

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR FY 2011 MUSEUM
PROPERTY ANNUAL SUMMARY
REPORT

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
MUSEUM PROPERTY MANAGEMENT SUMMARY REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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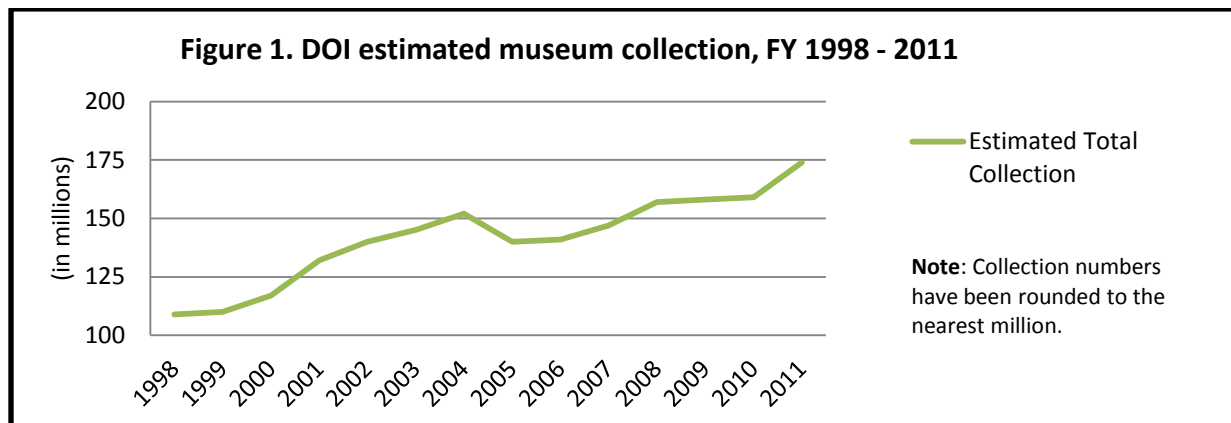
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DOI Museum Property Management Summary Report presents the museum program resources, accomplishments, goals, and issues of the Department of the Interior's (DOI) bureaus and offices ("bureaus") in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. DOI museum collections comprise a significant proportion of the cultural and natural resources for which DOI bureaus are stewards and have public trust responsibilities. DOI cares for, maintains accountability for, and provides access to the museum collections and associated information for the benefit of a diverse public.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a report on the DOI museum program and collections in FY 2010. The report's 13 recommendations (Appendix 1, Table 1) influenced activities of the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) and the bureaus in FY 2011.

The estimated number of museum objects managed by the bureaus has generally grown over the years and rose in FY 2011 to almost 174 million objects, plus 9,739 cubic feet (ft.³) of objects and 2,528 linear feet (lin. ft.) of archives (Figure 1). This is an estimated increase of well over 14 million objects from FY 2010, primarily due to activities of the National Park Service (NPS). The total DOI museum collection consists primarily of archives (62%) and archeological objects (33%).



Department-wide resources obligated to museum activities totaled approximately \$42 million in FY 2011. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (FWS) and Indian Affairs (IA) used one-time project funds to supplement museum program budgets. The increase of \$10 million from FY 2010 was largely due to new four-year funding of \$10 million per year to work toward eliminating the NPS archives cataloging backlog. Funding was reduced for the Interior Museum (DOIM) and United States Geological Survey (USGS) in FY 2011.

More than 101 million museum objects and archives (59%) were cataloged by the end of FY 2011. Although the cataloging backlog remained significant (41%), millions of objects and archives were cataloged in FY 2011. Additionally, 80% of the bureau units that manage museum collections had an approved Scope of Collection Statement and 55% of the annual inventories identified as necessary in FY 2011 were completed.

Bureau collections were housed in 573 bureau facilities and 887 non-bureau facilities. There was a decrease in the percent of bureau facilities evaluated for condition using the DOI Facility Condition

Checklist, from 99% in FY 2010 to 87% in FY 2011. Of the bureau facilities evaluated, 55% were found to be in “good” condition by meeting at least 70% of the checklist standards. Only 35% of the non-bureau facilities were evaluated of which 58% were in “good” condition based on the checklist standards.

Nearly 152 million objects and 2,500 lin. ft. of archives were housed in bureau facilities, and more than 21 million objects, 9,700 ft³ of objects, and 210 lin. ft of archives were housed in non-bureau facilities. The BLM, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), FWS, and IA housed the majority of their collections in non-bureau facilities. NPS partnered with the most non-bureau facilities (602) to house only 2% of its total estimated collection.

Bureaus were asked to begin reporting formal agreements and associated funding with non-bureau facilities in FY 2011. Bureaus reported 850 agreements with non-bureau facilities, the majority of which were loans made by the NPS. Bureaus, principally BLM, BOR, and IA, spent more than \$1 million to assist non-bureau facilities that cared for bureau museum collections.

Based on the bureaus’ goals and issues and the FY 2010 OIG recommendations, the bureaus and PAM should focus on the following objectives over the next five years, as practicable:

- Promote the values of museum collections for scientific and historic research through educational programs for the public, DOI employees, and senior managers.
- Hire or contract with additional professionally trained staff for bureaus and PAM to manage museum collections and work with non-bureau partners.
- Develop bureau funding sources that correspond to a bureau’s scope of museum collection responsibilities.
- Collaborate with other program areas to ensure funding for collections management is included during the project planning and programming phases of infrastructure development and facility planning, design, and construction.
- Promote partnerships among DOI bureaus to evaluate collection consolidation opportunities and to work toward eliminating duplication of effort at non-bureau facilities when conducting facility condition assessments and other activities.
- Partner with specialists in archeology, paleontology, and other disciplines to develop standardized methods and decision-making criteria for responsible recovery of collections during fieldwork.
- Update DOI policy with emphasis on documentation, accountability, and preservation of DOI museum collections.

INTRODUCTION

The responsibilities of Department of the Interior (DOI) bureaus with museum collections are extensive, multi-faceted, and often mandated by statute. Among DOI's essential duties are preserving, managing, and accounting for the cultural and natural history collections owned, administered by, or in the custody of the Federal Government on behalf of the American public. Museum collections embody the history of the country, its inhabitants, and its environment, rendering the management of these collections a critical trust issue. Dedicated bureau museum curators, technicians, and collateral duty staff manage DOI museum collections in order to educate, enlighten, and provide context and access for present and future generations. These collections are used extensively by scholars and researchers to study, understand, and interpret the cultural and natural world and its evolution for the benefit of the public. Also, partner organizations, such as universities and public museums, help care for a significant number of bureau collections that are housed in non-bureau facilities.

The Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM), through the Interior Museum Program, provides oversight, technical assistance, and training on the management and preservation of bureau museum collections. PAM is responsible for policy regarding museum collections in Part 411 of the Departmental Manual (411 DM), which also includes annual reporting requirements for bureaus. The annual Bureau Museum Property Management Summary Report (Bureau Summary Report) provides bureaus with the opportunity to evaluate the state of their museum collections, facilities, partnerships, and resources, and to assess their annual accomplishments, strengths, issues, and challenges.

This DOI Museum Property Management Summary Report (DOI Summary Report) encapsulates the Bureau Summary Reports for fiscal year (FY) 2011. It highlights achievements and best practices in collection management in light of bureau strategic goals and mandates and discusses the challenges of working within the constraints of shrinking budgets, limited staffing, and growing collections. Depending on their mission, some bureaus manage collections largely in non-bureau facilities, whereas others manage most of their collections in bureau facilities. The progress and challenges of these differences are also presented.

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) FY 2010 report "Department of the Interior, Museum Collections: Accountability and Preservation", influenced several activities by the bureaus and PAM in FY 2011. Some of the data reported by the bureaus, along with their goals and accomplishments, were based on OIG recommendations (Appendix 1, Table 1), and reflect important progress through corrective actions. Members of the Interior Museum Property Committee (IMPC) and other bureau representatives formed a workgroup to revise and update 411 DM, and the Museum Property Executive Program Committee (EPC) reconvened¹ in FY 2011 to provide oversight of DOI museum collection management activities. This DOI-wide report for FY 2011 presents topical sections common to all (or most) bureaus and covers the reporting requirements issued by PAM. Each section is organized into a brief introduction with examples of bureau accomplishments, pertinent bureau goals, and bureau issues, followed by a departmental analysis. Not all bureau details are included in this report in favor of keeping this report concise and analytical, but the details will be used by PAM for continued reference and analysis.

¹ The EPC last met in 1997. In FY 2011, the EPC met on 10/13/2010, 12/8/10, 3/7/11, and 5/18/11.

OVERVIEW OF DOI MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Table 1. Bureau total estimated collection size comparison, FY 2010 and FY 2011

Bureau	2010	2011
BOEMRE	53	53
BLM	14,042,572	10,081,337 4,497 ft ³ 2,528 lin. ft.
BOR	8,036,411	8,212,374
FWS	5,491,583	4,421,178
IA	5,734,658	4,094,864 5,242.34 ft ³ 208 lin. ft.
IACB	11,085	11,085
DOIM	6,064	6,124
NPS	125,905,569	146,728,991
OST	115	117
USGS	47,776	48,991
Totals	159,275,886	173,605,034 9,739 ft³ 2,736 lin. ft.

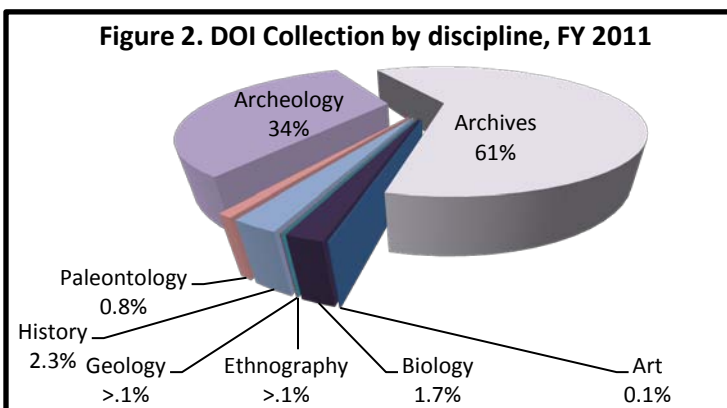
The total estimated number of museum objects reported within the DOI increased from 159 million objects in FY 2010 to 174 million objects in FY 2011 (Table 1). Additionally, BLM and IA together managed 9,700 cubic feet (ft³) of objects and more than 2,700 linear feet (lin. ft.) of archives. NPS managed 84 percent of the total estimated DOI collection in FY 2011.

The increase of more than 14 million items may be attributed to several causes. One factor is compliance with laws and regulations, particularly for archeological work prior to development on bureau land. The discovery of existing, non-reported collections in bureau and non-bureau facilities is another significant factor. The huge increase in reported NPS collections (approximately 20 million objects) is primarily due to a funded project that began in FY 2011 to address the cataloging backlog of archives. While many NPS park units took advantage of the funding and made considerable progress in this area, they also discovered large numbers of archives that previously had not been identified.

Beginning in FY 2011, PAM allowed bureaus to report on their collections in cubic feet and linear feet when object and archives counts were not available (Appendix 2, Chart C).

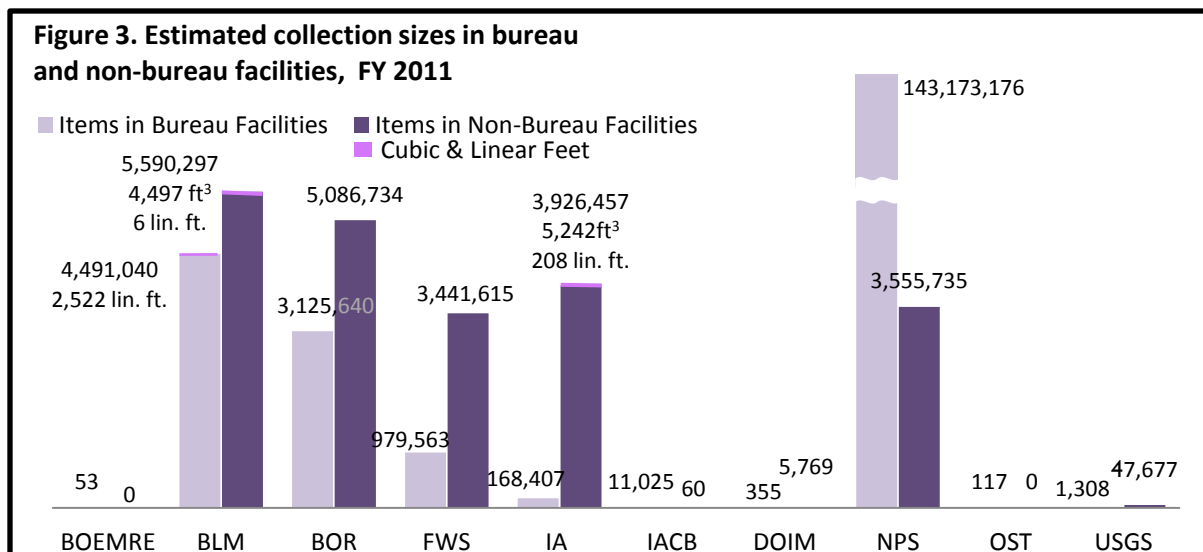
These measurements, which conform to professional museum standards, are more accurate and better represent collection size when exact item counts are not available.

The decrease of the FWS collection size evident in Table 1 was the result of an effort to evaluate the objects managed as museum collections and determine whether they meet the definition of “museum property” or of “working collections.” FWS also began assessing older collections in non-Federal facilities, many of which have documentation but no objects or have collections that do not pertain to FWS activities.



The majority of DOI collections (62%) were archives² (Figure 2) of the NPS (Appendix 2, Chart C.) Archeology, the second largest collection type (34%) was the predominant discipline of the land-managing bureaus³. Other types of collections included history, art, biology, ethnography, geology, and paleontology. The objects and specimens in these disciplines made up approximately 4% of the total DOI collections in FY 2011, but generally utilize considerably more storage space than archives, particularly paleontological specimens.

Another aspect of the overall DOI collection is housing the museum collections. The bureaus and offices have two primary approaches regarding this issue (Figure 3). One has been to primarily house the collections in bureau facilities, which is practiced by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE), DOIM (except during the renovation of the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building), Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB), NPS, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST). In fact, almost 98% of the NPS collections were in park or regional facilities, although more than 3.5 million objects were housed in non-NPS facilities. The other approach, practiced by BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA, has been to partner with non-bureau facilities, such as universities, public museums, and other facilities, to care for, house, research, and exhibit bureau collections. For these bureaus, anywhere from 55% (BLM) to 95% (IA) of their collections were in non-bureau facilities. The USGS does not quite fit in to either of these groups. USGS reported two collections: a small history collection in a USGS facility and a large biological collection housed at a university museum managed by a USGS museum specialist.



The majority of the bureau and non-bureau facilities that curated DOI museum collections were non-bureau facilities (887/1,450), yet the latter retained only 13% of DOI's total estimated collection in FY 2011. Importantly, however, BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA housed more than 65% of their collections in non-bureau facilities. The NPS housed approximately 98% of its collection in bureau facilities, but partnered with over 600 non-bureau facilities to house the remaining 2% of their collection.

² "Documents" as used in previous data call memoranda was renamed "Archives" beginning in the FY 2010 DOI Summary Report. For some bureaus, objects previously classified as "Archives" may now be reported as "History." One linear foot equals a count of 1,600 archival items, per 411 DM, if a bureau chose to use that equivalent.

³ The land-managing bureaus of the DOI are BLM, BOR, FWS, IA, and NPS.

The enormous size of the DOI museum collections, the constant increases in collection size for the land-managing bureaus, and working with the hundreds of non-bureau facilities that house DOI collections posed persistent challenges for the bureaus. Substantial resources, including staffing and funding, are necessary to appropriately care for these collections; and this issue is examined in the next section.

RESOURCES: PERSONNEL AND FUNDING

Table 2. Bureau staffing comparison, FY 2010 and FY 2011

Bureau	2010	2011
BOEMRE	2	2
BLM	5	5
BOR	5	6
DOIM	4	3
FWS	5	5
IA	3	2
IACB	4	3
OST	2	2
NPS	621	639
USGS	3	2
Totals	654	669

The number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) personnel involved in museum collection management rose from 654 in FY 2010 to 669 in FY 2011 (Appendix 2, Chart A). The majority of these staff members were employed within NPS, which added 18 staff in FY 2011 (Table 2). BOR added one curatorial staff member, while FWS was able to use one-time funding to bring on short-term assistance to work on specific FWS collections. IA, DOIM, and USGS each lost a staff member. Such workforce losses have significant impacts on the documentation and long-term care of bureau museum collections.

In FY 2011, the bureaus invested more than \$42 million for collections management (Table 3). While DOIM and USGS decreased spending, most bureaus increased

funding for museum collections. The growth in funding for BLM, FWS, IA, and NPS, however, was due mainly to allocations from additional funding sources. NPS obligated \$10 million from its Flexible Park Program funds, starting in FY 2011, to reduce its archives cataloging backlog; NPS expects this funding to be available for four years. BLM had 14 one-time projects to begin funding the implementation of the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS) and to support non-bureau facilities, collection management, conservation, and interpretive programs. A decrease in funding was greatest for the DOIM due to vacant staff positions and temporary closure of the museum during renovations of the Interior Building.

Common issues among the bureaus in FY 2011 were lack of funds to hire needed professional staff and reliance on collateral-duty staff to do collections-related work:

- BLM must allocate time for collateral staff to coordinate with facilities, ensure collections resulting from projects are inventoried and deposited in suitable facilities, and locate BLM legacy collections. In the President’s Budget for FY 2012, BLM identified \$2

Table 3. Bureau funding comparison, FY 2010 and FY 2011

Bureau	FY 2010	FY 2011
BOEMRE	\$0	\$0
BLM	\$704,407	\$957,320
BOR	\$1,330,000	\$1,400,000
FWS	\$385,000*	\$501,400
IA [†]	\$580,277 [†]	\$645,848 [†]
IACB	\$469,700	\$559,056
DOIM	\$1,833,100	\$502,410 [°]
NPS	\$26,700,000	\$38,000,000
OST	\$0	\$0
USGS	\$282,363	\$196,556
Totals	\$32,730,569	\$42,762,590

* FWS reported their funding as \$1.15 million in FY 2008-2011. This was the amount requested, not expended, and was used in the DOI Summary report each year. This amount is correct for FY 2010.
[†] IA reported obligated base funds (\$256,000) in FY 2010. The amount shown was actually expended since one-time project funds totaling \$351,272 were split between FY 2010 and FY 2011. The IA program funding remains at \$256,000 annually.
[°] This amount was DOIM’s actual expenditure. An additional \$375,000 was carried over to FY 2012.

million for museum collections, including compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), with which BLM intended to fund seven new FTE to provide curatorial support to two States each.

- The IA Museum Program was unmanaged for seven years and understaffed for nearly five years, but began to add professional museum staff in FY 2010–11.
- The USGS Research Curator for biology retired in 2006 and has not been replaced.
- All DOIM staffing requests were denied for budgetary reasons, including the Chief Curator.
- Each FWS Regional Director designates a Regional Museum Property coordinator on a collateral duty basis to assist units and oversee the completion of program activities. No Regional Coordinator has had extensive training or experience in managing collections.
- The IACB must use any generated funds for visitor programs, building improvements, and specialized maintenance rather than for staffing.
- NPS lacked enough journey-level museum management staff (in Occupational Series GS-1015, 1016, or 1420) to properly manage museum collections in parks.

Despite some increases in funding and staffing in FY 2011, the resource inadequacies are most apparent when compared against collection size. The land-managing bureaus have very large collections, but have not been able to dedicate sufficient funds and staff to properly care for them. To their credit, most bureaus found ways to improve the management of their ever-growing collections in FY 2011, such as increasing the number of collection planning documents drafted and completed by bureau units.

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENTS

A Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) is an essential management document for museum collections and is required by 411 DM. It outlines the purpose for maintaining a museum collection, defines the parameters and limits of collecting activities, and considers the uses of and access to the collection. The OIG report highlighted the need for bureaus to have adequate collection planning documents, including a reviewed and updated SOCS (Appendix 1, Table 1, #4). Bureaus began reporting on the status of a SOCS for each bureau unit in FY 2010.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOR** created and/or updated four SOCS documents, nine emergency management plans, two IPM plans, three security plans, and three housekeeping plans.
- **IA** developed and implemented a SOCS for all 20 of the bureau's collecting units. The National Curator also sent 15 IA facilities templates for managing collections, customized forms based on specific objects, and emergency management/guidance plans.
- Each of the parks in the **NPS** Midwest Region reviewed and updated its SOCS.
- BLM required that all non-Federal facilities file a SOCS with the bureau prior to being approved to receive new collections.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOR** plans to have complete and current museum property management documents, including a SOCS, at every bureau, regional, and unit level.
- **NPS** will ask its parks to identify all known collection management needs so that the status of museum planning documents can be tracked and appropriate funding allocated.

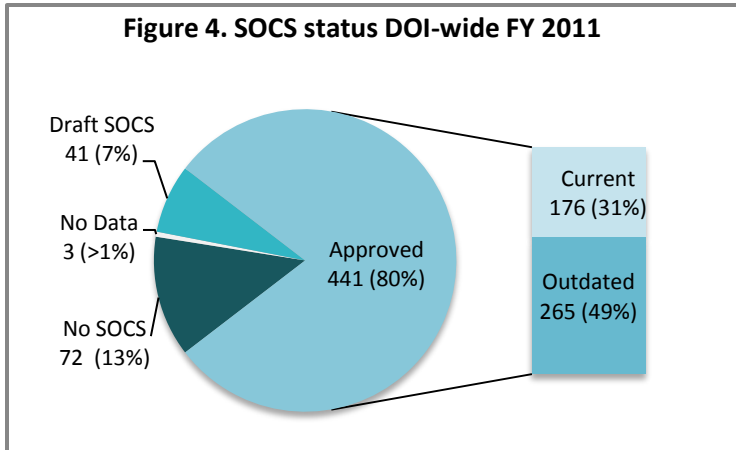


Table 4. SOCS data by bureau, FY 2011

Bureau	Total Reported SOCS	Total Current SOCS
BOEMRE	1	1
BLM	3	3
BOR	24	6
DOIM	1	0
FWS	119	18
IA	20	20
IACB	3	0
OST	1	0
NPS	384	123
USGS	2	1
Totals	558	172

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **IA** units previously lacked a SOCS, which led to indiscriminate acquisition and accession of objects that did not fit the bureau’s mission and must now be addressed.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Bureaus identified 558 units that manage museum collections and should have a SOCS. Of these, 80% had an approved SOCS in FY 2011 (Figure 4; Table 4). Four percent more units had an approved SOCS in FY 2011 as compared to FY 2010. However, only 31% of these SOCS were current in FY 2011.

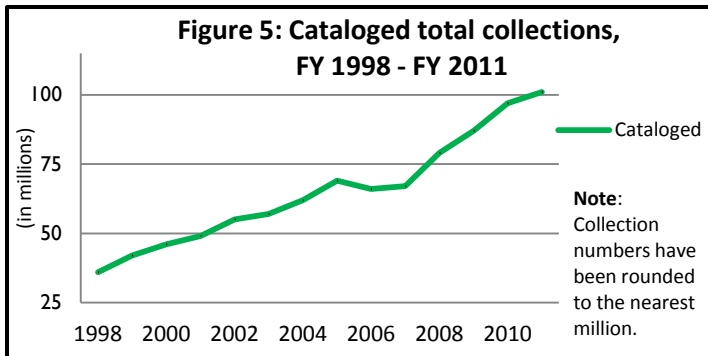
Other SOCS data reveal several encouraging trends between FY 2010 and FY 2011. The number of units reporting *No Data* decreased significantly, from 57 to 3, or a 96% reduction. FWS was able to gather information about each unit’s SOCS in FY 2011, so the FWS National Curator gained data to track future progress. As the number of reports of *No Data* decreased, there were small increases in the *Approved*, *No SOCS*, and *Draft SOCS* categories reported. The increase in *Approved SOCS* is primarily due to the hard work of IA and NPS. The increase in drafts indicates that units are working diligently to finalize their SOCS, which bodes well for an increase in approved SOCS documents in FY 2012. The number of units without a SOCS, however, remains a concern.

Bureaus need to continue their efforts to draft and approve a SOCS for all units, as well as to update those that are out of date after five years. Also, since the SOCS prescribes how the objects are to be acquired and accessioned by a unit, this document is critical for dealing with the growth of collections.

ACCESSIONING AND CATALOGING, INCLUDING BACKLOG

Accessioning is central to any bureau that manages museum collections because it is the process by which objects are legally added to a museum collection. During cataloging, an object is assigned a unique identifier and described. This information significantly increases the potential for objects to be researched, interpreted, and exhibited. Accessioning and cataloging also allow for a more effective inventory and ensure proper intellectual and legal control.

DOI bureaus have consistently worked over the years to increase the number of museum objects cataloged (Figure 5). Many DOI bureaus, however, have accessioning and cataloging backlogs (Appendix 2, Chart B). This issue was addressed by the OIG, which recommended that DOI develop and implement a plan to eliminate the accessioning and cataloging backlogs (Appendix 1, Table 1, #3).



Documentation of museum collections in an electronic information management system greatly assists good record keeping for accessioning and cataloging. A standardized information management system also facilitates effective data input, better accountability, and prompt access and reference. The Interior Collections Management System (ICMS) is the DOI-wide tool for these activities.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOEMRE** created accession, catalog, and deaccession records for all objects in ICMS.
- **BLM** rehoused, accessioned, and cataloged large numbers of objects in BLM and non-BLM facilities:
 - Thousands of fossils, geological specimens, and archeological artifacts were accessioned and/or cataloged at non-bureau facilities, such as at the University of Alaska’s Museum of the North’s Earth Sciences Department, the Tohono O’odham Nation Cultural Center, and the University of Wyoming Archeological Repository.
 - The Anasazi Heritage Center and the Billings Curation Center both reduced their backlogs by making numerous accessions and adding thousands of catalog records to their databases.
- **BLM’s** National Curator worked with BLM IT to begin implementation of ICMS at BLM facilities and started work with the ICMS vendor to transfer over a million existing catalog records into ICMS at the Anasazi Heritage Center.
- **BOR** implemented ICMS in four out of its five regions.
- **IA** fully implemented ICMS in the national office and maintained complete museum records for all IA units, as well as partial records for collections housed at non-IA facilities.
- **IACB’s** Sioux Indian Museum staff photographed more than 88% of the objects for catalog records.
- **DOIM** hired Smithsonian contractors to catalog 1,000 objects and photograph an additional 1,200 objects. Staff reviewed 166 accession records for completeness and accuracy.
- **NPS** cataloged thousands of linear feet of archives into ICMS in all seven regions across the United States, which began the process to reduce their backlog. Other efforts included:
 - Many parks, including Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Washita Battlefield National Historic Site (NHS), Vicksburg National Military Park (NMP), Prince William Forest Park, National Mall and Memorial Parks, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical

IA accomplishments by the numbers, FY 2011

- Accessioned over 400 objects to reduce backlog
- 21 IA facilities fully accessioned
- Cataloged over 95,000 objects
- Moved over 300,000 object catalog records into ICMS

Park (NHP), Hampton NHS, Gettysburg NMP, and Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument (NM) accessioned important objects relevant to their SOCSs.

- The National Park of the American Samoa eliminated its backlog of biology specimens.
- **NPS** managed the ICMS project and provided technical assistance to bureaus.
- **USGS** created three accessions of seven historic objects and cataloged over 1,200 biological specimens.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** plans to survey over a 100 non-Federal facilities to determine the presence and nature of BLM collections held there and then compile accession and catalog records for conversion into ICMS.
- **BOR** seeks to transfer or enter the remainder of its museum collections into ICMS.
- **FWS** plans to recertify that its collections meet the definition of museum property.
- **IA** discovered outdated ownership information in ICMS and plans to correct this data for all pertinent objects. IA will also provide non-bureau facilities with ICMS for object cataloging.
- **IACB** seeks to complete a review of collection records in ICMS at all three bureau museums and correct any discrepancies.
- **NPS** seeks to eliminate over 90% of its archive cataloging backlog by FY 2015 through targeted funding allocations.
- **USGS** plans to transfer the entirety of its biology specimen data into ICMS.

Table 5. Total objects cataloged out of total estimated collection, by bureau

Bureau	Objects Cataloged	% of Collection Cataloged	Estimated Collection Size
BOEMRE	53	100%	53
BLM	5,679,452	56% of objects	10,081,337 4,497 ft ³ 2,528 lin. ft.
BOR	5,783,248	70%	8,212,374
FWS	1,105,459	25%	4,421,178
IA	332,584	8% of objects	4,094,864 5,242 ft ³ 208 lin. ft.
IACB	11,085	100%	11,085
DOIM	6,124	100%	6,124
NPS	88,883,416	61%	146,728,911
OST	117	100%	117
USGS	48,991	100%	48,991
Totals	101,850,529	59% of objects	173,605,034 9,739 ft³ 2,736 lin. ft.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

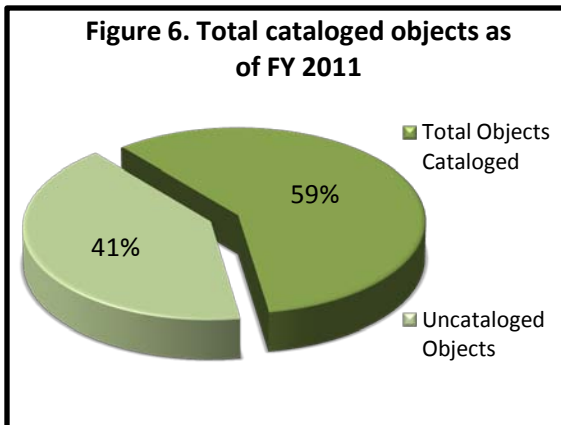
- **BLM** has difficulty determining ownership of some collections due to the lack of provenience data for older objects that may have come from BLM public lands.
- **BOR** has problems of collections ownership/control because many items were recovered from lands where possession by BOR has not yet been established. Until the issue of ownership is researched and legally resolved, these collections cannot be formally accessioned and BOR cannot eliminate its backlog.
- **NPS** estimated that it will complete its cataloging backlog in 2029, but wants to accelerate that timetable.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Of the total estimated museum objects reported in FY 2011, more than 101 million (59%) were cataloged in ICMS or another information management system⁴ (Figure 6; Appendix 2, Chart B). While this is an overall 2% decrease from FY

⁴ Bureau museum collections housed in non-bureau facilities may be cataloged in an information management system other than ICMS. In these cases, the data must be compatible with all DOI mandatory data to ensure import into ICMS.

2010, bureaus cataloged millions of objects: BLM cataloged almost 500,000 items; BOR cataloged some 180,000 items; IA added 95,000 new catalog records; and NPS cataloged over 5 million items, mostly archives.



The land-managing bureaus are making incremental progress to reduce their backlogs, although several have considerable work ahead (Table 5). The increasing size of collections challenges bureaus to reduce their backlog while handling the incoming accessions and discovering items yet to be cataloged in existing collections. Because backlogs are mostly due to insufficient staffing or funding in relation to collection size, trained personnel are critical to efficient cataloging in bureau and non-bureau facilities. As bureaus such as BOR, BLM, IA, and FWS make additional progress at implementing ICMS, DOI as a whole will benefit from improved access to object data and uniform recordkeeping.

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION

A vital aspect of museum collection management is long-term preservation and care. Without proper handling and care, objects can fall into disrepair, degrade beyond recognition, and lose their research and educational values. Condition reporting is the best way to keep track of an objects' overall well-being, including the history of repairs. Object condition is initially assessed during cataloging and then is checked during annual inventories. The OIG recommended continuing to record the condition of objects during inventory and complying with preservation and protection procedures in Departmental policy (Appendix 1, Table 1, # 11, #12).

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOEMRE's** museum objects were all in good condition.
- **BOR** completed a conservation survey for the Hoover Dam collection that resulted in moving paper materials into a separate room, transferring photographic prints to newly purchased storage cabinets, and moving large, three-dimensional objects to Ethafoam[®] crates.
- **IA** assessed 980 pieces of art for conservation and purchased archival supplies to better preserve the objects in the IA's Interior building collection storage area.
- **IACB** completed an item-level condition survey at the Southern Plains Indian and Sioux Indian Museums.
- **DOIM** packed seven dioramas and transferred them from the museum galleries to an off-site storage facility. DOIM also contracted for 25 works of art to receive conservation framing.
- **NPS** published several new *Conserve O Grams* in its online technical series. Park units completed many projects to preserve their museum collections, including:
 - Fort Donelson National Battlefield (NB) conducted seismic mitigation in the collections storage area.

- Harry S Truman NHS established a cold storage program and preserved nitrate negatives for two Midwest Region parks.
- Jean Lafitte NHP and Preserve completed a cannon conservation project.
- Little Bighorn Battlefield moved 49,000 objects to the Western Archeological and Conservation Center to eliminate preservation risks to the objects.
- Redwood National and State Parks/Whiskeytown National Recreation Area (NRA)/Lassen Volcanic National Park conducted object condition surveys and developed conservation protocols for aquatic invertebrate specimens.
- Assessment of the outdoor totem pole collection at Sitka NHP by specialized wood conservators; the conservators also performed necessary conservation.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOR** seeks to transfer all of its collections to facilities that meet 411 DM and professional museum standards and complete appraisals of its artwork.
- **IACB** plans to issue guidance on proper handling of museum objects and conduct a condition survey so that a “collections-needs” plan can be created and implemented at its 3 museums.
- **DOIM** intends to procure suitable archival supplies and equipment for its collections in storage at the Smithsonian.
- **NPS** seeks to preserve and protect its museum property for future generations.
- **OST** strives to verify the condition and location of its museum property and apply known preventive conservation techniques where needed.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- A 1990 conservation survey found **DOIM’s** ethnographic collection to be in fair to poor condition and the majority of the objects remain untreated.
- **IA** struggled with a lack of staff at several field locations, which hinders the proper care and preservation of the collections housed at those locations.
- **IACB’s** lack of a curator at the Museum of the Plains Indian has delayed an item-level condition survey indefinitely.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

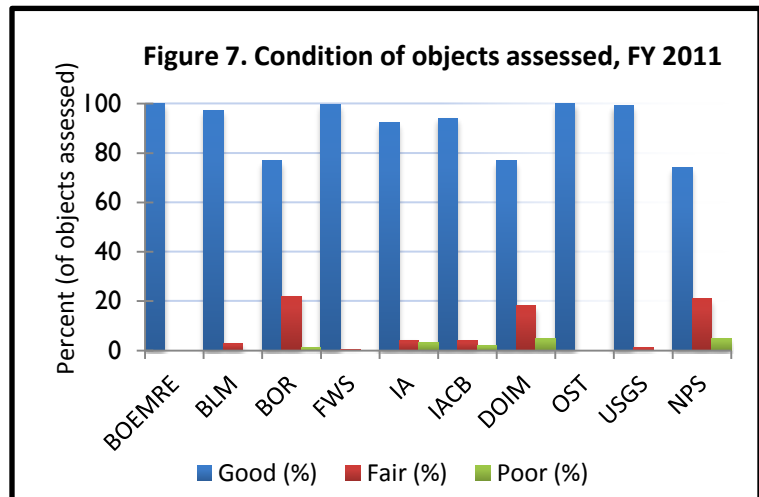
The condition of 93% of the 101 million cataloged objects was known at the end of FY 2011. This is a three percent increase of some seven million objects from FY 2010, an admirable achievement. Object-level condition, however, was reported for only 54% of the total estimated DOI collection, which is a one percent drop from FY 2010. The slight drop is explained by the very large increase in the overall size of the DOI collections.

BOEMRE, FWS, IA, DOIM, OST, and NPS had condition data for almost 100% of the objects cataloged (Appendix 2, Chart B). Additional work to determine the condition of the already cataloged objects is highly recommended for BLM (37% assessed), BOR (44% assessed), USGS (59% assessed), and IACB (72% assessed). It is possible that staff at non-bureau facilities cataloged some of the BLM, BOR, and USGS objects and had not been instructed by the partner bureau to record object condition. Future cataloging work funded by a bureau and performed by non-bureau facilities should include a requirement to assess object condition, as is the intention of IA.

Of the objects cataloged and assessed for condition, most were in good condition (Figure 7). Approximately 25% of the objects assessed were in fair or poor condition however. Since NPS had

evaluated the condition of over 88 million objects, it should be noted that the 21% in fair condition and 5% in poor condition skews the overall percents for the DOI as a whole. Regardless, the objects in fair or poor condition that belong to BOR, DOIM, and NPS are of concern and resources should be targeted to bring those objects into good condition.

Objects in good condition require ongoing but periodic preventive measures (e.g., cleaning, reframing, and rehousing), whereas objects in fair and poor condition should receive immediate conservation work. Learning how to perform preventive maintenance is a critical training need for DOI curatorial and collateral-duty staff. Other investments need to be made in contracting with conservators to conduct conservation surveys and to treat those objects with known needs, as well as purchasing appropriate equipment and supplies to protect DOI's existing collections.



ANNUAL INVENTORY

Bureaus must physically verify and document the presence, location, and condition of a portion of museum objects annually, as required by 411 DM. The types of inventories include a 100% evaluation of controlled property, a random sample of cataloged collections, and a random sample of accessioned but not cataloged collections.

The needs for overall accountability and to address missing items housed at both bureau and non-bureau facilities were reinforced by several OIG recommendations (Appendix 1, Table 1, #5, #12). Bureaus began reporting the status of inventory completion in FY 2010.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM's** Anasazi Heritage Center inventoried 100% of over 27,000 accession records and completed a 100% inventory, and storage and database upgrade for over 140,000 objects in the Dolores Archeology Program collections.
- A 100% inventory of **BOR** paleontological collections was completed at the Idaho Museum of Natural History.
- **FWS's** National Conservation Training Center completed a total inventory of controlled property and loaned objects and a 5% random inventory of the entire collection.
- **IA** inventoried 99 bureau facilities to 95% completion and removed hundreds of objects from their total inventory that were not museum property.

- **NPS** increased the objects in good and fair condition by eight percent each. Also, curators at the Richmond National Battlefield Park (NBP) worked with law enforcement to recover an artillery piece stolen in 1970.
- **OST** Property Management conducted two inventories of their collection.
- **USGS** inventoried five percent more of its mammal specimens housed at the Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB) so that 85% was completed.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** intends to identify its legacy collections and compile related inventory data.
- **BOR's** Lower Colorado Region contracted with a non-Reclamation facility to conduct a 100% inventory in FY 2012.
- **IA** plans to return all non-museum Federal property to the rightful owners. IA would also like to ascertain whether each non-IA facility has an inventory, the extent of its cataloging work and object assessment, and acquire any electronic or paper records.
- **IACB** plans to perform a 100% inventory of the collections at the Southern Plains Indian Museum and the Sioux Indian Museum once the curator position is filled.
- **NPS** seeks to ensure that all parks are accountable for their museum property.
- **OST** wants to reconcile all objects against purchase or requisition records, as well as complete a 100% physical inventory.
- **USGS** plans to inventory the final 15% of its mammal specimens at the MSB.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- Many non-BLM facilities that house **BLM** collections do not have the resources to conduct inventories to determine the presence, content, and condition of the objects, and BLM has limited funding to support these facilities.
- Some **BLM** field offices have reliable inventories of recently acquired collections at non-bureau facilities, but the offices lack inventory data for legacy collections that have been housed for decades at non-bureau facilities.
- **IA** is awaiting instructions from IA's Office of Acquisitions and Property Management on how to dispose of non-museum property and is dealing with lost or transferred objects from previous inventories.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Bureaus identified 829 entities responsible for conducting inventories in FY 2011, which is a significant increase from FY 2010 (Table 6). This is because BLM and BOR reported the non-bureau facilities housing their collections as responsible entities after PAM clarified reporting requirements for FY 2011.

BOEMRE, DOIM, OST, and USGS completed their identified annual inventories in FY 2011. IA facilities completed 95% of their annual inventories in sharp contrast to FY 2010 when only 16% were conducted. IA recognized that inventories need to be done at their non-IA facilities, but baseline data about their collections is essential before object and facility assessments can be conducted. Also, NPS had a decrease of almost 20% in the inventories completed between FY 2010 and FY 2011, which is a concern given the importance the bureau places on inventory.

Fifty-five percent or 455 entities completed the required inventory in FY 2011, which is an 11% drop from FY 2010. Nineteen percent of the inventories were not conducted (Figure 8) due, in part, to lack of resources to have the non-bureau facilities conduct the inventories or, in the case of FWS, to enable facility staff do the work. Also, the unaccessioned collections at many non-BOR facilities were not inventoried because the ownership of those collections was unknown. A complication for BLM was that staff at many non-bureau facilities did not provide information about inventory completion, which partly explains the 15% *Unknown*.

Designated accountable and custodial officers are ultimately responsible for performing annual inventories. The names of and contact information for these officers are required in the Bureau Summary Reports to PAM. In FY 2010, PAM noted reporting discrepancies in its DOI Summary Report. Bureau reporting was much more complete in FY 2011, except for IACB.

The emphasis on inventory in 411 DM and by the OIG is to ensure accountability to the American public for bureau museum collections and to deal with missing objects. Some bureaus are still determining what entities are responsible for annual inventories, so it is a goal of PAM to assist the bureaus in completing that determination in FY 2012. Also, the collections located in non-bureau facilities are often difficult to inventory, especially when the objects are not yet accessioned and/or cataloged or require substantial additional resources to accomplish. Further efforts to find appropriate resources and work with non-bureau facilities to determine the best ways to conduct inventories is essential to make more progress in this critical collection management activity. PAM also must take the lead in evaluating inventory procedures in non-bureau facilities and developing new protocols as feasible.

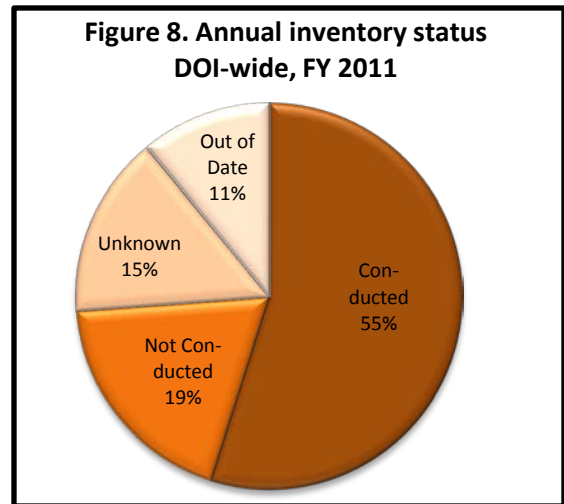


Table 6. Annual inventories conducted out of total inventories identified, by bureau: FY 2010 and FY 2011

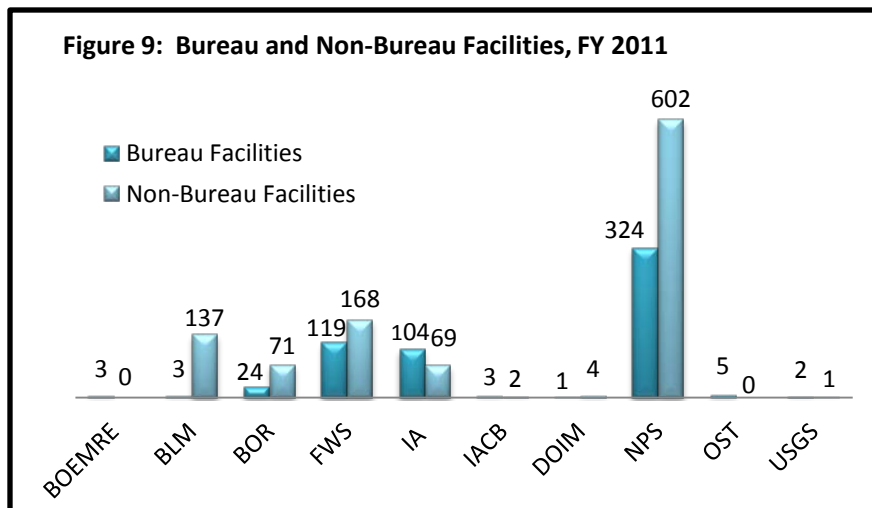
Bureau	2010	2011
BOEMRE	1/1	1/1
BLM	3/3	8/140
BOR	30/37	37/66*
FWS	2/115	2/119
IA	17/108	101/119
IACB	3/3	0/3
DOIM	1/1	1/1
NPS	368/373	298/372
OST	?/6	5/5
USGS	2/2	2/2
Total	427/649	455/829

*This number excludes 14 facilities that have not yet accessioned collections due to ownership issues and therefore do not yet inventory those collections.

BUREAU FACILITIES AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

The care and storage of bureau museum collections require adequate physical space, which is increasingly difficult to find as collections grow and government-wide restrictions on space acquisition are established. These facilities also must meet basic museum standards in order to properly house and protect the collections. The DOI Museum Facility Condition

Checklist provides standards with which to evaluate bureau and non-bureau facilities as good, fair, or poor every five years.⁵ The number of bureau facilities housing museum collections is shown in Figure 9.



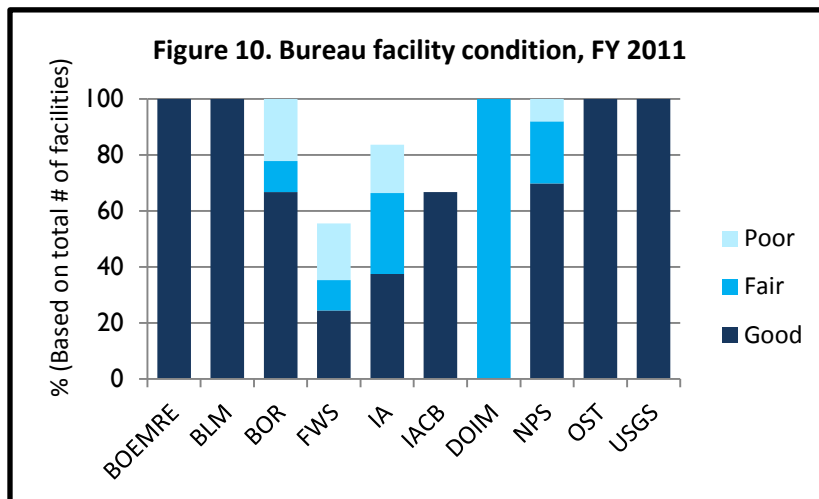
EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **FWS** moved the Bertrand collection from the flooded visitor center at DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge to an archival storage area in 10 days without incident.
- **IA** customized guidance on housekeeping, security, and pest management for each IA facility and provided information about the museum objects housed in each. IA also completed 24 facility-condition assessments, of which 75% were in good condition, a 20% improvement from previous assessments.
- **NPS** eliminated 842 deficiencies so NPS facilities met 79% of the NPS Checklist for Preservation and Protection of Museum Collections standards. Dinosaur NM completed an 18-month project to stabilize the Quarry Hall exhibition. Also, NPS completed construction of two multi-park collection facilities and moved the affiliated museum collections:
 - The facility at Hopewell Culture NHP was built using construction funds provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.
 - Harry S Truman NHS staff oversaw the construction of the Independence Multi-Park Facility to house the collections of three parks and one FWS refuge.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **IACB** intends to improve the condition of the buildings and grounds at the Museum of the Plains Indian and the Southern Plains Museum.
- **USGS** plans to move its history collection in the National Center to the first floor of the library in order to help with bureau-wide space reduction.

⁵ A facility that meets greater than or equal to 70% of the Checklist standards is in good condition, 50%-69% is in fair condition, and less than 50% is in poor condition.



	2010	2011
Total Number of Bureau Facilities:	577	573
Number of Facilities Evaluated:	571 (99%)	501 (87%)
Good	272 (47%)	313 (55%)
Fair	167 (29%)	117 (20%)
Poor	132 (23%)	70 (12%)
Not Evaluated/No Data:	6 (1%)	72 (13%)

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** may have additional museum objects in BLM-managed, non-curatorial facilities, but the only available data on these collections is from 1991 and 1993 bureau surveys. BLM is developing policy and guidance to identify and manage these resources according to 411 DM.
- **DOIM** has requested funds for new exhibition equipment and display cases to replace the ones that do not meet current Checklist standards.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Bureaus, principally NPS, BOR, BLM, FWS, and IA, housed more than 151 million museum objects in 573 bureau facilities in FY 2011. NPS successfully consolidated collections from several parks into two new multi-park facilities, an action that is in line with OIG recommendation #7 (Appendix 1, Table 1). The IMPC also began to develop a scope of work for a study to evaluate the feasibility, including a cost-benefit analysis, of consolidating collections in bureau and non-bureau facilities.

Bureaus reported the condition of 501 (87%) out of 573 facilities, which is a notable decrease from the 99% reported in FY 2010 (Table 7). Although BOEMRE, BLM, BOR, DOIM, NPS, OST, and USGS reported current evaluations for all their bureau facilities, FWS and IA have a number of bureau facilities yet to assess. IACB had one of its three museums yet to evaluate in FY 2011 due to lack of staff.

The majority of bureau facilities were evaluated as being in good condition in FY 2011 (Appendix 2, Chart D; Figure 10), an increase of 8% from FY 2010. NPS continued to invest resources to eliminate Checklist deficiencies in order to improve the overall condition of its facilities. The standard of good facility condition should be a goal of all bureaus since it generally reflects a facility in good repair and with acceptable environmental controls, housekeeping procedures, security measures, and emergency management to preserve and protect the museum collections inside. However, maintenance and the work necessary to bring facilities from poor and fair condition into good condition require prioritization by the bureau as well as resources, which were scarce in FY 2011.

It is essential to know the deferred maintenance⁶ actions and costs for both bureau facilities and the museum objects themselves in order to plan for facility repairs and upgrades as well as object conservation. Despite a strong recommendation by PAM in the FY 2010 DOI Summary Report to identify deferred maintenance costs, only NPS and BOR provided these costs in FY 2011 while BLM acknowledged the usefulness of these data. NPS and BOR documented over \$560 million in deferred maintenance of bureau facilities that house collections and \$39 million in deferred maintenance of museum objects (Appendix 2, Chart D). BOR's deferred maintenance for facilities remained the same as in FY 2010 (\$126,640), but NPS doubled its estimate to over \$560 million. It is critical that bureau curatorial staffs work with bureau asset managers to document the deferred maintenance of its facilities and to request and/or prioritize funding to resolve identified needs.

NON-BUREAU FACILITIES AND FACILITY CONDITION

Bureaus partner with non-bureau facilities to house their museum collections for several reasons. These include: lack of space in bureau facilities; lack of bureau curators; the presence of professional museum staff at non-bureau facilities; and improved access to bureau collections for potential users.

BLM, BOR, DOIM, FWS, IA, IACB, NPS, and USGS identified all known non-bureau facilities housing their collections and their condition, as required in 411 DM, and helped meet two OIG recommendations (Appendix 1, Table 1, #9, #13). BOEMRE and OST housed their small collections in bureau facilities and are excluded in the Departmental analysis below.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** identified 66 non-bureau facilities housing their paleontological collections and another 56 as potentially holding BLM paleontological collections. The Natural History Museum of Utah opened a new \$106 million facility and, with **BLM** support, consolidated all bureau collections into the new facility.
- **BLM** withdrew collections from three non-Federal facilities in order to improve the collection's storage conditions, control, and accessibility.
- **IA** contacted 96 non-IA facilities, of which approximately 90% responded, to establish baseline data on inventory status, cataloging, and object condition for the first time since 2005.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** seeks to establish baseline data for the condition of partner facilities and develop cost-effective resolutions for deficiencies. BLM also seeks to identify the remaining non-bureau facilities that hold or potentially hold BLM material, which BLM will then evaluate.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

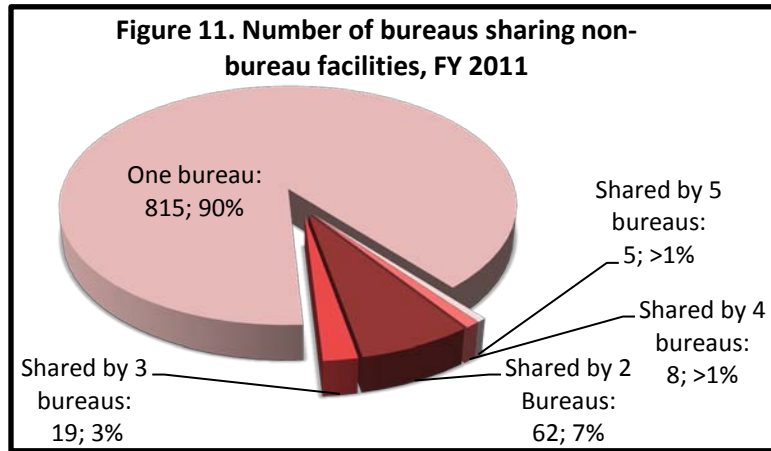
- **BLM, BOR, and IA** are concerned about lack of space at many non-bureau facilities, such that some facilities will not accept new collections.
- **BLM** reported alarm about the long-term sustainability and viability of some non-bureau facilities that may soon close and force bureaus to move their collections elsewhere.

⁶ Deferred maintenance is maintenance that was not performed when it should have been, or maintenance that was previously scheduled and subsequently postponed for completion at a future time.

- NPS has difficulty keeping track of and/or reporting the condition of the small proportion of objects located in hundreds of non-NPS facilities and the condition of those non-NPS facilities.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

The total number of unique non-bureau facilities partnered by bureau units in FY 2011 was 887, although the total sum of non-bureau facilities reported by bureaus was 1,069 (Appendix 2, Chart D). Two factors contributed to the larger total sum reported by all bureaus. First, a number of bureaus had museum collections that were housed in the same facility (Figure 11). For example, four bureaus had collections at the American Museum of Natural



History and, therefore, this was reported as four facilities. The second factor was that FWS reported the total number of bureau units with collections in non-bureau facilities rather than the total number of unique facilities housing FWS collections. For example, three refuges had collections in the same non-bureau facility so this was reported as three facilities. Although FWS reported 183 non-bureau facilities (Appendix 2, Chart D), the 168 unique facilities are used in this analysis.

Most of the 887 unique non-bureau facilities are public museums or research departments in universities. This is an increase of 39 facilities from FY 2010, largely because NPS reported each university or museum department separately. For example, the Biology Department and Anthropology Department of the same university were reported as separate facilities. Monitoring departments individually is important because different disciplines may use different standards of care, procedures, and staff to manage museum collections.

Fifteen reported facilities were Cultural Resource Management (CRM) companies, which primarily conduct field projects during which collections are recovered. Bureaus, such as NPS and FWS, should make every effort to move the collections housed at CRM companies into appropriate facilities where long-term curation is the mission.

Two or more bureaus partnered with 94 (10%) of the same non-bureau facilities in FY 2011 (Figure 11). Collaborative efforts to create efficiencies in facility condition assessments and other projects are possible and are encouraged when bureaus have collections at the same non-bureau facility.

Table 8. Condition of unique non-bureau facilities in FY 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
# of facilities assessed*:	353 (42%)	307 (35%)
"Good"	182 (52%)	177 (58%)
"Fair"	160 (45%)	121 (39%)
"Poor"	11 (3%)	9 (3%)
# of facilities not assessed:	495 (58%)	580 (65%)

* A facility that meets greater than or equal to 70% of the DOI Museum Facility Condition Checklist standards is in good condition, 50%-69% is in fair condition, and less than 50% is in poor condition.

Non-bureau facilities housing bureau museum collections were located in all 50 States, two territories, the District of Columbia, and 10 foreign countries in FY 2011⁷. An understanding of the geographic distribution of non-bureau facilities is potentially useful to address OIG recommendations such as finding bureau collections, collection consolidation, cataloging backlog, and facility condition assessments. The States with the most non-bureau facilities, such as California, Arizona, Texas, and Colorado, might be considered first for such efforts.

Periodically assessing the condition of the non-bureau facilities is another bureau responsibility. Roughly a third of the non-bureau facilities were reported as evaluated (35%) in FY 2011, which is a drop of 7% from FY 2010 (Table 8). Unfortunately, the percent of unevaluated facilities rose accordingly. This increase is due to a lack of bureau staff and resources to do the evaluation or to fund the facility to do the work, and/or to the identification of new facilities housing bureau collections that were previously unknown. The fact that 177 (58%) of the unique non-bureau facilities evaluated were in good condition, a 6% increase from FY 2010, is encouraging since it means that many DOI collections were not at risk. Significant effort, however, is still necessary to assess the 65% of the non-bureau facilities that remain unevaluated and determine what to do with the collections in the facilities rated fair and poor condition.

The pressures from the Office of Management and Budget to dispose of excess real property, reduce space usage, and trim budgets are additional challenges for bureaus as they contend with possible non-bureau facility closures, rising costs of storing museum collections at these facilities, lack of facility condition assessments, and growth of collections. The goal of a formal agreement between bureaus and non-bureau facilities is to strengthen relationships and reduce some of the challenges that hinder bureau collection stability.

NON-BUREAU FACILITIES: AGREEMENTS AND FUNDING

Bureaus formalize agreements with non-bureau facilities to establish the respective responsibilities for the care and storage of the museum collections and to ensure the fitness, management, and use of the objects. These relationships are essential for collection management practices of BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA that house a majority of their collections in non-bureau facilities. In the FY 2011 data call memorandum, PAM asked for information about the number and types of formal agreements that bureaus had with non-bureau facilities and the associated funding. These requests complied with corrective actions related to an OIG recommendation (Appendix 1, Table 1, #9).

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** developed a bureau-wide Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that may be used at all partner facilities, secured a number of agreements, and provided financial support as follows:
 - Drafted and sent for review a MOU to all 30 California facilities that house museum collections from BLM public lands. Four MOUs were established.
 - Entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for curation services of archeological collections and an Assistance Agreement for condition reporting, storage, cataloging, and inventory of NAGPRA items with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology.

⁷ The DOI museum collections housed in museums in foreign countries on record are loans by the NPS.

- Provided funding, along with **BOR**, to the Harry Reid Center at the University of Nevada to inventory bureau collections in the event of facility closure.
- Supported the move of bureau collections to the new Natural History Museum of Utah, including curation, education and outreach, and registration.
- **BOR** had over 30 agreements in place and provided more than \$300,000 to their partner facilities for the care of BOR collections.
- **DOIM** established an interagency agreement with the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Exhibit Central (SI-OEC), for the care of collections as the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building underwent renovation.
- **IA** updated all of its loan agreements in FY 2011.
- **NPS** had many partners and agreements across the United States, for example:
 - The Flagstaff Area NM (FLAG) entered into a partnership agreement with the Museum of Northern Arizona and moved more than 100,000 objects to the state-of-the-art Easton Collection Center where the FLAG curator maintained an office.
 - New Orleans Jazz NHP (JAZZ) and Historic New Orleans Collection (HNOC) entered into an agreement to move JAZZ archives, oral histories, and transcripts to the HNOC facility for storage and research.
 - Eight outstanding repository agreements were resolved at Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.
 - Twelve Pacific Region parks placed over \$1 million into task agreements with Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units and other partners to catalog archives.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** intends to develop additional agreements to house collections, such as with the Wanapum Heritage Center to house collections recovered from over 80 archeological sites on BLM lands.
- **BOR** plans to pursue partnerships with other entities in order to improve the management of their museum collections.
- **FWS** will continue to request a funding increase for museum collections and use some of those resources to fund their current agreements with non-FWS facilities.
- **DOIM** plans on maximizing resources for SI-OEC so that they are able to improve documentation and contracted conservation of DOIM objects.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** and **BOR** report that some non-Federal facilities are requesting and sometimes demanding additional funding to process and curate collections according to Federal and DOI standards.
- **BLM** and other bureaus find that some non-Federal facilities are considering new, annual curation fees. This approach establishes an annual revenue stream for the facility, but it is difficult for bureaus that pay for collections management from one-time project funds.
- **IA** discussed entering into a contract or agreement with several non-IA facilities but discovered that these agreements will require funding to do work that IA cannot support financially.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

The bureaus identified 850 agreements with the 1,069 non-bureau facilities⁸ reported as housing bureau museum collections in FY 2011. This total number of agreements includes instances where a bureau may have more than one agreement with a facility for different activities or different collections. For example, USGS has a cooperative agreement (CA) with the University of New Mexico that established responsibilities related to personnel, materials, equipment, and facilities, and a separate MOU that deals with collection matters and curatorial responsibilities at the Museum of Southwestern Biology. In other cases, a bureau, such as NPS, may have a separate agreement for each park unit’s collection housed in the same facility. Also, one park may have several loans with one or more non-bureau facility, which explains the greater number of agreements than non-bureau facilities.

Agreement	BLM	BOR	FWS	IA	IACB	DOIM	NPS	USGS	TOTALS
Assistance	2								2
Contract				3					3
Cooperative Agreement	5	10	1				13	1	30
Curation/Facility Agreement	4	1	1				2		8
Grant		5							5
Interagency	2	2		1		1	1		7
Loan	4	4		7		2	659		679
MOA	2	4	3				7		16
MOU	12	3	14			1	15	1	46
Other	1	3	5		2		46		57
Total agreements	32	32	24	11	2	4	743	2	850
Total facilities with no agreements	104	36	51	7			76		296
Total non-bureau facilities	137	71	183	69	2	4	602	1	1069

The most common agreement type was various types of loans (Table 9). Loans involve a formal agreement to change temporary custody of objects and are usually established for research, exhibit, interpretive, or educational purposes. Short-term loans are less than three years while long-term loans may be for decades and are discouraged in DOI policy and procedure. Long-term loans have been equated, particularly by the NPS, with curation or facility agreements when many objects are involved and responsibilities for the long-term care of the objects are identified. The NPS, however, should consider the appropriateness of loan agreements for the long-term care and storage of park collections and work toward adopting more suitable agreement types, such as curation or facility agreements.

⁸ This number is the sum of all the non-bureau facilities reported by each bureau in FY 2011. Ideally, each bureau unit should have a separate agreement with the non-Federal facility that houses its museum collection.

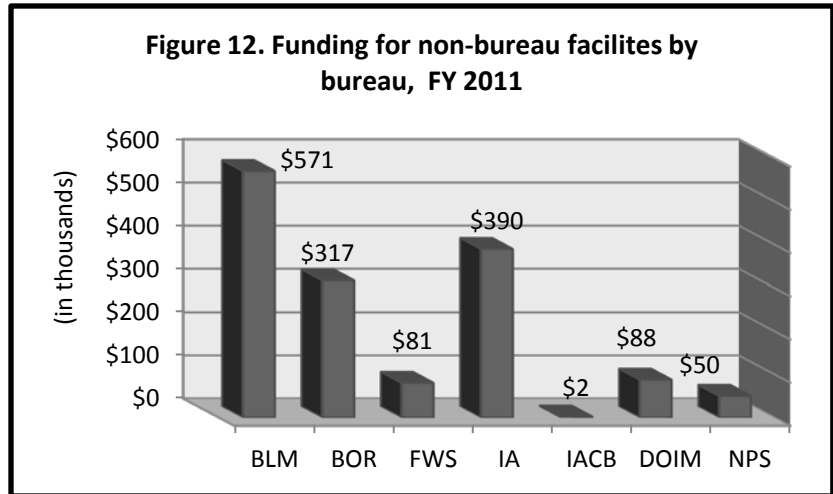
Table 9 shows the predominant agreement types used by each bureau. BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA have implemented a variety of agreement types, although MOUs and CAs were the most common. Table 9 further reveals the lack of agreements with many non-bureau facilities housing the collections of BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA. Given the significant amount of work to develop such agreements and to maintain appropriate oversight of the

agreements, significant staffing and funding resources are necessary. However, it must be recognized that these bureaus have not always initiated an agreement if they are uncertain that they own a collection housed at a particular non-bureau facility. Also, bureaus are reluctant to press for agreements when non-bureau facilities may demand curation fees or immediate removal of bureau collections from the facility.

Some of the agreement types were linked to funding. Loans and MOUs usually do not involve a funding arrangement, whereas grants and contracts and many MOAs, CAs, and curation agreements include funding.

BLM reported the largest expenditure of funds for collections management at non-bureau facilities in FY 2011, followed by IA and BOR (Figure 12). The majority of BLM funding was through an assistance agreement with the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, while the majority of IA funding was through a contract with the Arizona State Museum for NAGPRA work. These are examples of important investments made by bureaus with a large proportion of the bureau collections in non-bureau facilities. It is further noteworthy that BLM provided some facilities with equipment and supplies even when formal agreements were not in place. On the other hand, NPS has collections in many more non-bureau facilities than any other bureau, but does so without providing much financial support. This is likely due to the large number of loans in place. Furthermore, bureaus that share the same facility may or may not have the same agreement type or costs. For example, BLM shares 14 non-bureau facilities with other bureaus, but is the only one that provides some funds to 10 of those 14 facilities.

FY 2011 was the first year that bureaus were requested to report on agreements with and funding to non-bureau facilities, although bureaus have expressed their concerns about rising curation fees and new fees charged by numerous facilities for many years. It is clear that several bureaus are working hard to develop and maintain such agreements, which are essential to ensuring that the responsibilities for managing museum collections are identified and made appropriately accountable. Given the relatively small bureau budgets compared to the size of bureau museum collections, it is not surprising that financial support to non-bureau facilities is relatively scarce.



CURRENT PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships with institutions discussed in the previous section, such as university academic departments, friends groups, foundations, and local community groups, provide additional benefits to bureaus. These include forming alliances with and gaining support from communities of researchers, educators, and the interested public, utilizing established skills of volunteers and students for object cataloging, exhibit development, and special projects, and increasing public access to DOI museum collections through joint projects. The OIG recommended increasing such partnerships (Appendix 1, Table 1, # 8), so PAM requested that bureaus report on current partnerships with other institutions beginning in FY 2011. This information will allow PAM to evaluate the benefits of such partnerships and formulate a DOI-wide strategy for how they might be increased and/or improved.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM's** La Cruces District Office partnered with the City of Las Cruces Museum to develop a Paleozoic Trackways exhibit for a new city museum set to open in 2012.
- **DOIM** worked with local organizations, such as the Jewish Historical Society and Neighbours to the President Consortium, in order to attract new audiences, and improved visibility of the Museum at such events as the Cherry Blossom Festival.
- **IACB** staff at the Museum of the Plains Indian worked with the Blackfeet Community College's Pikuni Gift Shop to feature four artist demonstrations and to conduct arts education activities for two school groups. Friends of the Museum of the Plains Indian and the Southern Plains Indian Museum Association assisted IACB museum staff at special exhibition openings and cultural programs.
- **NPS** partnerships with outside institutions included these examples:
 - Wilson's Creek NB partnered with the Springfield-Greene County Library and provided funding to launch the online Trans-Mississippi Theater Museum.
 - Fort Necessity NB and Washington and Jefferson College developed an exhibit commemorating the 200th anniversary of the construction of the National Road in Pennsylvania.
 - The University of Arizona Herbarium and the Intermountain Region Museum Services Program collaborated to digitize over 8,000 herbarium specimens for posting on the Southwest Environmental Information Network (SEINet) and the NPS Web Catalog.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

Bureaus reported no specific goals for partnerships with outside institutions.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

Bureaus reported no specific issues concerning partnerships with outside institutions.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

BLM and IA provided excellent detail about partnerships with outside institutions. Several other bureaus did not explicitly report on current partnerships in FY 2011, including NPS, FWS, and OST, while BOEMRE, BOR, and IACB reported that no partnerships existed. Despite this, several bureaus provided good examples of such partnerships in their bureau accomplishments. It is possible that the bureau

national offices did not send this new data request to their field offices in time for the FY 2011 report or unit staff did not understand the request. Additionally, IA and BLM reported successful discussions and repatriations with Indian tribes related to compliance with NAGPRA. These collaborative activities are not the type of partnerships on which the OIG focused, but they are mandated by statute and are managed by museum program personnel for the impacted bureaus except the NPS.

PAM and the IMPS must evaluate the overall benefits of current partnerships and develop a strategy to expand or encourage new partnerships in order to comply with the related OIG recommendation. Therefore, bureaus must report on all current partnerships with other institutions in FY 2012.

ACCESS AND USE

DOI collections are made accessible to researchers, educators, and others to further the understanding, values, and uses of DOI's scientific, cultural, and historic objects. Bureau personnel respond to research requests, create exhibits, provide support for the use and research of collections, and maintain websites for global access to collection data.

PAM, NPS, and USGS staff participated on the Interagency Working Group on Scientific Collections (IWGSC) during FY 2011. For DOI, scientific collections relate to the disciplines of archeology, biology, ethnography, geology, paleontology, and related archives. One IWGSC effort in which DOI staff participated was to begin developing an online mechanism to provide the public with data about Federal scientific collections to promote their use.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM's** Dolores Archaeological Program launched an official website at www.blm.gov/co/st/en/fo/ahc/dolores_archaeological.html.
- **BOR's** Lower Colorado Dams Office started scanning articles about the Hoover Dam Collection into a searchable database for launch in FY 2012. Researchers are also using the BOR collections heavily at the Idaho Museum of Natural History.
- **DOIM** provided tours of the murals in the Interior Building to 750 members of the public, DOI employees, and foreign visitors; held monthly public seminars; and provided DOI senior executives with artwork displayed in their offices.
- **FWS's** National Conservation Training Center staff answered more than 30 requests regarding its museum objects and/or conservation methods.
- **IACB** achieved greater access to their museum objects through loans to larger institutions. The Sioux Indian Museum staff also increased access to collections through tours and presentations to school groups.
- **NPS** improved public access to its collections by:

- Upgrading NPS’s Web Catalog to improve access to NPS museum collections.
- Installing permanent exhibits at Hampton NHS , including a Virtual Museum Tour and related online lesson plans.
- Setting up smart phone field access to SEINet herbarium data.
- Completing the Maggie Walker NHS Virtual Exhibit, including a biography, virtual house tour, image gallery of collections, narrative, and lesson plans.
- Bringing in over 85,000 visitors to a summer exhibit at Yosemite National Park.
- Opening a museum exhibit at Grand Portage NM featuring arts and crafts of 17 community Elders who worked at the park as cultural demonstrators.
- Information about **USGS’s** biological surveys collection was updated on the Museum of Southwestern Biology’s website at www.msb.unm.edu/USGS/index.html.

NPS accomplishments by the numbers, FY 2011

- 213,157 public research requests
- 20,014 internal research requests
- 3,477 loans for over 15.9 million objects
- 328,000 objects exhibited
- 2 virtual exhibits
- 4,450 object images online
- 4 new Teaching with Museum Collections lesson plans

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BOEMRE** seeks to raise awareness of its museum property.
- **BLM** would like to support non-bureau facility programs that use their collections to educate the public about BLM’s resources and provide appropriate access/use of these collections for cultural, scientific, and educational uses.
- **BOR** plans to establish agreements with facilities that allow access to museum collections by researchers and other appropriate persons.
- **IACB’s** Sioux Indian Museum plans to create a podium-style teacher and visitor guide about objects on exhibit for permanent pedagogic use.
- **NPS** seeks to make its collections more available to the public, which includes creating policy/technical guidance on access to and use of museum collections.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

Bureaus reported no specific issues concerning this topic, except for the overall need to increase access and use of their collections.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

Bureaus continued to increase access to and knowledge of their museum collections, which serve to highlight the significant values of the objects for scientific and cultural research, education, community history, and other uses. Bureaus answered research requests, developed exhibits, and maximized the use of the Internet by providing object catalog information, online exhibits and tours, and collections-based lesson plans. These activities are a high priority for all the bureau museum programs, but require funding and staffing resources. For example, as researchers and the public discover the exciting collections owned by DOI bureaus, they want to physically see and study the objects. Access to and use of particular objects requires staff to approve the request, bring the objects to the requestor, and monitor the activities of the requestor, as well as maintain appropriate security in the facility to ensure the objects are not lost or stolen. Strong partnerships with non-bureau facilities also increased collection use, especially by researchers, educators, and students. Continued active public interest in DOI collections justifies the investments in properly documenting, preserving, and storing these collections.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Professional training ensures bureau curatorial staff and other personnel are informed of current best practices and DOI policy on collections management, preventive conservation, ICMS, and other museum specializations and tools. Sustainable museum collections management, including the activities discussed in previous sections, requires and benefits from training for museum staff and interactive discussion among staff. Long-term preservation, accountability, and public access to museum objects are only possible when staff have the requisite skills to enable these activities.

EXAMPLES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** provided instructors for PAM's museum training course, which was attended by five BLM and three non-Federal facility partner staff.
- **BOR** worked with the ICMS vendor to tailor a training course to focus on BOR's specific needs and concerns; BOR sent 16 employees to the ICMS training.
- **IA** gave technical assistance and training in collections management to IA field staff.
- **NPS** revised three chapters of the *NPS Museum Handbook* with current information about preservation, conservation, and storage of museum collections. NPS provided archives training and technical assistance on the ICMS archives module to over 35 parks and offices, including a course for 20 curators hosted by Point Reyes National Seashore staff. NPS also provided instructors for PAM's museum training classes and on-site ICMS training.
- **OST** educated staff on the preservation and protection of museum art and objects.
- **PAM** undertook several training activities:
 - Organized the *Managing Museum Property* training, hosted at the USGS National Training Center in Denver, CO, for 26 participants.
 - Contracted with the ICMS vendor to provide 12 webinar trainings on six ICMS topics for over 110 participants.
 - Launched the *Basics of Museum Collections Care* online training via DOI Learn, principally for collateral duty DOI employees.

PERTINENT GOALS REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** seeks to support training opportunities and provide technical assistance to BLM and partner facility staffs that are responsible for BLM museum collections.
- **BOR** intends to ensure that employees with museum property responsibilities receive the correct training in collection care and records management.
- **IA** will provide technical assistance, onsite training, and long-distance training to field staff on the identification, care, and housing of collections.
- **NPS** seeks to ensure that staffs are skilled in managing park collections according to best practices and current standards.

PERTINENT ISSUES REPORTED BY BUREAUS:

- **BLM** noted that the lack of training prevents employees from properly caring for collections and hinders the public or researchers from accessing the collections. In addition, some staff at non-Federal facilities are unaware of federal rules regarding museum collections, including policies on making reproductions, conducting destructive analysis, sharing locality data, providing tribal consultation, and complying with 411 DM, which needs to be corrected.

- **PAM** attempted to organize the *Managing Museum Property* training in Tucson, but it was cancelled due to insufficient enrollment based on budget restrictions.
- **FWS's** regional Museum Property coordinators are collateral duty and most do not have extensive training or experience in managing collections. However, they understand program objectives and standards for managing archeological collections.

DEPARTMENTAL ANALYSIS:

DOI-wide training provided by PAM helps to broadly diffuse knowledge, encourage inter-bureau information sharing and cooperation, and promote standardization of practice. It is effective because of the diverse faculty of bureau curatorial staff members. With increasing travel and budget restrictions, however, PAM is exploring other ways to offer training to DOI employees and their partners. The launch of the online course, *Basics of Museum Collections Care*, was one effort to make training available without travel and at a relatively low cost. Also in FY 2011, PAM contracted with the ICMS vendor to develop three introductory training videos on ICMS for on-demand use via DOI Learn and the Internet.

Bureaus are able to improve collection management practices in their facilities and in their relationships with non-bureau facilities by training employees in current policy, best practices, and professional museum standards. Professional development ensures that staffs have the resources and skills necessary to provide appropriate care and documentation of museum collections. Bureau investments in training, whether by the bureau itself or through sending employees to PAM-sponsored training, is critical to the preservation of and access to DOI collections.

CONCLUSION

In FY 2011, bureaus finalized or updated many of their Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) documents, worked to reduce the cataloging and accessioning backlogs, assessed facility and object conditions, conducted preventative conservation procedures, performed inventories, worked closely with non-bureau facilities, and maintained partnerships with outside organizations. Department of the Interior (DOI) employees benefited from training programs through various media, while researchers, educators, students, tribes, and local community groups benefited from increased access to DOI museum collections. America's scientific, historic, and cultural heritage was enhanced through these activities.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendations influenced the priorities of the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) in FY 2011, as well as priorities of some of the bureaus for improving documentation, accountability, and the preservation of museum collections. Bureaus continued to address several recommendations, particularly those related to cataloging backlogs, SOCS, the Interior Collection Management System, and inventories (Appendix 1, Table 1). Bureaus also provided newly requested data regarding agreements with and funding to non-bureau facilities and current partnerships with outside institutions as corrective actions in response to other OIG recommendations. Additional data in FY 2012 will allow PAM, working with the Interior Museum Property Committee and the Museum Property Executive Program Committee, to develop strategies to improve how inventories are performed at non-bureau facilities, how space is allocated for museum collections, and how external partnerships benefit the management of DOI museum collections.

The bureaus continue to face a number of challenges in managing their museum collections, particularly (1) insufficient resources (professional staff and funding) in relation to the estimated size of a bureau's collection, (2) oversight of the many non-bureau facilities housing collections of the land-managing bureaus, (3) deferred maintenance of facilities and museum objects, and (4) cataloging backlog.

The continued estimated growth of collections is another major challenge. It is likely that the large increase in collection size of the NPS (approximately 20 million objects) in FY 2011 is an estimate that will decrease as backlogged archives are cataloged, but the growth is still significant enough to strain bureau resources. On the other hand, the significant decrease in the size of the FWS collection (approximately one million objects), based on evaluations of what constitutes museum property, is of concern since there were so few FWS professional curators to conduct or verify the assessments. Finally, as ownership issues are eventually resolved and previously unknown collections are found in non-Federal facilities, the collection size of BLM, BOR, FWS, and IA will likely fluctuate.

On the basis of the bureaus' key goals and issues, as well as pertinent OIG recommendations, the following goals should continue to be the focus of PAM and bureau activities, as feasible, over the next five years:

- Promote the multiple values of museum collections for scientific, cultural, and historic research, K-12 and university education, and community relations through educational programs for the public as well as DOI employees and senior managers.

- Hire or contract with additional professionally trained staff for bureaus and PAM to better manage bureau museum collections and work with non-Federal partners to address issues, including collection ownership, documentation, storage space, and inventory.
- Develop bureau funding sources that correspond to a bureau’s scope of museum collection responsibilities.
- Collaborate with bureau planners, facility managers, and others to ensure funding for museum collection management during the project planning and programming phases of infrastructure development and facility planning, design and construction.
- Promote partnerships among the DOI bureaus to evaluate collection consolidation opportunities and to work toward eliminating duplication of effort at non-bureau facilities when conducting museum facility condition assessments and other activities.
- Partner with specialists in archeology, paleontology, and other pertinent disciplines to develop standardized methods and decision-making criteria for responsible recovery of collections during fieldwork.
- Update DOI policy with emphasis on documentation, accountability, and preservation of DOI museum collections.
- Improve documentation of bureau collections in order to plan effectively for future needs. This includes addressing museum property that is “born digital” and the manner in which it is archived for future research and other uses.

APPENDIX 1: Standards and References

Table 1. Office of Inspector General recommendations, issued in FY 2010

1. Develop and implement a policy that provides for greater Department-level oversight of bureau museum programs to ensure that they comply with Departmental Manual requirements.
2. Revise 411 DM to require that bureaus comply with procedures established in the Museum Property Handbook, Volume II.
3. Develop and implement a comprehensive plan to be used by all bureaus to eliminate accessioning and cataloging backlogs so that all museum collections can be properly identified, tracked, and accounted for. The plan should identify the necessary resources, should consider some type of prioritization for more valuable objects, and address missing items.
4. Ensure that the Scope of Collection Statement of every site is reviewed and updated at least every 5 years, as required by Departmental Manual 411.
5. Ensure that the required annual physical inventories are conducted at all DOI facilities that have museum collections and that appropriate steps are taken to address missing items.
6. Complete Department-wide implementation of ICMS to ensure uniform recordkeeping.
7. Reduce the number of facilities managing collections by consolidating collections at larger curation centers.
8. Pursue additional partnerships with interested organizations, such as universities, foundations, and other special interest groups, to aid in managing museum collections.
9. Increase effectiveness of control over museum collections held at non-DOI facilities by: (a) identifying all organizations that hold DOI collections; (b) identifying all objects held by those organizations; and (c) ensuring that annual physical inventories are conducted.
10. Issue a policy that clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the Division of Environmental and Cultural Resource Management and the Division of Property in the management of museum collections. (This recommendation was directed to the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs and was promptly closed.)
11. Revise Departmental Manual Part 411 to require bureaus comply with the preservation and protection procedures established in Volume I of the Museum Property Handbook.
12. Increase effectiveness of protection of collections held at DOI and non-DOI facilities by ensuring that annual physical inventories, which clearly identify the condition of museum property held, are conducted as required.
13. Direct all sites that have DOI property complete the comprehensive checklist included in DM Part 411.

Table 2. Commonly used acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
411 DM	Departmental Manual, Part 411
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
FTE	Full Time Equivalent (federal employee)
FY	Fiscal Year
ICMS	Interior Collections Management System
IMPC	Interior Museum Property Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
PAM	Office of Acquisition and Property Management
SI-OEC	Smithsonian Institution, Office of Exhibit Central
SOCS	Scope of Collection Statement
NB	National Battlefield
NBP	National Battlefield Park
NHP	National Historic Park
NHS	National Historical Site
NM	National Monument
NMP	National Military Park
NRA	National Recreation Area

APPENDIX 2: Charts and statistics

Chart A. FY 2011 Museum data

U.S. Department of the Interior

Total funds expended by Bureau to manage museum property in FY2011: **\$42,058,743**

Total FTE used by Bureau to manage museum property in FY2011: **669 FTE**

Number of Bureau/Office Units Managing Museum Property: **573**

Number of Other Facilities Holding Museum Property for Bureau/Office: **1,069**

Discipline	Number of Objects in Bureau Facilities			Number of Objects in Non-Bureau Facilities			Total Number of Bureau/Office Objects		
	Objects	Cubic ft. ¹	Linear ft. ²	Objects	Cubic ft. ¹	Linear ft. ²	Objects	Cubic ft. ¹	Linear ft. ²
Archeology	41,652,307	0	0	16,642,698	9,364	0	58,295,005	9,364	0
Archives	103,945,720	0	2,522	2,866,779	0	214	106,812,499	0	2,736
Art	109,940	0	0	1,095	0	0	111,035	0	0
Biology	1,907,155	0	0	1,126,912	0	0	3,034,067	0	0
Ethnography	37,508	0	0	7,921	0	0	45,429	0	0
Geology	74,710	0	0	6,971	0	0	81,681	0	0
History	3,901,887	0	0	9,353	375	0	3,911,240	375	0
Paleontology	327,229	0	0	986,849	0	0	1,314,078	0	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OBJECTS	151,956,456	0	2,522	21,648,578	9,739	214	173,605,034	9,739	2,736

¹ Objects are reported using cubic feet.

² Archives are reported using linear feet.

Chart B. FY 2011 Status of cataloging and condition of cataloged interior museum collections

Bureaus and Offices	Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2010			Additions Since Last Report			Withdrawals Since Last Report			Estimated Total Collection Size FY 2011			Total Number of Bureau Items Cataloged	# of Cataloged Items with Item-level Condition Data	Percent of Cataloged Items in Good, Fair, and Poor Condition ¹		
	# Objects	# Linear ft.	# Cubic ft.	# Objects	# Cubic ft.	# Linear ft.	# Objects	# Cubic ft.	# Linear ft.	# Objects	# Cubic ft.	# Linear ft.			Good	Fair	Poor
BOEMRE	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53	53	100%	0%	0%
BLM	10,040,972	2,501	4,492	40,365	5	27	0	0	0	10,081,337	4,497	2,528	5,679,452	2,106,222	97%	3%	0%
BOR	8,036,411	0	0	197,758	0	0	21,795	0	0	8,212,374	0	0	5,783,248	2,374,954	77%	22%	1%
IA	5,734,658	0	0	11,664	0	208	1,651,458	0	0	4,094,864	5,242	208	332,584	320,478	92%	4%	4%
FWS	5,491,583	0	0	160	0	0	1,070,565	0	0	4,421,178	0	0	1,105,459	1,105,390	99.6%	0.4%	<0.1%
NPS	125,905,569	0	0	20,914,906	0	0	91,564	0	0	146,728,911	0	0	88,883,416	88,489,551	74%	21%	5%
USGS	47,776	0	0	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	48,991	0	0	48,991	29,000	99%	1%	0%
<i>Departmental Offices</i>																	
DOI Museum	6,064	0	0	60	0		0	0		6,124	0	0	6,124	6,010	77%	18%	5%
IACB	11,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,085	0	0	11,085	8,050	94%	4%	2%
OST	115	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	117	117	100%	0%	0%
Dept. Totals	155,274,286	2,501	4,492	21,166,130	5	235	2,835,382	0	0	173,605,034	9,739	2,736	101,850,529	94,439,825	75%	20%	5%

¹ Object condition definitions: "Good" means in stable condition; "Fair" means in need of minor repair or cleaning to bring to usable condition; "Poor" means in need of major conservation treatment to stabilize.

Chart C. FY 2011 Additions to and withdrawals from museum collections, by discipline

	Archeology		Archives		Art	Biology ¹	Ethnology	Geology	History		Paleontology	Totals		
	# Objects	# Cubic feet	# Objects	# Linear feet	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Linear feet	# Objects	# Objects	# Cubic feet	# Linear Feet
2010 TOTALS	59,138,018	4,492	91,594,124	2,501	109,128	3,147,172	35,181	77,589	3,884,250		1,290,424	159,275,886	4,492	2,501
2011 Additions	976,048	4,872	20,090,579	235	1,969	69,837	10,251	4,110	32,734	375	24,202	21,209,730	5,247	235
2011 Withdrawals	1,819,061		826,525		62	182,936	3	18	6,229		548	2,835,382		
<i>Bureau/Office -- Discipline Totals (FY 2011)</i>														
BOEMRE	0		10		9	0	1	31	2	0	0	53		
BLM	9,373,794	5	0	27	0	0	99	0	35,543		671,901	10,081,337	5	27
BOR	6,844,459		1,342,041		325	0	5	14	3,618		21,912	8,212,374		
IA	3,685,930	4,867	387,388	208	3,710	1,600	12,598	27	3,611	375	0	4,094,864	5,242	208
FWS	2,278,891		1,414,373		650	16,558	46	0	695,009		15,651	4,421,178		
NPS	36,111,896		103,668,687		102,267	2,968,118	22,030	81,125	3,170,185		604,603	146,728,911		
USGS	0		0		76	47,677	1	0	1,237		0	48,991		
<i>Department Offices -- Discipline Totals (FY 2011)</i>														
DOIM	35		0		996	114	2,449	484	2,035		11	6,124		
IACB	0		0		2,885	0	8,200	0	0		0	11,085		
OST	0		0		117	0	0	0	0		0	117		
2011 TOTALS	58,295,005	9,364	106,812,499	2,736	111,035	3,034,067	45,429	81,681	3,911,240	375	1,314,078	173,605,034	9,739	2,736

¹ Biology totals are the sum of the reported Botany, Zoology and Environment Samples reported.

		Chart D. FY 2011 Conditions at facilities housing Bureau collections							
Bureaus and Offices	Facilities housing bureau museum collections	Total Number of Facilities	Number of Facilities Evaluated	Condition of Collections Based on the % of Departmental Standards Met by the Facilities Evaluated			Number of Facilities Not Evaluated	Deferred Maintenance of Museum Collections	
				Good (Meet >70%)	Fair (Meet 50-69%)	Poor (Meet <50%)		Facilities Housing Collections	Other Collections Maintenance
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement	BOEMRE facilities	3	3	3	0	0	0	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data
Bureau of Land Management	BLM facilities	3	3	3	0	0	0	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	137	127	115	5	7	10	no data	no data
Bureau of Reclamation	BOR facilities	9	9	6	1	2	0	\$126,640	\$0
	Non-bureau facilities	71	61	53	4	4	10	no data	\$0
Indian Affairs	IA facilities	104	87	39	30	18	17	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	69	61	56	4	1	8	no data	no data
Fish and Wildlife Service	FWS facilities	119	66	29	13	24	53	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	183	117	102	14	1	66	no data	no data
National Park Service	NPS facilities	324	324	226	72	26	0	\$560,196,026	\$39,756,860
	Non-bureau facilities	602	103	78	21	4	499	\$1,380,605	\$55,000
U.S. Geological Survey	USGS facilities	2	1	0	0	0	1	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	1	0	0	0	0	1	no data	no data
<i>Departmental Offices</i>									
DOIM	DOIM	1	1	0	1	0	0	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	4	3	3	0	0	1	no data	no data
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	IACB facilities	3	2	2	0	0	1	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	2	0	0	0	0	2	no data	no data
Office of Special Trustee	OST facilities	5	5	5	0	0	0	no data	no data
	Non-bureau facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	no data	no data
Departmental Totals	Bureau facilities	573	501	313	117	70	72	\$560,322,666	\$39,756,860
	Non-bureau facilities	1,069	472	407	48	17	597	\$1,380,605	\$55,000