

The original documents are located in Box 4, folder “Department of the Interior - Presidential Objectives” of the Norman Ross Files, 1974-75 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 24, 1974

file

Please return
to me on Oct 16.

Thanks
ref

MEMORANDUM TO: Glenn Schleede
Norm Ross

FROM: Ann Ramsay
Joellyn Murphy *jm*

SUBJECT: Department of Interior Presidential
Objectives

The first Management Conference on Interior's FY75
objectives is scheduled for ~~October 17~~ from 2:00 to
4:00 p.m.

We will send you an agenda and Interior's progress
reports as soon as we receive them.

Attached is a list of the FY75 Presidential Objectives.

Room 5141

Attachment



received Sept 27



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AUG 2 - 1974

Dear Roy:

Enclosed are the Department of Interior's FY 1975 Presidential Objectives. These objectives have been refined, after considerable consultation with your staff, from an earlier submission sent to you on June 14, 1974. It is my understanding that we are now in agreement over the content and wording of these objectives.

As conditions warrant, we expect to nominate other objectives for monitoring at the Presidential level and to suggest the deletion of others as appropriate. In this way we expect that MBO will be a flexible management tool responsive to our changing needs.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Rog

Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Roy L. Ash
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20503

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISCAL YEAR 1975

PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISCAL YEAR 1975
PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES

INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Indian Tribal Contracting
Indian Control of Education
Indian Financing Act
Indian Self-Determination

ENERGY AND MINERALS:

Fossil Fuel R&D Program
Surface Mining Reclamation
Minerals Data and Analysis System

LAND AND WATER:

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Leasing
Coal Resource Leasing
National Land Use Planning
Water Resources Policy Development

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL:

UNDER SECRETARY

Alaska Pipeline
Arctic Gas EIS

MANAGEMENT

Bicentennial Program



OBJECTIVE: *Involve Indian people in strengthening Tribal Government by increasing direct tribal grants and contracts, consistent with the wishes of Indian Tribes, by \$27 million to \$155 million in FY 75.*

JUSTIFICATION: The action proposed under this objective supports the major Budget thrust in FY 75 for increased Tribal Contracting opportunities.

APPROACH: The approach to this objective is in two phases. Phase I was initiated in FY 74 and consists of the development of guidelines and regulations which will facilitate and improve Tribal Contracting arrangements as well as the recruiting and training of additional contract specialists.

The FY 75 Budget contemplates increases in Tribal grants and contracts by 20% from \$128 million budgeted in FY 74 to \$155 million in FY 75. Phase II requires Bureau actions in FY 75 to encourage Tribes to take advantage of increased Contracting funds.^{1/} On the assumption that the \$27 million increase will be realized, Bureau estimated employment for June 30, 1975 was reduced by approximately 1200 employees.

^{1/} At the Tribal level, if the Tribe does not choose to contract, the services will not be diminished.



OBJECTIVE: *By the end of FY 75, ensure that at least one-fourth (50) of the Bureau schools will operate under the management system chosen by those served by the schools.*

JUSTIFICATION: This objective supports the policy pronouncements of the Secretary and the President calling for increased opportunities for Indian control through contracting of vital community services consistent with Indian Self-Determination.

APPROACH: The people served by all schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be asked to review and choose the management system for their school, from the various alternatives available for education programs for Indian children. This request will be presented through a series of meetings of tribal and community representatives and Bureau of Indian Affairs area and agency officials.

The Office of Indian Education Programs has developed a training package designed to help a school board, staff, students, parents, tribal leaders and others concerned to assess their school's programs and needs and to understand the management options which are available for operating that school; i.e.: Continued Bureau operation, public school, contract, etc. By August 1, the Central Office staff will have explained the objective and the use of the training materials to each Area Office in which schools are operated.



continued

In accordance with schedules to be developed by Area Offices, Area Offices will make a total of 100 presentations during FY 1975 to tribal groups, and through the tribe, local communities and school boards as a means of preparing one-fourth (50) of the Bureau schools to undertake a comprehensive needs assessment leading to greater participation in program planning. The tribes and/or school boards of each of these 50 schools will be asked to prepare a resolution on their choice of a management system for the continued operation of the school which is consistent with the local and National interests and regulations.



OBJECTIVE: *Complete necessary guidelines, regulations and procedures for full implementation of the Indian Financing Act by October 1, 1974.*

JUSTIFICATION: The Indian Financing Act, which was part of the President's Indian legislative package, authorized additional revolving loan funds and three new financing programs; guaranteed loans, insured loans, and grants for business development. The guaranty and insured loan programs are intended as an incentive for the private money market to make much needed funds available to Indians enabling them to develop their own resources and achieve their economic goals.

Passage of the Act was a FY 74 Objective - its effective implementation will be a significant step toward Indian self-sufficiency and self-determination, a stated priority of the President.

APPROACH: The work on the major tasks required for implementation of the Indian Financing Act will proceed as planned and initiated in FY 74 utilizing substantive input from an interagency advisory committee, Banking Industry representatives, and various Indian organizations.

Interim regulations will be published in the Federal Register by August 1, 1974. Final regulations will be published after review and consideration of comments received under interim publication.

Advance copies of proposed interim regulations will be furnished to the tribes through the respective Area Offices. Local banking institutions will also receive copies from this source.

continued

Copies of the proposed regulations have been sent directly to all major Indian organizations for review and comment.

Other major implementation steps including procedures manuals and accounting systems will be completed by October 1, 1974.



OBJECTIVE: *Develop a programmatic definition of Indian Self-Determination and provide for its application in all Federal agencies by March 1, 1975.*

JUSTIFICATION: The accomplishment of this objective will provide a uniform basis for the administration and design of all Federal Indian programs. It will thus provide detailed program guidance in implementing the Secretarial calls for Indian Self-Determination.

APPROACH: A study group will be established within BIA to develop the preliminary framework for the definition within the Bureau's major program and administrative areas: Problems or concerns that have been experienced as well as known constraints in each area will be enumerated. The basic working document will be completed in October 1974. This preliminary work will then be given to a Departmental group which will refine the base document into a "draft" definition in December 1974.

The "draft" definition will be reviewed with OMB and further milestones for implementation will be established.



OBJECTIVE: *Develop and implement a fossil fuel research and development program that will assure that the Nation's fossil fuel resources can be economically developed at acceptable social and environmental costs.*

JUSTIFICATION: This objective supports the Administration's program to make the Nation capable of being self-sufficient in energy resources.

APPROACH: The Department of the Interior has been assigned the technical lead in formulating and implementing the Federal fossil fuel research and development program. An Office of Research and Development has been created within the Department to provide overall leadership, including establishment of priorities and budgets and development of a follow-up system to measure progress. The program is consistent with the concepts of ERDA; that portion which will be under the purview of the new agency can be transferred without difficulty.

Research to be highlighted in 1975 and beyond will cover areas such as coal mining, direct combustion of coal, coal liquefaction, high-btu gas from coal, low-btu gas from coal, stimulation of conventional petroleum and natural gas, oil shale, and others. To effect rapid technologic transfer, over three-fourths of this \$500 million-per-year program will be conducted by private industry under contract. Specific research targets for FY 75 are as follows:

Coal Mining:

- ° Complete single entry test of high speed mine development system.
- ° Complete design of longwall mining system.
- ° Complete evaluation of improved surface mining system.



continued

Direct Combustion of Coal:

- ° Construct 30 MW atmospheric boiler.
- ° Complete operation of pressurized steam-drive fluidized-bed boiler of process development scale.
- ° Demonstrate the Citrate process to remove sulfur from stack gases.

Coal Liquefaction:

- ° Synthoil: complete construction of an 8-ton/day Process Development Unit (PDU)
- ° CO-Steam: complete design of a PDU
- ° H-Coal: complete design of a pilot plant
- ° SRC: continue pilot plant operation to permit engineering analysis and demonstration plant design in FY 1976
- ° Issue contract for "Clean Boiler Fuel" demonstration plant

High-btu Gas from Coal:

- ° Complete construction of the SYNTHANE and BI-GAS pilot plants; continue operation of pilot plants for HYGAS and CO₂ Acceptor process.
- ° Complete pilot plant construction of the steam-iron, liquid phase methanation, and self-agglomerating processes.
- ° Design process development unit for the HYDRANE process.

Low-btu Gas from Coal:

- ° Atmospheric Gasifiers
 - complete construction of a pilot plant for an atmospheric entrained bed gasifier.
 - begin construction of a pilot plant for a suspension bed gasifier.
 - complete engineering analysis of a process development unit fluidized-bed gasifier.

continued

- ° Pressurized Gasifiers

- complete engineering analysis and laboratory studies for entrained bed, molten salt, and slurry firing gasifiers and the agglomerating bed process.

- ° Cleanup

- complete laboratory studies leading to pilot plant scale demonstration of molten salt and hot dolomite cleanup processes.

Stimulation of Conventional Petroleum and Natural Gas:

- ° Make correlations of radioactivity surveys and soil-gas analyses.
- ° Begin study of environmental effects of oil production and stimulation in marine environments.
- ° Initiate project(s) to test oil and gas recovery using thermal, carbon dioxide, micellar-polymer, improved waterflood, massive-hydraulic-fracturing, deviated-well fracturing, and multiple well chemical-explosive fracturing processes.

Oil Shale:

- ° Develop strategy to stimulate oil shale development by in-site (in-place) methods.

Advanced Power Conversion:

- ° Initiate improved combustion design, component/system design and materials corrosion evaluation on the gas turbine.
- ° Initiate design of pilot scale magnetohydrodynamic topping cycle.

The philosophy underlying the design of this research program has been to expand the range of technological options available to future decision makers. For this reason, diverse approaches to a single end (such as coal gasification) are pursued to a sufficient depth and to a sufficient scale to permit confident evaluation of their problems and potential. Not all initiatives being studied in this program will be carried through to demonstration scale or to implementation. Provision



is included in the program for evaluation of competing technologies and processes at appropriate stages, in their development. When responsible technical judgment can be made, some investigations will be terminated; others may be accelerated.

Management Process: To achieve the objectives articulated above will require moving the entire program forward in a consistent and uniform manner.

This will require development of an improved method of R&D management including (1) establishment of technical objectives for fossil fuel R&D; (2) review of the adequacy and revisions, where needed, of technical management, e.g., contracting procedures; (3) implementation of procedures to evaluate the progress of the Department's R&D program; (4) analysis of results and modification of research strategies; (5) establishing new guidelines and revision of technical objectives; and (6) modify research projects and management processes.

By the fall of 1974, the Department will develop a procedure to evaluate progress. This procedure will then be tested on a limited scale, and revised as required. In January 1975, the Department will then conduct a comprehensive mid-year review of the FY 75 energy R&D program. This review will provide the basis for specific guidelines to the involved Bureaus for FY 76 program implementation and for FY 77 program planning.



OBJECTIVE: *Secure passage and implement the Surface Mining Reclamation Legislation.*

JUSTIFICATION: Passage of Surface Mining Reclamation Legislation is expected to require fast action, e.g., publication of performance standards, and initiation of interim enforcement procedures within 180 days is required under legislation being considered. Actions by a number of Federal agencies will need coordination. In view of the emphasis being placed on energy resource development and the concern over "strip" mining, this FY 74 objective is proposed for continuation as a Presidential Objective in FY 75.

APPROACH: We will continue our efforts to secure passage of legislation which is sound and capable of effective implementation. A small organization to serve as a nucleus and conduct advance planning has been established. During consideration of the legislation this organization will continue to recommend Administration positions on the changing stipulations being introduced into the legislation.

After passage a permanent organization will be established and the following milestones accomplished:

- ° Prepare drafts of performance standards, administrative regulations and EIS.
- ° Publish performance standards in the Federal Register.
- ° Initiate interim inspection procedures.
- ° Establish procedures for approving State plans for permanent enforcement procedures.

Specific milestones and dates are dependent on stipulations of the final bill.



OBJECTIVE: *Improve the capability of the Federal Government to assess potential shortages of minerals and materials.*

JUSTIFICATION: Recent and continuing threats of mineral scarcities underscore the need for improved data collection and analysis for scarce mineral resources.

APPROACH: The Department intends to improve its data collection capabilities; particularly in the areas of inventories, potential recoverable resources and the speed with which these potential resources can be recovered in an emergency. Analytical capabilities will be strengthened to permit the Department to identify potential problems, assess their impact on the United States economy and to develop potential alternatives to minimize these impacts.

A detailed, time-phased work plan will be developed by August 15.

It is expected to include:

- ° Examination and evaluation of current data collection and analysis efforts.
- ° Expanded economic analysis and improved forecasting methodologies.
- ° Restructuring present Interior functions to respond to these changing analysis needs.



OBJECTIVE: Offer OCS lease sales in FY 1975 as scheduled to meet the Presidential 10 million acre leasing target for CY 1975.

JUSTIFICATION: This program is an important part of the Administration's goal to make the Nation self-sufficient in terms of energy resources.

APPROACH: The approach consists of the following actions:

- ° Hold the following scheduled sales:

<u>Sale No.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Planned Date of Sale</u>	<u>Acres to be Offered</u>
<u>CY 1974</u>			
34A (FY 75)	La.-E.Tex.	July 30, 74	Residual of Sales 33 & 34
36 (FY 75)	La.	Sept. 27, 74	1.2 million
<u>CY 1975</u>			
37 (FY 75)	S.Tex.	Jan. 15, 75	3.0 million
37A (FY 75)	La.-S.Tex.	Mar. 15, 75	Residual of Sales 36 & 37
35 (FY 75)	S.Cal.	May 15, 75	1.3 million
38 (FY 76)	E.Tex.-La.	July 1975	5.0 million
39 (FY 76)	Frontier	Dec. 1975	3.5 million

This schedule provides for 14.1 million acres to be offered in CY 75 to meet the Presidential 10 million acre leasing target.

Schedule will be updated as new information comes available.

- ° Complete the EIS on the accelerated leasing program and hold public hearings by September 30, 1974.
- ° Implement the required OCS baseline and monitoring research program.
- ° After each sale assess and report on current and anticipated degree of competition and strength of market demand for lease tracts.
- ° Monitor and evaluate industry's ability to develop tracts and recommend a future lease schedule on the basis of these findings.

OBJECTIVE: *Prepare a leasing and development strategy for the coal resources on the National Resource Lands.*

JUSTIFICATION: This program is an integral part of the Administration's goal to make this country self-sufficient in terms of energy resources. Coal resources on National Resource Lands represent a significant portion of the Nation's coal resources and their development is in support of this goal.

APPROACH: The proposed approach consists of these major steps:

- Issue Interim Northern Great Plains Report. (Aug. 1974)
- Complete analysis of potential production from existing coal leases and pending applications for preference leases. (Aug. 1974)
- Complete legal and policy analysis of ways to require early production from existing leases. (Aug. 1974)
- Prepare and analyze Coal Option Papers. (Sept. 1974)
- Issue proposed regulations for diligent development and continuous operation on existing coal leases (Sept. 15, 1974)
- Final EIS - Coal Programmatic. (Nov. 1974)
- Project Independence - Blueprint Report issued. (Nov. 1974)
- Complete Surface/Mineral Management Quadrangle for KCLA's (Dec. 1974); for significant coal deposits (June 1975).
- Request industry nominations for specific coal sites (Dec. 1974). Complete analysis of results. (March 1975)
- Joint DOI - OMB agreement on Coal Policy. (Dec. 1974)
- President's Energy Message. (Jan. 1975)



continued

- ° Finalize lease program policy decisions by Department of Interior and OMB. (February 1975)
- ° Begin implementation of coal leasing and development strategy. (March 1975)



OBJECTIVE: *Support passage and then implement an acceptable Land Use Planning Assistance Act.*

JUSTIFICATION: We continue to believe that a high priority should be placed on the need for land use planning throughout the Nation to guide and insure sound urban and industrial expansion, coordinated transportation systems and adequate recreation planning.

APPROACH: We will continue our efforts to secure passage of legislation which is sound and capable of effective implementation.

After enactment of legislation guidelines for its administration will be finalized.



OBJECTIVE: *Develop policy and analytical approach for balancing water needs with resource availability among competing water uses.*

JUSTIFICATION: Available water resources are expected to be a controlling factor in the development of western coal, oil shale and geothermal resources, which development is in support of the Administration's goal to make the Nation self-sufficient in meeting its energy needs. Competing fish and wildlife, municipal, agricultural and industrial needs for limited water resources make the development of these western energy resources a highly sensitive issue. Further complicating the situation are the legal complexities of State water laws as they affect use and Federal/non-Federal jurisdiction over water.

APPROACH:

- ° By August 31, 1974, establish a departmental policy group composed of representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, and the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries for Energy and Minerals, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Land and Water, and Program Development and Budget, to direct the study, utilizing the services of ad hoc organizations, such as the Water for Energy - Denver Management Team.
- ° By September 30, 1974, develop a "cross-cutting" tracking system to monitor the progress of all ongoing studies that may have impact on a departmental policy for water.
- ° By September 30, 1974, develop an R&D strategy directed toward improved water conservation practices such as reducing consumptive requirements of energy processes and increasing irrigation efficiencies.

- ° By September 30, 1974, determine the legal constraints on establishing market prices for water.
- ° By September 30, 1974, devise a total water management approach for analyzing competing water needs, with emphasis on critical areas, including but not limited to the following:
 - (a) Water for energy, including hydropower development;
 - (b) Instream uses for environmental quality and fish and wildlife;
 - (c) Indian water rights;
 - (d) Food and fiber production; and
 - (e) Municipal and industrial supplies.
- ° By December 1974, develop guidelines that will provide more public involvement, including State governors, in planning and decision-making on water activities.
- ° By March 1975, develop a comprehensive inventory of available water supplies and projected needs based on alternative futures for the 17 most Western States, utilizing the Water Resources Council's ongoing national assessment.
- ° By April 1975, develop an analysis of legal (including State water laws), institutional, social, economic, environmental and physical constraints to water development.
- ° By May 1975, analyze alternative strategies for water uses and consequences for each alternative strategy.
- ° By June 30, 1975, make recommendations to the Secretary with proposed implementation plan.



OBJECTIVE: *Take all necessary governmental actions to expedite the construction of the Alaska Oil Pipeline and assure compliance with permit stipulations.*

JUSTIFICATION: The Alaska Oil Pipeline is a major component of the President's plans for energy self-sufficiency. The Director of OMB and the Secretary of Interior have already agreed that this would be included as a Presidential Objective because of the importance of keeping the project on schedule.

APPROACH: The pipeline is being constructed by Alyeska, a consortium of firms. Department of Interior's responsibilities include issuing the necessary permits and taking other governmental actions necessary to insure expeditious construction of the Pipeline and to insure that stipulations of the permits are adhered to.

A work plan has been prepared laying out the necessary governmental actions for the first quarter of the year. The plan will be updated quarterly since the schedule for governmental actions is dependent upon construction progress. Initial governmental actions are as follows:

First "Notice to Proceed" for permanent facilities - 6/15/74

First River Crossing Permit issued (Underground) - 8/1/74

Valdez Terminal - Ballast Water Treatment Plant
Discharge Permit - 7/1/74

First River Crossing Permit issued (Overhead) - 10/1/74

"Notice to Proceed" for first pipe laid underground- 8/15/74

In addition to reporting on progress of governmental actions, we will also report on construction of the Pipeline based on the Alyeska schedule and subsequent up-dates.



OBJECTIVE: *Develop environmental assessments and impact statements for the Arctic gas pipeline systems for the Alaska North Slope with the Federal Power Commission by July 1975.*

JUSTIFICATION: This objective supports the Administration's energy program, represents probably the largest single construction effort to ever be made in this area, and will be a highly sensitive and visible program.

APPROACH: FY 75 efforts will be concerned with completing the Environmental Impact Statements in preparation for actions by industry, Interior, and FPC in subsequent years and involves the following milestones:

- ° Define Scope of Project, describe proposed action, and
assemble EIS teams ----- Aug. 74
- ° Teams collect data ----- Nov. 74
- ° Each team prepares draft EIS on their segment -- Dec. 74
- ° Drafts are consolidated into a single EIS for
submission to CEQ ----- Feb. 75
- ° Hold public hearings, consolidate comments, prepare
final EIS for submission to CEQ ----- May 75



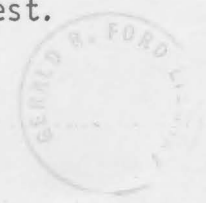
OBJECTIVE: *Implement the Bicentennial Program on schedule, including National Park Service construction and other approved Bicentennial activities.*

JUSTIFICATION: This objective reflects the responsibilities of the Department of the Interior in connection with the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration - it is a continuation of a FY 74 objective. It is proposed as a Presidential Objective because of the importance of the Bicentennial Celebration as expressed by the President.

APPROACH: Interior participation requires the considerable efforts of the National Park Service (NPS) and, to a lesser extent, those of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Secretary.

The specific NPS Bicentennial program as well as those of other Bureaus has been established and most projects have been scheduled and are or will be underway shortly. The FY 75 budget for these projects consists of the following:

NPS - Bicentennial Construction	\$54,207,000
Historical Preservation Grants	4,000,000
Related Activities (Programs)	3,000,000
BLM - Historic Trails Programs	400,000
BIA - Discover America with The First Americans	300,000
Dept. - Bicentennial Art Program	165,000 est.
Johnny Horizon Participation	<u>250,000</u>
	\$62,322,000



Progress will be monitored against the Calendar completion dates which have been established for each project. Reports will be submitted at management conferences in terms of obligations, outlays and completions.



OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ROUTE SLIP

TO see below

Take necessary action ☐

Approval or signature ☐

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☒

See remarks below ☐

Ann Ramsay
FROM Joellyn Murphv

DATE 10/15

REMARKS

TO: John Hill
Don Crabill
Hugh Loweth
Wes Sasaki
Roy Niemela
Bill McCormick
Jack Appleman
Eve Barrett
Howard Borgstrom
Fred Corle
Don Frazier
Bob Kreidler

Glen Schleede
Norm Ross

OMB FORM 4
REV AUG 70



0/16-

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503
October 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: Roy Ash
Paul O'Neill
FROM: Frank Zarb
SUBJECT: Interior Management Conference

An OMB-Interior Management Conference will be held on Thursday, October 17 at 2:00 p.m. The room number at Department of Interior will be announced by Wednesday morning.

Tab A is the agenda and a list of attendees.

Tab B is the Status Report (as of October 11) from Interior.

Tab C is a status report on Interior MBO system.



TAB A

TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR OMB-INTERIOR
MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

October 17, 1974

2:00 p.m.

Program Coordination Center (Rm 5141)

Attendees: Interior

Secretary Morton
Under Secretary Whitaker
Assistant Secretary Clarke
Assistant Secretary Hughes
Assistant Secretary Kyl
Assistant Secretary Carlson
Deputy Assistant Secretary McKittrick
Deputy Assistant Secretary Waldon
Commissioner Thompson
Jim Kelley
Dave Seylor
Darius Gaskins
OMB

Director Ash
Associate Director O'Neil
Associate Director Zarb
John Hill
Don Crabill
Wes Sasaki
Roy Neimela
Don Frazier
Robert Kreidler
Howard Borgstrom
Joellyn Murphy
Ann Ramsay

- I. Introduction - Secretary Morton, Assistant Secretary Clarke
A review of the Department's MBO system
- II. Selected Objectives to be discussed
 1. Indian Contracting
 2. OCS Leasing
 3. Arctic Gas
 4. Minerals Data



TAB B



SUMMARY
STATUS REPORT
ON
INTERIOR'S FY 75 PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES

October 17, 1974



OMB-INTERIOR MANAGEMENT MEETING
ON
FY 75 PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES

October 17, 1974

PCC Room

2:00 p.m.

Purpose: To review the status of Interior's FY 75 Presidential Objectives and discuss related problems

Objectives for discussion:

- Indian Tribal Contracting
- Indian Control of Education
- Indian Financing Act
- Indian Self-Determination
- Fossil Fuel R&D Program
- Surface Mining Reclamation
- Minerals Data and Analysis System
- Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Leasing
- Coal Resource Leasing
- National Land Use Planning
- Water Resources Policy Development
- Alaska Pipeline
- Arctic Gas EIS
- Bicentennial Program



SUMMARY STATUS REPORT
on
INTERIOR'S FY 75 PRESIDENTIAL OBJECTIVES

October 17, 1974

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS - THOMPSON

1. Indian Tribal Contracting (Abe Zuni)

SENSITIVE

As of Sept. 5, \$99.1 million in Indian and tribal contracts/grants have been obligated for FY '75 against the target of \$155 million. At this time it is anticipated that the targeted amount will be achieved. Some slippage has occurred in procedural items, i.e., publication of revised regulations and guidelines from original plans. The sensitive status is due to the extremely tight conditions of the major tasks involved in this objective. A special management group is preparing a complete and detailed report on the contract efforts to date and future action proposed.

2. Indian Control of Education (Gene Sockey)

SENSITIVE

The materials for making the "Management Options" presentations have been developed. The preliminary tribal surveys by the area offices to determine school areas interested in the formal presentation is complete. A report on results through August is contained in Attachment A. The sensitive status of this objective is due to the low level of interest expressed thus far in participating in the formal presentation. Plans called for 100 presentations resulting in 50 groups requesting further exploration of the options. As of August only 43 had expressed interest in the presentations. Meetings were held in September with area office staff to review this problem. This status should improve by the next report.

3. Indian Financing Act (Dan McDonald)

MAJOR PROBLEM

Major Problem - The October 1 date for implementation of the Act was not met. The revised target date for implementation is Nov. 21, 1974. Problems encountered with processing of the draft regulations was the major factor of delay. The Under Secretary has issued a memo requiring expeditious handling by all parties involved of the final regulations package.



4. Indian Self-Determination (LaFollette Butler)

SATISFACTORY

This objective has been revised to provide expanded Indian participation in the formulation of the "definition". The BIA study group has completed its work on the base document. All other tasks are on schedule at this time. In order to accommodate the expanded Indian participation the due date contained in the objective should be changed from March 1, 1975 to May 1, 1975.



MONTHLY SUMMARY

CONTROL OF INDIAN EDUCATION IN BIA SCHOOLS

71 24671611 1

MONTH: Aug., 1974

AREA OFFICES

	Developed Operating Plan	Are Not Participating	Attended Orientation Workshop	No. of Federal Schools in Area	No. of Schools in Preliminary Survey	No. of Schools Planned for Presentation	No. of Presentations Made to Date	No. of Needs Assess- ments Started	No. of Needs Assess- ments Completed	No. of Official Decisions Made:	Federal Mgmt. Option Chosen	Tribal-Private Option Chosen	Public School Option Chosen	Combination Mgmt. Option Chosen
Aberdeen	X		X	30	30	9	5							
Albuquerque	X		X	14	14	3								
Anadarko	X		X	5	4	4								
Billings	X	X	X	0										
Eastern	X		X	11	11									
Juneau	X		X	50	50	12								
Minneapolis	X	X	X	0										
Muskogee	X		X	2	2	2								
Navajo	X		X	61	61	12								
Phoenix	X		X	18	18									
Portland	X	X	X	1										
Sacramento	X	X	X	0										
TOTALS:				192	190	42	5							

ASSISTANT SECRETARY - CARLSON

1. Fossil Fuel R&D Program (S. William Gouse)

SENSITIVE

Office of Research and Development is developing comprehensive tracking system to monitor the implementation of the Fossil Fuel R&D program. This system will monitor the key projects and be used for the mid-year review to take place in January 1975. A major part of the objective will become ERDA's responsibility upon its creation.

2. Surface Mining Reclamation (Bill Avery)

SENSITIVE

The Conference Committee on Surface Mining Legislation failed to reach complete agreement on the bill at the last pre-election meeting of the Committee on October 8. The meeting that day was postponed until after the President's speech. Ostensibly, all issues were agreed upon except the rights of the surface owner over coal reserved to the Federal Government. This issue has long been a problem to the Department of Interior as well as the Congress. The Senate is adamant that the surface owner should not become the recipient of a windfall profit. The House is just as committed to the concept that the surface owner is (a) entitled to a full economic gain, and (b) should be allowed to refuse the right to licensed operators to mine the coal.

The Conferees may remain silent on the issue thereby giving tacit approval to continuing the practice of operator paying surface owner for the right to mine the coal.

The Secretary has remaining problems with the estimated cost of the legislation as well as other issues raised in his letter to the Committee Chairmen of August 6, 1974.

The Conferees will meet again on November 19 and probably conclude the consideration of the questions for the 93rd Congress. The President's October 8 address said "Priority legislative action to increase energy supply requires . . . passage of surface mining legislation to ensure adequate supply with common sense environmental protection."



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - CARLSON

SATISFACTORY

3. Minerals Data & Analysis System (Darius Gaskins)

Four separate but interrelated activities are currently underway in the Minerals Analysis and Policy System. They pertain to identifying actual or potential problems for each mineral commodity, to obtaining policy recommendations for critical materials (aluminum and copper) using existing capability, to evaluating the minerals analysis and policy capability of the Department and to developing working papers on the principles involved in analyses of mineral policy options.

Mineral Commodity-Problem Matrix: Under the lead of the Bureau of Mines, a picture of actual or potential problems in all mineral commodities will be developed by October 15, 1974. The resulting matrix of commodity problems is intended to give an indication of the nature of shortages, if any, and can be used by AS/EI to show our awareness of these shortages. It will also be useful in pinpointing problems that should be addressed in the development of policy options and then of appropriate recommendations.

Critical Material Analysis and Policy: In cooperation with a contractor of the Bureau of Mines (Synergy), a quick study on aluminum and copper will be done using existing state of the art techniques. The Bureau of Mines and the Office of Minerals Policy Development will use these techniques to obtain policy recommendations applicable to problems in these commodities. The copper market study has the following schedule: November 1, 1974, model ready for application; December 1, 1974, analysis of policy alternatives completed by Bureau of Mines and Office of Minerals Policy Development. The aluminum market study has the following schedule: December 1, 1974, model ready for application; January 1, 1975, analysis of policy alternatives completed by Bureau of Mines and Office of Minerals Policy Development. Recommendations from these studies may be considered interim pending the results of the longer range efforts described later in this report.

Detail Policy Recommendations on Minerals in Short Supply: Under the lead of the Office of Minerals Policy Development, qualitative minerals policy recommendations will be developed with specific reference to chrome, platinum, and alumina-bauxite. Various alternatives frequently addressed



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - CARLSON (Cont.)

Minerals Data & Analysis System (Cont.)

in policy considerations, such as tariffs, R&D, stockpiles, and recycling, will be discussed and the advantages, disadvantages, and other pertinent aspects will be considered. The completion date for the initial draft is 31 Oct. 1975.

Minerals Analysis and Policy Capability Evaluation:

A long-range plan to test, evaluate and recommend adjustments in the existing capability to perform in-depth mineral analysis and policy development is using one commodity (bauxite/alumina/aluminum) as a test case. The initial step is to evaluate the two computerized data storage and retrieval systems, CRIB (Computerized Resource Information Bank) of the Geological Survey and MAS (Minerals Availability System) of the Bureau of Mines through the request for a supply curve for aluminum from domestic sources. A response is scheduled for October 17, 1974. That response should give an indication of our current status and capability to work in the primary domestic supply area using these two systems. Problem areas are expected to be identified so that remedial steps can be taken where appropriate. Recommendations for other phases of the evaluations will be complete by the end of FY 1975. Policy option recommendations for action on problems with aluminum will be concurrently developed.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - HORTON

SENSITIVE

1. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Leasing - (Frank Edwards)

An estimated 19 million acres are currently scheduled in CY 1975 to meet the Presidential 10 million acre leasing target.

The following sales are scheduled to meet the target:

<u>Sale No.</u>	<u>Planned Date of Sale</u>	<u>Sale Areas</u>	<u>Acres to be Offered</u>
<u>CY 1974</u>			
S1 (FY 75)	Held July 27, 1974		1,299,000 (100,000 sold)
36 (FY 75)	October 16, 1974	Louisiana	1.4 million
<u>CY 1975</u>			
37 (FY 75)	January 15, 1975	South Texas	3.0 million
38 (FY 75)	May, 1975	E. Texas	5.0 million
35 (FY 76)	July, 1975	So. California	1.5 million
<u>1/</u>	August, 1975	Cook Inlet	2.5 million
39 (FY 76)	November, 1975	Gulf of Alaska	3.5 million
40 (FY 76)	December, 1975	Atlantic	3.5 million
<u>1/</u> Sale to be held by State of Alaska			

This objective and the accompanying schedule are being reviewed and some modifications may be suggested at a later date.

Sale S1 was held July 27 (the 1.3 million acre residue from Sales 33 and 34). 100,000 acres were sold. Bonuses totaling \$30,236,800 were recieved. Sales 36 (La.) and 37 (La.) are on schedule. Sale 36 is targeted for October 16, 1974.

Pressure from environmental groups has resulted in Sale 38 (East Texas) replacing Sale 35 (Southern California) on the leasing schedule.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - HORTON (Continued)

OCS (cont.)

Sales 39 (Gulf of Alaska) and 40 (Atlantic) have been moved forward on the schedule to November and December, 1975, respectively.

The State of Alaska will hold a sale in the Cook Inlet area in August, 1975. BLM and Alaska have agreed that each will receive half of the sale revenues until the dispute over ownership is resolved.

The draft EIS on the proposed acceleration of the OCS leasing schedule from 3 to 10 million acres is in the Department for the review. The public hearing is set for November, 1974, and the final EIS will be forwarded to CEQ in December provided that the draft EIS is approved by the Department by October 18..

2. Coal Resources Leasing (Frank Edwards)

SATISFACTORY

Interim Northern Great Plains report has been issued.

EPA has suggested that the Coal Programmatic EIS be expanded to include all aspects of national coal policy. In view of the President's economic policy speech of October 8, 1975 which calls for early development of the Nation's coal resources the Bureau will proceed, making necessary corrections, with the EIS being scheduled for publication in November. The November date will not be met if the suggested changes are judged significant enough to warrant the development and publication of another first draft EIS.

Coal option papers have been completed and are presently being analyzed by the Office of Policy Analysis.

Completion of the analysis of potential production from existing leases and pending applications for preference leases is postponed until October 15, 1974. Draft regulations to require early production from existing leases are being reviewed by the Office of Policy Analysis.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - HORTON (continued)

Coal Resources Leasing (Cont.)

Completion of the analysis of potential production from existing leases and pending applications for preference leases is postponed until October 15, 1974. Draft regulations to require early production from existing leases are being reviewed by the Office of Policy Analysis.

3. National Land Use Planning (Lance Marston)

SATISFACTORY

The first task supporting this objective has been completed. The Office of Land Use and Water Planning has completed an analysis of the need for Federal legislation after a thorough review of existing Federal land planning assistance and regulatory programs. Some legislative recommendations have been developed and are presently under discussion in the Office of the Secretary. Based on the outcome of these discussions a revised Operating Plan will be prepared.

4. Water Resources Policy Development (Don Waldon)

SATISFACTORY

A charter which establishes a group to develop the policy and analytical approach called for by the objective has been signed by the Secretary. The charter establishes a policy board consisting of the Solicitor, A/S Energy & Minerals, A/S Fish & Wildlife, A/S Fish & Wildlife & Parks, A/S Land and Water Resources, A/S Program Development & Budget, A/S Management, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs will furnish information on Indian Water Rights to the group from the results of their own study on Indian Water Rights Issues. This objective will include implementation guidelines for new principles and standards for water planning.

The following tasks have been completed:

- A "cross-cutting" tracking system to monitor the progress of all ongoing studies that may have impact on a departmental policy for water.
- A study has been made to determine the legal constraints on establishing market prices for water.
- We are presently undertaking the development of a total water management approach for analyzing competing water needs, with emphasis on critical areas.



UNDER SECRETARY - WHITAKER

1. Alaska Pipeline (John Latz)

SATISFACTORY

All front end items of TAPS schedule are on target. In April 1974 difficulties arose in procurement of critical materials for the Terminal and Pump Stations. It became apparent that completion might be delayed as much as a year if help was not obtained. On September 23, 1974 the Director, Office of Preparedness, with a finding of Defense relationship, invoked the Defense Production Act with Interior functioning in the claimant role and granted Priority Assistance to the project. The present judgment, then, is that the third quarter of 1977 is still an attainable schedule for first oil to flow in the pipeline.

Interior, through the Secretary's Authorized Officer, is increasing its capacity to fulfill its environmental monitoring role so as to permit attainment of this schedule.

2. Arctic Gas EIS (Roman Koenings)

SENSITIVE

Establishment of the EIS teams has been completed. An outline for the EIS has been adopted, refined and expanded. Analysis of applicant data is now underway.

The El Paso Natural Gas Company's proposal for transporting north slope gas to U.S. markets was filed Sept. 23, 1974 with FPC. A letter of intent to file an application for a right-of-way with the Secretary of the Interior was also received Sept. 23. El Paso specifically pointed out that the letter of intent was not to be construed as an application for right-of-way, but that they would so file if and when FPC grants their certificate and permit. This raises several issues:

1. Whether FPC ex parte rules prevent Interior from proceeding; and
2. The difficulty of preparing the EIS without reimbursement from El Paso.



ASSISTANT SECRETARY - CLARKE

1. Bicentennial Program (James Clarke)

SENSITIVE

With the exception of the National Visitor Center the National Park Service reports that its bicentennial projects are generally on or ahead of schedule: 22% of projects ahead, 5% behind and remainder on schedule (based on dollar volume). The project schedule has been furnished to OMB and it is presently being analyzed by comparing scheduled completion with rate of obligation data. Any discrepancies will be reported.

The Visitor Center is still very much up in the air. As is known, negotiations between the Department, Amtrak and the Chessie System had reached an impasse some time ago and work on the Center was being temporarily continued with Departmental funds. The House approved an additional amount for the project on October 10 and sent it to the Senate. Whether Amtrak and the Station's owners can reach an agreement, however, is still problematical.

BIA received their apportionment of FY 75 funds on Oct. 4, 1974. The \$300,000 earmarked for bicentennial tribal programs is now being distributed to the Area Offices.

BIM's bicentennial trail program is reported on schedule. Their quarterly status report will be available later this month.

The Bicentennial Art Program is on schedule. The Director is continuing his search for private funding for the catalog.



TAB C

STATUS REPORT ON INTERIOR'S MBO SYSTEM

- . The MBO system appears to be functioning well throughout the Department.
- . At the initiative of Secretary Morton, this year's Presidential and Departmental objectives were finalized at a weekend seminar for Interior's top management at Camp David.
- . The Under Secretary holds bi-monthly management meetings with each of the Assistant Secretaries to review progress and issues relating to Presidential or Departmental objectives.
- . Interior staff is in the preliminary stages of linking FY '76 objectives to the budget.



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 15, 1975

NOTE TO NORM ROSS

Norm:

As requested, attached is a brief summary
of major EPA accomplishments since August
1974.

Steffen
Steffen W. Plehn

Attachment



5-16



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: EPA Achievements Since August 1974

FROM : Patricia L. Cahn, Director
Office of Public Affairs *PLC*

TO : Steffen Plehn, Executive Assistant
to the Administrator

Industrial Water Discharge Permits Issued

Ninety-five percent of the 3,000 major industrial wastewater discharges in the Nation have been issued permits by EPA. This means that almost all of the biggest industries are under definite clean-up schedules whose requirements are backed by strong penalties for any violations. More than 88 percent of the 2,700 major municipal wastewater discharge permits have been issued. Rivers, lakes and harbors across the country are already beginning to show improvement because of this program.

Sewage Treatment Plant Construction Increased

President Ford authorized the release of \$9 billion in Federal funds in fiscal year 1976 to cities to build sewage treatment plants. Construction resulting from these funds is expected to create 180,000 new on-site jobs over a number of years and at least twice that many off-site jobs in related industries.

Safe Drinking Water Act Adopted

First major environmental legislation in three years -- the Safe Drinking Water Act -- was signed by President Ford in December 1974. The Act, besides setting nationwide primary standards, establishes secondary regulations relating to taste, odor and appearance, provides measures to protect underground drinking water sources, furnishes aid to the States to improve drinking water programs through technical assistance, training of personnel and grant support and allows citizen suits against any party believed to be in violation of the Act.



Safe Drinking Water Standards Proposed

First Nationwide drinking water standards were proposed on March 14, 1975 and will be promulgated in June. The proposals represent the first comprehensive effort to regulate uniformly and effectively the purity of the Nation's drinking water. Standards set maximum permissible levels for a variety of contaminants to protect public health and specify requirements for monitoring the country's 240,000 public water supply systems.

Drinking Water Survey Completed

Survey of 79 cities was completed that showed that small quantities of organic chemicals are present in water supplies across the country. But even at low levels, the chemicals are a matter of great concern because some may be found to be cancer-causing. Sources of the chemicals and preventative measures are now being investigated.

Sewage Treatment Plant Needs Survey Completed

Survey indicates that \$46 billion will be needed nationwide to build treatment plants and interceptor sewers necessary to control water pollution from municipalities. A preliminary report issued in September 1974 had estimated that such costs might total \$53 billion. The "needs" survey is conducted and submitted to Congress every two years to provide a comprehensive estimate of expenditures needed to meet the 1983 goals of the Water Pollution Control Act.

Uranium Fuel Standards Proposed

The EPA has proposed uranium fuel cycle standards to protect the public from health effects of radiation exposures that result from planned releases of radioactive materials during nuclear power production. In proposing these standards, the Agency has stated its awareness of the need not only to limit the public health and environmental impact of planned releases, but also the need to keep key facilities in operation so that the Nation can continue to have a continuous, uninterrupted supply of electric power.



Du Pont Ocean Dumping Request Denied

The Du Pont Company requested a permit to dump industrial wastes in the Gulf of Mexico. EPA held a series of hearings, receiving data from Du Pont, States, private citizens, environmental and economic groups. The request was denied due to the inadequacy of scientific data on the potential effects of the wastes on the Gulf marine ecosystem.

Legislative Changes to Water Act Proposed

EPA will hold June hearings on possible changes to the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act concerning scope, funding and management of the sewage treatment plant grant program. Proposals: reduce Federal share of funding; fund projects for present, not future, populations; limit types of eligible projects; extend 1977 water quality compliance deadline; and increase States' management role.

Truck Noise Standards Set

EPA, in October, promulgated its first standard to control noise. The standard fixes a ceiling on permissible noise emissions from interstate motor carriers (trucks). Its principal effect will be to require replacement of mufflers or tires on an estimated 70,000 trucks with a gross weight over 10,000 pounds. The Department of Transportation will begin enforcing the standard in October 1975.

Clean Air Act Amendments

Various Administration proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act are now under consideration by Congress. These include provisions to increase the use of domestic coal by the electric utility industry, additional flexibility for the EPA Administrator to implement reasonable strategies to cleanup the air in major cities such as Los Angeles, and a re-scheduling of auto emission standards to allow for increased fuel economy and protection of public health.



Hazardous Pesticide Removal

In October 1974, the cancer causing pesticides aldrin and dieldrin were prohibited further U.S. sale and use on corn and other crops. The related compounds, heptachlor and chlordane, are currently slated for EPA cancellation hearings. In addition, EPA continues to monitor finished pesticide products and the manufacturing process to ensure that these compounds can be used safely and effectively.

Significant Deterioration Air Quality Regulations

In November 1974, regulations were issued by EPA to maintain air purity in rural or undeveloped areas where the air is already cleaner than national standards. In addition, these "significant deterioration" regulations allow for continued careful industrial growth consistent with air quality protection and the continued development of energy resources on Federal land. The Administration continues to seek Congressional guidance on the content and impact of these regulations.

Fuel Economy Consumer Guide

This past year, for the first time, the miles-per-gallon figures published jointly by EPA and FEA contained highway driving figures for the public as well as the stop-and-go city driving figures available in the past. The "Fuel Economy Guide" is one of the most valuable and popular consumer services provided by the government. The EPA miles-per-gallon figures are arrived at through a laboratory testing method that assures unbiased results for the driving public.

Pesticide Applicator Certification

Standards to ensure the safety of pesticide use and the continued availability of necessary sprays and dusts were issued by EPA in October 1974. These certification standards require that farmers and commercial users of certain highly toxic pesticides demonstrate their competency through brief training or testing sessions. The benefits of this program are a decrease in pesticide accidents and



misuse and a continued supply of chemical assistance for food and fiber production and protecting public health.

International Environmental Cooperation

Initiatives in seeking global cooperation in environmental problems that cross national boundaries have continued under the Ford Administration. The U.N. environmental program has been established at Nairobi. Activity continues within the environmental committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development at Paris, the Committee on the Challenges of a Modern Society of NATO, the Law of the Sea meetings and other international organizations.

Protection of Public Health from Vinyl Chloride Gas

Last year EPA banned the indoor use of all aerosol pesticides that used vinyl chloride as a propellant. Since then the Agency has been monitoring emissions of this cancer causing agent from plants that produce vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride, and also from plants that fabricate plastic products using polyvinyl chloride resin. Based on this monitoring data, and health effects studies, EPA is scheduled to propose a health protecting emission standard for vinyl chloride in 1975.

General Discussion

Air - 1973 monitoring data shows nationwide declines in particulates, sulfur oxides, and carbon monoxide. Smog is decreasing in Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay area. Of some 20,000 industrial and other facilities responsible for 85 percent of stationary emissions, 14,000 are now in compliance with Federal and State standards or on approved cleanup schedules. Standards have been set to control hazardous air emissions of asbestos, beryllium and mercury. Current auto standards for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons represent an almost 85 percent reduction from pre-1968 levels.

Water - National drinking water standards to protect the wholesomeness of water for 180 million Americans have been proposed. Ninety-five percent of the 3,000 major



industrial wastewater dischargers are now subject to EPA clean-up permits. Great Lakes water quality is improving. The accelerated death of Lake Erie has been turned around, high-quality sport fisheries are being re-established. Twenty-three rivers have shown improvement as a result of EPA enforcement activity. Pollutant loads are decreasing in the Hudson River, Delaware, Missouri, Detroit, Cuyahoga, some segments of the Mississippi and elsewhere. Fish, ducks and other wildlife are returning to many of these streams.

Pesticides - Rejection of a request by Louisiana to use 2.25 million pounds of DDT to control a cotton insect. Reasons: potential environmental degradation, availability of non-chemical controls and alternative pesticides. U.S. Appeals Court decision upholding last summer's aldrin/dieldrin suspension. Issuance of notice of intent to cancel other suspected cancer causing chemicals: chlordane and heptachlor. Establishment of a program requiring commercial users and farmers to show competency in using toxic pesticides.

Solid Waste - By 1980, at least 25 cities including Chicago; St. Louis; Ames, Iowa; Nashville, and Baltimore, will be involved in some phase of resource recovery in their waste disposal systems. But to win the war on waste, we must have a much greater rate of implementation of the demonstrations now underway around the country. We must continue to make war on our traditional habits and attitudes which have kept us from reusing and recycling.

Noise - We have our first noise standard. It puts a ceiling on noise from interstate motor carriers, which affects the big trucks--10,000 pounds or more. Most of the about one million trucks on the highway can meet the standard. Other standards are in proposal stage: reducing noise around airports and from the jet airplanes, from locomotives on trains, from newly manufactured trucks and newly manufactured portable air compressors. Standards for a host of other new noisy products will be proposed in the future.



OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

File

May 15, 1975

NOTE TO: Norm Ross

Attached material is in response to
your request to Chris Farrand for
major Interior related legislation
enacted since August 1974.

W. Lyons
William W. Lyons
Deputy Under Secretary

Attachments



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The package of legislation sent to the Congress by the Administration is generally regarded as the most progressive, forward-looking presentation in the history of American Indian Affairs.

The cornerstone of that package was the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act of January 4, 1975.

The legislation to settle the long-standing dispute over joint-use lands of the Hopi and Navajo tribes became law December 22, 1974.

In April of 1975 the final papers were signed restoring the Menominee Indians to Trust Status.



A half million acres were added to the Wilderness Preservation System, and a new System of Eastern Wilderness was established January 3, 1975. (The latter bill involved Agriculture-administered lands.)



Legislation to create BIG CYPRESS, part of the Administration's environmental package, became law October 11, 1975. The act will protect a vital ecosystem in Florida, as well as provide vast recreation potential.



On January 3, 1975 the law providing for licensing of DEEPWATER PORTS became law. Such facilities will provide unloading capability for the new super tankers with resulting economies in transportation and protection of the environment.

