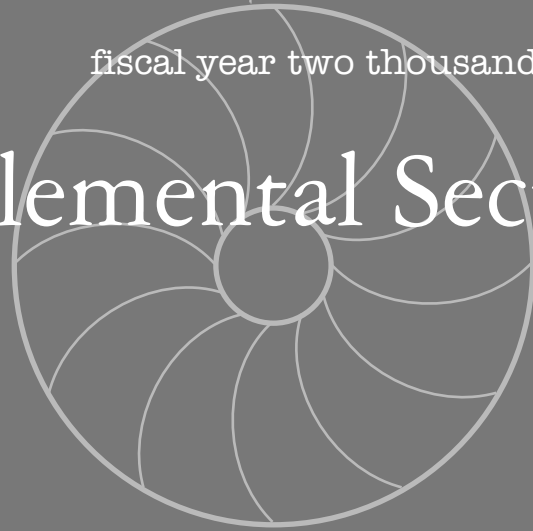




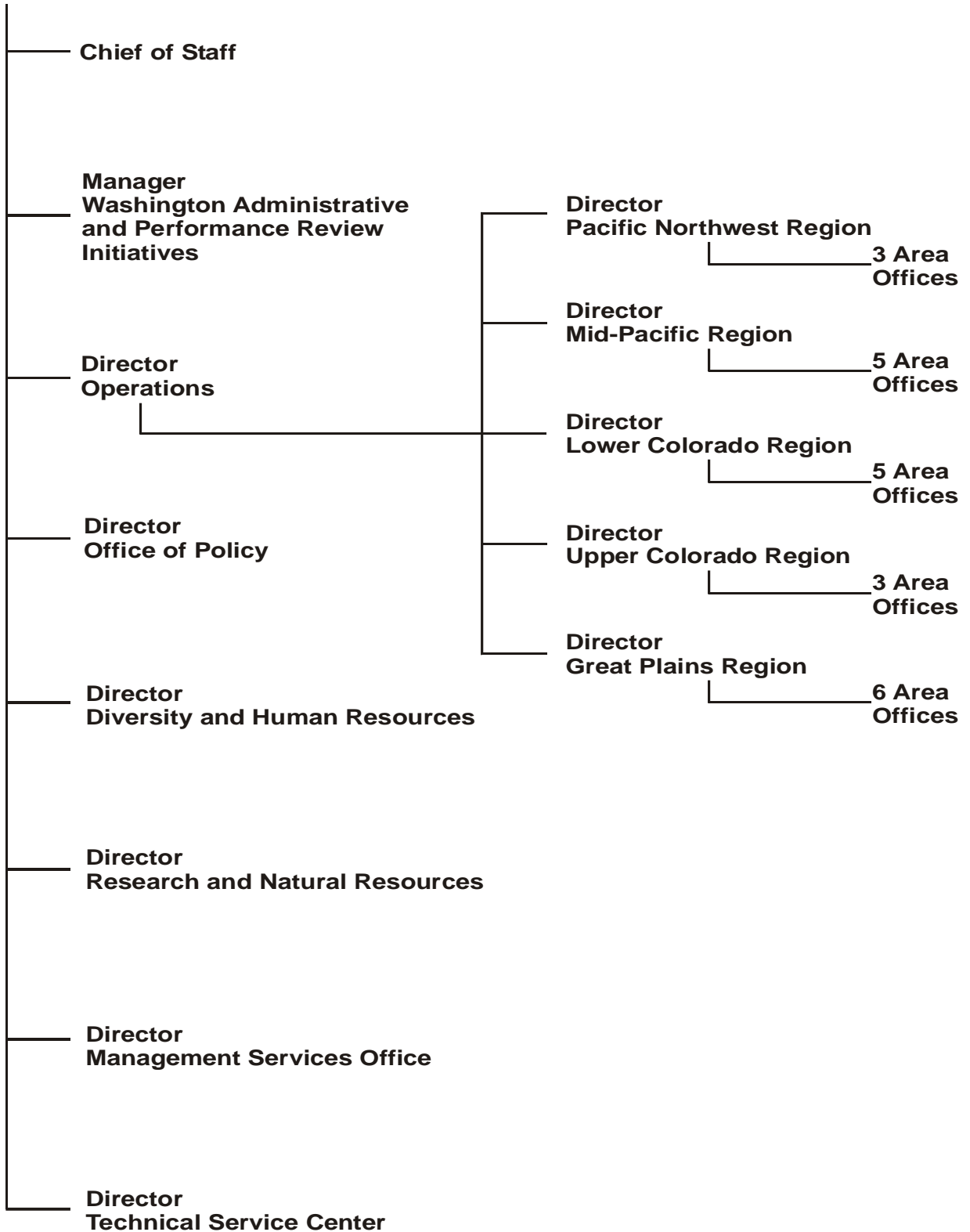
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Supplemental Section



Bureau of Reclamation Organization Chart

**Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation**





INTERNAL REVIEWS AND AUDITS OF RECLAMATION PROGRAMS

Reclamation continues to strengthen and improve the performance of its programs and activities by regularly conducting internal management control reviews and by effectively implementing Office of Inspector General (OIG) and General Accounting Office (GAO) recommendations.

During FY 2001, Reclamation completed three management control reviews. The functional areas reviewed were: (1) Revenues Management Internal Review Program; (2) Associated Facility Review of Operation and Maintenance Program; and (3) Administration and Enforcement of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982. These reviews did not identify any material weaknesses.

During FY 2001, 11 corrective actions from previous management control reviews were implemented. As of September 30, 2001, there are 88 outstanding corrective actions.

During FY 2001, the OIG completed three audits and the GAO completed four audits of Reclamation's programs and activities. The following is a summary of the status of audit recommendations.

	FY 2001 Recommendations	Recommendations Implemented/Closed in FY 2001 ¹	Outstanding Recommendations ²
OIG	12	13	24
GAO	1	2	4

¹ Recommendations may have resulted from audits in previous years.

² Outstanding recommendations may have resulted from prior year audits.

SAFETY OF DAMS PROGRAM

The goals and major accomplishments of Reclamation's Safety of Dams Program were described in the "Management Discussion and Analysis" section. More detail concerning specific Safety of Dams modification activities is presented in table 1.

Table 1.—Safety of Dams Modifications Completed or Underway in FY 2001

Dam Name and Location	Estimated Total Project Cost (\$ In Millions)	Major Modification Features
Modifications Substantially Completed		
Salmon Lake Dam, Washington	8.5	Strengthened foundation and built stability berm to increase stability during earthquakes. Installed filters that collect and control seepage to reduce the risk of dam failure from internal erosion.
Casitas Dam, California	37.4	Strengthened foundation, built stability berm, and modified the outlet works to reduce the risk of dam failure resulting from earthquakes.
Caballo Dam, New Mexico	0.2	Strengthened gate arms to reduce risk of gate failure due to static loads and seismic events.
Anita Dam, Montana	0.3	Performed the necessary risk analysis activities. The Report of Findings for the Risk Analysis completed for this dam concluded, "The estimates of seismic, static, and hydrologic risk for Anita Dam are very low and indicate very little justification for further risk reduction." Therefore, on this basis, it was concluded that no dam safety modification is required at this time.
Modifications Underway		
Wickiup Dam, Oregon	46.1	Strengthening foundation and building stability berm to increase stability during earthquakes.
Clear Lake Dam, California-Oregon	10.3	Modifying the dam to reduce risk of failure from seepage through the embankment.
Avalon Dam, New Mexico	0.7	Modifying the dam to reduce risk due to erosion failure during large floods.
Horsetooth Dam, Colorado	98.7	Strengthening foundation and improving drainage to increase stability during earthquakes.

STEWARDSHIP ASSETS

Stewardship assets—officially known as Stewardship Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E)—are resources owned by the Federal Government that involve substantial investment for the long-term benefit of the Nation and meet one of the following definitions from the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board:

- **Heritage assets** are PP&E that are unique because they have historical or natural significance; are of cultural, educational, or artistic importance; or have significant architectural characteristics. Heritage assets are expected to be preserved indefinitely.
- **Stewardship lands** include land and land rights owned by the Federal Government and not acquired for, or in connection with, general PP&E. Examples include parks, wildlife reserves, forests, and grazing lands. All withdrawn lands are stewardship lands.
- **Stewardship investments** are substantial investments made to yield long-term public benefits in certain specific categories.

As shown in table 2 and discussed in sections that follow, Reclamation has identified stewardship assets in the heritage assets and stewardship lands categories.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are divided into two major groups: cultural and natural.

Cultural Heritage Assets

Cultural resources laws mandate that Reclamation identify and evaluate all cultural resources (historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic sites) on its lands. Located sites are evaluated against criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Sites of unusual merit are also listed as National Historic Landmarks. As shown in table 2, some sites on Reclamation land have been listed, some have been determined ineligible for listing, and some have not yet been evaluated.

Some historic properties are used by Reclamation to carry out its mission and are considered to be multi-use heritage assets. The Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard No. 6 defines multi-use heritage assets as “heritage assets whose predominant use is general government operations.” Thirty of the 57 individual properties and districts have been determined to be multi-use heritage assets; these include dams, water distribution systems, a bridge, and office buildings. Capital investment costs for multi-use heritage assets are capitalized as general property, plant, and equipment in the principal financial statements and depreciated over their service life, as discussed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Deferred maintenance reported on these multi-use heritage assets is disclosed and discussed under “Deferred Maintenance,” later in this report.

Table 2.—Summary of Reclamation Stewardship Assets

Number and Condition of Heritage Assets				
Cultural Heritage Assets	Additions FY 2001	Withdrawals FY 2001	Unit Balance as of September 30, 2001	Condition
National Register of Historic Places Properties	1	1	Listed: 49 properties; 8 districts (30 multi-use) Eligible: 964 properties; 7 districts ¹	Safeguarded ³
Sites Determined Not Eligible for Listing in NRHP	11	0	146	N/A
Unevaluated Archeological and Historic Sites	1,246	0	² 12,182	Safeguarded ³
Sites Destroyed	0	0	1 (FY 2000)	N/A
National Historic Landmarks	0	0	5	Safeguarded ³
Museum Property	96,444	⁶ 0	7,946,126 objects ⁴ (5,535,476 catalogued ⁵ and 2,410,650 uncatalogued)	Safeguarded ³

Natural Heritage Assets

32 Paleontological Sites, Including 6 Reservoir Sites ⁷	Safeguarded ³
--	--------------------------

Number and Condition of Stewardship Lands

Stewardship Lands	Additions FY 2001	Withdrawals FY 2001	Unit Balance as of September 30, 2001	Condition
Lands Withdrawn for Project Purposes in 15 of the 17 Western States	0	4,953.6 acres ⁸	5,769,422 acres ⁸	Safeguarded

¹ The number of listed properties remained at 49, as did districts at 8, with 1 site transferred to the National Park Service and 1 site added. The number of eligible properties increased from 821 to 964.

² The number of unevaluated sites increased as a result of research and new field work.

³ The condition of these resources varies, depending on the type, location, and use. However, the condition of these heritage assets is listed as "safeguarded," due to the reasonable and prudent efforts Reclamation takes to protect these resources as a result of normal resource management activities. Condition of multi-use heritage assets is discussed and disclosed under "Deferred Maintenance," later in this report.

⁴ These totals are for individual objects. An "object" is an individual unit of museum property. An object may be representative of one item or multiple items if the items were acquired from an archeological context. Archeological materials are collected by provenience (a unit of geospatial measure). For example, an excavation unit defined by provenience may contain 5 stone flakes, 14 pieces of plainware pottery, and 2 soil samples; these items (21 "things") would be reported as 1 object in this table. Reclamation has control of all objects reported in its accession records.

Reclamation also reports historic documents and associated records, as well as objects in other units (such as cubic feet), to the Department of the Interior (Interior). Interior's Office of Acquisition and Property Management converts the linear feet (ln ft) of documents and associated records using the conversion of 1,600 objects = 1 ln ft. The totals shown in the Interior report reflect this conversion. For FY 2001, Reclamation's number of objects presented in Interior's report is 9,390,749. This number reflects an addition of 96,444 objects from the number reported in FY 2000.

⁵ This figure is an increase of 1,120,166 objects and 2,150.4 cubic feet catalogued over that reported in FY 2000. The term "catalogued" means the assignment and application of a unique identification number to an object and the completion of descriptive documentation related to that object.

⁶ Reclamation does not have authority to dispose of, or deaccession, museum property.

⁷ Six "sites" are reservoir areas known to contain many paleontological locales. The Upper Colorado Region has contracted for paleontological surveys of two reservoirs to identify *in-situ* fossil and trace fossil resources. The report will be available in FY 2003. A case of vandalism to trace fossils occurred at Red Fleet Reservoir in Utah during August 2001. This case has been resolved and mitigated to Reclamation's satisfaction.

⁸ The reduction in numbers of acres of stewardship lands from that reported in FY 2000 is a result of Reclamation's improved reconciliation process for land records in FY 2001.

Of the remaining 27 non-multiuse individual properties and districts, 17 are archeological properties and 10 are historic properties. In FY 2002, Reclamation is developing a process to identify and report deferred maintenance for its 10 non-archeological, nonmultiuse heritage asset properties. These consist of three districts and seven individual historic properties.

Museum Property.—Over the last 6 years, Reclamation has made giant strides in identifying, accessioning, and cataloging its museum property. Major collections are now properly housed and being made available for exhibit and for use by researchers. These accomplishments are the result of completing action items in *Reclamation’s Museum Property Collections Management Plan (PLAN)* and other activities. The detailed PLAN, revised in FY 2001, identifies six major goals and specific actions necessary to reach accountability for Reclamation collections.

In addition to guiding Reclamation’s actions, the PLAN is used to track progress in correcting Reclamation’s portion of the departmentwide material weakness in accountability for artwork and artifacts. More information concerning stewardship assets is included in Reclamation’s *Bureau Museum Property Management Summary Report* to the Interior for FY 2001.

During FY 2001, all Interior bureaus prepared milestones for tracking progress in reaching accountability. These milestones are being reviewed by Interior and will become the standard in FY 2002. The PLAN will continue to guide actions to the meet the milestones.

Generally, there is no deferred maintenance applicable to museum property assets. Deferred maintenance is disclosed, however, on the buildings used to store and safeguard museum property, if the buildings are owned by Reclamation. This deferred maintenance information is disclosed and discussed under “Deferred Maintenance,” later in this report.

Native American Graves and Repatriation Act.—Reclamation’s collection also includes “objects identified as cultural items under the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).” Items collected prior to November 1990 have been determined to be museum property; Reclamation’s museum property numbers do not include all cultural items at this time because these have been tracked separately. As required by law, Reclamation is consulting with tribes on the repatriation or disposition of all NAGPRA items. Table 3 shows the number of human remains known at this time.

Table 3.—Summary of NAGPRA Completion Status

Total Funds Expended on NAGPRA	Total				Number of Inventory Completion/ Intent to Repatriate Notices
	Number of Human Remains Subject to NAGPRA	Number of Culturally Affiliated Human Remains	Number of Human Remains Repatriated	Number of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains	
\$280,125	1,727 individuals	908 individuals	8 individuals	811 individuals	4/1

Interior GPRA Goals.— As part of its goals under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), Interior is seeking to increase the ability of the public to access information about museum property, as measured against a baseline established in FY 1998. Reclamation contributed to meeting this goal by tracking visitation at New Melones Visitor Center at New Melones Lake, California, and at the Guernsey Museum at Guernsey Lake, Wyoming.

Another Interior GPRA goal is to increase the number of museum objects available for research or public interpretation by improving basic accountability for these resources as measured against a baseline established in 1998. Reclamation contributed to meeting this goal by increasing its number of catalogued items by 1.1 million over its FY 2000 figure (table 2).

Finally, Interior set a GPRA goal to develop Internet access to all Interior museum collection sites in Federal facilities by September 30, 2002. Reclamation contributed to meeting this GPRA goal by developing a website for its fine art collection, www.usbr.gov/art. The site displays images from Reclamation's fine art collection, along with biographical information about the artists. During FY 2001, the site received 21,100 visits. In FY 2001, Reclamation also developed a website for its museum property program, www.usbr.gov/cultural/mp. The Mid-Pacific Region also completed a museum property website, www.mp.usbr.gov/mp150/mp153.

Natural Heritage Assets

At this time, two regions are reporting numbers of paleontological sites. Other regions are actively surveying and researching records for information. One region has contracted for a paleontological survey, with results to be available in FY 2003. Of the 32 paleontological sites under the natural heritage assets category, 6 are reservoir areas. Nine non-Federal repositories hold paleontological collections from Reclamation lands.

Stewardship Lands

Reclamation operates largely as a business-type entity, whose primary stated mission is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. Reclamation provides water and power throughout the 17 Western States.

Reclamation lands are integral to project purposes, such as constructing and operating dams, power facilities, or water projects. The lands were either acquired at a cost or withdrawn from the public domain in support of Reclamation's mandate to provide irrigation water, municipal and industrial water, flood control, and power. While Reclamation's lands are acquired or withdrawn for specific project purposes, other multipurpose uses of the land occur. For example, if it does not interfere with the primary purpose for which land was withdrawn, activities such as boating and camping, fish and wildlife management, or livestock grazing on the land may be authorized. The term,

“withdrawn lands,” with respect to Reclamation, refers to those lands withdrawn from public entry, set aside for authorized Reclamation project purposes, and contributed to the project by the United States. Of Reclamation’s 7,989,904 total acres of land, 5,769,422 acres of withdrawn land were transferred from the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service at no cost for use in constructing authorized Reclamation projects.

From a land management point of view, Reclamation’s projects consist of plots of withdrawn lands directly adjacent to, or intermingled with, acquired lands. They are managed exactly the same and are both used in connection with authorized project purposes. Therefore, Reclamation’s project lands most closely resemble general PP&E rather than stewardship assets. However, in an effort to provide the most comprehensive and useful information to readers of financial statements, Reclamation is reporting acreage of its withdrawn lands that does not have an acquisition cost and, so, is deemed to fall within the category of stewardship assets.

Reclamation safeguards its withdrawn lands to protect them against waste, loss, and misuse. Withdrawn lands are managed consistent with their intended purposes in accordance with Federal laws and regulations and are not materially degraded while under Government care. Site reviews are performed on Reclamation lands, and all areas receive field reviews every 5 years. Reviews for hazardous waste, improper dumping or trespass, and onsite reviews of concessions further safeguard the lands’ condition. While periodic reviews are performed, it is not feasible or cost effective to do full condition assessments of all Reclamation’s lands, a large portion of which lie under water or structures. Additionally, large tracts of inaccessible wilderness often surround the upper surface of the water’s edge, making them difficult and costly to assess. Nevertheless, the condition of Reclamation’s land, as a whole, is sufficient to support the mission of the agency and is consistent with the statutory purposes for which the lands were withdrawn.

Generally, there is no deferred maintenance applicable to stewardship lands. In some cases, there may be structural improvements constructed to maintain the lands in a certain condition. Any deferred maintenance on structural improvements is discussed and disclosed under “Deferred Maintenance,” later in this report.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Interior’s budget authority, about \$10.2 billion, was the third smallest of the 14 cabinet level agencies within the Executive Branch. Reclamation’s FY 2001 budget authority of \$935.8 million represents about 9 percent of Interior’s total budget authority.

Funding for Reclamation’s major program activities is provided from appropriations, revolving fund revenues, transfers from other Federal agencies,

and contributions from non-Federal entities. Table 4 provides a summary of Reclamation's major sources of FY 2001 new budget authority.

Table 4.—New Budget Authority – FY 2001
(\$ In Millions)

Water and Related Resources	\$ 639.8
California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration	0.0
Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	38.4
Revolving Funds	40.1
Policy and Administration	50.2
Loan Program	25.7
Contributed Funds from Non-Federal Entities	28.0
Transferred Funds from Other Federal Agencies	47.0
Permanent Appropriations	66.6
Total	<u>\$ 935.8</u>

The Combined Statement of Budgetary Resources, which is included as a principal financial statement, presents information about Reclamation's total budgetary resources, including carryforward of unused, prior year funding and spending authority created by reimbursements from other Federal agencies and non-Federal entities. The total budgetary resources are \$1.9 billion. This includes \$327.8 million of Working Capital Fund budgetary resources received from other Reclamation funding sources.

The Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources (table 5) is broken down by account type. The General Accounts are comprised of appropriations made to Reclamation and appropriation transfers from other Federal agencies. The Revolving Accounts include the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund, the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, and the Working Capital Fund. The Special Receipt Accounts are comprised of the Central Valley Project Restoration Fund, the Colorado River Dam Fund, contributions from non-Federal entities, and permanent appropriations. The permanent appropriations provide for the transfer without annual appropriation of revenues from various funds for construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, environmental studies, and other associated activities at various projects.

The California Bay-Delta Ecosystem Restoration account is included as part of Reclamation's budget for budget presentation purposes; these funds will be distributed among participating Federal agencies, based on a program recommended by the CALFED (State of California and Federal Agencies) group and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program was established in May 1995 to develop a comprehensive, long-term solution to the complex and interrelated problems in California's San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta).

**Table 5.—Combining Statement of Budgetary Resources
for the Year Ended September 30, 2001
(In Thousands)**

	General Accounts	Revolving Accounts	Special Receipt Accounts	Loan Program Accounts	Combined Total
Budgetary Resources:					
Budget Authority	\$ 764,553	\$ 40,146	\$ 105,504	\$ 25,686	\$ 935,889
Unobligated Balances -					
Beginning of Fiscal Year	148,763	75,746	11,167	1,103	236,779
Transfer of Prior Authority	(136)	13	0	0	(123)
Spending Authority From Offsetting					
Collections	173,508	471,535	0	46,077	691,120
Adjustments (Note 16)	81,678	4,137	2,833	(31,398)	57,250
Total Budgetary Resources	1,168,366	591,577	119,504	41,468	1,920,915
Status of Budgetary Resources:					
Obligations Incurred	993,464	477,738	108,543	40,556	1,620,301
Unobligated Balances -					
Available	174,291	113,839	10,961	877	299,968
Unobligated Balances -					
Unavailable	611	0	0	35	646
Total Status of Budgetary Resources	1,168,366	591,577	119,504	41,468	1,920,915
Outlays:					
Obligations Incurred	993,464	477,738	108,543	40,556	1,620,301
(Less): Spending Authority From Offsetting Collections and Adjustments	(257,513)	(482,148)	(5,553)	(46,077)	(791,291)
Obligated Balance, Net - Beginning of Fiscal Year	427,397	151,475	45,063	19,156	643,091
Obligated Balance, Transferred, Net	0	0	0	0	0
(Less): Obligated Balance, Net - End of Fiscal Year	(377,344)	(136,263)	(44,148)	(22,315)	(580,070)
Total Outlays	\$ 786,004	\$ 10,802	\$ 103,905	\$ (8,680)	\$ 892,031

The Bay-Delta system provides habitat for 120 fish and wildlife species, some listed as threatened or endangered. The system is also critical to California's economy because the two rivers that flow into the Bay-Delta provide potable water for two-thirds of California's homes and businesses and irrigate more than 4 million acres of farmland on which 45 percent of the Nation's fruits and vegetables are grown.

CALFED is comprised of a consortium of Federal and State agencies. Federal agencies include Reclamation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the

Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, with possible participation by other agencies in the future. State agency involvement includes oversight by the California Resources Agency and the participation of the State Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Game, and the California Environmental Protection Agency.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Reclamation operates a Working Capital Fund (WCF) to efficiently finance support services and equipment for Reclamation programs and other various Federal and non-Federal agencies. Table 6 presents selected information on the financial position of the WCF in a balance sheet.

Table 6.—Working Capital Fund Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2001
(In Thousands)

Assets	
Intragovernmental Assets	
Fund Balance with Treasury	\$ 41,593
Accounts Receivable	8,168
Loans Receivable	3,500
Advances	<u>5,230</u>
Total Intragovernmental Assets	58,491
Accounts Receivable, Net	72
General Property, Plant, and Equipment, Net	<u>36,490</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 95,053</u>
Liabilities	
Intragovernmental Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,154
Other Intragovernmental Liabilities	<u>10,156</u>
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	13,310
Accounts Payable	3,774
Other Liabilities	<u>6,572</u>
Total Liabilities	23,656
Net Position	
Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>71,397</u>
Total Net Position	<u>71,397</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<u>\$ 95,053</u>

Although the WCF is operated as a single entity, it has been subdivided into 58 activities to facilitate management of the fund. Among the largest of the activities is the Technical Service Center (TSC), which provides engineering and technical services to other Reclamation organizations, as well as other governmental and nongovernmental agencies.

As mentioned previously, the WCF operates as a revolving fund, fully recovering costs from its customers. The types of services provided by the WCF fall into three broad categories: (1) Engineering and Technical Services; (2) Administrative Services; and (3) Computer and Related Services. Table 7 presents a Statement of Net Cost for the WCF. The presentation by major category of services is intended to provide information on the relative composition of the WCF.

**Table 7.—Working Capital Fund Statement of Net Cost
for the Year Ended September 30, 2001
(In Thousands)**

	Engineering and Technical Services	Administrative Services	Computer and Related Services	Working Capital Fund Total
Expenses:				
Operating Expenses:				
Intragovernmental	\$ 14,282	\$ 58,366	\$ 538	\$ 73,186
With the Public	73,146	125,382	11,483	210,011
Total Operating Expenses	87,428	183,748	12,021	283,197
Depreciation and Amortization	2,628	1,353	2,839	6,820
Other Expenses	37	8,389	2	8,428
Total Expenses	90,093	193,490	14,862	298,445
Exchange Revenues:				
Sale of Goods and Services	(87,566)	(183,665)	(13,288)	(284,519)
Net Cost of Operations	\$ 2,527	\$ 9,825	\$ 1,574	\$ 13,926

The most significant activities in the Engineering and Technical Services category are technical services related to water resources management support provided by the Technical Service Center. Also included in this category are vehicles and aircraft used for engineering support.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Reclamation owns a water resources management infrastructure with a combined total value of \$20.2 billion, as of September 30, 2001. This infrastructure consists of diversion and storage dams; hydroelectric powerplants; water conveyance facilities (canals, pipelines, siphons, tunnels, and pumps); recreational facilities; and associated buildings, bridges, and roads, as well as an inventory of related construction, maintenance, laboratory, and scientific equipment. The operation and maintenance of some of these assets is performed by Reclamation, using annual or permanent appropriations or other funding sources available to it. However, the operation and maintenance

of the remaining assets, which make up approximately one-half of the combined total value of all assets, is performed by Reclamation's water and power customers or by others (collectively, "contractors") at their expense pursuant to contracts with Reclamation.

As provided by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board,¹ maintenance is "the act of keeping fixed assets in an acceptable condition." This excludes "activities aimed at expanding the capacity of an asset or otherwise upgrading it to serve needs different from, or significantly greater than, those originally intended." Deferred maintenance is defined as "maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or was scheduled to be and which, therefore, is put off or delayed for a future period."

Reclamation employs a commercial, off-the-shelf maintenance management system on many of its larger, more complex facilities and performs condition assessment site reviews and other assessments to estimate the condition of, and determine the need for, any maintenance related to its assets. Under this program, essentially all of Reclamation's major assets, whether operated and maintained by Reclamation or its contractors, are assessed triennially. Although some degree of review is done annually on many of Reclamation's major facilities, it would not be physically feasible nor cost effective, given the number of assets and their geographic dispersion, to do full condition assessment reviews annually on all assets. However, monitoring/tracking of maintenance-related deficiencies/recommendations is generally conducted on an annual basis.

There are many factors that influence whether maintenance is performed as scheduled or deferred. These factors include, among others, limitations on access to facilities (e.g., due to water levels); intervening technological innovations or developments; seasonal or climatological considerations; reassessment of priorities; delays in the contract-award process; availability of, or delays related to, the contractor; and changes in funding priorities resulting, in some cases, from emergencies or unforeseen critical maintenance requirements. However, it is Reclamation's policy to give critical maintenance—that which addresses a threat to life, property, and safety—the highest priority in attention and resources.

Table 8 identifies Reclamation's estimate of deferred maintenance as of September 30, 2001, on **only** those facilities (Reserved) operated and maintained by it. The Reserved facilities, currently in operation and maintenance status, include heritage assets that are components of active project facilities.² Furthermore, the precision attributable to these estimates for the assets involved is based on current, available data.

¹ Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards Number 6.

² The deferred maintenance of heritage assets that are part of active project features is reported under this section, not under the Heritage Assets section of "Stewardship Assets." Heritage assets that may have been a part of an active project, but no longer serve that purpose, are reported under the Heritage Assets section of "Stewardship Assets."

Table 8.—Estimate of Deferred Maintenance as of September 30, 2001

Category	Asset Condition	Estimated Range of Cost by Category (\$ In Thousands)	Total Estimated Cost by Category (\$ In Thousands)
Dam Facilities ¹	Poor to Good	213-3,078	9,782
Power Facilities ¹	Poor to Good	82-3,820	8,046
Canal Facilities	Poor to Good	1-649	1,285
Fish Facilities	Fair to Good	3.6-7.5	11.1
Roads		0	0
Bridges	Fair	60	60
Other ²	Poor to Good	65-3,197	5,653
Code Compliance	Fair	21	21

¹ Because these are broad categories, the actual item on which maintenance has been deferred could be a relatively small component of an overall category (e.g., a siphon or drain in an overall water conveyance system). None of the individual maintenance items would affect the overall safety of the facility or personnel or impact the delivery of water or power.

² This category includes roof repairs, pond liners, communication systems, parking lot pavement, and miscellaneous equipment.

It is anticipated that the precision of Reclamation’s estimates will be refined considerably in the future as Reclamation improves its procedures and systems for tracking condition assessments and for reporting the scheduling and deferral of maintenance work. Reclamation continues to incorporate budget estimates, the Dam Safety Information System, Accessibility and Data Management System, and Reclamation Enterprise Maintenance System as tools in the process. It is expected that wide variations in the reporting of deferred maintenance will take place from year to year because of the kind of maintenance work that takes place across Reclamation.

In FY 1999, Reclamation began implementation of its “Plan for Improving the Reporting of Deferred Maintenance” (Plan). The purpose of the Plan is to establish the steps Reclamation intends to take to improve the reporting of deferred maintenance. Although Reclamation implemented the Plan in FY 1999, it will take several years before the Plan is fully achieved. It is also possible that additional deferred maintenance could be reported when all of the computerized management and documentation systems used for such reporting purposes become fully operational.

DIVERSITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Reclamation was presented the Department of the Interior’s 2001 Equal Opportunity and Diversity Management Award for Outstanding Equal Opportunity Office in August 2001. The award recognized Reclamation for its outstanding Equal Employment Opportunity Program, which showed overall leadership, vision, accomplishment, creativity, and top-quality customer service. A special award for supporting Hispanic employment was presented by the Office of Personnel Management to Reclamation’s Director, Diversity and Human Resources.

At the end of FY 2001, Reclamation's cadre of Senior Executive Service employees consisted of 37.5 percent female and 25 percent minority employees. This represents one of Interior's most diverse bureau executive teams.

The inaugural meeting of the Commissioner's Diversity Management Council took place on January 11, 2001, in Denver, Colorado. This council, comprised of the chairperson of each region/office Diversity Management Council, will work collaboratively toward achieving the goals contained in the Workforce Diversity Implementation Plan.

National Outreach and Recruitment Initiatives

In FY 2001, Reclamation supported numerous minority and women-based organizations that promote diversity. Various forms of support were provided, such as participating at national conferences; planning and participating in preconference training forums; purchasing booths and advertisements for outreach and recruitment; and volunteering as judges at youth events and guest speakers at local colleges.

Partnership Agreements

Reclamation established partnership agreements with five colleges and universities to increase minority hiring for student jobs and internships. These institutions are: Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque, New Mexico; New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico; Langston University in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; California State University at San Bernardino, California; and Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Reclamation Diversity Representation

At the end of FY 2001, Whites were the most represented race/national origin group, Hispanics were the next highest represented group, followed by Blacks, Indians, and Asians. All diversity groups increased in total numbers, beginning in the first quarter. Figure 1 shows the breakout per group and the progress made each quarter in FY 2001. Reclamation's total permanent workforce was 5,484 (figure 2); and the temporary workforce was 332 (figure 3).

Groups at Current Parity or Higher

Compared to the relevant civilian labor workforce, at the end of FY 2001, four groups were at current parity or higher: Hispanic men (5.2 percent versus 3.3 percent), Hispanic women (3.0 percent versus 1.8 percent), American Indian/Alaskan Native men (1.8 percent versus 0.3 percent), and American Indian/Alaskan Native women (1.5 percent versus 0.1 percent).

Reclamation's Permanent Workforce By Quarter

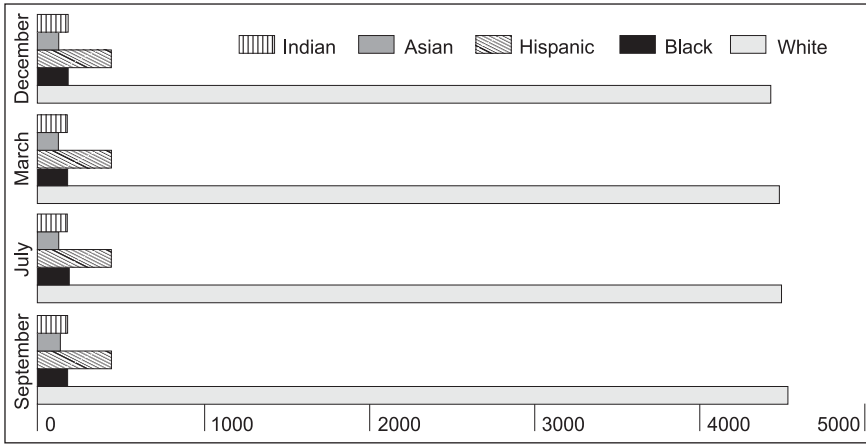


Figure 1.—Bars show quarterly change by race, national origin, and gender.

Reclamation's Total Permanent Workforce By Fiscal Year

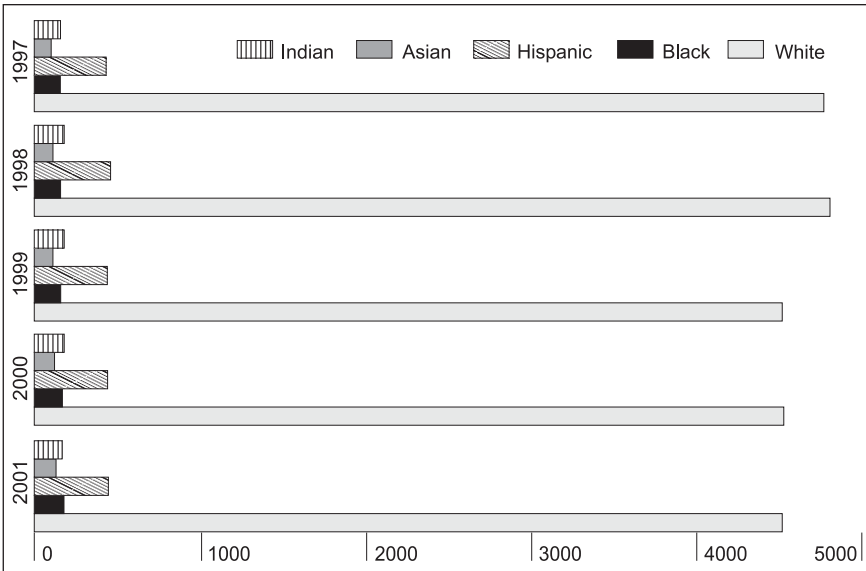


Figure 2.—Bars show annual change by race, national origin, and gender.

Reclamation's Temporary Workforce By Fiscal Year

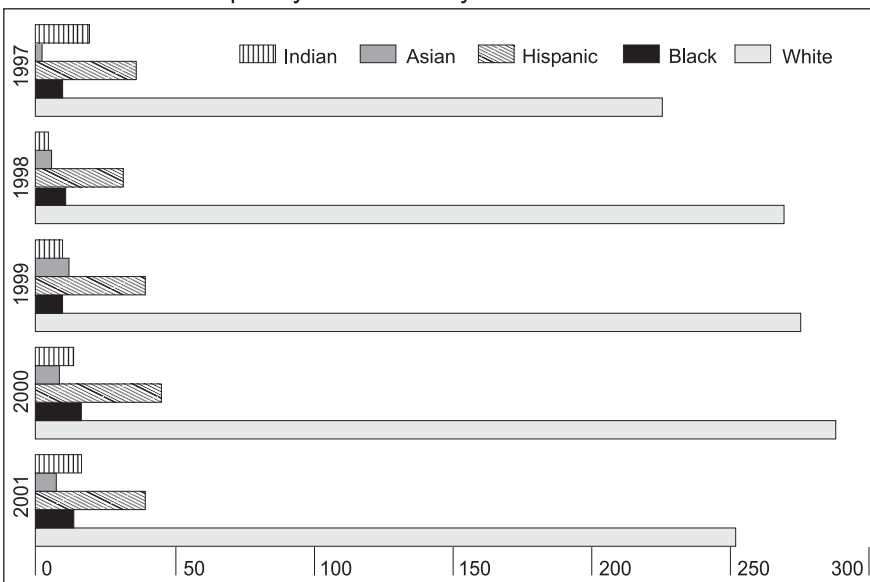


Figure 3.—Bars show annual change by race, national origin, and gender.

The *markedly under-represented groups* were Black men (3.6 percent versus 1.7 percent), Black women (3.3 percent versus 1.7 percent), and Asian Pacific men (2.6 percent versus 1.3 percent). Despite the under-representation, all groups gradually moved closer to parity compared to last fiscal year. Figure 4 compares Reclamation to the Relevant Civilian Labor Workforce (RCLF). (Note: RCLF is the Civilian Labor Force data that are directly comparable or relevant to the data looked at in the Federal Workforce. For example, when we analyze the representation of Black engineers employed in Reclamation’s workforce, we compare them with the Black engineers reported in the RCLF—as opposed to the number of Blacks in the overall Civilian Labor Force. Parity is defined as representation that is equivalent to the relevant civilian labor workforce.)

Relevant Civilian Labor Force - Parity Comparison

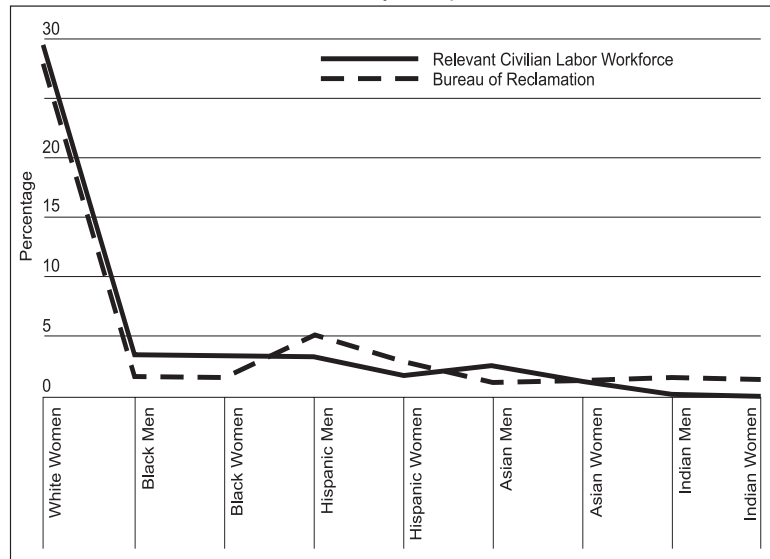


Figure 4.—Lines compare Reclamation’s employee diversity with that in the civilian workforce.

Representation of Most Diverse Occupations

“Most diverse” is defined as occupations with close to 100 or more employees with representation across all groups. The most diverse occupations in Reclamation are: 301 Miscellaneous Administration and Program, 334 Computer Specialist, 343 Management and Program Analysis, 810 Civil Engineer, 1101 General Business and Industry, and 1702 Education and Training Technician. Although White men and White women remain the most represented group in eight occupations, representation of other groups has increased. Figure 5 shows the most diverse occupations in Reclamation.

Most Diverse Occupations

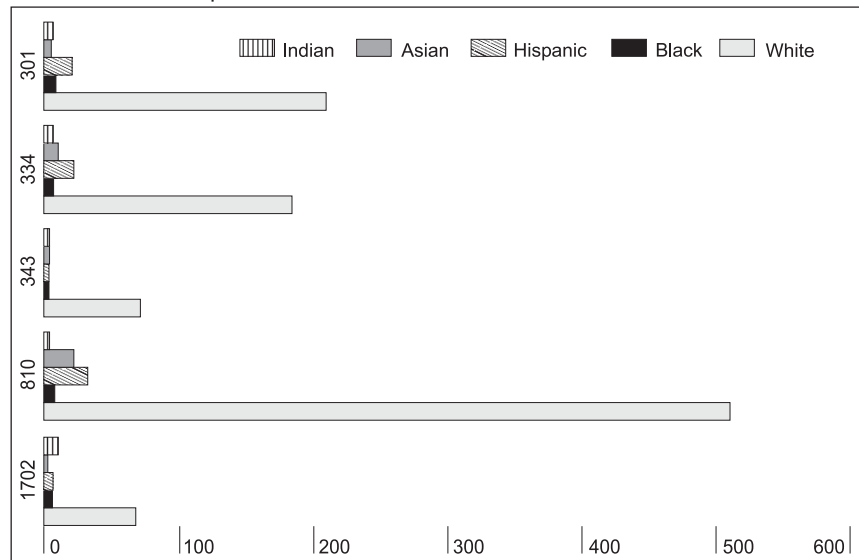


Figure 5.—Bars show comparison by race, national origin, and gender.

Targeted Disability by Quarter for FY 2001

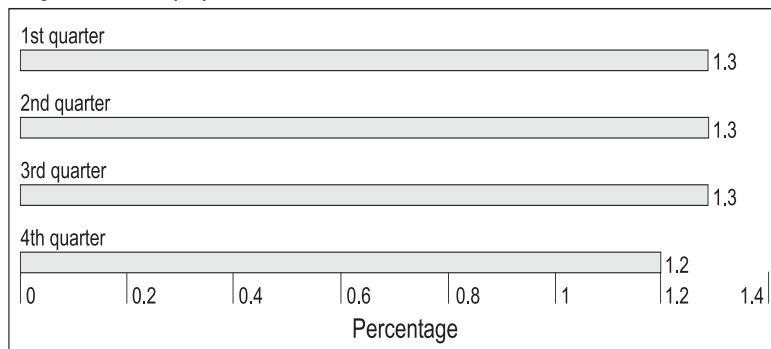


Figure 6.—Bars show percentage change on a quarterly basis.

Targeted Disability for FY 2001 Compared to Previous Years

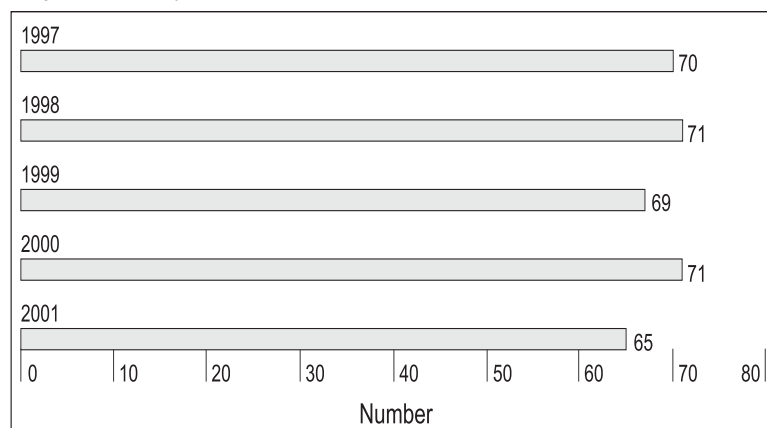


Figure 7.—Bars show the trend of targeted disability for the past 5 fiscal years.

Persons with Target Disabilities

The percentage of persons with disabilities dropped in FY 2001. Compared to the third quarter of FY 2001, the percentage decreased from 1.3 percent to 1.2; Government average is 1.2 percent. Figure 6 shows the percent of progress made per quarter. Targeted disabilities are those disabilities that make it difficult for an individual to perform one or more functional activities (e.g., deafness, blindness, missing extremities, etc.). Figure 7 shows the trend of hires for the past 5 years.

Diversity Training

Reclamation supported the Department of the Interior's Diversity Broadcast training, which took place in on April 19, 2001. Approximately 36 managers, supervisors, and employees from the Commissioner's Office and Denver Offices attended the broadcast. The regional offices received videotapes for their training library. Additionally, the Workforce Diversity and the Equal Employment Opportunity and Work Environment Groups each sponsored diversity dialogues this year.

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