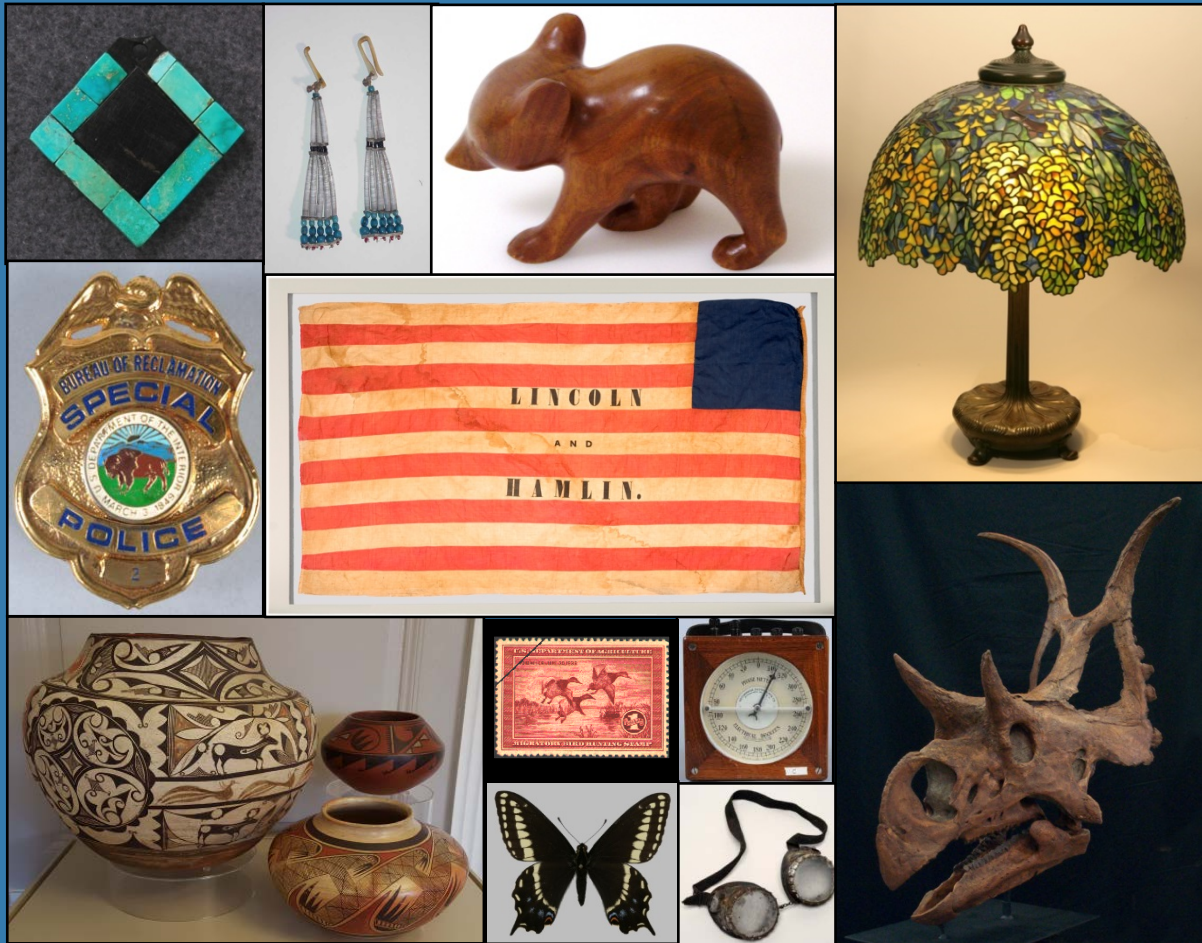




Department of the Interior



Museum Property Management Summary Report Fiscal Year 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of the Interior (DOI) *Museum Property Management Summary Report* (DOI Summary Report) examines the museum activities, resources, accomplishments, goals, and challenges of the ten DOI bureaus and offices (bureaus) that manage museum collections. This report serves as the “State of the DOI Museum Program” publication for Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015), which provides critical program management information to senior leadership and program managers at the bureaus and the Department.

DOI museum collections continued to grow. By the end of FY 2015, they were estimated to be in excess of 195 million objects from the disciplines of archeology, archives, art, biology, ethnography, geology, history, and paleontology. Of the total, more than 172 million objects and 2,600 linear feet (ft.) of museum archives were housed in 2,033 facilities at 665 different bureau units.¹ Thirty-two of these bureau facilities housed collections from two or more units from either the same bureau and/or from other bureaus. The bureaus continued to improve the condition of their facilities: 75% were rated in good condition, compared to 74% in FY 2014 and 68% in FY 2013. The remaining collections, over 23 million objects, 12,000 cubic ft. of objects, and 410 linear ft. of museum archives, were housed in 867 unique non-DOI facilities², mostly non-Federal museums and universities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) housed the majority of their collections in non-DOI facilities. Deficiencies in non-DOI facilities have proven more difficult to both quantify and address due to resource limitations (at both DOI and the non-DOI repositories), a lack of repository agreements that establish specific roles and responsibilities, travel restrictions, and the numerous other important, yet competing obligations and priorities of non-DOI facilities housing bureau collections.

Significant achievements in FY 2015 included:

- Cataloging over four million objects.
- Implementing 21 revised or new Scope of Collection Statements.
- Engaging the public in a wide range of exhibitions and programming that often involved partnerships with a variety of organizations.
- Providing \$786,000 of the \$1 million appropriated for Cultural and Scientific Collections to fund 23 of 35 proposed high priority bureau projects by the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM). The funded initiatives included developing exhibits; cataloging; consolidating collections; storage facility improvements; and support for bureau collections in non-Federal repositories.
- Hiring 14 museum interns for the bureaus, supported by Cultural and Scientific Collections funds. The addition of these temporary positions through the National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) program allowed the bureaus to accomplish museum projects previously unrealized, while also supporting the Secretary’s Youth Initiative.
- Obtaining approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the DOI-wide *Information Collection Request to Non-Federal Repositories Housing DOI Museum Collections*.
- Signing a Content Hosting Services Agreement with Google Cultural Institute by the PAM Director so all bureaus may showcase their museum objects on a worldwide, Internet-based platform.

¹ The ten bureaus reported a total of 665 individual units with collections (i.e., monuments, museums, offices, parks, refuges, etc.). These bureau units maintained 2,033 separate facilities, such as visitor centers, museums, curatorial storage facilities, furnished historic structures, and administrative buildings, to house their museum collections.

² A “non-DOI facility” is a building, which a DOI bureau does not own, lease, or maintain, that houses DOI bureau collections. These include facilities of other Federal agencies and non-Federal museums, university museums, and university departments.

- Establishing and filling a second Staff Curator position in PAM whose primary responsibilities are to assist the bureaus in working with their non-Federal repository partners and develop and maintain partnerships with professional organizations.

PAM and the bureaus also continued to address the 13 recommendations in the FY 2010 Office of Inspector General (OIG) report, *Department of the Interior, Museum Collections: Accountability and Preservation* (C-IN-MOA-0010-2008). Two OIG recommendations were closed in FY 2015: #3 on the DOI-wide accessioning and cataloging backlog and #13 on the Museum Facility Checklist. PAM and the bureaus developed and issued the *DOI Accessioning and Cataloging Backlog Plan* and the DOI Museum Property Directive #14, *Museum Facility Checklist for Spaces Housing DOI Museum Property* (Checklist) (Appendix A, Table 1).

While there were many significant accomplishments in FY 2015, the following challenges presented opportunities for improvement:

- **Collections Growth:** The annual growth rate of DOI collections has averaged 4% since 1999, primarily due to a major effort to identify and catalog National Park Service (NPS) archives in recent years. The growth rate slowed down from FY 2014 to FY 2015 to 0.5%, although the land-managing bureaus can anticipate continued collections growth related to their legal responsibilities.
- **Funding:** The bureaus reported spending 10% less in FY 2015 than in FY 2014, despite the 0.5% increase in collection growth. While bureau collections benefitted from a \$1 million Cultural and Scientific Collections appropriation, bureau spending has been declining overall. For example, FY 2015 expenditures were 43% less than the amount spent in FY 2008, even though the overall DOI collection size increased by 24% since FY2008.
- **Insufficient Staffing Levels:** The majority of the bureaus reported that they lacked the appropriate number of museum staff necessary to meet their mandated stewardship responsibilities. Despite the significant work accomplished by the bureaus, there were 11% fewer museum staff DOI-wide in FY 2015 than the year before.
- **Insufficient Oversight of Collections Housed at Non-DOI Facilities:** Bureaus reported that they were unable to provide sufficient oversight of their collections housed in non-DOI facilities because of a lack of bureau staff and funding; incomplete or missing documentation; unclear ownership; travel restrictions; and a need to identify DOI collections housed at unknown non-DOI facilities. We anticipate that the OMB approval for information collection from non-Federal repositories will help to improve oversight.
- **Maintenance Needs at DOI Museum Facilities:** There were over \$325 million of maintenance needs for BIA and NPS museum facilities, the two bureaus that reported these costs in FY 2015.
- **Accessioning Backlog:** More than four million objects and archives need to be accessioned. The DOI-wide Accessioning and Cataloging Backlog Plan can now be used to address this challenge.
- **Cataloging Backlog:** Since FY 2008, the bureaus have made tremendous progress reducing the backlog from 50% to 37%. Over 60 million objects, including archives, still need to be cataloged. Development of procedures to efficiently catalog the archives associated with archeological and paleontological projects on bureau land, along with training, can help to further reduce the backlog.

To meet these challenges, PAM recommends that the Museum Property Executive Program Committee³ (EPC) consider the following strategic objectives:

- Increase bureau funding for museum collections management to meet legal and management requirements and address reported deficiencies.
- Identify the most critical staffing needs for museum collections management by bureau. Maintain professional staffing DOI-wide to meet legal and management requirements and address reported deficiencies, and backfill vacant positions.
- Improve oversight at non-DOI facilities by: 1) determining where previously unknown bureau collections are housed through a survey instrument and planning effective follow-up work; 2) increasing the number of inventories completed each year at non-DOI facilities; and 3) collaborating with three or more non-bureau facilities (by each appropriate bureau, each year) to accomplish actions required by 411 DM (e.g., facility condition assessment, preparing a repository agreement).
- Promote increased public knowledge about, access to, and use of DOI bureau and office museum collections by: 1) developing or enhancing at least five presentations, either in person or online, that highlight noteworthy acquisitions, exhibits, and research associated with DOI museum collections; and 2) expanding communication with the professional museum community through three presentations or publications by bureau or office curatorial staff each year.
- Reduce the cataloging backlog by: 1) 3% each year, a goal previously agreed to by the Interior Museum Property Committee; and 2) developing a DOI-wide plan to address the needs of archives and records management.
- Promote DOI-wide museum collections management efficiencies by: 1) achieving at least one collections consolidation in DOI or non-DOI facilities each year; 2) achieving at least five instances each year of collaboration between bureau or unit museum staff in activities such as conducting the Facility Checklist or a project supported by the Cultural and Scientific Collections Fund; and 3) improving the DOI-wide museum collections management system of record to better achieve management effectiveness.
- Address DOI facility maintenance needs by: 1) developing a DOI-wide plan to improve cooperation between bureau curatorial staff and facility management staff, particularly to address and report maintenance needs at facilities that house museum collections; and 2) implementing online training in the use of the *Museum Facility Checklist for Spaces Housing DOI Museum Property*.
- Manage collections growth, in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements and bureau missions, by incorporating appropriate procedures into the development of new DOI Museum Property Directives.

³ The DOI Museum Property Executive Program Committee is a standing committee of bureau senior executives who provide oversight of the Department's museum collections and programs and the Interior Museum Property Committee. Its primary purpose is to direct, evaluate, and oversee Department-wide efforts to manage museum property within the context of the Department's goals and objectives for personal property management and cultural resources.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), through ten of its bureaus and offices (bureaus), manages one of the world's largest museum collections. Estimated to consist of at least 195 million objects, the collection includes artworks, historic and prehistoric artifacts, scientific specimens, and archives held in trust for the public. This collection illustrates the stories of the United States—the people (Figure 1), their histories, and the natural world. Individual artifacts, specimens, and documents are from the disciplines of archeology, archives, art, biology, ethnography, geology, history, and paleontology.

DOI⁴ museum collections are located in every state and territory; in 2,033 bureau museums, visitor centers, Indian schools, offices, and curation facilities. Depending on an individual bureau's mission, resources, and other factors, its collections may be located in DOI bureau facilities, non-DOI facilities, or both. DOI collections are housed at 867 known non-DOI museums, universities, and other partner facilities in the U.S. and in eight other nations. These collections are used in exhibitions, research, natural and cultural resources management, and a multitude of other initiatives that benefit the public. DOI encourages collections-based research to promote improved environmental and cultural stewardship; enhanced understanding of American history, natural history, and science, including the effects of climate change; and diverse opportunities for life-long learning.



Figure 1: Lakota leader shirt, linen with quillwork adornment, ca 1900, one of DOI's millions of diverse museum objects. Sioux Indian Museum collection, courtesy of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

Every DOI unit (individual monuments, museums, offices, parks, refuges, etc.) that maintains a museum collection must assign museum management duties to at least one staff member. Some of these individuals are curators, while others are archeologists, biologists, rangers, or other occupations that are tasked with curation as a collateral duty. Bureau field staffs receive support and assistance from their national or chief curator. In addition, the National Park Service has regional curators. The Interior Museum Program in the Office of Acquisition and Property Management (PAM) provides oversight, advocacy, training, and technical support to bureaus for the management of their museum collections in accordance with Federal statutes and regulations, DOI policy, and the DOI mission.

PAM, working with the bureaus, is responsible for museum property policy in Part 411 of the Departmental Manual (411 DM) and the DOI Museum Property Directives (Directives). Based on reporting requirements in 411 DM, bureaus submit an annual *Museum Property Management Summary Report* (Bureau Summary Report) each December for the previous fiscal year. These Bureau Summary Reports examine the state of their collections, facilities, resources, and partnerships, and identify accomplishments, opportunities, and challenges.

⁴ A list of acronyms commonly used throughout this report is provided in Appendix 1, Table 2.

This DOI Summary Report synthesizes and analyzes the individual Bureau Summary Reports for Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015). It highlights achievements and best practices in collections management; includes bureau strategic goals and mandates; and examines the challenges reported by the bureaus. All of these topics are discussed in detail in this report. Consistent with previous reports, the FY 2015 DOI Summary Report presents sections based on annual reporting requirements and topics common to most bureaus. Most sections include a brief introduction, select examples of bureau accomplishments, goals, and issues, and a departmental analysis.

The activities of PAM and the bureaus continued to be influenced by the recommendations in the FY 2010 report from the DOI Office of Inspector General (OIG), *Department of the Interior, Museum Collections: Accountability and Preservation* (Appendix 1, Chart 1). The many accomplishments in this DOI Summary Report illustrate DOI’s commitment to improved museum collections management and the bureaus’ persistence in realizing the OIG’s recommendations, as existing resources allow.

OVERVIEW OF DOI MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

DOI museum collections were estimated to number over 195 million objects in FY 2015 (Appendix 2, Chart A). These collections were managed by ten bureaus: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), Department of the Interior Museum (IM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB), National Park Service (NPS), Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST), and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The NPS collection comprised 86% of the DOI total. Within the ten bureaus, a total of 665 individual units managed collections, such as parks, refuges, and offices (Appendix 2, Chart A).

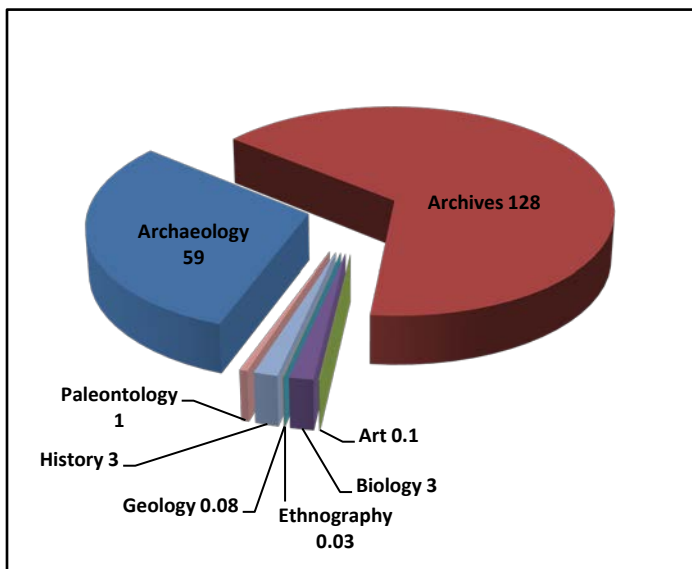


Figure 2: FY 2015 estimated DOI collections, by discipline (in millions).

Archives, estimated at 128 million objects, continued to be the majority (66%) of DOI’s museum collection (Figure 2). Archives also continued to account for the largest annual increase by discipline type, nearly 1.3 million items (a decrease from 4 million added in FY 2014). Archives managed as museum property include items related to scientific research, resources management, compliance, or other projects; photographs; and historic documents such as letters, papers, and maps. Over the past ten years, the growth of archives has increased by over 48 million items (61%). Nearly all (96%) known DOI museum archives are managed by NPS. Other bureaus may have sizeable museum archives too, but have no archivists to identify or manage them.

Archeology, estimated at nearly 59 million objects, continued to constitute the second largest collection discipline. NPS held the bulk (65%) of DOI archeology objects. BLM and Reclamation’s archeology collections constituted 17% and 11% of the total, respectively. Archeology collections comprised a majority of the total museum objects at the land-managing bureaus,⁵ except NPS.

In the 16 years from 1999 to 2015⁶, DOI collections have increased by an estimated 85 million objects—a 77% growth rate (Figure 3). This is a result

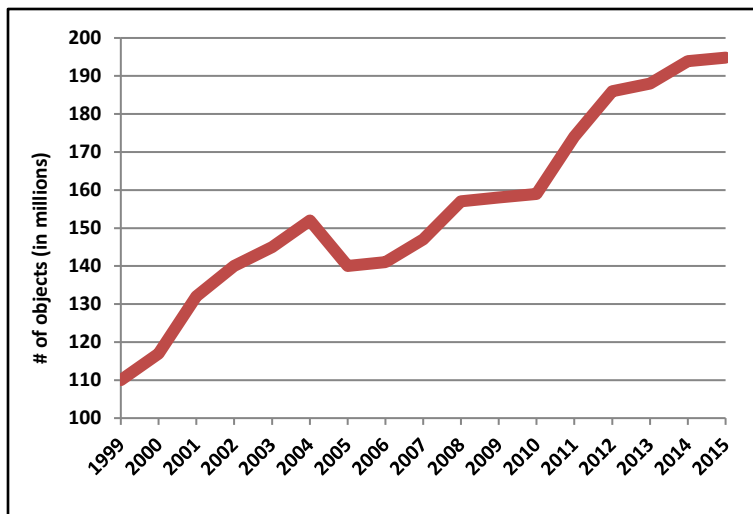


Figure 3: Estimated growth of DOI collections, FYs 1999 - 2015.

of several factors: the identification of previously unknown collections, including NPS archives; the establishment of new DOI units; enhanced documentation efforts; scientific research; and ongoing compliance activities, including those related to energy development on DOI-managed public lands.

DOI has a legal and ethical obligation to the American public to preserve and care for these collections. DOI was assisted in this work by its 867 non-DOI facility partners. Although the majority of DOI’s collections were housed in bureau facilities (NPS, with 86% of the DOI total, houses 98% of its collections in NPS facilities), DOI bureaus relied heavily upon the support of its partners for curation assistance. In contrast to NPS, the other land-managing bureaus housed the majority of their collections in non-DOI facilities: 97% for Reclamation, 80% for FWS, 56% for BLM, and 47% for BIA. Although not a land-managing bureau, USGS also relied on the support of its non-bureau partners, as 97% of its museum collections were housed in non-DOI facilities. DOI-wide, it is estimated that over 23 million objects were housed in non-DOI facilities in FY 2015, which was unchanged from FY 2014. Figures 4 and 5 show the relative numbers of objects housed in bureau and non-DOI facilities by bureau in FY 2015.

In addition to the DOI collections known to be housed in non-DOI partner facilities, it is likely that there are unidentified collections at other non-DOI facilities. Identifying these collections is a high priority. To address this issue, PAM initiated an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in FY 2014, which was approved in FY 2015. The bureaus and PAM are now authorized to solicit voluntary information from non-Federal facilities concerning the bureau collections that they hold. Information that may be requested includes DOI accession, catalog, and inventory records; facility condition reports; and an online survey to determine if a facility may house DOI collections.

⁵ DOI land-managing bureaus include the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

⁶ PAM has reliable data on the estimated collection size for this time span. Most of the graphs and charts provided in this report are for a smaller time span for which PAM has reliable data.

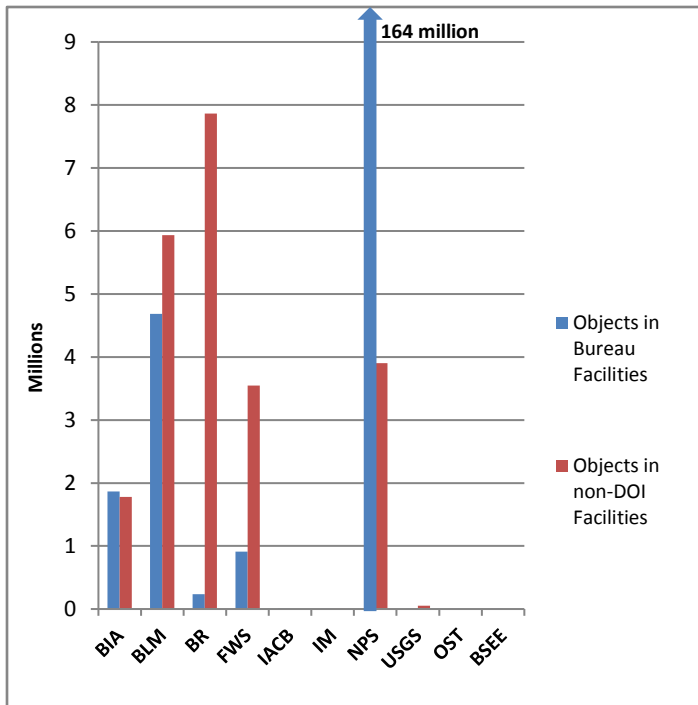


Figure 4: Estimated number (in millions) of objects housed in bureau and non-DOI facilities, by Bureau, in FY 2015.

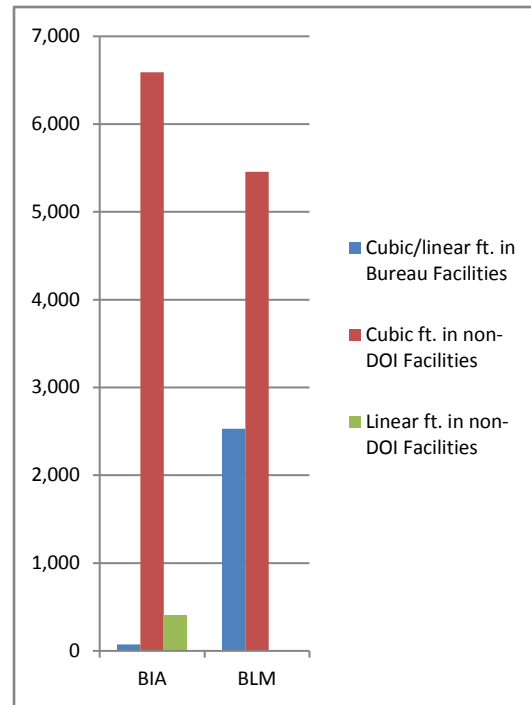


Figure 5: Estimated number of cubic feet of objects and linear feet of archives housed in BIA, BLM, and non-DOI facilities, by Bureau, in FY 2015.

MANAGEMENT RESOURCES: FUNDING, STAFFING, AND TRAINING

The Department was appropriated \$1 million for Cultural and Scientific Collections that was used to fund 23 high priority bureau museum projects and 14 bureau internships.

This section of the DOI Summary Report first examines the funding resources that the bureaus reported they expended in FY 2015, followed by staffing resources. Training is also discussed since it is a vital function to support staff in the effective management of museum collections.

DOI-wide, collections increased by nearly one million objects in FY 2015. At the same time, the overall expenditures reported by the bureaus for museum collections management were 10% less than that in FY 2014. The major exception was BLM, as its expenditures increased by 52% over the FY 2014 amount. USGS reported spending 33% less in FY 2015 than in FY 2014 due to the completion of a student project researching USGS collections at the Museum of Southwestern Biology. FWS did not receive regional funding support as it did in FY 2014, which resulted in FY 2015 museum expenditures at 75% of the FY 2014 figure. At NPS and IACB, museum expenditures decreased by 13% and 11%, respectively. BIA, Reclamation, and IM reported modest increases of 17%, 23%, and 11%, respectively, which suggest some increased commitment to collections responsibility by bureau senior management.

The Department received \$1 million for DOI-wide Cultural and Scientific Collections work for the second year in a row. PAM and the EPC utilized an internal project competition program, established in FY 2014, to select and support high-priority bureau museum collection projects with those funds. Bureaus submitted project proposals based on Departmental objectives founded in the 2009 OIG report on DOI

museum collections. These objectives included, but were not limited to: reducing the accessioning and/or cataloging backlog; identifying non-DOI facilities that house DOI collections; managing DOI collections housed at non-DOI facilities; complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); consolidating collections; and providing access and use of DOI collections for research, exhibits, and public education and programming. The EPC also allocated some of these funds to hire 14 paid internship positions at both bureau and non-DOI facilities nationwide.

Twenty-three of 35 project proposals submitted by BIA, BLM, Reclamation, FWS, IACB, NPS, and USGS were funded in FY 2015 for a total of \$786,000. The funded projects focused on a myriad of needs vital to the long-term documentation, preservation, and accessibility of DOI's museum collections, such as conducting inventories, addressing backlogs, complying with NAGPRA, object conservation, youth engagement and education, and rehousing collections. Fourteen of the 23 projects supported bureau collections housed in non-Federal facilities. The projects funded in FY 2015 were:

- BIA:
 - Completing Mandatory NAGPRA Inventories, Cataloging, Inventorying, and Rehousing BIA Collections. These projects included bureau collections housed at UCLA's Fowler Museum, the NPS Western Archeological and Conservation Center, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Northern Arizona.
- BLM:
 - Security and Catalog Upgrade at the BLM National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center.
 - Fossils of the Dakota Badlands-Pioneer Trails Regional Museum Collections.
 - Chaluka Mounds (Aleutian Islands, AK) Collection Move and Consolidation.
 - Exploring the West: Youth Engagement, Education, and Outreach using BLM Historical Collections at the Museum of Western Colorado.
 - Rehousing Silver City Archaeological Collections at the Las Vegas Natural History Museum.
 - Cerberus Collection Management and NAGPRA Consultation Support.
 - Inventory and Catalog of BLM Paleontology Collections at the Bowers Laboratory of Anthropology/Archaeological Survey of Idaho.
 - Vale District Archaeological Collections Management.
 - Re-Housing Paleontological and Archaeological Collections at the Arizona Museum of Natural History.
- Reclamation: Cataloging and Accessioning Reclamation's Backlogged Collections in North Dakota.
- FWS:
 - Patuxent Research Refuge North Tract Historic Collections Project.
 - Mni Wakan Oyate (Spirit Lake Tribe) Collections Loan.
 - Museum Metals Conservation Project at DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge.
- IACB: Collections Management Plan and Museum Property Management Plan.
- NPS: Pre-Design Services for Multi-Bureau Curation Facility at Fort Vancouver NHS.
- USGS:
 - Completion of Integration of USGS Natural History Collection with Museum of Southwestern Biology Collection.
 - Preserving Eight Historic Geological Atlases.
 - Preserving the Lunar Vehicle Trainer.

Although the DOI-funded projects provided some assistance, the majority of the bureaus continued to report that existing resources were insufficient to meet their museum management responsibilities. Expenditures for museum collections management Department-wide have declined by 43% since FY 2008 (Figure 6). When adjusted for inflation, FY 2015 expenditures were nearly 50% less than that of FY 2008. Bureaus reported the need for additional funding to achieve crucial preservation and public education initiatives, hiring needed staff, meeting employee training needs, and mission-critical travel. The ongoing travel restrictions have created additional management obstacles, especially in regard to staff positions shared by more than one DOI unit, travel to bureau and non-DOI facilities for accountability and preservation purposes, and travel to attend essential training.

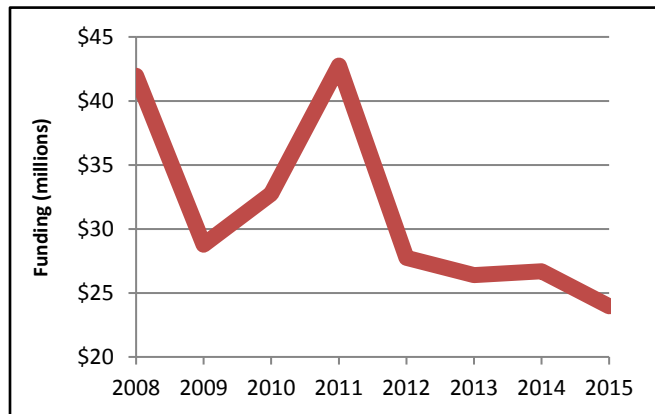


Figure 6: Total museum expenditures by the bureaus, FY 2008 - FY 2015.

While fortunate to have hardworking, resourceful staff, most of the bureaus reported an inability to meet their stewardship responsibilities due to staffing shortages. In FY 2015, there were 616 museum full time equivalent (FTE) and collateral duty positions DOI-wide (Table 1), 74 (11%) fewer than in FY 2014. The number of DOI staff with museum management responsibilities was the lowest since 2007, even though the size of DOI’s collection has increased by one-third—to 195 million objects—over those same eight years.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BIA	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
BLM	4	5	5	6	6	5	5	4
BR	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	5
BSEE	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
FWS	3	3	5	5	8	4	3	3
IACB	6	6	4	3	5	5	5	5
IM	5	5	4	3	2	4	4	4
NPS	659	609	621	639	639	675	660	588
OST	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
USGS	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1
Totals	687	638	654	670	674	704	690	616

Table 1: Museum staffing by bureau, FY 2008 - FY 2015.

NPS, BLM, and Reclamation reported fewer museum staff than in FY 2014. At NPS, which accounts for 95% of the DOI staffing total, there were 72 fewer museum staff than the year before, an 11% decrease. BLM reported four museum staff in FY 2015 compared to five in FY 2014. Reclamation also reported one less museum staff member. Likewise, FWS’s D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery was without a full-time curator for a second straight year. D.C. Booth is one of the three FWS units with a major museum program that includes a large museum collection; professionally-produced exhibits featuring museum objects; and a dedicated collection storage facility. The lack of a curator at this FWS facility for two consecutive years is unfortunate.

Continuing education for DOI staff in collections management policies, procedures, and methods is a critical investment toward an effective, sustainable museum program. PAM coordinated and produced two classroom-based and two DOI Learn courses in FY 2015. “Managing Museum Property” was held in

Frederick, Maryland and Denver, Colorado. A total of 52 bureau staff and one individual from a partner agency attended these week-long courses. Two new online offerings were finalized in FY 2015. “Protection 101: Safeguarding DOI Museum Collections” is a museum emergency preparedness course, which was completed by 68 students that year. “ICMS Advanced Data Entry” is a video training that presents techniques for accelerating and streamlining the recording of museum catalog data into the DOI-wide Interior Collection Management System (ICMS). The video was launched toward the end of the FY and was watched by 25 students. A total of 296 students completed at least one of the nine DOI Learn online museum training courses in FY 2015.

MUSEUM SCOPE AND COLLECTIONS DOCUMENTATION

PAM and the five bureaus with backlogs finalized the DOI-wide Accessioning and Cataloging Backlog Plan.

Every DOI unit that manages a museum collection is required to have a current Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) per 411 DM. This foundational document defines the purpose and scope of the unit’s museum collection, identifies the parameters of collecting activities, sets limits on collecting, and describes the unit’s resource management, research, and educational uses of the collection. The SOCS is derived from the unit’s mission, establishing legislation, and Federal laws and regulations mandating the preservation of collections. Every SOCS must be reviewed and approved by the bureau’s Designated Authority (usually the Unit Manager) every five years, at a minimum.

411 DM also mandates that all museum collections be documented according to specific standards for accessioning, cataloging, and other activities, such as loans, in order to ensure uniform record keeping. The required standards for documenting museum property, including mandatory data, are provided in Directive 3, *Required Standards for Documenting Museum Property*. Work began in FY 2015 to develop more detailed procedures for cataloging in Directive #20, *Cataloging Museum Collections*, which will be issued in FY 2016.

Accessioning is the formal process to add an object or group of objects to a museum collection. An accession record documents the occurrence and contains information about an object’s provenance, method of receipt, and proof of legal ownership. Undocumented, unaccessioned collections invite serious legal complications. Cataloging provides a detailed description of each object, including its physical condition, and assigns a unique identifier to the object within its respective collection. Photography is an important component of cataloging and is encouraged for all DOI objects. Both accessioning and cataloging are essential to proper museum collections management by establishing legal ownership, facilitating more effective accountability and inventory, and supporting greater use of collections. A backlog occurs when a unit is unable to perform one or both of these tasks, usually due to insufficient resources. Backlogs put collections at risk, as critical collections documentation—including object type, quantity, physical condition, and location, to name but a few—is wanting.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA** reported that over 435,000 objects have been cataloged in ICMS by BIA and partner staffs.
- **BLM’s** National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center updated its SOCS and initiated moving its catalog records to ICMS from another database.
- **FWS** reported that:

- Nearly 897,000 objects (20% of the total) have been accessioned and cataloged.
- Region 3 initiated an updated SOCS for its field stations, which will be issued in FY 2016.
- **IACB** completed a major photography and data entry project. At the Museum of the Plains Indian, 100% of the collection was photographed, while 88% of the collection was photographed at the Southern Plains Indian Museum.
- **NPS** accomplishments included:
 - Cataloging 3,117,054 objects Service-wide.
 - Gettysburg National Military Park accessioned the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded by President Obama in 2014 to Lt. Alonzo Cushing for gallantry in the Battle of Gettysburg.
 - Pu`uhonua O Hōnaunau National Historical Park (NHP) eliminated its catalog backlog.
- **Reclamation** accomplishments included:
 - The Great Plains Region contracted for the accessioning and cataloging of 16,000 artifacts and 27,000 archives managed by the Dakotas Area Office. The work is to be completed in FY 2016.
 - The Pacific Northwest Region revised its draft regional SOCS, which is to be approved in FY 2016.

Goals Reported by Bureaus

- **BLM** will continue to use professional standards to identify, preserve, protect, and document museum collections and fulfill statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements for stewardship and accountability.
- **IACB** will complete a Collections Management Plan for all three of its museums in FY 2016.
- **IM** plans to utilize its revised Scope of Collections Statement to identify potential objects for deaccession and begin that authorized process.
- **NPS** plans to complete four SOCSs in FY 2016.
- **Reclamation** reported the following goals:
 - The Mid-Pacific region will continue to research ownership issues regarding collections at non-DOI facilities. If Reclamation ownership is determined, repository agreements will be developed or the collections will be relocated to the bureau's New Melones Curation Facility.
 - Reclamation plans to revise ten out-of-date SOCS and complete four new SOCS in FY 2016, leaving only one unit without a SOCS.

Issues Reported By Bureaus

- **BLM's** greatest challenges in implementing its collections management mandates are a lack of funding and staffing resources.
- **Reclamation** reported that collection ownership continues to be a challenge, primarily due to a lack of documentation, which has prevented many objects from being accessioned.
- **BIA's** major issue in managing its museum collections results from limited documentation regarding the identity of non-DOI repositories housing BIA objects.

Departmental Analysis

In FY 2015, 21 bureau units implemented an approved SOCS, the core management document for DOI museum collections. If a unit does not have a SOCS, or fails to follow its conditions, its museum collection may easily become too large or irrelevant. Unfortunately, 56 units (8% of the total DOI-wide) still lack a SOCS (Figure 7). FWS and NPS have the most units lacking a SOCS at 31 and 19, respectively (Table 2). Although FWS approved 17 SOCS in FY 2015, the bureau also identified twenty additional units with museum collections compared to those reported in FY 2014. This appears to be the reason for the one-year increase in units lacking a SOCS. Five Reclamation units and one USGS unit also still require a SOCS. Both NPS and Reclamation plan to implement four new SOCS in FY 2016. This will result in 96% of Reclamation units having a current SOCS by FY 2017.

Bureaus cataloged four million objects in FY 2015, down from the 10 million the year before. This 60% reduction in cataloging over a one-year period appears to be related to the budget and staff reductions

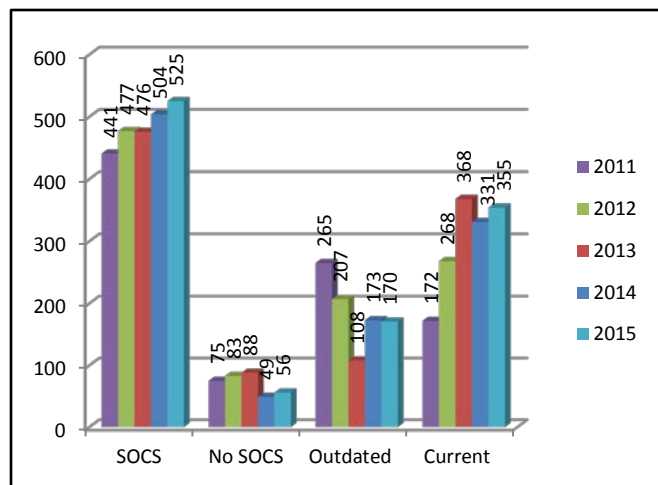


Figure 7: Status of SOCS, DOI-wide, FY 2011 - FY 2015.

Bureau	Approved	Outdated	Current	None
BIA	18	0	18	0
BLM	3	0	3	0
BR	18	9	9	5
BSEE	1	0	1	0
FWS	104	58	46	31
IACB	3	2	1	0
IM	1	0	1	0
NPS	370	96	274	19
OST	5	5	0	0
USGS	2	0	2	1
Totals	525	170	355	56

Table 2: Number of SOCS, by Bureau, in FY 2015.

of 10% and 11%, respectively, DOI-wide. DOI also failed to meet the 3% annual cataloging goal established by the IMPC by a single percentage point. As a consequence, the cataloging backlog is currently estimated at 60 million items. Figure 8 shows the constant challenge that the bureaus face: collections continue to grow at a rate higher than can be cataloged. The accessioning backlog is currently estimated at over four million objects.

The bureaus and PAM have long recognized the importance of reducing the accessioning and cataloging backlogs and have worked to address them. The OIG also advised DOI to eliminate the accessioning and cataloging backlogs in

Recommendation 3 (Appendix A, Table 1). In FY 2014, PAM and the impacted bureaus (BIA, BLM,

Reclamation, FWS, and NPS) initiated a DOI-wide Accessioning and Cataloging Backlog Plan. The affected bureaus developed individual backlog plans based on a template established by the IMPC. PAM and the bureaus then used the bureau plans to complete the DOI-wide Backlog Plan in FY 2015. The goals of the DOI-wide Plan are to: significantly reduce the accessioning and cataloging backlogs so that all museum collections can be identified, accessed, and accounted for; identify resources necessary to conduct the work; prioritize valuable objects; and address missing objects. The completed DOI Plan, which closed OIG recommendation #3 (Appendix A, Table 1), will be used to justify and coordinate budgeting, programming, and implementation DOI-wide. The plan estimates that over \$150 million will be needed to address the accessioning and cataloging backlogs.

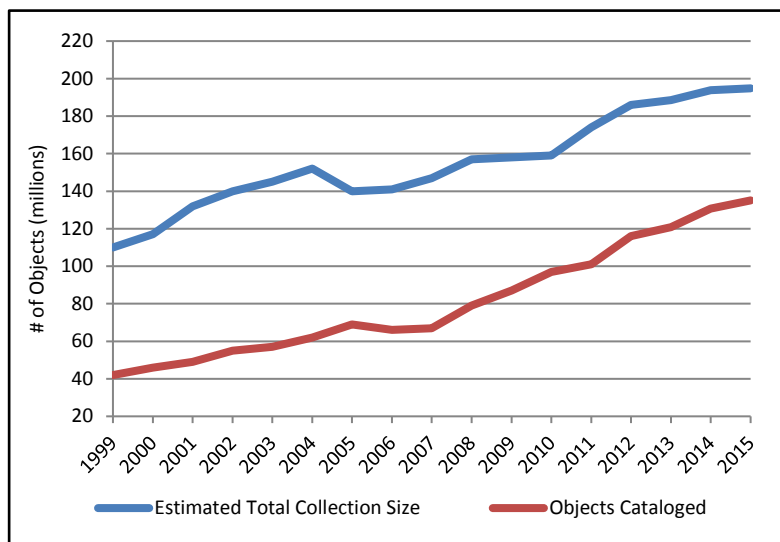


Figure 8: Total DOI collection size versus number of objects cataloged, DOI-wide, FY 1999 – FY 2015.

Bureaus are required to use ICMS as the museum collections management database per Directive #18 *Interior Collection Management System*. All except OST have implemented ICMS, although some bureau units are still in the process of implementing and transferring data from other systems. Ninety-one percent of cataloged objects are currently recorded in ICMS (Appendix 2, Chart B). However, many of the cataloged objects that are not in ICMS are cataloged in other systems at various non-DOI facilities.

Object condition is critical data in a catalog record, as it notes whether an object needs conservation to address damage prior to its use in an exhibit, for research, or for other purposes. The fact that approximately 25% or more of the cataloged objects of Reclamation, IM, and NPS are in Fair or Poor condition is of concern since it suggests a significant investment in conservation is needed to bring those objects to Good condition (Figure 9).

BSEE, FWS, IACB, IM, NPS, OST, and USGS all reported having item-level condition data for over half of their cataloged objects in FY 2015 (Appendix 2, Chart B), mainly due to those bureaus' relatively small collections (except NPS). At FWS, item-level condition data existed only for objects cataloged in ICMS that are housed at its three primary bureau facilities: D.C. Booth Historic National Fish Hatchery and Archives; DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge; and the National Conservation

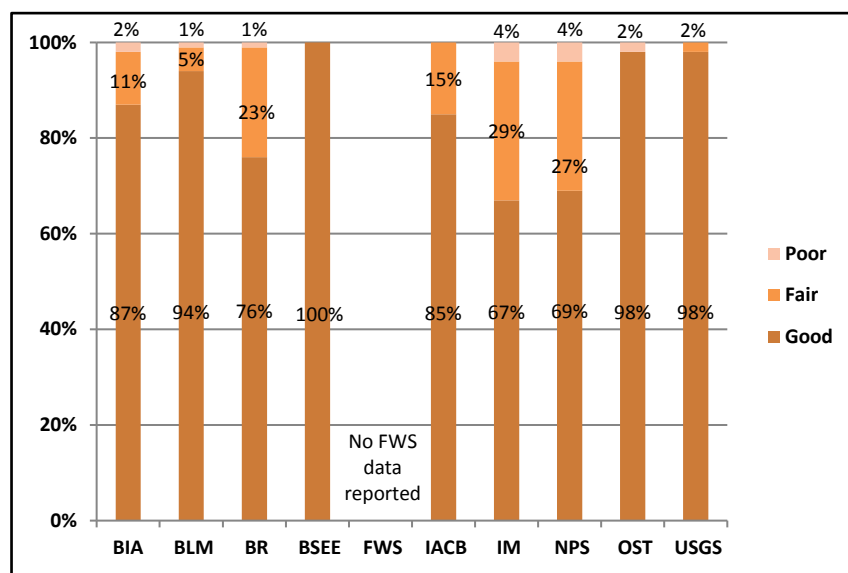


Figure 9: Percent of objects cataloged in Good, Fair, and Poor condition, by Bureau, FY 2015.

Training Center. BIA, BLM, and Reclamation reported having item-level condition data for less than 50% of their cataloged objects. This is likely because most of the BIA, BLM, Reclamation, and FWS collections were housed in non-DOI facilities and the staff at those facilities often did not record condition during cataloging.

Despite these challenges, BIA, Reclamation and BLM continued to make significant progress in FY 2015, as the condition of 22,000, 46,000 and 613,000 objects, respectively, were recorded. All of the bureaus have continued to make steady progress in documenting and protecting their collections, since the condition of almost 125 million objects was recorded by the end of FY 2015.

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS INVENTORY

The majority of the inventories identified as needed to be performed at DOI bureau facilities were accomplished.

All DOI museum collections must be physically inventoried on at least a biennial basis, although most bureaus require annual inventories. This schedule follows DOI's requirements for personal property since museum collections are a subset of personal property. There are three types of inventory: a random sample of cataloged objects; a random sample of accessioned but uncataloged objects; and 100% of all controlled property. Controlled property includes: objects valued above a monetary amount determined by the bureau; objects more vulnerable to theft, loss, or damage; incoming loans; most items on exhibit; and all museum firearms. Conducting required inventories on schedule is critical to an effective collections management program. Regular inventories allow staff to verify object locations, identify missing items, and provide opportunities to assess object condition. Without regularly scheduled inventories, proper accountability for the collections is difficult.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA** completed inventories in 100% of BIA facilities for the fourth consecutive year.
- **BLM** conducted inventories at its three bureau facilities and at two non-DOI facilities; all items were found.
- **NPS's** Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument found all of the missing items from previous years' inventories during the FY 2015 inventory.
- **IM** conducted a 100% inventory while systematically reviewing catalog and accession records.

Issues Reported by Bureaus

- **BLM** noted that efforts continued bureau-wide to improve the inventory of collections in BLM facilities and to increase coordination with repositories curating BLM collections.
- **Reclamation** reported in FY 2014 that inventories at 27 non-DOI facilities were not conducted due to limited staff and funding, lack of accessioned and cataloged collections, and unresolved ownership issues. These same circumstances prevented inventory completion in FY 2015.

Departmental Analysis

Bureaus have been reporting inventory activities since FY 2012. In FY 2015, they carried out 525 of the 810 inventories they identified (Table 3). For the second year in a row, only 65% or two thirds of the inventories were conducted. This is a 3% increase over the FY 2012 completion rate. BIA, BSEE, IACB, and IM completed all of their identified inventories and BIA, BSEE, and IM have had 100% completion rates for the past four years. NPS, with the most objects to inventory, completed 98% of its inventories.

The majority of the inventories that bureaus conducted were at bureau facilities. Although Reclamation and NPS⁷ were able to conduct inventories at many of their non-DOI facilities, the efforts of the other land-managing bureaus were hampered. Many of the bureaus lack staff to conduct the work, funding to carry out inventories, or a combination of both. Travel restrictions also may have hindered this effort. Furthermore, many of the bureaus' non-DOI partners are similarly unable to conduct the bureaus'

⁷ NPS does not identify its non-DOI facility partners as needing to do inventory on NPS collections because any objects housed in non-NPS facilities are included in the random sample to be inventoried for a NPS unit. NPS staff then call the non-NPS facility to verify the location and condition of the objects in the random sample.

inventories due to their own resource constraints. As a result, BIA, BLM, Reclamation, and FWS continue to strive to comply with DOI museum standards on inventory, but are having limited success, particularly at non-DOI facilities.

FY 2015 was the third year that bureaus were required to report the total number of items that were not located during inventories, as well as the resolution of each finding. They identified 2,179 missing objects in FY 2015, a sizeable increase over 1,063 objects in FY 2013 and 1,408 in FY 2014. The most common explanation for missing objects continued to be incomplete museum records, especially with respect to object locations and old loans. All bureaus reported taking appropriate actions to address missing objects. Searches were ongoing for 2,012 objects, 135 objects were under investigation, and investigations had been completed for 32 objects. On the face of it, this trend may be of concern. It is unclear if the primary reason for the increase is that bureaus are actually “losing more” objects each year or if they are providing more accurate data due to better documentation and reporting. PAM staff will work with the IMPC to further analyze these findings.

Bureau	2012	2013	2014	2015
BIA	100/100	92/92	89/89	89/89
BLM	2/143	0/151	3/160	6/166
BR	35/80	43/78	48/75	45/72
BSEE	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
FWS	2/117	1/118	18/115	49/135
IACB	0/3	3/3	1/1	3/3
IM	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
NPS	366/366	311/395	379/393	328/335
OST	1/5	4/5	5/5	0/5
USGS	2/3	4/4	2/3	3/3
Totals	510/819	460/848	548/843	525/810

Table 3: Inventories conducted and inventories identified, by Bureau, FYs 2012-2015.

DOI BUREAU FACILITIES AND FACILITY CONDITION

PAM, working closely with the bureaus, finalized Directive #14, Facility Checklist for Spaces Housing DOI Museum Property.

DOI bureaus benefit from housing and exhibiting their museum objects in facilities that they own or lease by being able to better control environmental conditions, security, fire protection, emergency management, and public access. Other efficiencies, such as staffing and space, are realized when one bureau can curate collections for other DOI bureaus.

DOI museum policy and guidance seeks to ensure that bureau museum personnel, working collaboratively with their facility management staffs and others, maintain bureau facilities in good condition to ensure the preservation and protection of the collections within. DOI policy in Directive #14 mandates that each facility housing collections be evaluated at least once every five years using the *Facility Checklist for Spaces Housing DOI Museum Property* (Checklist). The Checklist assists unit staff in assessing how well their facilities meet DOI’s preservation and protection standards. As part of the assessment process, each individual space housing collections, as well as the unit as a whole, is assigned a numerical score that translates into a condition rating of good, fair, or poor.⁸ If a facility does not meet a specific Checklist standard (a deficiency), staff should develop a plan, including all estimated costs, to correct the deficiency. Calculating costs to correct deficiencies is critical to the development of successful funding requests to meet a facility’s outstanding maintenance needs.

⁸ A facility rated “Good” meets at least 70% of DOI Museum Facility Checklist standards. A facility with a “Fair” rating meets 50%-69% of the standards and a facility with a “Poor” rating meets less than 50% of the standards.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus

- **BLM's** National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center reorganized a portion of the unit's collection storage area, which was supported by DOI Cultural and Scientific Collections funding.
- **IACB's** Museum of the Plains Indian installed a new compact storage system to improve space efficiencies.
- **NPS** successes included:
 - Blue Ridge Parkway completed construction of an expansion to its museum storage facility.
 - Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP retrofitted the interior of a 1930s historic structure at the park as its new curatorial storage facility.
 - Grand Teton NP celebrated the opening of the park's new archival facility.
- **PAM**, working with the bureaus, finalized Directive #14, *Facility Checklist for Spaces Housing DOI Museum Property*, and related guidance to improve clarity, ease of use of the Checklist, and validity of resulting data.

Goals Reported by Bureaus

- **Reclamation's** Lower Colorado Region continued environmental monitoring in a new storage space to ensure it meets DOI standards. The region plans to begin using this new space in FY 2016.
- **IACB** plans to develop and implement a bureau-wide Collection Management Plan in FY 2016.
- **NPS** plans to finalize its *Service-wide Museum Storage Plan* in FY 2016, a major revision to its 2007 *Park Museum Storage Plan*. The goals of the Congressionally-mandated 2007 plan were to achieve sustainable preservation of NPS's collections; serve as a framework for allocating resources for facilities, supporting construction decisions, and construction project evaluations; and reduce the number of museum storage facilities by 37%. The new plan will include the progress that has been achieved in implementing the 2007 plan and will focus on risk reduction as measured by the DOI Checklist (including risks associated with climate change), collections consolidation, and increased access to NPS museum collections.
- **PAM** will develop and launch two online courses in DOI Learn to train staff in completing the new DOI Museum Checklist.

Issues Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA, BLM, Reclamation, IACB, and NPS** reported that additional resources are needed to operate and maintain bureau facilities to adequately care for collections and provide access to the public.
- **IACB's** Museum of the Plains Indians has recurring flooding and outdated electrical wiring and circuit breakers that are potentially hazardous to visitors, staff, and the collection. These deficiencies are currently listed on the deferred maintenance list of the building owner, the BIA.

Departmental Analysis

DOI bureaus housed and exhibited more than 172 million museum objects in 2,033 bureau facilities in FY 2015. Many accommodate collections from two or more of a bureau's units, while 16 are multi-bureau museum curation facilities. Additionally, 15 USGS and FWS facilities that do not house their own collections were reported by NPS as housing NPS museum objects and specimens. Since these 15 bureau facilities were not reported by their own bureaus, they are excluded from some of the analysis below.

Of the 2,033 DOI bureau facilities, NPS operated 1,771 of them at 328 units.⁹ These facilities ranged from individual rooms (spaces) in a visitor center, ranger station, or headquarters building to large purpose-built dedicated collection storage structures at larger parks or regional centers. NPS reported that the effort required to perform the Checklist at each facility exceeded its staffing and financial resources. To address this issue, NPS performed the Checklist at the unit level and reported to PAM the percentage of DOI standards met by unit rather than by individual space. As a result, the DOI totals reported as “Condition of Collections Based on the % of Departmental Standards Met by the Facilities Evaluated” (Appendix 2, Chart D) did not incorporate the conditions of all 1,771 NPS museum facilities. NPS is encouraged to provide these data for all its museum facilities rather than by unit to enable enhanced reporting, management, planning, and consolidation efforts DOI-wide.

Bureau	# of Bureau Facilities	# of Facilities Evaluated	# and % in "Good" condition	# and % in "Fair" Condition	# and % in "Poor" condition
BIA	89	83	58 (70%)	21 (26%)	4 (4%)
BLM	3	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
USBR	12	12	7 (58%)	3 (25%)	2 (17%)
BSEE	3	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
FWS	131	85	68 (80%)	9 (11%)	8 (9%)
IACB	3	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
IM	1	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
NPS	1,771	328	243 (74%)	66 (20%)	19 (6%)
OST	6	6	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
USGS	12	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other*	2	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	2,033	524	391 (75%)	100 (19%)	33 (6%)

Table 4: Number and percentage of bureau facilities in “Good”, “Fair”, and “Poor” condition, by Bureau, in FY 2015.

*Other: Two DOI offices without their own museum collections but feature other bureaus’ objects on exhibit in their two facilities.

Table 4 shows the number of bureau facilities assessed as being in “Good,” “Fair,” and “Poor” condition in FY 2015. DOI-wide, 524 bureau facilities were evaluated, up from 435 in FY 2014. The percentage of facilities rated “Good” increased by 1% over FY 2014 to 75%, while the percentage of facilities rated “Poor” also increased by 1% to 6%. The number of bureau facilities in “Good” condition continued to improve each year, from a low of 242 (44% of the total) in FY 2009 to 391 (75% of the total) in FY 2015 (Figure 10). The percentage of facilities in “Fair” and “Poor” condition has decreased by 15% and 16%, respectively, over that same period. Despite reports from the land-managing bureaus that Checklist assessments are difficult to carry out at every bureau facility on a five year cycle, progress is being made and many facilities are in good condition.

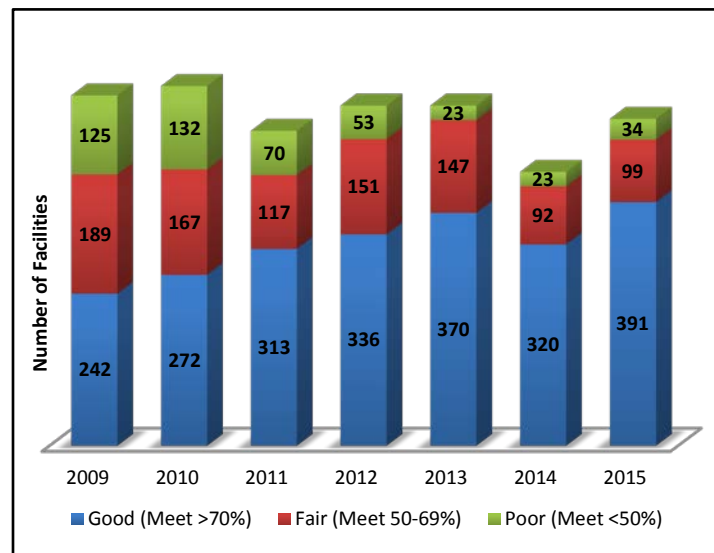


Figure 10: Bureau facilities assessed in “Good,” “Fair,” and “Poor” condition, DOI-wide, FY 2009 - FY 2015.

Note: The FY 2015 data do not include the FWS and USGS facilities that were not reported by those bureaus.

⁹ Each of the 328 NPS units (parks, monuments, historic sites, etc.) that manage a museum collection has a least one museum facility (exhibit, storage, or administrative office space) on-site. Many NPS units have several museum spaces (i.e., exhibits in the visitor center, exhibits in a museum or historic structure, storage in one or more museum storage areas, and/or artwork in administrative areas such as offices and conference rooms).

BIA and NPS were the only bureaus that reported costs to correct deficiencies at their bureau facilities in FY 2015. The estimated total for both bureaus was over \$325 million (Appendix 2, Chart D). Other bureaus did not submit costs to correct facility maintenance needs, although they indicated these needs do exist. Funding to address deficiencies may be more likely once standardized, quantifiable data are developed—working in collaboration with facilities management staffs and using the Checklist—and then reported at both the bureau and DOI levels.

NON-DOI FACILITIES AND FACILITY CONDITION

The bureaus worked with 867 non-DOI partners to ensure preservation and protection, facilitate scientific research, and promote the increased educational use of bureau collections.

DOI museum collections have been located at a large number of non-DOI facilities, primarily museums and universities, for decades. In addition to 829 non-Federal partners, bureaus housed their collections at 38 non-DOI Federal facilities. This distribution of DOI collections across the nation ensures that a wide range of individuals and institutions have access to the collections for ongoing research, comparative analysis, exhibits, and other appropriate uses. While the non-DOI facility partners provide curatorial care on a daily basis, it is each bureau's responsibility to account for its collections and support the work of the non-DOI facility to the extent possible. Additionally, each bureau must conduct a condition assessment at each non-DOI facility at least once every five years using the Checklist. If a facility is accredited by the American Alliance of Museums (AAM), Directive #14 permits use of AAM accreditation to achieve a "good" condition rating in lieu of the Checklist. Sometimes the bureaus use both to evaluate the non-DOI facilities. BSEE, IACB, and OST did not identify any non-DOI facility partners and, therefore, are excluded from the discussion below.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus:

- **BIA, BLM, and Reclamation** used the Checklist to evaluate a total of 25 non-DOI facilities.
- **Reclamation** and **FWS** eliminated five non-DOI facilities through consolidation.
- Staff at eight of **BIA's** non-DOI facilities completed inventories of BIA collections.
- **BLM** hired three additional interns through the National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) program to work on BLM collections housed at non-DOI facilities.

Goals Reported by Bureaus:

- **BLM** will continue to work on establishing formal partnerships with repositories and identify low cost solutions to address deficiencies within those facilities.

Issues Reported by Bureaus:

- **BLM, BIA, and Reclamation** reported a lack of resources to establish repository agreements with non-DOI facilities.
- **BLM** noted that the development of new repository agreements also is hampered by a lack of storage space at many institutions that otherwise would partner with the bureau.
- **BLM** reported that a lack of documentation impeded its efforts to identify non-DOI facilities that hold its collections.

Departmental Analysis

<1%

DOI collections were housed in 867 non-DOI facilities consisting of university departments and museums, public museums, state historical societies, research institutions, non-DOI Federal, state, and tribal government facilities, and contractors. The total number of non-DOI facilities only increased by 3% between FY 2014 and FY 2015. As the bureaus worked to report more accurate data to PAM, the increase of 65 non-DOI facilities was caused by differentiating between departments within a university and reporting non-DOI facilities that were “loan pending” or “short-term loans” in previous years but had formal loan agreements in place in FY 2015.

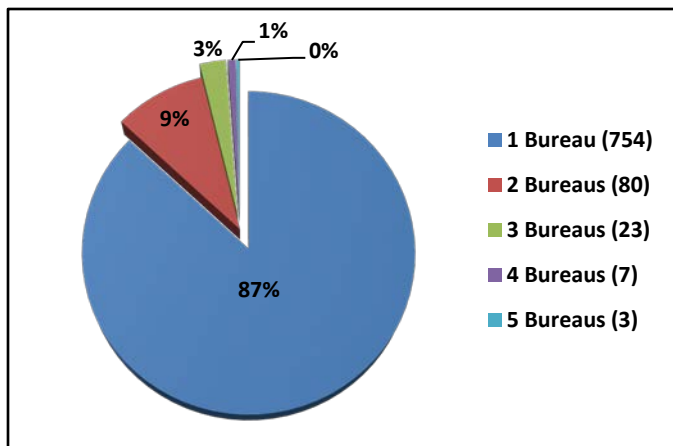


Figure 11: Unique non-DOI facilities shared by multiple bureaus in FY 2015.

Some of the 867 non-DOI facilities housed collections from more than one bureau and/or more than one bureau unit, resulting in 1,044 relationships between bureau units and non-DOI facilities. Notably, the number of non-DOI facilities that house museum collections from multiple bureaus increased from 94 in FY 2011 to 113 in FY 2015, including an increase of five facilities since FY 2014 (Figure 11). Such consolidation of DOI collections is encouraged, as it should provide numerous efficiencies for DOI, its non-DOI partners, and the public. These include enhancing bureau staff productivity, especially if bureau travel to non-DOI facilities to conduct facility condition assessments and inventories can be reduced; facilitating management oversight, including cataloging projects; improving accountability, preservation and protection of the collections; and improving accessibility to more objects in fewer locations for research, resource management, and education for the bureaus and public alike.

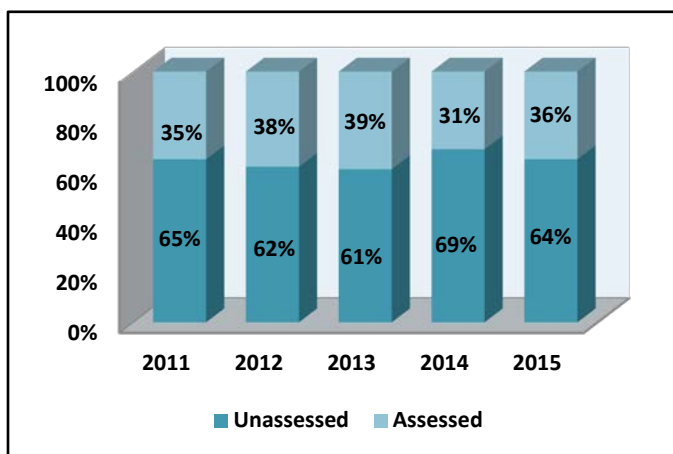


Figure 12: Percent of condition assessments completed by bureaus at non-DOI facilities, FY 2011 – FY 2015.

Non-DOI facilities must be evaluated every five years using the Checklist in order to determine a condition rating of “Good,” “Fair,” or “Poor.” In FY 2015, 315 of the 867 non-DOI facilities had been evaluated within the last five years. Of these, 231 were “Good,” 80 were “Fair,” and four were “Poor.” Seventy-six of the non-DOI facilities earned their “Good” rating based on their AAM accreditation. Bureaus reported condition data for 36% of their non-DOI facilities. This is a 5% increase from FY 2014 (Figure 12). While there was an increase in the number of non-DOI facilities that were assessed, the overall percentage of evaluated non-DOI facilities has generally remained low. The reasons for this have mainly been resource-based and logistics of traveling to the non-DOI facilities, although AAM accreditation and facilitating the sharing of facility evaluations across bureaus should help to improve the number of evaluations in the future.

The bureaus have made great progress in determining where their collections are housed in non-DOI facilities and reporting that information to PAM. It is likely, however, that there are unidentified collections at other, unknown non-DOI facilities. Identifying these collections is a priority for PAM, the bureaus, and the OIG (Appendix A, Table 1, Recommendation 9). To meet this challenge, PAM initiated an information collection request to the OMB in FY 2014, which was approved in FY 2015. The bureaus and PAM are now authorized to solicit voluntary information from non-Federal facilities concerning the bureau collections that they hold. Information that may be requested includes DOI accession, catalog, and inventory records; facility condition reports; and an online survey to determine if a facility may house DOI collections. The survey is expected to be conducted in FY 2016.

NON-DOI FACILITIES: AGREEMENTS AND FUNDING

The bureaus and DOI provided nearly \$2 million to fund various initiatives in support of bureau collections housed at non-DOI repositories.

Bureaus use a variety of agreements with non-DOI facilities to establish responsibilities for the care, documentation, storage, and use of DOI's collections. The types of agreements typically used are: loans, cooperative agreements, Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), Memoranda of Agreement (MOA), assistance agreements, contracts, grants, and Interagency Agreements. While not common due to resource restrictions, some of these agreements may include funding for curation, equipment, special projects, and interns. Bureaus have been reporting annually the type of agreements with non-DOI facilities and any associated funding since FY 2011.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus

- Bureaus funded a number of agreements with non-DOI repositories, including 16 by **Reclamation**, 13 by **BLM**, nine by **BIA**, eight by **FWS**, three by **IM**, three by **NPS**, and one by **USGS**. Some of these include special project supported with DOI Cultural and Scientific Collections funding.

Goals Reported by Bureaus

- **BLM** is working towards establishing more formal partnerships with their non-DOI facilities.

Issues Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA**, **BLM**, and **Reclamation** all stated that a lack of funding limits their ability to provide financial support to their non-DOI partners.
- **BIA** reports difficulties in establishing agreements due to requests for regular funding and high indirect costs at university museums.

Department Analysis

DOI bureaus reported a total of 741 agreements with non-DOI facilities in FY 2015. This was a decrease from 997 (-26%) agreements in FY 2014. The primary reason for this decrease seems to be a change in reporting by NPS. In FY 2014, several NPS units had unit-level agreements with the same non-DOI facility, all of which were counted individually. In FY 2015, all such relationships were reported to be under one agreement per non-DOI facility, without any differentiation by unit.

Bureaus reported spending that increased by over \$530,000 (27%) between FY 2014 and FY 2015 to the amount of \$1,988,965. This funding provided support as specified in some agreements and for special

projects at non-DOI facilities where an agreement may have or may not have existed. This increase was due, in part, to the bureaus being able to fund certain projects through the DOI's Cultural and Scientific Collections project funding program, established in FY 2014. At the same time, however, BIA, BLM, Reclamation, NPS, IM, and USGS supported a number of projects using bureau funds.

The bureaus continued to report that funding to support non-DOI facilities, especially those with formal agreements, has been a challenge. Some non-DOI facilities have requested regular, annual funding from the bureaus, which the bureaus cannot provide. This factor may impede negotiations for agreements in the future, although the concerted efforts by the bureaus to improve communication and cooperation with non-DOI facilities may help to ease some of the funding emphasis.

CONSOLIDATION OF COLLECTIONS

The bureaus eliminated ten museum storage facilities through consolidation.

Collections consolidation into a fewer number of DOI bureau and non-DOI facilities can help address some of the challenges that bureaus face. Consolidation may be used to realize efficiencies related to staffing, facility operations, and life-cycle costs, thereby providing improved returns on taxpayer-funded investments. It also provides expanded opportunities for research access to collections, especially those related to a larger region, ecosystem, or other comparative or relational criteria. Collections preservation and protection may be enhanced by assisting in meeting DOI's environmental stewardship and sustainability goals. Consolidating collections into fewer bureau facilities also may help to reduce the Federal real property inventory in compliance with OMB's "Reduce the Footprint" initiative and better achieve accountability and museum policy requirements that are common to all DOI bureaus.

Consolidation, however, must be implemented in a reasoned, practical, sustainable, and mission-oriented manner, since there are numerous initial costs. In many instances, consideration must be given to local community, stakeholder, and partner interests. Tribal members may have strong cultural and historical ties to a collection proposed for consolidation and relocation. A non-Federal facility that has housed an important research collection for many years may object to it being consolidated elsewhere.

Accomplishments Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA** relocated collections from the Oklahoma Education Line Office, which was closing, to its collections storage facility at the Main Interior Building.
- **BLM** transferred a collection of faunal materials housed at the Burke Museum in Seattle to the University of Alaska Museum of the North, where the rest of that collection was located.
- **IM** signed a repository agreement with the NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), which will allow it to move forward on its collections consolidation project. The IM collections stored at the Smithsonian will be relocated to MRCE, which will eliminate two non-DOI storage facilities and bring almost all of IM's collections together in one location.
- **NPS** accomplishments included:
 - Fort Vancouver NHS carried out pre-design work on the renovation of a 1980s era brick maintenance hangar for a potential DOI multi-bureau museum facility, which was supported by DOI Cultural and Scientific Collections funding.
 - San Juan Island NHP's museum collection was relocated to Fort Vancouver NHS, joining different parts of the park's collection for more efficient management and research.

- The bulk of Gulf Islands National Seashore’s (NS) museum collection was moved to the Natchez Collections Management Center. The Center is a cooperative venture between Gulf Islands NS, Natchez NHP, and the non-profit Historic Natchez Foundation, a long-time NPS partner.
- All cellulose nitrate negatives from Hot Springs NP were sent to the Independence Multi-Park Facility for storage.
- The collection from Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial was consolidated from two locations in a flood plain to one facility outside the flood plain. The new facility provides enhanced access to and improved preservation, protection, and safety of the collection.
- Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore’s collection was relocated from a damaged building at the park to a shared storage facility at Isle Royale NP.
- **Reclamation** collections were moved from two non-DOI facilities and consolidated within two other non-DOI facilities already housing Reclamation collections.

Issues Reported by the Bureaus

None reported.

Goals Reported by Bureaus

- **BIA** will continue to monitor the conditions of both objects and repositories and seek opportunities for collections consolidation.
- **NPS** plans to finalize its *Service-wide Storage Plan* in FY 2016. It is anticipated that the plan will include proposals for NPS unit collections consolidation and the potential for shared storage and visitor facilities with other DOI bureaus; Federal agencies; and state, local, and non-profit partners.
- **Reclamation** hopes to further reduce the number of its facilities by moving collections from three bureau facilities and two non-DOI facilities in FY 2016.

Departmental Analysis

The bureaus reported at least ten instances of consolidating collections at DOI bureau and non-DOI facilities in FY 2015. The bureaus understand the benefits of consolidation, particularly at bureau facilities that have significant maintenance deficiencies and seem to be exploring opportunities whenever possible. The NPS, with over 1,700 bureau facilities that house or exhibit museum collections, has been active in seeking solutions. NPS initiated the *NPS Museum Facility Plan* in FY 2015 to focus on risk mitigation and reduction due to climate change (e.g., flooding, fires, hurricanes, and other hazards) and maintenance deficiencies, collections consolidation, and increased access to NPS museum collections. This NPS plan could prove beneficial to other DOI bureaus as well, by including proposals for multi-bureau facilities, such as that being planned at Fort Vancouver NHP. The methodology used to develop the NPS plan may also be a model for the DOI as a whole to consider in the future.

A similar effort was begun by PAM and Reclamation to examine the feasibility of developing a multi-bureau museum storage facility at the Denver Federal Center (DFC) in FY 2015. This idea was stimulated by the efforts of a DOI and General Services Administration working group to develop a detailed, multi-year DFC space strategy and action plan to consolidate office, warehouse, and other functions at that location. NPS, BLM, FWS, and Reclamation, at a minimum, require additional collections space in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain states. A multi-bureau facility at the DFC or environs could assist in addressing those needs. It might also be an opportunity to pursue partnerships/shared facilities with other Federal agencies (e.g., Forest Service under “Service First” and the Department of Defense).

ADDITIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

The bureaus reported 428 partnerships with non-DOI entities in furtherance of shared collections stewardship and educational goals.

Other partnerships, in addition to those with the bureaus' many non-DOI repository partners, play an important role in the preservation, protection, and educational use of DOI museum collections. The bureaus cooperate with a wide range of entities, including Federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies, museums, universities, and various non-profit organizations. These initiatives are both collaborative and resource-sharing, and support DOI's and its partners' goals to encourage a continuum of learning, youth engagement, resources stewardship, and the development of curatorial skills amongst students and emerging museum professionals.

Accomplishments Reported by the Bureaus:

- **BLM** reported that:
 - The Dolores Archaeological Program, in partnership with McElmo Canyon Research Institute, concluded. Over one million objects were inventoried and rehoused and over 2.1 million catalog records were updated.
 - The University of Alaska Museum of the North's Department of Earth Sciences rehoused and cataloged over 3,600 of BLM's paleontological fossils housed at the museum.
- **Reclamation**, in partnership with **NPS**, conducted vital research pertaining to collections ownership housed in two non-DOI facilities.
- **IACB**, in partnership with the Journey Museum and Learning Center in Rapid City, South Dakota, loaned nine Oscar Howe paintings for *Oscar Howe: A Centennial Celebration* exhibit and hosted the opening reception and awards ceremony for the Gathering of People, Wind, and Water Art Market.
- **IM**:
 - Co-hosted a number of popular lectures with various partners that were well attended, mainly by DOI employees.
 - Hosted over 250 visitors on a special Saturday opening during the Neighbors to the Presidents Consortium's FallFest celebration.
- **NPS's** Nez Perce NHP, in partnership with the Nez Perce Tribe and Lewis-Clark State College installed an exhibit titled *Nuunimnix: Our Very Own*, in celebration of the park's 50th anniversary.

Goals Reported by the Bureaus:

- **IACB** wishes to continue to develop relationships with partners of The Journey Museum.
- **IM** plans to cultivate existing partnerships and foster new ones that foster a broad constituency for the museum in the Washington, DC area.

Issues Reported by the Bureaus:

None reported.

Department Analysis

BLM, IACB, IM, NPS, and Reclamation reported having partnerships in FY 2015 (Figure 13). The total number of reported partnerships was 428. Most (96%) of these partnerships were maintained by NPS.

Eighteen new partnerships were established in FY 2015 and ten ended for a net gain of eight since FY 2014. The new partnerships generally addressed basic curation, cataloging, and improved collections storage, which provide important benefits to both the bureaus and the partner organizations. The sharing of knowledge and expertise, along with financial, staffing, facility, and other resources, allows for greater capability to surmount capacity limitations affecting all parties.

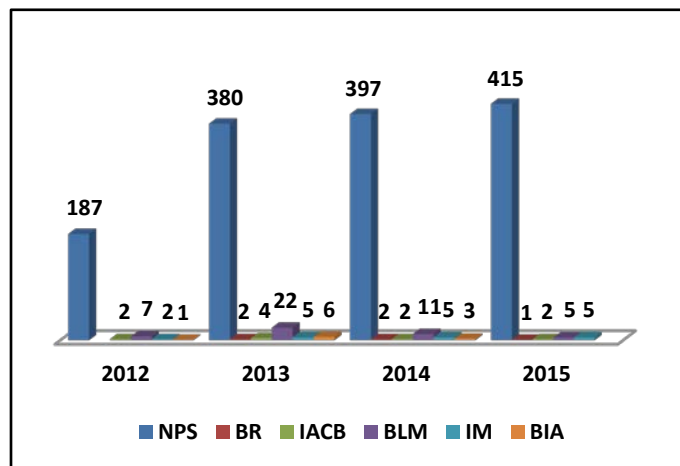


Figure 13: FY 2012 - FY 2015 partnerships, by bureau.

In addition to accomplishing important initiatives sometimes delayed by resource limitations, many of these agreements supported developing the next generation of museum staff through student engagement. This involved using internships to provide important work experience on bureau collections for students interested in a museum career. PAM continued to use the NCPE internship program in FY 2015 to provide a number of museum internship opportunities throughout DOI. With approval from the EPC, PAM used \$111,000 in DOI Cultural & Scientific Collections funding to support 14 internships for six bureaus. Three interns for the BLM were based at non-DOI partner facilities where they conducted collections management work on BLM collections.

Other partnerships devoted to student engagement included:

- NPS's Fort Vancouver NHS partnered with students from Washington State University, Vancouver to develop a free phone app for visitors. The app includes collection objects and presentations by park staff to interpret the history of the site and its past inhabitants from a material culture perspective.
- BLM partnered with the Museums of Western Colorado on the following projects, which were supported by DOI Cultural and Scientific Collections funds:
 - The Archaeology and Paleontology Kids' Camp, which engages third- through fifth-graders by using BLM collections at the museum.
 - Development of new websites and traveling trunks for schools featuring BLM collections.

Another type of partnership that DOI continued to cultivate in FY 2015 was with professional organizations. PAM, with the support of the EPC and IMPC, worked more closely with the AAM and the Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections (SPNHC). PAM staffed an information booth visited by over 150 people and participated in a session on questions and answers with Federal agencies at the 2015 AAM annual meeting. PAM staff also participated in a session on Federal collections at the 2015 SPNHC annual meeting. Additionally, PAM hired a new staff curator whose duties were, in part, to develop and maintain partnerships with professional museum and related organizations.

ACCESS AND USE

DOI collections were used in online exhibits, publications, museum exhibitions and programs at bureau units and partner institutions, and for scientific research.

DOI museum collections are held in trust for the American people and are, with a few restrictions, freely available for historical and scientific research, exhibits, interpretive programs, and other educational purposes. Bureaus welcome research inquires and educational endeavors and accommodate these requests to the best of their ability. These collections have been, and will continue to be, accessible for a multitude of uses that are in the public's interest and that will not adversely impact the collections.

Accomplishments Reported by the Bureaus:

- **BIA's** Haskell Cultural Center and Museum welcomed 979 visitors, developed four temporary exhibits and a new brochure, and presented a number of cultural workshops. The workshops included Haida weavers, an Anishinabe artist and dancer, and rare cradleboards.
- **BLM's** accomplishments included:
 - The Anasazi Heritage Center had 68 research requests, presented a number of "Behind-the-Scenes" curation tours, and maintained a steady social media presence highlighting objects in their collection.
 - The Billings Curatorial Center published several "Did You Know" articles about their collections and hosted a large number of researchers, including one from Cambridge, England.
 - The Idaho State Office loaned collections to six institutions, hosted two research projects on their collections, and loaned objects from the Mon Tung Site for an exhibition at Idaho State University.
 - The Oregon State Office loaned Great Camel fossils to Louisiana State University for research.
 - BLM collections were featured in the exhibitions *When Giants Roam* at the Idaho Museum of Natural History and *Giant Swimming Reptiles of the Ancient Sea* at the Humboldt Museum in Winnemucca, Nevada.
- **FWS** accomplishments included:
 - DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) celebrated the 150th anniversary of the sinking of the steamboat *Bertrand* with a 3-day event, which was attended by 2,000 visitors and largely supported by DOI's Cultural and Scientific Collections funding.
 - Welcoming 40,000 visitors to the National Conservation Training Center and DeSoto NWR.
 - Granting 135 collections research requests.
- **IM** accomplishments included:
 - The exhibit *POSTERity: WPA's Art Legacy & America's Public Lands* was nominated for the Society for History in the Federal Government's John Wesley Powell Prize.
 - Installing *DOI Pop! On Air, On Screen, & In Print*, an exhibition of over 50 objects from its collection and those of four other bureaus. Nearly 3,000 visitors viewed the exhibition since it opened in June.
 - Displaying all 50 of the Secretary of the Interior portraits for the first time.
 - Conducting 150 tours of the murals in the Main Interior Building for 500 visitors.
- **IACB:**
 - Loaned objects to the Journey Museum and Dahl Fine Art Center in Rapid City, South Dakota; East Central University in Ada, Oklahoma; Hockaday Museum in Kalispell, Montana; C.M. Russell Museum in Great Falls, Montana; and Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming.

- The Southern Plains Indian Museum hosted three outreach programs, one in conjunction with the Anadarko American Indian Exposition.
- The Sioux Indian Museum held five outreach programs, including a children’s ledger art workshop presented at area schools.
- The Museum of the Plains Indian presented five cultural outreach programs.
- **NPS** accomplishments included:
 - Launching virtual museum exhibits at Lake Mead NRA and Valley Forge NHP.
 - Launching the online exhibit *Treasured Landscapes: National Park Service Collections Tell America’s Stories* for the NPS Centennial and publishing the companion book, *Treasured Landscapes*.
 - Keweenaw NHP staff used historic images and documents from the collection for social media posts, which greatly increased use of the park’s archival collection overall.
 - The National Mall collections were highlighted in the National Geographic special “The National Mall – America’s Front Yard.”

Goals Reported by the Bureaus:

- **BLM** reported the following goals:
 - Supporting programs that utilize the collections to educate the public about the BLM resources.
 - Encouraging scientific research and publications on BLM’s museum collections.
 - Raising awareness of BLM collections
 - Working with its partners to identify ways to use the collection in support of BLM’s mission, priorities, and strategic plan.
- **IM** will complete the Museum’s orientation gallery, which is being designed in association with the NPS’s Harpers Ferry Center, and increase the Museum’s presence on the web and social media platforms to make its collection more accessible.
- **NPS** will continue to strive for increased public access to its collections.

Issues Reported by the Bureaus:

- **NPS** needs to improve the management of and access to NPS’s extensive archival and manuscript collections. Individual parks need to increase accessibility to their museum collections for the public.

Department Analysis

DOI bureaus worked to continually increase the accessibility of their collections for exhibit, education, and research uses. Reclamation and BLM responded to many research requests in FY 2015, including for DNA extraction of mastodon bone or tooth material to facilitate genetic diversity analysis; photography and 3-D laser scanning of *premaxilla* and *maxilla* of Pleistocene horses to test a new technique for archaeological identification of horsemanship; developing a non-invasive technique to identify the lead content of minerals in ancient ceramic collections; and conducting comparative faunal analysis. These projects highlight the range of research topics and disciplines for which DOI collections are used.

An exciting new opportunity for the public to interact with DOI’s museum collections became possible in FY 2015 through the Google Cultural Institute (GCI), a web-based platform that provides global access to cultural resources through virtual exhibitions and digital media. NPS entered into a Content Hosting Services agreement with GCI in FY 2014, which provided a model for a DOI-wide agreement with GCI that was signed by the Director of PAM for all the bureaus in FY 2015. This agreement provides access to GCI’s platform for all DOI bureaus to use in order to expand digital accessibility to their museum collections. The Interior Museum immediately began work on an online exhibit of Secretarial portraits and other artwork to launch in FY 2016.

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 five years, as required by 411 DM.
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 411 DM 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 411 DM.

Table 2: Commonly Used Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
36 CFR 79	Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 79, <i>Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections</i>
411 DM	Departmental Manual, Part 411
DOI	Department of the Interior
EPC	Museum Property Executive Program Committee
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
ICMS	Interior Collection Management System
IMPC	Interior Museum Property Committee
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
OIG	Office of Inspector General
PAM	Office of Acquisition and Property Management
SOCS	Scope of Collection Statement

APPENDIX 2: CHARTS AND STATISTICS

Chart A: FY 2015 Museum Data						
Resources - Total funds expended by Bureau to manage museum property in FY2015 = \$23,956,424						
Resources - Total FTE used by Bureau to manage museum property in FY2015 = 616 FTE						
Number of Bureau/Office Units Managing Museum Property: 665						
Discipline	Number of Objects in Bureau Facilities		Number of Objects in Non-Bureau Facilities		Total Number of Bureau/Office Objects	
	# Objects	# Cubic/linear ft. ¹	# Objects	# Cubic/linear ft. ¹	# Objects	# Cubic/linear ft. ¹
Archeology	42,094,449	75	16,851,788 + 46,181 lots	11,687	58,946,237 + 46,181 lots	11,762
Archives	123,700,634	2,529	3,830,627	410	127,531,261	2,939
Art	100,488	0	1,571	0	102,059	0
Biology	2,076,174	0	1,262,343	0	3,338,517	0
Ethnography	31,369	0	2,750	0	34,119	0
Geology	67,977	0	11,009	0	78,986	0
History	3,295,093	0	16,146	360	3,311,239	360
Paleontology	372,307		1,108,879		1,481,186	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OBJECTS	171,738,491	2,604	23,085,113 + 46,181 lots	12,457	194,823,604 + 46,181 lots	15,061
¹ Objects are reported using cubic feet						
² Documents are reported using linear feet						

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Chart B: FY 2015 Status of Cataloging and Condition of Cataloged Bureau/Office Museum Collections

Bureaus and Offices	Estimated Total Collection Size in FY 2014			Estimated Total Collection Size in FY 2015			Total Number of Bureau Items Cataloged		Number of Cataloged Items with Item-level Condition Data	Percent of Cataloged Items in Good, Fair, and Poor Condition ^{1,2}		
	# Objects	# Cubic ft.	# Linear ft.	# Objects	# Cubic ft.	# Linear ft.	In ICMS	Not in ICMS		Good	Fair	Poor
BIA	2,989,233	6,586	320	3,641,525	6,666	410	435,904	2,024,859	467,861	87%	11%	2%
BLM	10,562,270	5,456	2,529	10,620,672	5,456	2,529	12,330	6,404,231	3,144,999	94%	5%	1%
USBR	8,738,234	0	0	8,101,322	0	0	3,308,119	2,699,483	2,431,672	76%	23%	1%
BSEE	53	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	100%	0%	0%
FWS³	4,517,955	0	0	4,457,337	0	0	350,000	546,599				
NPS	167,012,704	0	0	167,931,380	0	0	119,238,546	0	118,913,589	69%	27%	4%
USGS	52,130	0	0	52,130	0	0	52,130	0	3,781	98%	2%	0%
<i>Departmental Offices</i>												
IM	6,339	0	0	7,980	0	0	7,980	0	7,974	67%	29%	4%
IACB	11,085	0	0	11,085	0	0	11,000	85	0	85%	15%	0%
OST⁴	120	0	0	120	0	0	0	120	120	98%	0%	2%
Totals	193,890,123	12,042	2,849	194,823,604	12,122	2,939	123,416,062	11,675,377	124,962,022	88%	12%	1%

¹ 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.

² Total exceeds 100% due to rounding.

³ No FY 2015 data from FWS for either "Number of Cataloged Items with Item-level Condition Data" or Percent of Cataloged Items in Good, Fair, and Poor Condition.

⁴ No FY 2015 report from OST; all data are from FY 2014.

Chart C: FY 2015 Additions and Withdrawals to Museum Collections, by Discipline and FY 2015 Bureau Object Totals, by Discipline

	Archeology			Archives		Art	Biology	Ethnography	Geology	History		Paleontology	Totals			
	# Objects	# Lots	# Cubic Ft.	# Objects	# Linear Ft.	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Objects	# Cubic Ft.	# Objects	# Objects	# Lots	# Cubic Ft.	# Linear Ft.
2014 TOTALS	58,954,468	45,497	11,376	126,490,253	2,720	102,763	3,262,535	35,507	82,304	4,029,819	360	1,453,706	193,890,519	45,497	11,736	2,720
2015 Additions	644,347	684	387	1,263,588	219	166	28,829	169	764	8,427	0	43,416	1,989,706	684	387	219
2015 Withdrawals	652,578	0	0	14,056	0	205	8,686	102	26	575,710	0	4,678	1,256,041	0	0	0
Bureaus																
BIA	1,600,928	46,181	6,307	2,033,477	410	3,465	0	1,959	0	1,696	360	0	3,641,525	46,181	6,667	410
BLM	9,791,332	0	5,456	0	2,529	0	0	102	0	18,712	0	810,526	10,620,672	0	5,456	2,529
BR	6,476,996	0	0	1,594,453	0	243	0	4	42	3,437	0	26,147	8,101,322	0	0	0
BSEE	0	0	0	10	0	9	0	1	31	2	0	0	53	0	0	0
FWS	2,904,722	0	0	1,406,623	0	635	8,444	13	1	121,513	0	15,386	4,457,337	0	0	0
NPS	38,172,224	0	0	122,496,698	0	93,395	3,279,154	21,299	78,416	3,161,078	0	629,116	167,931,380	0	0	0
USGS	0	0	0	0	0	76	50,805	1	0	1,248	0	0	52,130	0	0	0
Offices																
IACB	0	0	0	0	0	2,885	0	8,200	0	0	0	0	11,085	0	0	0
IM	35	0	0	0	0	1,231	114	2,540	496	3,553	0	11	7,980	0	0	0
OST	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0
2015 TOTALS	58,946,237	46,181	11,763	127,531,261	2,939	102,059	3,338,517	34,119	78,986	3,311,239	360	1,481,186	194,823,604	46,181	12,123	2,939

Chart D: FY 2015 Condition at Facilities Housing Bureau Collections

Bureaus and Offices	Facilities housing bureau museum collections	Total Number of Facilities	Total Number of Facilities Evaluated	Condition of Collections Based on the % of Departmental Standards Met by the Facilities Evaluated			Total Number of Facilities Evaluated >5 years ago	Total Number of Facilities Not Evaluated	Maintenance of:	
				# Good (Meet > 70%)	# Fair (Meet 50 - 69%)	# Poor (Meet < 50%)			Facilities Housing Collections	Collections
BIA	BIA facilities¹	89	83	58	21	4	22	6	\$1,273,695	
	Non-bureau facilities	72	65	59	4	2	Unknown	7		
BLM	BLM facilities	3	3	3	0	0	0	0		
	Non-bureau facilities	164	147	138	4	5	60	16		
USBR	USBR facilities	12	12	7	3	2	0	0		
	Non-bureau facilities	60	53	53	0	0	0	7		
BSEE	BSEE facilities	3	3	3	0	0	0	0		
	Non-bureau facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FWS	FWS facilities²	131	85	68	9	8	85	44		
	Non-bureau facilities	139	126	57	69	0	126	13		
NPS	NPS facilities³	1,771	328	243	66	19	306	0	\$325,219,131	\$1,713,023
	Non-bureau facilities	618	83	74	7	2	0	674	\$1,969,483	\$46,000
USGS	USGS facilities⁴	12	0	0	0	0	1	1		
	Non-bureau facilities	2	1	0	0	0	1	1		
OST ⁵	OST facilities	6	6	6	0	0	0	0		
	Non-bureau facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
IACB	IACB facilities	3	2	2	0	0	0	1		
	Non-bureau facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
IM	IM facilities	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	\$0	\$706,000
	Non-bureau facilities	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	\$0	\$0
Totals	Bureau facilities⁶	2,033	519	387	99	33	415	52	\$326,492,826	\$2,419,023
	Non-bureau facilities ⁷	1,059	482	387	85	9	189	720	\$1,969,483	\$46,000

¹BIA maintenance includes both collections and facilities housing collections.

²The number of FWS facilities includes 129 bureau units that house FWS museum collections and two FWS offices that house NPS museum collections (reported by NPS).

³The number of NPS Facilities includes all spaces at NPS units that house collections. The Total Number of Facilities Evaluated is the total number of NPS units housing collections.

⁴The number of USGS facilities includes one unit that houses USGS museum collections and 11 USGS offices and research centers that house NPS museum collections (reported by NPS).

⁵No FY 2015 report from OST; all data are from FY 2014.

⁶Of the 2,033 bureau facilities reported DOI-wide, 17 are multi-bureau curation facilities. Also included in the total is the DOI National Indian Programs Training Center and DOI Headquarters in Washington, DC, which exhibit collections on loan from BIA, BR, and NPS.

⁷The number of "unique" non-bureau facilities DOI-wide is 867. The total of 1,059 Non-bureau facilities is the number of individual bureau unit relationships with all of these 867 non-bureau facilities.