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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 27, 1983

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Special Assistant to the President
Office of Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mort:

It has been an exciting and productive three years! As I prepare to leave the post of Interior Secretary, I look with pride to the major changes we have made in managing our natural resources. Our record of achievement is impressive. The restoration of our national parks, wildlife refuges and public lands is well underway. Our actions to reduce the Nation's dependency on foreign sources of energy and strategic minerals are working. Balance is being restored.

I am enclosing our third annual report to the President, **"A Year of Enrichment: Improving the quality of life for all Americans."** This report outlines many of the most important accomplishments at the Interior Department in the past three years. I hope you'll share this report with your colleagues and fellow conservatives, whose lives and livelihoods are impacted so profoundly by the management and use of our Nation's public resources.

You have played an important role in achieving the successes we've outlined in the report. Your advice and counsel to me and to President Reagan have been effective and productive, and your support has been greatly appreciated. The partnerships we have formed will endure, and you should be justifiably proud of the efforts you have made to restore America's greatness.

The people and programs I leave behind at the Interior Department will continue the progress we've made together in bringing common sense and balance to the management of our natural resources. I am confident that you will continue to provide them and the President with the support necessary to keep America moving in the right direction.

It has been an honor to serve this great Nation and you.

Thank you for your friendship.

Jim Watt

SECRETARY

Enclosure

U.S. Department
of the Interior

1983

A Year of Enrichment: Improving the quality of life for *all* Americans

U.S. Department
of the Interior

1983

A Year of Enrichment: Improving the quality of life for *all* Americans

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 1, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This year, 1983, has been marvelously successful. It has been: *A Year of Enrichment—Improving the quality of life for* **all** *Americans.*

All of the lands (one–third of the Nation) managed by the Department of the Interior are in better condition today than they were three years ago when we took responsibility for them. Because we have cared and exercised stewardship, the parks, refuges, forests, coastal barriers, wetlands and deserts are being better managed. This is also true for the wildlife living on these lands.

Our efforts to bring common sense and balance to the management of our natural resources have been successful, because we have put **people** in the *environmental equation.* People are important; they need jobs, recreation, agricultural products, energy and water, plus all the other values that come from the lands and waters of this country. In addition, they want to be assured that future generations in the 21st Century will enjoy these same benefits. That is why we have worked so hard to bring about the change, progress and enrichment necessary to improve the quality of life for *all* Americans.

Our National Park System is the envy of the world. Unfortunately, funds to restore and improve the parks were cut by over 50 percent from fiscal year 1978 to fiscal year 1981. To reverse that trend, we implemented a $1 billion Park Restoration and Improvement Program. The Reagan program is a great success. In fact, our program is the largest commitment that has ever been made to the National Park System. In 1956, President Eisenhower initiated Project 66, a ten–year effort of $500 million to upgrade the parks. Our program far exceeds even that gallant effort.

In the years ahead, we will be able to purchase the additional parklands needed to round out the federal recreation estate. Unfortunately, by fiscal year 1981, appropriations for parkland acquisitions were cut to one–sixth of what had been appropriated in fiscal year 1978. Because of the economic conditions inherited in 1981, we have not yet been able to increase the appropriation requests for parkland acquisitions.

Even at that, because of our commitment to good conservation practices, we have set a remarkable record of increasing protection for the fragile and ecologically important conservation lands of the Nation. In our three years, we have acquired for the Federal Government more than 1.6 million (1,620,651) acres of land to be managed as national parks and wildlife refuges.

In 1983 alone, we have, through trade, donations and purchase, added more park and wildlife land to the federal estate than any previous Administration added in a single year since Alaska was purchased in 1867. In fact, in this single year, we have added more park and wildlife land to the federal estate than was added from 1977 to 1980. (During that period, management responsibilities for tens of millions of acres were shuffled between various federal bureaucracies, but not as many new acres were added to the federal estate.) Neither Teddy Roosevelt, nor Franklin Roosevelt, nor Lyndon Johnson, nor Jimmy Carter came close to our 1983 record of adding to the federal park and wildlife estate in a single year.

Our stewardship commitment extends to preserving for future generations those historic sites and structures that pay tribute to America's past and the principles upon which our Nation was founded. As a result of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act's 25 percent tax credit for private sector restoration of historic structures, in our three years private investment in historic preservation has increased five–fold over the investment from 1977 to 1980.

Preservation is important in improving the quality of life for all Americans. One of the areas of preservation that has received our special attention is the Endangered Species Program. Congress set-up a program requiring the Department of the Interior to identify those plants and animals that are endangered and then develop plans for their recovery. Because of our concern for and commitment to stewardship, we have accelerated the efforts to bring about the recovery of those endangered plants and animals. By the end of this year, we will have approved or reviewed nearly three times as many recovery plans as were developed in the four–year period 1977 to 1980.

Because we have put people in the environmental equation, we recommended or supported additions to our great wilderness system in the Lower 48 States totaling more than 1.8 million acres. We believe wilderness preservation is one of the legitimate multiple uses of the vast public lands. Not one acre of land has been leased for mining or drilling in the national parks or on the wilderness.

Mr. President, when we took office, I pledged to the Governors of the fifty States that the Department of the Interior would be a "good neighbor" in managing the 750 million acres of land spread throughout the Nation. I told the Governors that we would include them in our land use planning and that we would make available isolated, small tracts of federal lands to communities needing land for hospitals, schools, parks, recreation areas or housing projects.

We also stated that we would sell isolated, small tracts of land to ranchers and farmers so that more efficiency could be realized by both the Federal Government and the individuals in managing these lands. Of course, the national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness areas and Indian trust lands have never been and are not for sale.

Despite some criticism that we were selling our national heritage, the facts tell a different story. In 1982, we sold 55 tracts of land, the largest one equalling 507 acres. The total sold in 1982 was 1,312 acres. In 1983, we sold 93 tracts totaling 7,981 acres. The largest tract was 640 acres.

Many of the western States were promised title to lands when they joined the Union at Statehood, but, for many years, delivery of those promised lands was "delayed." We promised the Governors that, if they would identify lands they had a right to claim under their Statehood acts, we would make the Federal Government honest. The response from the Governors has been tremendous. As a result, by the end of this year more land will have been delivered by the Reagan Administration to the States to support their school systems than at any time since 1969.

People are important. That is why so much of our effort is on providing for their consumer needs now and into the 21st Century. In order to hold down the cost of housing, we have made changes in the way we manage our forest lands. We want those lands to produce timber in the centuries ahead so that all generations will have an increased sustained yield.

We also have a strong commitment to water resources development. People need water—as a reliable and safe drinking water supply, for irrigation making our Nation the breadbasket of the world, for electric power generation and for enhancement of wildlife habitat.

This year, we have made major strides in implementing a national water policy which reflects State primacy in managing their water resources. We have put in place new Principles and Guidelines for water project planning which remove cumbersome and burdensome regulations, promote flexibility in planning and encourage water project development. In addition, we have proposed to Congress new water projects. Cost–sharing arrangements will be established on a case–by–case basis, according to the non–federal partners' ability to participate and honoring prior commitments made by the Federal Government.

Most of the future energy needed to heat houses, fuel cars and increase the number of jobs for Americans will come from federally controlled lands and offshore areas. With that understanding, we have aggressively moved to increase energy potential for the decades to come. People need energy. Our efforts to increase the supply of energy sources and reduce our dependency on foreign countries have been carried out with more environmental stipulations, conditions and care than ever before. We know that we can have both an increased energy supply for people and an enhanced environment.

For America to be strong domestically and militarily, we had to reverse the policies and programs of the past. During the 1970s, energy production from federal offshore and onshore lands fell, weakening our economy and increasing our dependency on foreign countries. In that period, the Department of the Interior reduced leasing activities. Reduced leasing hurts consumers, because of the long lead time needed to get oil and gas, coal, geothermal and other forms of renewable and non–renewable energy to the people—the consumers.

Our actions to implement proper environmental safeguards and lease federal lands will not benefit American consumers immediately, but will benefit future generations. In three years, we have leased nearly twice as much *onshore* oil and gas land as was leased between 1977 and 1980; we have also leased more than twice the *offshore* lands; and, 3½ times as much coal land.

Mr. President, our excellent record for managing the natural resources of this land is unequalled—because we put **people** in the environmental equation.

This year, 1983, has truly been *A Year of Enrichment—Improving the quality of life for* **all** *Americans.*

Sincerely,

Jim Watt

Secretary

Table of Contents

A Year of Enrichment:
Restoring our National Parks and Wildlife Refuges for the Enjoyment of This and Future Generations 1

A Year of Enrichment:
Providing Energy and Minerals to Meet the Needs of American Consumers, Now and in the 21st Century 13

A Year of Enrichment:
Managing Water for People and the Environment 23

A Year of Enrichment:
Improving Relations with the States and Public Land Users 25

A Year of Enrichment:
Making Self-Determination a Reality for Indian People 31

A Year of Enrichment:
Encouraging Economic Development and Self-Government in the Island Territories 35

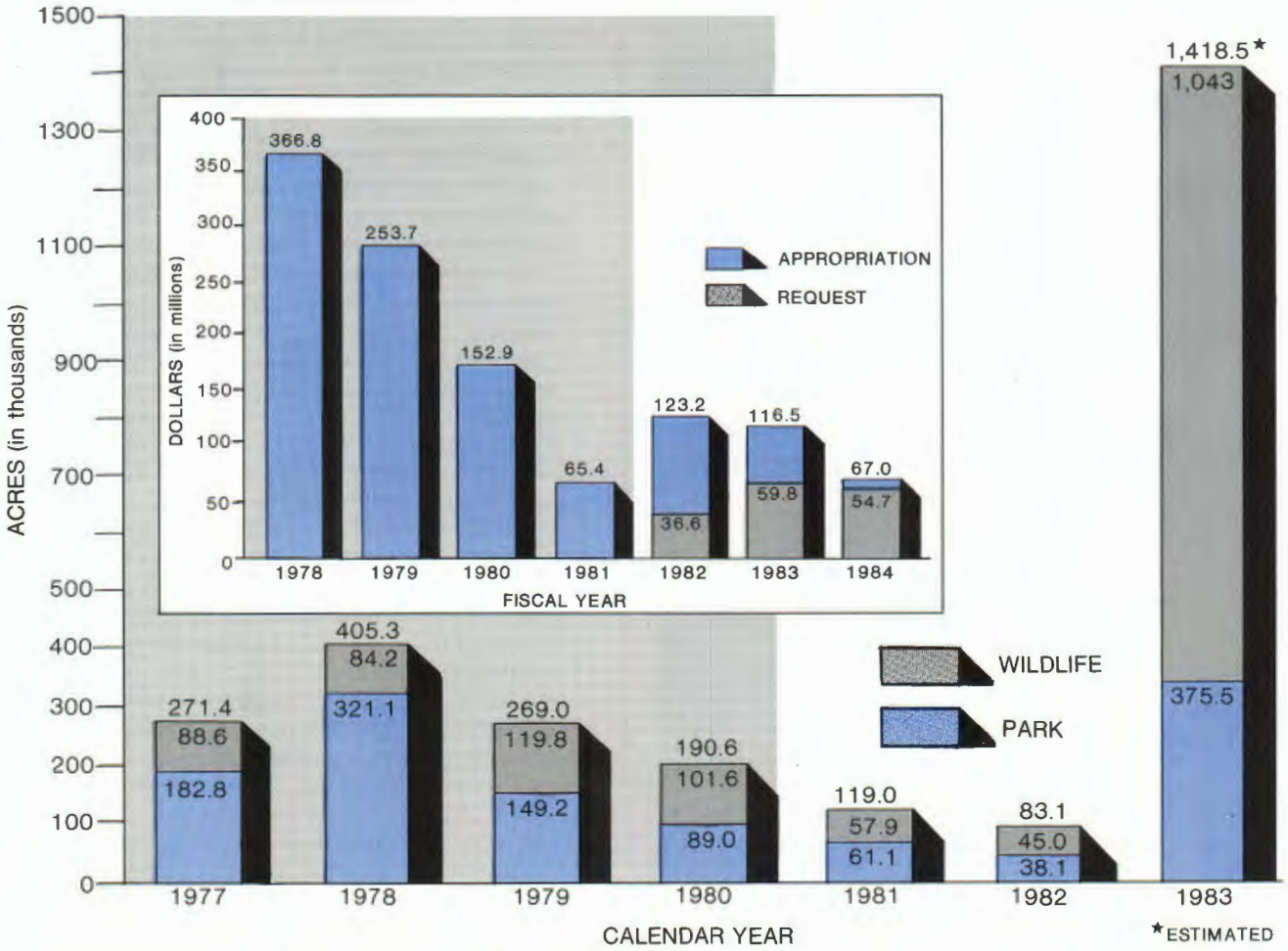
A Year of Enrichment:
Improving the Management Effectiveness of the Department of the Interior 37

A Year of Enrichment: Restoring our National Parks and Wildlife Refuges for the Enjoyment of This and Future Generations

America's national park and wildlife refuge systems, enjoyed by 367 million visitors this year, are the envy of the world. Because we are committed to good conservation practices and protection of ecologically important resources, in three years we acquired more than 1.6 million acres for the federal park and wildlife estate. In 1983 alone, through trade, donations and purchase, we added more new park and wildlife land to the federal estate than any previous Administration added in a single year since Alaska was purchased in 1867. In 1983, we added more land to the national park and wildlife refuge systems than was added in the entire four–year period from 1977 through 1980. Neither Teddy Roosevelt, nor Franklin Roosevelt, nor Lyndon Johnson, nor Jimmy Carter matched our 1983 record of federal park and wildlife land acquisition in a single year.

Not only have we moved aggressively to protect important natural resources, but also, in 1981, we brought to this Department a philosophy of stewardship—of taking care; taking care of the land, the water and the wildlife. Our stewardship commitment is most evident in our park restoration program—the largest rehabilitation effort ever undertaken in the National

Additions to the Federal Estate for Park & Wildlife Purposes



Park System; in our accelerated wildlife refuge maintenance program—the largest funding increase for refuge maintenance ever; and in our endangered species recovery program—another unequalled effort.

In addition, rather than focusing on the listing of endangered species, our emphasis has been on development of recovery plans to bring species to the point where they are no longer endangered.

By changing the policies of the past, we have made great progress in protecting, restoring and improving those resources already owned by the people for the enjoyment of this and future generations.

In 1983, we:

National Park System

- Made significant progress in protecting the natural resource base and restoring the physical facilities in the national parks to bring them to acceptable health and safety standards. Our $1 billion Park Restoration and Improvement Program has been extremely successful. In 1982, our $165.8 million budget was twice that requested in fiscal year 1981; in 1983, we provided $268.5 million; and this fiscal year, 1984, we'll spend $302.4 million for restoration and improvement—nearly four times the amount requested in 1981.
- Added 474,700 acres of parkland to the federal estate—mostly through trade and donation—between 1981 and 1983. In 1983 alone, we added 375,500 acres of national parkland, more acreage than was acquired in any single year from 1977 to 1980.

Abandoned forest road in Redwoods National Park—June 1979.

Road area after revegetation—June 1981.

Park Restoration and Improvement

Our $1 billion Park Restoration and Improvement Program demonstrates a strong commitment to the stewardship of the Nation's precious national parks—the crown jewels of America.

In 1981, the General Accounting Office reported that the national parks had been allowed to deteriorate to such a shameful degree that health and safety hazards were rampant. Restoration funding had been cut by over 50 percent between fiscal years 1978 and 1981.

To correct past neglect, we doubled the restoration funding commitment in our first year; provided $268.5 million in fiscal year 1983; and, in fiscal year 1984, we will spend $302.4 million on restoration and improvement—four times what was requested in fiscal year 1981. In fact, our program is the largest rehabilitation commitment that has ever been made to the National Park System. To put things in perspective, in 1956, President Eisenhower initiated Project 66—a ten-year effort of $500 million to upgrade the parks. Our commitment far exceeds even that gallant effort.

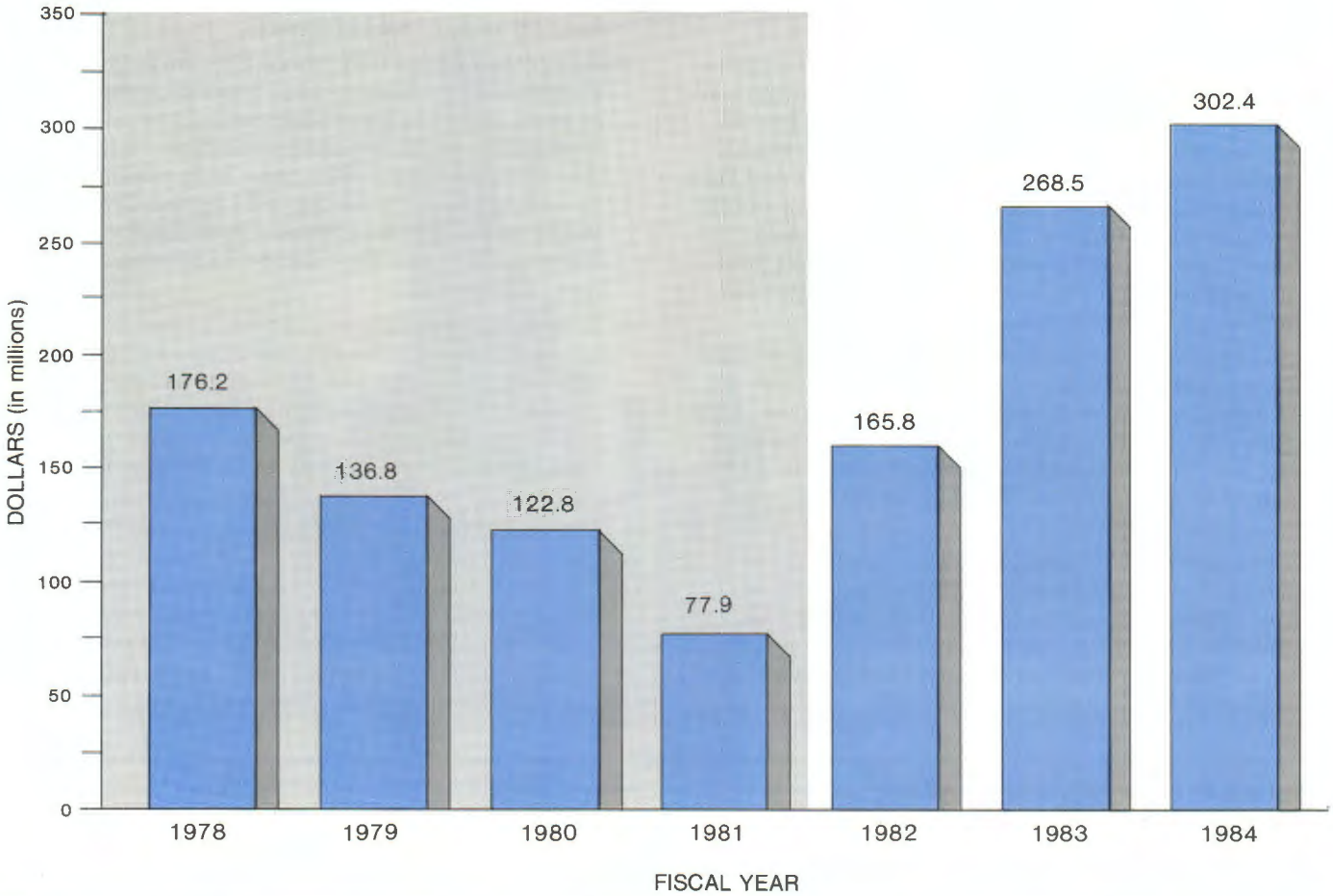
The following description of our most comprehensive restoration project—at Redwoods National Park, California—is exemplary of this successful program which not only protects the natural resource base and restores facilities, but also provides jobs.

Since 1981, the National Park Service has been engaged in the complete restoration, reforestation and rehabilitation of the upper watershed area of Redwoods National Park that was totally modified by man. Some 40 miles of abandoned logging roads have been rehabilitated, major watershed natural drainage channels have been restored, and over 400,000 trees and shrubs have been planted.

Since 1981, approximately $2 million has been spent annually on this program which represents the most extensive single natural resource restoration/reclamation project ever undertaken by the National Park Service. A special team of handicapped persons are employed in the reclamation program, and Youth Conservation Corps and Comprehensive Employment Training Act participants have been used throughout the project. Jobs have been provided to loggers and to Native Americans who have been hard hit by the slump in the lumber industry, and some 70 contracts totaling $2 million have been awarded to local small businesses in the 1981–1983 period.

Restoring our parks is an expensive proposition—but necessary to protect our irreplaceable investments for this and future generations.

Park Restoration & Improvement

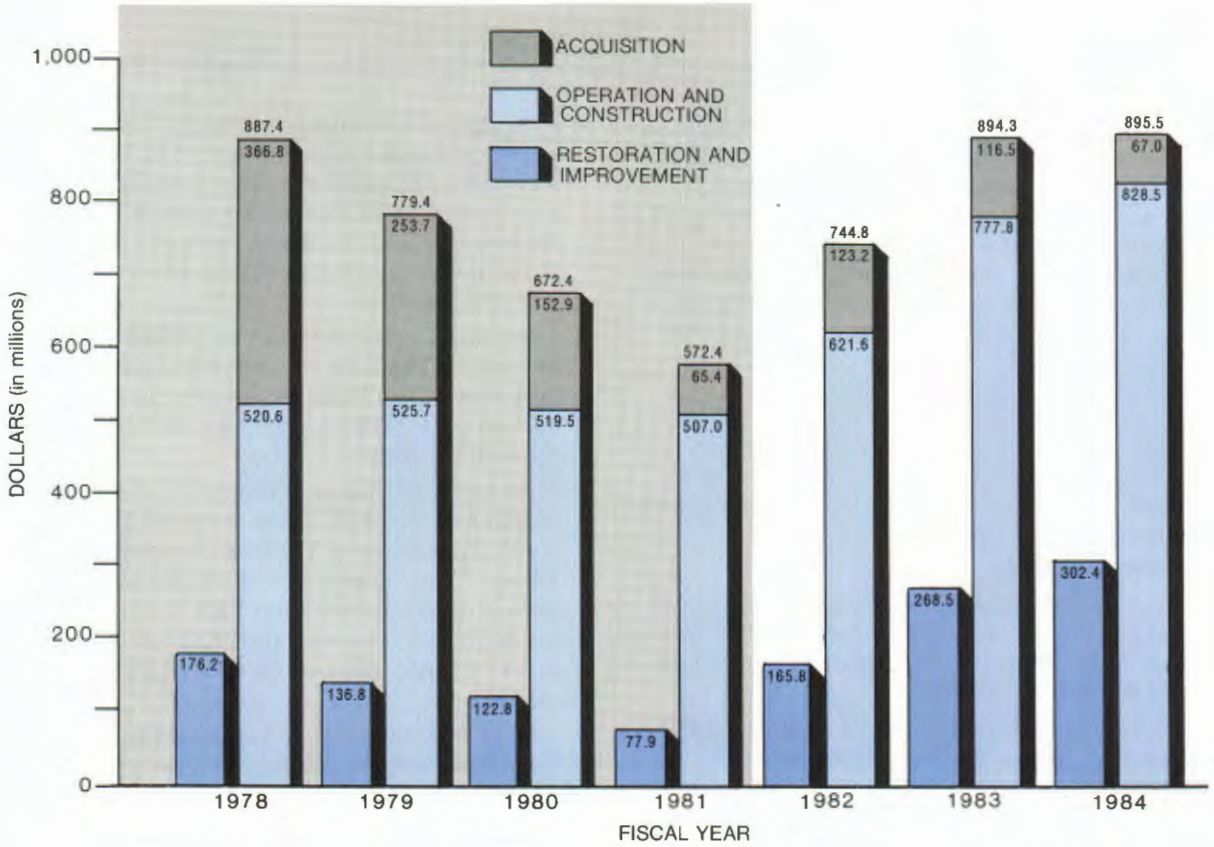


- Implemented a new $7 million program to respond to high priority natural resource problems in 65 units of the National Park System, including: water quality monitoring and protection in Glacier National Park; reestablishing salmon and steelhead fisheries in Olympic National Park; fencing to eliminate trespass animals at Death Valley; geothermal monitoring at Yellowstone National Park; wolf–moose endangered species studies at Isle Royale National Park; fishery ecosystem studies at Everglades National Park; humpback whale studies at Glacier Bay National Park; erosion control at Redwoods National Park; wildlife management at Great Smoky Mountains National Park; protecting cave resources at Mammoth Cave; and feral pig and goat control at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- Involved over 20,000 private citizens as volunteers in National Park System operations through the Volunteers–in–the–Parks program. Volunteers provided an estimated $7 million in services.
- Created the Visitor Facilities Fund—a six–year, $36 million effort to improve National Park Service–owned, concession–operated, overnight public accommodations and support facilities. Funding comes from franchise fees paid by concessioners for the use of park facilities which previously were credited to the Federal Treasury as miscellaneous revenues.
- Established a Building Inventory–Inspection Program to document the repairs needed to bring all park facilities into minimum code compliance. Professional architects and engineers are identifying problems such as fire and life safety, electrical, mechanical and structural components, public health, and handicapped accessibility.
- Completed a $12 million restoration project to save the Sandy Hook Beach at Gateway National Recreation Area. This New Jersey site, used by over 2.5 million park visitors annually, had been severely eroded by storms.
- Received a 10,000–acre donation of mining claims within Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve, Alaska, from Cooper Industries of Houston, Texas. This is the largest such donation by the private sector in National Park Service history. The mining claims, located in the heart of the park and preserve unit, were in an area noted for its scenic values.
- Added 102,000 acres to Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve through an exchange with the Arctic Slope Regional Native Corporation. The added lands surround spectacular Chandler Lake and provide hiking routes to adjoining scenic wildlands. The addition will improve protection of Dall sheep habitat, park watersheds, and caribou migration routes.

In 1981, over 6,000 acres were added to Gates of the Arctic through a land exchange; another land exchange is under negotiation to add Cascade Lake—now owned by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation—to the park.

- Completed a complex land exchange that eliminated private inholdings (privately owned land within park boundaries) in Grand Teton National Park. Inholdings totaling 1,221 acres were purchased by Rocky Mountain Energy Company for $9.8 million and then exchanged by the company for 1,190 acres of public land in Carbon County, Wyoming. The Carbon County lands were appraised at $11.3 million, and the company paid the difference of $1.5 million to the Federal Government.
- Joined with the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the States of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, to create a cooperative federal–State Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee to implement an effective protection and recovery program for grizzly bears within the Lower 48 States where they are endangered.
- Completed development of a comprehensive air quality environmental monitoring program in 40 units of the National Park System to ensure that air pollution levels in pristine areas are not permitted to exceed statutory levels and that visibility levels do not impair scenic park views.
- Designated in 1983 five new areas as National Natural Landmarks because of their highly significant ecological and geological features, bringing to 548 the number of areas listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.
- Designated, since 1981, three U.S. properties as World Heritage Sites having "universal significance to mankind." They are Mammoth Cave and Olympic National Parks, and Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. Two additional sites have been nominated for consideration in December 1983 by the 21-nation World Heritage Committee—Great Smoky Mountains National Park and the Historic Properties of San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Awarded $80 million in grant assistance to State and local governments for rehabilitation and new development of parks and recreation facilities, in response to the Emergency Jobs legislation; and, apportioned $40 million in supplemental Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to States and Territories.
- Conducted a $40 million national grant competition for Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Rehabilitation grants which resulted in the award of 126 Jobs Bill grants within 80 days of the legislation's enactment. Special grants management procedures were developed to ensure rapid implementation of these grants so that construction work could begin promptly and be completed by September 1984.

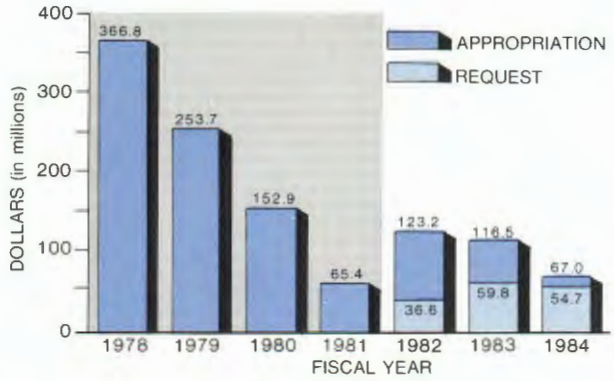
National Park System Funding



- Purchased 2,343 acres of wilderness land from Cities Service Company for approximately $1.1 million, culminating some 43 years of effort to acquire the largest remaining inholding in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.
- Prepared land protection plans for 78 units of the National Park System in fiscal year 1983. The plans were developed under a new land protection policy adopted in 1982 which emphasizes use of alternatives to full–fee acquisition and a variety of methods to protect important natural resources.
- Expanded the National Trails System with the addition of three National Scenic Trails—the Florida National Scenic Trail, Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail, and the Potomac Heritage Scenic Trail—and four National Recreation Trails. The number of National Recreation Trails now totals 729, encompassing over 7,330 miles.
- Implemented the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (signed by President Reagan in October 1982) which prohibits the use of federal loans, grants and subsidies for development in the delicate coastal barrier ecosystem. An inventory was begun to identify all undeveloped barrier beaches along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts which were not included in the Congressionally–established Coastal Barrier Resource System. We also are working with the coastal States to develop management options or protection tools that encourage federal/State conservation of the fish, wildlife and other natural resources of the system.
- Increased revenues generated from recreation user fees in the National Park System from $26.9 million collected between 1977 and 1980 to $65.6 million collected from 1981 to 1983. This marked increased is the result of new management efficiency efforts, including establishment of fee comparability and extended collection hours.

Snowmobilers at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin.

National Park Land Acquisitions

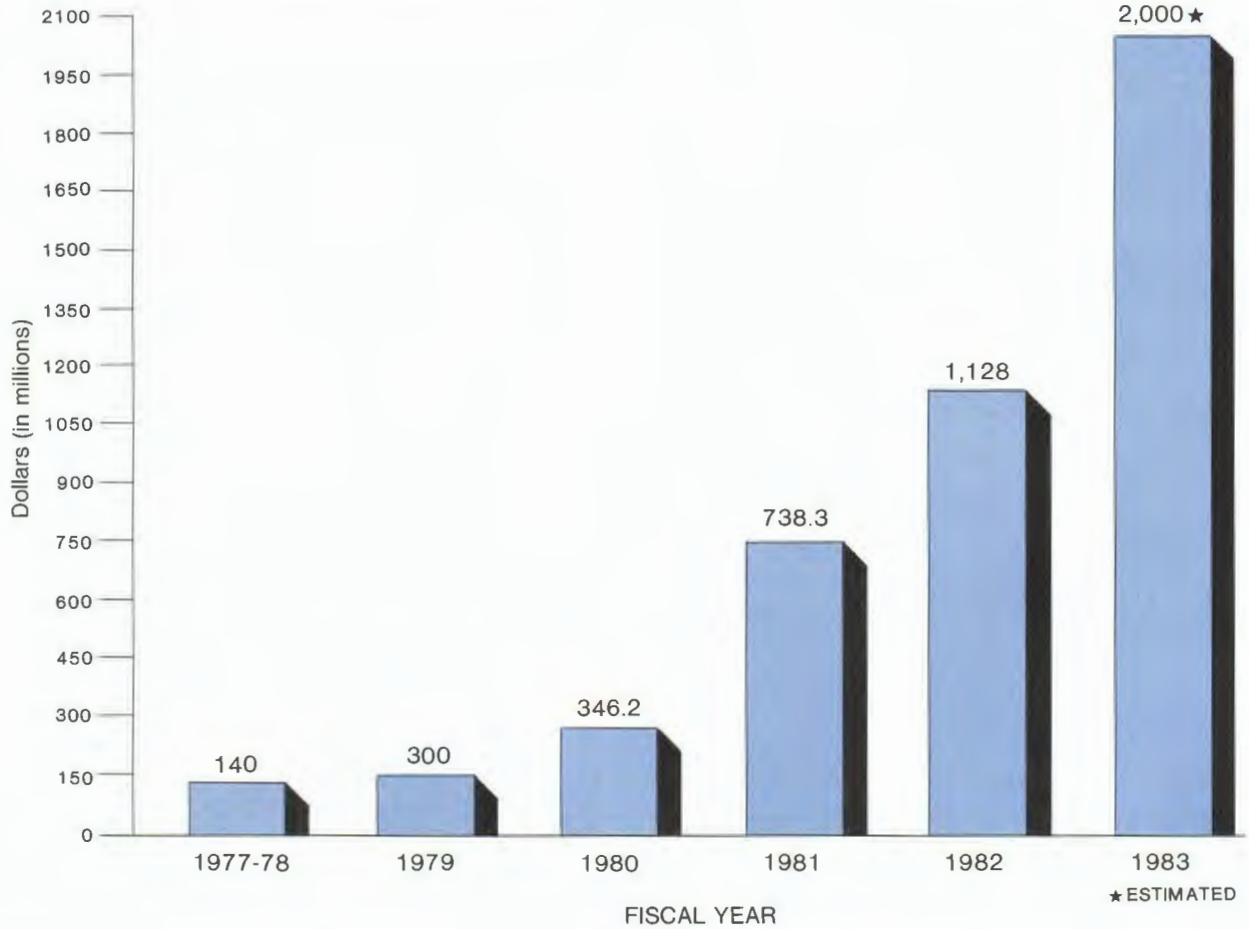


Campers visit with park ranger at Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Park, California.

Historic and Cultural Protection

- Spurred a five–fold increase in private investment in historic preservation in our three years over the investment from 1977 to 1980. Approval of rehabilitation projects has expanded markedly from 1,761 projects certified between 1977 and 1980, representing $786 million in investment, to 5,177 projects representing $3.8 billion in private investment approved between 1981 and 1983. This year alone, we approved 2,000 rehabilitation projects representing almost $2 billion in private investment. Almost half of these projects are for housing, creating nearly 8,000 new housing units; of these, more than 5,000 low and moderate income housing units have been created through rehabilitation.
- Directed $25 million from the Emergency Jobs Act of 1983 to the Historic Preservation Fund for development work on historic properties. Thousands of new jobs will be created to accomplish approximately 1,200 historic preservation projects.

Private Investment in Historic Preservation

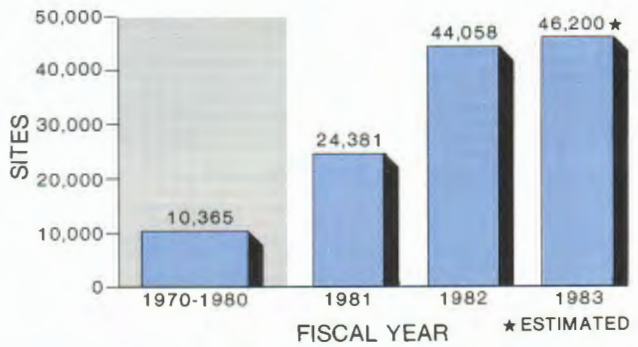


- Designated 23 properties as National Historic Landmarks in fiscal year 1983, bringing the total number designated since 1981 to 36.
- Listed 5,200 districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects on the National Register of Historic Places during fiscal year 1983. The National Register is the Nation's official list of properties significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The Register serves as a primary guide for preserving those cultural resources important to the Nation's quality of life.
- Published Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation which provide, for the first time, comprehensive technical advice on archeological and historic preservation activities.
- Established the Harry S Truman National Historic Site as the National Park System's 334th area. The site served as the Truman residence for over 50 years and, during the Truman Presidency, was the "summer White House." Last year, we formally established two previously authorized additions to the National Park System—Valley Forge National Historical Park, Pennsylvania, and Women's Rights National Historical Park in Seneca Falls, New York.

Nineteenth century home in New Albany, Indiana—a historic property on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Provided protection for 46,200 cultural sites on public lands during fiscal year 1983. In the past three years, protective management such as periodic patrols, interpretive signing, fencing and site stabilization has been conducted on 114,639 cultural resource sites, compared to 10,365 sites protected during the previous ten years.

Protection of Cultural Sites



National Wildlife Refuge System and Wildlife Protection

- Through purchase, donation and transfer, added to the federal estate more than 1.1 million acres of wildlife habitat between 1981 and 1983—nearly three times the acreage added during the four–year period 1977 to 1980.
- Increased funding for the national wildlife refuges, with appropriations for field station operations reaching approximately $90 million in 1983. Our fiscal year 1984 $16.6 million budget for the new Accelerated Refuge Maintenance and Management Program is the largest increase in maintenance funding ever received by the National Wildlife Refuge System. In addition, $20 million received under the Emergency Jobs Act will be used to address maintenance and rehabilitation needs at refuges, fish hatcheries and research laboratories.

Wildlife refuges located near major urban areas frequently provide city dwellers their only contact with wildlife and the natural world.

Endangered Species Recovery

One of our highest priorities over the past three years has been the development of recovery plans for our endangered and threatened wildlife and plant species. In our three years, we have approved or developed nearly three times as many endangered species recovery plans as were processed in the entire four-year period from 1977 to 1980.

The difference in focus (recovery versus listing) in our program is a result of our stewardship philosophy and our ultimate goal of restoring species so that they no longer are endangered or threatened. Exceptional progress toward this goal is being realized. Following are just a few success stories:

Our national symbol, the majestic bald eagle, is coming back. Historically, as many as 25,000 bald eagles are believed to have inhabited the Lower 48 States. Unfortunately, due to loss of habitat and the use of the pesticide DDT, by 1963 only 417 active bald eagle nests could be found. Today, the number of active eagle nests has increased to 1,450. The eagle's magnificent comeback results from the intense efforts of many concerned and dedicated people. At our Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland—which houses the largest captive colony of breeding bald eagles in the world—bald eagle chicks are produced, and when old enough, released to the wild in States where eagle numbers are still low. Last year, eight States received 13 eagles produced at Patuxent. In addition, private corporations and conservation groups have provided support for the eagle breeding program.

The peregrine falcon is another species that has benefited from captive breeding and release programs. Peregrines are again nesting in significant numbers in the Eastern, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific regions, in areas where none had nested for 30 years.

Another species whose status has improved dramatically is the brown pelican. This bird, once devastated by DDT, has recovered so well that it may soon be removed from the endangered species list in Florida and along the Atlantic Coast.

Progress also is being made with the whooping crane population. In 1941, there were fewer than 15 of these beautiful white birds; today, thanks to efforts of U.S. and Canadian scientists, there are more than 100 whooping cranes in the wild as well as a flock that is being bred at our federal research center.

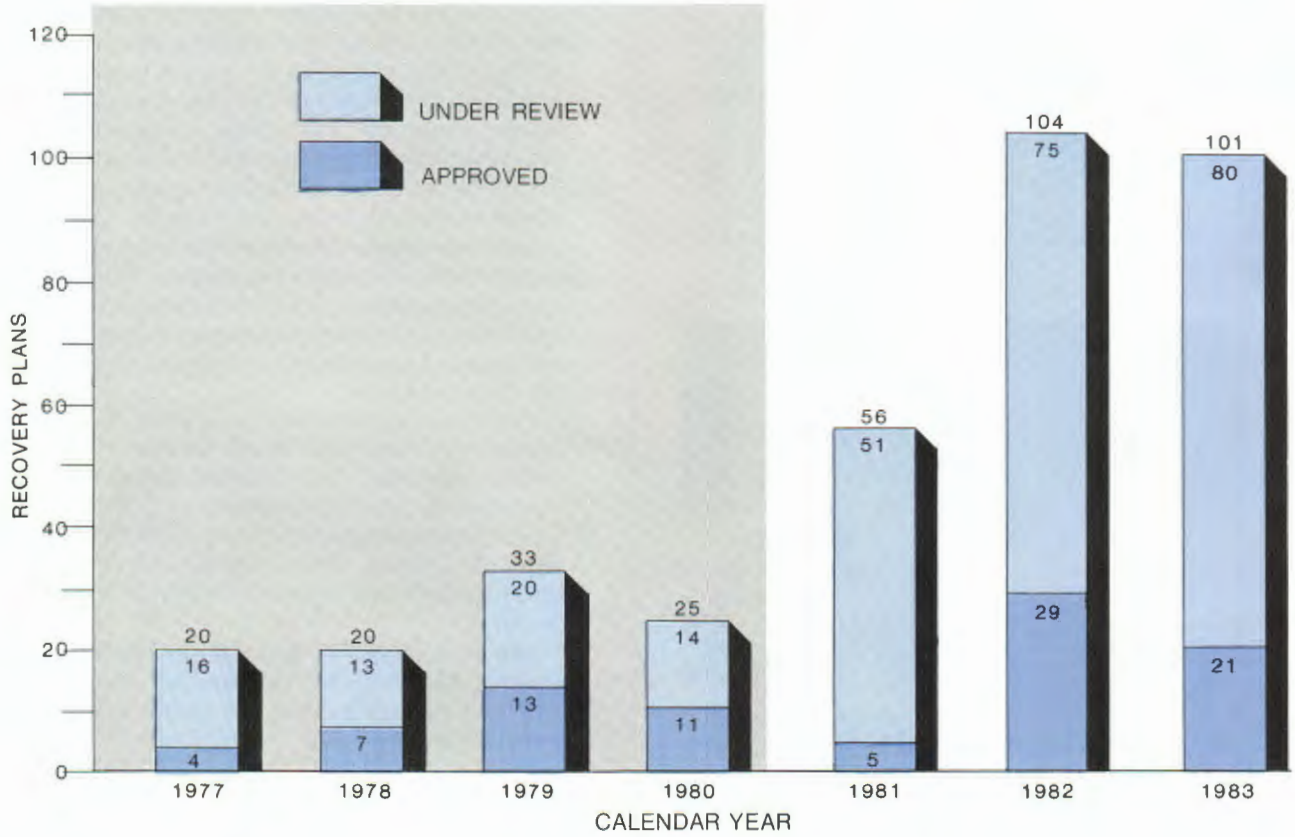
These success stories provide renewed hope that, with the continued cooperative efforts of the public and private sectors, the future is good for our endangered species.

- Proposed legislation to address the rapid loss of wetlands in the United States—estimated at 458,000 acres per year. Based on recommendations from the private sector Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources (POWDR) task force—a group of concerned corporate, State and conservation officials formed by Secretary Watt last year—the POWDR Act was introduced in March 1983. The legislation would: discourage federal subsidies for wetlands conversion; raise the price of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (duck stamp); waive the Wetlands Loan Act debt repayment; authorize entrance fees at certain national wildlife refuges; maximize non–appropriated sources for federal acquisition; encourage duck stamp programs at State levels; and, encourage private sector initiatives in wetlands conservation.
- In the past three years, greatly accelerated the development and adoption of endangered species recovery plans. Since 1981, we developed a total of 261 plans and adopted 55, compared to 98 developed and 35 adopted during the four–year period from 1977 through 1980.
- Added Currituck National Wildlife Refuge to the National Wildlife Refuge System, bringing the refuge system total to 417 units with 88.8 million acres. The new 5,175–acre addition provides important habitat protection along the North Carolina coast for tens of thousands of wintering waterfowl, and is an excellent example of a public/private partnership to achieve conservation goals. The addition was made possible by The Nature Conservancy which owns the land.

Bald eaglets ready for placement into nests.

- Signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Governor of Texas for the management of Matagorda Island State Park and Wildlife Management Area in December 1982. Under this agreement, the federally–owned portion of the island, nearly 19,000 acres, and 24,893 acres of State–owned wetlands and Gulf land became a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department will provide integrated management of the federal and State lands on the island.
- Acquired 14,175 acres of important wildlife and recreation lands in exchange for temporary use by a coalition of Alaska Native corporations of approx-

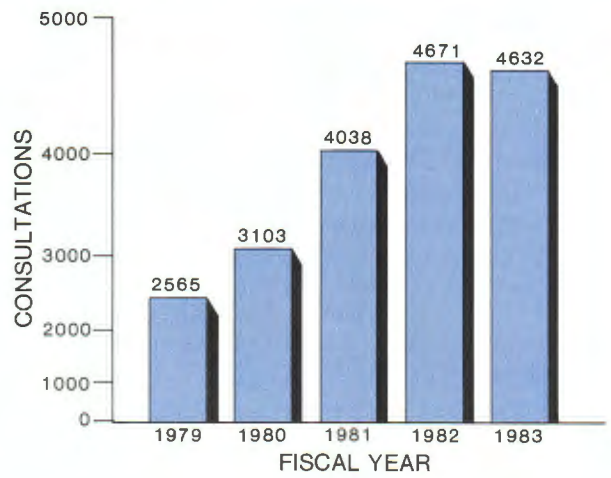
Endangered Species Recovery Plans



imately 4,110 acres on remote St. Matthew Island, one of over 2,500 islands off the western and southern coasts of Alaska. The lands received by the Federal Government were inholdings within Kenai and Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuges.

- Encouraged greater public use and recreation in the National Wildlife Refuge System, including increased opportunities for recreation fishing on 24 refuges. Compatible economic uses were expanded with the goal of deriving an additional $4 million in refuge revenue both to offset refuge operating costs and to provide revenue–sharing payments to counties.
- Initiated a volunteer program to encourage active public participation in projects at national wildlife refuges and other Fish and Wildlife Service facilities. In 1982, 4,500 volunteers donated 128,000 hours of service. In 1983, more than 7,100 volunteers will have donated 193,000 hours to conservation work.
- During fiscal year 1983, acquired almost 2,200 acres of habitat essential to the continued existence and recovery of nine endangered species. Benefitting species include the California condor, bald eagle, Mississippi sandhill crane, Florida manatee, blunt–nosed leopard lizard, Kirtland's warbler, American crocodile, Plymouth red–bellied turtle and moapa dace (a species of fish).
- Published final regulations to streamline administration of the Endangered Species Act. The regulations establish guidelines for prioritizing species listing and recovery actions and are designed to achieve early resolution of potential conflicts over proposed development projects through informal consultation with other federal agencies.
- Proposed regulations for establishing experimental populations of species already listed as endangered. The proposal would substantially aid recovery efforts by encouraging reintroduction of species in formerly occupied habitats.
- Added to the endangered species list the southern Selkirk Mountain herd of caribou—the last herd of woodland caribou in the United States outside of Alaska.
- Proposed that the Arctic peregrine falcon and the Utah prairie dog be reclassified from endangered to threatened status under the Endangered Species Act.
- Accelerated the bald eagle breeding program at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Maryland, with private funding, including a $150,000 grant from the DuPont Company. The financial commitment from DuPont will enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to double the number of eaglets produced in captivity for eventual release into the wild.
- Provided three bald eagle chicks for eagle restocking efforts in Tennessee. This effort marked the culmination of cooperative efforts with the private sector, including corporate sponsorship of DuPont, Eagle Rare Bourbon and American Airlines; and participation by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and Tennessee Conservation League to reestablish eagles in the "Land Between the Lakes" area, administered by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

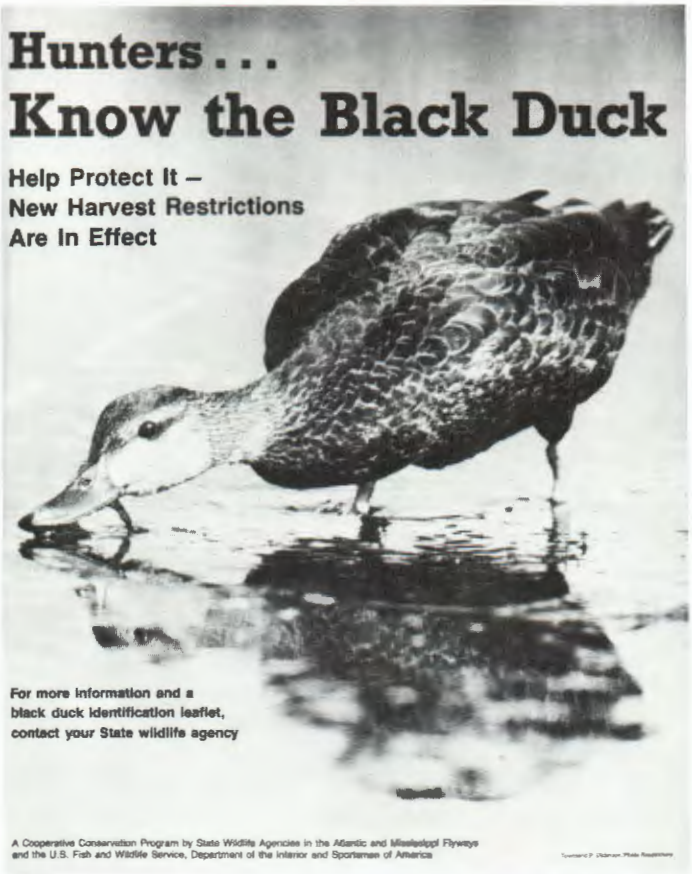
Endangered Species Consultations



- Received from Canada 23 bald eagles for distribution to suitable nests in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This year, for the first time ever, the bald eagle restoration effort became international with this cooperative effort with the Canadian Wildlife Service and provincial governments of Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.
- Participated in cooperative studies with the State of Wyoming and Idaho State University to determine the numbers and distribution of the endangered black–footed ferret in northwestern Wyoming.
- Concluded a major investigation into the illegal killing and marketing of bald eagles and other federally protected birds, resulting in the arrest of 50 people in eight States. The investigation disclosed that more than 300 bald eagles had been killed to supply a black market trade in Native American artifacts.
- Completed a six–month undercover investigation by Fish and Wildlife Service and State wildlife law enforcement officers which disclosed a massive illegal trade in game fish poached from public waters in Oklahoma and illegally marketed throughout the Midwest. More than 40 persons were charged in the case.
- Distributed a total of $139.8 million to State and Territorial fish and wildlife agencies, through the federal Pittman–Robertson and Dingell–Johnson Acts, for fish and wildlife restoration and improvement and hunter safety education programs. Since these federal aid programs were first established, they have provided more than $1.5 billion for hundreds of State wildlife and fishery projects. A total of $261 million in aid was provided to States in 1981 and 1982.
- Supported a modified expansion of the Dingell–Johnson Act that would yield up to $90 million annually through a federal excise tax program to fund State fishery efforts. In some instances, the additional funding could mean a three–fold increase for State fishery programs.
- Revised our fisheries policies to focus future efforts on declining species protection; Great Lakes and Coastal anadromous fisheries; fishery management

on federal lands; and, mitigation of fishery loss due to federal water resource development. We also transferred 13 fish hatcheries to State ownership or management in recognition of State responsibility to assume a greater management role over fisheries within their boundaries.

- Assisted the State of New York and the Province of Ontario in the development of formal plans to restore lake trout in Lake Ontario.
- Adopted the new departmental policy on fish and wildlife, clarifying authorities and responsibilities of States and the Federal Government in the stewardship of our Nation's fish and wildlife resources and reaffirming the basic role of States in managing fish and resident wildlife.
- Made significant progress in Atlantic salmon restoration efforts on the Connecticut River and other New England rivers. This year, adult Atlantic salmon made their first return runs in modern times to the Merrimack River, with 120 salmon counted and trapped for hatchery use; and to the Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island, with 40 fish taken for hatchery efforts. Connecticut River salmon restoration also received a major boost this year with the final phases of construction of a new fishway at Bellows Falls. Completion of this fishway will permit salmon to enter the entire White River System, thus creating nearly 100 miles of new Atlantic salmon fishing areas and spawning habitat.
- Issued the final Environmental Impact Statement and preliminary final regulations on oil and gas exploration on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Both documents were part of a five–year study mandated by Congress. The regulatory guidelines were established for conducting exploratory activities on the 1.4 million–acre study site and were designed to prevent significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife and the environment.
- Completed detailed wetland maps in 1983 for 150,000 square miles of the Lower 48 States, and 10,000 square miles of Alaska. Since 1981, detailed wetland mapping has been completed for a total of 390,000 square miles of the Lower 48 States, and 30,000 square miles in Alaska.
- Established greater harvest restrictions on the black duck, with the intent to reduce overall black duck take by 25%. We also initiated a far–reaching special information effort in cooperation with State wildlife agencies to apprise hunters of the new restrictions and to encourage them to learn how to identify the species in flight. Black duck populations have shown a steady decline for more than 10 years.



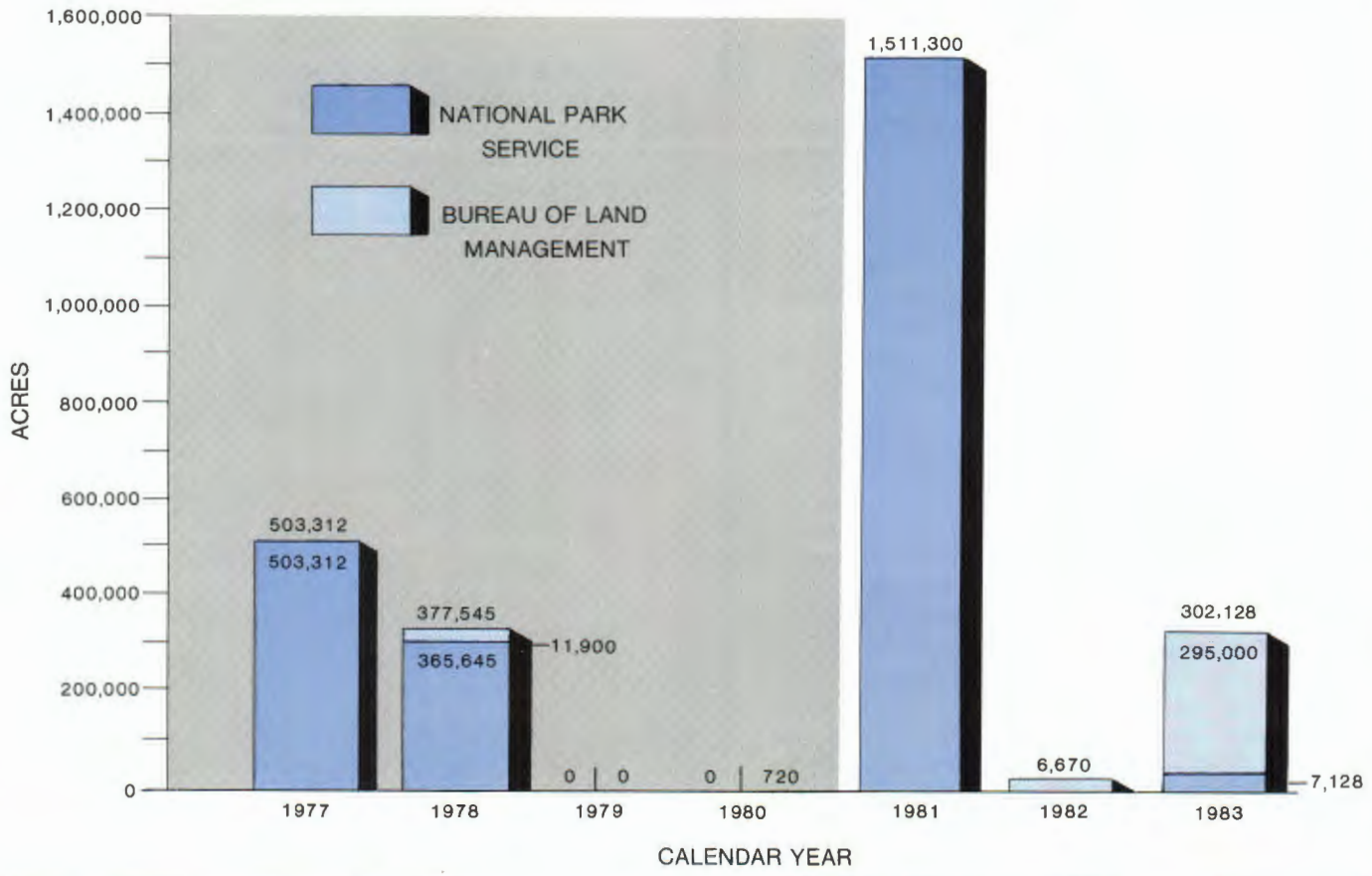
State and federal agencies join sportsmen in a major education campaign to protect the black duck.

Wilderness

- In three years, recommended or supported additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the Lower 48 States totaling 1,820,098 acres—more than twice the 881,577 acres recommended in the period 1977 through 1980. Of the 1,820,098 acres we recommended for addition to the System, 1,518,398 acres are in National Park Service areas—Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia; Sequoia/Kings Canyon and Yosemite National Parks, California; and, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan; —compared to 868,957 wilderness acres in national park areas recommended from 1977 to 1980. We recommended or supported the addition of 301,670 wilderness acres of Bureau of Land Management lands at Bear Trap, Montana; Aravaipa Canyon and Arizona Strip, Arizona; and, Bisti Badlands, New Mexico, compared to 12,620 acres recommended by the Bureau of Land Management between 1977 and 1980.

- Completed studies on about 6.4 million acres of potential wilderness within designated Wilderness Study Areas. This includes about half the 780 areas to be studied on Bureau of Land Management lands. As a result of our accelerated review process, we expect to complete studies on about 90% of the 23 million Wilderness Study acres by October 1984, with the remainder to be completed by the end of 1986—five years ahead of the 1991 deadline set by Congress.

Wilderness Recommended/Supported (Lower 48 States)



A Year of Enrichment: Providing Energy and Minerals to Meet the Needs of American Consumers, Now and in the 21st Century

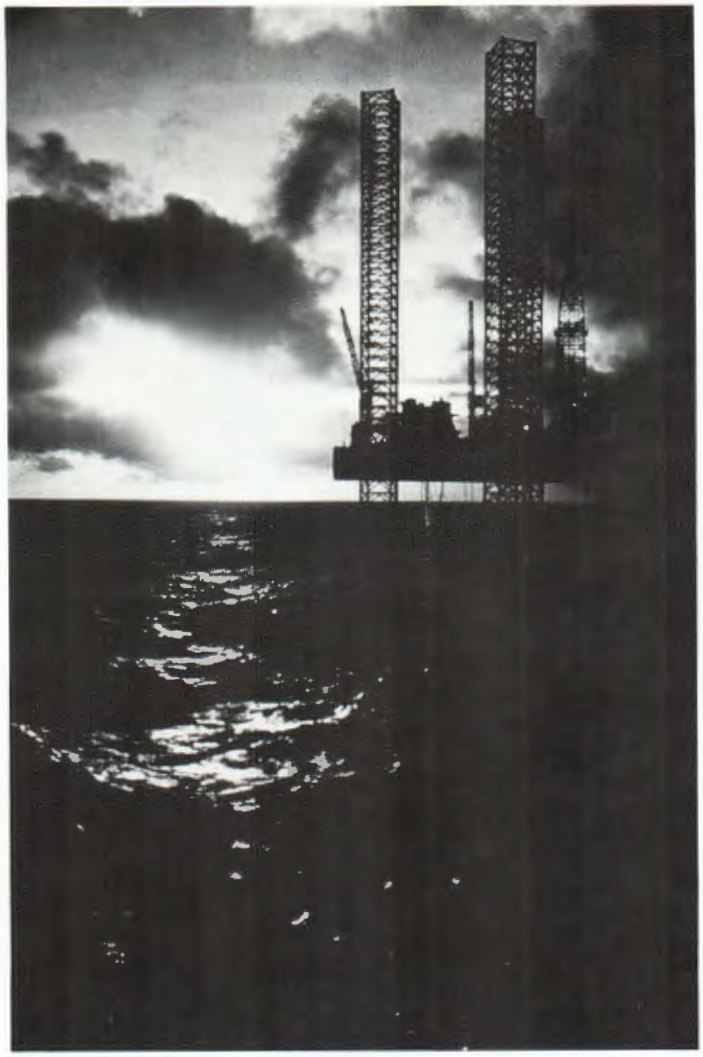
When we took office in 1981, our vast human and natural resources were being underutilized. During the 1970s, energy production from federal offshore and onshore lands fell dramatically, weakening our economy and increasing our dependency on foreign countries. The Nation was told that we were in an energy crisis; that the only way out was to scale back on the American dream, to lower our sights, to settle for less for ourselves and for future generations. But we did not have, and we do not now have, an energy crisis. Instead we had a crisis in government; leaders unwilling to develop our natural resources:

- Only 4% of our entire Outer Continental Shelf had been made available for oil and gas exploration over a 30-year period, and only 2% had been leased;
- Less than 15% of the federal onshore multiple use lands were under lease for oil and gas development;
- No federal onshore oil and gas leases had been issued in Alaska for 15 years;
- No oil shale leases had been issued since 1974;
- Less than 1% of federal coal lands were under lease, and new leasing had been at a virtual standstill since 1971;
- No tar sands leases had been issued since 1965, and geothermal energy development was stifled;
- We were depending on imports for more than half of our Nation's total supplies of 20 strategic minerals; and,
- We were dependent upon foreign sources for 40% of our crude oil.

Yet, 85% of the crude oil still to be discovered in America is likely to come from public lands, 67% of that from offshore drilling. As well, 40% of the natural gas, 35% of the coal, 80% of the oil shale, nearly all of the tar sands, and substantial portions of uranium and geothermal energy will come from public lands. Our domestic resource wealth also includes untapped deposits of essential elements we now import, including chromium, platinum, and cobalt.

Resolving the so-called energy crisis, and averting future crises in energy and mineral supplies, require common sense. We have not interpreted our mandate as condoning disregard for the environment. We are strongly committed to environmental quality. We can have economic development, national security, and environmental quality.

Economic development opened the door to environmental protection. America can be a good steward of its natural resources only if it is economically strong and stable. An orderly, phased development of our resources can provide important protection of the environment. Our policy has been to avert future emergencies by increasing production now, especially from the public lands, so that we will not have shortages. We have worked to maintain resource development at a level that will enable us to remain a Nation of environmentalists. We have:

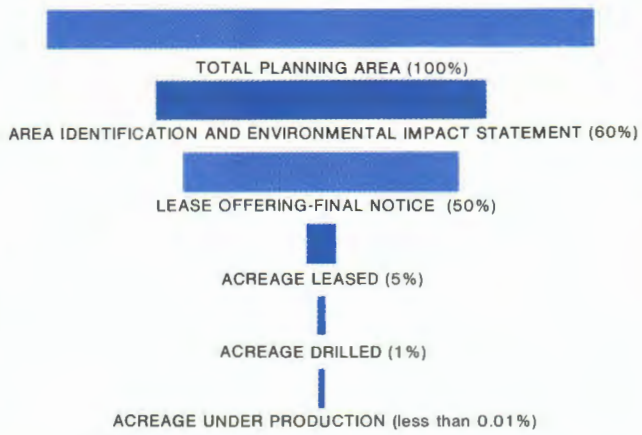


Offshore oil and gas production means energy, dollars and jobs for Americans.

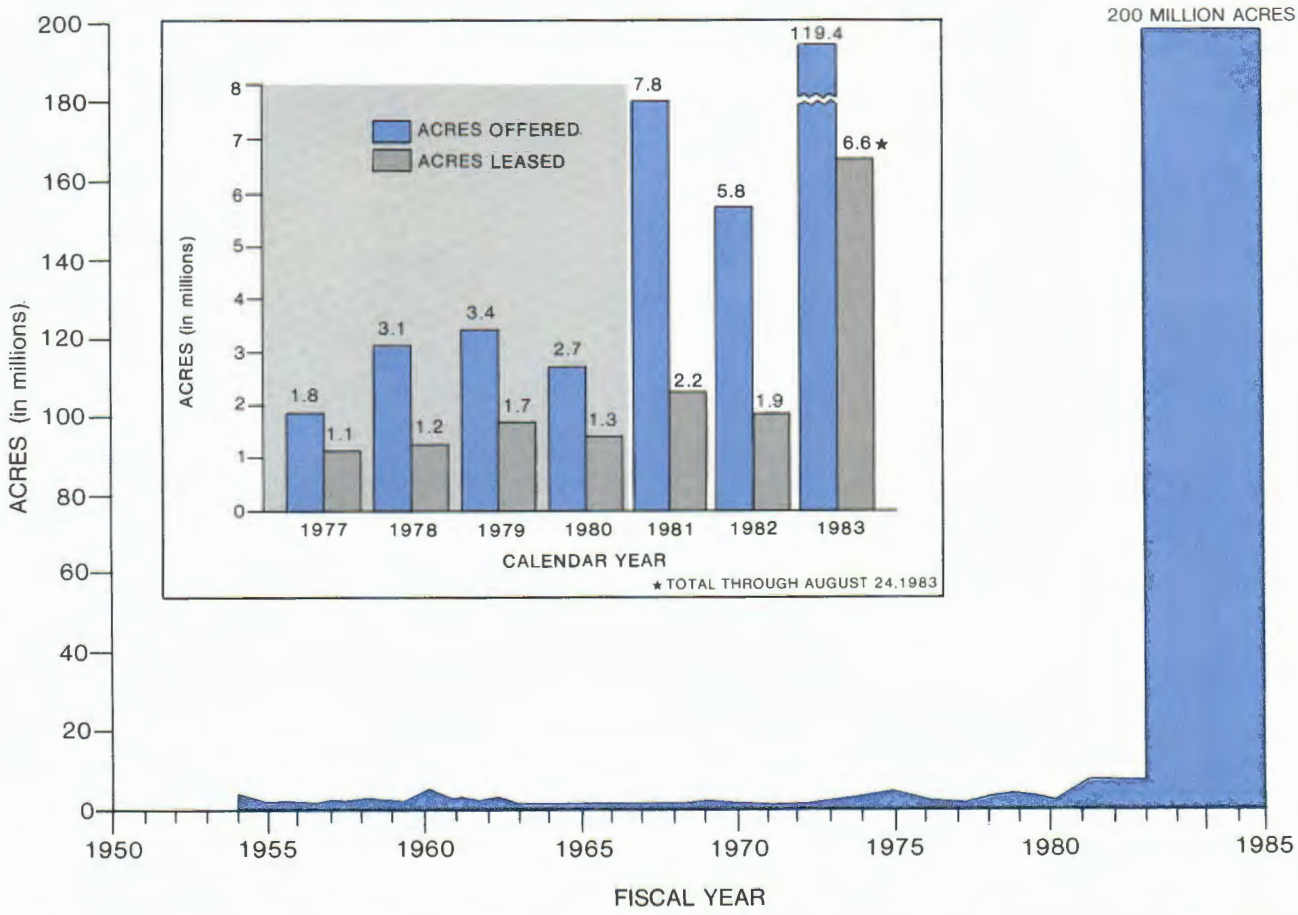
Offshore Oil and Gas

- In three years, offered 133 million offshore acres in 19 lease offerings; leased 2,025 tracts covering 10.7 million acres and received bonuses totaling $16.3 billion compared to only 11 million acres offered, 1,029 tracts leased on 4.3 million acres, and $12.6 billion in bonuses received during the entire four-year period from 1977 to 1980. Overall offshore bonus, rent and royalty revenues collected from January 1981 through September 1983 total $25.1 billion.
- Successfully implemented the first year of our new Five-Year Offshore Leasing Program which calls for 41 sales through June 1987 with estimated total revenues of $90 billion. Since the new program was initiated, 123 million acres were offered in nine lease sales and 1,458 tracts were leased, covering 8 million acres, providing $8.4 billion in bonuses. Total bonuses, rents, and royalties collected since July 1982 total $12.4 billion.
- Received record-setting bonuses of $3.4 billion in a single lease offering in the Gulf of Mexico in May 1983. In another Gulf of Mexico lease offering, we doubled the acreage under lease in the Western Gulf and received over $1.4 billion in bonuses. In addition, several companies have discovered what appears to be a billion-barrel oil field in California's Santa Maria Basin—the biggest discovery since Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.
- Created the Recreation, Environmental Enhancement and Fishing in the Seas (REEFS) task force comprised of the federal, State, oil, ocean and fishing communities to develop a national program to encourage greater use of artificial reefs. Artificial reefs—which include obsolete oil drilling structures—attract greater quantities and varieties of fish for recreational and commercial uses.

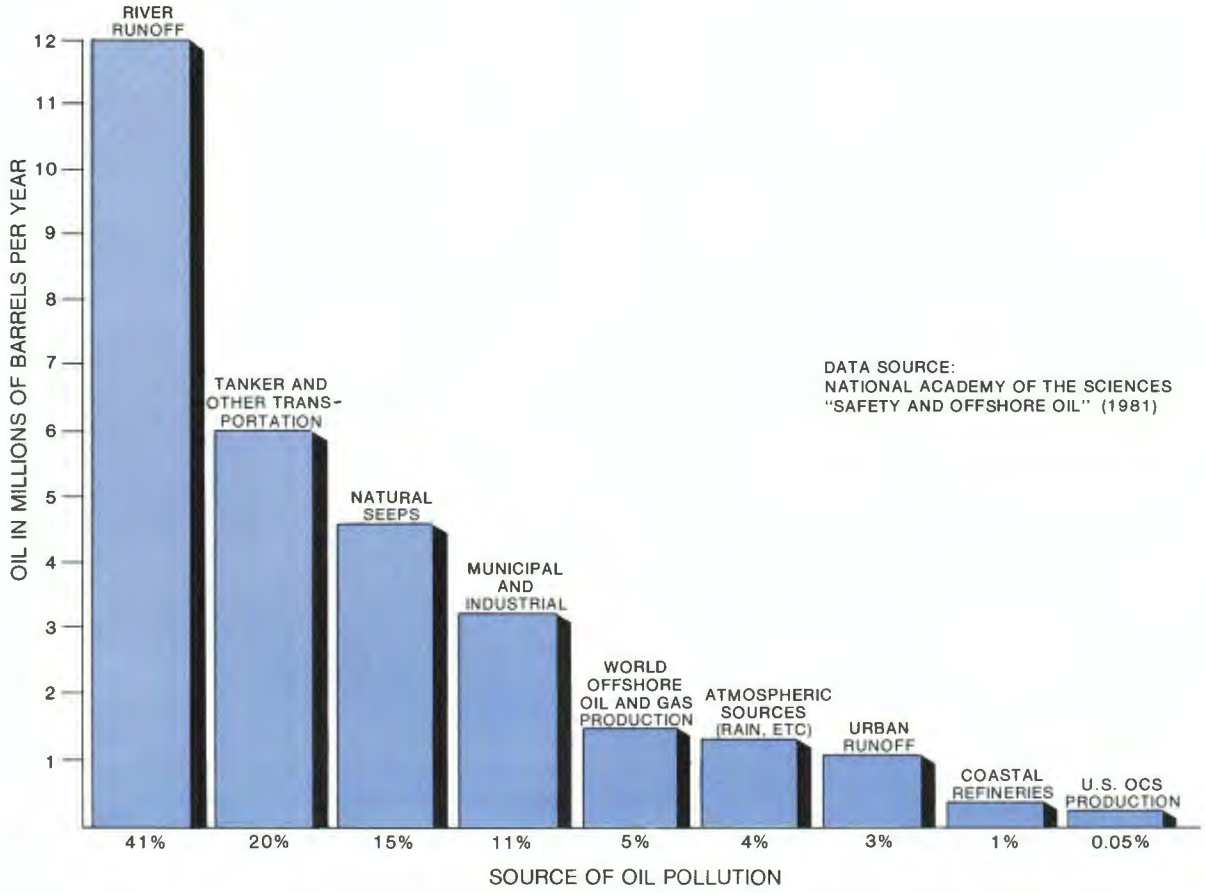
Offshore Leasing Process (Average Lease Offering)



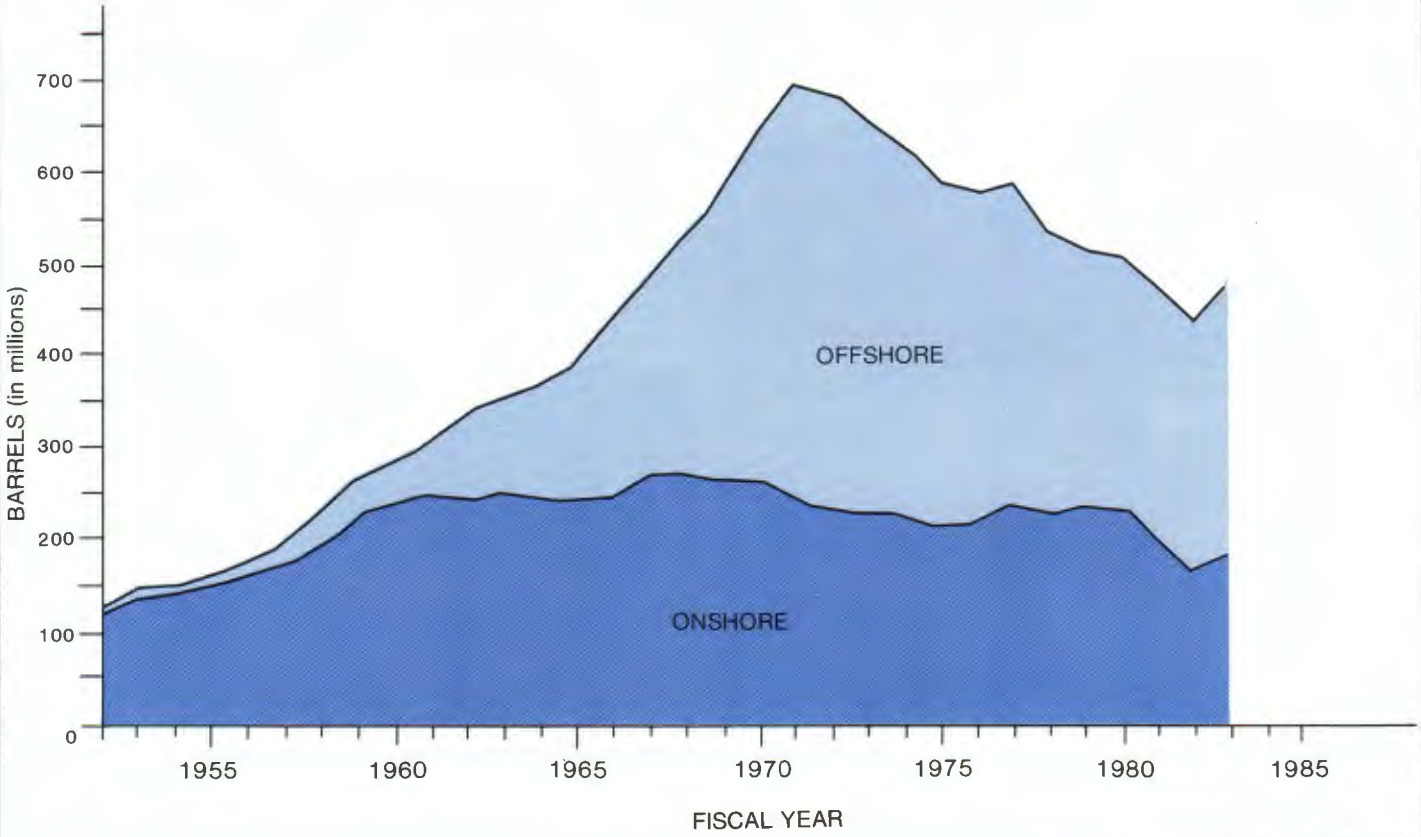
Offshore Leasing



World Ocean Pollution



Oil Production from Federal Lands



OCS Court Victory

One of the most critical programs for the people of our country is the offshore oil and gas leasing program. Not only has the program moved to the forefront of our efforts to reduce America's dependency on foreign sources of energy, but it also provides hundreds of thousands of jobs for Americans in steel mills, ship yards and all the other required support services.

In July 1983, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia gave a resounding endorsement of the five–year offshore leasing program, by forcefully rejecting every argument brought by a variety of States and environmental groups in *California v. Watt.*

The Court upheld every detail of the five–year schedule of leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), thereby supporting this Administration's efforts to implement the Congressional mandate "to promote the swift, orderly, and efficient exploration of our almost untapped domestic oil and gas resources in the Outer Continental Shelf." The Court affirmed that all the factors Congress specified in great detail in the OCS Act have been fully and satisfactorily considered. In fact, according to the Court, "the program went beyond what was required by the statute."

The Court also found that the program, as designed, will assure receipt by the government of fair market value for the resources it leases, but "does not mandate the maximization of revenues." It stressed that the practice of past Administrations—to withhold leases from the market in order to drive up or maximize bonuses—results in many undesirable consequences, including reduced energy production, higher consumer prices, lower overall federal revenues and impaired national security.

The Court clearly understood that the five–year program is only the first step in the offshore development process, which is "pyramidic in structure, proceeding from broad–based planning to an increasingly narrower focus as actual development grows more imminent." The inclusion of an area in the five–year program does not necessarily mean that it will be leased, explored and developed.

This decision cleared the path for successful implementation of our offshore leasing program which promises to provide so many benefits to all Americans.

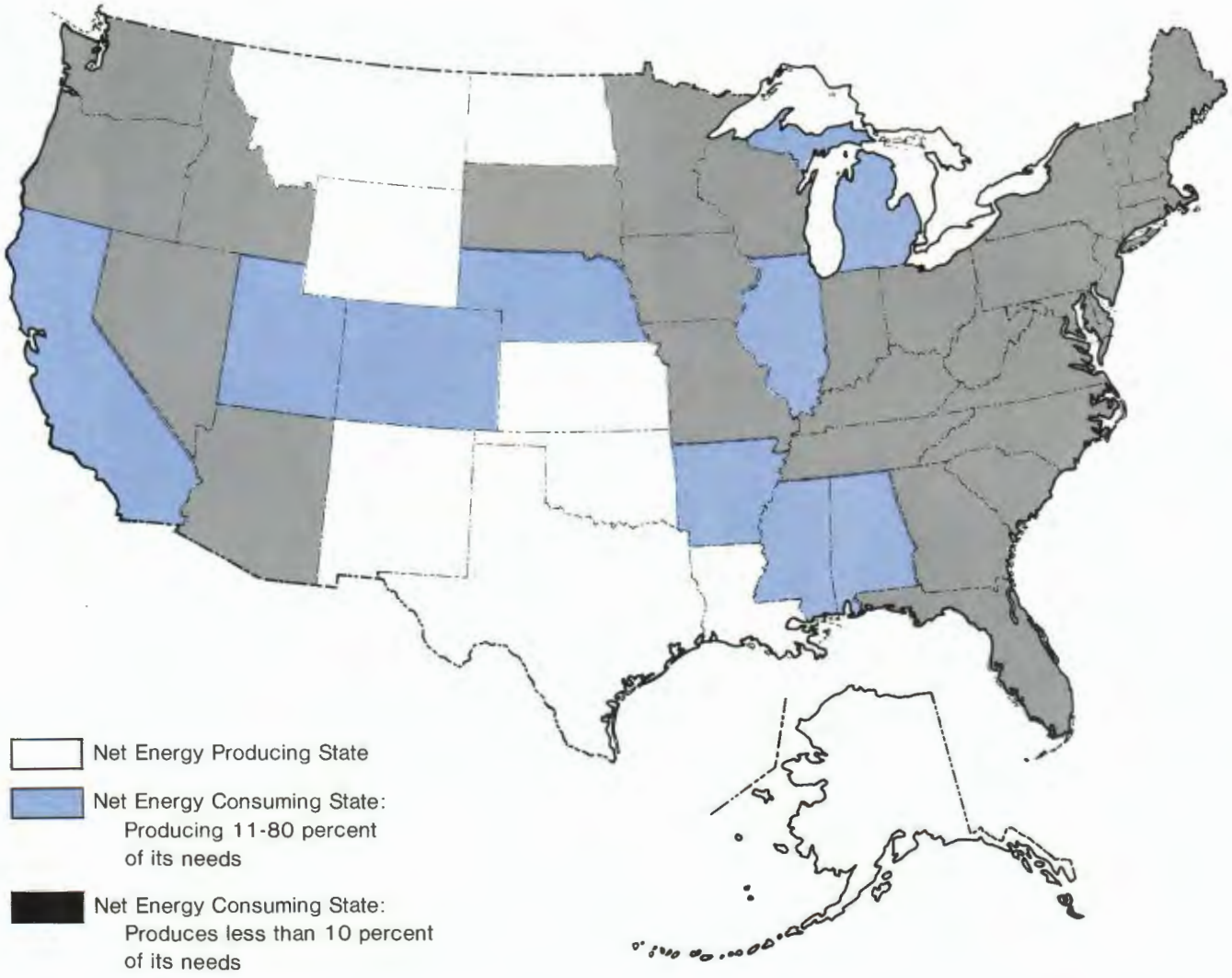
- Continued our commitment to working closely with the States in planning lease offerings. As a result of successful State negotiations, nine of the 10 lease offerings scheduled thus far have been held on time, or with only minor delays.
  - — Following successful negotiations with the States of North Carolina and Florida, memoranda of understanding were signed with both States preceding the South Atlantic lease offering held earlier this year. Two Memoranda of Agreement with Alaska preceded the successful Norton Basin and St. George Basin offerings, resulting in an additional $2.9 billion in bonus revenues for the U.S. Treasury. Most recently a Memorandum of Agreement was signed with the State of California's Secretary of Environmental Affairs, which provides for tract deferrals; stipulations and lessee advisories; consultation in protecting marine life; elaboration of air quality standards; protecting fishing interests; and, initial processing of oil at onshore facilities.
- In fiscal year 1983 alone, contributed $860 million in offshore revenues to the Land and Water Conservation Fund which serves federal park and recreation land acquisition programs and, on a 50/50 matching grant basis, funds State, county and municipal programs to acquire, develop and maintain recreation areas and facilities. In addition, $150 million a year in offshore receipts was contributed to a special Historic ic Preservation Fund.

Onshore Oil and Gas

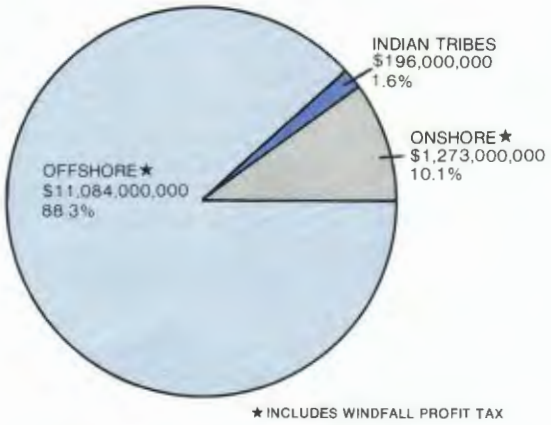
- From 1981 through 1983, leased more than 93 million acres of federal onshore land for oil and gas development—nearly twice the 51.8 million acres leased from 1977 to 1980. Increased leasing of federal lands for oil and gas exploration and development will continue where consistent with other appropriate uses of the land.
- Processed 14,400 oil and gas drilling permits in the last three years, 1,910 more than were processed in the three previous years.
- In 1983, issued 915 oil and gas leases covering more than 1.5 million acres in Alaska. In 1982, we issued the first onshore oil and gas leases on federal lands in Alaska in 15 years—259 leases covering 2.8 million acres.

Onshore oil and gas exploration activities on the Overthrust Belt, Wyoming.

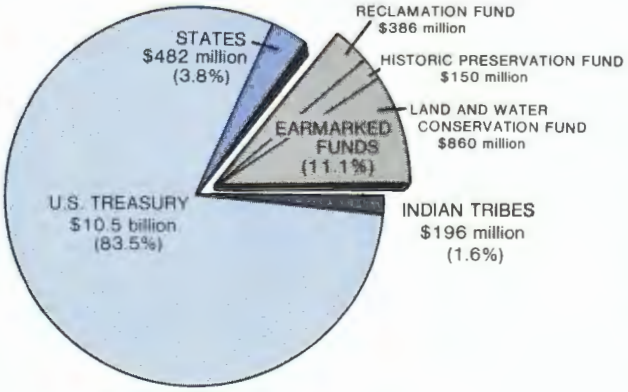
Energy Producing and Consuming States

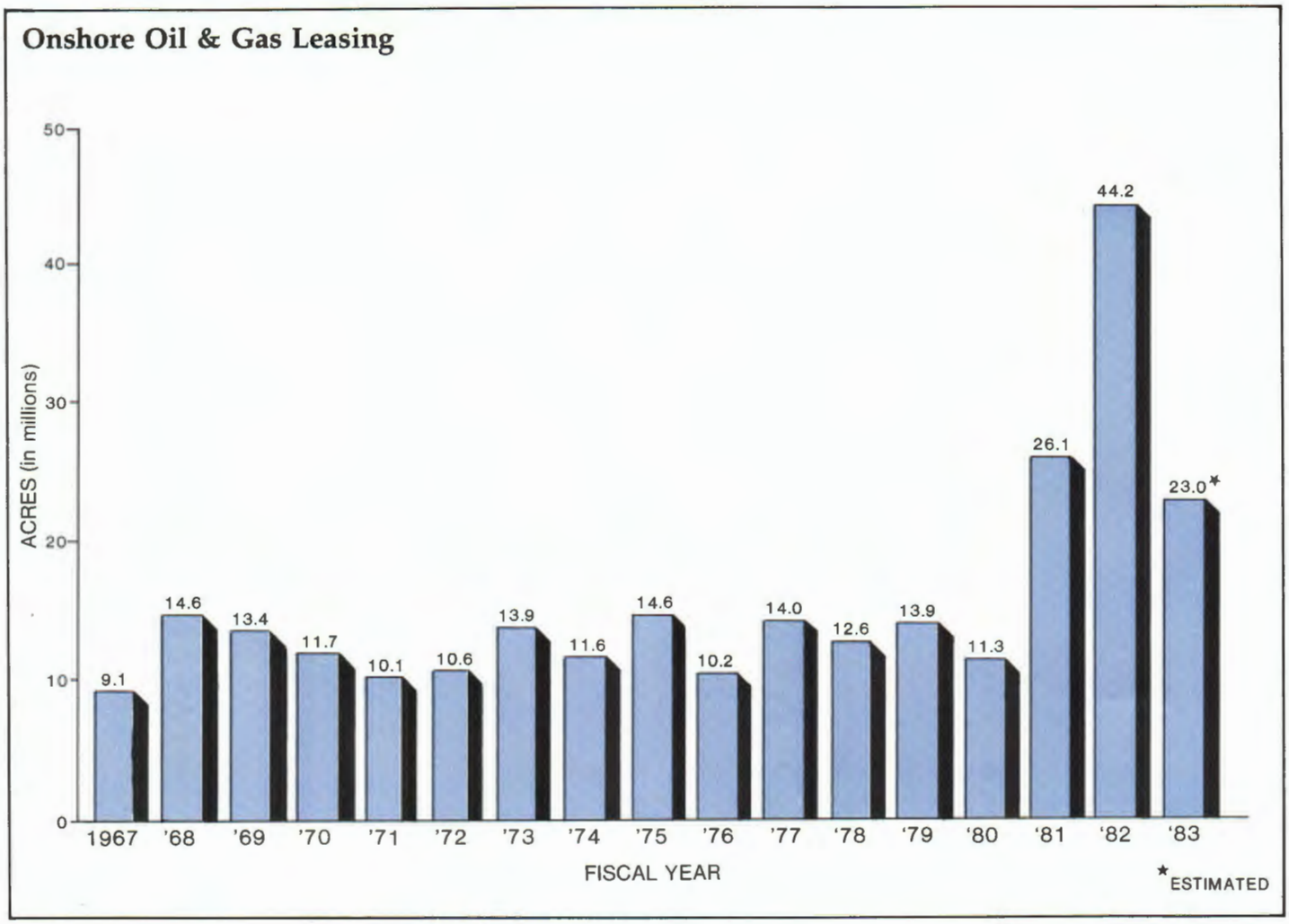


Sources of Mineral Lease Revenues



Distribution of Mineral Lease Revenues



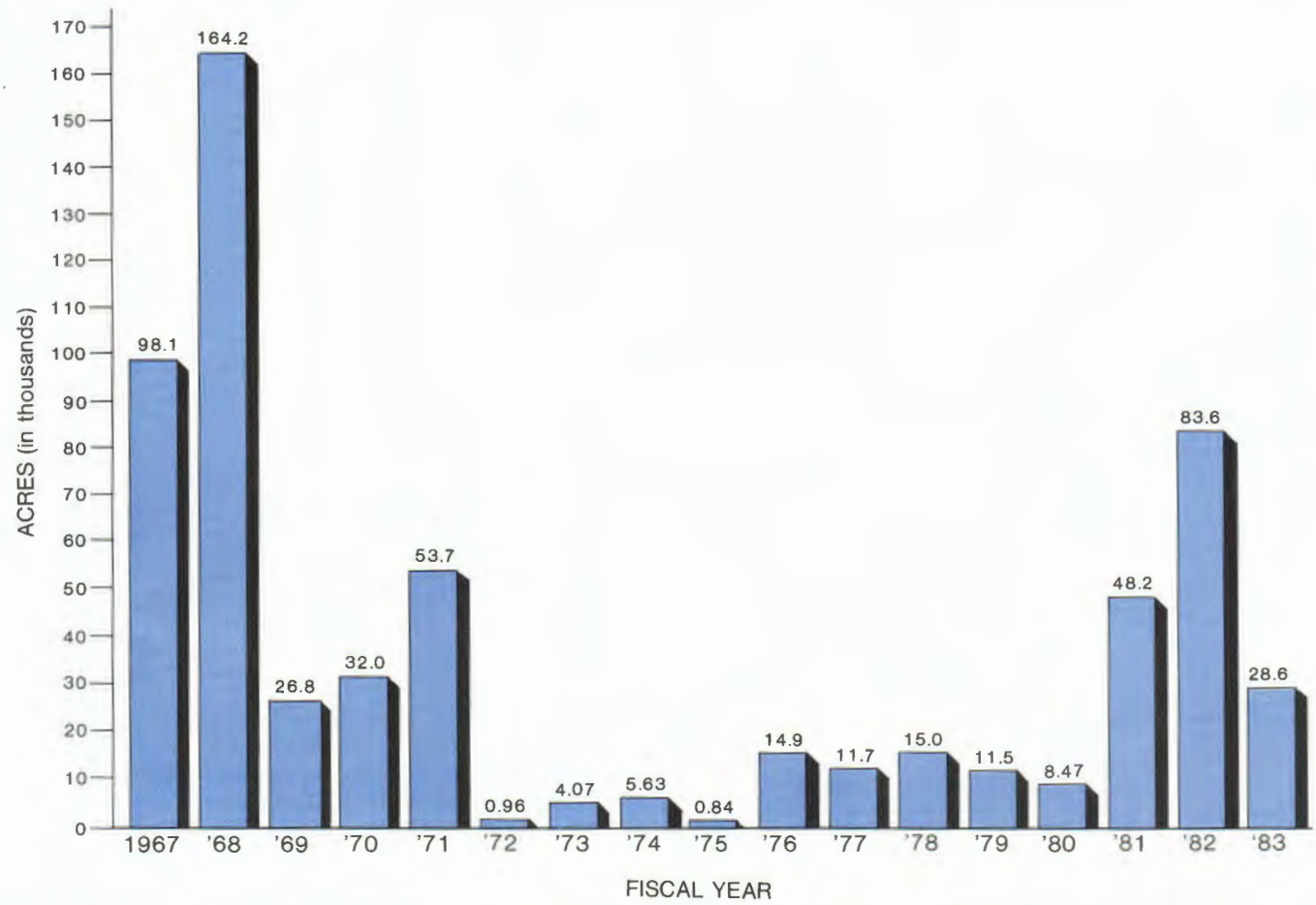


- Completed assessments of oil and gas resources of wilderness lands in 11 western States. About one-third of the wilderness lands have petroleum potential. The 1964 Wilderness Act and the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 require these surveys on certain existing or proposed wilderness areas. No leasing has been or will be permitted on wilderness lands.
- Streamlined oil and gas regulations—the first total revision in more than 25 years. These changes eliminate counter-productive and obsolete provisions and spell out leasing procedures for 290 million acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management, about 300 million acres managed by other federal agencies, and approximately 65 million acres of State or privately-owned land, where mineral rights are reserved to the Federal Government.
- Issued new regulations to reduce theft and mishandling of crude oil and gas on the Nation's 145,000 onshore federal and Indian leases in 1983. These regulations will reverse revenue losses and ensure that the Federal Government, representing the general public and Indian Tribes, receives all royalties due from mineral development.
- Consolidated responsibility for all mineral lease activity on federal and Indian mineral leases in the Bureau of Land Management, and responsibility for all mineral lease accounting functions in the Minerals Management Service, effective April 3, 1983.
- Offered over 2.2 million acres in a sale in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, netting $16.7 million in high bids. In 1982, we held the largest federal competitive oil and gas lease sale in history, offering 4.25 million acres in two sales in the Reserve.

Coal

- Leased 800 million tons of coal underlying 18,609 acres during fiscal year 1983—about 3.2 tons for each American citizen. From January 1981 through September 1983, 2.5 billion tons of federal coal were leased—more than six times the amount leased during the previous decade—netting $128.6 million in bonuses. From 1973 through 1980, only about 387 million tons of federal coal were leased, which netted bonuses of only $2 million—one-tenth of the price per ton we received.
- Completed the Office of Surface Mining's regulatory reform efforts with the revision of 92% of its permanent regulations, permitting States to assume responsibility for surface mining reclamation in accordance with each State's geology, geography and climate. Today, 99% of the operating coal mining facilities in America are under State regulatory con-

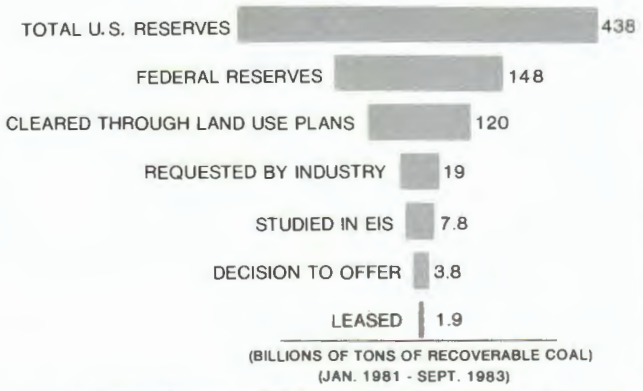
Coal Leasing

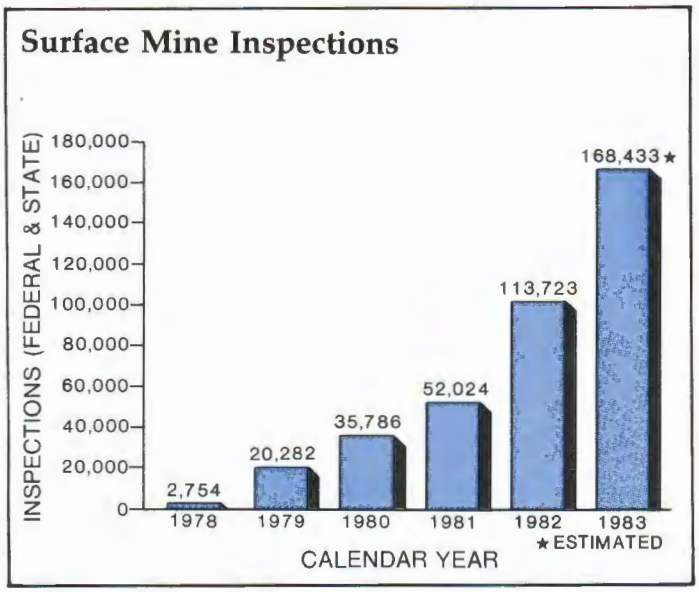


trol, as envisioned by the Congress in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. In January 1981, 89% of those facilities were under federal control.

- Between 1981 and 1983, approved 22 of the 25 coal-mining States' abandoned mined land programs which correct past environmental abuses while creating jobs for Americans. Only two State abandoned mined land programs had been approved before January 1981.
- Issued an Abandoned Mined Lands policy statement—the first authoritative statement in the program's history—to ensure the full and proper use of those funds to reclaim mined lands. Over the life of the Fund (1977–1992), roughly $3 billion will be collected by the Office of Surface Mining from coal producers, deposited in the U.S. Treasury, and disbursed to States and Tribes to correct the damage associated with past mining. In 1983, nearly 170,000 inspections of surface mines will be conducted, almost three times the 58,822 inspections performed during the previous three years.

Regional Coal Leasing Process

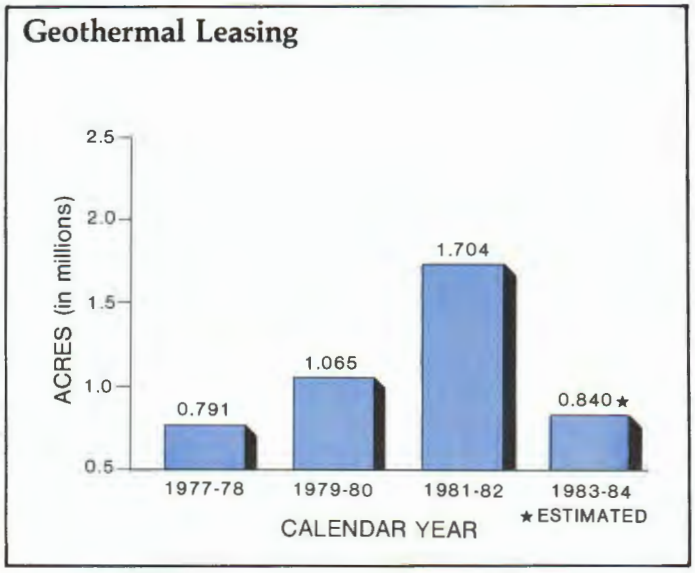




Cattle grazing on reclaimed mined land.

Geothermal Energy

- Issued 430 geothermal leases covering approximately 440,000 acres in calendar year 1983. In 1981 and 1982, we issued leases on 1.7 million acres. The acreage covered has increased more than 13% in the last three years compared to the previous four.



Wind Energy

- Granted rights–of–way across public lands in southern California's San Gorgonio Pass for development of a wind energy project that is expected to produce at least 180 megawatts annually. Developers paid $960,270 during competitive bidding for the six parcels offered.

Other Mineral Resources

- Reported minerals resource assessments on more than 2.8 million acres of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands being considered for wilderness designation. The rate of assessment is more than double that accomplished between 1977 and 1980. Evidence of mineralization was found in 60 to 65% of the areas examined. Over 45 million acres of potential wilderness lands have now been studied under a continuing program to identify domestic mineral resources.
- In fiscal year 1983, revoked outdated withdrawals on 1.7 million acres of federal multiple use lands in 1983 which had been removed from operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws. This brings the total amount of lands returned to multiple use to 17.8 million acres since 1981. During the previous four fiscal years, withdrawals were revoked on only 1.6 million acres.
- Removed land "classifications" on 7.6 million acres of public lands during 1983. The land classifications, established in the 1960s, had restricted use of those lands. Since 1981, classifications have been removed on 104.8 million acres, compared to 80,000 acres restored to multiple use during the previous four years.

- Participated in an international study on the feasibility of developing a worldwide strategic minerals inventory to provide data concerning chromium, nickel, manganese and phosphate at major mines, and published comprehensive reports covering the availability of copper and phosphate.
- Published a new "Minerals Data Source Directory" describing the location of over 450 sources of minerals information in 32 agencies of the Federal Government and the kinds of data available.
- Entered into an agreement with the Department of State to improve procedures for selecting, training and evaluating the State Department's Regional Resources Officers, an important link in the foreign minerals information process, and to improve the comprehensiveness, timeliness and accuracy of U.S. embassies' foreign mineral reporting.
- Assisted the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the development and execution of its Annual Materials Plan to improve the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1979.
- Increased emphasis on basic research in critical and strategic minerals processing and recycling technologies to reduce import vulnerability. Innovative processes for extracting cobalt, platinum–group metals, fluorspar, titanium and phosphate from low–grade domestic resources were investigated.
- Established the fifth generic mineral technology center in the field of respirable dust—the single greatest health hazard in underground coal mining—jointly at Pennsylvania State and West Virginia Universities, and awarded a research grant of $1.84 million to support the center's research program.

Exclusive Economic Zone

In March 1983, President Reagan signed a proclamation establishing an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) surrounding the United States, its territories and possessions. This new national boundary gives the U.S. jurisdiction over the living and non-living resources of the ocean, seabed and subsoil for 200 miles seaward from our coastline, while recognizing traditional high seas freedoms such as navigation and overflight and the laying of cables.

The EEZ provides this country with an enormous new frontier for meeting our domestic mineral needs and reducing our dependence on foreign markets. The mineral resources of the ocean floor will play an increasingly vital role in our Nation's quest for energy and industrial independence.

Studies in EEZ areas conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, in conjunction with the Federal Republic of Germany, suggest that cobalt–rich manganese crusts occurring on seamounts (underwater volcanoes) in the central Pacific could represent a significant mineral potential. The cobalt–rich crusts are known to be present on the flanks of many of the U.S. territories and possessions in the Pacific. There are over 200 islands and seamounts within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone boundaries in the Pacific.

Samples from the U.S. Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf have revealed significant concentrations of heavy minerals containing critical and strategic minerals such as titanium, rare earths and yttrium, gold, zircon and garnet.

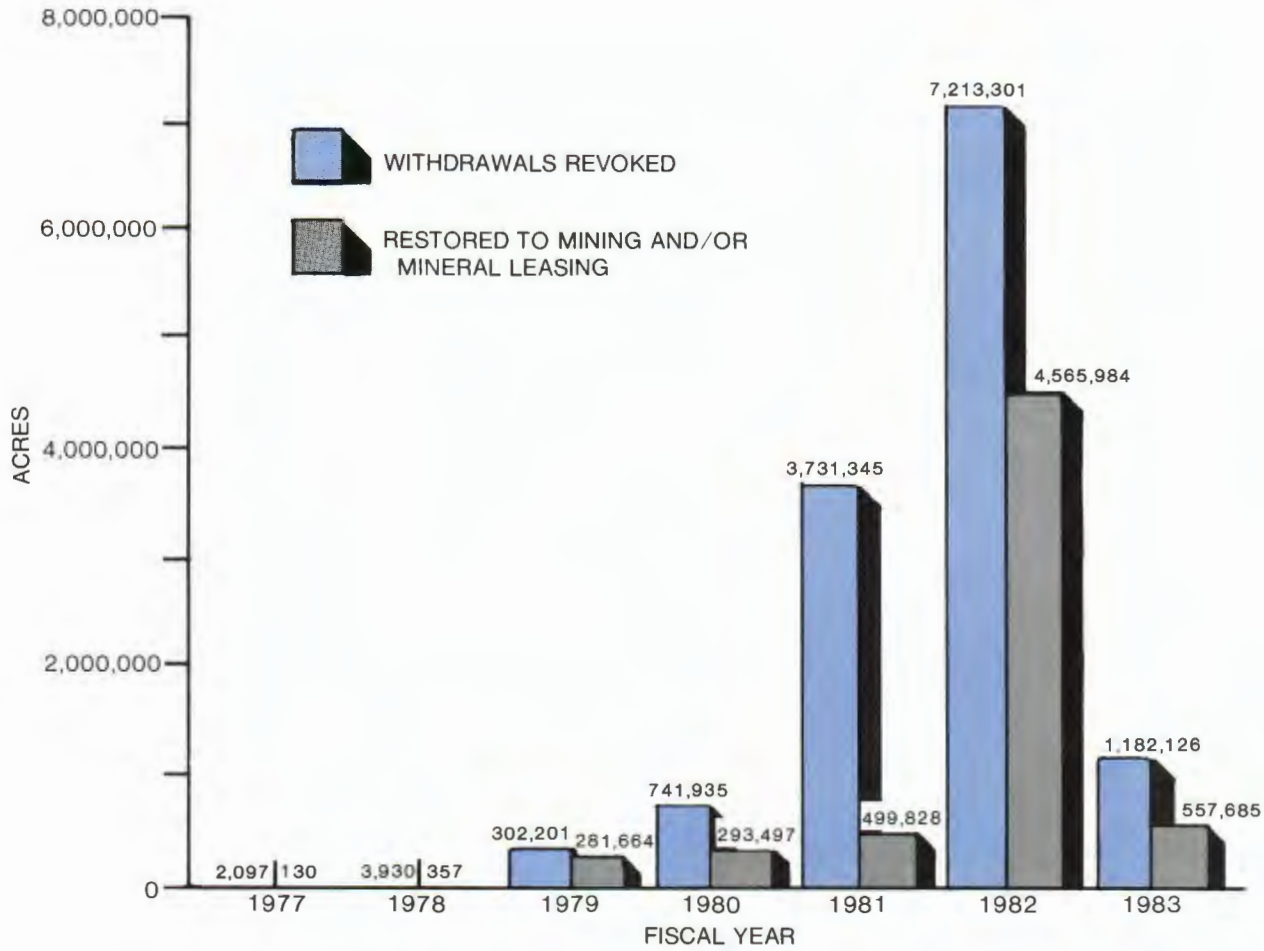
And, the Juan de Fuca Ridge, an active spreading center located off the coasts of Washington and Oregon, has been identified as a region where hot mineral–rich waters discharge from vents along the ridge crest depositing polymetallic sulfides on the seafloor.

Besides the mineral and living resources, the EEZ ensures U.S. jurisdiction over other economic activities including production of energy from the winds, waves, tides and thermal conditions.

President Reagan's declaration of the EEZ has been compared to President Truman's 1945 Proclamation claiming exclusive rights to the resources of the submerged land mass adjacent to the U.S. coast, commonly called the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). That declaration by President Truman was followed in eight years by Congressional adoption of the OCS Lands Act of 1953 which permitted mineral development on the Shelf. Since that Act, the OCS has contributed $59 billion in revenues, 6 billion barrels of oil and 58.2 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Today, the OCS provides 10% of America's oil consumption and 25% of our natural gas.

Declaration of the EEZ was an important step forward in implementing the President's 1982 National Materials and Minerals Program Plan—the most powerful Presidential statement on national minerals policy in nearly three decades and only the second such statement in history.

Lands Restored to Multiple Use



A Year of Enrichment: Managing Water for People and the Environment

The Interior Department is now managing western water for people and for the environment. Water in the West is critical—for a reliable and safe drinking water supply, for irrigation making America the breadbasket of the world, for electric power generation, for enhancement of wildlife habitat, and for recreational enjoyment.

From 1981 through 1983, the Interior Department's water accomplishments, aimed at increasing the quantity of available water, have included faster, more efficient water project planning and construction; putting the States back in control of their own water resources; and, responding to the challenge of building financial partnerships with the private sector to develop water resources.

High water flows at Morrow Point Dam, Colorado River Storage Project, in 1983. Bureau of Reclamation flood control efforts help protect life and property.

In 1981, we brought change to the federal role in western water resource development. In 1982, we moved to ensure proper investment and management of the West's water resources. In 1983, we:

- Awarded 113 construction contracts, worth an estimated $274 million, to keep construction going on multi-purpose water projects in the 17 western States. Approximately 15,070 work-years of direct and indirect non-federal employment resulted from these contracts.
- Enunciated the Administration's policy on cost-sharing for federal water projects. It will be the Interior Department's policy to seek construction financing for each new start at a level consistent with the abilities of the non-federal sponsors to participate financially and to honor prior commitments made by the United States. Cost-sharing arrangements will be established on a case-by-case basis.
- Moved to translate Congress' 1982 revision of the 1902 Reclamation Act into workable rules and regulations. In updating the 80-year-old Reclamation law, Congress revised the criteria for eligibility to receive irrigation water from Reclamation reservoirs and established new formulas for determining the price farmers must pay the Federal Government for water they use to irrigate land in excess of the basic 960-acre limitation.
- Issued the first National Water Summary, reporting on the quantity and quality of the Nation's water supply and the destructive impacts of natural events like flooding and drought. The summary, to be issued annually, responds to the information needs of policy-makers at the State, local and private sector levels who face urgent water shortage and quality issues. "National Water Summary, 1983" details significant trends in water issues State-by-State and nationally.
- Completed review of all Interior-related statutes, rules and regulations, operating manuals and internal directives to determine where changes are necessary to conform to the policy of State primacy over water resources. All Interior rules and procedures are being modified to ensure full recognition of the primary role of the States in water management and allocation.

- Accelerated construction of new recreation facilities at Reclamation projects through funds provided by the 1983 Emergency Jobs Act. Campgrounds, day–use areas, access roads, and other outdoor recreation facilities are being built at units of the Central Utah Project in Utah and the Dolores Project in Colorado.
- Allocated Central Arizona Project water to 12 Indian communities, 85 entities needing municipal and industrial water and 23 irrigation districts. The action, which had been pending for more than a decade, followed completion of a draft Environmental Impact Statement on construction of distribution systems for water from the Central Arizona Project.
- In conjunction with the McGee Creek Project in Oklahoma, set aside 10,000 acres for wildlife management and 8,900 acres for a natural scenic recreation area. The Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Department will manage the wildlife area and the State Tourism and Recreation Department will manage the recreation area.
- Dedicated Grand Coulee Dam's new Third Powerplant and visitor center on the 50th anniversary of the start of construction at Grand Coulee—the largest hydroelectric generating complex in the world.
- Opened the first recreation area at the Central Arizona Project. The new Scottsdale Horsemen's Park was opened to public use adjacent to the Granite Reef Aqueduct.
- Announced the comprehensive plan to provide fish and wildlife habitat at the Garrison Diversion Unit irrigation project in North Dakota. The plan, developed by the State of North Dakota, the Garrison Conservancy District, the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, calls for using approximately 16,000 acres of federally–owned land as waterfowl habitat, for acquiring another 26,000 acres for fish and wildlife habitat and for adopting management techniques that will guard against harmful effects on waterfowl populations.
- Completed negotiations with California's Friant Power Authority to build three hydroelectric power plants on Reclamation facilities at Friant Dam. The completed plants will have an installed capacity of 30,500 kilowatts. Under a similar agreement, construction by the Madera–Chowchilla Power Authority began on a powerplant with an installed capacity of 1,800 kilowatts on the Madera Canal, California.
- In a joint project with the Bureau of Land Management, funded interpretive facilities at Grimes Point Archeological District, Nevada, to help visitors learn about the natural and cultural history of the site, which is on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Provided approximately 45 million visitor–days of outdoor recreation enjoyment at Bureau of Reclamation recreation sites in 1983. The Bureau has 290 recreation areas, many of them managed by State agencies, the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the National Park Service.

Opening day of fishing season at Soldier Creek, Central Utah Project, this year proved highly successful for this visitor.

Windsurfing on the Bureau of Reclamation's Deer Creek Reservoir, Utah.

A Year of Enrichment: Improving Relations with the States and Public Land Users

This Administration has established an unprecedented record of productive partnerships with State and local governments and public land users. Cooperation is particularly critical in the western States, where the Federal Government controls 60% of the land. Federal land managers are breaking new ground in cooperative agreements with State and local governments and with key user groups, such as hunters, fishermen and livestock owners. Decision–making in resource management on the federal estate is increasingly a shared responsibility. As historic confrontations turn into new partnerships, all Americans are enriched.

In our three years, we opened the doors of government to our neighbors and made those neighbors our partners in resource management. We have:

- Conveyed 40.1 million acres to the State of Alaska and to native corporations between 1981 and 1983, more land than was conveyed during the previous four years, and at a faster rate than under any previous Administration. These obligations have existed since 1959 under the Alaska Statehood Act and since 1971 under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
- Distributed $95.9 million to 1,693 units of local government in 1983, to partially compensate them for tax–exempt federal lands within their boundaries. Without in–lieu–of–taxes payments, local governments faced cutbacks in personnel and services to the public.
- Paid $247 million to States in the first six months of 1983, as their share of the onshore mineral lease bonus, rent and royalty revenues collected within their boundaries. These States received a total of $610 million in 1982. Each State has the option of how to spend its revenues. As examples, California and Wyoming use these revenues for education, while Colorado uses mineral lease revenues for parks, recreation and road construction. In addition, 40% of onshore mineral leasing revenues goes to the Federal Reclamation Fund to build dams, water conservation projects and recreation facilities throughout the Nation.
- Distributed $10.25 million in past due royalties to eight States who participated in a Cooperative Audit Program with the Minerals Management Service. The States participating were: Wyoming, Colorado, California, New Mexico, Utah, North Dakota, Montana and Nevada.

Promises Made, Promises Kept—Alaska

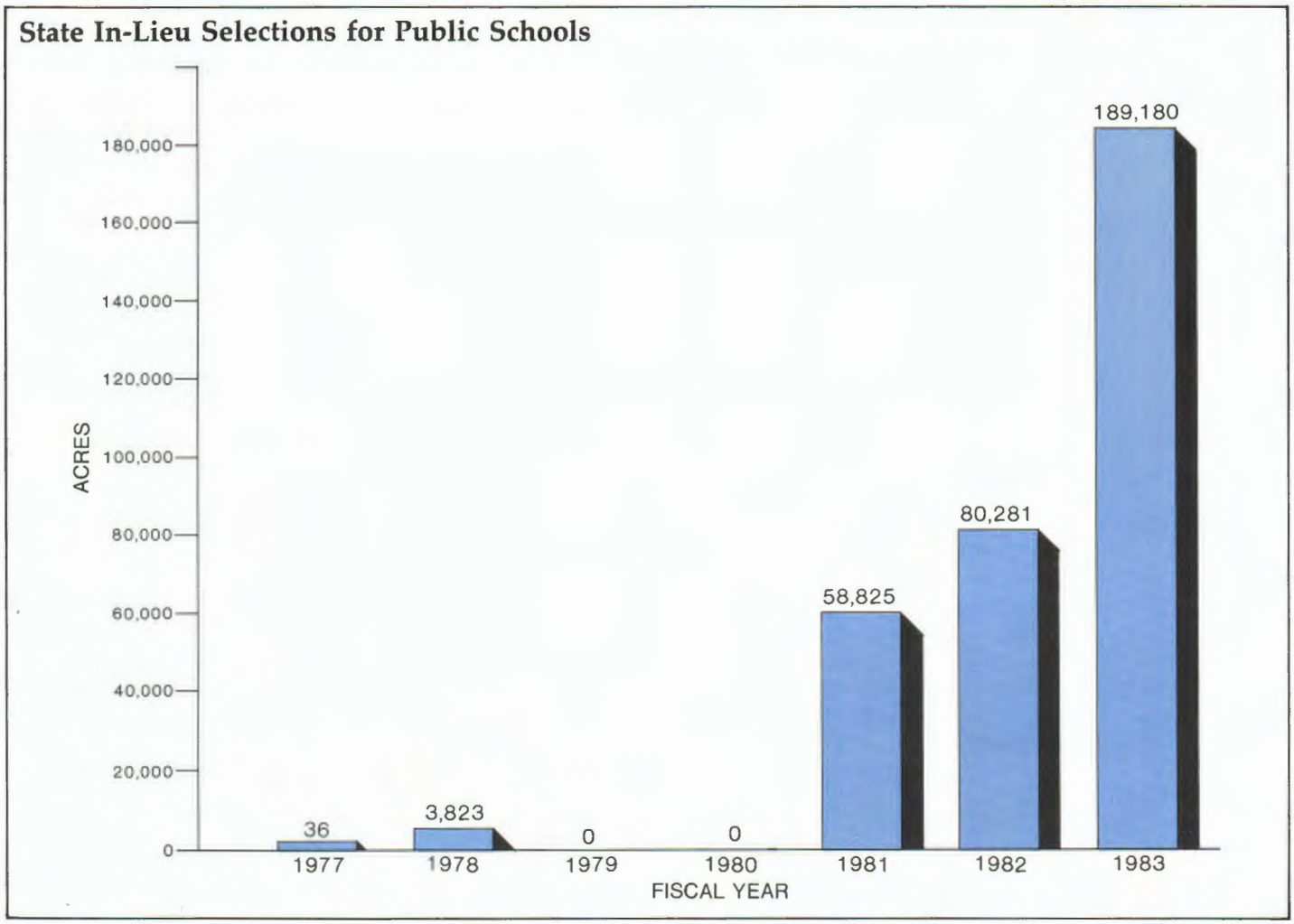
In 1959 and 1971, Congress made important land grants to the State of Alaska and Alaskan Natives. Upon becoming a State in 1959, Alaska was entitled to select and receive 104 million acres of land from the Federal Government. This land was to provide an economic base for the young State and be available to its citizens. During the first 21 years of Statehood, the Interior Department grudgingly transferred portions of this land entitlement to Alaska. The slow pace crimped economic growth and prevented the State from making its land base available to people. In 1979, Alaska sued the past Administration in an effort to speed up the rate of land conveyance.

By January 1981, Alaska had received less than half of its Statehood Act land entitlement. At that time, we began to move quickly to redeem the federal promises in the Statehood Act. Since January 1981, Alaska has received 30 million acres of its land and the Department has obligated itself to transfer land at a rate of 13 million acres annually. In three years, from 1981 through 1983, We have conveyed more land to Alaska than was conveyed by any previous Administration.

Alaska's native people faced similar problems. Congress had promised them 44 million acres of land in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This land was to permit the natives to pursue beneficial economic development, to protect their way of life and to assure them of self-determination. Yet, from 1971 through 1980, the natives had received only one–third of their land. Congress conducted oversight hearings during the 1977–79 period regarding the Department's dismal record in this area.

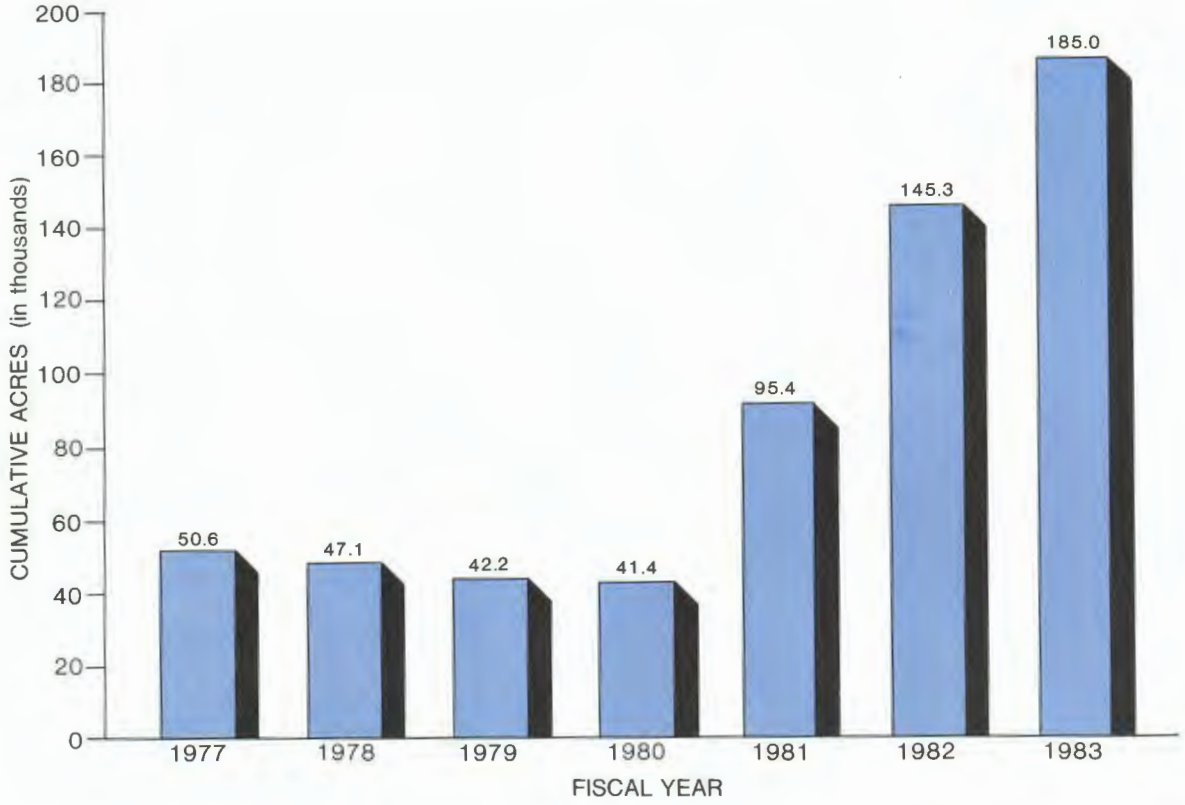
Since January 1981, we have transferred 11 million acres to the natives, who now possess nearly 60 percent of their entitlement.

In the past three years, we have worked hard to fulfill the promises of Statehood to Alaska and its people. Our relationship with Alaska is illustrative of the "Good Neighbor" policy we have strived to achieve with all the States of the Nation.



- Conveyed 189,180 federally–owned acres to eight western States in 1983 to support their public school systems. The States and the amount of land each received are: Arizona, 55,557 acres; California, 8,002 acres; Colorado, 1,234 acres; Idaho, 2,960 acres; Montana, 25,494 acres; South Dakota, 2,130 acres (which completes that State's entitlement); and, Utah, 93,803 acres. This follows the transfer of 139,106 acres to the States in 1981 and 1982. The remaining entitlements, totaling 203,806 acres, will be transferred when States identify the lands they want. In our three years, we have transferred 328,286 acres to the western States, compared to 3,859 acres transferred from 1977 through 1980.
- Between 1981 and 1983, increased by four times the number of acres transferred to States and local governments for park and public purposes over the 1980 total. In 1983 alone, we issued leases covering 40,000 acres, bringing the total number of acres available for State and local park and recreation purposes to 185,000 acres, compared to 41,000 acres available in 1980. These transfers are in response to a request we made in 1981 to the western governors to identify small parcels of federally–owned land that could be put to better use locally for beneficial public purposes.
- Approved 10-year timber management plans for the 2 million acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant lands in western Oregon. The plans provide for the harvest of 1.1 billion boardfeet annually, sustaining over 15,000 jobs in the State.
- Extended timber contracts with the Bureau of Land Management to give timber operators an opportunity to adjust their harvesting schedules to assure steady employment and to provide the housing market with a steady supply of reasonably–priced lumber.
- Assisted the Drug Enforcement Administration in ridding public lands of illegal cultivators of marijuana to ensure the safety of legitimate public land users, such as hikers and hunters, as part of the President's campaign against drug trafficking in the U.S.
- Substituted cooperation for confrontation by implementing an innovative program of cooperative management agreements which broaden State and public land users' roles in on–the–ground management. These agreements are designed to actively involve recreationists, wildlife groups, ranchers, State and local agencies and others in public land management, by sharing responsibility with the Bureau of Land Management for maintenance, protection, development and enhancement of the resources. Five cooperative management agreements were finalized in 1983, and 60 plans are proposed for completion in 1984.

Lands to States & Local Governments for Park & Public Purposes



Junior high school built on land transferred to Clark County, Nevada, in 1981.

Hauling logs from a Bureau of Land Management timber sale in western Oregon.

- Encouraged an increased investment from rangeland users in developing critically needed water projects, fencing and other range improvements on public lands. In fiscal year 1983, private investment in range improvement totalled $1.7 million, compared to $529,000 in fiscal year 1982. An additional $13 million in fiscal year 1983 federal funds from grazing fee receipts was also earmarked for range improvements.
- Provided matching funds in 1983 for a $92 million program for hydrologic investigations and data collection in every State, Puerto Rico and several of the Trust Territories. This is part of the U.S. Geological Survey's Federal–State Water Resources Cooperative Program with more than 750 State, regional and local agencies.
- Provided valuable early–warning information through the Geological Survey on potential eruptions and other hazards of active volcanoes at Mt. St. Helens (Washington) and Kilauea (Hawaii) that have made life safer for residents, park visitors and workers in these areas. The information included:
  - — accurate predictions of the 16 eruptions of Mt. St. Helens from May 1980 through January 1983, which provided two to three weeks advance notice on increased eruption potential, and more detailed warnings within several hours of eruptions;
  - — assessment and constant monitoring of a debris dam at the base of Mt. St. Helens, now blocking Spirit Lake, to warn downstream residents of potentially devastating floods and mudflows; and,
  - — successful prediction of the 1983 eruption of Kilauea Volcano.
- Completed a nationwide analysis of long–term trends in acid precipitation (acid rain) indicators in streams, which showed a decline in acidity of precipitation in the northeast, and an increase in acidity in some other regions. Data for the study was collected over 10 to 15 years from the United States Geological Survey water quality records. We also worked with 15 States to further define relations between sulfur dioxide emissions and acid deposits, and their effects on streams and lakes.

Asset Management

Disposal of surplus or unreserved public land is not new. In fact, the Federal Government has been selling surplus property and public land for almost 200 years. The history of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) disposals includes outright gifts to State and local governments; transfers for recreation and public purposes; grants to States under their Statehood entitlements; and, various programs for sales to individuals or the public at large.

Between 1981 and 1983, BLM sold at public auction about 16,000 acres of surplus land; about 8,000 acres were sold this year—the largest tract was about 640 acres. A historical look at sales—going back ten, twenty and thirty years—shows that in 1973, 13,669 acres were sold; in 1963, 71,582 were sold; and in 1953, 91,494 were sold at public auction. The peak sale year was 1956 when over 200,000 acres were sold.

The ultimate goals of our asset management program—which received new emphasis last year—are to achieve higher and better use of land surplus to federal needs and to cut government cost by eliminating unnecessary management of excess land.

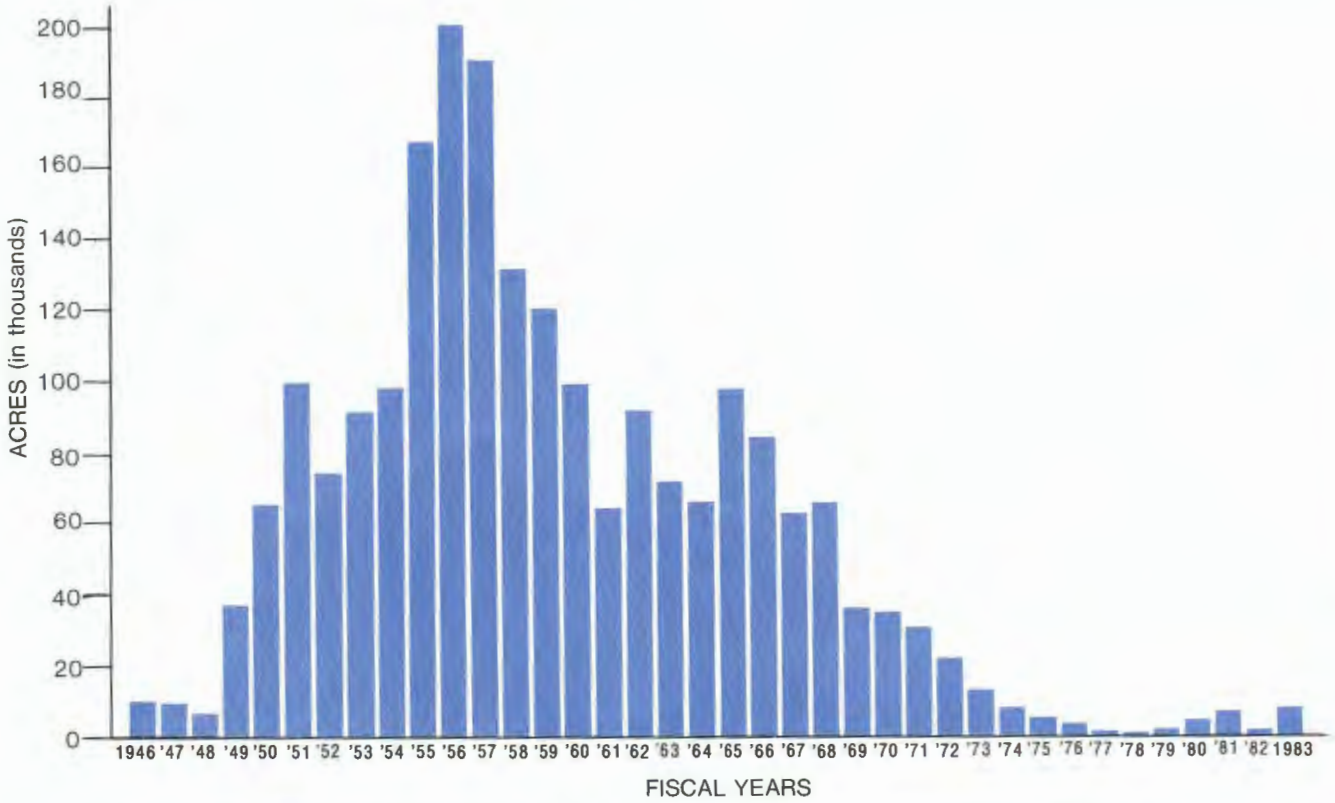
Identifying what land may potentially be available for sale is a complex process which includes: development of land use plans; public involvement prior to final decision; advance notification of State and local government officials before disposal; and, general consistency with State and local land use plans and programs. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides that public land may be sold only where the disposal meets the following criteria:

- **due to the location or other characteristics, the tract is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands; or,**
- **the tract was acquired for a specific purpose and that tract is no longer required for that or any other federal purposes; or,**
- **disposal of the tract will serve important public objectives—including but not limited to expansion of communities and economic development—which outweigh other public objectives and values.**

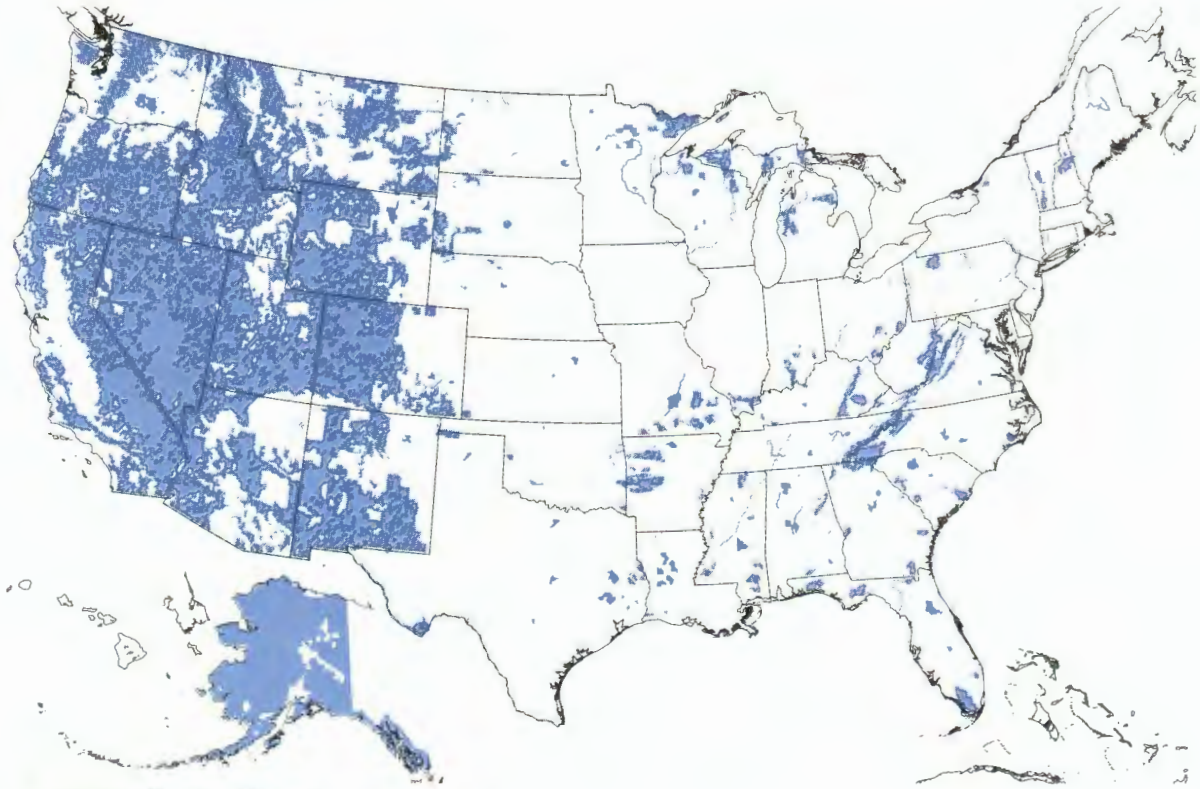
None of the acreage considered for sale is in national parks, wildlife refuges, conservation areas, wilderness or other areas of national environmental significance.

Through asset management—including public sale, exchanges, transfers and boundary adjustments—we can ensure that the American public receives the highest and best use of its land.

Public Land Sales



Federal Lands of the U.S.



Representative Map from 1970 Data

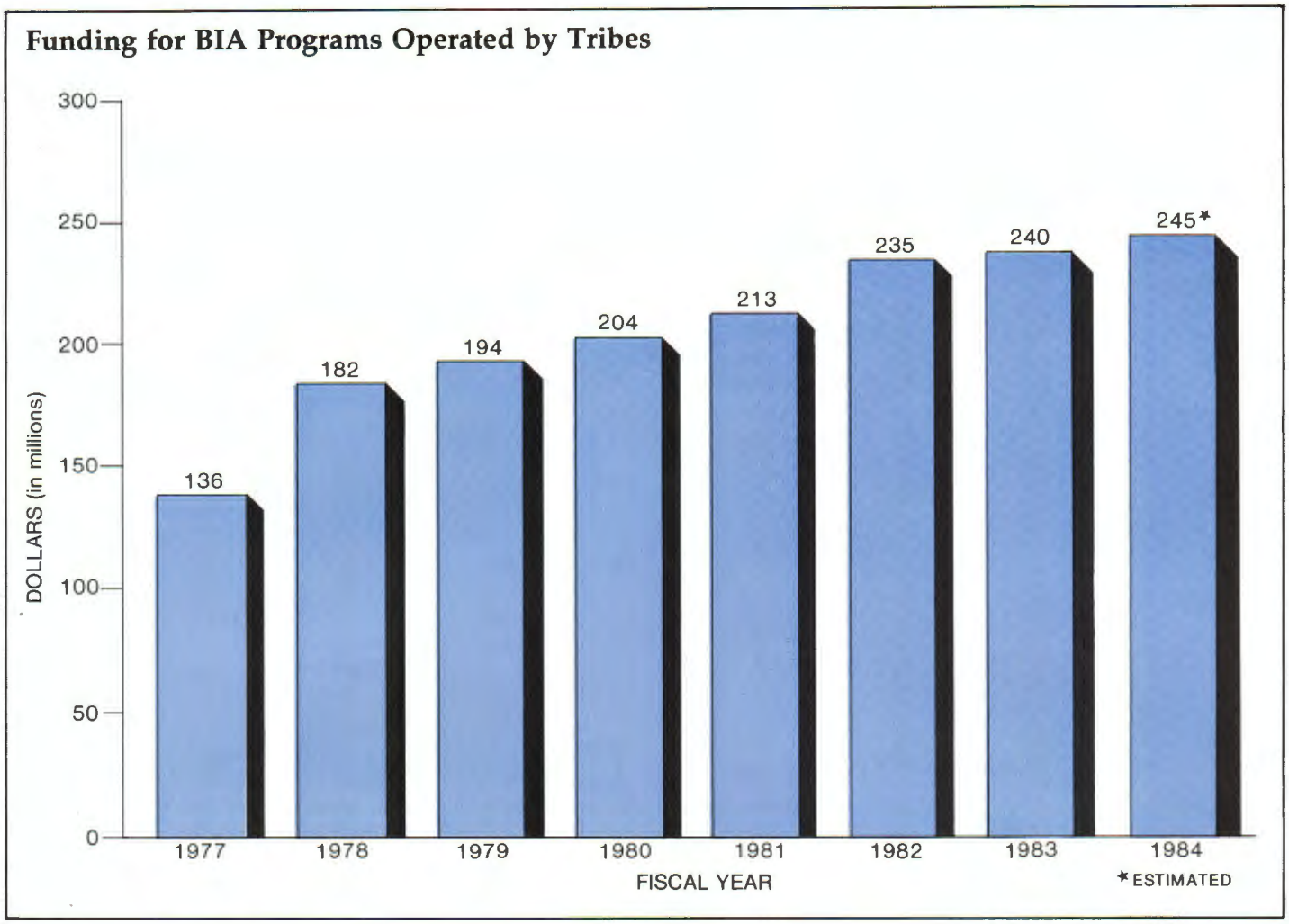
A Year of Enrichment: Making Self-Determination a Reality for Indian People

This Administration has changed the traditional paternalistic federal policies toward the 735,000 American Indians living on 50 million acres of reservation land. The key to the new approach is President Reagan's American Indian Policy Statement, issued in January 1983. That policy: reaffirms the government–to–government relationship; reinforces the concept of Indian self–government; designates the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs as liaison for Tribes; and establishes a Presidential Commission to seek ways to improve the economies on Indian reservations. In our three years, we have supported and strengthened tribal governments and improved the economies of reservations.

In 1983, we:

- Initiated a program to help small tribes (less than 1,500 population) gain basic managerial capabilities. One hundred seventy–five tribes and Alaska village communities received grants to enable them to improve administration and accounting skills.
- Provided almost $17 million, under the Indian Self–Determination and Education Assistance Act, to help tribes improve government in their communities, administration of reservation programs and fiscal accountability.
- Intensified and expanded consultation with tribal leaders on policy and program matters, including regional meetings with tribal leaders and regular meetings with national Indian organizations.
- Provided $4.6 million in "seed money" to 21 tribal ventures which will attract at least 75% of their funding from non–federal sources. Enterprises approved included: a restaurant, a grocery store, a sand and gravel business, a manufacturing business, an electronics plant, operation of a marina, a tug and barge operation, real estate development, and agricultural programs.
- Created 7,800 jobs on Indian reservations through $114.5 million appropriated under the 1983 Emergency Jobs Act, and allocated: $30 million for rehabilitation of 36 reservation irrigation projects; $12.5 million for erosion control, weed and brush removal, range and agricultural conservation; $10 million for improving reservation jails; $30 million for reservation housing, including construction of 300 homes and rehabilitation of 1,600 homes; $4 million to reforest 19,000 acres and thin 25,000 acres of reservation timber lands; $1 million for forest road maintenance; $2.5 million for stream clearance and fish hatchery development; and, $24.5 million for construction of a high school on the Hopi Reservation.
- Added $75 million to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' allocation of $43 million for construction of roads on reservations under the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982. Much of this money was contracted with private, Indian–owned construction businesses. One hundred million dollars will be allocated under the Act in each of the next three years for reservation road construction.
- Determined, in an Interior Solicitor's opinion, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs could return several million dollars in annual administrative fees to the tribes from Indian timber sales.
- Initiated a feasibility study to assess the value of a forest products marketing cooperative, at the request of the tribes of the Northwest.
- Initiated a five–year program to increase the productivity of 900,000 acres partitioned to the Navajo Tribe under provisions of the Navajo–Hopi Land Settlement Act.
- Increased income to Indian tribes from mineral leases to an all–time high of $396.3 million in 1982. This was 58.2% higher than the previous year's revenues. Of this income, $368.2 million came from oil and gas leases.

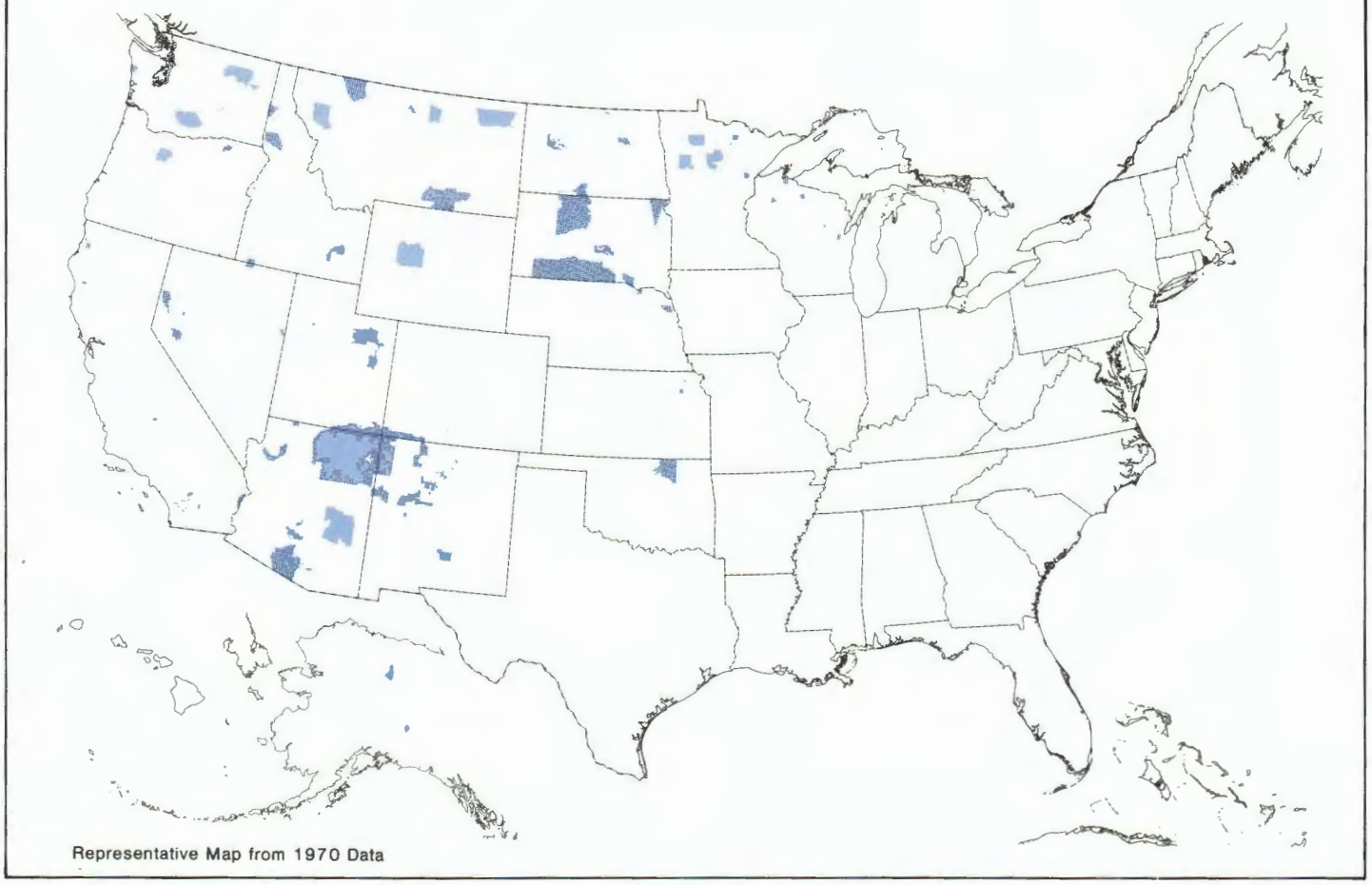
Emergency Jobs Act–funded repair of irrigation ditches on the Confederated Tribe of Warm Spring Reservation, Oregon.



- Let contracts for $240 million for tribal operation of reservation programs in fiscal year 1983. This is an increase of 15% since 1980 when tribal contracts totaled about $204 million. As tribal contracts increased, Bureau of Indian Affairs bureaucracy decreased—from 17,894 employees in 1980 to 14,800 in 1983.
- Launched the Presidential Commission on Reservation Economies, officially appointed in August 1983.
- Provided college assistance grants to more than 15,000 Indian students in 1983, including about 400 in post graduate programs. Some of these students attend Sinte Gleska, one of 18 tribally–controlled Indian community colleges. This year, Sinte Gleska became the first Indian college in the country to receive accreditation on the four–year baccalaureate level. A few months later, the Oglala Tribal Community College, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, also received accreditation.
- Published proposed education standards and criteria for Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and dormitories in 1983.
- Funded a National Ironworkers Training Program for more than 600 Indians from 70 different tribes. The starting wage for apprentices in this job placement and training program is $8.50 per hour.
- Won Administration support for legislation to return 25,000 acres of National Forest Land to the Cochiti Indian Tribe of New Mexico. The land had been wrongfully taken from the Cochitis more than 100 years ago.
- Concluded an Agreement–in–Principle for water claims of the Ak–Chin Indian community in Arizona. In September 1983, the Tribal Council and Secretary Watt signed the agreement ensuring a permanent water supply to the Tribe by 1988. The agreement also provides additional economic benefits to the Tribe and reduces overall costs borne by the Federal Government.
- Executed contracts with the Papago Tribe of Arizona, the State of Arizona, the City of Tucson and other local entities to implement the Papago water settlement reached in 1982.
- Entered an agreement with the North Slope Borough in Alaska which provides for the transfer of the Barrow Gas fields and facilities to the Borough. The agreement ensures local control over resource use and development and reduces costs to the Federal Government.

The following tribal economic development projects initiated in 1983 are indicators of the success of this Administration's efforts to encourage Indian self–sufficiency:

Indian Lands of the U.S.



Representative Map from 1970 Data

- The Tulalip Tribe of Washington began operating a new $7 million fish hatchery. On the Navajo Reservation, a smaller hatchery, capable of producing 200,000 rainbow trout, was constructed and began operations.
- The Papago Tribe of Arizona has used a tribal skill center and job training funds to develop a tribal construction company. They have 21 houses under construction, an $800,000 contract to build the Papago Shopping Center and a $3.3 million school building contract. Their workforce has increased from three employees in April 1982 to a current force of 105, including 20 employment assistance trainees and 15 CETA trainees.
- The Crow Tribe of Montana entered a lease/joint venture agreement with the Shell Oil Company to mine 210 million tons of coal from reservation land. The Tribe will receive $12 million in pre–production payments alone.
- The Mississippi band of Choctaws this year doubled the size of its plant which manufactures electrical wiring assemblies for General Motors cars and trucks. This tribal business, Chahta Enterprises, continues to grow even in the industry's off–years because it has established the lowest rejection rate of any supplier servicing the Packard Electric Company (a GM subsidiary).
- A small Nevada tribe, the Reno/Sparks Indian Colony, opened a new mini–mall in June. Construction was completely financed by the Tribe. The mall's eight shops will include an outlet for tribal arts and crafts.
- The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes of Oklahoma announced plans for a $260 million development in Lawton, Oklahoma. The development will feature a horse–racing track, theme park, hotel–conference center, multi–family residences and a shopping and office center.

Navajo horseman tending his flock.

A Year of Enrichment: Encouraging Economic Development and Self-Government in the Island Territories

Under our stewardship, the people of the U.S. Territories (Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) have made tremendous strides toward economic self–sufficiency and governmental self–determination. During the past three years, we have provided territorial governments with the training and tools to help them help themselves. We focused on improving efficiency in territorial governments by reducing burdensome federal regulations, and by providing technical assistance in transportation, medicine, communications, economic development, finance and management. In 1983, we culminated a multi–million dollar capital improvement program to set the stage for the economic diversification and growth that is critical to the Territories' self–sufficiency goals.

We also:

- Sponsored plebiscites and an impartial voter information program in each of the three local jurisdictions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to determine their future political status, resulting in decisions by the voters of the Federated States of Micronesia and of the Marshall Islands to become freely associated with the United States.
- Authorized American Samoa to call a constitutional convention in January 1984, to review amendments to their constitution for the first time in ten years.
- With the Government of Guam, moved toward implementation of a 1982 plebiscite in which the citizens of Guam requested Commonwealth status.
- Provided several territories with technical assistance in:
  - — developing modern accounting and budget systems, and installing computerized financial systems in Palau, Ponape and the Marshall Islands;
  - — providing intensive training sessions and financial advisors to assist in operating financial management systems in Palau, the Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa;
  - — providing financial planning to resolve an immediate cash shortage problem in American Samoa so that the government could continue operating without any serious reduction in services to the people of the country; and,
  - — conducting organizational reviews of local government structures for Palau and American Samoa.
- Established a training course for park maintenance systems to improve the park maintenance capabilities of Guam. Also implemented a maintenance system for public buildings and facilities and provided advisors to several local territorial governments for on–the–job training in the maintenance of power plants.
- Provided an energy advisor to American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on power problems.

Counting votes on the future of Ponape's political status.

- Assisted several territories in providing health services by:
  - — providing the services of a health administration specialist for the Northern Mariana Islands and Ponape;
  - — coordinating the efforts of the World Health Organization, the Center for Disease Control, the Department of Health and Human Services and other agencies and organizations which responded to the serious cholera epidemic in the State of Truk;
  - — providing a sanitary engineer to construct rural sanitation facilities and a lab technician to fight the cholera;

— assisting in the airlifting of medical supplies, generating equipment and water pumps;
— providing training to upgrade the qualifications of medical staff in Ponape, Truk and American Samoa;
— funding construction of a new multi–million dollar hospital on Saipan to improve the delivery of health care for the people of the Northern Mariana Islands; and,
— dedicating three new hospital facilities on each of the three Virgin Islands to meet their growing medical requirements. The total cost of hospital construction was over $30 million.

- Provided satellite communication advisors and training for Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as part of a major improvement to the territorial communications system.

- Provided funds to conduct an air service review for Micronesia and develop an effective sea transportation plan for the Micronesian shipping industry. Also provided air transportation experts to the Marshall Islands to assist in writing civil aviation regulations.
- Assisted territorial governments in dealing with other federal agencies including:
  — the Environmental Protection Agency, in drafting legislation which will allow EPA discretionary authority to exempt the territories from provisions of the Clean Air Act, while ensuring that existing air quality standards are maintained;
  — the Department of State, the Department of Justice and the Coast Guard, in developing legislation to allow the use of foreign-built fishing vessels over five tons in the territorial waters surrounding Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa;
  — the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in developing regulations which abolish the adverse effect wage rate for Guam and return the temporary alien worker labor certification authority to the government of Guam; and,
  — the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in providing expert assistance to the Northern Mariana Islands in writing banking laws and regulations on offshore banking activities.
- Instituted a major training program for police officers (including drug enforcement) and stateside police academy opportunities for Micronesian police officers, and a fire safety training program for fire fighters in Micronesia.
- Provided seed money to create the Caribbean Center in the College of the Virgin Islands which will provide educational support for the economic development of the Caribbean.
- Jointly funded efforts with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Reclamation to develop data on water and mineral resources in Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa.
- Established a business development center for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam, where we also expanded commercial port facilities.
- Implemented construction of a new $5 million dock and a $1.8 million marine railway (drydock) facility in American Samoa to provide jobs and an added economic base.

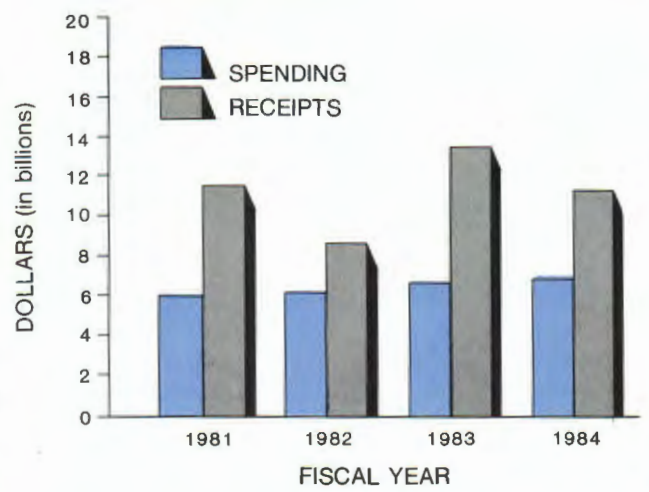
A Year of Enrichment: Improving the Management Effectiveness of the Department of the Interior

We are proud of *what* the Department of the Interior has done in the past three years to fulfill our responsibilities as managers of the public lands and resources. We are also proud of *how* we have done that job. In the past three years, we have set a record of solid accomplishment in the areas of management and administration.

We have:

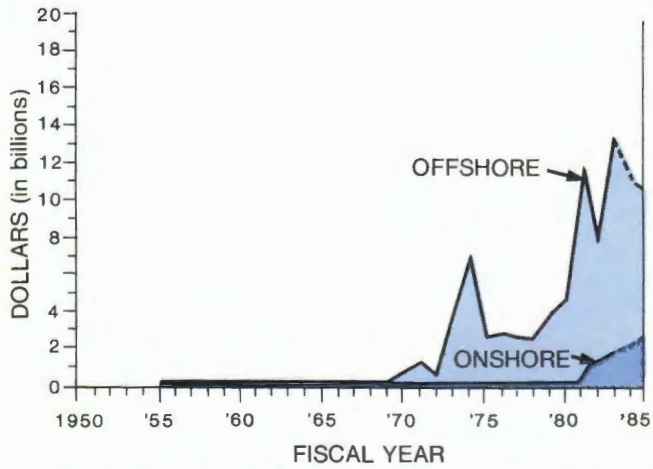
- Reduced net budget authority by approximately 14% from fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1984. Interior's gross budget authority increased by almost 7% from $6.2 billion to $6.6 billion from fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1984. In the same period, revenues generated from Interior programs (excluding offshore leasing) and used to offset Departmental budget requirements increased 56% from $1.8 billion to $2.8 billion.

Spending Versus Receipts

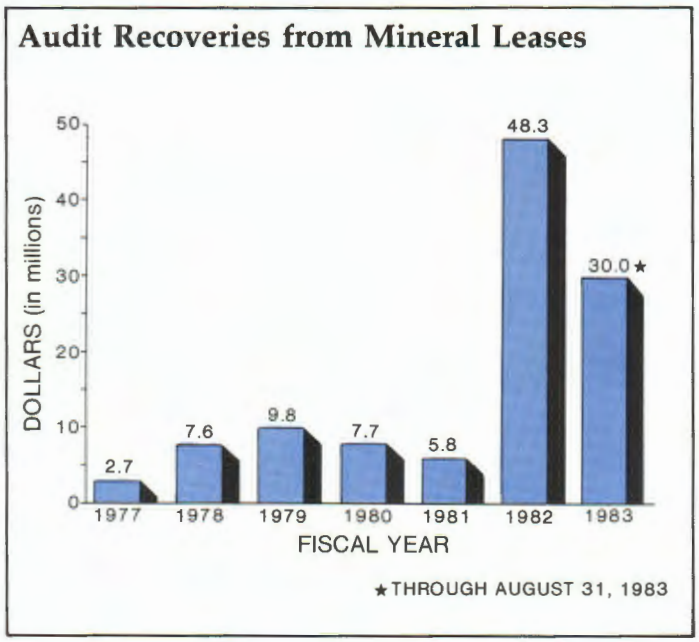


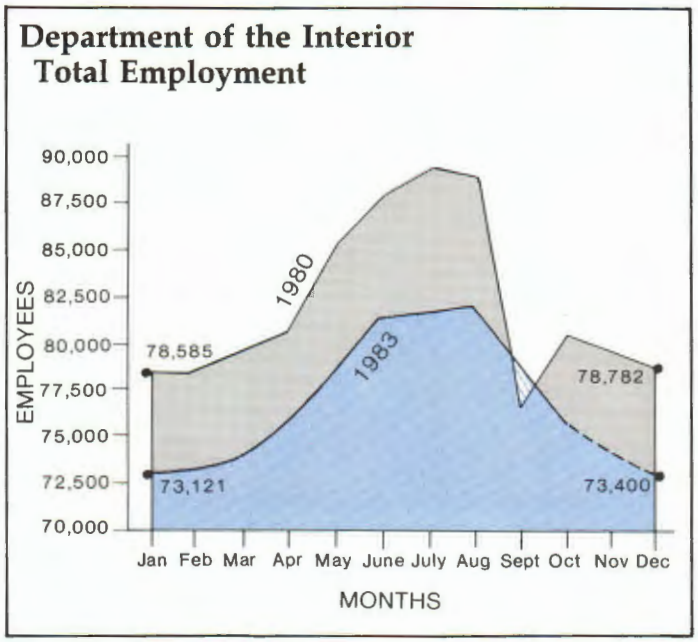
- In fiscal year 1983, generated $13.5 billion in revenues to the U.S. Treasury. We estimate generating total revenues of $13.3 billion in fiscal year 1984.
- Increased revenues from simultaneous oil and gas filing fees from $43.8 million in fiscal year 1981 to $112.5 million in fiscal year 1983 by increasing the fee from $10 to $75. Revenues from oil and gas filing fees are expected to remain at $112.5 million in fiscal year 1984.

Revenues from Mineral Leasing



- Completed action on 50 of the 55 rules targeted for revocation or revision as part of our major regulatory reform effort.
- Participated in 152 Congressional hearings, in the spirit of open communication and cooperation—averaging 1.25 hearings each legislative day. The Secretary personally testified on the average of once every twelve legislative days.
- Reduced the number of payroll systems used by the Department by 50% and committed to conversion over the next two years to a single system—at an estimated saving of $2 million per year.
- Streamlined the bureaus in the Department to eliminate overlapping jurisdictions and duplicative functions. We created the Minerals Management Service; consolidated onshore mineral leasing activities in the Bureau of Land Management; and, abolished the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, the Office of Minerals Policy and Research Analysis, and the Office of Water Research and Technology and merged their functions into existing bureaus and offices.
- Implemented a planned mineral royalty audit program—the first such program in departmental history. Our new approach has resulted in significant recovery of past royalty underpayments. In fiscal years 1981 through 1983, we collected $84 million in





unpaid or underpaid royalties—three times the $28 million collected in the previous four fiscal years.

- Created the best cash management system in government. For example, we instituted wire transfers for major minerals royalty receipts and abandoned mined land fees to save taxpayers an estimated $1.2 million in interest carrying costs.
- From fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1984, reduced permanent full–time personnel by about 7% with limited use of reductions–in–force.
- Slashed by approximately 2 million hours, or over 19%, the amount of time needed by the public to prepare information for submission to the Department. This exceeded the 15% requirement specified by the Paperwork Reduction Act.
- Established a Department of the Interior committee to set standards, delineate uses and develop the technological base for a massive computerization of mapping data. "Digital cartography" is a new and effective tool for use by land managers and earth scientists.
- Accelerated completion of large–scale map coverage of the United States by issuing provisional maps, a procedure which reduces time and cost of map production by 15 to 20%. The date for complete coverage of the Nation has been advanced from the year 2000 to 1989.
- Strengthened internal controls in Department programs by instituting the requirements of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. Completed 1,240 vulnerability assessments, conducted 280 internal control evaluations of major Department activities and reported to the President and Congress on the evaluation results.
- Improved dependability and credibility of the audit process and created a more stable, highly professional audit staff in the U.S. Territories. Twenty–six audits have been completed or are in process, directed at strengthening accounting and financial management systems and controls over the procurement process.
- Continued to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources. We have completed or are in the process of completing audits of 23 of the 25 largest royalty payers and eight of the medium–size royalty payers. Audits completed this year identified potential underpayments of $20 million. Cumulative underpayments identified by audits total $32.8 million, 85% of which involve interpretive issues which are now in various stages of resolution.
- In fiscal year 1983, awarded 58% of our total procurement obligations to small businesses, compared to 42% awarded to small businesses in fiscal year 1980—a 16% increase in the small business share of total procurement.
- Increased to 11.5% the minority business share of total procurement obligations in fiscal year 1983. In fiscal year 1980, only 10% of the total obligation was awarded to minority businesses.
- In fiscal year 1983, set aside 20% of Interior's total procurement obligations for awards to businesses located or performing in areas of high unemployment, compared to only 8% set aside in fiscal year 1980.
- Created the Office of Historically Black Colleges and University Programs in February 1983, and provided approximately $2.5 million in contracts, procurement and training to historically Black colleges and universities. Examples of our efforts include: a $325,000 environmental study contract awarded to the University of Maryland (Eastern Shore) to collect and consolidate a marine productivity information system; a $125,000 contract awarded to Coahoma Junior College (assisted by the University of Mississippi) to determine the feasibility of developing that State's lignite coal resources; and, joint development by Texas Southern University (TSU) and the U.S. Geological Survey of a cartography curriculum for TSU.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1983 O - 424-884

1983

Department of the Interior Officials

Office of the Secretary

Secretary	James G. Watt
Under Secretary	J. J. Simmons, III
Executive Assistant to the Secretary	Stephen P. Shipley
Assistant to the Secretary	Emily S. DeRocco
Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional and Legislative Affairs	David S. Brown
Assistant to the Secretary for Public Affairs	Douglas Baldwin
Deputy Under Secretary	William P. Horn
Western Representative	Stanley W. Hulett
Alaska Representative	Vernon R. Wiggins
Director, Office for Equal Opportunity	Edward E. Shelton
Director, Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	Charlotte Brooks Spann
Director, Office of Youth Programs	Clifton P. Lander, Jr.
Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals	Donald R. Tindal
Director, Office of Historically Black College and University Programs	Ira J. Hutchison

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Associate Solicitor, Audit and Inspection	Maurice O. Ellsworth
Associate Solicitor, General Law	Marian B. Horn
Associate Solicitor, Conservation and Wildlife	Keith E. Eastin
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Associate Solicitor, Indian Affairs	Paul T. Baird
Associate Solicitor, Surface Mining	Ernest C. Baynard, III

Office of the Inspector General

Inspector General	Richard Mulberry

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Deputy Director, U.S. Geological Survey	Doyle G. Frederick
Director, Bureau of Mines	Robert C. Horton
Deputy Director, Bureau of Mines	James F. McAvoy
Director, Office of Surface Mining	James R. Harris
Deputy Director, Office of Surface Mining	J. Roy Spradley, Jr.
Director, Minerals Management Service (Acting)	David C. Russell

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Deputy Assistant Secretary	John W. Fritz

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources

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Deputy Assistant Secretary	J. Steven Griles
Deputy Assistant Secretary	Harold W. Furman, II
Director, Bureau of Land Management	Robert F. Burford
Associate Director, Bureau of Land Management	James M. Parker
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation	Robert N. Broadbent
Director, Office of Water Policy (Acting)	Kent S. Larsen

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Budget and Administration

Assistant Secretary (Acting)	Richard R. Hite
Deputy Assistant Secretary	William D. Bettenberg

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs

Assistant Secretary-Designate	Richard T. Montoya

Meeting Information

The meeting will be held at the Biltmore Hotel in Phoenix. A block of rooms has been set aside for Chamber members—at a special price, if reservations are made promptly. Call (602) 955-6600.

The sessions with Secretary Watt will be followed by a reception, so that attendees may meet him individually. Lunch will be followed by a special address; Senator Harrison Schmitt (R-NM) has been invited to give that address. (Sen. Schmitt is a member of the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, which deals with the problems of minerals supply.)

Many positions and statements have been attributed to Secretary Watt. There is no doubt that he is indeed a controversial figure, and that he has stayed in the spotlight—reorganizing the Department of the Interior and advocating the balanced use of the nation's resources. Regardless of whether you agree with his policies, it is important to attend this meeting to hear Mr. Watt directly. (If you **do** agree with the Secretary's policies, it is important to attend and let him know of your support!) The day's program has been designed to permit a long question-and-answer session.

The issues facing American business and industry and the Department of the Interior are no longer solely Western issues; they are no longer merely questions of stewardship and conservation. The critical issues for the country as a whole include access to lands, jobs, and a balanced environmental approach to preserve national treasures and to provide lands for recreation.

Resources and Environmental Quality Division
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 22062

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NATURAL RESOURCES

September 17, 1981
Biltmore Hotel
Phoenix, Arizona

A DIALOGUE WITH JAMES G. WATT, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

A Special Meeting Organized by the
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
In Cooperation With
The Phoenix Metropolitan Area
Chamber of Commerce and
The Arizona State Chamber of Commerce

A Dialogue with the Secretary:
An Opportunity for Chamber Members

This special meeting will give you the opportunity to express your concerns regarding natural resources directly to Secretary of the Interior James G. Watt. The program format allows ample time for questions and answers. All members of the audience are urged and encouraged to participate.

This meeting has been prepared for members of the U.S. Chamber and their invited guests. It will be held at the Biltmore Hotel in Phoenix; a block of rooms has been set aside at the Biltmore for Chamber members (call 602/955-6600). Registration fee is $95 for those postmarked no later than September 7; otherwise, registration is $120 for Chamber members and $150 for others. Please respond no later than September 14.

Program

Presiding: Arthur F. Kelly, Chairman of the Board, Western Airlines, Inc.; Western Regional Vice President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

9:30 a.m.	Introduction of James G. Watt Secretary of the Interior
9:35-9:45 a.m.	Secretary Watt's Opening Remarks
9:45-10:05 a.m.	Presentations by Chamber Members: • Acreage Limitations • Endangered Species • Onshore and Offshore Leasing • Land Withdrawals
10:05-10:25 a.m.	Response by Secretary Watt
10:25 a.m.-Noon	Question and Answer Session
12:15-12:45 p.m.	Reception
12:45 p.m.	Lunch Speaker: Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-NM) (Invited)

Registration

Return to:
Resources and Environmental Quality Division
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1615 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20062

Fees:
U.S. Chamber Members/$120.
Non-members/$150.
Registrations postmarked by September 7/$95.

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip Code _____

Morton Blackwell

OFFICE OF THE
UNDER SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Leslie,

Indian Affairs is still in the process of writing the draft. In the mean-time they answered Mr Red Cloud with this letter. The draft is now in the Secretary's office to be signed.

Cyndi

Room 6213 WH-ID# 026945

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 27 1981

Dear Mr. Red Cloud:

The President has requested us to respond further to your June 20 letter concerning the Black Hills award and the 1868 Sioux treaty. I will be as concise and frank as possible since I am convinced that the issues involved are relatively simple.

It was not the United States Supreme Court that abrogated the 1868 treaty, but the Congress in passing the 1877 Act which took the Black Hills and began to break up the Great Sioux Reservation. The Supreme Court, on June 30, 1980, declared that the 1868 treaty was abrogated by the 1877 Black Hills Act. It was the 1889 Act which essentially destroyed the Great Sioux Reservation by creating six separate reservations and disposing of the lands outside the new reservation boundaries.

These are undoubtedly very harsh words for many Sioux people. The President of the United States, however, cannot change the 1877 Act, which is a Congressional matter, and must accept the findings of the United States Supreme Court as expressed in the Court's June 30, 1980, decision. On the basis of your letter it is apparent that you were properly advised during your trip to Washington this spring. The Black Hills were lost to the Sioux people in 1877. We are aware that the Oglala Sioux Tribe is still in court on these issues and that the tribe, among other things, asserts title to the Black Hills. We are also aware, however, that on June 1 the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision that the Court lacked jurisdiction. Jurisdiction rested in the Indian Claims Commission, then in the United States Court of Claims and finally in the Supreme Court. It is apparent to us that the Supreme Court has already spoken but until the litigation is finally resolved we will not be making formal recommendations on the handling of the Black Hills award.

We trust that you find this letter to be of some value in your deliberations.

Sincerely,

Roy H. Sampsel

Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

Mr. Oliver Red Cloud
P. O. Box 311
Pine Ridge, South Dakota 57770

cc: Aberdeen Area Director
ES - L. Stone

NEW EPA ORGANIZATION

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

June 12, 1981

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: All EPA Employees

SUBJECT: Agency Reorganization

After a period of deliberate consideration of EPA's mode of operation and our goals over the next four years, I am today announcing a reorganization which I believe will help us to more efficiently and effectively accomplish our mission. The reorganization--which will become effective July 1, 1981--will realign organizations intact, with their personnel, and will not adversely affect any employee.

MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

To summarize, major organizational changes are as follows:

- THE OFFICE OF POLICY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IS ESTABLISHED TO OVERSEE RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS; POLICY, STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES; AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.

- THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION IS ESTABLISHED TO DIRECT PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATION, INFORMATION, DATA SYSTEMS, FACILITIES, FISCAL AND CONTRACTS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS.

- THE OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL AND ENFORCEMENT IS ESTABLISHED TO INCLUDE ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL AND DIRECTION OF AGENCYWIDE ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

- THE OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE IS ESTABLISHED TO DIRECT THE SUPERFUND AND SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS.

- THE OFFICE OF WATER AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IS RENAMED THE OFFICE OF WATER AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WATER PROGRAMS.

- ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS RELATING TO WATER; AIR, NOISE AND RADIATION; PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES; AND SOLID WASTE AND SUPERFUND PROGRAMS ARE ESTABLISHED IN THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE PROGRAMS.

- THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IS ABOLISHED.

- THE OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT IS ABOLISHED.

- REGIONAL OFFICES WILL, AT A LATER DATE, BE DIRECTED TO RESTRUCTURE CONSISTENT WITH THE HEADQUARTERS REORGANIZATION TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

REORGANIZATION OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS

In this realignment, I see the Agency moving toward an organization with strong and consistent internal management control and an enhanced ability to define results-oriented environmental goals. It will be an organization that will work for us as we do our part in helping this Administration achieve its objective of a balanced budget. Our budgetary processes will be intertwined with our policy formulations; our attention will be directed to cross-media impacts; our focus on policy, standards, and regulations will be improved; and we, as an Agency, will be better able to use our allotted dollars for maximum mileage. Our people and facilities management functions and other administrative services will receive the increased attention they warrant.

We will also have a new and better way of doing business in which we better articulate and assign accountability for environmental program results. The integration of our enforcement and media program functions will clarify this accountability for specific program accomplishments, enhance the consistency and quality of enforcement actions, and simplify our interrelationships with State and local governments. The consolidation of the solid waste management and superfund functions will allow for specific attention to these programs consistent with their relative importance.

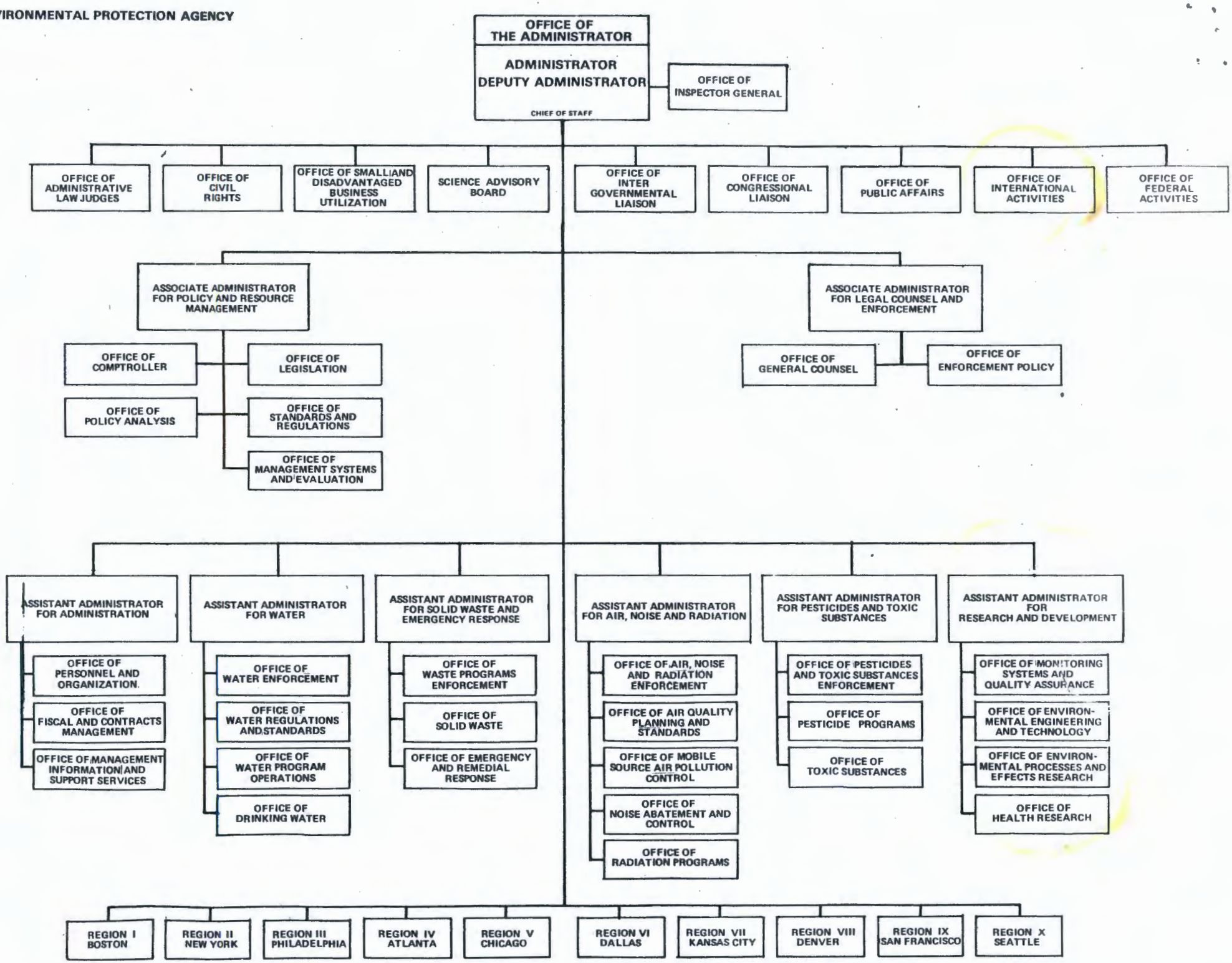
* * * * * * * * * *

All in all, the reorganization will increase our functional effectiveness, reflect the priorities of our time, and facilitate our ability to respond to the needs of this country. I am attaching for your information some materials which will provide additional details on the actual structure of the new organization. Please address any questions you may have concerning this reorganization to your supervisor.

Anne M. Gorsuch

Attachments

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



MAJOR HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATIONAL REALIGNMENTS

NEW	FROM
• Office of Public Affairs	• Office of Press Services and Office of Public Awareness
• Office of Congressional Liaison	• Immediate Office and Congressional Affairs Division, Office of Legislation (OL)
• Associate Administrator for Policy and Resource Management	• Immediate Office, Office of Planning and Management (OPM)
• Office of the Comptroller	• Office of the Comptroller and Program Analysis Division, Office of Resources Management (ORM)
• Office of Policy Analysis	• Immediate Office, Economic Analysis Division, and Energy Policy Division, Office of Planning and Evaluation (OPE)
• Office of Standards and Regulations	• Standard and Regulations Division, OPE
• Office of Legislation	• Legislative Division, OL
• Office of Management Systems and Evaluation	• Program Evaluation Division, OPE
• Associate Administrator for Legal Counsel and Enforcement	• Office of General Counsel; and Immediate Office, Office of Program Management Operations, and National Enforcement Investigations Center (Denver), Office of Enforcement (OE)
• Assistant Administrator for Administration	• Office of Program Management and Policy, OPM; AAA for Management Reform, OPM; and Offices of Administration - Cincinnati and RTP
• Office of Personnel and Organization	• Personnel Management Division, and Management and Organization Division, Office of Management and Agency Services (OMAS)
• Office of Fiscal and Contracts Management	• Immediate Office, Financial Management Division, and Grants Administration Division, ORM; and Procurement and Contracts Management Division, OMAS
• Office of Management Information and Support Services	• Immediate Office, Management Information and Data Systems Division, Facilities and Support Services Division, Office of Library Systems and Services, OMAS; and Office of Occupational Health and Safety, OPM
• Assistant Administrator for Water	• Immediate Office and Staffs, Office of Water Regulations and Standards, Office of Water Program Operations, and Office of Drinking Water, Office of Water and Waste Management (OWWM); and Office of Water Enforcement, OE
• Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response	• Office of Solid Waste and Office of Hazardous Emergency Response, OWWM, and Office of Hazardous Waste Enforcement (w/o Radiation Unit), OE
• Assistant Administrator for Air, Noise and Radiation	• Immediate Office and Staffs, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Mobile Source Air Pollution Control, Office of Noise Abatement and Control, Office of Radiation Programs, Office of Air, Noise and Radiation (OANR); Office of Mobile Source and Noise Enforcement, OE; Stationary Source Enforcement Division, OE; and Radiation Unit, OE
• Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances	• Immediate Office and Staffs, Office of Pesticides Programs, and Office of Toxic Substances, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPTS); and Pesticides and Toxic Substances Enforcement Division, OE

NOTE: Immediate Office of the Administrator/Deputy Administrator, Staff Offices not listed above and Off[illegible] of Research and Development remain the same.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Press Office (A-184)
Washington DC 20460

EPA Environmental News

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1981

EPA ADMINISTRATOR ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS TO EIGHT KEY POSTS

DeBenedictis (202) 755-0344

Anne M. Gorsuch, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, today announced the appointments of eight persons to fill key positions in the Agency.

Frank A. Shepherd, a corporate lawyer from Miami, was named to the new post of Associate Administrator for Legal Counsel and Enforcement, and Nolan E. Clark, a Washington attorney, to the newly created position of Associate Administrator for Policy and Resource Management.

The two associate administrator positions were part of an agency reorganization plan announced June 12 by Mrs. Gorsuch. The reorganization will go into effect on July 1.

Also named today to top EPA posts by Mrs. Gorsuch were:

-- Robert M. Perry, a Houston corporate trial attorney, as EPA's General Counsel;

-- William A. Sullivan Jr., a lawyer and expert consultant for steel communities, as Deputy Associate Administrator for Legal Counsel and Enforcement;

-- John E. Daniel, a corporate counsel and Washington representative, as Chief of Staff for the Administrator;

--Thornton W. Field, an attorney and regulatory affairs specialist from Denver, as Mrs. Gorsuch's special assistant for hazardous wastes;

--Kitty Adams, an environmental consultant and one-time Senate aide, as special assistant for regulatory reform;

-- Joseph A. Cannon, an attorney, as special assistant for regulatory reform.

"These eight individuals," Mrs. Gorsuch said, "will provide EPA with a wealth of practical experience in

R-67

(more)

environmental, governmental, and private sector affairs. They all bring impressive credentials to their jobs. Their counsel, advice and support will be most valuable to me in carrying out EPA's mission of environmental protection."

Shepherd, 35, as Associate Administrator for Legal Counsel and Enforcement, will design and direct policy and strategy for enforcement activities, in addition to being the agency's chief legal officer.

He joins EPA from the law firm of Kimbrell, Hamann, Jennings, Womack, Carlson, and Kniskern of Miami, which he joined in 1972 and where he has been a partner for the past four years, representing many large corporate firms, such as Eastern Air Lines and General Motors. A 1972 graduate of the University of Michigan's law school, he holds a master's degree in government from the University of Massachusetts and a bachelor's degree from the University of Florida. Shepherd, who was born in West Palm Beach, organized the City of Coral Gables in Dade County, Florida, for President Reagan in 1980. His wife Karen is a former high school English teacher.

Clark, 40, as Associate Administrator for Policy and Resource Management, will oversee analysis and development of standards, regulations, legislation and the budget.

A native of Montpelier, Idaho, he has been associated with the law firm of Kirkland & Ellis of Washington, D.C. since 1969, becoming a partner in 1973, with most of his legal work related to government regulation of business.

Clark received his law degree from Stanford University's School of Law in 1968, receiving the Order of the Coif awarded to the top 10 percent of the graduating class. He graduated magna cum laude in 1962 from Harvard College with a degree in economics. Clark is married and has three children.

Perry, 46, the General Counsel, has been a trial lawyer since 1969 with Exxon Company in Houston. From 1964 to 1969, he was an attorney with the Justice Department's Land and Natural Resources Division. He received his law degree in 1961 from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and his bachelor's degree in 1959 from St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas, his hometown.

R-67

(more)

Deputy Associate Administrator William Sullivan, 41, joins EPA from FSI, Inc., a consulting firm he organized in 1979 that guided redevelopment of industrial property after Jones & Laughlin and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company closed their steel mills in the Mahoning Valley in 1977. He also has been president of Western Reserve Economic Development Agency and the Steel Communities Coalition, both of which were involved in solving problems in a steel-dominated economy. Sullivan received his law degree in 1964 from Columbia University, and bachelor's degree from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut in 1961. A native of Warren, Ohio, he and his wife, Anne, have three children.

Daniel, 37, who will direct the activities of the Administrator's immediate staff, has represented Johns-Manville Corporation since March 1980 before a number of regulatory agencies. From 1976 to 1980, he was director of environmental and legislative affairs for the American Paper Institute. He headed the Ohio Attorney General's environmental law section in 1975-76, and served as attorney for Alabama's Environmental Health Administration from 1970 to 1973. For two years prior to that, he helped develop enforcement programs for the former National Air Pollution Control Administration, then a part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Daniel graduated from the University of Alabama's School of Law in 1968 and its College of Engineering in 1965, where he studied sanitary engineering and structural design. He, his wife, Linda, and two children reside in Kensington, Maryland. He is a native of Clayton, Alabama.

Field, 32, the hazardous wastes specialist, was associated with Adolph Coors Company of Golden, Colorado, the nation's fifth largest brewer, since 1979 as regulatory affairs coordinator and analyst. Prior to that, he was a law clerk with AMAX Environmental Services, Inc., of Denver, the environmental arm of AMAX, Inc., an international mineral development corporation. He earned a law degree from the University of Colorado's School of Law in 1979, and a bachelor's degree in psychology from the university, graduating magna cum laude in 1976. Living in Boulder, Colorado, Field and his wife, Maureen, have one child.

Kitty Adams, 31, was a legislative assistant to Senator James L. Buckley from 1973 to 1977 involved in helping to draft amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Clean Air Act. From 1977 through 1978, she was associated in an environmental capacity with the Business

R-67

(more)

Roundtable, an organization of major U.S. corporations represented by their chief executive officers, and from 1978 to the present was a private environmental consultant. A 1972 graduate of Sweetbriar College in Virginia, Miss Adams is a native of Rochester, New York.

Joseph Cannon, 31, served as a staff member on the 1980 Reagan-Bush Committee during the Presidential campaign. He graduated cum laude from the J. Reuben Clark Law School at Brigham Young University in 1977 where he was an editor of the school's law review. Most recently he was associated with the Washington, D.C. office of the Houston, Texas law firm of Andrews, Kurth, Campbell & Jones, which he joined in 1979. A native of Salt Lake City, Utah, Cannon and his wife Jan are the parents of three sons.

R -67

# # #

100% Indian appt. File

Dave Newton

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release March 30, 1981

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth L. Smith to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Indian Affairs).

Since 1972 Mr. Smith has served as General Manager of the Warm Springs Tribe in Oregon. He was Acting General Manager in 1969-71. He began work with the Tribe in 1959.

Mr. Smith served on the American Indian Policy Review Commission Task Force on Reservation Resource Development and Protection in 1974. He was a Board Member of the Oregon State Board of Education in 1973-79. Since 1975 Mr. Smith has served on the Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society. He is President of the Intertribal Timber Council and also served as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Indian Timber Symposium.

Mr. Smith was graduated from the University of Oregon (B.A., 1959). He was named Outstanding Junior Citizen (Jaycee) in 1960 and was named one of Oregon's Five Outstanding Young Men (Jaycee) in 1970.

Mr. Smith is married and has four children. He was born in Dalles, Oregon, on March 29, 1935.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tony

Set up a lunch here ASAP for me with Steve Shipley.

Morton

was this done

M apr. 3

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE SECRETARY

Norton - You should meet with Steve - Watt offered to help us with Conservatives - and Interior has Indians. Steve is our contact - Please give Bob B. a copy of organizing chart
END

March 11, 1981

Hon. Elizabeth H. Dole
Assistant to the President
for Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Elizabeth:

I appreciated the opportunity of meeting with you yesterday.

Pursuant to your request, I am enclosing the Department of the Interior organizational chart.

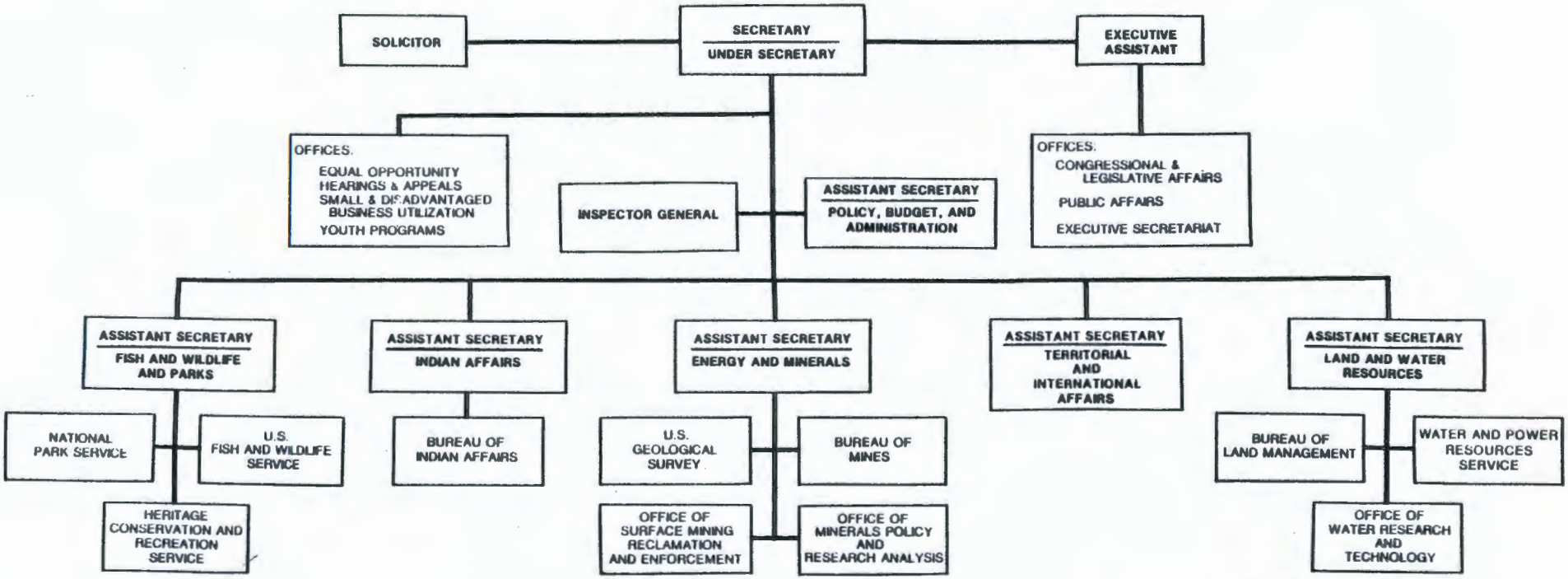
I am looking forward to working with you.

Sincerely yours,

Steve

Stephen P. Shipley

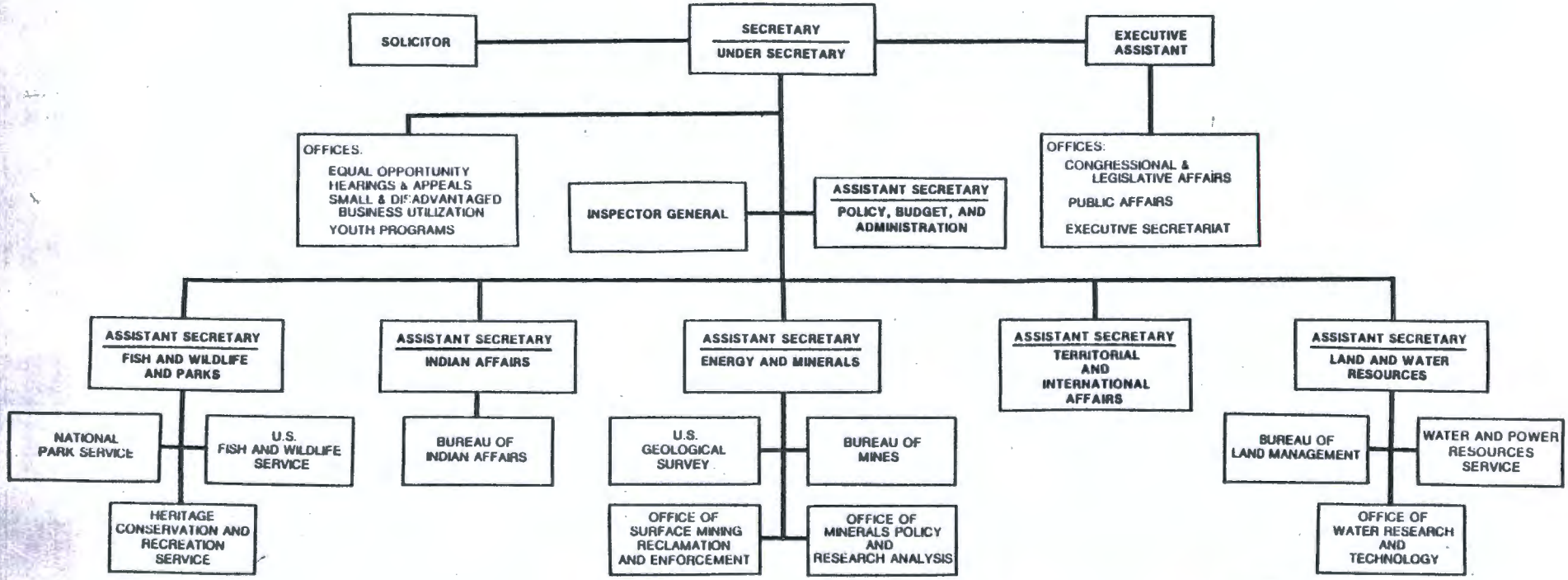
Enclosure



General Organization
U.S. Department of the
INTERIOR

File
Interior

TO → Morton



General Organization
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INTERIOR

ID# 024033
Subcode IN

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20245

PL Bloc

IN REPLY REFER TO:

BCCO 316

JUN 8 - 1981

Mr. Max H. Norris
Chairman, Papago Tribe of Arizona
P.O. Box 837
Sells, Arizona 85634

Dear Mr. Norris:

In response to your letter of April 9, 1981 to President Reagan, regarding the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) FY 1982 budget reduction and the Consolidated Tribal Governmental Programs initiative, the following is provided for your information.

As part of President Reagan's economic recovery program which was presented to Congress on March 10, 1981, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will absorb a Fiscal Year 1982 budget reduction of $75,961,000.

The Bureau proposes to apply 53 percent, or $40,622,000 of this reduction to ten programs proposed for inclusion under the new budget activity, Consolidated Tribal Governmental Programs. Within this amount, the Central Office and Area Office operations, totalling an amount of $9,998,000 will be cut by $8,497,000 or 85 percent. In addition, the Central Office/Area Office staff will share in a separate $10,767,000 general reduction in personnel services and travel. The remaining amount of $152,124,000 for Tribe/Agency Operations will be reduced by $32,124,000 or 21 percent. The proposed plan applies as much of the reduction to Bureau overhead as possible.

There are other BIA programs slated for reduction in Fiscal Year 1982 and they include: Social Services (Alaska General Assistance Grants) -$5,700,000; Tribal Managers Corps -$1,000,000; Business Enterprise Development -$1,373,000; Forestry (planning initiative) -$650,000; Facilities Improvement and Repair and program management -$12,849,000; and Road Construction -$3,000,000.

Separate and apart from the above budget reduction, as part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' continuing commitment to tribal self-determination, the Bureau is proposing to provide Indian tribes with a greater role in allocating financial resources and additional flexibility in meeting their particular reservation needs. To accomplish this, the Bureau plans to consolidate several programs which are essentially local government programs, and then offer tribes a more simple and effective means of setting priorities and dealing with these programs during the operating year.

This new initiative intends to move towards providing a single grant to each tribe for any number of the consolidated Bureau programs it may wish to operate. The services and functions provided under the programs being consolidated are generally community type services benefitting tribal governments or their memberships and not the Federal Government. Therefore, the Bureau believes that financial assistance under this block of programs should properly be treated as grants when operated by tribes. To accommodate this proposed initiative, the Bureau is amending its P.L. 93-638 regulations in consultation with the tribes to provide for a grant (and/or cooperative agreements) mechanism.

Under this concept, and since only Bureau of Indian Affairs programs are involved, the Bureau will deal directly with respective tribal governments in selecting the amount and types of programs they decide to operate within available resources. When a tribe decides to operate their own programs, grant allocations will be made directly from the BIA to each respective tribal government, and will not involve States in any way.

At this time, it is proposed to implement the new grants mechanism under P.L. 93-638 by the beginning of Fiscal Year 1982.

The Bureau appreciates your concerns and you can be assured that the recommendations stated in the Papago Tribe's position paper as submitted will be carefully considered as we approach our final decisions.

Please contact Mr. Jim Abeita, Program Analyst, Financial Management, 343-5553 if we can provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ralph L. Sabers

Acting Assistant Director,
Financial Management

Leslie Sorg - White House

Interior

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