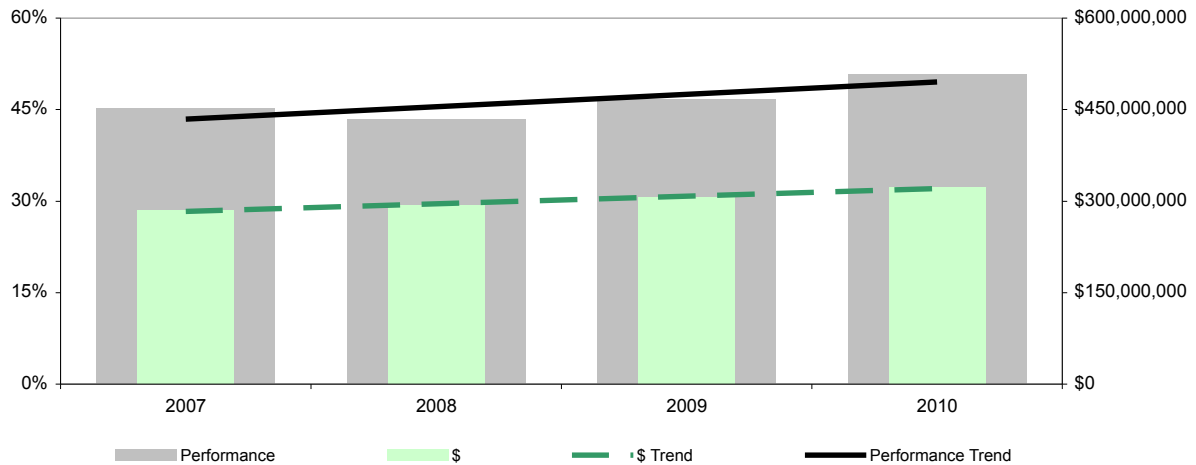
The FWS Office of Migratory Birds coordinated a North American survey of breeding snowy plovers, in collaboration with the USGS, throughout the United States and Mexico. The goal of this survey was to assess the distribution and abundance of the species' breeding in the study area during the FY 2007 and FY 2008 breeding seasons. Despite the high level of conservation concern associated with this species, there has never been a comprehensive survey at the range-wide scale. Data from the survey will be used in the following ways:

1. Provide an index to the population size for this species.
2. Provide the first comprehensive baseline data for distribution and abundance in Mexico.
3. Assist partners in assessing conservation priorities for the species at national or statewide scales.
4. Inform a focal species action plan to be developed by the FWS and partners with focus on identifying conservation actions at multiple scales.

The Pacific Coast population of the western snowy plover is federally listed as a threatened Distinct Population Segment (DPS). These birds are non-migratory, with the exception of some localized movements and some dispersal up and down the Pacific Coast. The DPS was listed in FY 1993, and the Recovery Plan was finalized in FY 007. Recovery efforts include state and Federal agencies, local governments, NGOs, and volunteers.

of additional focal species that have experienced significant population declines, including the golden-winged warbler, long-billed curlew, and rusty blackbird.

Percent of Threatened & Endangered species stabilized or improved



ID #1695	2007	2008	2009	2010
Target	47%	42%	42%	44%
Performance	45%	43%	47%	51%
Species stabilized/improved	573	549	592	646
Number of species	1,269	1,267	1,270	1,271
\$	\$285,255,000	\$292,869,000	\$305,613,000	\$322,513,000

- NOTES: 1. The Threatened & Endangered performance is the responsibility of the Federal Government, not just FWS. This measure is the Nation's report on the status of threatened and endangered species and, as such, the responsibility to address this measure is shared across all Federal agencies.
2. The costs shown are those of the FWS only. There are Federal costs that are not represented here.

Snapshot: In FY 2010, the FWS increased their efforts to perform more species evaluations and were successful in determining the status of a greater number of species than in prior years. The increase in species evaluations resulted in 54 more species determined as stabilized or improved over FY 2009. Costs increased by roughly \$17 million. Because this is an annually reported performance measure, the change in status reflects the short-term variability in populations and threats. This performance measure does not reflect the trend of the species since it was listed.



Bottom Line: A new performance measure for this program will be forthcoming in FY 2011.

Status: Sustained performance due to the comparatively parallel funding and performance trend lines.

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

Under the ESA, species may be listed as either threatened or endangered. Threatened means a species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future; endangered means a species is in danger of extinction. A performance increase is measured when the condition of a listed species is assessed as either "stabilized" or "improved." In other words, some species may be stabilized with respect to the previous year's assessment and yet still be close to extinction, while others may be stabilized and close to being recovered. In the complex world of natural resources management, stopping an immediate decline in a species' status may be the best possible outcome at that point in time and is an achievement in itself. Recovery and eventual delisting may take years or decades, but in the interim, stabilized, i.e., not getting worse, indicates at least short-term success.

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

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

Ten-Year Turnaround Lake Erie Watersnake Wins

This is a remarkable species turnaround in a very short timeframe. The Lake Erie Watersnake was first listed as threatened in FY 1999 and now plans are underway to take the snake off the Endangered Species list. Their population has increased tenfold or more in the last decade to more than 12,000. Loss of habitat through shoreline development was the primary cause of their threatened status. Now some shoreline areas have been permanently protected as natural areas and new developments incorporate features that provide habitat for the snakes.



Lake Erie Watersnake

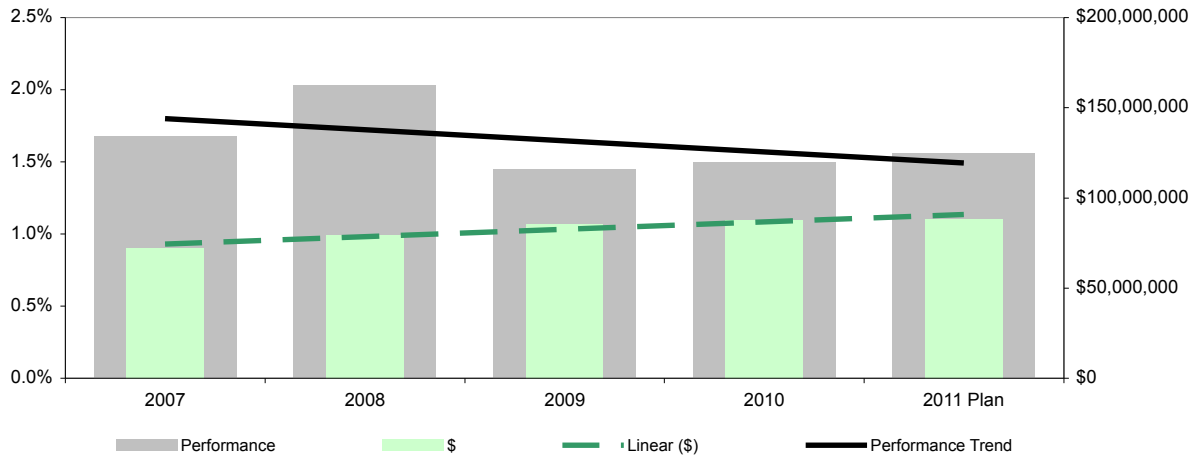
The Watersnake, generally considered harmless, is unique and found only in the waters surrounding Lake Erie's Kelley's Island and a trio of smaller islands just south of the Canadian border. The snakes are key predators in Lake Erie's aquatic ecosystem, feeding on species such as mudpuppies and native fish such as walleye and smallmouth bass. Since the 1990s, the Lake Erie water snake has preyed upon an invasive Eurasian fish species called the goby. The snake has played a vital role in decreasing the goby population, which competes with native fish for food and space.

The Watersnake conservation effort received national exposure on the Discovery Channel show "Dirty Jobs" with an appearance by an Ohio State scientist known as the Island Snake Lady. The species came back so quickly because of education programs that reduced the human-induced mortality of the snakes, but also because they now have a plentiful food supply.

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

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

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



ID #444	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	1.53%	1.57%	1.44%	1.48%	1.56%
Performance	1.68%	2.04%	1.45%	1.50%	
Acres controlled	633,208	792,638	575,691	598,650	621,352
Baseline acres infested	37,717,610	38,943,435	39,690,434	39,888,652	39,823,762
\$	\$71,933,041	\$79,374,532	\$85,474,480	\$87,686,922	\$88,066,922

Snapshot: The performance trend shows a decrease, while the funding trend shows an increase. The robust nature of invasive plants, especially their ability to spread rapidly, presents a challenging situation. Funding is increasing commensurate with additional effort to control more of the infested acreage; however, the nature of the problem remains substantial. Invasives are able to spread more rapidly in relation to the effort and time it takes to bring them under control.

Bottom line: Department-wide performance for FY 2010 improved very slightly over last year.

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

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



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

Programs Supporting This Measure	
BLM	Wildlife Habitat Restoration
BLM	Resource Management
NPS	Natural Resource Stewardship
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
BOR	Integrated Pest Management

Combating Exotic Invasives Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio



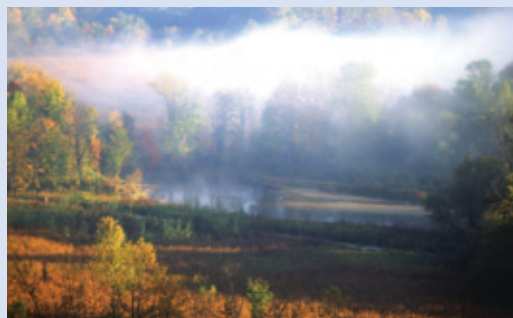
Removing autumn olive

Cuyahoga Valley National Park (CVNP) encompasses approximately 33,000 acres with thousands of acres dominated by exotic, invasive plants. According to a 2007 survey, at least 47 species of invasive plants infest the park and impact wildlife, water quality, infrastructure, and visitor experience.

CVNP is one of 15 parks in the NPS Heartland Inventory and Monitoring Network. In FY 2010, the Network received funding to initiate an exotic-plant-management (EPM) program to serve Network parks. CVNP and the Heartland Network EPM program collaborated with the Student Conservation Association to station a four-person EPM team at CVNP. The team worked from April through November, targeting woody, invasive plants that dominate much of the Park and crowd out native plants; degrade habitat for birds, insects, and other wildlife; increase predation on bird nestlings; prevent growth of native, hardwood forest; and affect areas of high visitation. The EPM team also treated patches of herbaceous invasive plants, including kudzu, common reed, and Japanese knotweed, which dominates large acreage at CVNP and prevents natural reforestation of riparian habitat along the Cuyahoga River and tributaries. In total, the EPM team treated approximately 434 acres of infested acreage at CVNP in FY 2010. Below are some of the exotic invasives targeted for removal.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Common privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Morrow honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Tartarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Glossy buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
European buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Narrow-leaved cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>

CVNP also leveraged volunteer efforts; volunteers contributed more than 7,000 hours to combating invasive plants at the Park in FY 2010. Additionally, the Park received support through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to hire an invasive plant biological technician who, in addition to fighting invasive plants, established a native-plant nursery with more than 400 pounds of bulk seed material from 40 species of native plants which the Park will use to re-vegetate sites after eliminating invasive plants.



Valley Fog, Cuyahoga NP



Spraying Japanese knotweed

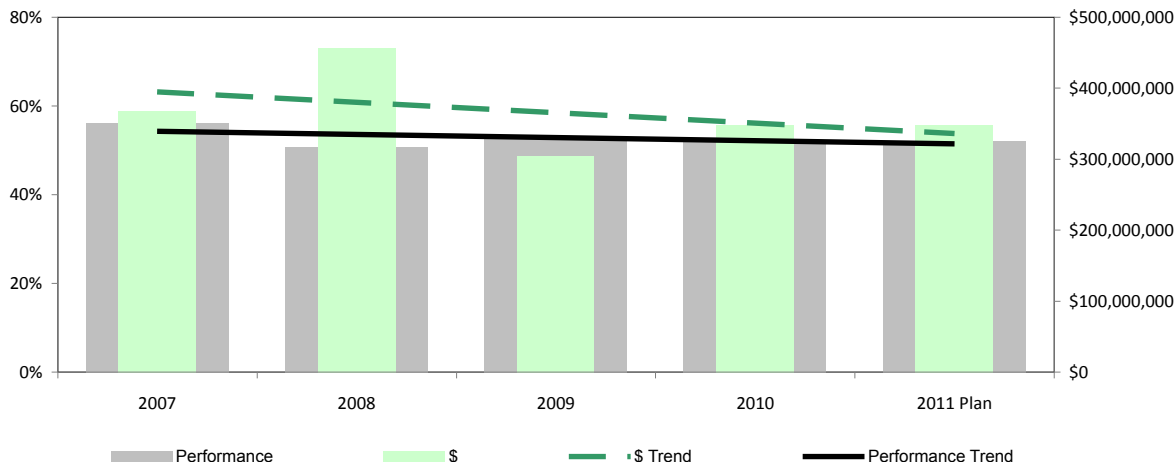


Lopping multiflora rose



Cuyahoga River with knotweed

Percent of Interior historic structures in good condition



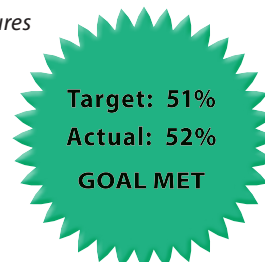
ID #1496	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	46%	50%	53%	51%	52%
Performance	56%	51%	53%	52%	
Structures in good condition	15,043	15,548	16,390	16,571	16,652
Structures on Interior inventory	26,731	30,586	30,948	31,690	31,863
\$	\$367,653,073	\$457,313,162	\$304,538,151	\$348,256,000	\$348,310,000

Snapshot: The performance trend line shows a slight decrease over time. Although the number of historic structures in good condition continues to grow, it does not quite keep pace with the corresponding increase in the number of structures in the inventory. Like performance, funding is trending down slightly.

Bottom Line: Overall performance decreased by one percent compared to FY 2009, however, 742 more structures were added to the inventory. Funding increased by about 14 percent from last year and is projected to remain at this level in FY 2011.

Status: Sustained performance due to the relatively similar trend lines for both performance and funding.

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



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

FWS performance was minimal at 5 percent. FWS’s first priority is always directed toward conserving fish and wildlife.

Programs Supporting This Measure	
NPS	Cultural Resource Stewardship
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
BLM	Resource Management
BIA	Environmental & Cultural Resources Management

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

Bandelier National Monument Visitor Center Renovation

The Bandelier National Monument visitor center was constructed in the 1930's by members of the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). Early exhibits featured work by a young WPA (Work Projects Administration) artist, Pablita Velarde, from nearby Santa Clara Pueblo.

The building features beautiful hand-carved vigas, polished tuff floors, and ornate punched tin light fixtures that stand tribute to the hard work and dedication of the many young men who worked here under the CCC. However, the building's age meant that it required extensive work in order to meet the needs of Park personnel and the visiting public. The upgrade process was all the more challenging due to the need to preserve the historic character of the building; the planning process was long, careful, and took more than 8 years to complete.

Through the dedicated work of Park personnel and other involved parties, the transformation of this building is complete. A new theater was built to enhance visitor services, the building and bathrooms were made more accessible, and the building's electrical/heating systems were overhauled, all while preserving the integrity of the historic structure. The end result is a visitor center that retains its historic character but better serves visitors through the 21st century.



Entrance to the Bandelier NM visitor center



Carved corbel

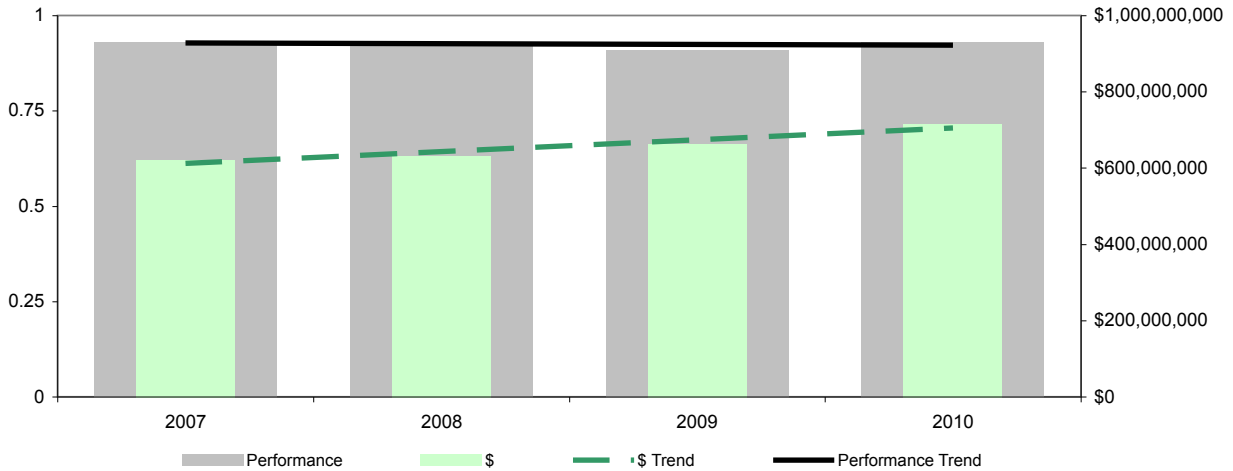


Punched tin light fixture



Bandelier NM, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Percent of targeted science products used for land management decision making



ID #1508	2007	2008	2009	2010
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%
Performance	93%	93%	91%	93%
\$	\$622,000,000	\$633,000,000	\$663,000,000	\$715,000,000

NOTE: USGS customer satisfaction performance measures will be combined into one measure starting in 2011.

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

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

Status: Challenged performance due to a level performance trend as funding is increasing.

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



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

The Secretary’s new initiatives for FY 2010 launched research studies on the impact on ecosystems and wildlife populations of potentially developing renewable energy resources, the impact of climate change on habitat conservation, the consequences of arctic sea ice and permafrost-supported habitat loss due to climate change, and sustainable energy development that maintains healthy landscapes while developing natural gas energy.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- USGS Geographic Research & Remote Sensing
- USGS Water Information Collection & Dissemination
- USGS Biological Information Management & Delivery
- USGS Water Resources Research
- USGS Coastal & Marine Geology
- USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program
- USGS Biological Research & Monitoring
- USGS Global Change

Response to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Baseline Sampling around the Gulf

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Gulf Coast Science Centers responded to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill by mobilizing field crews to collect water chemistry, bottom sediments, and aquatic invertebrates to establish baseline conditions prior to landfall of the oil spill. Scientists collected samples in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida at over 60 locations. These locations included barrier islands and coastal wetlands from the Texas gulf coast to the Atlantic coast of Florida. These areas are critical to fish, wildlife, and the communities of the region. The baseline sample data will be critical in evaluating post landfall oil impacts for years to come.

Benthic invertebrates, creatures that live on the bottom of a water body or in the sediment and have no backbone, are highly vulnerable to sediment disturbance. Oil coating sediment surfaces and infiltration of oil into burrows can lead to immediate mortality of benthic invertebrates. Alterations to benthic communities can have cascading effects on species higher up in the food chain that feed on invertebrates in near-shore environments, including fish and birds, limiting their recovery. Pre and post-impact invertebrate collections will be compared to identify short-term changes in community composition, diversity, and densities. Better understanding of the effects of the oil spill on invertebrate communities will provide insight into the effects of oil-disturbance on benthic community structure and function and will aid with subsequent long-term monitoring and restoration.

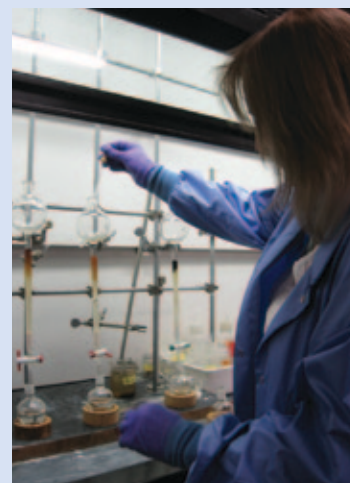


USGS hydrologist records pre-landfall samples at the Main Pass of the Mississippi River in Louisiana.



Gulf Shores, Alabama USGS field offices responded immediately by organizing teams to take pre-spill sediment and water samples to establish a baseline survey. This baseline will be used to determine the scope and impact of the oil spill.

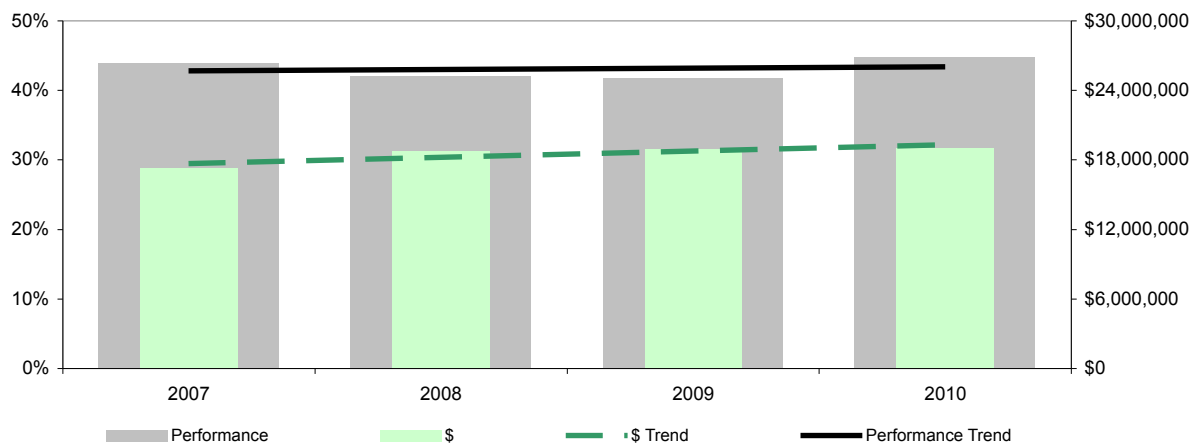
Beach sediment samples were also collected to provide a baseline microbial analysis. Understanding which microbial communities are present at different stages of the oil degradation will provide the basis for determining the rate of remediation from the spill and when the system will reach a reasonable level of recovery.



Samples from the oil spill were collected by Louisiana USGS scientists and sent for analysis to Menlo Park, CA. Before performing a liquid chromatograph column analysis on the samples, a researcher dissolves them in solvents to allow for greater identification of the compounds within the sample.

RESOURCE USE

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



ID #1509	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	47%	44%	42%	42%	N/A
Performance	44%	42%	42%	45%	
Leases in producing status	21,612	23,289	22,476	22,676	N/A
Leases in effect	49,152	55,546	53,930	50,714	N/A
\$	\$17,275,476	\$18,737,262	\$18,898,144	\$19,000,000	N/A

APDs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
APDs submitted	8,370	7,884	5,257	4,251	7,000
APDs processed	8,964	7,846	5,302	5,237	7,250

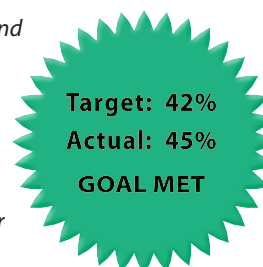
NOTE: This measure will be discontinued starting in 2011, however the FY 2011 APD data remains relevant.

Snapshot: Performance showed an increase over last year, with a modest increase in leases in producing status and a decline in the number of leases in effect. The APDs processed have been affected by the decreased number of applications submitted. The decrease is also due to the upsurge in litigation, primarily over environmental issues, causing a slowdown in APDs processed. Costs are affected by the increasing number of court actions and show a slight upward trend.

Bottom Line: There are fewer parcels put up to be leased as interest in acquiring new leases has diminished. Operators have tended to focus more of their drilling activities adjacent to existing production since these are lower risk wells.

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

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



The Department's role in the U.S. energy arena is not oil or gas production, but providing access to these energy resources located on Federal land. The oil and gas industry nominates onshore mineral estate acreage to be leased in blocks for a period of 10 years. The BLM offers these parcels competitively for oil and gas leasing. Currently, the BLM manages nearly 51,000 Federal oil and gas leases. 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. Nearly 23,000 leases are in production. A single lease may have one to hundreds of producing wells, but the lease is counted only once.

BLM processed 5,237 APDs in FY 2010, over 2,500 of which were pending APDs submitted in prior years. The number of APDs to be submitted in FY 2011 is expected to increase due to a predicted rise in demand for oil and natural gas.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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



Before



After

Oil and Gas Contribute to the Nation’s Energy Supply

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees of any public land use. In FY 2010, onshore Federal lands produced approximately 15 percent of the Nation’s natural gas and 6 percent of domestically-produced oil.

The BLM oil and gas management program goal is to provide access to oil and gas resources, where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way.

Best management practices (BMPs) are state-of-the-art mitigation measures applied to oil and natural gas drilling and production to help ensure that energy development is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. BMPs protect wildlife, air quality, and landscapes as vitally needed domestic energy sources are developed.

Some BMPs are as simple as choosing a paint color that helps oil and gas equipment blend in with the natural surroundings, while others involve cutting-edge monitoring and production technologies. All are based on the idea that the “footprint” of energy development should be as small and as light as possible. Below are examples of how the BLM returned road, pipeline, and well locations back to their original contours.

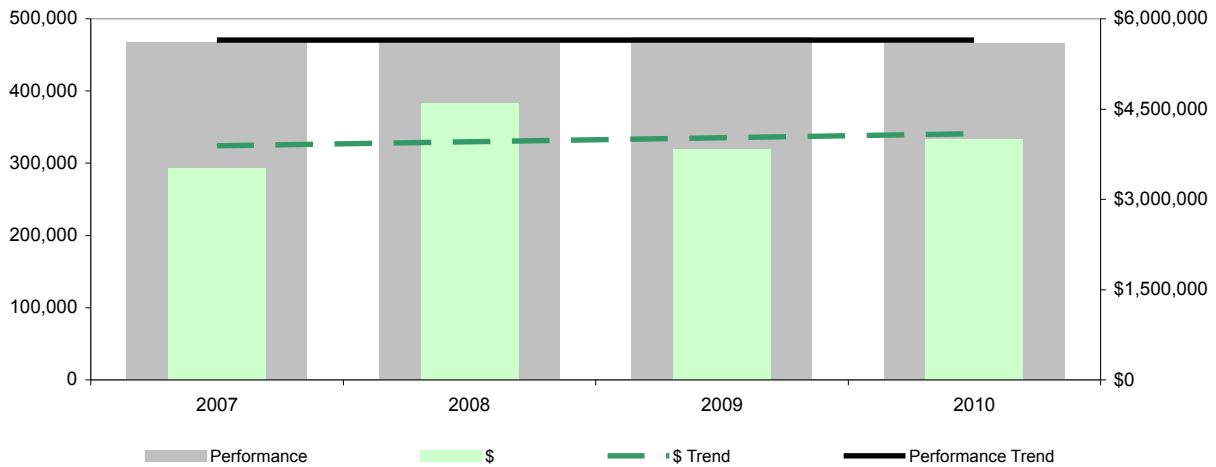


Before



After

Number of onshore Federal acres under lease for coal development



ID #1510	2007	2008	2009	2010
Target	464,500	467,234	472,337	474,334
Performance	466,943	472,337	474,334	466,407
\$	\$3,522,116	\$4,595,031	\$3,823,154	\$4,000,000

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

Bottom Line: The target for FY 2010 was not met. Due to the softening coal market, increases in acres were offset by acres relinquished from marginally economic operations. Litigation associated with leasing decisions in the Powder River Basin has resulted in the delay of four coal lease sales containing nearly one billion tons of coal reserves from FY 2009 until FY 2011. Future sales may also be delayed.

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

Public Benefit: Public lands produce 45 percent of our Nation’s coal. The Department contributes to U.S. energy independence by managing dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound commercial energy development.



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

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

BLM receives revenues on coal leasing at three points:

- ▶ a bonus paid at the time BLM issues the lease
- ▶ an annual rental payment of \$3.00 per acre or fraction thereof
- ▶ royalties paid on the value of the coal after it has been mined

The Department of the Interior and the state where the coal was mined share the revenues.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

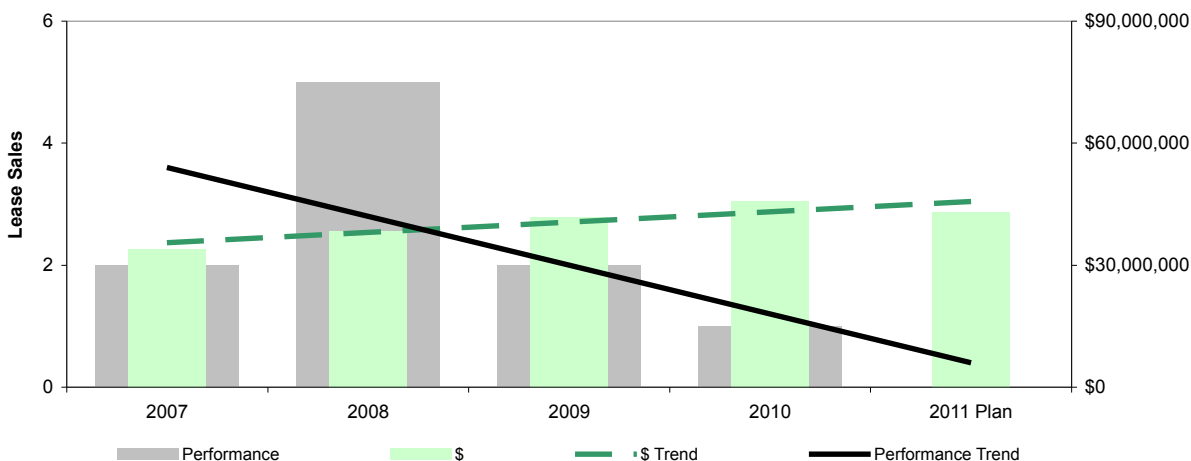


North Antelope Rochelle Mine, Powder River Basin, Wyoming

Coal Powering the Nation

More than 20 percent of the Nation's electricity supply is from coal mined on Federal land. The Powder River Basin is one of the primary sources of coal because of the significant heights of the coal seams, or veins of coal, that are thick enough to be mined. Coal seams within 200 feet of the Earth's surface are generally more adaptable to surface mining methods. The North Antelope Rochelle Mine is an open pit mine, as the coal deposits are found near the surface and the overburden, or surface material covering the valuable coal deposit, is relatively thin. This mine is the world's largest surface strip mining operation where earth-moving machines strip away areas of vegetation and explosives shatter sedimentary rock to access the underlying coal deposits.

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



ID #1588	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	2	5	2	4	0
Performance	2	5	2	1	
\$	\$33,900,000	\$38,400,000	\$41,700,000	\$45,700,000	\$43,000,000

Snapshot: In FY 2010, only one of the four planned lease sales was held following a court-ordered remand and review of the Program that removed two Alaska sales, and the Deepwater Horizon event that led to cancellation of the Western Gulf of Mexico sale. Funding is increasing to support the environmental studies and analyses, resource assessments, and leasing consultations necessary to plan the Secretary's new FY 2012 - FY 2017 5-Year Program, as well as implementation of other oversight reforms.

Bottom Line: The lower than target results in FY 2010 were a result of unanticipated cancellation of sales in the 5-Year Program. The Secretary recently announced his planned revisions to the current Program and once the revised Program has been approved by the Court, BOEMRE will take the necessary steps to ensure its successful implementation within statutory requirements.

Status: Challenged performance. The appearance of an increase in funding and a decrease in performance is a reflection of the cancellation of sales in the current 5-Year Program. Sale activity in FY 2010-11 does not reflect the Secretary's long-term policy for lease sales. As no sales are planned for FY 2011, performance trends steeply downward, but should begin recovering in FY 2012 when 2 lease sales are planned.

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



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

In FY 2010 a total of four lease sales were planned in the Beaufort Sea, Chuckchi Sea, and in the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico. BOEMRE conducted only one of the sales in the Central Gulf of Mexico during FY 2010.

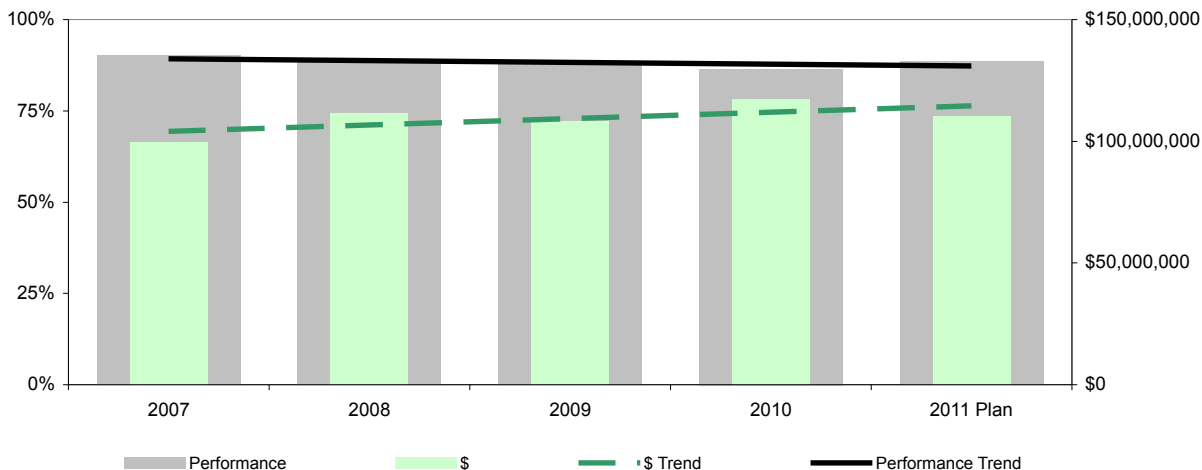
In April 2009, the D.C. Circuit Court remanded the FY 2007-FY 2012 OCS oil and gas leasing program and required the Department to "conduct a more complete comparative analysis of the environmental sensitivity of different areas." Based on a revised environmental sensitivity analysis, Secretary Salazar announced a Preliminary Revised Program in March 2010 that removed the two planned Alaska lease

sales from the 5-Year Program. The Western Gulf of Mexico sale was also cancelled to determine whether the baseline environmental information utilized in the multi-sale Environmental Impact Statement conducted for this lease sale needed to change as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Lease sales in the Western and Central Gulf of Mexico under the FY 2007-FY 2012 Program are currently scheduled to proceed in FY 2012 after BOEMRE completes appropriate environmental analyses. The Department has begun public meetings and environmental analysis to make decisions about when and where lease sales in offshore Alaska and in portions of the Gulf of Mexico currently not under congressional moratorium will be held during FY 2007-FY 2012.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

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



ID #455	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	93%	93%	93%	88%	88%
Performance	90%	88%	88%	86%	
Sites free of off-site impacts	7,103	6,864	6,879	6,548	6,789
Total number of mining sites	7,877	7,784	7,845	7,571	7,672
\$	\$99,688,511	\$111,388,487	\$108,119,390	\$116,996,000	\$110,000,000

Snapshot: Performance declined this year by 2 percent to 86 percent of active mining sites free of offsite impacts. Funding did increase in FY 2010 to allow for greater oversight and enforcement activities. In FY 2010, OSM conducted 3,697 oversight site visits and Federal inspections, a 17 percent increase over the previous year.

Bottom line: FY 2010 performance was below target at 86 percent, which translates to 6,548 sites out of 7,571 free of off-site impacts. This measure covers the mining activities in 31 states and tribal lands. Of these states and tribes, 22 exceeded the target, an increase of 6 states over last year, while 9 were below the target. OSM has been actively working with the nine states under target to both minimize additional damage at sites and to reduce the overall number of off-site impacts by performing studies on blasting, improving the state’s guidance and policies on blasting, increasing training to operators, making recommendations when events occur, and performing complete inspections after an off-site impact occurs to look for additional or potential problems.

Status: Challenged performance due to decreased performance and increased funding trends.

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



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

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

mineral extraction and the protection of the environment during mining and reclamation. Current coal mining operations include over 4.5 million acres.

OSM will continue to work with states to analyze the cause of each impact and reduce the number of offsite impacts.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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

Taking Care to Avoid Offsite Impacts

Avoiding offsite impacts—negative effects from surface coal mining activities—is an exercise in anticipation. Success is measured by minimal repercussion to the surrounding communities, land, and habitat. Coal-Mac, Inc., a 2010 award winner operating in Holden, West Virginia, emphasized protecting the environment and the public during construction and the operation of its overland conveyor belt line and adjacent slurry pumping project. The conveyor transports nearly 3 million tons of coal annually to the rail loadout, eliminating the need for trucking on public roads and reducing the use of diesel fuel. The newly constructed slurry pipe line includes multi-walled pipe and a fiber optic system that enables real-time monitoring and flow control to help ensure environmental protection.



Overland beltline

The slurry line system stretches 7 miles to carry slurry from the preparation plant to an existing impoundment; the line is buried to reduce impacts and uses existing road sumps and ponds for spill storage should a rupture occur; and cameras are installed along the slurry line to allow for instantaneous monitoring. The company also eliminated truck traffic on public roads through the use of an overland beltline, thereby increasing public safety during surface mining operations.

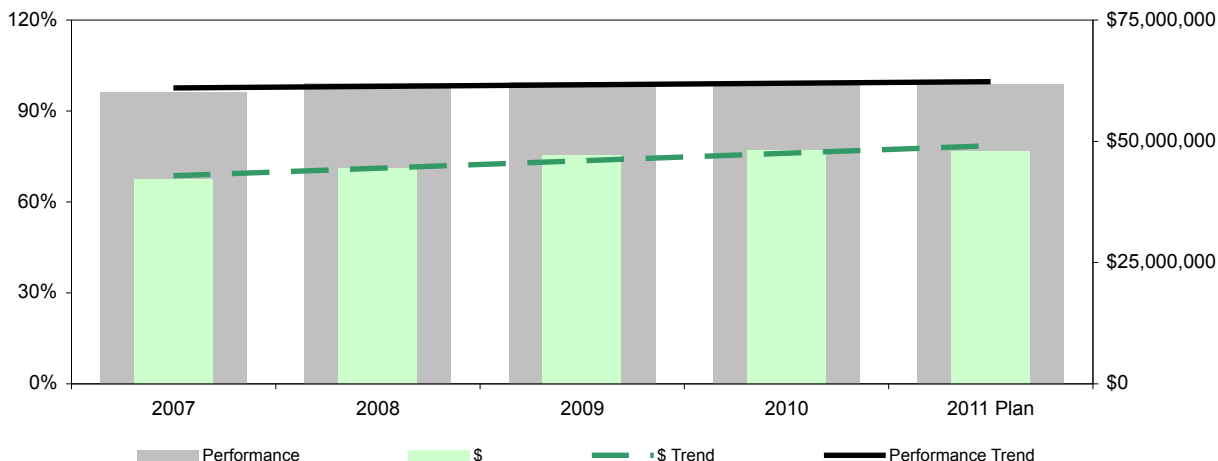


Digging the trench for the slurry line



Slurry line

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



ID #493	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	97.0%	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%
Performance	96.3%	99.2%	99.5%	99.1%	
Value disbursed on a timely basis (\$ Billions)	2.251	2.962	2.289	2.099	1.980
Total value of revenues disbursed (\$ Billions)	2.336	2.987	2.300	2.119	2.000
\$	\$42,100,000	\$44,400,000	\$47,100,000	\$48,200,000	\$47,900,000

Snapshot: Performance has increased over past years and exceeded the target in FY 2010. Funding increased due to dollars spent for system enhancement to better ensure accuracy and for fixed cost increases.

Bottom Line: Each month about 2,000 companies report and pay royalties on over 30,000 producing Federal and American Indian leases, as well as annual rental revenues on more than 31,000 non-producing leases. Performance has increased over past years to reach 99.1 percent in FY 2010, slightly less than in FY 2009. Performance is expected to stay in the upper 90th percentile due to system enhancements.

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

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



Formed within the Office of Policy, Management and Budget in FY 2010, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) is now in charge of collecting, accounting for, analyzing, auditing, and disbursing revenues from mineral production on Federal and Indian lands. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, as amended, requires monthly distribution and disbursement of payments to states and Indians for their share of mineral leasing revenues. When disbursements are not timely, the ONRR must pay late-disbursement interest. This measure includes only the funds that are subject to late disbursement interest.

In FY 2008, a 2-year initiative was begun for interactive payment and billing, which allows a more effective matching of payments to the appropriate receivables. Full implementation occurred in FY 2010, and disbursement timeliness is anticipated to continue to achieve at least 99 percent or above going forward.

Programs Supporting This Measure
 ONRR Minerals Revenue Management

Offshore Drilling Revenues Fund Recreation Across the Country



Pine Brook, Cherry Valley NWR, Pennsylvania



Devil's Canyon, Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming



Silvio O. Conte NWR, Massachusetts



Maho Bay, Virgin Islands NP

One of the recipients of offshore oil and gas revenues received by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) is the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

ONRR transfers nearly \$900 million annually to LWCF, enacted in 1965 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.

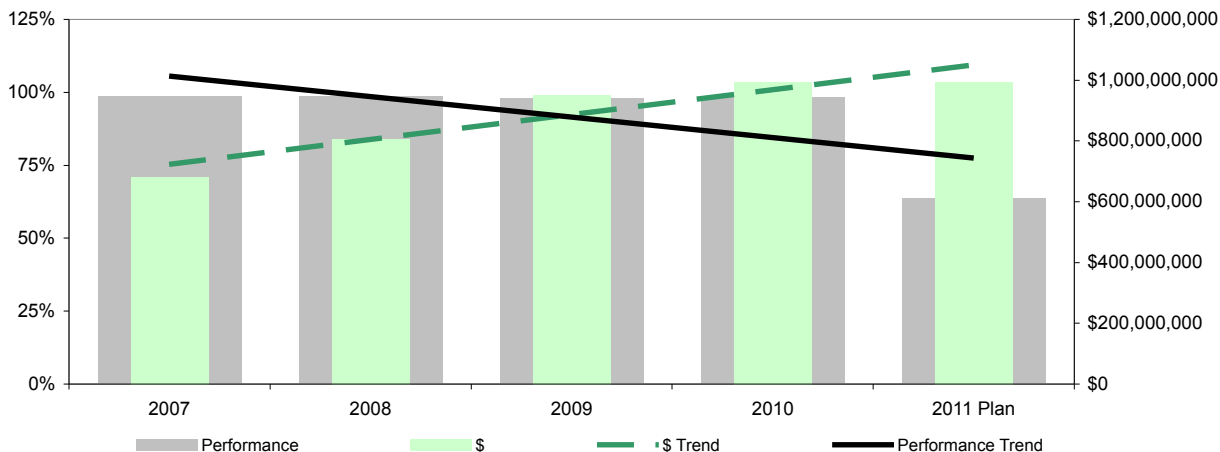
ONRR has disbursed \$25.3 billion to the LWCF since 1982. This past year a partial list of the areas managed by the Department's NPS, FWS, and BLM that received funding were:

- Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge**
Pennsylvania
- Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge**
Massachusetts
- Virgin Islands National Park**
Virgin Islands

- Devil's Canyon – Craig Thomas Little Mountain Special Management Area**
Wyoming
- Cascade Siskiyou National Monument**
Oregon
- San Juan Island National Historical Park**
Washington

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

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



ID #909	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	91%	92%	95%	95%	64%
Performance	99%	99%	98%	98%	
Infrastructure in fair to good condition	341	341	339	337	219
Total number of FRR-related facilities	345	346	346	343	343
\$	\$681,000,000	\$806,000,000	\$952,000,000	\$995,544,148	\$995,544,148

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

Snapshot: Performance remained the same this year and came in 3 percent over target. Funding invested has been increasing due to the escalating cost of maintaining an aging infrastructure. In FY 2011, the target has been adjusted to focus on only those facilities in “good” condition, while the previous years include facilities in fair and good condition.

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

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

Public Benefit: Reclamation maintains a storage and distribution system that delivers water to 1 in every 5 farmers in the West and to over 31 million people.



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

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

However, approximately 50 percent of Reclamation’s 247 high and significant hazard dams were built between 1900 and 1950, requiring more and more costly repairs and maintenance. Despite the aging infrastructure and increasing costs, performance remained at 98 percent in FY 2010.

Programs Supporting This Measure

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



Initiation of modifications to Mormon Island Auxiliary Dam started in FY2010 with expected completion in 2014.



Phase II Spillway excavation nearing completion in FY 2010. The USACE will begin work on the JFP in FY 2011, with expected completion in 2015.

Folsom Dam Improvements On Track

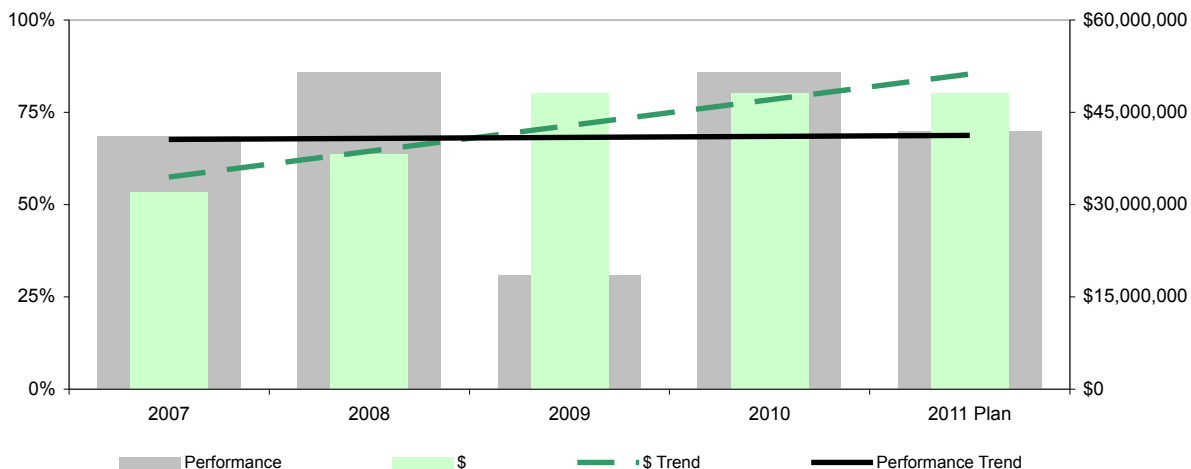
The Joint Federal Project (JFP) for Folsom Dam represents an unprecedented partnership among the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California Department of Water Resources/Reclamation Board, and the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency.

The Bureau of Reclamation made significant progress in the JFP with the completion of Phase II of the JFP auxiliary spillway excavation and modifications to Dikes 4 and 6 in FY 2010 at Folsom Dam.

Construction began in FY 2007 and is under budget and significantly ahead of schedule. Five of eight planned major Safety of Dams modifications to Folsom Dam has now been completed. Outstanding actions include modifications to Mormon Island Auxiliary Dam and the Main Dam gates and piers.

These modifications will bring the facility to the current state of the art design and protect the public from major earthquake and flood events. Once complete, the project modifications will also improve the Facility Reliability Rating for Folsom Dam.

Percent of allowable sale quantity of timber offered for sale



ID #1562	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	82%	85%	34%	84%	70%
Performance	68%	86%	31%	86%	
Timber offered (MMBF)	139	174	155	174	142
Allowable sale quantity of timber (MMBF)	203	203	502	203	203
\$	\$31,975,747	\$38,068,812	\$47,986,211	\$48,000,000	\$48,000,000

Snapshot: Performance returned to the FY 2008 level this year. Last year performance dropped due to the record of decisions for six western Oregon plans being withdrawn and the potential remand of the Spotted Owl Recovery Plan. Costs increased in FY 2009 due to sale preparation before the planning decision withdrawal, litigation, and increased species recovery work, but returned to a level more similar to FY 2008 in FY 2010.

Bottom Line: As projected last year, performance returned to the FY 2008 level of 86 percent. The allowable sale quantity of timber has also reverted back to the FY 2008 level of 203 million board feet (MMBF) due to the reinstatement of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Status: Challenged performance due to increased litigation costs and level performance.

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



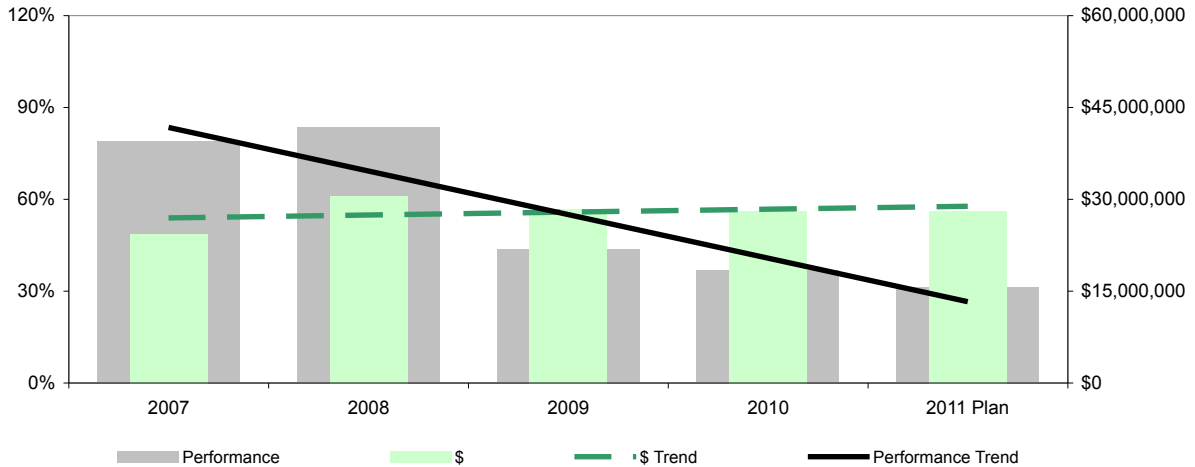
Some of the most productive forests in the world are managed by the BLM in western Oregon. In July 2009, the Western Oregon Plan Revision was withdrawn, primarily due to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements, and the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) was reinstated. Under the Western Oregon Plan,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

Legal challenges stemming from the National Environmental Policy Act, Survey and Management requirements of the NWFP, and the Clean Water Act continue to impact performance. The lawsuits resulted in increased costs due to additional survey requirements, less volume offered than anticipated in the specified performance targets, and delays in contract awards and operations. Performance has rebounded in spite of legal actions, primarily due to the previous settlement agreement in the Survey and Manage Lawsuit and avoiding sales that may adversely impact ESA-listed species.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BLM Resource Management
- BLM Land Use Planning

Percent of grazing permits and leases processed



ID #1519	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	100%	85%	35%	43%	31%
Performance	79%	84%	44%	37%	
Permits/leases processed	2,058	2,177	2,554	1,890	1,683
Permits/leases outstanding*	2,600	2,600	5,835	5,106	5,383
\$	\$24,352,483	\$30,510,762	\$28,400,621	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000

Snapshot: Performance is showing a downward trend with a significant drop in FY 2009 that continued in FY 2010 due to the increase in the number of permit applications received—over double the established baseline of 2,600 applications.

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

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 BLM continues to work on

eliminating the grazing permit renewal backlog. There is still a backlog of fully processed grazing permits due to the need to conduct environmental assessments and a growing workload caused by litigation associated with issuing permits.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BLM Resource Management
- BLM Land Use Planning



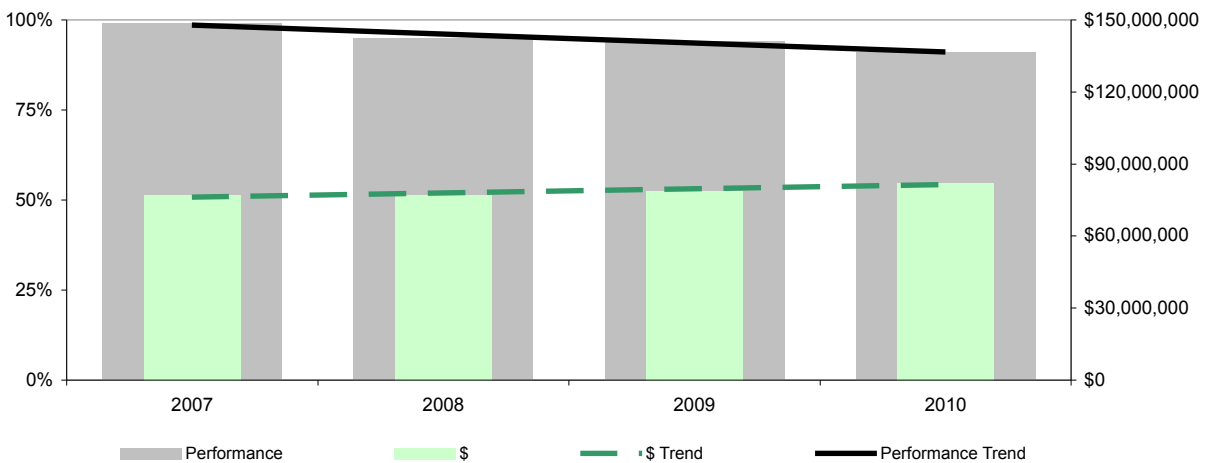
Pronghorn Antelope

Home on the Range... in New Mexico

BLM manages and conserves resources on about 253 million acres of public land. In that capacity, the BLM works with public land ranchers who hold grazing permits to reduce invasive species, restore native vegetation, and improve wildlife habitat. These restoration efforts are long-term commitments for those partnering with the BLM.

Land restoration in New Mexico began in 1992. Antelope habitat analysis was conducted in 2005 on this New Mexico watershed and proved to be suitable for antelope reintroductions. Range managers encourage pronghorns to use their rangeland to discourage the increase of undesirable plant species. Pronghorns consume poisonous and injurious plants, including larkspur, loco weeds, rubber weed, rayless goldenrod, cocklebur, needle-and-thread grass, yucca, snakeweed, Russian thistle, and saltbush. Pronghorn antelope were reintroduced into the area in March 2008. Now antelope are back in the area and the BLM, in coordination with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, is planning future releases for this area. After treatments to control shrubs, a grazing management plan was implemented to ensure soil stability and maintenance of the improved range condition, which now rates in the High Good to Excellent range. The success of this restoration effort is a result of the focus on an ecosystem/watershed approach and development of strong working relationships with partners who have the same goals as the BLM.

Percent of targeted science products used for resource management decisionmaking



ID # 1527	2007	2008	2009	2010
Target	80%	90%	90%	90%
Performance	99%	95%	94%	91%
\$	\$77,000,000	\$77,000,000	\$79,000,000	\$82,000,000

NOTE: USGS customer satisfaction performance measures will be combined into one measure starting in 2011.

Snapshot: Performance exceeded the target in FY 2010, but decreased three percent from FY 2009. Funding shows a slight upward trend.

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

Status: Challenged performance due to a decrease in performance and upward funding trend.

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



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

The ERP conducts national and global energy research dealing with conventional, renewable, and alternative energy sources. The ERP is working to identify and characterize the Nation's domestic petroleum resources, including oil and gas fields, natural gas hydrates, and oil shale. In FY 2010, increased funds for the New Energy Frontier Initiative focused on energy independence via renewables—wind and solar energy, biofuels, and geothermal energy. In FY 2011, the USGS will continue to study the impacts to wildlife associated with new technologies used for the development of wind energy. USGS will provide scientific information needed to make informed decisions concerning permitting, implementation, and operation of wind facilities on public lands.

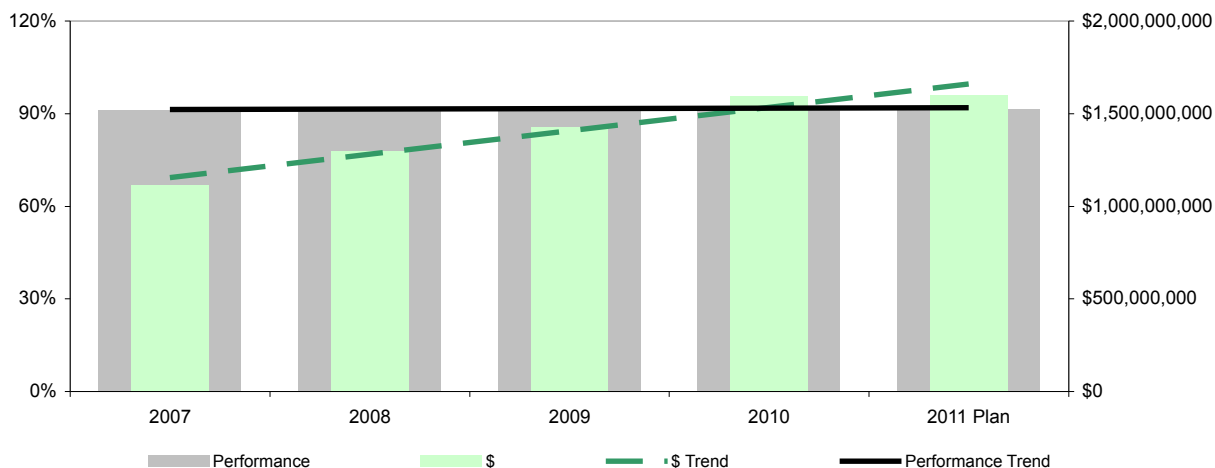
The MRP will also support the New Energy Frontier through the biofuels portion of the initiative. Biofuel production may bring significant changes to soil properties. The soil carbon balance is an important parameter in assessing the net atmospheric carbon gain or loss from biofuel production. MRP delivered a 9-year cooperative project in FY 2010. The project provides the first assessment of global potential for nonfuel minerals—undiscovered deposits of copper, potash, and platinum-group metals—commodities essential to infrastructure, food security, and environmental health. Never before have decisionmakers, scientists, and exploration companies had access to this type of global assessment. The MRP is beginning efforts to analyze supply and demand for mineral commodities required to rebuild damaged infrastructure and assess the threat posed by large volumes of contaminated waters and soils produced by natural and anthropogenic disasters.

Programs Supporting This Measure

- USGS Energy Resource Assessment
- USGS Mineral Resource Assessment

RECREATION

Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience



ID #554	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	91%	91%	91%	92%	91%
Performance	91%	91%	92%	92%	
\$	\$1,114,806,070	\$1,296,798,502	\$1,427,340,115	\$1,594,430,000	\$1,596,921,000

Snapshot: Performance met the target at 92 percent for FY 2010. Dollars associated with this measure will increase, largely due to NPS allocating funds to accomplish park improvements by the 2016 Park Centennial.

Bottom Line: Performance remained relatively steady in FY 2010 and is projected to remain so next year.

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

Public Benefit: Outdoor recreation is integral to a healthy lifestyle for millions of Americans. Visitors to the Department’s public lands and waters take advantage of the physical, mental, and social benefits that outdoor recreational experiences provide.



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

Programs Supporting This Measure	
BLM	Recreation Management & Concessions
NPS	Visitor Services
NPS	Concessions Management
FWS	National Wildlife Refuge System
NPS	Technical Assistance
FWS	Fisheries

Happy Birthday! 10 Years of Protecting America’s Treasured Landscapes



Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River



Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Nevada



Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona



California Coastal National Monument

In June 2000, the National Landscape Conservation System—the most innovative American land system created in the last 40 years—was established to protect the crown jewels of the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

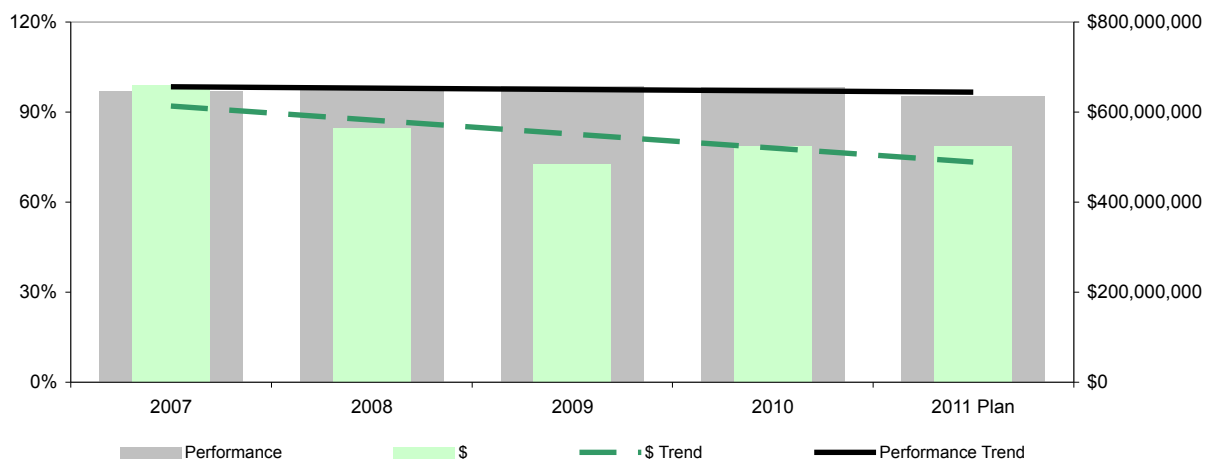
The 26 million-acre Conservation System includes more than 800 individual units.

- ▶ 15 National Monuments
- ▶ 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers
- ▶ more than 5,100 miles of National Scenic and Historic Trails
- ▶ Steens Mountain Cooperative Management Protection Area in Oregon
- ▶ 13 National Conservation Areas
- ▶ 183 Wilderness Areas
- ▶ 604 Wilderness Study Areas
- ▶ Headwaters Forest Reserve in northern California

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

SERVING COMMUNITIES

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



ID #788	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Performance	97%	99%	99%	98%	95%
Fires controlled during initial attack	7,968	5,693	6,145	5,673	8,327
Total fire ignitions	8,212	5,778	6,225	5,786	8,765
\$	\$658,388,031	\$563,569,749	\$484,165,830	\$523,000,000	\$523,000,000

Snapshot: The trends in both performance and funding are steady, and the target for FY 2010 was met.

Bottom Line: Performance is targeted at 95 percent each year, with high level of achievement indicating years of more effective firefighting and/or more favorable weather conditions. FY 2008 and FY 2009 showed lower levels of ignitions than in the previous years; FY 2010 saw a continuation of that trend.

Status: Sustained performance as the volume of work decreases.

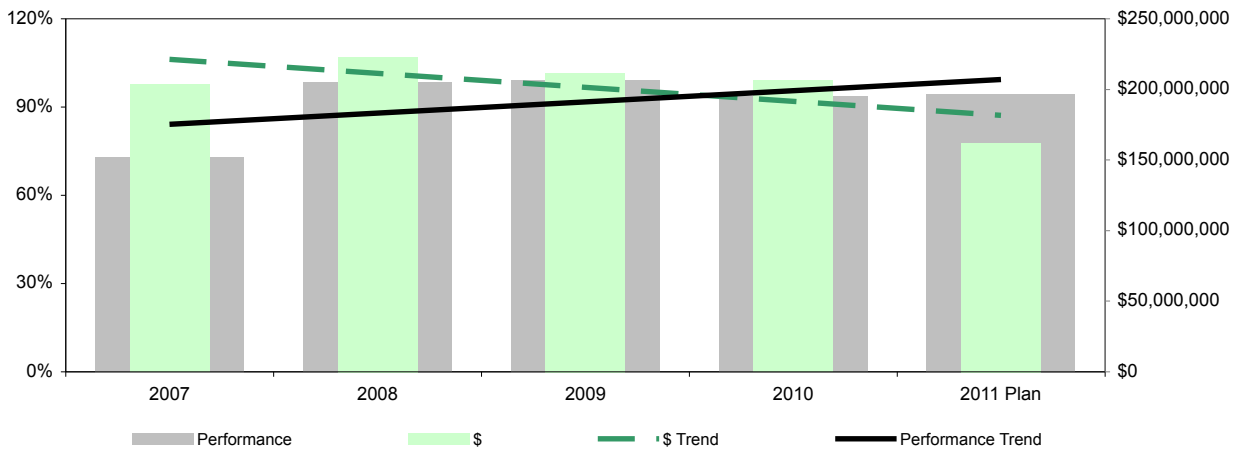
Public Benefit: Increased safety for residents who live in communities located near or adjacent to Federal lands.



Firefighting in the U.S. is a cooperative and interagency effort. Under the National Fire Plan, Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior work collaboratively to provide seamless wildland fire protection. The Department’s fire management activities are performed

by four bureaus: BLM, FWS, NPS, and BIA. The bureaus fund preparedness activities that could be applied to more than 500 million acres of public lands and the Department’s Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) oversees their efforts.

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



ID #1540	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	90%	75%	96%	97%	94%
Performance	73%	98%	99%	94%	
Treated acres achieving fire management objectives	969,865	1,239,740	1,446,000	1,197,828	660,000
Total acres treated	1,333,422	1,260,035	1,459,000	1,279,820	700,000
\$	\$203,386,000	\$223,182,000	\$211,647,000	\$206,186,000	\$162,069,000

Snapshot: The performance trend has risen to the 90 percent range, but is still below target, and is expected to stay in that range in FY 2011. Costs are relatively level with an anticipated decrease next year as fewer acres are scheduled to be treated.

Bottom Line: The performance target was not met this year as efforts continue on treating the highest priority Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) acres, i.e., those closest to populated areas, and those of greatest risk to the environment. Fuel reduction treatments were applied to a fewer number of acres in FY 2010. These acres tend to be more expensive on a cost-per-acre basis as they require more manual treatment. Adding to the cost are homeowner education workshops and voluntary mitigation projects that are effective in reducing risks to homes and communities but do not directly result in treated acres.

Status: Positive performance due to a level cost trend coupled with a positive performance trend. However, the target was not achieved because the acres treated were more difficult to treat.

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



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

Starting in FY 2009 and continuing in FY 2010, 100 percent of funds were allocated based on the Hazardous Fuels Prioritization and Allocation System (HFPAS), developed in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service. HFPAS ensures that the acres at greatest risk are identified and that the hazardous fuels reduction projects selected provide the highest level of risk mitigation and environmental benefits. Emphasis will continue to be placed on treating the highest priority acres in 2011—those acres that contribute to overall risk reduction for communities and improve the health of the ecosystem.



Sapling sequoias from the 1988 Congress Prescribed Fire with the House Group in the background.

Next Generation Giants

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California

It is impossible to walk through the Giant Forest without being awestruck by the beauty of the great giants. Another wonder can also be seen throughout the Parks' sequoia groves. Whether walking through the East Fork Grove, Redwood Canyon Grove, or in a variety of locations in Giant Forest, one can spot crops and thickets of sequoia saplings and adolescents.

Young sequoias are distinctive in their bright green and scaly needles. They often grow in dense clusters near streams, wet meadows, and sunny gaps in the forest canopy; testament that this is a thirsty and sun-loving species.

These young trees are all the products of prescribed fire projects completed over the past years starting in 1981 and continuing in 1988, 1996, 2001, 2002, and 2005.

Giant sequoias are fire adapted and thrive in naturally cycling fire. Fire opens the cones, and releases the tiny seeds to the nutrient rich ash and mineral soil below—ideal conditions for this tree's germination. Fire thins competing vegetation and trees and opens the canopy.

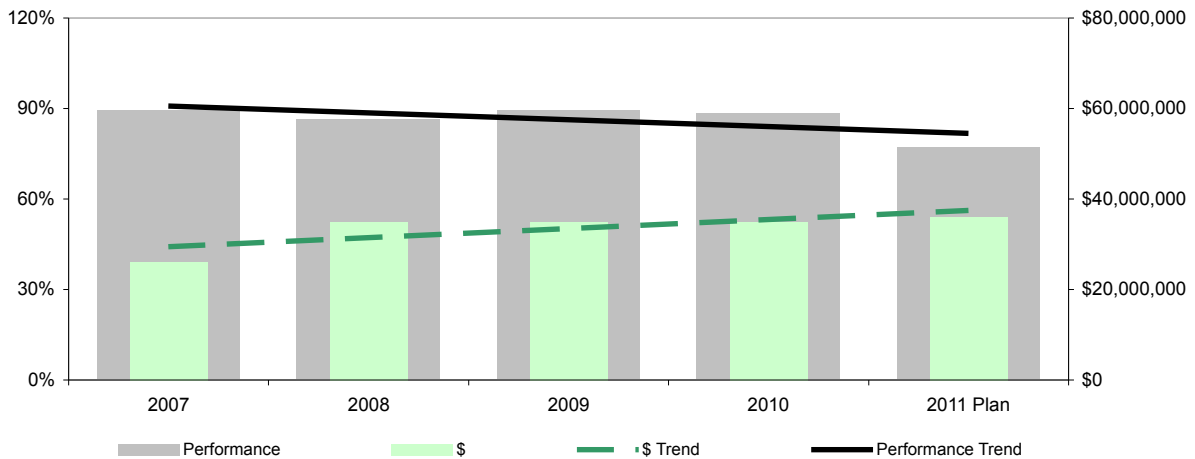
The odds are long that a sequoia seed will germinate and grow to maturity. Extensive seed scatter was observed after the Crescent Meadow Prescribed Fire in 2009, yet many of these seeds will not take root. Droughts, overgrowth of the forest (and the resulting competition for water and nutrients),

floods, and fire all take a toll on these trees as they grow. Dense clusters of saplings that can be seen 10 years after a fire produce very few trees that will survive into the coming years. The natural processes in the Sierra Nevada wean out the weaker trees—those with less sunlight or less access to water sources. This can be noted as trees of the same age already vary in size. General Sherman is the largest tree, but not the oldest sequoia; the tree's size can be attributed to the luck of having its seed fall in an excellent location.



These saplings just west of Crescent Meadow are the result of prescribed fires in 1984 and 1996.

Percent of Indian estates closed



ID #1553	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	100%	90%	95%	90%	77%
Performance	89%	87%	90%	88%	
Number of eligible estates closed	9,312	8,938	7,973	5,800	5,400
Total number of estates	10,414	10,324	8,901	6,563	7,000
\$	\$26,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$36,000,000

Snapshot: Performance was at 88 percent this year, slightly down from last year and under target due to the delayed execution of the probate caseload contract and slowed program hiring. Funding invested has remained level for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010.

Bottom Line: The closing process is becoming more efficient as evidenced by the number of estates eligible to be closed in FY 2010. Delays are caused by the more complicated cases where heirs/beneficiaries are harder to find. The Department is legally prevented from distributing the assets from some trust estates until specific claims, modification, and other administrative holds have been resolved. The 2011 target is reduced, reflecting an anticipation of fewer cases being released by the Office of Hearings and Appeals for final processing by the BIA Probate program.

Status: Challenged performance due to increased funding and decreased performance trends.

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

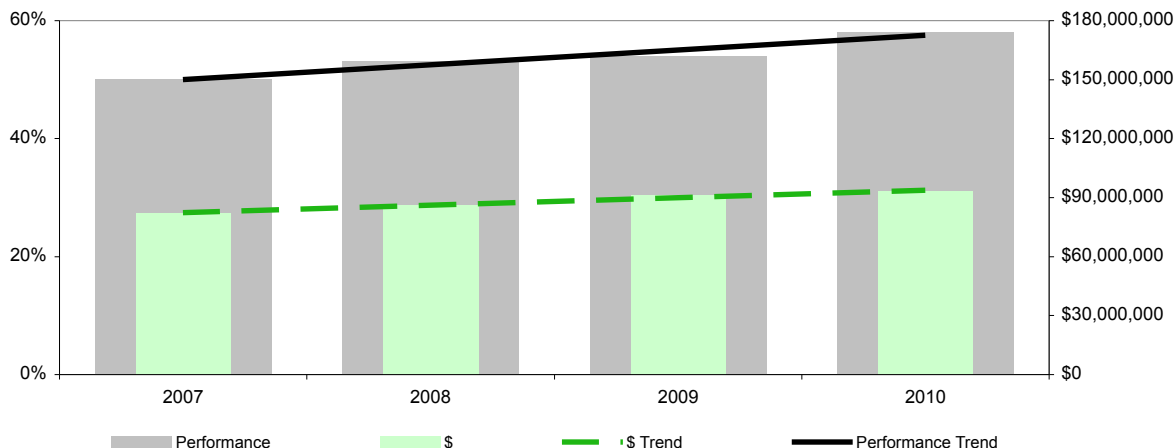


An estate is the sum of a person’s assets. This measure refers to a probate estate—the assets of a deceased person. Typically, an estate is not considered closed until the assets have been disbursed to heirs or it is determined that no trust assets exist. It can take several years to close an estate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

New tools and streamlining methods are being employed to improve the efficiency of probate services. Ongoing enhancements to the ProTrac probate case tracking software were implemented for improved tracking and monitoring of probate performance and activity. By the end of FY 2010, most of the backlog was eliminated, however, some cases will remain in the probate inventory until probate decisions are issued and any claims have been resolved.

Programs Supporting This Measure
 BIA Realty and Trust

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



ID #446	2007	2008	2009	2010
Target	51%	53%	53%	55%
Performance	50%	53%	54%	58%
\$	\$82,000,000	\$86,000,000	\$91,000,000	\$93,000,000

NOTE: New strategic plan measures for USGS Natural Hazards programs that communicate monitoring and research capabilities for hazard areas will replace the current measure.

Snapshot: Performance was over target this year by three percentage points, while funding increased only two percent over the previous year.

Bottom Line: Performance is measured by the number of communities using science for hazard mitigation, which is steadily rising. The percent of affected communities using science in hazard affected areas will increase over time as more science data becomes available. The USGS has continued to maintain strong and steady customer satisfaction performance levels.

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

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



The USGS protects communities by significantly reducing the vulnerability of millions of people most at risk from natural hazards. Performance is tracked by the average percent of at-risk communities which use USGS science products to mitigate, prepare for, or avoid volcano eruptions, earthquakes, 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.

The USGS provided critical science information and analysis aids in response to the magnitude-7 earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12, 2010. Less than 25 minutes after the earthquake struck, USGS National Earthquake Information Center released its estimate of affected population to aid agencies, an assessment of the location and extent of fault rupture, and identification of landslides that could block drainage and lead to flashflood risks downstream.

The Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) worked in 2010 with Indonesian counterparts on building monitoring infrastructure and crisis response capacity on North Sulawesi. VDAP also continued its life-saving efforts during the eruption of Huila Volcano, Colombia, and provided critical advice to the governments of Saudi Arabia and Tanzania concerning volcanic hazards in those countries. 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.

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

Programs Supporting This Measure
 USGS Geologic Hazards Assessment

USGS Scientists Help Haiti Reconstruction

USGS scientists are helping Haitians lay the groundwork for reconstruction and long-term earthquake monitoring in the wake of the January 12, 2010, magnitude-7 earthquake, by providing geologic research that will assist with the establishment of new building codes in the country.

The USGS team of scientists is part of the Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team program, a new initiative between the USGS and the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. This team surveyed Port-au-Prince to understand the geologic and engineering factors that contributed to the greatest damage from the shaking.

The new building codes for reconstruction in Haiti will be based, in part, on USGS research on geologic conditions that make some areas more at risk for damage than others. Currently, Haiti has no such standards in place, a factor that contributed to the recent widespread devastation.

Soil conditions, for example, play a big role in how a building fares during an earthquake. Buildings on harder, more stable bedrock fared much better than buildings on softer sediments, such as those located in the center of cities like Port-au-Prince and Leogane.

The USGS scientists also installed seismic monitoring stations onto hard rock, as well as in the softer sedimentary basins. These monitoring stations precisely measure the location, frequency, and severity of the shaking, giving scientists the ability to assess the most dangerous and vulnerable areas.

Though an earthquake of this magnitude has not occurred since 1860, another large earthquake could strike Haiti in the near future. Beyond the immediate research following this earthquake, long-term monitoring using GPS will measure changes in the movement of the fault that runs through Haiti.

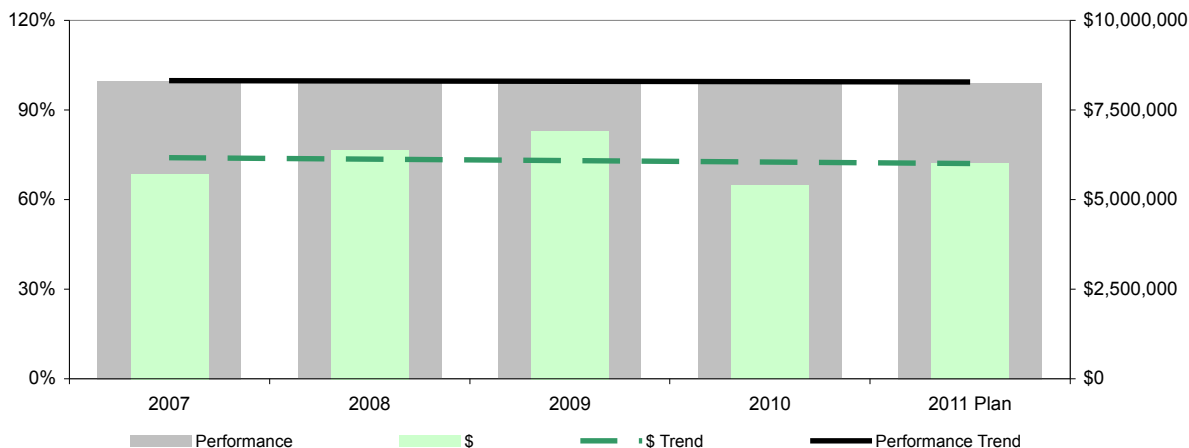
The exercise taught participants that simple steps taken in advance can dramatically increase resilience and reduce the impact of earthquakes that will strike in the future.



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 2009 and continuing through 2010, LHP provided landslide assessments for areas burned by the extensive rash of California wildfires.

Percent of financial information accurately processed in trust beneficiary accounts



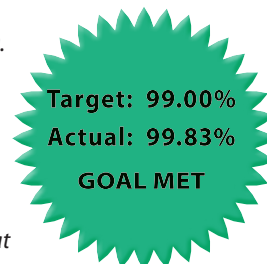
ID #322	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	98.00%	98.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%
Performance	99.76%	99.54%	99.57%	99.83%	
Number of financial transactions accurately processed (manually)	2,005,251	1,207,184	1,147,036	1,307,729	1,237,500
Total financial transactions processed (manually)	2,010,103	1,212,763	1,151,933	1,310,012	1,250,000
\$	\$5,714,000	\$6,391,000	\$6,908,000	\$5,392,252	\$6,000,000

Snapshot: Performance is at the top of the scale, at almost 100 percent while funding levels were lower in FY 2010.

Bottom Line: The high sustained performance is expected to continue while maintaining funding at approximately the same level. Efforts continue to automate routine transactions, leaving the more complicated transactions—probates and more involved special deposit account cleanup—to be handled manually.

Status: Sustained performance due to level performance and a similarly level trend in cost.

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



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

The OST has overseen efforts to overhaul the trust’s accounting system, collect its records, and consolidate the trust’s software systems. Conversion of the BIA legacy leasing systems to the Trust Asset Accounting Management System marked the completion of a major milestone in trust management reform. As expected, operating costs decreased in 2010, due to implementation of re-engineered processes that provide long-term cost control and potential improvements in efficiencies through automation. Performance is expected to remain at this high level.

Maszaska Woksape Money Wisdom

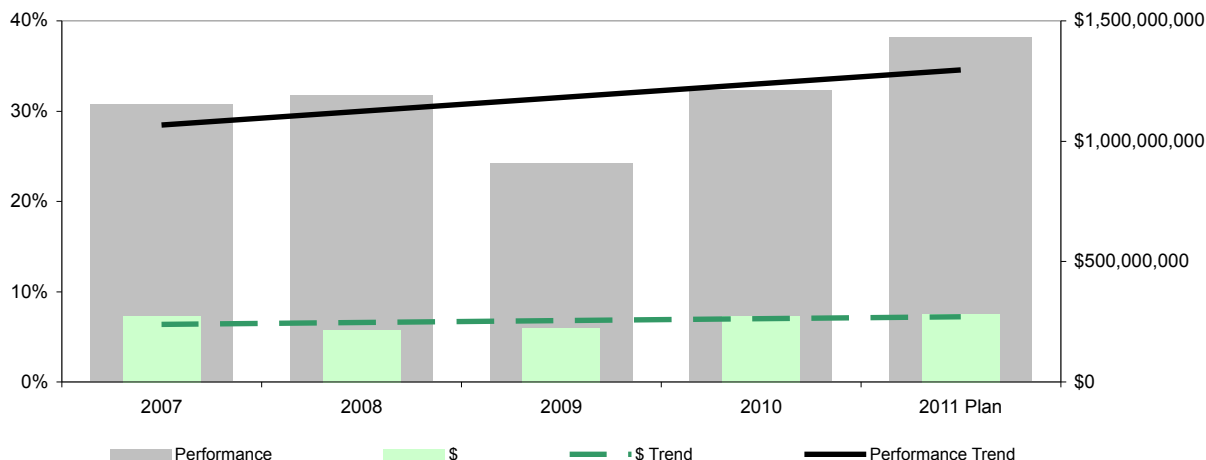
The Financial Education Awareness Team (FEAT) is promoting money wisdom concepts to students at Sitting Bull College and to members of the local communities. FEAT is just one of many efforts the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians is supporting to enhance financial skills in Indian Country.



At Sitting Bull College speakers gave presentations on various topics including predatory lending practices, budgeting, starting a business, credit cards, credit scores, and home buying. Also, a short FEAT segment about financial skills was introduced via KLND radio to both Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Reservations, which cover almost 5.2 million acres in North and South Dakota. The segment, hosted by a FEAT member, will air every other week.

Additionally, adult education classes and high school programs are being offered in conjunction with numerous tribes. Financial literacy is critically important to the Country’s economic recovery and success. It is championed by the President’s Advisory Council on Financial Literacy.

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



ID #1556	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	34%	32%	32%	33%	38%
Performance	31%	32%	24%	32%	
Number of targeted schools making AYP	53	54	42	56	66
Total number of targeted schools subject to AYP	172	170	173	173	173
\$	\$273,000,000	\$216,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$273,000,000	\$283,000,000

- NOTES: 1. Total expenditures include: Program Direct, 638 Contract/ Compact, Program Indirect, and General Administrative Overhead (GAO) costs.
2. The total AYP-related performance measure cost includes the following measures:
 Measure ID 1556: Percent of BIE funded schools achieving AYP
 Measure ID 1557: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP that improved in reading
 Measure ID 1558: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP that improved in math
 Measure ID ____: Percent of BIE schools not making AYP and not improving in math or reading
3. FY 07 - FY 08 performance measure costs were reduced by recalculating to reflect changes in the costing methodology based on program input.

Snapshot: While performance dropped last year due to tougher AYP standards in the majority of states where BIE funds schools, it has rebounded this year to earlier levels.

Bottom Line: Last year the AYP bar was raised in a number of states; specifically, student proficiency cut-off scores were raised in 21 of the 23 states in which BIE funds schools. However, the BIE implemented improvement programs to increase reading and math performance has helped performance levels to rebound. More funding was been allocated to this activity in FY 2010 with another increase estimated for FY 2011.

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

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



At the elementary and secondary levels, increases in funding will allow BIE schools to meet performance standards driven by the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act of 2002. The NCLB Act calls for all schools to meet AYP by FY 2014. It is anticipated that the rate at which additional schools achieve AYP will initially be modest, but accelerate as FY 2014 approaches.

The Secretary’s initiative, Advancing Indian Education, recognizes the strategic role of education in the long-term health and vitality of tribal nations. This initiative will address

the full spectrum of educational needs in BIE schools, from elementary school through post-secondary and adult

Programs Supporting This Measure*

- BIE K-12 School Operations
- BIE Educational Construction

* Includes Department of Education Funds



Grade 4 word review



Grade 3 reading

Reading First Beatrice Rafferty School, Bangor, Maine

Success in math and reading are the significant performance factors in schools nationwide, including those in the BIE school system. The Beatrice Rafferty School, over a 4-year period, implemented the Reading First program with very positive results.

Year One: Five essential components of the core reading program were implemented and a progress monitoring schedule was established to help identify at-risk students and where additional instruction was needed.

The principal, Michael Chadwick, established a daily schedule which included an uninterrupted 120 minute Reading Block time. This allowed time for core reading instruction in whole and small group settings and other language arts instruction. Discussions were held about specific students' instructional needs, the choice of materials, individual and small group student plans, and the staff available to best implement each instructional plan.

Year Two: Student plans were mapped out and differentiated instruction needed for different reading skill levels was implemented. An assessment was used to determine which reading and language arts concepts were mastered by the students and which ones needed additional instruction before moving on. The teachers then devised plans on how re-teaching would be accomplished.

Year Three: New instructional routines were put in place. As successful practices continued, instructional practices became more defined. The Reading First team was introduced to the Lesson Map teaching plans and "Template" routines during that first year. It was discovered that when students who had received this instruction read in the classroom with their peers, they were able to decode words faster than most of their classmates. As a result, all students receiving core program instruction received this additional daily practice in Year Three. Teachers saw the results during oral reading sessions.

Year Four: Reading First was implemented to include grades 4, 5, and 6. The Reading First students who were third graders in the first year were now in sixth grade.

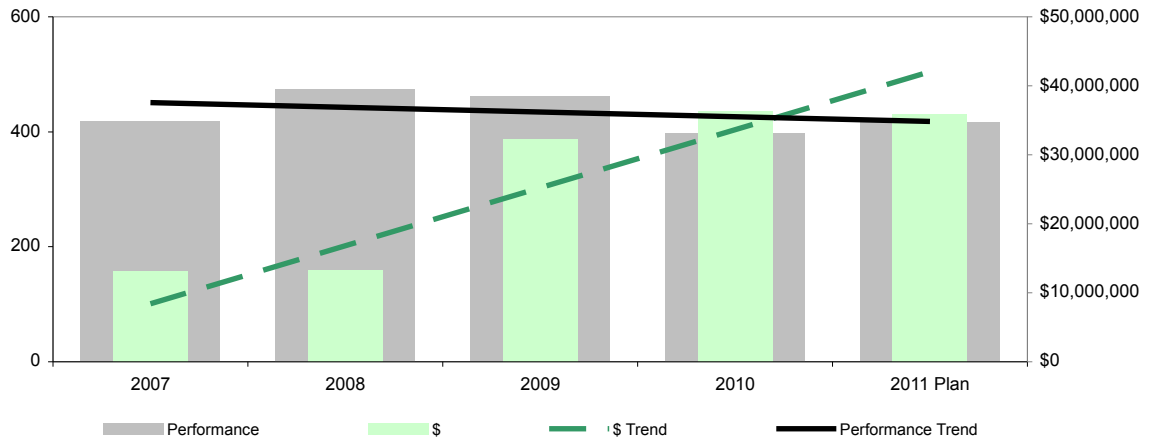
The Beatrice Rafferty School is one of three reservation schools that make up Maine Indian Education. Reading scores overall were about 2 to 3 percentage points above the State of Maine average for all students in grades K-3.

education. Success in math and reading are the significant performance factors in schools nationwide, including those in the BIE school system. While only 42 BIE schools out of 183 met their AYP goals for SY 2007-2008, after finalized AYP determinations were made, the number of schools meeting AYP jumped to 56.

For SY 2009-2010, 12 schools that were very close to meeting annual measurable objectives, as set by their state's

achievement test, were selected for assistance through the FOCUS program which was created in FY 2008 to address the challenge of meeting short-term AYP goals. In FY 2011, Math Counts will be implemented at an additional twelve schools with the lowest student performance in math. BIE READS! will be extended in participating schools to include students beyond Grade 3. It is anticipated that the schools participating in special training will achieve AYP. BIE projects that 66 schools will achieve AYP in SY 2010-2011.

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



ID #457	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Plan
Target	492	492	450	479	416
Performance	419	475	462	398	
Number of violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	5,157	5,698	6,002	5,178	5,410
Total number of inhabitants (100,000s)	12.30	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
\$	\$13,104,000	\$13,225,000	\$32,351,000	\$36,302,000	\$36,000,000

Snapshot: Increased performance would be illustrated by a downward trend in the number of crimes per capita over time. In FY 2010, the crime rate dropped to below the FY 2007 level. Funding invested stayed relatively level from last year.

Bottom line: As expected, violent crime decreased in FY 2010. Performance improvement (crime reduction) is expected to occur in the next several fiscal years as a result of the FY 2009-10 increase in estimated expenditures and the expanded application of strategic deployment techniques being tested in specific tribal communities.

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

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



The FY 2011 \$36 million estimated dollars is for enforcement of Part 1 crimes only. The entire program is approximately \$300 million, \$250 million of which is attributable to enforcement of Part II crimes. Part I crimes include violent crimes against people, as well as burglary, theft, and arson. Part II crimes include forgery, “white collar” crimes, weapons, “fencing”, vice, substance abuse, vandalism, and other misdemeanors. The 1.2 million population figure refers to those individuals who receive law enforcement from BIA. The difference is that portion of the total 1.7 million population who are not served directly by BIA law enforcement.

In 2008, the Department proposed the Safe Indian Communities initiative to help Indian Country deal with organized crime and foreign drug cartels. Cartels have taken advantage of the widely dispersed law enforcement presence on tribal lands to produce and distribute drugs. Therefore,

violent crime in some communities is 10 to 20 times the national average. In FY 2010, the initiative for Protecting Indian Country continued to provide an elevated police and drug enforcement presence in Indian communities, and also for fundamental crime deterrence through effective justice systems. The initiative is assisting tribes in suppressing production and trafficking of methamphetamine, the number one public safety problem according to many tribal leaders. Law enforcement staffing levels are being improved with a goal of being on par with the national average for communities of like size (a ratio of 2.6 officers per 1,000 inhabitants).

Programs Supporting This Measure

- BIA Law Enforcement
- BIA Tribal Courts

Operation Alliance Working Together to Support BIA Law Enforcement

All Department bureaus with law enforcement officers and the USDA Forest Service deployed staff to assist tribal police on reservations with particularly high crime rates and where assistance is urgently needed. The BIA is working toward permanent increases in their staff on these reservations.

The tribal agency support effort is part of the President's priority goal of creating safer communities for American Indians and is targeted to last for 6 months. The program supports BIA in providing public safety and protection of life and property while advancing community policing initiatives.

Partner bureau law enforcement teams report directly to BIA chiefs of police on tribal reservations. The first deployment evaluated the nature, style, and type of future deployments. The officers are engaged in community relations, crime prevention, education and victim-witness support, as well as law enforcement services. Bureau officers at Standing Rock have made their personal involvement with family and community a priority. They conduct daily neighborhood foot patrols, welfare and security checks, attend domestic violence meetings, participate in youth activity programs, and join in ceremonies such as the Day of Healing event. Officers also work with Indian Health Services to encourage health and dental care for at-risk youth.



U.S. Park Police Officer Beckett with child displaying Star Student Award, Standing Rock tribal agency, Dakotas



BLM Officer Hambright with children, Rocky Boy Reservation, Montana

Many partner bureau officers on their own initiative developed programs to improve the daily lives of tribal citizens. At Wind River, NPS park rangers coordinated a children's book drive which resulted in donations of 7,000 books to the community center. On their day off, park rangers donated materials and painted a family's home and at Standing Rock, US Park Police officers organized a successful first-ever back to school dance.

The Operation has seen much success in crime reduction, as well as improved safety and security within the communities.



FWS Refuge Officer Chad Coles at Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico

STATUS OF HIGH PRIORITY GOALS

As part of his budget submitted to Congress in February 2010, the President identified a collection of specific performance goals across government agencies that would have high, direct value to the public and measurable results within a 2-year period. Among those goals, the Department identified five on which to focus, based on areas of change that were identified by the Secretary.

Renewable Energy Resources

Goal: Increase approved capacity for production of renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources on Department managed lands, while ensuring full environmental review, to at least 9,000 megawatts by the end of FY 2011.

Overview: Through responsible development of federally managed onshore and offshore renewables, such as wind, solar, and geothermal energy, the Department can play a central role in moving the Nation toward a clean energy economy while reducing our dependence on foreign oil and climate-changing greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the Department's leadership in science and land-based knowledge of the Nation's resources can facilitate development to increase the delivery of renewable energy to consumers. Most importantly, this can all be accomplished while protecting our natural resources, preserving land health, and maintaining high environmental standards.

Snapshot: BLM has identified 20.6 million acres of public land with wind energy potential in 11 western states, 29.5 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern states, and 140 million acres of public land in western states and Alaska with geothermal resource potential.

Status: In FY 2010, a collection of projects were approved that employ renewable energy resources with the capacity to generate an estimated 134 megawatts of electricity. A second set of projects was subsequently approved in the first quarter of FY 2011 that will also use renewable energy resources with the capacity to generate another 3,812 megawatts of electricity. This effort has been challenging due to the evolving nature of the renewable energy industry and ensuring that environment concerns are adequately addressed including those involving avian and sensitive species, as well as national park viewsheds.

RENEWABLE ENERGY	FY 2010 Projected	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected
Total Megawatts	1,374	134	9,000
Wind	200	54	990
Solar	1,069	0	7,650
Geothermal	105	80	360

Water Conservation

Goal: Enable capability to increase available water supply for agricultural, municipal, industrial, and environmental uses in the western United States by 350,000 acre feet by the end of 2011 through Reclamation's conservation-related programs, such as water reuse and recycling (Title XVI), and WaterSMART grants.

Overview: The American West is now the fastest growing region of the Country and faces serious water challenges. Competition for finite water supplies is increasing as a result of population growth, agricultural demands, and water for environmental needs. An increased emphasis on domestic energy development will place additional pressure on limited water supplies, as significant amounts of water may be required for unconventional and renewable energy development. At the same time, climate change, extended droughts, and depleted aquifers are impacting water supplies and availability. One approach is to effectively "increase" the water supply by conservation through grants that support projects that improve the use of our important water resources.

Snapshot: The majority of milestones and targets for FY 2010 were met.

Status: At the end of FY 2010, 56 grants have been awarded for projects that are projected to conserve nearly 150,000 acre-feet of water.

Through the WaterSMART Grants (formerly Challenge Grants) Reclamation provides 50/50 cost share funding to irrigation and water districts, tribes, states, and other entities with water or power delivery authority.

Title XVI Water Recycling and Reuse Projects provide authority for Reclamation’s water recycling and reuse program. The Title XVI program is focused on identifying and investigating opportunities to reclaim and reuse wastewaters and naturally impaired ground and surface water in the 17 Western States and Hawaii.

WATER CONSERVATION	FY 2010 Projected	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected
Total Acre Feet Enabled (cumulative)	150,000	149,264	350,000
Annual Increase	150,000	149,264	200,736
Total Number of Projects	58	56	
Title XVI		19	
WaterSmart Grants		37	

Safe Indian Communities

Goal: Achieve significant reduction in crime of at least 5 percent within 24 months on targeted tribal reservations by implementing a comprehensive strategy involving community policing, tactical deployment, and critical interagency and intergovernmental partnerships.

Overview: Customized community policing programs are being employed to ensure the reduction of violent crime incidents on Indian lands. The rate of violent crime estimated from reported incidents for American Indians is more than twice the national average. A community crime assessment on four selected reservations will be used to determine root causes of excessive crime and develop individualized community policing plans comprised of best practices and strategies for sustained crime reduction in each community. The plan addresses increased police presence, strategic deployment, interagency partnerships, prevention and rehabilitation measures, and other relevant factors.

Snapshot: Violent crime has already shown a decrease at all four locations during the fourth quarter of FY 2010. Current trends are expected to continue into the second year. After implementing crime reduction strategies at these locations, Agents are responding to fewer violent crimes. The Office of Justice Services (OJS) has heard from tribal leaders and tribal citizens that there is a noticeable decrease in violent crime within their communities.

Status: OJS has analyzed crime data, identified crime trends, developed crime reduction plans, and implemented crime reduction strategies in each of the targeted communities. Proactive law enforcement measures to address specific crime trends and enhanced community partnerships will continue throughout the initiative.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Projected	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected
Total	31	54	42	77
REDUCTION IN CRIME	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Projected	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected
Total		1%	1%	5%

All data cumulative

Youth Stewardship and Engagement

Goal: Increase by 50 percent (from 2009 levels) the employment of youth between the ages of 15-25 in the conservation mission of the Department.

Overview: Youth engagement is a key component of the Department’s vision with benefits that are far reaching. Youth involvement in the Department’s stewardship agenda infuses energy and new thinking, educates a generation that has lost touch with nature in values surrounding conservation, and has the potential to improve the health of younger generations. It also has important economic benefits. According to the Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics, the proportion of young people employed in July 2010 was 48.9 percent, the lowest July rate on record (record keeping began in 1948).

Snapshot: The Department has already passed the midway point toward achieving the 50 percent increase in youth hires.

Status: The Department has increased youth hires by over 45 percent, primarily through partnership agreements with non-profit organizations serving youth, in the pursuit of its conservation mission. The NPS employed 5,162 youth directly and 3,006 youth through non-profit partner organizations in 2010, a 32 percent increase over FY 2009. The FWS hired 2,353 youth in conservation-related internships, career programs, and Youth Conservation Corps positions. The BLM hired 3,106 young people, a 40 percent increase over FY 2009, working through partners and by providing opportunities through the Student Educational Employment Program. Through AmeriCorps, VISTA, and direct hires, OSM brought in 218 young people, exceeding its goal number by more than 50%. The Bureau of Reclamation accomplished a 16 percent increase in the number of youth onboard over 2009. The Department's Office of Youth worked to identify opportunities to empower and employ Native youth in the areas of conservation, preservation, and resource management.

YOUTH HIRES	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Projected	FY 2010 Actual	FY 11 Projected
Total	10,941	13,676	15,901	16,412
DOI	8,370	10,463	9,078	9,370
Partners	2,571	3,214	6,823	7,042

All data cumulative

Climate Change

Goal: *By the end of FY 2012, for 50 percent of the Nation, the Department will identify resources that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and implement coordinated adaptation response actions.*

Overview: The Department will develop the means by which better coordinated, science-based decisions can be made for managing our natural resources using climate science centers and multi-bureau conservation cooperatives across the Country. Through these centers, adaptation strategies will be developed to help address regional climate change impacts to land, water, fish and wildlife, cultural heritage, and tribal resources.

Snapshot: The milestones associated with forming the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and Climate Science Centers are proceeding as expected. Also, a collection of vulnerability assessments were initiated to help determine which resources were under the greatest threat from the effects of climate change and in need of adaptive strategies.

Status: As a first step, the Department will assess the vulnerability of resources that may be impacted by climate change and assess the threats to resources that may be exacerbated by climate change. Those resources include (1) fresh water supplies; (2) landscapes, including wildlife habitat; (3) native and cultural resources; and (4) ocean health; and specific threats to those resources, including (1) invasive species; (2) wildfire risk; (3) sea-level rise; and (4) melting ice/permafrost. With these vulnerability assessments in hand, the Department will provide scientific and technical capacities to cultural and natural resource managers to help them design and implement adaptive management strategies in the face of a changing climate.

CLIMATE CHANGE	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Projected
Climate Science Centers (CSCs) in Development	3	5
Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) in Development	10	16
Vulnerability Assessments Being Conducted	33	45

All data cumulative

DIGGING DEEPER

How Performance Measures Are Displayed

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

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

As the purpose of Digging Deeper is to reflect the performance associated with a larger portion of the Department’s total budget, this section emphasizes those performance measures to which the bureaus can more directly allocate the amount of funding invested. All graphs and tables in this document display fiscal years.



Acres in Desired Condition

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1465	All	DOI Acres in desired condition where condition is known								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 413	\$ 452	\$ 462	\$ 467				
		Performance					68%	69%	73%	70%
		Acres in Desired Condition (M)					260.2	263.4	315.9	268.4
	Total Acres (M)					385.0	383.2	434.4	380.9	
	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 77	\$ 53	\$ 53	\$ 53				
		Performance					57%	58%	59%	61%
		Acres in Desired Condition (M)					145.1	147.3	149.2	150.4
		Total Acres (M)					256	253	253	248
	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 336	\$ 355	\$ 355	\$ 359				
		Performance					92%	91%	94%	91%
		Acres in Desired Condition (M)					87.3	88.1	138.5	89.8
		Total Acres (M)					95	96	148	99
	NPS	Funding Invested (\$M)		\$ 45	\$ 55	\$ 55				
		Performance					82%	83%	83%	83%
		Acres in Desired Condition (M)					27.8	28.0	28.2	28.2
Total Acres (M)						34	34	34	34	

Non-DOI Acres

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1467	FWS	Non-DOI Acres Achieving Watershed & Landscape Goals								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 158	\$ 181	\$ 186	\$ 188				
		Non-DOI Acres Achieving Goals (M)					19.7	3.9	1.9	N/A

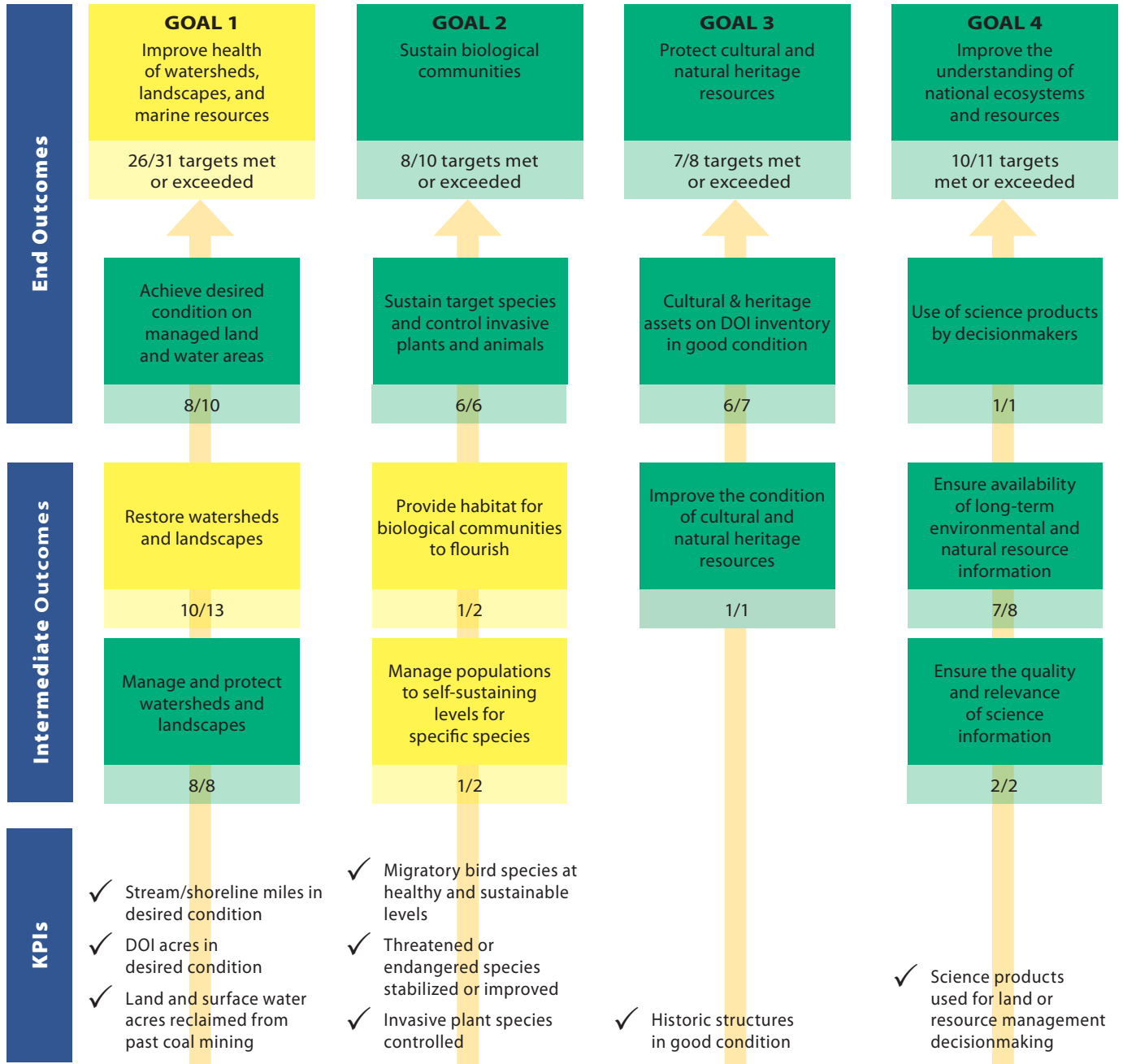
RESOURCE PROTECTION

Resource Protection embodies a portion of the Department’s stewardship responsibilities: to protect our natural resources—land and wildlife—as well as our inheritance of cultural and heritage assets. The Department preserves the past and protects the present with the goal of maintaining both for the future.

MISSION GOAL

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

51/60 targets met or exceeded



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

SYMBOL KEY:
 ✓ Target met
 ✗ Target not met

RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Department is the Nation’s principal conservation agency. Among BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and BOR, the Department manages over 500 million acres of public lands and 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. These assets are valued for their environmental resources, recreational and scenic merits, and vast open spaces. DOI’s responsibilities also extend to monitoring and repairing damage done by past mining. The well-being of our land and water is critical to the ecological health of our Nation.

Successful conservation works best in partnership with the American people. Our strategy is to empower Americans to become citizen-conservationists. Thousands of different cooperative projects are ongoing today across our bureaus based on collaboration with other Federal, state, and local agencies, public and private organizations, and private landowners. The Department can offer landowners, land-user groups, environmental organizations, communities, tribes, and businesses resources and technical support to undertake conservation projects that advance the health of the land, benefiting all of us. These relationships allow the Department to leverage Federal funds with others and often more than match the investments.

The Department is charged with protecting thousands of native plant and animal species, including almost 1,300 with special status under the ESA.

The Department also conserves the cultural and heritage sites that reflect a past as rich and diverse as our Country. These assets include archeological sites, historical structures, and cultural and museum asset collections.

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



Acres in Desired Condition		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1465	All	DOI Acres in desired condition where condition is known								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 413	\$ 452	\$ 462	\$ 467				
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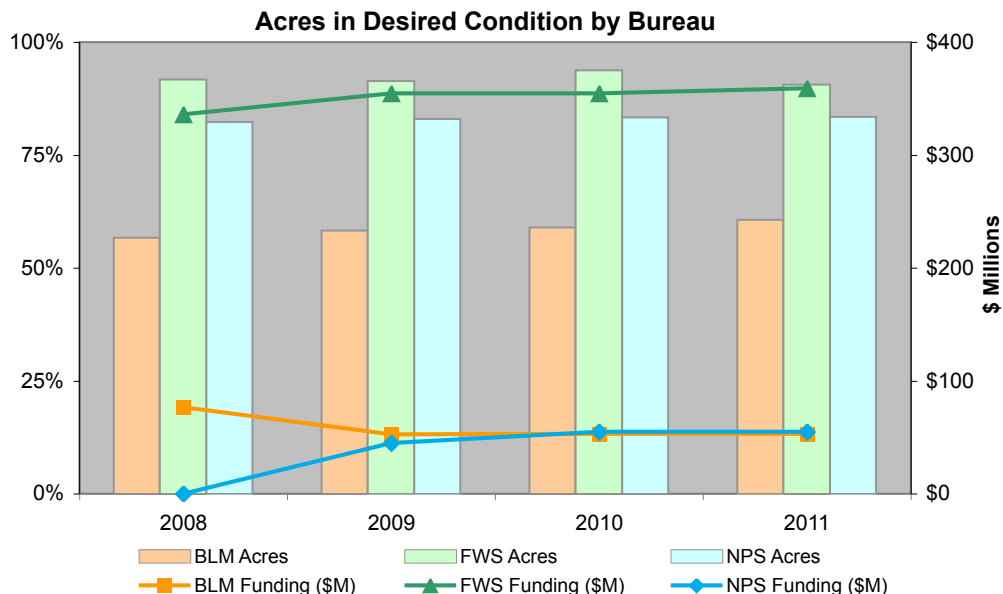
Considerable effort and funds are expended to restore and maintain acres managed by the Department to desired condition. The yardstick for what constitutes desirable condition varies with the type and location of the land and the associated land management objectives. Of the total 500 million acres the Department manages, about 85 percent have been assessed for condition and 73 percent have been brought to desired condition. The difference from year to year in the total amount of acres reported is a result of land being sold or acquired, as well as bureaus continuing to assess more acreage annually to determine the known condition.

While managing more than half of the Department’s lands, the BLM brought approximately two million more acres into desired condition this year.

For the FWS National Wildlife Refuge Systems, approximately 50 million more acres were placed under FWS management jurisdiction in FY 2010, and initial assessments indicated that nearly all were in desired condition. However, more recent data indicates that some

of these acres will likely need additional work and the FY 2011 performance goal reflects consideration of that new information. FWS funding for this measure was about \$355 million during both FY 2009 and FY 2010. FWS engages in land alteration to achieve the optimum desired condition on its refuges to support healthy fish and wildlife populations.

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



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

Acres Restored		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1474	BLM	DOI Upland Acres Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 135	\$ 141	\$ 141	N/A				
		Upland Acres Restored					1,000,156	950,157	1,136,759	N/A
	FWS	DOI Upland Acres Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 14	N/A				
		Upland Acres Restored					93,470	575,957	237,819	N/A
NPS	DOI Upland Acres Restored									
	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 61	\$ 54	\$ 65	N/A					
	Upland Acres Restored					3,945	10,909	14,385	N/A	
P	BLM	DOI Wetland Acres Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 13	\$ 12	\$ 12	N/A				
		Wetland Acres Restored					10,156	16,122	15,622	N/A
1472	FWS	DOI Wetland Acres Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 14	N/A				
		Wetland Acres Restored					24,868	61,693	30,054	N/A

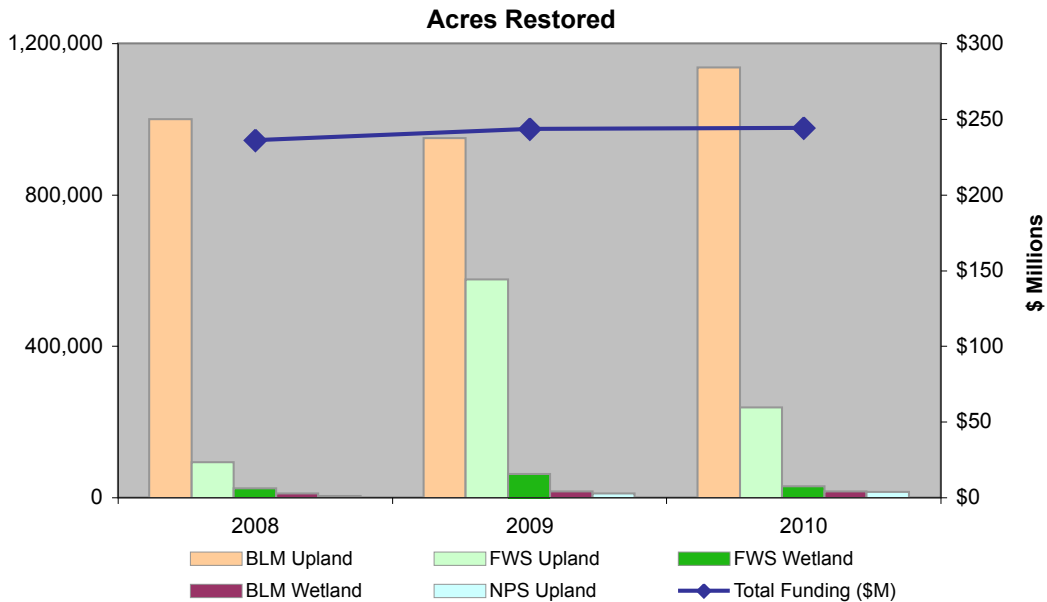
P - Program Measure

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

The BLM devotes much of its efforts to restoring upland acres—land areas that are not inundated or saturated by surface or ground water and that support vegetation.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

While generally increasing, the amount of upland restored by FWS in FY 2009 appears to be particularly large. FWS restored a large number of upland acres due to wildfire that was allowed to burn on refuges in Alaska in that year.



Non-DOI Acres

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1467	FWS	Non-DOI Acres Achieving Watershed & Landscape Goals								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 158	\$ 181	\$ 186	\$ 188				
		Non-DOI Acres Achieving Goals (M)					19.7	3.9	1.9	N/A

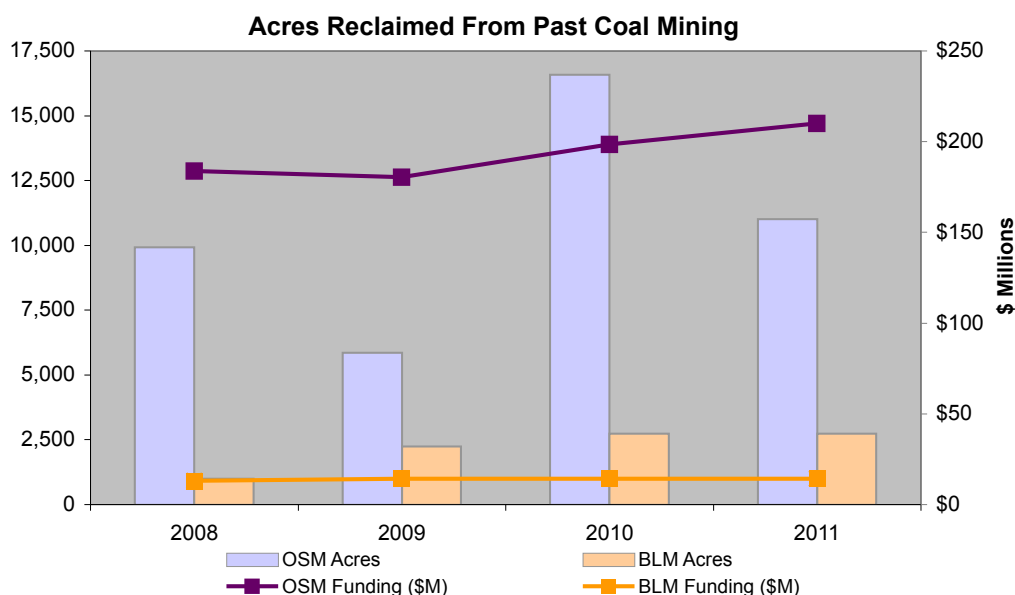
Non-DOI acres refers to areas that are outside of the direct jurisdiction of the Department, but can still be inhabited by trust resources for which the Department is responsible, including threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, and some fish species. The degree of result on acres owned by others is typically variable depending upon the types of habitat involved and the proportion of the cost that the Department contributes relative to the investment and/or timing of action by the land owner. The amount of area achieving the conservation goals has been decreasing in general, as the areas being addressed are comparatively more challenging, and therefore, more costly to treat on a per acre basis.

Reclaimed Mine Lands

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
P	BLM	Sites (Acres) Reclaimed from Past Mining								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 13	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 14				
		Performance					26%	58%	71%	71%
		Acres Reclaimed					996	2,239	2,718	2,718
		Acres Disturbed					3,831	3,831	3,831	3,831
394	BLM	Known Contaminated Sites Remediated on DOI-Managed Land								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 17	\$ 43	\$ 14	\$ 14				
		Performance					11%	17%	23%	28%
		Sites Remediated					30	46	63	76
		Total Sites					272	272	272	272
1468	OSM	Land and Surface Water Acres Reclaimed from Past Coal Mining								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 184	\$ 180	\$ 198	\$ 210				
		Acres Reclaimed					9,909	5,838	16,565	11,000

P - Program Measure

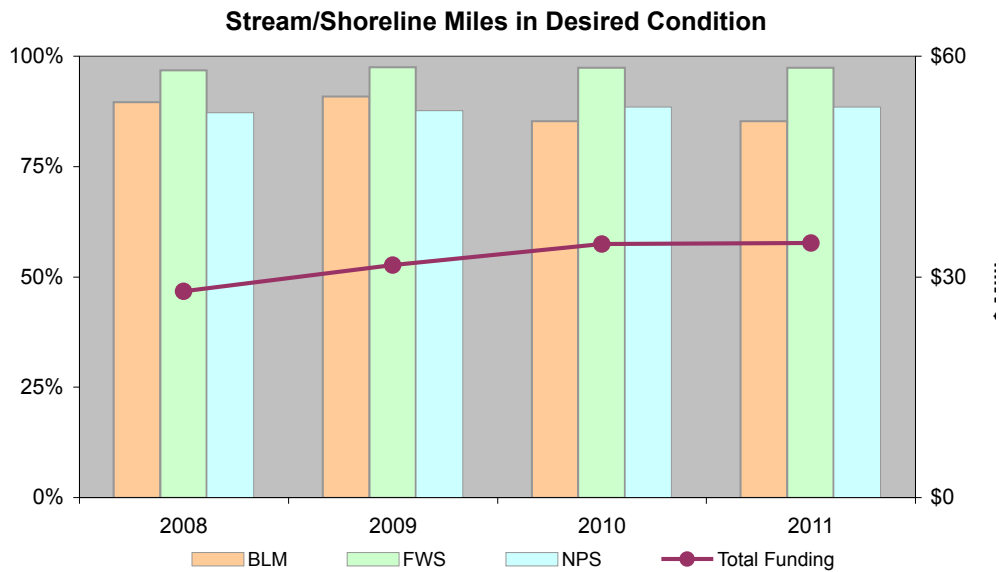
There is another category that falls under Acres in Desired Condition—land that has been reclaimed from past coal mining. As this is one of OSM's key indicators and a primary activity, considerable OSM funding is devoted to reclamation. An increase in FY 2010 performance is attributed to the large number of priority polluted drinking water projects completed during the year. The BLM measure includes other contaminated areas, in addition to land impacted by coal mining, which shows increased performance as a result of added ARRA funds received in FY 2009.



The Department’s progress in achieving desired condition of stream/shoreline miles is now at 93 percent. A lag can occur in achieving desired condition until restoration efforts take effect, and this can take anywhere from 2 years or, in some cases, a decade, after treatment is completed. Another factor to consider is that newly assessed miles might be found in desired condition and added to the total performance figure without the need for any restoration efforts. Among the land managing bureaus, FWS manages the largest number of miles in this KPI measure.

Stream/Shoreline Health		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1614	All	DOI stream/shoreline miles in desired condition where condition is known								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 28	\$ 32	\$ 34	\$ 35				
		Performance					91%	94%	93%	93%
		Miles in Desired Condition					247,909	494,995	497,319	497,368
	Total Miles					273,093	524,199	535,995	535,947	
	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 20	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 19				
		Performance					90%	91%	85%	85%
		Miles in Desired Condition					128,310	130,146	131,976	131,976
		Total Miles					143,290	143,290	154,976	154,976
	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8				
		Performance					97%	97%	97%	97%
		Miles in Desired Condition					65,168	310,137	310,066	310,067
		Total Miles					67,348	318,454	318,519	318,471
	NPS	Funding Invested (\$M)	N/A	\$ 5	\$ 8	\$ 8				
		Performance					87%	88%	88%	89%
		Miles in Desired Condition					54,431	54,712	55,277	55,325
Total Miles						62,455	62,455	62,500	62,500	

The bureaus are working to assess and treat more and more streams and shoreline, as seen in the increasing number of miles reported in the table. For BLM, the complexity of projects has a major impact on cost. Treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a very expensive channel restoration. FWS manages about three-fifths of the Department’s riparian areas. FWS performance remained steady at 97 percent of riparian miles in desired condition. The NPS manages a relatively small number of stream and shoreline miles, about 62,500, and its FY 2010 performance remained steady at 88 percent.



Riparian Miles

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1471	BLM	DOI Riparian Miles Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 8	\$ 6	\$ 6	\$ 6				
		Riparian Miles Restored					767	779	1,734	788
	FWS	DOI Riparian Miles Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	No directly attributable funding							
		Riparian Miles Restored					53	72	63	58
	NPS	DOI Riparian Miles Restored								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	No directly attributable funding							
		Riparian Miles Restored					7	11	15	17
1466	FWS	Non-DOI Miles Achieving Watershed and Landscape Goals								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 54	\$ 50	\$ 54	\$ 55				
		Non-DOI Miles Achieving Goals					30,296	22,350	5,308	N/A
652	NPS	DOI Surface Water Miles Meeting State Water Quality Standards (EPA Approved)								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 23	\$ 23				
		Performance					99%	99%	99%	N/A
		Miles Meeting Water Quality Standards					145,962	146,000	166,200	N/A
		Total Surface Water Miles					147,467	147,470	167,500	N/A

Riparian Miles Restored is an incremental measure that tracks how many stream and shoreline miles are restored annually, as opposed to the riparian miles in desired condition that are totaled cumulatively. BLM, FWS, and NPS contribute to the restoration efforts.

FWS also contributes to the restoration and maintenance efforts for non-DOI stream/shoreline miles. Even though these miles are not under the direct management jurisdiction of the Department, they often connect to streams or acres that FWS does manage, and provide essential habitat for the Department’s trust resources, including threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, and fish. The drop in the number of non-DOI miles achieving watershed and landscape goals in FY 2010 can be attributed to lower contributions from participants relative to that received in the previous years.

Land/Water Health	Biological Communities	Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources	Science
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			Funding				Performance				
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Threatened & Endangered Species		Threatened or endangered species that are stabilized or improved									
1695	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 293	\$ 306	\$ 323	\$ 327					
		Performance					43.3%	46.6%	50.8%	N/A	
		Species Stabilized or Improved					549	592	646	N/A	
		Total Species					1,267	1,270	1,271	N/A	
		International Species Improved through Cooperation with Affected Countries									
1494	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 44	\$ 50	\$ 51	\$ 52					
		Species Improved					271	298	284	259	
		Conservation actions implemented for ESA-listed species									
P	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 16	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 18					
		Actions implemented					1,737	1,976	1,684	1,684	

P - Program Measure

The FWS manages the administration of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on behalf of the Federal Government. The Endangered Species Program involves states, other Federal agencies, tribes, and a host of other organizations and entities, all working in partnership to conserve our Nation’s biological heritage. The goal of this program is to recover plants and animals on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species because they are secure, self-sustaining components of their ecosystem. Performance this year increased due to the greater number of 5-year reviews FWS was able to conduct and, therefore, the status of a greater number of species was ascertained. In 2011, 5-year reviews for 256 species will be initiated and 200 reviews initiated in prior years will be completed. A new performance measure for this program will be used starting in FY 2011 that should better track the long-term changes in status of species.

			Funding				Performance				
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Species Health/Sustainability		Migratory bird species at healthy and sustainable levels									
1491	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 113	\$ 122	\$ 140	\$ 142					
		Performance - Bird Species					62.3%	62.3%	72.0%	72.1%	
		Species at Sustainable Levels					568	568	725	726	
		Total Bird Species					912	912	1,007	1,007	
		Fish Species Managed to Self-Sustaining Levels									
1490	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 123	\$ 124	\$ 125	\$ 127					
		Performance - Fish Species					29%	12%	8%	8%	
		Species at Self-Sustaining Levels					48	17	16	16	
		Total Fish Species					164	146	211	213	

Restoring a species to healthy and sustainable levels can take decades. Habitat degradation or loss is one of the main threats to migratory bird species levels, along with threats from diseases, invasive species, climate changes, and pollution. To improve the number of migratory bird populations that are at healthy and sustainable levels and to prevent other birds from undergoing population declines and joining those already on the List of Endangered or Threatened Species, wide-spread cooperative partnerships develop, expand, and manage resources for continental-scale environmental programs. To better ensure that annual work effectively targets the long-term goal of restoring all listed and candidate species to healthy and sustainable levels, various annual measures track performance accomplishments related to explicitly articulating and implementing priority needs. For example, over the last 4 years, the FWS has undertaken campaigns on 38 focal species, completing conservation or action plans on 15 species, and completed 16 additional plans in FY 2010. FWS continues to work effectively with partners in the development and implementation of the highest priority actions and science identified in these plans. The measure on the “number of management actions taken that address focal species” tracks these efforts which directly contribute to improving the status of these targeted focal migratory bird species.

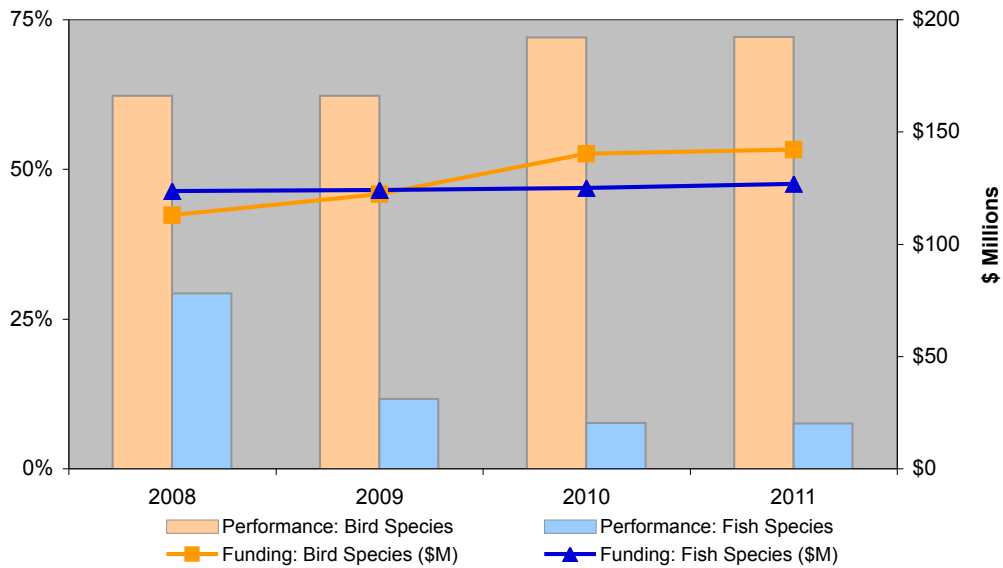
The FWS further contributes to improving the status of migratory birds by working to identify and provide the habitat needed to maintain healthy and sustainable populations. The National Wildlife Refuge System covers 150 million acres of wetland, upland, forest, grassland, and coastal/marine habitats essential to the survival of waterfowl and other migratory bird populations, and other Federal programs also make significant habitat contributions. To better ensure that work to protect and restore habitat effectively promotes the long-term goal of healthy and sustainable migratory bird populations, the migratory bird Joint Ventures identify and articulate

RESOURCE PROTECTION

habitat needs for targeted species and at relevant management scales. As another example of performance tracking to ensure that annual work is connected strategically to the long-term goal, the FWS Migratory Bird Program annually measures the “number of birds of management concern with habitat management needs identified at eco-regional scales.” Through these efforts, habitat work can be more focused, rather than opportunistically reactive.

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

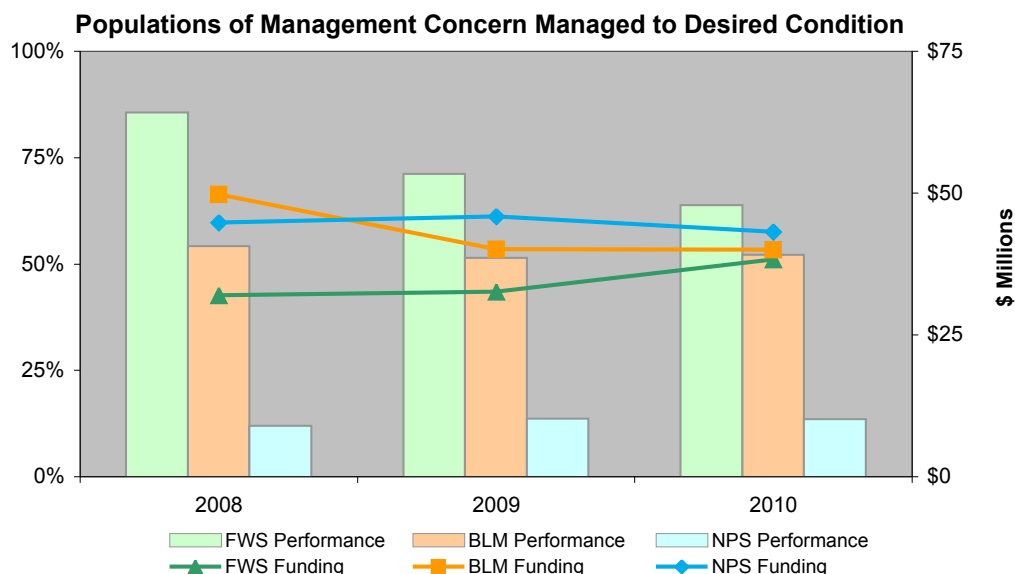
Species Health/Sustainability



Managed Populations

		Funding			Performance			
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	
1493	FWS	Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 33	\$ 38	\$ 39			
		Performance				86%	71%	64%
		Species at Desired Condition				562	521	517
		Total Populations				657	733	811
1493	BLM	Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 50	\$ 40	\$ 40			
		Performance				54%	51%	52%
		Species in Desired Condition				281	306	310
		Total Populations				519	595	595
1493	NPS	Populations of Species Managed to Desired Condition						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 45	\$ 46	\$ 43			
		Performance				12%	14%	13%
		Species in Desired Condition				566	648	688
		Total Species of Concern				4,765	4,770	5,115

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



Invasive Species Management

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
444	All	Baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 79	\$ 85	\$ 88	\$ 88				
		Performance					2.04%	1.45%	1.50%	1.56%
		Acres Under Control					792,638	575,691	598,650	621,352
		Baseline Acres Infested (000's)					38,943,435	39,690,434	39,888,652	39,823,762
	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 5	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 7				
		Performance					1.25%	1.15%	1.21%	1.26%
		Acres Under Control					436,698	411,388	433,905	450,000
		Baseline Acres Infested (000's)					35,000,000	35,762,000	35,762,000	35,762,000
	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 30	\$ 33	\$ 29	\$ 30				
		Performance					14.66%	6.35%	5.62%	6.06%
		Acres Under Control					341,467	146,938	140,935	147,957
		Baseline Acres Infested (000's)					2,329,450	2,312,632	2,508,387	2,442,235
	NPS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 36	\$ 46	\$ 47	\$ 47				
		Performance					0.50%	0.71%	1.08%	1.08%
		Acres Under Control					8,021	11,410	17,354	17,353
		Baseline Acres Infested (000's)					1,607,231	1,609,565	1,611,867	1,613,228
	BOR	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 8	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 4				
		Performance					95.53%	95.48%	100.91%	95.92%
		Acres Under Control					6,452	5,955	6,456	6,042
Baseline Acres Infested (000's)						6,754	6,237	6,398	6,299	

Combating invasive plants and animals is a significant challenge. All invasives—plants and animals—are characterized by their negative impact on native species. Invasive plants can spread into and dominate native plant systems and disrupt the ability of the system to function normally. They choke waterways, modify soil chemistry, degrade native wildlife habitats, and invade grazing lands. A relatively small percentage of infested acres are under control. The NPS and FWS allocate the most dollars to this undertaking due to the value of the land as habitat and for visitor experiences.

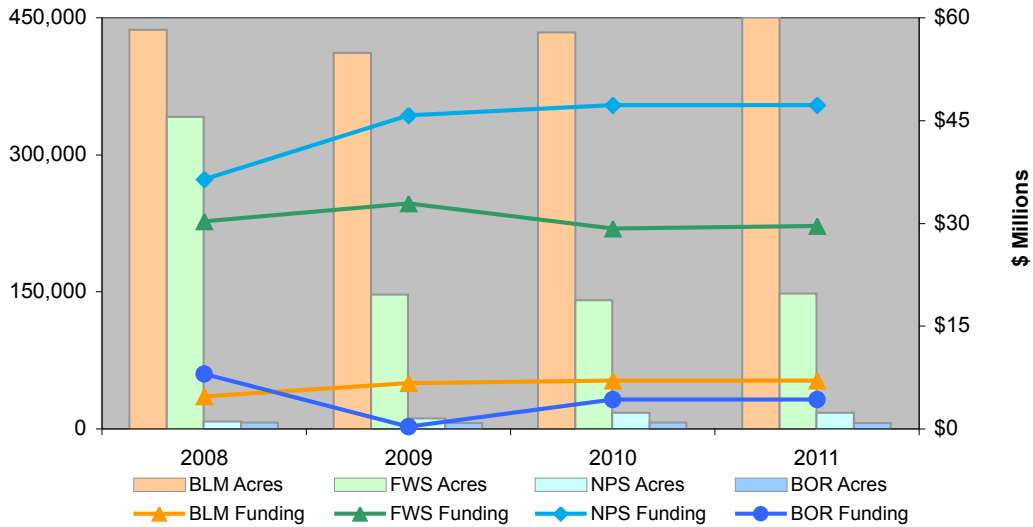
The BLM, Reclamation, and NPS increased their performance over FY 2009 while the acres infested did not increase substantially. The FWS had an increase of almost 200,000 acres determined to be infested and controlled 6,000 fewer acres than last year. FWS performance is indicative of the problem—invasives are able to spread more rapidly in relation to the effort it takes to bring them under control.

In FY 2010, a rundown of bureau efforts shows BLM, who manages 90 percent of the Federal land currently infested with invasive plants, brought 1.21 percent, or 433,905 acres of its nearly 36 million acre infestation under control. In terms of acres, Reclamation has a small invasive plant problem compared to the other bureaus—and reports that all of their 6,400 infested acres are under control. The NPS performance brought approximately 17,000 acres out of 1.6 million under control. Each bureau spends different amounts for treatment

RESOURCE PROTECTION

depending on where the land is located, its condition, and what species are impacted by treatments. Land located in one of our national parks might require alternative treatments and cost more per acre compared to some of the open spaces managed by the BLM.

Baseline Acres Infested With Invasive Plant Species That Are Controlled

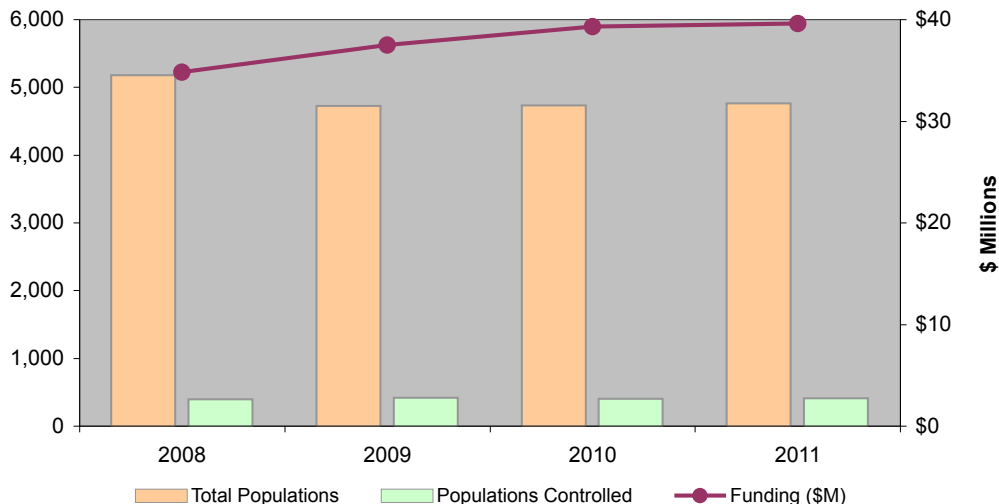


Animal Species Controlled

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
541	FWS	Percent of Invasive Animal Species Populations Controlled								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 22	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 21				
		Performance					6.5%	7.6%	7.4%	7.6%
		Populations Controlled					283	298	285	292
	Total Infesting Populations					4,367	3,900	3,844	3,849	
	NPS	Invasive Animal Species Populations Controlled								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 19	\$ 19				
		Performance					13.6%	14.5%	12.8%	12.5%
Populations Controlled						110	119	114	114	
Total Infesting Populations					806	823	889	911		

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

Populations of Invasive Animal Species Controlled



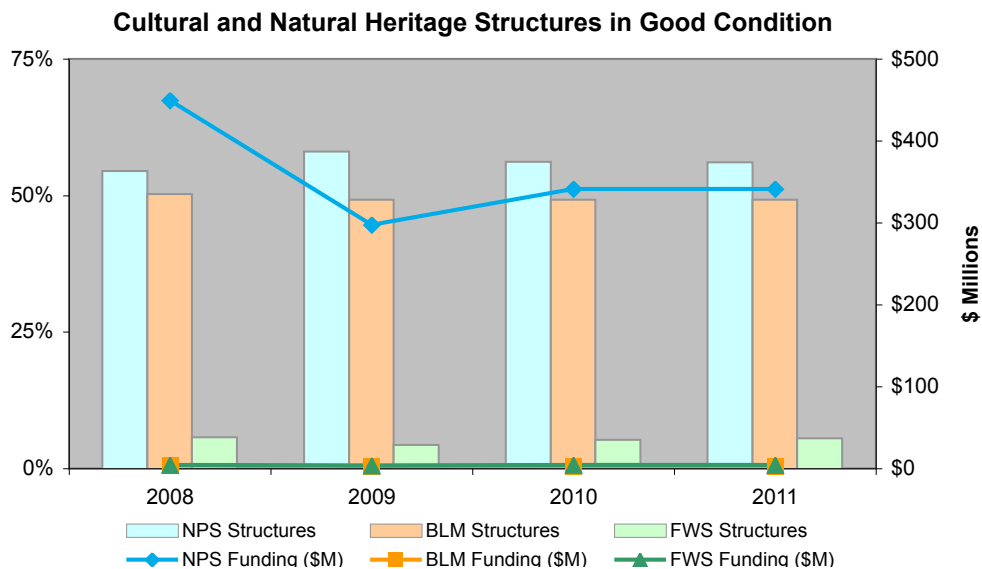
Land/Water Health	Biological Communities	Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources	Science
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Structures		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1496	All	Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 457	\$ 305	\$ 348	\$ 348				
		Performance					51%	53%	52%	52%
		Structures in Good Condition					15,548	16,390	16,571	16,652
		Structures on DOI Inventory					30,586	30,948	31,690	31,863
	BIA	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2				
		Performance					45%	17%	20%	20%
		Structures in Good Condition					63	19	29	29
		Structures on DOI Inventory					140	111	146	146
	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 4	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3				
		Performance					50%	49%	49%	49%
		Structures in Good Condition					182	187	192	197
		Structures on DOI Inventory					362	380	390	400
	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4	\$ 4				
		Performance					6%	4%	5%	6%
		Structures in Good Condition					127	120	119	125
		Structures on DOI Inventory					2,219	2,759	2,249	2,254
	NPS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 449	\$ 297	\$ 341	\$ 341				
		Performance					54%	58%	56%	56%
		Structures in Good Condition					15,176	16,064	16,231	16,301
Structures on DOI Inventory						27,865	27,698	28,905	29,063	

For the purpose of this measure, historic structures are constructed works over 50 years old and either are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or are eligible to be listed. Buildings, roads, trails, overlooks, walls, gardens, and tunnels fall into this category.

More than 90 percent of the nearly 32,000 historic structures in the Department’s inventory are found in our National Park System. Accordingly, NPS sets aside the largest amount of funding to assess, maintain, and restore them. In FY 2010, 56 percent, or 16,231, of the structures managed by NPS were reported in good condition. In addition, the total number of structures on the NPS inventory increased by 1,207 during FY 2010.

The BLM’s overall performance is directly affected by the number of structures added to the inventory that are already in good condition. In FY 2008, 50 percent of the new inventory was in good condition; in FY 2009, BLM was able to improve existing structures, but none of the new inventory was in good condition. In FY 2010, five structures were improved to good condition from the existing inventory.



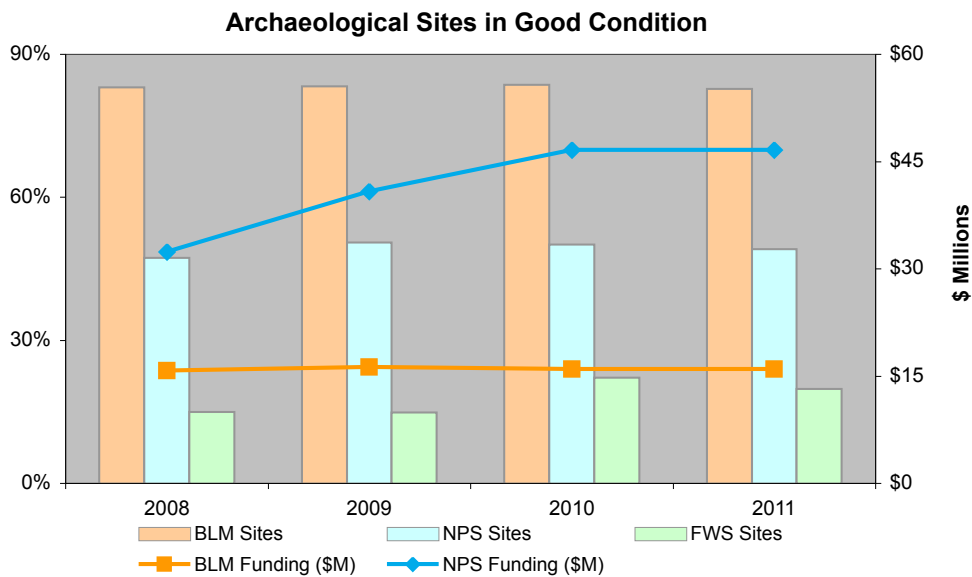
RESOURCE PROTECTION

Although the FWS assessment of the number of historic structures under its jurisdiction is ongoing, the number of known historic structures assessed to be in good condition in FY 2010—119 structures—is essentially the same as in FY 2009.

To date, the BIA has identified 146 buildings and structures that are over 50 years old and, therefore, historic; currently, 29 of these have been deemed in good condition. The BIA has not completed a nationwide inventory of the potentially historic structures on lands it manages and is still actively adding to its inventory.

Sites		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1495	BLM	Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 16				
		Performance					83%	83%	84%	83%
		Sites in Good Condition					47,537	48,980	52,620	51,123
		Sites on Inventory					57,273	58,837	62,987	61,837
	FWS	Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	No Directly Attributable Funding							
		Performance					15%	15%	22%	20%
		Sites in Good Condition					2,765	2,796	3,216	2,900
		Sites on Inventory					18,524	18,849	14,563	14,669
	NPS	Archaeological Sites on DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 32	\$ 41	\$ 47	\$ 47				
Performance						47%	51%	50%	49%	
Sites in Good Condition						31,295	34,110	35,418	34,963	
Sites on Inventory						66,260	67,524	70,696	71,275	

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



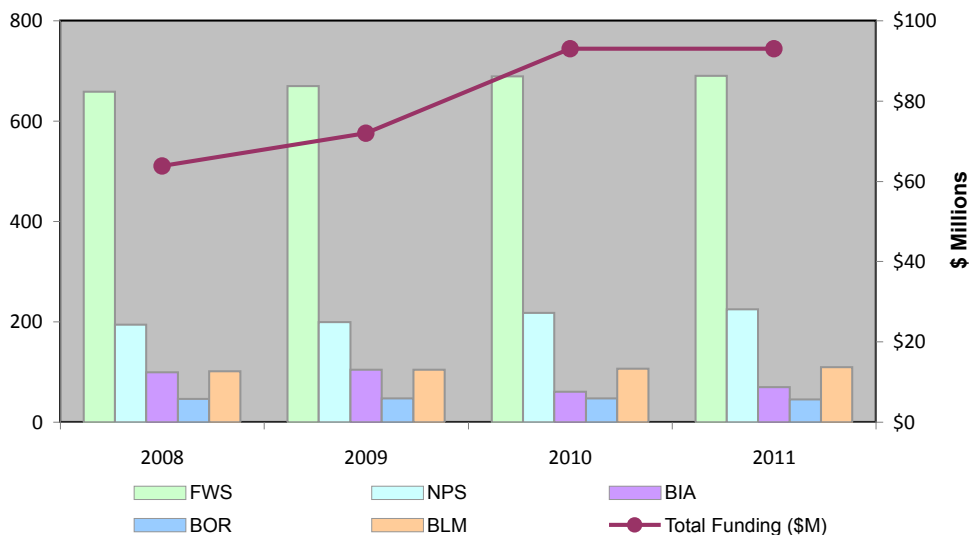
Note: FWS funding not distinguishable separately

Collections

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
462	BOR	Collections in DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1				
		Performance					46%	55%	57%	56%
		Collections in Good Condition					46	47	47	45
		Total Collections Managed					99	86	82	81
	FWS	Collections in DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 3				
		Performance					30%	30%	35%	35%
		Collections in Good Condition					658	669	689	690
		Total Collections Managed					2,199	2,205	1,947	1,948
	NPS	Collections in DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 57	\$ 67	\$ 88	\$ 88				
		Performance					60%	61%	68%	70%
		Collections in Good Condition					194	199	217	225
		Total Collections Managed					326	325	321	323
	BLM	Collections in DOI Inventory in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1				
		Performance					75%	74%	75%	77%
		Collections in Good Condition					101	104	106	109
		Total Collections Managed					135	140	141	142
BIA	Collections in DOI Inventory in Good Condition									
	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5					
	Performance					53%	56%	35%	40%	
	Collections in Good Condition					99	104	60	69	
	Total Collections Managed					186	186	173	173	

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

Cultural and Natural Heritage Collections in Good Condition



Other Assets

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
B	BLM	Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Areas Managed at Appropriate Levels								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 49	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ 52				
		Performance					55%	43%	41%	41%
		Areas at Appropriate Levels					109	78	74	74
		Total Areas				199	180	179	179	
1597	BLM	Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 14	N/A				
		Performance					67%	62%	63%	N/A
		Acres Meeting Objectives (M)					34.5	31.8	32.4	N/A
		Total Wilderness Acres (M)				51.2	51.2	51.2	N/A	
1596	BLM	Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 3	N/A				
		Performance					66%	67%	67%	N/A
		Acres Meeting Objectives (M)					5,323	5,353	5,408	N/A
		Total Wilderness Acres (M)				8,031	8,031	8,031	N/A	
1597	FWS	Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2				
		Performance					89%	89%	90%	N/A
		Acres Meeting Objectives (M)					18.3	18.3	18.6	N/A
		Total Wilderness Acres (M)				20.7	20.7	20.7	N/A	
1596	FWS	Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	Funding Allocated to Miles in Desired Condition							
		Performance					95%	96%	89%	N/A
		Trails Meeting Objectives					1,573	1,844	1,708	N/A
		Total Trail Miles				1,655	1,926	1,925	N/A	
1576	NPS	DOI Cultural Landscapes in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 62	\$ 93	\$ 100	\$ 100				
		Performance					44%	45%	54%	50%
		Landscapes in Good Condition					369	383	433	432
		Landscapes on DOI Inventory				833	843	795	857	
460	NPS	Non-DOI Cultural Properties in Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Performance					5%	5%	4%	2%
		Properties in Good Condition					297,300	278,300	236,800	148,538
		Eligible Properties				5,754,200	5,927,500	6,013,700	6,013,700	
1597	NPS	Acres of Wilderness & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 12	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ 21				
		Performance					79%	81%	84%	86%
		Acres Meeting Objectives (M)					41.0	42.5	44.0	44.9
		Total Wilderness Acres (M)				52.3	52.3	52.3	52.3	
1596	NPS	Miles of National Historic Trails & Other Special Management Areas Meeting Heritage Objectives								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	N/A	N/A	N/A					
		Performance					69%	71%	72%	72%
		Trails Meeting Objectives					2,276	2,416	2,455	2,471
		Total Trail Miles				3,279	3,409	3,409	3,409	

B - Bureau measure

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

Land/Water Health	Biological Communities	Cultural & Natural Heritage Resources	Science
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			Funding				Performance			
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011
1508	USGS	Science products used by partners for land management decision making								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 633	\$ 663	\$ 715	N/A				
		Percent of Products Used					93%	91%	93%	N/A
P	USGS	Gigabytes Managed and Distributed Cumulatively in National Cooperative Geologic Mapping								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	N/A				
		Gigabytes					2,978	3,866	4,114	N/A
P	USGS	Regional Map Coverage in US Available to Customers								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ 23	N/A				
		Percent of U.S.					64.6%	65.0%	67.0%	N/A
P	USGS	EDMAP Students Trained Annually								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	N/A				
		Number of Students					44	56	61	N/A
P	USGS	Groundwater Quality Status and Trends Information to Support Resource Management Decisions								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 4	N/A				
		Percent of U.S. Coverage					11%	12%	15%	N/A

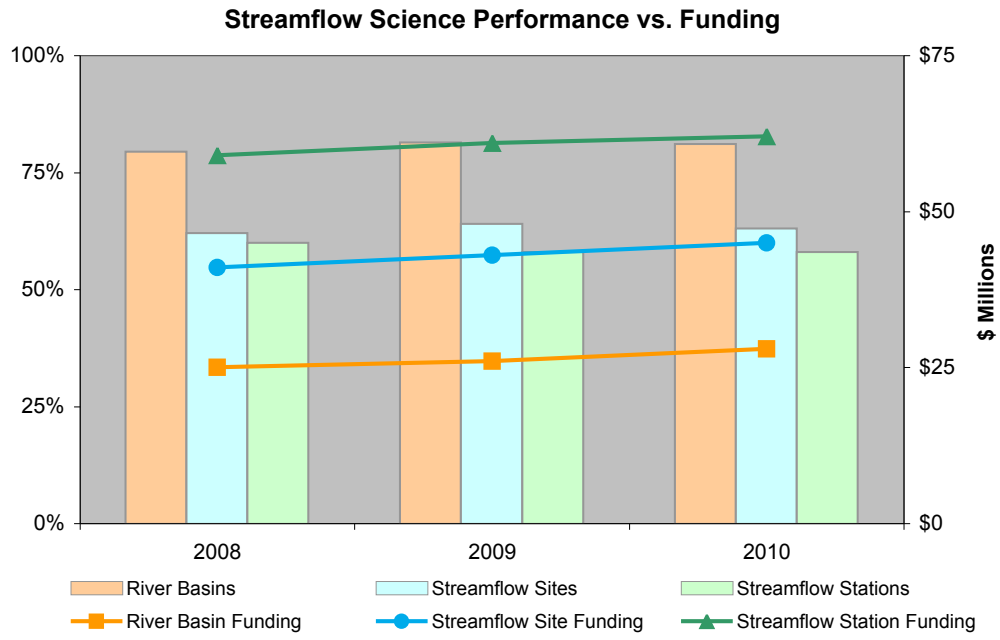
P - Program Measure

This grouping contains four performance measures that support the KPI at the top of the table, Science Products Used for Land Management Decisionmaking. The KPI funding trend is level with an increase projected for FY 2010 due to planned research studies dealing with aspects of renewable energy resources. A new performance measure for customer satisfaction monitoring of this program will be employed in FY 2011.

			Funding			Performance		
			2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
1498	USGS	River Basins With Streamflow Stations						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 28			
		Percent of River Basins				79%	81%	81%
P	USGS	Proposed Streamflow Sites Currently in Operation						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 41	\$ 43	\$ 45			
		Proposed Streamflow Sites				62%	64%	63%
P	USGS	Real-Time Streamgages Reporting on NWISWeb						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 95	\$ 95	\$ 99			
		Streamgages Reporting Real-Time				6,936	7,057	7,153
P	USGS	WRD Streamflow Stations with 30 or More						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 59	\$ 61	\$ 62			
		WRD Streamflow Stations				60%	58%	58%

P - Program Measure

The National Streamgage Network is heavily dependent on funding from state, local, and Tribal partners. Funding shortfalls and budgetary constraints at the state and local level resulted in cuts to funding and reductions in the number of operating streamgages. The USGS has allocated increased funding to maintain gages. Performance for River Basins with Streamflow Stations is at 81 percent, up 2 percent from FY 2008. Streamgages are installed to obtain a continuous record of water height and the data is extremely useful for identifying drought or flood conditions. Such understanding can lead to improvements in the design of levees, dams, bridges, and other infrastructure; aid the delineation of flood plain boundaries and evacuation routes; and serve as a basis for wise land-use planning.



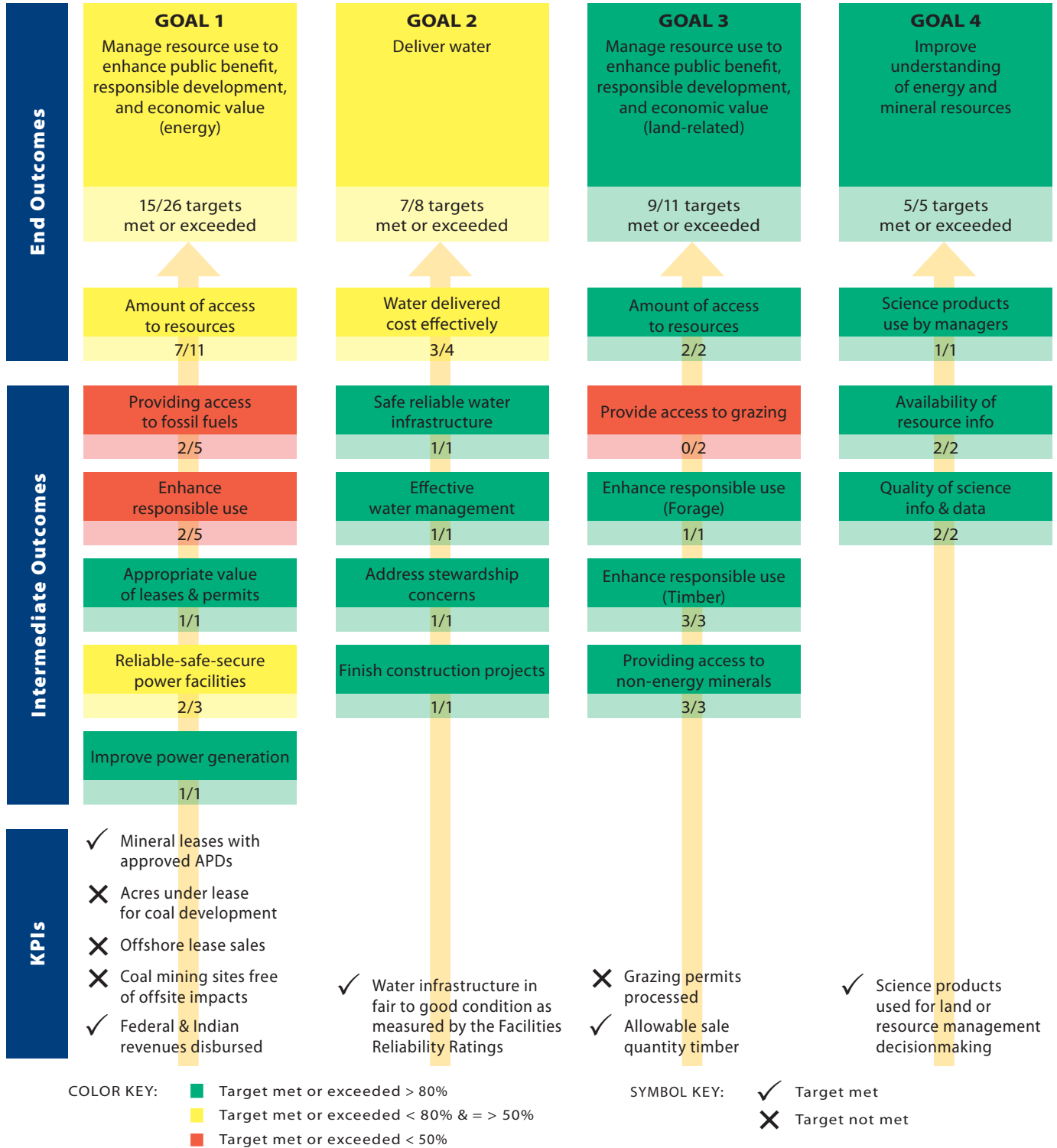
RESOURCE USE

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

MISSION GOAL

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

36/50 targets met or exceeded



RESOURCE USE

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

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

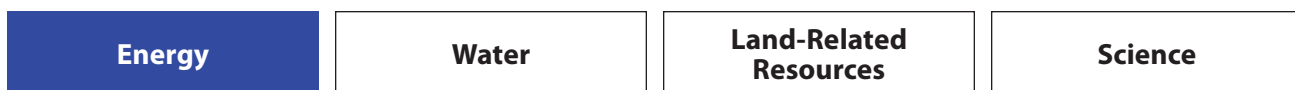
BOEMRE manages access to renewable and conventional energy resources on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), while promoting and enforcing safety and environmentally responsible practices during exploration and production activities. The BLM leases land that potentially holds coal, oil, or gas onshore, and also manages land for forage, timber, non-energy minerals, and renewable energy resources. The ONRR collects, accounts for, and disburses revenues from energy and mineral leases on the OCS and onshore Federal and Indian lands.

Onshore oil, gas, and coal activities on Department-managed lands resulted in over 500,000 jobs and over \$125 billion in economic impacts while offshore activities supported an additional 150,000 jobs and \$153 billion in economic impacts.

OSM’s resource-use mission is to balance the need to protect the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining with the Nation’s need for coal as an energy source. OSM ensures that coal mining operations are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and that the land is adequately reclaimed during and following the mining process. Most coal-mining states now have the primary responsibility to regulate surface coal mining on lands within their jurisdiction, with OSM performing an oversight role. OSM also partners with states and Indian tribes to regulate mining on Federal and tribal lands and to support state regulatory programs with grants and technical assistance.

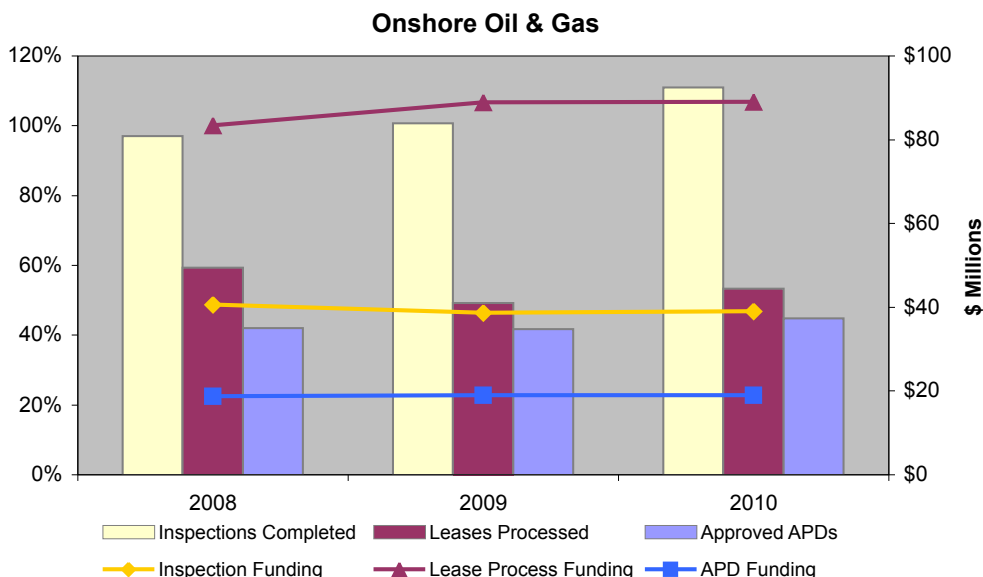
The Department manages land and water that produces about 30 percent of America’s energy supply. Typically, the Department’s role is to provide responsible access to energy producers, not perform the actual production. However, in the case of Reclamation, energy production via hydropower is a bureau function. Reclamation is the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the Western United States, with 58 power plants annually providing more than 40 billion kilowatt hours of hydroelectricity to serve 6 million homes. Reclamation is also the largest wholesaler of water in the Country and brings water to more than 31 million people. It also provides 1 out of 5 Western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60 percent of the Nation’s vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts.

Nearly 17,000 jobs and \$6 billion in economic impacts are associated with hydropower and geothermal activities on Department-managed lands. The Department’s long-standing role in hydropower production—as well as more recent activities in wind, solar, and geothermal renewable power—supports private industry jobs in a high-paying and growing industry.



		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Onshore Oil and Gas		Fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill								
1509	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 19	\$ 19	\$ 19	N/A				
		Performance					42%	42%	45%	N/A
		Leases in Producing Status					23,289	22,476	22,676	N/A
		Total Leases					55,546	53,930	50,714	N/A
		Fluid Mineral Permit/Lease Applications Processed								
1513	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 83	\$ 89	\$ 89	N/A				
		Performance					59%	49%	53%	N/A
		APDs Processed					7,846	5,302	5,237	N/A
		APDs Received					13,225	10,775	9,840	N/A
		Fluid Mineral Inspection Reviews Completed								
1517	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 41	\$ 39	\$ 39	N/A				
		Performance					97%	101%	111%	N/A
		Inspections Completed					25,444	29,550	28,358	N/A
		Inspections Required					26,249	29,354	25,579	N/A

Currently, the BLM manages nearly 51,000 federal oil and gas leases. In FY 2010 nearly 23,000 leases were in production. Once a parcel is leased, an approved APD is required to drill each well. One lease may contain from one to hundreds of approved APDs. The ultimate exercise of the APD is dependent on the oil/gas company's decision to drill, primarily based on economic feasibility.



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

Coal

		Funding				Performance							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011				
455	OSM	Active coal mining sites free of offsite impacts											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 111	\$ 108	\$ 117	\$ 110							
		Performance					88%	88%	86%	88%			
		Impact-Free Sites					6,864	6,879	6,548	6,789			
		Total Units								7,784	7,845	7,571	7,672
1510	BLM	Federal acres under lease for coal development											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 5	\$ 4	\$ 4	N/A							
		Acres					472,337	474,334	466,407	N/A			
1518	BLM	Required Coal Site Inspection Reviews Completed											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 2	N/A							
		Performance					111%	101%	99%	N/A			
		Inspections Completed					2,823	2,828	2,777	N/A			
		Inspections Required								2,552	2,799	2,799	N/A

Offsite impacts are part of OSM's oversight emphasis of current coal mining operations and include over 4.5 million acres in 31 states and tribal lands. Offsite impacts are negative effects resulting from surface coal mining activities, such as blasting, water runoff, or land stability that affects people, land, water, or structures outside the permitted area of mining operations. Due to the nature of mining, it is inevitable that some impacts will occur, and OSM's goal is to reduce those impacts.

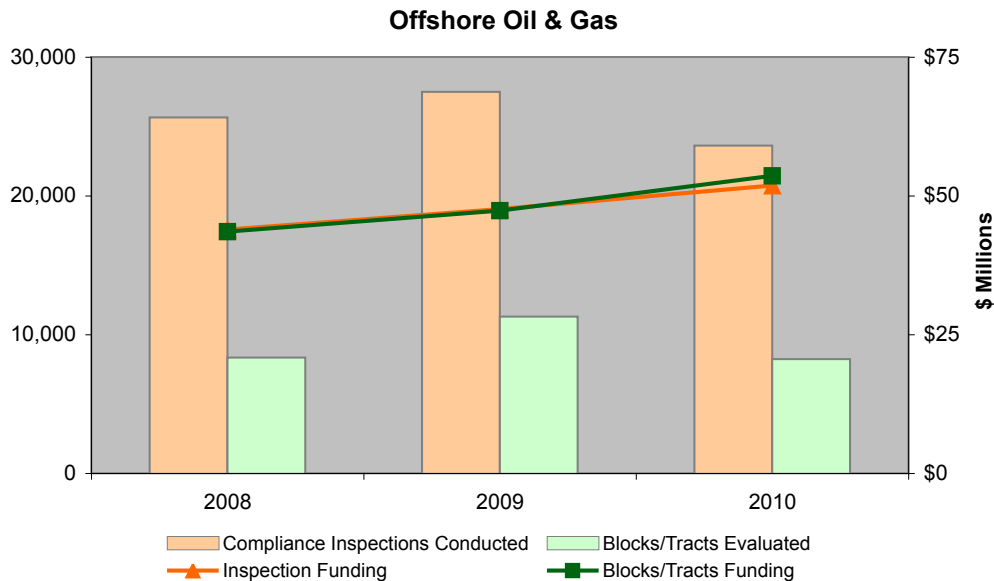
The BLM manages about 300 Federal coal leases on over approximately 466,000 acres. This performance measure will be discontinued starting in 2011, to be replaced with a measure that tracks the percentage of lease applications processed. The BLM expects to continue to complete all targeted coal inspections in 2011.

Offshore Oil and Gas

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1588	BOEMRE	Number of offshore lease sales held consistent with Secretary's 5-Year Program								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 43				
		Lease Sales Held					5	2	1	0
425	BOEMRE	Amount (in barrels) of Operational Offshore Oil Spilled Per Million Barrels Produced (see note below)								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 69	\$ 75	\$ 82	\$ 79				
		Barrels Spilled					0.5	3.8	7,600	4.5
B	BOEMRE	Blocks/Tracts Evaluated								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 44	\$ 47	\$ 54	\$ 49				
		Tracts Evaluated					8,341	11,287	8,233	9,300
B	BOEMRE	Compliance Inspections Conducted								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 44	\$ 48	\$ 52	TBD				
		Number of Inspections					25,650	27,484	23,619	22,000

B - Bureau Measure

Note: The Operational Oil Spill ratio results for FY 2010 include the government scientists' estimate for the amount of oil spilled during the Deepwater Horizon event. A final spill volume has not been determined; therefore, the ratio is an estimate and is not final.



On April 20, 2010, an explosion occurred on the Deepwater Horizon offshore facility, claiming the lives of 11 individuals, injuring others, and resulting in an unprecedented oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Bureaus within the Department, other Federal agencies, and countless other groups aided in efforts to stop the oil spill and mitigate the resulting environmental impacts. Following the event, Secretary Salazar imposed a suspension on deepwater drilling until a thorough review could be conducted to ensure appropriate safety, containment, and response mechanisms existed. The Department undertook an information gathering effort to obtain additional information from experts, industry, conservation groups, the public, and others regarding offshore drilling practices and provided recommendations to the Secretary. Additionally, two new rules increase the oil and gas industry's OCS safety and environmental practices. The Drilling Safety Rule provides new standards for well design, casing, and cementing and control equipment (e.g., blowout preventers). The Workplace Safety Rule requires operators to develop a safety and environmental management program that notes potential hazards and associated strategies to reduce risk for all phases of activity (e.g., well design to platform decommissioning). Additionally, BOEMRE issued a Notice to Lessee (NTL) requiring well-specific blowout and worst-case discharge scenarios within operator exploration and development plans. Based on the initial improvements and plans going forward, the Secretary lifted the deepwater drilling suspension in October 2010.

BOEMRE continues to implement additional safety and environmental standards as findings from ongoing investigations become available. Informational requirements included within a recently issued NTL require operators to provide a corporate statement to conduct the operation in compliance with all applicable agency regulations. BOEMRE is strengthening the inspection program, adding additional engineers and inspectors to the staff as well as implementing additional environmental safeguards, oversight, and equipment and safety standards. As BOEMRE moves forward, we will continue the rulemaking process for additional safety and environmental measures and analyzing information resulting from investigations pertaining to the Deepwater Horizon event and implementing reforms as necessary.

As required by law, BOEMRE provides an orderly and predictable schedule of lease sales by competitive bid through the 5-Year Offshore Leasing Program. In FY 2010, four lease sales were planned: Alaska Beaufort Sea Sale 209, Chuckchi Sea Sale 212, Central Gulf of Mexico Sale 213, and Western Gulf of Mexico Sale 215. The Secretary removed the two planned Alaska sales from the 5-Year Program following a court-ordered remand and environmental review of the Program and then cancelled the final Western Gulf of Mexico sale after the Deepwater Horizon event. Consequently, BOEMRE only conducted the Central Gulf of Mexico Sale. Currently, no sales are scheduled for FY 2011.

Investments associated with lease sales are incurred over several years and can vary depending on the sale location. Funding spent supports environmental studies and analyses, resources assessments, and leasing consultations necessary to plan the 5-Year Program.

Energy Revenue Management		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
493	ONRR	Federal and Indian revenues disbursed on timely basis								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 44.4	\$ 47.1	\$ 48.2	\$ 47.9				
		% timely disbursement					99.2%	99.5%	99.1%	99.0%
		Disbursed (\$B)					2.962	2.289	2.099	1.980
		Total Revenues (\$B)				2.987	2.300	2.119	2.000	

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
B	ONRR	Combined Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 54.3	\$ 57.6	\$ 63.5	\$ 75.5				
		Cumulative Percent of Unique Mineral Royalty Companies Covered by Compliance Activities								
		Cumulative Performance					28.7%	50.7%	60.5%	20.8%
		Completed unique companies					525	906	1,086	360
		Total Companies				1,832	1,787	1,794	1,729	
B	ONRR	Cumulative Percent of Unique Mineral Royalty Properties Covered by Compliance Activities								
		Cumulative Performance					12.8%	26.6%	31.1%	N/A
		Completed Unique Properties					3,100	6,374	7,698	N/A
		Total Properties					24,164	23,984	24,714	N/A

B - Bureau Measure

Note: Unique Companies Compliance Activities FY2011 target of 21% is re-baselined to align with the new DOI FY 2011-2016

Each month about 2,000 companies report and pay royalties on over 30,000 producing Federal and tribal leases. The Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), located in the Department’s Office of Policy, Management and Budget, is now responsible for collecting, accounting, analyzing audits, and disbursing revenues from mineral production on Federal and Indian lands. Performance, measured by timely disbursement, has been very high and is expected to remain so due to system enhancements.

The ONRR compliance assurance activities represent a large and critical part of its operational strategy. The goal is to ensure that the Government is realizing fair return and that companies are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms.

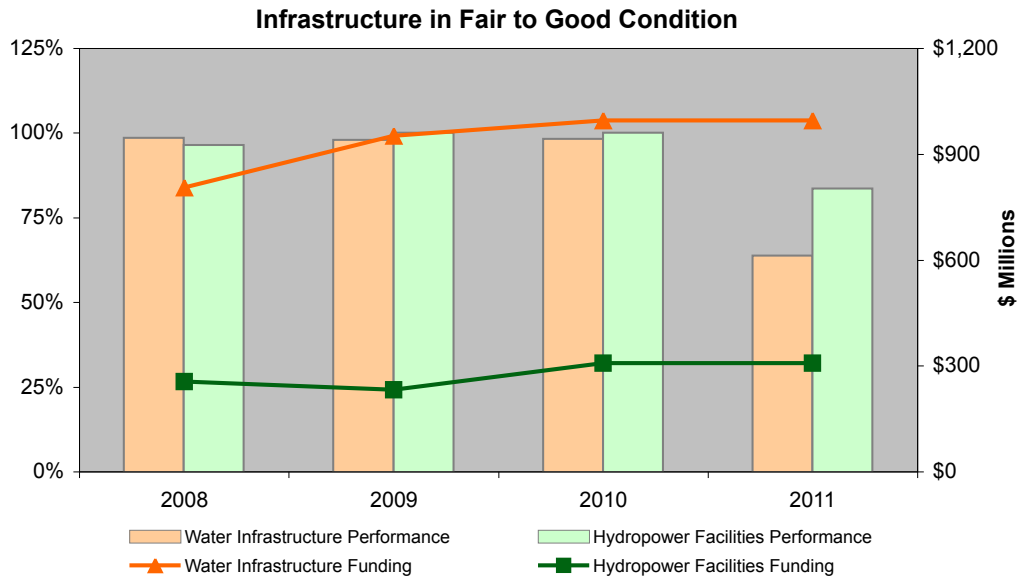


Water		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
909	BOR	Water infrastructure in fair to good condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 806	\$ 952	\$ 996	\$ 996				
		Performance					98.6%	98.0%	98.3%	63.8%
		Condition Fair to Good per FRR					341	339	337	219
		Total Water-Related Facilities				346	346	343	343	
362	BOR	Hydropower Facilities in Fair to Good Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 256	\$ 232	\$ 308	\$ 308				
		Performance					96%	100%	100%	84%
		Facilities in Good Condition					54	56	55	46
		Total Facilities				56	56	55	55	

RESOURCE USE

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

The two measures above that deal with Bureau of Reclamation owned and managed water and hydropower facilities show that over 90 percent are in fair to good condition. The target for FY 2011 appears relatively lower as Reclamation is adjusting the measure to focus only on infrastructure in good condition, rather than the current fair to good condition.



Energy	Water	Land-Related Resources	Science
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		Funding Invested (\$M)				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1519	BLM	Grazing permits processed								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 31	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 28				
		Performance					84%	44%	37%	31%
		Permits Processed					2,177	2,554	1,890	1,683
		Permits Outstanding				2,600	5,835	5,106	5,383	
1520	BLM	Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing & issuing grazing permits								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	No Directly Attributable Funding							
		Permits Processed					5,374	4,219	5,800	N/A

Over 2,100 permits expired in FY 2010, which shows up in the continued increase in the number of permits received starting in FY 2009. Overall performance declined to 37 percent due to the growing workload associated with conducting the necessary environmental assessments and a growing caseload due to litigation associated with the issue of these permits.

Forest Products

		Funding Invested (\$M)				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1562	BLM	Allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 38	\$ 48	\$ 48	\$ 48				
		Performance					86%	31%	86%	70%
		Feet of Timber Offered					174	155	174	142
		Possible Sale Volume				203	502	203	203	
1523	BLM	Percent of Forestry Improvements (Acres) Completed as Planned								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15	N/A				
		Performance					82%	85%	89%	N/A
		Improvements Completed					22,629	21,929	22,833	N/A
		Total Acres				27,564	25,700	25,700	N/A	
419	BLM	Volume of Wood Products Offered Consistent with Applicable Management Plans								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 2				
		Performance					292	270	296	215

In FY 2010, the allowable sale quantity of timber offered for sale returned to the FY 2008 level following last year's drop in performance due to the withdrawal of the western Oregon forest management plan revision that necessitated BLM to reconfigure and rework plans. Legal challenges stemming from the National Environmental Policy Act continue to impact performance.

The Forestry Improvements measure includes all forest management treatments that are designed to increase fiber production and/or provide commercial opportunities. Performance increased slightly in FY 2010, while funding remains the same.

The basis for the performance measure relating to volume of wood products offered was also impacted last year by the loss of several lawsuits involving critical endangered species that required the BLM to remove part of the timber sale plan. However, performance rose this year back above the FY 2008 level.

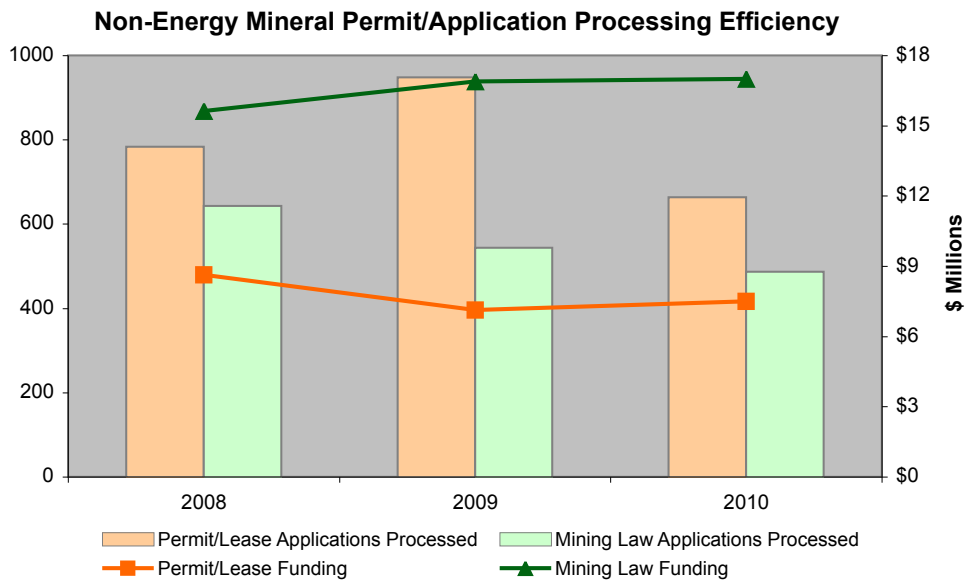
Non-Energy Minerals

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
P	BLM	Percent of Pending Cases of Permits and Lease Applications Processed								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 9	\$ 7	\$ 7	N/A				
		Performance					39%	46%	34%	N/A
		Permits/Applications Processed					783	948	664	N/A
		Total Permits				2,022	2,081	1,925	N/A	
1524	BLM	Average Times for Processing Plans of Operations for Locatable Minerals (Months)								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	N/A				
		Average Times					11	11	17	N/A
B	BLM	Mining Law Applications Processed								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 16	\$ 17	\$ 17	N/A				
		Number of Applications					643	544	487	N/A
B	BLM	Percent of Time Crude Helium Enrichment Unit Was Operating During Fiscal Year								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 33	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 24				
		Performance					103%	101%	100%	100%
		Operating Time					350	342	356	260
		Total Time				340	340	356	260	

B - Bureau Measure **P** - Program Measure

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

The BLM is a major supplier of crude helium to refiners in the U.S., who market and sell pure helium throughout the world. Helium is essential for things that require its unique properties—its inertness, its incredibly low “boiling point,” and its high thermal conductivity. Performance continues to be very high. Funding is based on the estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas, and liquid gas sales of the Helium Enrichment Unit, which are cyclical.



Energy

Water

Land-Related Resources

Science

		Funding			Performance			
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	
1527	USGS	Science Products used for resource management decision-making						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 77	\$ 79	\$ 82			
		Percent of Products				95%	94%	91%
1528	USGS	Deposit Models for Non-Fuel Commodities						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 27			
		Percent of Models				7%	20%	53%
436	USGS	Basins/Areas with Energy Resource Assessments						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 12	\$ 13	\$ 14			
		Basins/Areas with Assessments				5	6	5
P	USGS	Systematic Analyses and Investigations Delivered to Customers (Energy Resources)						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 14	\$ 14	\$ 14			
		Products Delivered				5	6	5

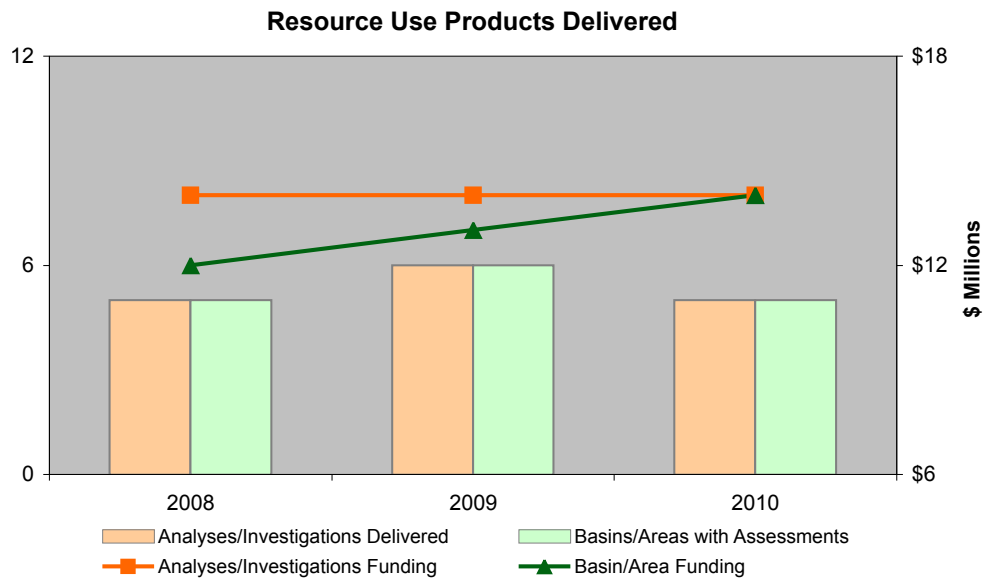
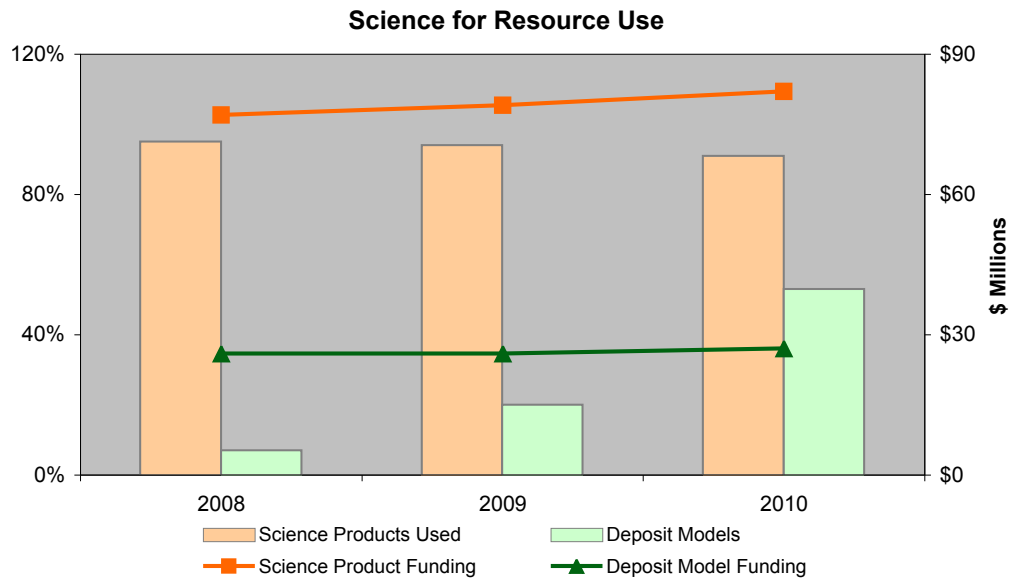
P - Program Measure

Performance on the KPI measure above is assessed through two USGS programs: the Mineral Resources Program and the Energy Resources Program. Together they provide reliable and impartial scientific information on geologically-based natural resources and the consequences of their development. Performance is high—in the 90th percent range. Both programs received additional funding to characterize renewable energy resources and the impacts of developing renewable energy. This KPI and the two other USGS customer satisfaction measures in Resource Protection and Serving Communities mission areas will be combined into one customer satisfaction measure for FY 2011.

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

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

The above measures have been discontinued, hence no FY 2011 targets. The USGS has restructured these measures to better reflect outcomes of the related goal in the DOI FY 2011-2016 Strategic Plan, which are also reflected in the FY 2012 Budget Justification for the USGS.



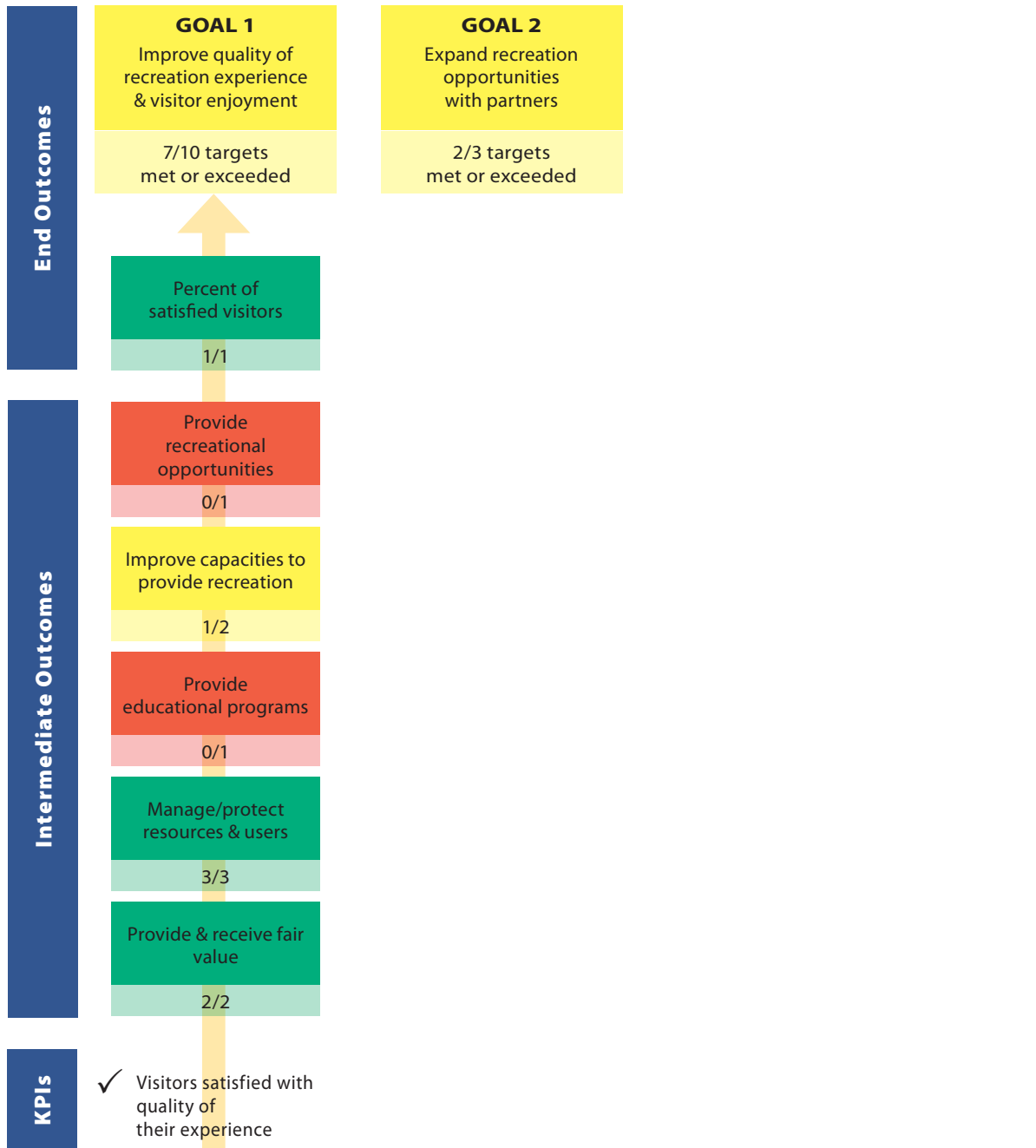
RECREATION

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

MISSION GOAL

Improve recreation opportunities for America

9/13 targets met or exceeded



COLOR KEY:

- Target met or exceeded > 80%
- Target met or exceeded < 80% & = > 50%
- Target met or exceeded < 50%

SYMBOL KEY:

- ✓ Target met
- ✗ Target not met

Recreation is a vitally important part of the Department’s mission. Accessible and nearby, public land is quickly becoming America’s backyard. The land we manage contains multiple recreational opportunities for individual enrichment through interaction with nature. A Department priority is reconnecting youth to the outdoors. Youth involvement in the Department’s stewardship agenda infuses energy and new thinking, educates a generation that has lost touch with nature in values surrounding conservation, and has the potential to improve the health of younger generations. Recreation activities are diverse—from off-road vehicles to contemplative wilderness experiences; from edutainment to work/play volunteerism.

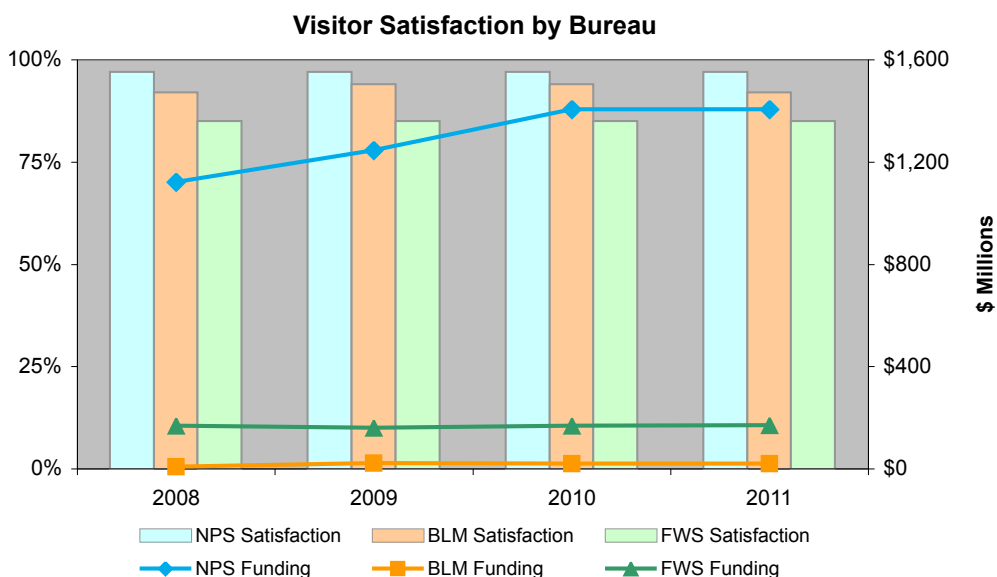
The Department’s Recreation Mission Area encompasses both recreation and tourism—primary factors in helping local and regional economies sustain themselves. Therefore, the availability of public land and water for recreation purposes is a critical economic factor. Recreation visits to Department-managed lands resulted in over 316,000 Government and private sector jobs and nearly \$25 billion in economic impacts to the communities and regions surrounding Department-managed land.

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

Visitor Satisfaction

Visitor Satisfaction		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
554	All	Visitors satisfied with quality of their experience								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1,297	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,597				
	Percent Visitor Satisfaction					91%	92%	92%	91%	
	BLM	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 8	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 21				
		Percent Visitor Satisfaction					92%	94%	94%	92%
	FWS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 168	\$ 161	\$ 168	\$ 170				
		Percent Visitor Satisfaction					85%	85%	85%	85%
	NPS	Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1,121	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,406	\$ 1,406				
		Percent Visitor Satisfaction					97%	97%	97%	97%

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



RECREATION

Overall, the Department expends considerable resources in the area of visitor satisfaction. National park areas are a favorite destination, with more than 285 million park visits in FY 2010. The NPS dedicates more than one billion dollars to achieving its goal: to foster an understanding and appreciation of these places of natural beauty and cultural and historical significance and, in that way, encourage greater responsibility by visitors for protecting the heritage the parks represent. NPS visitor satisfaction maintains record levels. Since FY 2008, 97 percent of park visitors rated the overall quality of services as good or very good.

The FWS offers a range of hunting, fishing, wildlife photography and observation, and environmental education and interpretive programs to its over 42.5 million annual visitors. The FWS reports a visitor satisfaction rate of 85 percent. This level of satisfaction is considered adequate for refuges where the primary purpose is to protect wildlife and habitat.

The BLM-managed lands hosted over 59 million visitors in FY 2010. It is more difficult for BLM to assess visitor satisfaction overall, as surveys are given primarily to those visitors who pay an entrance fee. The BLM tries to balance its goals for resource use while still providing for visitors. Performance remained steady at 94 percent. BLM funding increased in FY 2009 and remained the same in FY 2010 as more of the activities that contribute to visitor satisfaction were included with this measure.

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

Visitor Services		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1567	BLM	Visitor Satisfaction with Facilitated Program								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 35	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 27				
		Percent Visitor Satisfaction					94%	96%	81%	90%
1571	NPS	Visitor Satisfaction with Commercial Services								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 43	\$ 123	\$ 96	N/A				
		Percent Visitor Satisfaction					76%	77%	77%	N/A

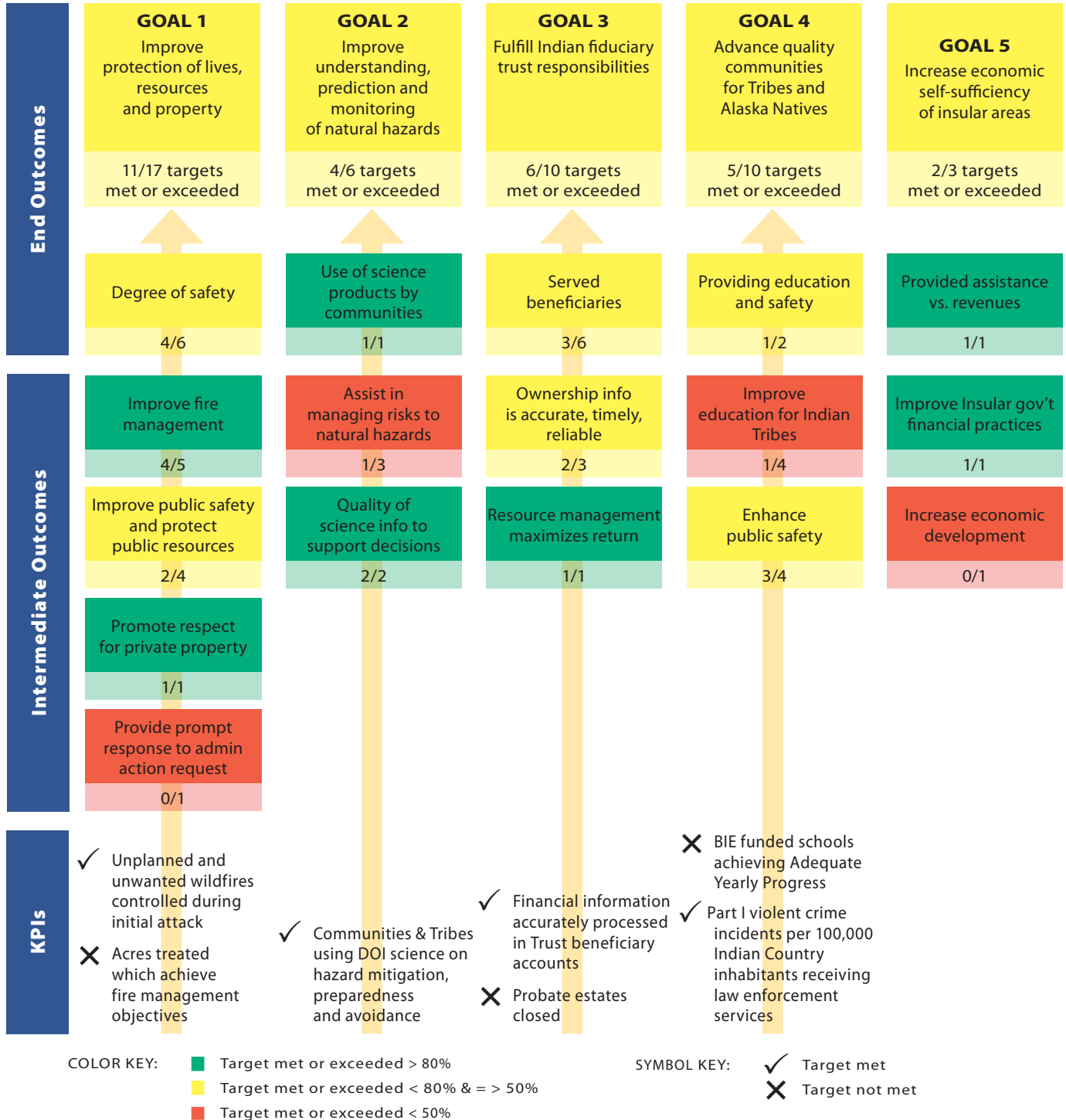
SERVING COMMUNITIES

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

MISSION GOAL

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

28/46 targets met or exceeded



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

The Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC) coordinates wildland fire activities on public lands. In conjunction with the major land-management agencies, NPS, BLM, FWS, and BIA, OWFC looks at how fast fires are able to be controlled and how many acres of land can be treated through fuel reduction so catastrophic fires are less likely to occur. The program is closely coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service. Wildland fire measures deal with the effect of fire and fuel treatments on communities that are located near or adjacent to Department lands.

The USGS offers technical assistance and information to state and local communities that could be affected by natural hazards. The information it provides helps these localities to manage water and other resources and to develop emergency evacuation procedures, update city emergency plans, and look for ways disasters can be mitigated through advance planning.

The Bureau of Indian Education's (BIE) mission is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with a tribe's needs for cultural and economic well-being, in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. The BIE operates and provides funds to 183 tribal schools, 173 of which are subject to being judged for Annual Yearly Progress (AYP), serving Indian students in 23 states across the Country.

Programs administered through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) include social services; natural resources management on trust lands; economic development programs; law enforcement, administration of tribal courts, and detention service; implementation of land and water claim settlements; housing improvement; disaster relief; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and the repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams. The BIA also operates a series of irrigation systems and provides electricity to rural parts of Arizona.

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) provides fiduciary guidance, management, and leadership for both Tribal Trust accounts and Individual Indian Money accounts. OST operates a trust comprised of over \$3.6 billion held in over 2,700 accounts for more than 250 tribes and over 380,000 Individual Indian accounts.



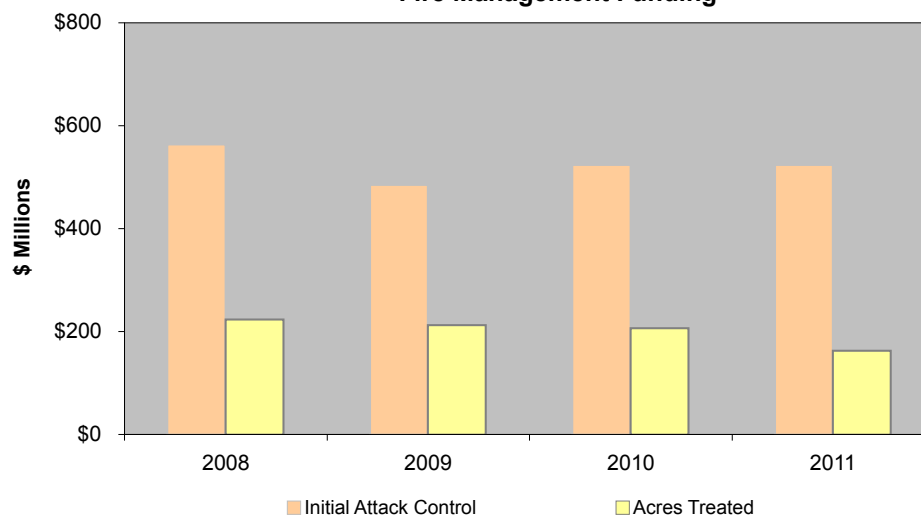
Fire Management		Funding				Performance							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011				
788	OWFC	Unplanned and unwanted wildfires controlled during initial attack											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 564	\$ 484	\$ 523	\$ 523							
		Performance					98.5%	98.7%	98.0%	95.0%			
		Fires Controlled					5,693	6,145	5,673	8,327			
		Total Fire Ignitions								5,778	6,225	5,786	8,765
1540	OWFC	Acres treated which achieve fire management objectives											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 223	\$ 212	\$ 206	\$ 162							
		Performance					98%	99%	94%	94%			
		Treated Acres					1,239,740	1,446,000	1,197,828	660,000			
		Total Acres								1,260,035	1,459,000	1,279,820	700,000

The OWFC works with four bureaus that are engaged in wildland fire activities. The OWFC baselines performance at 95 percent each year for the Wildfires Controlled During Initial Attack measure, with high level of achievement indicating years of more effective firefighting and/or more favorable weather conditions. The FWS, BIA, BLM, and NPS are the bureaus that actively manage and operate firefighting efforts on public lands. Targeting out-year performance becomes more problematic and less meaningful as annual seasonal and climatic conditions fluctuate.

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

The FWS, BIA, BLM, and NPS focus on the highest priority acreage, Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), or those acres closest to populated areas. The historical split between WUI and non-WUI expenditures is 50 percent/50 percent.

Fire Management Funding



		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1543	BLM	Percent of Physical and Chemical Hazards Mitigated in Appropriate Time to Ensure Visitor/Public Safety								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 5				
		Performance					97%	82%	91%	93%
		Percent of Hazards Mitigated					716	917	1,518	740
		Total Hazards					739	1,114	1,676	800

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

Physical hazards include abandoned equipment and structures that pose a physical safety threat; chemical hazards are associated with hazardous substances, materials, and waste. The number, type, complexity, and location of chemical and physical hazards discovered each year is unpredictable. In FY 2010, the number of illegal dumping and other hazards discovered and remediated surged. FY 2011 results are expected to be more in line with prior years.

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1570	BLM	Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 48	\$ 67	\$ 67	\$ 67				
		Performance					61%	56%	50%	60%
		Incidents/Investigations Closed					7,802	8,168	7,770	8,815
						12,853	14,692	15,387	14,692	
1570	BOR	Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
		Performance					100%	98%	99%	95%
		Incidents/Investigations Closed					186	157	99	188
						186	161	100	198	
1570	NPS	Percent of Incidents/Investigations Closed for Part I, II & Natural, Cultural & Heritage Resource Offenses								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
		Performance					53%	55%	49%	47%
		Incidents/Investigations Closed					209	55	190	47
						394	100	389	100	

SERVING COMMUNITIES

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

Rights-of-Way		Funding				Performance							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011				
B	BLM	Percent of Pending Cases of Right-of-Way Permits and Grant Applications in Backlog Status											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 49	\$ 52	\$ 52	\$ 52							
		Performance					25%	27%	26%	26%			
		Number of Pending Cases					3,816	4,182	3,993	3,993			
		Total Permits & Applications								15,361	15,361	15,361	15,361

B - Bureau Measure

Each year, thousands of individuals and companies apply to the BLM to obtain a right-of-way (ROW) on public land. A ROW grant is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. The majority of applications pertain to electrical power generation and oil and natural gas development. Performance declined in FY 2010 due to an increase in the number of permit and grant applications requiring more extensive environmental assessments. Many applications are larger, involving more complex rights-of-way needed to build an infrastructure related to renewable energy and continued growth in the West. These types of applications require increased staff time which also increases the cost. Performance is projected to remain comparable in FY 2011.

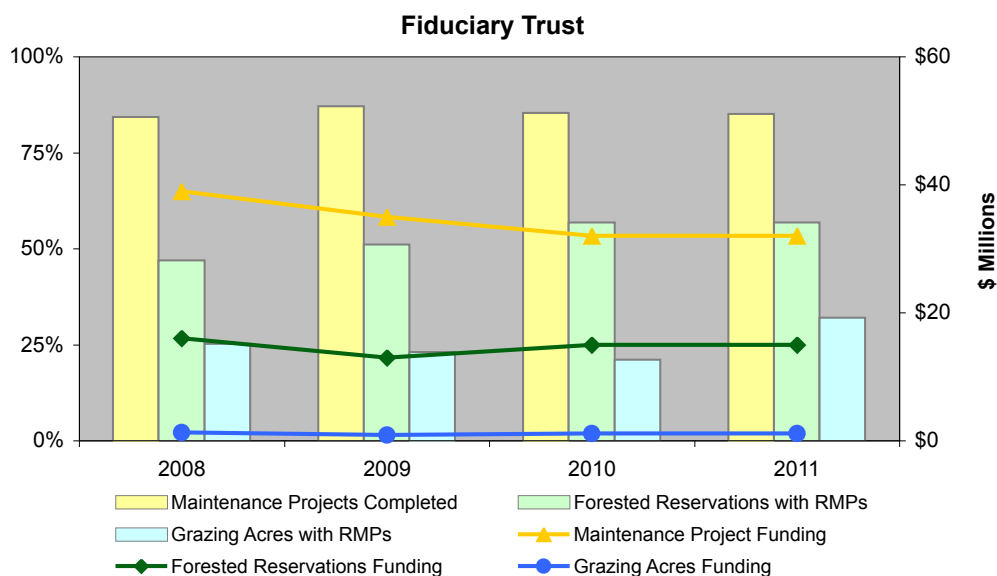
Protect Lives, Resources, Property	Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities	Indian Communities	Science Hazard Mitigation
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Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities		Funding				Performance							
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011				
1553	BIA	Percent of Probate estates closed											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 35	\$ 36							
		Performance					87%	90%	88%	77%			
		Estates Closed					8,938	7,973	5,800	5,400			
		Total Estates								10,324	8,901	6,563	7,000
1551	BIA	Acres of Agricultural and Grazing Land with Completed Resource Management Plans (RMPs)											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.1							
		Performance					25%	23%	21%	32%			
		Acres with RMPs (M)					10.71	10.84	9.78	13.58			
		Total Acres (M)								42.44	47.06	46.51	42.44
P	BIA	Forested Reservations Covered by Forest Management Plans											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 16	\$ 13	\$ 15	\$ 15							
		Performance					47%	51%	57%	57%			
		Forested Reservations with Plans					137	149	163	166			
		Total Forested Reservations								292	292	287	292
P	BIA	Maintenance Projects Completed Within Established Timeframe											
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 39	\$ 35	\$ 32	\$ 32							
		Performance					84%	87%	85%	85%			
		Projects Completed					1,383	1,448	1,245	1,339			
		Total Projects								1,641	1,663	1,459	1,575

P - Program Measure

Performance for the number of Indian probate estates closed was comparable with FY 2009 but slightly under target, however, by the end of FY 2010 most of the backlog was eliminated.

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) were completed on 21 percent of agricultural and grazing lands during FY 2010, down two percentage points from last year. BIA is continuing to work with tribes to get a larger number of acreage under RMPs. Programmatic RMPs are expressions of tribal resource management goals and principles. The BIA can encourage the preparation of such plans through the dedication of financial and personnel resources, but cannot impose a plan on a tribe.



**Protect Lives,
Resources, Property**

**Indian Fiduciary Trust
Responsibilities**

Indian Communities

**Science
Hazard Mitigation**

Bureau of Indian Education Schools

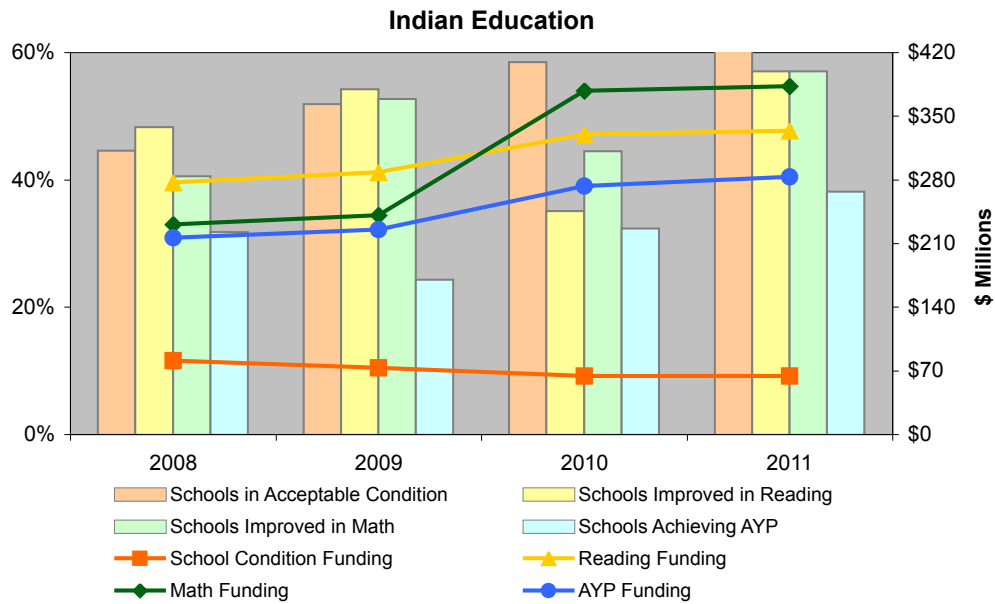
		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1556	BIE	BIE schools achieving Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 216	\$ 225	\$ 273	\$ 283				
		Performance					32%	24%	32%	38%
		Schools Achieving AYP					54	42	56	66
		Targeted Schools				170	173	173	173	
1557	BIE	BIE Schools Not Making AYP That Improved in Reading								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 277	\$ 288	\$ 330	\$ 334				
		Performance					48%	54%	35%	57%
		Schools Improved					56	71	41	61
		Targeted Schools				116	131	117	107	
1558	BIE	BIE Schools Not Making AYP That Improved in Math								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 231	\$ 241	\$ 378	\$ 383				
		Performance					41%	53%	44%	57%
		Schools Improved					47	69	52	61
		Targeted Schools				116	131	117	107	
P	BIE	Percent Increase in the Number of Degrees Granted by BIE Junior/Senior Colleges & Universities								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 74	\$ 76	\$ 82	\$ 59				
		Number of Degrees					-5%	5%	-9%	3%
1715	BIE	BIE Schools In Acceptable Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 81	\$ 73	\$ 64	\$ 64				
		Performance					45%	52%	58%	62%
		Schools in Acceptable Condition					82	95	107	113
		Targeted Schools				184	183	183	183	

Education for Native Americans in the BIE schools continues to be an area of concern for the Department. Performance data for this measure lags by one year, as school years straddle two fiscal years, and final performance results for the 2009/2010 school year are not available until December 2010. FY 2010 performance data, therefore, represents results of the 2008-2009 school year (SY).

Overall performance dropped in 2009 due to a raise in AYP standards that year, but in FY 2010 has regained the level of performance that was reached in FY 2008. Along with additional funds allocated to Indian education, the BIE implemented intensive programs to improve

reading and math in SY 08/09 (FY 2010), but anticipates it will take more than just 1 year, beyond FY 2010, to achieve an increase in results.

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



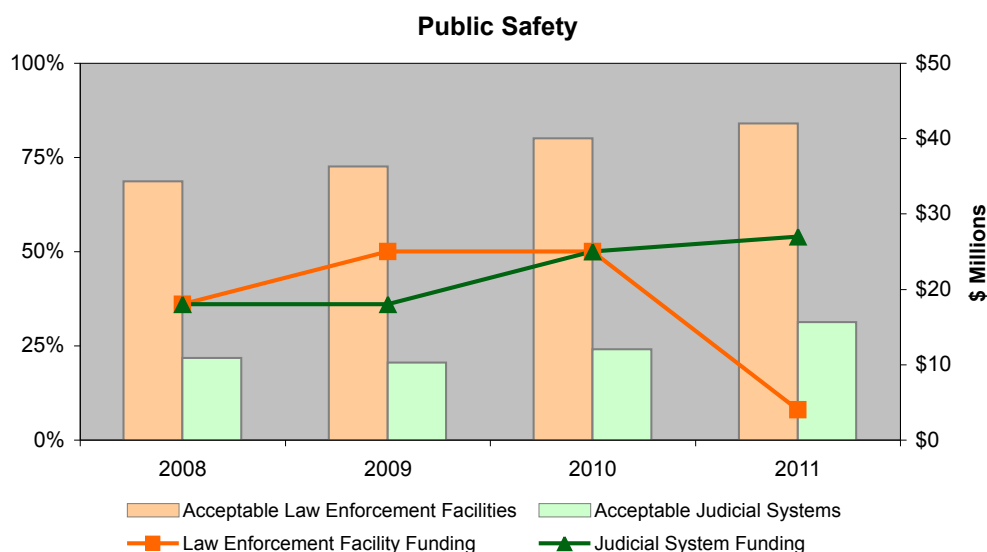
Safe Indian Communities

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
457	BIA	Part I violent crime incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 13	\$ 32	\$ 36	\$ 36				
		Performance					475	462	398	416
		Violent Crimes					5,698	6,002	5,178	5,410
		Total Inhabitants (100,000)					12.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
1677	BIA	Percent change in Part II offenses								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 213	\$ 225	\$ 296	\$ 328				
		Performance					38.64%	6.25%	-7.83%	5.00%
		Number of Offenses					133,681	29,996	-39,907	26,756
		Total Offenses					345,971	479,652	509,648	535,130
1570	BIA	Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II, and natural, cultural, and heritage resource offenses								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 137	\$ 148	\$ 196	\$ 217				
		Performance					35%	32%	39%	52%
		Incidents/Investigations Closed					177,426	171,601	383,001	259,948
		Total Incidents/Investigations					502,800	533,489	994,382	502,800
576	BIA	BIA Funded Tribal Judicial Systems Receiving Acceptable Rating								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 25	\$ 27				
		Performance					22%	21%	24%	31%
		Systems with Acceptable Rating					34	38	44	58
		Total Tribal Judicial Systems					156	185	183	186
1735	BIA	Law Enforcement Facilities in Acceptable Condition as Measured by FCI								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 18	\$ 25	\$ 25	\$ 4				
		Performance					69%	73%	80%	84%
		Facilities in Acceptable Condition					35	37	40	42
		Total Facilities					51	51	50	50

The KPI in the table above deals with approximately 1.3 million of the total 1.7 million Indian and tribal population directly served by BIA law enforcement. Part I crimes include crimes against people, as well as burglary, theft, and arson. Increased performance would be illustrated by a downward trend in the number of crimes per capita over time. Performance improved as the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants declined to 398. As part of the Department's Priority Goal for Safe Indian Communities, new strategic deployment techniques are presently being tested in select tribal communities. While these techniques have resulted in initial decreases of violent crime in the four selected communities, the potential results of applying techniques across all of Indian Country have yet to be estimated. The table above includes the performance for the other aspects of the law enforcement program, including Part II crimes and Tribal Judicial Systems. Part II crimes include forgery, "white collar" crimes, weapons, "fencing," vice, substance abuse, vandalism, and other misdemeanors.

The measure of Tribal Judicial Systems includes all BIA-funded Tribal courts and BIA "CFR" courts receiving an Acceptable Rating. This rating is achieved by meeting all standards established for reviews conducted by an independent assessor.

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



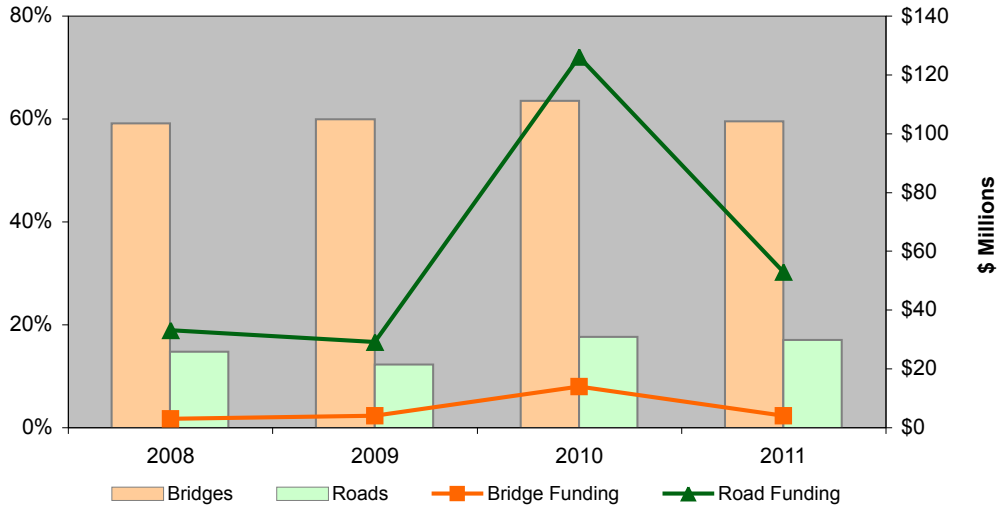
The above graph depicts two aspects of the justice system—courts and detention centers.

		Funding				Performance				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1559	BIA	Miles of Road in Acceptable Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 33	\$ 29	\$ 126	\$ 53				
		Performance					15%	12%	18%	17%
		Road Miles in Acceptable Condition					3,985	3,370	4,939	4,845
		Total Miles of Road					27,034	27,527	28,041	28,500
1560	BIA	Bridges in Acceptable Condition								
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 14	\$ 4				
		Performance					59%	60%	63%	60%
		Bridges in Acceptable Condition					547	558	584	559
		Total Bridges					926	931	920	939

The road program continues with relatively level funding with an additional 500 miles of roads added to the road maintenance system. The percentage of roads in acceptable condition increased as a result of ARRA funds used to perform road maintenance activities, construction, and repair.

The number of bridges in acceptable condition improved between FY 2009 and FY 2010, mostly due to the addition of ARRA funds and partially due to a decrease in BIA's bridge inventory for FY 2010. In FY 2011, the present projection is that 60 percent of the bridges will be in acceptable condition as the negotiated BIA inventory increases to 939 bridges.

Community Development



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

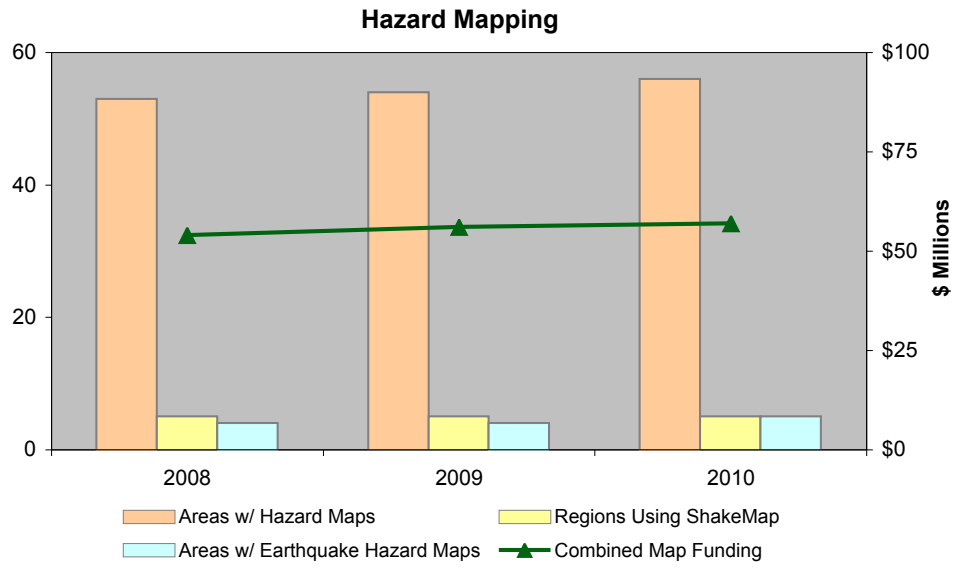
		Funding			Performance			
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	
446	USGS	Communities/tribes using DOI science for hazard mitigation						
		Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 86	\$ 91	\$ 93			
		Communities Using Science				53%	54%	58%

Hazard Mapping

		Funding			Performance			
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	
1545	USGS	Combined Funding Invested (\$M)	\$ 54	\$ 56	\$ 57			
		Areas with Completed Hazard Assessments				53	54	56
		Areas with Completed Earthquake Hazard Maps				4	4	5
1546		Metropolitan Regions Using Shake Map in Emergency Procedures				5	5	5

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

New Strategic Plan measures for the USGS Natural Hazards programs that communicate monitoring and research capabilities for hazard areas will replace the current measures in FY 2011.



MEASURING DEPARTMENT PERFORMANCE

The FY 2010 Performance Measure Tables section documents the performance of the Department against the FY 2007-2012 Government Performance and Results Act Strategic Plan (GPRA Plan). This section is organized according to the Department's four areas of mission responsibility and their accompanying end outcome and intermediate outcome goals. These goals provide a framework for the strategic plans of the Department's bureaus. The mission areas are as follows:

Resource Protection	<i>Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources</i>
Resource Use	<i>Improve resource management to assure responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy</i>
Recreation	<i>Improve recreational opportunities for America</i>
Serving Communities	<i>Improve protection of lives, property and assets, advance the use of scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve</i>

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

What Counts and How We Count it

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

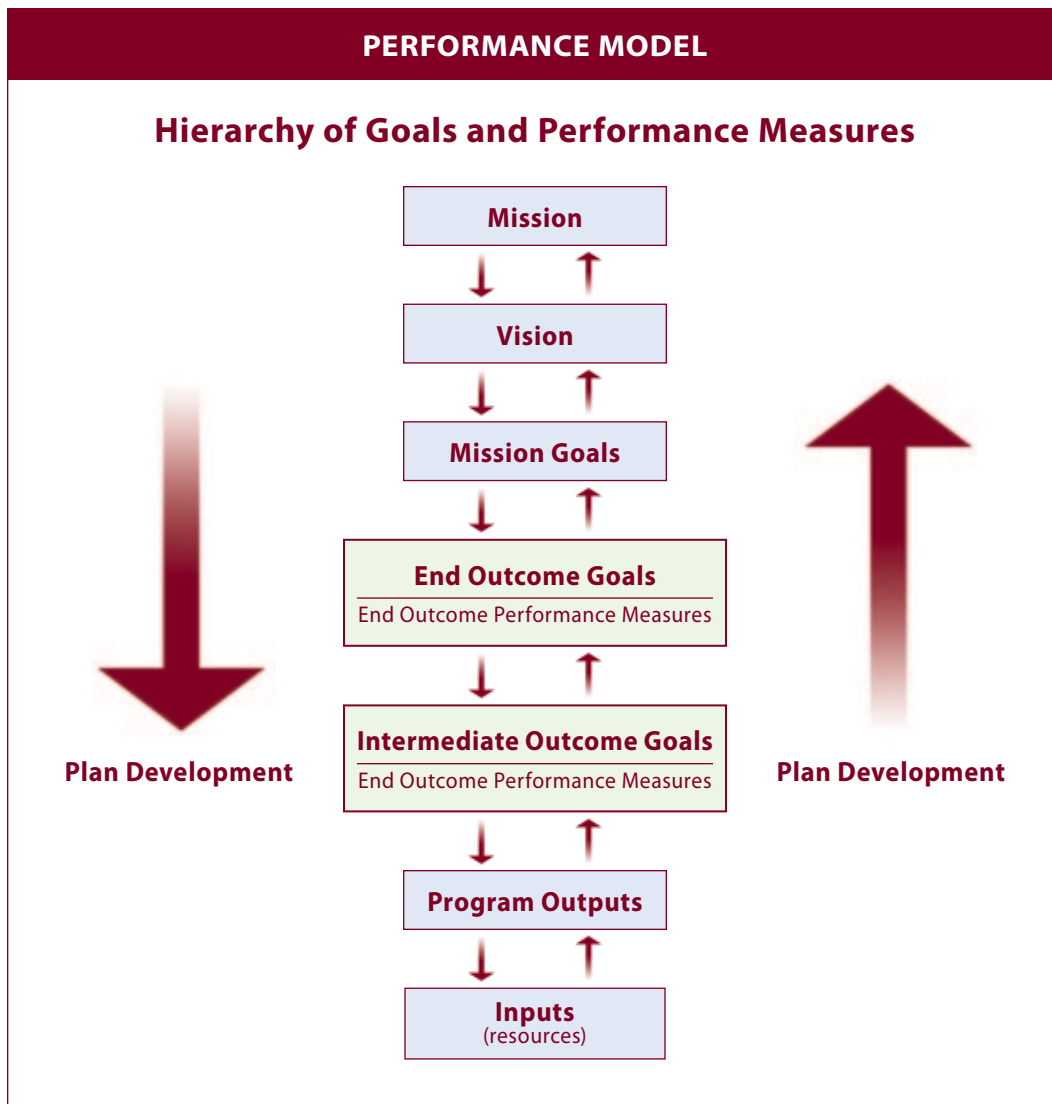
Because the plan identifies a clear hierarchy of goals and measures, we can see exactly how our work contributes to the Department's end results. The plan sets targets at every level and gives us numerical measures by which we can judge what we have accomplished.

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

The outcome goals and their performance measures maintain our focus on the bottom line—specific results we must achieve to successfully accomplish our mission. To progress toward these goals, we identify a series of intermediate outcome goals that support, promote, and serve as a vehicle for achieving results. Performance measures are also applied to intermediate outcome goals to help assess their effectiveness. Engaging these actions, in turn, requires an array of program level activities and their associated outputs. Outputs are typically quantifiable units of accomplishment that are a consequence of work conducted to execute our GPRA Plan (such outputs might be acres treated for hazardous fuels or park safety programs implemented).

In our GPRA Plan, the outcome goals are cast in a long-term context—typically covering the duration of the GPRA Plan, currently FY 2007-FY 2012. These goals and measures are annualized to demonstrate incremental progress toward achieving long-term targets. There are instances in which we may adopt outcome measures that appear output-like because they use units of measurement, such as acres restored or permits issued, that have output connotations. However, the context in which the measure is applied remains outcome focused. In some cases, a true outcome measure may be too far beyond the control of our programs to provide a useful gauge of the bureau's effectiveness in meeting its program responsibilities. In such cases, the Department uses the best indicator it can develop to assess its contribution and progress toward that goal. Selected high-priority intermediate outcome goals and measures appear in both the GPRA Plan and bureau or departmental office operating plans. The balance of the intermediate goals and specific work outputs will appear only in bureau or office operating plans. This category of goals is used to link budgets to performance. Although departmental planning now centers on high-level outcome-oriented goals and performance measures, performance information is tracked and evaluated at various levels within the organization.

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



Reading the Numbers for Yourself

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

Data Validation and Verification

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

The Department requires the full implementation of data verification and validation (V&V) criteria to ensure that information is properly collected, recorded, processed, and aggregated for reporting and use by decision makers. Since FY 2003, the Department has required bureaus and offices collecting and reporting performance data to develop and use an effective data V&V process. A data V&V assessment matrix, developed in cooperation with departmental bureaus and offices, including the Office of Inspector General, was issued in January 2003 to serve as a minimum standard for data V&V. The matrix has been used successfully as a tool to elevate data

V&V procedures to an acceptable functional level and to detect potential problem areas in well established bureau or office data V&V systems. This matrix was acknowledged by OMB as a government best practice and incorporated into the June 2008 update to OMB Circular A-11.

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

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

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

Data Sources





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

Performance and Data Analysis Graphs and Tables

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

For each end outcome goal within a Mission Area, the section begins with a comparison of the aggregate performance relative to targets for FY 2009 and FY 2010. This aggregate summary analysis then leads into a series of detailed tables that contain performance and associated funding information on those measures supporting the end outcome goal. In this manner, the reader can drill down to specific information to obtain more insight into the Department’s overall performance. The tables include the following information:

1. **Bureau/office:** The bureau or office that owns the measure.
2. **Measure Description:** A brief definition of the performance measure.
3. **Measure ID:** This ID will help the reader compare information from this table to the information in the Management Discussion & Analysis section of this document. Any measure with a numerical ID is a Strategic Plan measure. Any measure ID of “Program” or “Bureau” represents a non-GPRA Strategic Plan measure that was used in the Digging Deeper section to provide a more complete picture of performance and funding for various end outcomes and intermediate outcomes.
4. **FY 2007, FY 2008, and FY 2009 Actual:** Contains the actual performance data for the measure in the given fiscal year. This information can be used to see performance trends over time.
5. **FY 2010 Plan:** Contains the performance target for the measure for FY 2010. This target was established within the first quarter of FY 2010.
6. **FY 2010 Actual:** Contains the actual, estimated, or preliminary performance data for the measure for FY 2010. Actual and estimated information can be compared to the FY 2010 Plan and be used to determine performance trends for the measure since FY 2007.

7. **Funding Invested:** Contains the funding associated with this measure for the fiscal years specified. Where no funding can be explicitly traced to the measure, the label, “No Directly Attributable Funding Reported” appears. The symbol “N/A” indicates that no specific funding exists for that measure for the given fiscal year.
8. **Goal Met?:** Contains a symbol to depict one of four conditions as specified in OMB Circular A-11, dated June 2008.
 - a.  The actual performance met or exceeded the target
 - b.  The actual performance improved over prior year, but did not meet the target
 - c.  The actual performance did not meet the target
 - d.  The actual data is not yet available
9. **Performance Explanation:** Contains an explanation of why the actual performance exceeded or fell short of the target.
10. **Steps to Improve:** Where the FY 2010 Actual does not meet the FY 2010 target, a description is provided of planned actions to improve performance during the next fiscal year.
11. **Data Source:** Documents the source of the performance data as part of data verification & validation procedures and internal audit procedures.

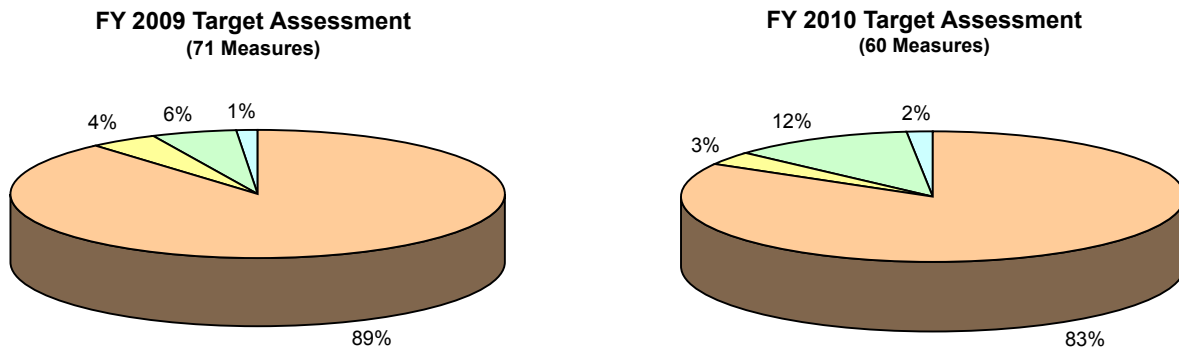
The FY 2010 APR is different from previous reports in that a new Strategic Plan was published in December 2010 for the period FY 2011-FY 2016. The new Strategic Plan reduced the number of GPRA measures from 203 to 115. Since 88 measures are being dropped, there are no FY 2011 targets for these measures so they are not included in the performance tables. However, the charts depicting targets met or not met include all 170 (33 Management Excellence measures from last year’s report were also excluded since Management Excellence is no longer a mission area within the new Strategic Plan framework) performance measures from the four mission areas in the FY 2007 – FY 2012 Strategic Plan.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Resource Protection Performance

The Mission Area of Resource Protection has four End Outcome Goals: Land and Water Health, Biological Communities, Cultural and Natural Resources, and Understanding National Ecosystems. There are 60 GPRA Plan performance measures, 10 program measures, and one bureau measure that assess the performance of the four End Outcome Goals and seven Intermediate Outcomes for this mission area.

Target Assessment Comparison for Resource Protection



RESOURCE PROTECTION									
TOTALS	Total Measures	# Targets Met or Exceeded	% Targets Met or Exceeded	# Targets Improved but Not Met	% Targets Improved but Not Met	# Targets Not Met	% Targets Not Met	# Data Not Available	% Data Not Available
FY 2009	71	63	89%	3	4%	4	6%	1	1%
FY 2010	60	50	83%	2	3%	7	12%	1	2%

Note: FY 2009 Measures include 60 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 10 program measures, and 1 bureau measure.

Note: FY 2010 Measures only include 60 GPRA Strategic Plan measures.

Overall, the Department doubled the percentage of targets not met for this mission area. This was due to more aggressive targeting.

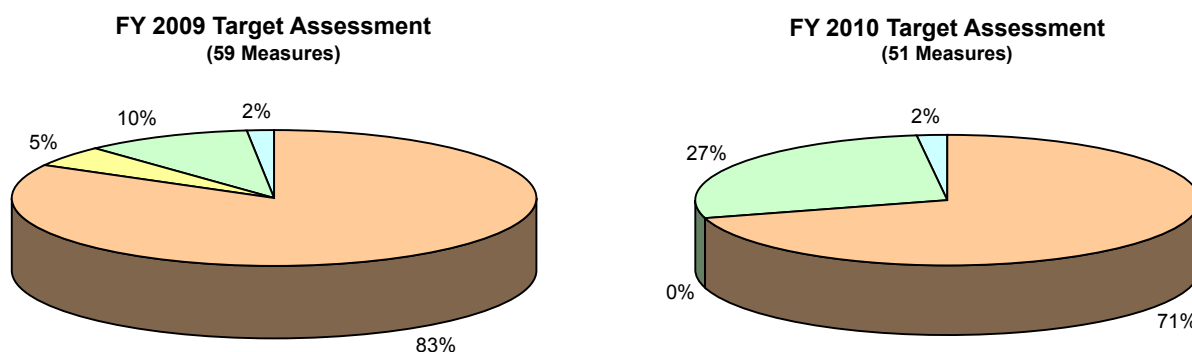
The Resource Protection Performance Measure Tables in the CD-ROM at the back of this Report detail the performance for each of the GPRA Strategic Plan measures within the Resource Protection mission area that are being carried forward in the new FY 2011-FY 2016 Strategic Plan.

See the enclosed CD-ROM for Resource Protection Performance Tables

Resource Use Performance

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

Target Assessment Comparison for Resource Use



RESOURCE USE									
TOTALS	Total Measures	# Targets Met or Exceeded	% Targets Met or Exceeded	# Targets Improved but Not Met	% Targets Improved but Not Met	# Targets Not Met	% Targets Not Met	# Data Not Available	% Data Not Available
FY 2009	59	49	83%	3	5%	6	10%	1	2%
FY 2010	51	36	71%	0	0%	14	27%	1	2%

Note: FY 2009 Measures include 51 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 1 program measure, and 7 bureau measures

Note: FY 2010 Measures include 51 GPRA Strategic Plan measures

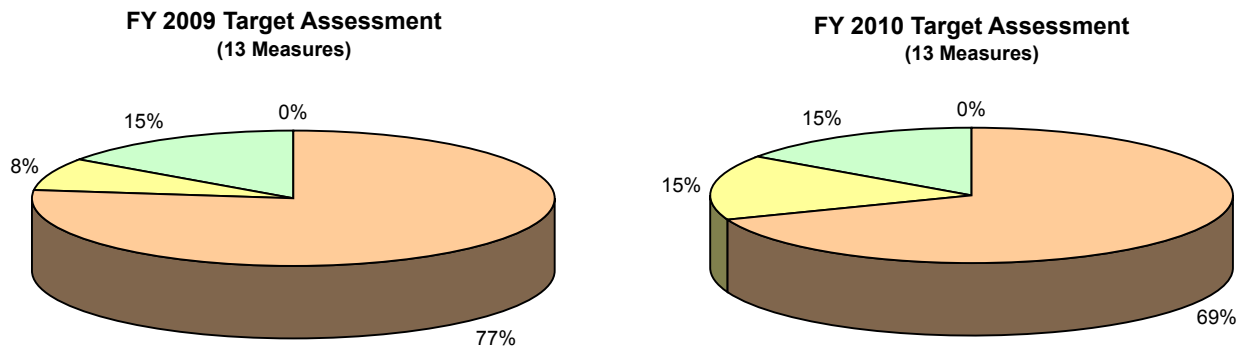
Overall, Resource Use was the most challenged mission area for FY 2010. The reduction in targets met from 83 percent in FY 2009 to 67 percent in FY 2010 and the increase in targets not met from 10 percent to 27 percent over the same time period were due to aggressive targeting combined with events beyond our control. The biggest example of events beyond our control was the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

See the enclosed CD-ROM for Resource Use Performance Tables

Recreation Performance

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

Target Assessment Comparison for Recreation



RECREATION									
TOTALS	Total Measures	# Targets Met or Exceeded	% Targets Met or Exceeded	# Targets Improved but Not Met	% Targets Improved but Not Met	# Targets Not Met	% Targets Not Met	# Data Not Available	% Data Not Available
FY 2009	13	10	77%	1	8%	2	15%	0	0%
FY 2010	13	9	69%	2	15%	2	15%	0	0%

Overall, the Department has continued its ability to establish meaningful and challenging performance targets and has worked hard to meet or exceed targets for 9 of the 13 measures. Two measures missed their target which remains consistent with FY 2009.

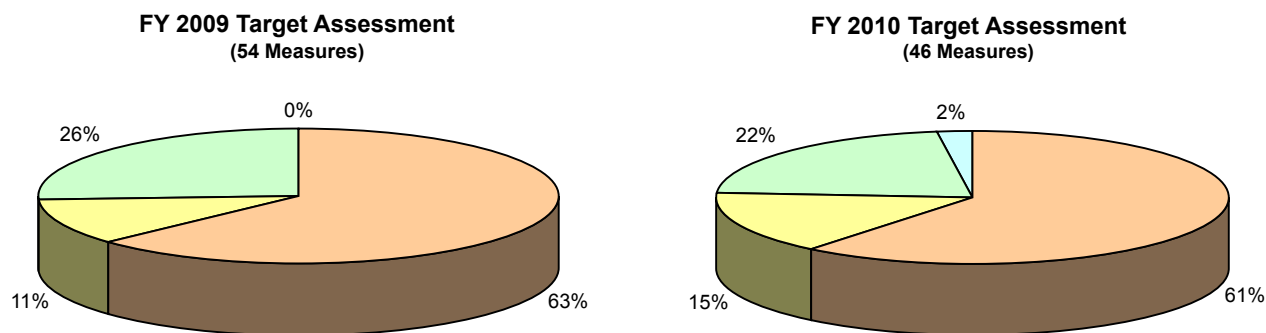
The Recreation Performance Measure Tables in the CD-ROM at the back of this Report detail the performance for both of the GPRA Strategic Plan measures within the Recreation mission area that are being carried forward in the new FY 2011 – FY 2016 Strategic Plan.

See the enclosed CD-ROM for Recreation Performance Tables

Serving Communities Performance

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

Target Assessment Comparison for Serving Communities



SERVING COMMUNITIES									
TOTALS	Total Measures	# Targets Met or Exceeded	% Targets Met or Exceeded	# Targets Improved but Not Met	% Targets Improved but Not Met	# Targets Not Met	% Targets Not Met	# Data Not Available	% Data Not Available
FY 2009	54	34	63%	6	11%	14	26%	0	0%
FY 2010	46	28	61%	7	15%	10	22%	1	2%

Note: FY 2009 Measures include 46 GPRA Strategic Plan measures, 5 program measures, and 3 bureau measures

Note: FY 2010 Measures include 46 GPRA Strategic Plan measures

Performance remained relatively flat across the mission area.

The Serving Community Performance Measure Tables in the CD-ROM at the back of this Report detail the performance for each of the GPRA Strategic Plan measures within the Serving Communities mission .

See the enclosed CD-ROM for Serving Communities Performance Tables

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

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

Examples of some of the program evaluations conducted for the Department during FY 2010 are listed in the following table.

Bureau	Title of Program	Strategic Plan Mission Area	Purpose of Program Evaluation	Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation	Contact
BLM	Grazing administration	Resource Use	Review of Grazing program and its interaction with other BLM programs.	Draft IMs including involvement of permittees in energy development projects, and livestock grazing in sage grouse habitats have been developed. Revised IMs on 2010 grazing fee, and Rangeland Stewardship Award have been issued. Updated Grazing Administration handbooks to reflect current IMs and direction will be issued in 2011	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Resource Improvement Project System (RIPS) Use	Resource Use	Review of the effectiveness of the RIPS	No material weakness or significant deviation detected.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Noxious Weed ICR	Resource Protection	Review of the status of the noxious weed program and the efforts to decrease invasive species.	Completed AICR Review of Eastern States weeds and invasive species program. No material weakness or significant deviation detected.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Emergency Stabilization & Burned Area Rehabilitation	Resource Protection	Internal Control review of the monitoring of spending on restoration of land	No material weakness or significant deficiencies noted.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Recreation Fee External Audit (REA required)	Recreation	A review of the collection and accounting of recreation fees for use of public lands.	No material weakness or significant deficiencies noted.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Public Domain Forest Products Disposal Review	Resource Use	Internal Control Review of the forest product disposal practices of BLM.	Internal review and draft report completed in October 2009. No material weaknesses observed.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Inspection and Enforcement Documentation	Resource Use	Internal Control Review of the effectiveness and use of the new manual for enforcement and documentation of oil and gas activities.	No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies noted.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Withdrawals Program	Resource Use	Internal control review of the land withdrawal program for efficiency and compliance with applicable law as well as assess the training and capability of state offices.	No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies noted.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BLM	Wild and Scenic Rivers	Resource Protection	Program Review	No material weaknesses detected; policy and guidance on the selection and management of eligible and suitable rivers was developed.	Jacob Lee 202-912-7080 Jacob_Lee@blm.gov
BOEMRE	Lease Sale Policies and Procedures	Resource Use	Objectives included assessing the knowledge of staff involved with the lease sale process and assessing the internal controls and policies and procedures associated with the Interim Policy Document, Leasing Handbook and Notice of Sale Standard Operating Procedures.	The review identified four control weaknesses with four required corrective actions. To date, three of the corrective actions have been implemented.	Charles Norfleet 202-208-3973 charles.norfleet2@boemre.gov

Bureau	Title of Program	Strategic Plan Mission Area	Purpose of Program Evaluation	Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation	Contact
BOEMRE	Offshore Oil and Gas Development: Additional Guidance Would Help Strengthen the Minerals Management Service's Assessment of Environmental Impacts in the North Aleutian Basin (GAO-10-276)	Resource Use	Objectives included describing what is known about the estimated quantity of oil and gas in the NAB and the infrastructure needed to develop and deliver it to market and identifying the key steps to take to meet federal requirements and directives for developing oil and gas on the outer continental shelf	The BOEMRE has implemented one of GAO's two recommendations; the second recommendation will be implemented in FY 2011.	Charles Norfleet 202-208-3973 charles.norfleet2@boemre.gov
FWS	Endangered Species	Resource Protection	GAO-03-23. To provide for more timely reporting of expenditures for endangered and threatened species.	Audit closed out 6-30-10. FY08 Expenditures Report forwarded to Congress in April 2010. Report now on a more timely schedule.	Gary Frazer Asst. Director for Endangered Species 202-208-4646 gary_frazer@fws.gov
FWS	Endangered Species	Resource Protection	FY 2010 Annual Assurance Statement on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	Based on the results of this evaluation, the Endangered Species Program provided reasonable assurance that internal controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of June 30, 2010.	Gary Frazer Asst. Director for Endangered Species 202-208-4646 gary_frazer@fws.gov
FWS	Endangered Species	Resource Protection	FY 2010 Internal Control Review for Information Technology Systems	Completed in coordination with IRTM.s.	Gary Frazer Asst. Director for Endangered Species 202-208-4646 gary_frazer@fws.gov
FWS	Division of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation	Resource Protection Resource Use	FWS requested the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council (SFBC) to undertake a "follow-up evaluation" to assess the Fisheries Program's progress in meeting its core aquatic resource conservation obligations. The SFBC is an advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act.	The SFBC found Fisheries was effectively delivering its mission. The recommendation Action Plan will be developed at the October 2010 Fisheries Management Team meeting, and the recommendations will inform the generation of the Fisheries Program's next ten-year Vision and the next five-year Strategic Plan	Dr. Stuart C. Leon Chief, DFARC 703-358-1715 Stuart_Leon@fws.gov
FWS	Environmental Contaminants Program (WO - Division of Environmental Quality)	Resource Protection Resource Use	FY2009 Assurance Statement on Internal Control over Environmental Contaminants Program	Review was completed FY 2009. Program provides reasonable assurance that internal controls are effective and a review in FY 2010 was not warranted	Dr. Greg Masson Acting Chief, Division of Environmental Quality 703-358-2148 greg_masson@fws.gov
FWS	Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation	Resource Protection Resource Use	Program Internal Control Review (through the FWS Office of Policy and Directives Management)	The ICR was completed in August 2010. Findings indicate that the Program internal controls are effective; no corrective actions are needed.	Robin Nims Elliott Deputy Chief, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation 703-358-2161 Robin_Nimselliott@fws.gov
FWS	Office of Law Enforcement	Resource Protection Sustain Biological Communities Management Excellence	Assess internal controls over management and financial functions	25% of law enforcement field stations were evaluated; only minor process weaknesses were identified with corrective actions completed by 7/31/10.	Edward Grace Deputy Chief, Office of Law Enforcement 703-358-2417 Edward_Grace@fws.gov
ONRR	Bankruptcy Processes	Resource Use	The objectives were to provide reasonable assurance that bankruptcy processes are operating effectively, efficiently, and as designed.	The review identified one control weakness with five required corrective actions. ONRR plans to take corrective action during FY 2011 to resolve the identified control deficiency.	Gary Fields 303-231-3102 Gary.Fields@onrr.gov

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Bureau	Title of Program	Strategic Plan Mission Area	Purpose of Program Evaluation	Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation	Contact
ONRR	Geothermal Royalties (C-IN-MOA-0004 -2009)	Resource Use	Objectives were to determine what royalty rates were actually paid by producing companies using the netback method; how these rates compared to the rates outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and what work was being done to ensure the accuracy of reported data.	This review made five recommendations for ONRR. Four recommendations will be implemented in FY 2011 and FY 2012. ONRR did not concur with one recommendation.	Gary Fields 303-231-3102 Gary.Fields@onrr.gov
ONRR	Minerals Management Service: Royalty-in-Kind Program's Oil Volume Verification Process (C-IN-MMS-0007 -2008)	Resource Use	Objective was to determine if the RIK program (1) verifies oil volumes to ensure the government is receiving its share of royalties in kind, and (2) delivers the correct oil volume to the Department of Energy contractors for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.	This review made four recommendations. One recommendation has been implemented. The remaining three recommendations will be implemented by ONRR in FY 2011 and FY 2012.	Gary Fields 303-231-3102 Gary.Fields@onrr.gov
ONRR and BOEMRE	Oil and Gas Management: Interior's Oil and Gas Production Verification Efforts Do Not Provide Reasonable Assurance of Accurate Measurement of Production Volumes (GAO-10-313)	Resource Use	Objectives included assessing (1) the extent to which Interior's offshore and onshore production accountability inspection programs consistently set and meet program goals and address key factors affecting measurement accuracy and (2) Interior's management of its production verification programs.	The review made 10 recommendations for BOEMRE and 1 recommendation for ONRR	Charles Norfleet 202-208-3973 charles.norfleet2@boemre.gov Gary Fields 303-231-3102 Gary.Fields@onrr.gov
OSM	Applicant/ Violator System Program	Resource Use	For the key business processes tested (Budget, Compliance, Customer Service, Finance, Human Capital, and Safety and Security), testing found controls in place for each identified risk. No material weaknesses were identified.	No material weakness identified	Debra Feheley Chief, Applicant Violator System Office 859-260-3932 dfeheley@osmre.gov
OSM	Administration-Space Management	Management Excellence	The review was conducted to ensure that the Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA) process is adequate and working properly. Based on the results of the on-line survey presented to the OSM Field Space Coordinators, OSM is in compliance and there are no discrepancies identified. No material weaknesses were identified.	No material weakness identified	Carol King Chief, Office of Administration 202-208-2575 cking@osmre.gov
OSM	Indian Lands Program	Resource Use	The review was based on actions and documents for permitting, grants, inspections, and enforcement conducted in 2009. No material weaknesses were identified.	No material weakness identified	Richard Holbrook Chief, Program Support Division 303-293-5030 rholbrook@osmre.gov
OST	FISMA	Resource Use	In order to ensure OST's Information Security Program is in compliance with DOI guidance on the implementation of requirements set forth in the Federal Information Security Management Act.	Plans of Action and Milestones were created to address identified deficiencies relating to the proper documentation of preliminary Privacy Impact Assessments for non-FISMA reportable child systems.	J. Lente 505-816-1153
OST	Risk Management	Serving Communities	The purpose is to ensure OST compliance with OMB Circular A-123 and Appendices, which include the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)	Tested internal controls at OST locations and ensured corrective action plans were developed as necessary.	John Constable 505-816-1088

Bureau	Title of Program	Strategic Plan Mission Area	Purpose of Program Evaluation	Actions Taken/Planned in Response to Evaluation	Contact
OST	Trust Accountability	Serving Communities	Provide technical and program support at program offices to assist with and rectify trust related issues. Issues vary from encoding documents into the BIA's Trust Asset and Accounting Management System (TAAMS), researching trust land legal descriptions and ownership, analyzing how trust funds need to be distributed, and analyzing processes for effectiveness	During FY2010, assistance was provided to various BIA Land Titles and Records Offices, agency offices and the Farmington Indian Minerals Office. The TAAMS Youpee Revestiture Report continued to be used to determine the distribution of Youpee Escheat funds. A contract was awarded to reconcile TFAS, TAAMS and ProTrac in order to determine which Indian trust estates need to be updated/ closed and distributed.	John White 505-816-1328
OST	Reengineering	Serving Communities	Provide technical support and assistance to program offices in order to assist with their trust related issues.	During FY 2010, Technical oil and gas program support was provided to the BIA Fort Berthold, Anadarko, and Uintah & Ouray Agencies; Geothermal/Solar Energy support was provided to the BIA Western Region; and TAAMS oil and gas conversion support was provided to the BIA.	John White 505-816-1328
OST	Trust Services – Office of Trust Fund Investments	Serving Communities	The U.S. Treasury Overnighter rate reached historically low levels, providing minimal yields on tribal trust fund short term investments.	In FY 2010 Trust Services continued to explore the development and implementation of a Short Term Investment Fund (STIF) which may provide higher returns on tribal short term investments, currently being invested in the U.S. Treasury Overnighter.	Chuck Evans 505-816-1100
USGS	Understanding the Changing Planet: Strategic Directions for the Geographical Sciences	Resource Protection	The purpose was to identify a limited number of priority research directions and show how the geographical sciences can contribute to science and society in America over the next decade.	The report was published and available to the public. Recommendations in the NAS report substantiated and validated USGS land change science directions. USGS will continue to use the NAS report as it refines its Climate Change Science Strategy plan and priorities.	Mary Wood 703-648-4710
USGS	Program Review of the Biological Resources Wildlife: Terrestrial and Endangered Resources (WTER) Program	Resource Protection	The purpose was to answer questions about the quality of the science and the effectiveness and efficiency of WTER Program in meeting the goals set out in its 5-year plan, Biological Resources Discipline mission (now known as the Ecosystems Mission Area), the USGS Science Strategy, and the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Strategic Plan.	The Wildlife Program Review was conducted by an independent panel in October 2009. The report included a list of recommendations was submitted to USGS in January 2010. Information from this independent review will be used by the WTER Program to strengthen its core scientific work, manage its budget and workforce, build its partnerships with collaborators and the Interior Bureaus that it supports.	Vivian Nolan 703-648-4258 http://biology.usgs.gov/peer_review.html
USGS	Programmatic Evaluation of the Biological Resources Discipline (now known as the Ecosystems Mission Area)	Resource Protection	To purpose was to conduct a comprehensive and independent review of all USGS biological research, monitoring, and information management activities. The review contributed to the improvement plan established in response to the OMB 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) analysis.	The independent evaluation panel held meetings and interviews with stakeholders from federal and non-federal organizations and agencies. The panel's findings and recommendations will help USGS evaluate the programs and strategic direction of the Ecosystems Mission area.	Vivian Nolan 703-648-4258 http://biology.usgs.gov/peer_review.html

PROGRAM EVALUATION

The results of the Department's performance will be analyzed internally by bureaus, departmental offices, executives, and managers to identify what is working well and where improvements need to be made. Under the auspices of the Department's Performance Improvement Officer, areas needing improvement will be identified and prioritized as part of a continuous effort to improve the performance of the Department.

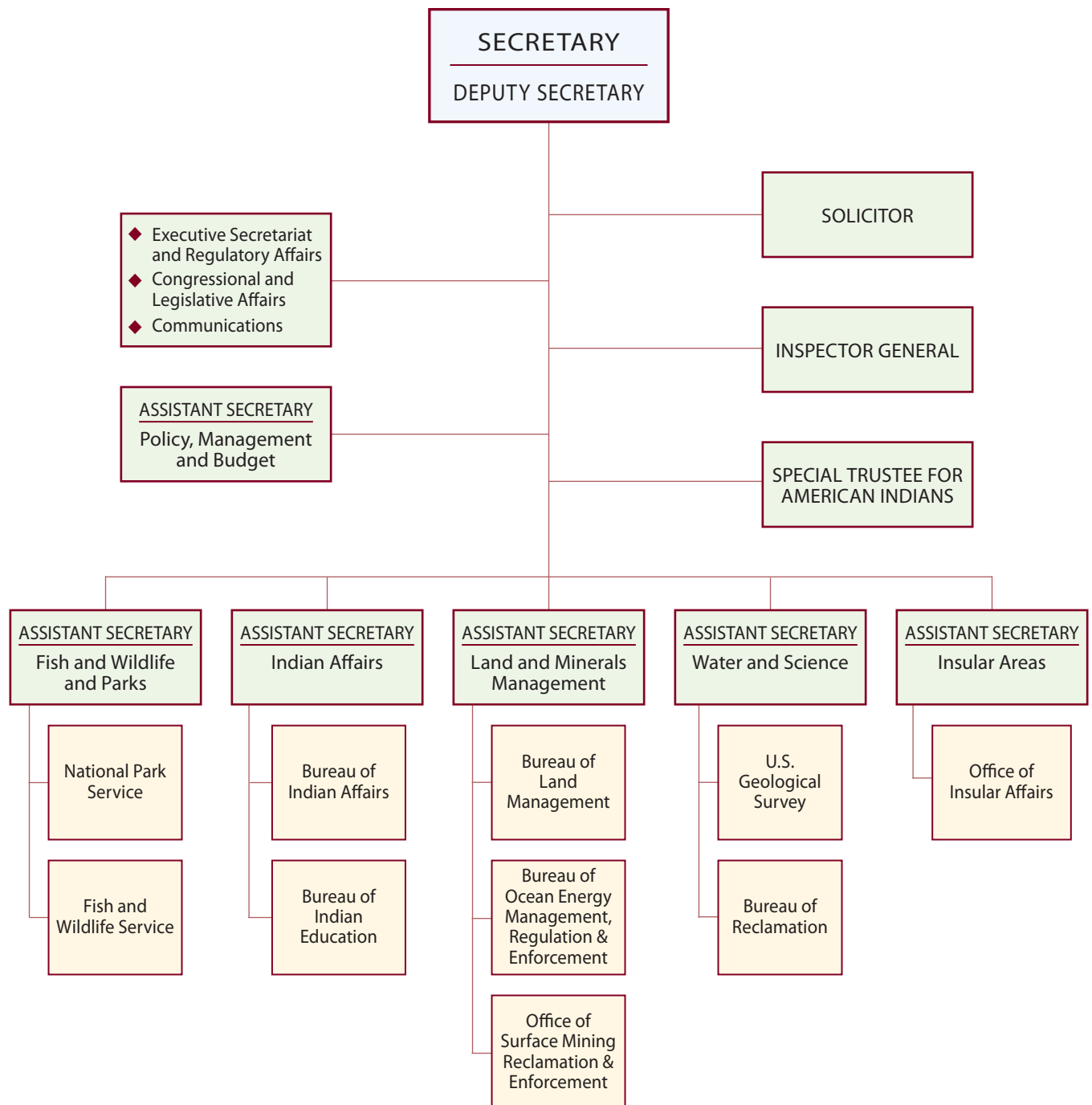
One of the main improvement efforts will involve the triennial update of the Department's Strategic Plan, which will provide executives and managers in each of the bureaus and departmental offices to review the efficacy of their existing performance measures and revise or replace those measures which aren't contributing to the decision making process.

In addition to the Strategic Plan update, the Department is in the process of developing a framework for internal program reviews. Historically, the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process created by OMB looked at various programs. However, with the demise of that process, the Department still wants the ability to review programmatic performance to ensure that all internal programs are performing well and delivering expected results.

With a strong commitment to continuous performance improvement and new and innovative ideas being prepared for launch, the Department plans to maintain its thought leadership role in government performance management for years to come.

ORGANIZATION CHART

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



ACRONYMS

AFR	Agency Financial Report
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
APR	Annual Performance Report
AYP	Annual Yearly Progress
<hr/>	
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEMRE	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation & Enforcement
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
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DOI	Department of the Interior
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ERP	Energy Resources Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
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FRR	Facility Reliability Rating
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
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IA	Indian Affairs
IIM	Individual Indian Money
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KPI	Key Performance Indicator
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LHP	Landslide Hazards Program
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
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MMBF	Million board feet
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MRP	Mineral Resources Program

NCLB	No Child Left Behind
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System
NPS	National Park Service
NWFP	Northwest Forest Plan
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OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OJS	Office of Justice Services
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR	Office of Natural Resources Revenue
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement – also known as OSM
OST	Office of the Special Trustee
OWFC	Office of Wildland Fire Coordination
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PAR	Performance and Accountability Report
PL	Public Law
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RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	Right of Way
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SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SY	School Year
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T&E	Threatened and Endangered
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USGS	United States Geological Survey
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V&V	Data verification and validation
VDAP	Volcano Disaster Assistance Program
VHP	Volcano Hazards Program
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WUI	Wildland Urban Interface



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We'd like to hear from you about our FY 2010 Annual Performance Report. Did we present information in a way you could use? What did you like best and least about our report? How can we improve our report in the future? You can send written comments to:

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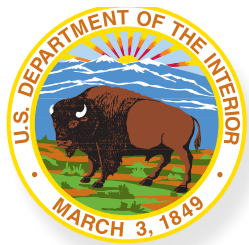
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