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# STEWARDSHIP

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*Manuel Lujan, Jr. Reports on his First Two Years  
as Secretary of the Interior*



THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON



February 1991

During the past two years, we at the Department of the Interior have made significant progress in achieving the Bush Administration's ambitious goals of improved stewardship of the human, cultural, historical and natural resources entrusted to us. We are well on our way to meeting one of the greatest challenges our Nation will face in the 1990s: balancing environmental protection with economic growth to maximize society's well-being. This means achieving harmony and balance in fulfilling the President's goals of restoring and maintaining our fragile environment while at the same time fulfilling our national needs for energy, minerals and other resources found on federal lands.

We have taken action to meet this challenge. One of our major achievements was the successful implementation of the first phase of the President's "America the Beautiful" program, which was first included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. It emphasizes resource protection and recreation programs in the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Department of the Interior, and to leave a legacy to the 21st century, we launched our "Legacy '99" program to repair and rehabilitate the facilities of the Department by 1999. This program includes major funding increases for the backlog of rehabilitation projects, for dam safety, for the management and cleanup of hazardous materials and for maintenance and repair of the Department's facilities.

Other major initiatives begun in the last two years have significantly increased our research efforts on global change and have begun an important long-term program to assess the Nation's water quality.

We have implemented programs and policies designed to increase outdoor recreational opportunities; protect fish and wildlife species and habitats; provide balanced management among resource development, conservation and human interests; improve water management and safeguard our Nation's water quality; foster environmentally sound development of our natural resources; promote earth and biological sciences and conduct research on global environmental changes; fulfill our trust responsibilities for American Indians and Alaska Natives; and preserve our cultural and historical heritage and legacy. We have established new parks and refuges and developed innovative educational and human resource programs.

Additionally, in keeping with the President's initiatives, we have promoted equal opportunity for women, minorities, and handicapped persons and we have encouraged volunteerism.

In support of these accomplishments, we have continued to promote the "Take Pride in America" campaign, seeking to instill in citizens of all ages an environmental ethic and encouraging them to volunteer to care for natural, cultural and historical resources. As a result of the campaign's success, legislation passed recently permanently establishing a Take Pride in America office in the Interior Department.

We have planned and developed major initiatives for American Indians and Alaska Natives. To encourage tribal self-determination, we have developed a new grant program in community and economic development and expanded support in existing programs that are tribally administered. We initiated major improvement projects in the trust funds and financial management areas as part of our commitment to more effective management of Bureau of Indian Affairs programs and funds, and we have taken major steps to improve the management and organization of the Bureau. We have also been an active participant in negotiations to settle longstanding Indian water and land rights claims.

In the past two years we have made special efforts to fulfill the President's deep commitment to education at all levels. Continued improvement of Indian education is one of our top priorities. In this area, our goal for the year 2000 is to raise the educational achievement of students in the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools to meet or exceed the national norm. To achieve this we have developed a series of innovative educational programs in Indian schools. In support of the President's education initiative, we have taken special measures to foster science, engineering and math education in the Nation's schools, and especially in our Indian schools. Public awareness and education programs on natural resource conservation issues also continue to be important components of the Interior Department's programs.

We face the environmental challenges of the 21st century together. To meet these challenges successfully requires a team effort. Within the past two years, President Bush's strong leadership has stimulated broad participation by the American people. Tens of thousands of citizen volunteers have already contributed to the Department's goals, giving freely of their time for activities that range from developing important new initiatives to clearing brush on trails. As in the past, we continue to encourage our employees to participate in volunteer activities as part of President Bush's "Thousand Points of Light" program.

The Department of the Interior's accomplishments of the last two years are impressive. However, there is still much to be done. I am confident that we have forged the shared commitment and built the momentum necessary for even greater accomplishments during the remainder of the first Bush Administration. The continued success of our stewardship will benefit us and our descendants for generations to come.

Sincerely,

*Samuel R. Gandy Jr.*



## TO PROTECT AND STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

- Successfully pursued an agreement whereby a Japanese firm, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., will relinquish its newly acquired interest in concessions at Yosemite National Park in 1993. Concerned about competition in concessions operations and receiving a fair return to the U.S. Government and National Park System, Secretary Lujan directed successful negotiations that led to the agreement after Matsushita acquired the Yosemite concessions as part of the Japanese firm's purchase of Music Corporation of America (MCA). Matsushita agreed to sell MCA's interest in the Yosemite concessions to the National Park Foundation for \$49.5 million when MCA's contract at the park expires in 1993. The National Park Service will ultimately own all buildings in Yosemite National Park, assuring fair and open competition for future concessions contracts.
- Instituted a new policy for concessions management in the National Park System to increase revenues to the Federal Government, improve service to park visitors and ensure a fair return on concessioners' investments.
- Initiated the "American Battlefield Protection Program" to create a national strategy and cooperative effort to protect historic battlefields for future generations of Americans. Initially focused on Civil War sites, this plan is designed to bring order to the cause of protecting battlefields from development pressures by marshalling the limited available resources to create effective protection plans based on public and private cooperation and planning.
- Established a "Take Pride in America" partnership between the National Park Service and the Dow and Huntsman chemical companies to launch an extensive recycling program and public education effort in parks across the country. Four of the most popular parks — Acadia, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, and Yosemite — began pilot recycling programs. This innovative program between the federal and private sectors promotes the benefits of recycling for the protection and conservation of our environment. In addition, Secretary Lujan urged concessioners in the national parks to increase efforts to reduce the use of non-recyclable and non-biodegradable products.
- Launched "Legacy '99," an initiative in concert with the President's "America the Beautiful" program, to enhance the infrastructure of the Interior Department's lands by increasing maintenance, rehabilitation, construction and dam safety, and by correcting hazardous materials problems during the decade of the 1990s. Program goals are keyed to the Department's 150th anniversary to be celebrated in 1999.
- Worked successfully for legislation establishing the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico, a park unit formed through a partnership with the City of Albuquerque, State of New Mexico and the National Park Service. President Bush signed the legislation authorizing the 7,274-acre monument in June 1990. The new park unit will protect some 15,000 Indian and Spanish petroglyphs or rock carvings located along a 17-mile stretch of volcanic escarpment.
- Reopened the northern end of New York's Ellis Island, a unit of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. A ceremony, held in September 1990, featured the restored former federal immigration station and a new museum. The restoration was made possible through a partnership of the public and private sectors.

- Designated 127 National Historic Landmarks in 36 states, the District of Columbia and American Samoa. These National Historic Landmarks highlight the preservation work conducted through the initiative of private individuals, citizens' groups and local and state governments.
- Worked successfully for passage of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 in close cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This legislation, signed by President Bush on December 13, 1989, enlarged the park by approximately 107,600 acres of relatively undisturbed lands in the East Everglades watershed. These lands are important to the waterfowl of the Everglades, providing prime habitat for wading birds and the Florida panther. This action reaffirms the Administration's strong commitment to acquire lands critical to the National Park System, as well as to pursue a "no net loss of wetlands" goal for the Nation. In addition, the National Park Service launched a cooperative effort with the State of Florida to restore the 18,000-acre Turner River Drainage in the Big Cypress National Preserve.
- Instituted a new, comprehensive fire management policy for units of the National Park and National Wildlife Refuge systems, Federal Wilderness Areas and other federal lands. In related action, implemented a fire recovery program for Yellowstone National Park, which received generous funding from the private sector and on-site volunteer assistance from the Student Conservation Association.
- Initiated studies with the National Academy of Sciences to help determine the impact of the Navajo Generating Plant and other air pollution sources on visibility and air quality in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona.
- With strong support from the State of Illinois and the private sector, added the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This is the first such protected river in Illinois.
- Targeted a large portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for federal land acquisition to enhance outdoor recreational opportunities for Americans living in major urban areas. This helped advance the President's initiatives to expand such recreational opportunities.
- Initiated a 10-nation program to develop a Caribbean-wide strategy for the protection of parks and wildlife, with the National Park Service as the lead U.S. agency. The Park Service also opened discussions with its Soviet counterpart to develop a cooperative international park in the Bering Strait between Alaska and the Soviet Union.
- Completed six abandoned mine land reclamation projects in three national parks through a cooperative effort of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and the National Park Service to provide a safer, more aesthetic environment for public use of these national attractions. At the Friendship Hill National Historic Site in Pennsylvania, the Office of Surface Mining closed 10 mine openings, reclaimed a small abandoned strip mine and filled mine cavities under buildings. In West Virginia's New River Gorge National Scenic River, 52 mine openings along the watershed were closed to eliminate old mining hazards from approximately 3,000 acres of the 52,000-acre park.
- Worked closely with the Congress, the Department of Defense, state and local governments in reviewing the list of military bases scheduled for closure for possible use as wildlife preserves, parklands or other public resource needs. For example, the Department has an active cooperative task force working on the transfer of the Presidio of San Francisco Army base to the National Park Service.



- Responded quickly to provide historic preservation assistance to the City of Charleston, South Carolina, following Hurricane Hugo.
- Acquired lands by donation from the Richard King Mellon Foundation at Pecos National Monument, Shenandoah National Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, Frederickburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Antietam National Battlefield, Rocky Mountain National Park and Petersburg National Battlefield. These acquisitions, accomplished with the assistance of The Conservation Fund, serve as a model for Federal Government-private sector cooperation in the protection of significant natural and cultural resources which would otherwise be vulnerable to loss.
- Began planning for the Quincentennial of Christopher Columbus' First Voyage (1492-3). Thirty-eight Quincentennial parks have been identified; a Spanish Colonial Research Center has been established; educational programs have been developed to interpret the resulting events that have led to the America of today. A study looking toward possible establishment of a Columbus Landing National Historic Site on St. Croix, in the Virgin Islands, has been undertaken.

## **TO SAFEGUARD AND ENHANCE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

- Implemented the North American Wetlands Conservation Act to restore declining waterfowl populations and to conserve wetlands under the North American Waterfowl Plan. This action helps fulfill the President's strong commitment to wetlands conservation. The Act includes a provision to create a trust fund for wetlands conservation based on interest from tax revenues collected under the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Fund. Secretary Lujan appointed nine members to the North American Wetlands Conservation Council created under the Act. The Council recommended funding 30 projects that will protect 360,000 acres of threatened wetlands and surrounding habitats for wildlife.
- Completed purchase of 25,000 acres in south Florida to help protect the critically endangered Florida panther. The new Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge will be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide long-term protection for one of the Nation's most endangered mammals.
- Established cooperative agreements between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation to promote implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and to begin the inventory, classification and mapping of wetlands on 8.5 million acres of Bureau lands.
- Provided technical support for public meetings held by the White House Domestic Policy Council's Wetlands Task Force. Six meetings were held around the country seeking public comment on national policies for pursuing the Administration's goal of no net loss of wetlands.
- Developed a comprehensive "Wetlands Action Plan" for protecting, enhancing and restoring wetlands nationwide.
- Issued a report to Congress listing wetlands loss in each state over the past two centuries. The Fish and Wildlife Service report found that 117 million acres of wetlands in the contiguous United States have been lost since colonial times. This represents a loss of 53 percent since the founding of our Nation.

- Listed the northern spotted owl as a threatened species throughout its range in Washington, Oregon, California and British Columbia, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. Secretary Lujan announced his intention to appoint a northern spotted owl recovery team to develop a plan to promote the conservation and survival of the spotted owl. While the recovery plan and individual agency resource management plans are being completed, interaction between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will protect the owl while at the same time providing an adequate supply of timber to western Oregon communities dependent upon federal timber.
- Completed a Louisiana Barrier Island Erosion Study documenting the magnitude of erosion problems in that state. Detailed maps show the magnitude and rates of erosion over the past 130 years. Such information will aid in making predictions of future conditions along the coast and adjacent wetlands, and is essential in determining what actions are needed to address the problem of erosion.
- Continued a U.S. Geological Survey Coastal and Wetlands Processes program in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Corps of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency and the States of Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama and Mississippi to analyze the nature, extent, and causes of coastal erosion and wetlands loss. Additional areas of study include the Lake Erie shoreline, parts of western Louisiana and eastern Texas, and the Massachusetts Bay/Boston Harbor area.
- Supported international wetlands conservation efforts, including the launching of 12 new wetland conservation projects in Mexico. These were the first to be funded by the United States under a 1988 Tripartite Agreement with Mexico and Canada designed to implement the North American Waterfowl Plan. Many birds winter in Mexico before returning in summer to the United States and Canada.
- Led the effort for a U.S. ban on importation of African elephant ivory to help stem the rapid decline of that species; pressed for a ban on commercial elephant ivory trade among member nations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna; and initiated a process to guide U.S. technical assistance to African nations and to assure the proper allocation of grants under the African Elephant Conservation Fund. Additionally, the Fish and Wildlife Service approved seven anti-poaching and elephant conservation programs to receive \$700,000 in grants provided by Congress and private donations.
- Launched an educational campaign to acquaint young people with protected wildlife and the way in which illegal trade in these species threatens them with extinction. Known as "Suitcase for Survival," this program lends suitcases filled with confiscated wildlife products to zoos for use in educational presentations in local school classrooms. The program is a cooperative effort with private zoos, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, and American Tourister.
- Began preparation of a comprehensive management plan and environmental impact statement for future management of the 90-million acre National Wildlife Refuge System. "Refuges 2003 — A Plan for the Future" will address virtually all major refuge management issues and recommend courses of action for the system. The process will include a series of meetings to receive public comments.

- Completed acquisition of the Nation's newest urban wildlife refuge, the 18,000-acre Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge located less than 10 miles from downtown New Orleans. The new refuge will include an environmental education center for city residents and will protect wetland habitat for waterfowl, alligators, great blue herons, snowy egrets and many species of fish.
- Established Cape May National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey to ensure protection of vital habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds and other wildlife.
- Through creation of the Bureau of Land Management/Forest Service Recreational Fisheries Policy, "Fishing Partners with You," enhanced recreational fishing opportunities for all Americans. Cooperatively, the two agencies manage 6.4 million acres of lakes and reservoirs and 283,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers on 462 million acres of public lands. Additionally, a new "Fisheries — USA" policy ensures that the increasing demand for recreational fishing opportunities is considered in all Fish and Wildlife Service fishery programs. One of the most visible benefits of this policy will be improvement in recreational fishing on national wildlife refuges.
- Listed the Mojave population of the desert tortoise as a threatened species in eastern California, southern Nevada, northwestern Arizona and southwestern Utah. The Interior Department is making every effort to save this "symbol of the desert Southwest," including taking special precautions to protect tortoises on public lands. The Bureau of Land Management's Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan draws together federal and state agencies, the livestock industry and wildlife organizations in a coordinated effort. The newly completed Desert Tortoise Conservation Center near Las Vegas, Nevada, will study food habits and diseases threatening the species. In addition, more than a dozen research projects are being conducted to gain a better understanding of the management needs of the species.
- Reclassified wild chimpanzees and all populations of the pygmy chimpanzee from "threatened" to the more critical "endangered" status under the Endangered Species Act. However, captive chimpanzees remain listed as threatened. The action will provide wild chimpanzees with additional protection while continuing to permit essential medical research using chimpanzees already in captivity at biomedical facilities in the United States.
- Continued the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin. The program is a milestone in cooperation among federal and state agencies and water development and environmental interests. Its goal is to balance protection and recovery of the Colorado River's endangered fish with continued water development in the Upper Basin States of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.
- Began development of 18 wetlands and fish and wildlife enhancement projects in the Great Plains at a cost of nearly \$3 million. For example, a project in Montana supported by the State and Ducks Unlimited will alleviate a serious erosion problem while at the same time creating new wetlands for migratory and nesting waterfowl. In Kansas, construction of dikes and water control features at a Bureau of Reclamation reservoir will create an additional 50 to 75 acres of wetlands.
- Developed and began implementation of a mitigation and enhancement plan to restore California's Kesterson Reservoir, which was closed due to high concentrations of selenium. Although only 1,283 acres of wetlands were lost with the closure of Kesterson Reservoir, the San Joaquin Basin Action Plan/Kesterson Mitigation Plan will result in the acquisition, development and enhancement of a 23,000-acre ecological unit in the northern San Joaquin River Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game are cooperating in implementation of the plan.

- Issued a national policy and developed implementing measures to protect wildlife by limiting the use of plastic pipe for marking mining claims.
- Through a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and Trout Unlimited, initiated 10 projects to improve habitats for cold-water fisheries. Signed a similar agreement with the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society to protect and enhance habitat for warm-water fish species.
- Coordinated water management actions with state agencies, environmental groups, irrigation districts, Indian tribes and others to alleviate the effects of the drought in portions of the western United States. Actions included the expedited delivery of water to preserve fisheries, wetlands and recreation at a number of drought-plagued sites. Specifically, the Bureau of Reclamation:
  - Delivered 30,000 acre-feet of Central Arizona Project water to the Gila River Indian Community to maintain the fishery resources at San Carlos Lake in Arizona;
  - Provided emergency water supplies from McClusky Canal in North Dakota to several wetlands, including nesting areas for the threatened piping plover;
  - Adjusted operations in Colorado's Upper Arkansas River Basin to ensure adequate flow for recreational uses in the river and for Pueblo Reservoir;
  - Coordinated Shasta Dam water releases to stimulate upstream migration of winter-run chinook salmon, and Trinity River releases to enhance operation of the Trinity River Fish Hatchery and to provide flows for salmon and steelhead trout at critical times;
  - Signed agreements with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and Mirage Flats Irrigation District to provide a minimum pool for fish in Box Butte Reservoir. The action is made possible largely through improved efficiency and conservation.
- Continued work on the Platte River Management Joint Study to reach a common understanding of how the river functions and how it can be successfully managed to protect threatened and endangered waterfowl while at the same time providing water for other beneficial uses.
- Played a prominent role in negotiations and legislation settling long-standing disputes over apportionment of water from the Truckee and Carson Rivers in Nevada. The settlement provides major benefits to fish and wildlife resources at Pyramid Lake and in the Lahontan Valley. Included is a major expansion of Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge, a vital stop for migratory birds in the Pacific Flyway. The Bureau of Reclamation also issued an environmental assessment for the proposed acquisition of water rights for Stillwater Wildlife Management Area.
- Assumed responsibility for management of subsistence hunting and fishing on federal lands in Alaska as required by federal law. The Department of the Interior was forced to take this action after the State Supreme Court struck down Alaska's subsistence law, rendering the State out of compliance with a federal statute. Temporary regulations went into effect July 1, 1990. Secretary Lujan has urged the State to take necessary actions to resume its regulation of subsistence hunting and fishing on the federal lands in Alaska.
- Established the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center at the world famous Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area in southern Idaho. The center will be a focal point for coordinated research on birds of prey and will provide technical assistance to other government agencies and private organizations.

- Began field implementation of the Bureau of Land Management's "Fish and Wildlife 2000" plan with actions to improve fisheries and anadromous fish habitats, and initiated several joint waterfowl habitat improvement projects with private organizations. Bighorn sheep populations continue to grow through cooperative efforts between the Bureau of Land Management and state and private cooperators. In Arizona, 20 bighorn sheep water developments were constructed or maintained and three transplants of the animals were carried out. In California, 40 desert bighorns were reintroduced in the Chuckwalla Mountains. Another rare subspecies, the California bighorn, has been reintroduced in California, Oregon and Nevada. Working with the Raptor Research Foundation, the Bureau of Land Management launched activities to improve raptor habitat on public lands. More than \$2 million in outside funds, labor and materials were donated to projects, studies and inventory. Some three dozen organizations contributed these services to help implement "Fish and Wildlife 2000."
- Worked with State Extension Services to deliver information to landowners in the Prairie Pothole region concerning the values of wetlands and the economic advantages of preserving them.
- Began implementing a Watchable Wildlife initiative by signing agreements with more than a dozen other agencies and interested groups to establish wildlife viewing areas on public lands. The program, which involves the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, will include a nationwide system of viewing sites on federal and state land, special road signs for viewing areas and publication of state viewing guidebooks. The Bureau of Land Management also participated in a national Animal Inn program with the U.S. Forest Service to make the public aware of the value of dead and dying trees as habitat for fish and wildlife.
- Continued to strengthen existing private sector partnerships and to develop new ones through Bureau of Land Management agreements with The Nature Conservancy, the Center for Plant Conservation, the National Rifle Association, Pheasants Forever, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Quail Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation, the Foundation for North American Wild Sheep, Trout Unlimited and the Mule Deer Foundation. Through a cooperative agreement and memorandum of understanding, the Bureau of Land Management joined with Trout Unlimited to maintain and improve trout fisheries on public lands. A similar agreement with Ducks Unlimited to maintain and improve waterfowl habitat also was implemented.
- Worked with the Congress, the Great Lakes states and Canada to enact legislation to protect Great Lakes resources. Included are cooperative activities to prevent the introduction and spread of undesirable exotic species which threaten Great Lakes shipping and environmental quality.
- Achieved a successful captive breeding program for endangered California condors, which resulted in an increase in species productivity. Established and refined release criteria and techniques in preparation for reintroduction of California condors to the wild.
- Completed a waterfowl nesting habitat inventory of 5 million acres in Alaska, a cooperative project of the Bureau of Land Management and Ducks Unlimited. The Bureau and Ducks Unlimited also joined forces in Montana to complete construction of Cust Creek Reservoir, a 64-acre project with 1.5 miles of shoreline and 25 acres of adjacent nesting cover. In Oregon, a local chapter of Ducks Unlimited and sporting groups joined the Bureau in improving the Warner Wetlands.

## **TO IMPROVE WATER MANAGEMENT AND ENSURE WATER QUALITY**

- Developed the San Joaquin River Basin Resource Management Initiative to protect the environment and fulfill obligations to water users in the Central Valley of California. The initiative, which includes the Friant unit of the Central Valley Project, emphasizes fisheries, wetlands and water quality, and will include preparation of an environmental impact statement. Long-term water contracts are to be renewed with the understanding that adjustments may be required based on the results of the environmental impact statement. Interior bureaus also conducted a comprehensive study of the agricultural drainage problems of the west-side San Joaquin Valley.
- Ordered preparation of an environmental impact statement on the operations at Glen Canyon Dam to determine its effects on downstream natural resources within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park. The Bureau of Reclamation will prepare the environmental impact statement after consultations with water and power users, environmental organizations, other affected federal agencies and Members of Congress.
- Continued rehabilitating western water dams to resolve safety concerns. Took action to repair Coolidge Dam in Arizona after a Bureau of Reclamation analysis reported it could fail under normal operating conditions.
- Completed data collection for the pilot phase of the National Water Quality Assessment Program, a key element in the President's Water Quality Initiative, and began a multi-year transition to a full-scale program. The assessment will help in defining status and trends in much of the Nation's surface and ground water, including non-point sources of water pollution.
- Refined technology developed by the Bureau of Mines to construct wetlands that will biologically treat acidic water from mining operations. In addition to addressing a water quality problem, this project creates additional wetlands.
- Surveyed certain agricultural chemicals in surface waters in the Midwest as part of a water quality investigation in cooperation with state and federal agencies.
- Received an award presented annually by The Research & Development Magazine for the 100 most innovative technological achievements in materials, equipment and processes. The award was for BIO-FIX beads, a Bureau of Mines innovation that uses porous, polymeric beads containing immobilized biological materials to remove toxic and hazardous metal contaminants from wastewaters.
- Signed a memorandum of understanding with the Environmental Protection Agency and two Colorado State agencies to initiate efforts to restore water quality in the Upper Arkansas River Basin.
- Published a comprehensive report describing 1990 drought conditions.

## TO PROVIDE BALANCED MANAGEMENT OF THE NATION'S MULTIPLE USE LANDS

- Issued "The State of the Public Rangelands 1990 Report" showing that conditions have improved dramatically since the 1930s and that wildlife populations have increased greatly since 1960. The Bureau of Land Management report proposes goals for continuing this improvement.
- Made substantial progress in implementing the comprehensive "Recreation 2000" plan defining the highest recreation priorities and ways to meet increased recreation demands on lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction through the turn of the century. Each Bureau state office completed its own long-range strategic plan, identifying recreation priorities, and budget and management needs.
- Established the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area through the signing of a cooperative management agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The Bureau will serve as the primary visitor contact for recreation on public lands adjacent to the 148-mile Arkansas River corridor. This is in keeping with the Bureau's new commitment to meet the increasing demand for recreational activities on the multiple-use lands under its jurisdiction.
- Implemented the Back Country Byways program to provide recreation opportunities while educating the public about the benefits of multiple use of federal lands. Established cooperative relations with the Farmers Home Insurance Group of Companies and American Isuzu Motors to provide interpretive kiosks and promotional materials for Back Country Byways. The Bureau of Land Management dedicated 37 byways totaling 1,839 miles in 12 western states and planned for an additional 10 byway dedications in fiscal year 1991.
- Launched the "Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s," a plan for managing riparian-wetlands on public lands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Goals of the plan are to:
  - Restore and maintain riparian-wetlands so that 75 percent are in proper functioning condition by 1997;
  - Protect riparian-wetland areas and associated uplands through proper land management and avoid or mitigate negative impacts;
  - Ensure an aggressive riparian-wetland education program, including training and research;
  - Improve partnerships and cooperative restoration and management efforts in implementing the initiative.
- In response to immediate needs, worked with Trout Unlimited and the Izaak Walton League to make improvements to degraded riparian habitats under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction:
  - In California, 30 volunteers planted 10,000 willows, 3,000 aspens, and 200 cottonwoods within Cedar Creek;
  - In Nevada, volunteers joined the Bureau of Land Management to construct fences, install streambank stabilization structures and plant vegetation near Winnemucca along Sonoma Creek;

- In central Oregon, 500 volunteers helped the Bureau of Land Management construct habitat improvement and streambank stabilization structures along Bridge Creek.
- Continued efforts to improve the management of wild horses and burros by:
  - Announcing new rules to better protect wild horses and burros from mistreatment during the one-year waiting period after adoption before title to the animal is transferred to the adopter;
  - Continuing a 1989 agreement under which the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros provides trained volunteers to visit persons who adopt wild horses and burros to ensure that the animals are being treated humanely;
  - Establishing a nine-member advisory board on wild horses and burro management in conjunction with the Secretary of Agriculture;
  - Creating a second sanctuary in Oklahoma for unadoptable, excess wild horses removed from public lands. This sanctuary, and one established earlier by Bureau of Land Management in South Dakota, will be supported by federal funds for the first three years, after which both are expected to be financially self-sufficient.
- Initiated a program to protect public health and safety by inspecting county and municipal landfills located on public lands. Some 300 landfills are being audited by the Bureau of Land Management.
- Completed hazardous materials risk assessments and investigations on more than 40 public lands sites. Conducted cooperative enforcement actions with the Environmental Protection Agency and state regulators against public land polluters in three states. Established a training program to improve management of risks from hazardous materials on public lands.
- Worked with industry to identify and control newly discovered risks associated with mercury toxins from flow meters at natural gas wells on Bureau of Land Management leases.
- Initiated "Adventures in the Past," an annual regional archaeological tribute designed to increase public awareness and interest in protection of archaeological sites on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The 1990 tribute took place in the Southwest's Four Corners area, and celebrated the artistic and cultural achievements of the Anasazi, an ancient culture that once thrived in the region. In conjunction with the tribute, the Bureau of Land Management hosted a Four Corners Governors' Conference to address the role of interpretation and heritage tourism in the management and protection of cultural resources.
- Completed the 65th Resource Management Plan. As a result, one-half of public lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction are now covered by multiple-use plans. Using the plans, designated 62 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, covering 347,397 acres.
- Completed more than 60 draft and final environmental impact statements on public lands under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction.



- Joined forces with other agencies to manage and clean up hazardous waste sites. An agreement was signed by the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Air Force and other government agencies to use the Bureau of Reclamation's technical resources to remediate hazardous waste sites. The Bureau currently manages the removal of contaminated materials at a former radium processing site in Colorado and has worked at more than 64 other sites nationwide.
- Filed the last of 142 site-specific environmental impact statements analyzing the effects of livestock grazing on about 173 million acres of public rangelands. Completed an analysis of work required to maintain a viable rangelands monitoring program for guiding future management of 21,700 livestock grazing allotments.
- Completed 85 environmental impact statements for Bureau of Land Management wilderness recommendations in 11 western states. The statements have included about 25 million acres of wilderness study areas on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

### **TO BETTER FULFILL RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE U.S. AFFILIATED INSULAR AREAS**

- With the Federal Emergency Management Agency, coordinated the delivery of emergency assistance in 1990 to the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands following Pacific typhoons, and to American Samoa following a hurricane.
- Funded and produced video tapes to encourage economic development in American Samoa and tourism development in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Following extensive consultations with the political leadership of the Republic of Palau, issued a new Secretarial Order defining federal policy on the future administration of the Trust Territory. Created a new field office and appointed a Department representative in Palau.
- Conducted formal consultations with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands on implementation of the Covenant and the applicability of federal laws.
- Initiated a multi-million dollar Operations and Maintenance Improvement Program with Insular Governments to provide financial and technical assistance for local programs that maintain and preserve major capital investments in infrastructure.
- Led a Federal Interagency Task Force in the continuing effort to provide commonwealth status to the Territory of Guam. Agreement was reached with the Guam Commission on Self-Determination regarding two major sections of the draft commonwealth legislation.
- Following Hurricane Hugo, Secretary Lujan and other top Interior officials traveled to the U.S. Virgin Islands to assess the aid required for recovery. Ongoing efforts include the location and evaluation of additional sources of water and the upgrading of flood and landslide warning capabilities to enhance preparedness for future emergencies.
- Secretary Lujan and members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs traveled to Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau and American Samoa to meet with the Pacific Island peoples in these U.S. Insular areas.

- Working with the Department of State, reached agreement with the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the content of new legislation approving implementation of the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau.
- Conducted an Insular Policy Conference, as required by statute, to formulate policies furthering the political, economic and social development of the insular areas.
- Participated in U.S./Japan negotiations that increased by 40 percent the level of scheduled and charter air service to the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1989. This expansion of service was the largest since 1952, adding five new services for each country.
- Negotiated and implemented a new agreement with the people of Bikini for administration of the \$110 million trust fund for rehabilitation and resettlement of Bikini Atoll.
- Obtained technical assistance from the Department of the Army and National Guard to provide field medical facilities to the Government of the Virgin Islands during renovation of civilian hospitals in St. Thomas and St. Croix.
- Developed and implemented an intergovernmental agreement with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Defense, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Government of Guam to eradicate the brown tree snake, an introduced pest that has caused the extinction of nine of Guam's native tropical birds.
- Collected more than 1,200 books from Interior Department employees for distribution to public libraries in Micronesia.

## **TO PROMOTE THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES**

- Secretary Lujan and other key officials of the Department held the first Indian Tribal Leaders Conference. At the September 1990 meeting in Albuquerque, N.M., the Secretary discussed proposals with tribal leaders to restructure the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve education, trust and other services. Extensive consultations were undertaken and a task force that includes tribal representatives was named to review reorganization options.
- Oversaw the first audit of Bureau of Indian Affairs trust funds and put into place a process for future annual audits of the more than \$2 billion management system. Established the Office of Trust Funds management to consolidate separated trust investment and trust accounting functions and to correct internal control weaknesses. Established a "core team" concept to develop a comprehensive plan to assist the Bureau in the three major areas of daily operations, audit and reconciliation, and new systems development and implementation.
- Developed and implemented a comprehensive, long-term financial management project to focus Bureau of Indian Affairs, Departmental and other federal resources on correcting serious deficiencies in the Bureau's accounting management system.
- Established an Office of Audit and Evaluation to assist management assessment of program performance at the central office, area and agency levels by identifying weaknesses and initiating administrative improvement in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

- Reviewed the Bureau of Indian Affairs management of the Indian Finance Act, and developed action to facilitate processing, improve stability of programs, and develop innovative financing sources.
- Signed landmark self-governance compacts with seven tribes, enabling them to administer their own budget and program operations with a minimum of federal participation. More than 20 other tribes are working toward development of similar compacts. Implementation of the seven compacts, combined with other grants and contracts, would raise to more than \$450 million the amount of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' budget directly administered nationwide by tribal governments and organizations. In the area involving management of fish, wildlife and outdoor resources, approximately 98 percent of the Bureau's program funds are contracted to more than 80 tribes and seven inter-tribal fish and wildlife organizations.
- Reached a landmark agreement with the Red Lake Band of Chippewas in Minnesota, transferring daily management authority over all of the Agency programs on the reservation to the tribal governing body.
- Established the Office of Self-Governance within the Office of the Secretary to provide policy guidance and oversight over new and existing programs supporting tribal self-governance and self-determination.
- Made education a top priority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, establishing the goal of raising the educational levels of Indian students on Indian lands to meet or exceed national norms by the turn of the century. Secretary Lujan emphasized his commitment to Indian education early in his Administration by touring Indian schools in three states. The Department also:
  - Added an education specialist to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs;
  - Began consultations on a proposal to create a separate Office of Indian Education;
  - Held three Indian education summit conferences attended by over 2,000 tribal leaders, educators and school board members;
  - Established an early childhood/parental involvement pilot program in Bureau-financed schools;
  - Improved teacher performance incentives through pay raises totaling \$8.8 million in the aggregate;
  - Established an "effective schools program" that raises the expectation and likelihood for student success and emphasizes the educational leadership role of school principals and teachers;
  - Provided \$1 million for comprehensive review of each school every 4 years to improve accountability to parents, school boards and tribes;
  - Signed a memorandum of agreement with the Department of Energy to strengthen math and science teaching. This agreement provides for the Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories to assign science advisors to Bureau schools, to lend scientific equipment and to offer internships for Indian teachers and students;
  - Conducted two annual Early Childhood Special Education Conferences;

- Signed an agreement that will help the Bureau of Indian Affairs recruit returned Peace Corps volunteers as teachers in Bureau-funded schools. This will provide a pool for recruiting among former Peace Corps volunteers who have experienced living and teaching in isolated areas of the world, and thus may be better prepared to teach on or near Indian reservations in remote areas of the United States.
- Moved to further curb Indian child abuse and neglect by:
  - Initiating a mandatory policy for all employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to report suspected incidents of child abuse or neglect to law enforcement officials;
  - Establishing a toll-free National Child Abuse Prevention Hotline with the number printed on wallet cards distributed to all employees;
  - Starting a program to train line supervisors and school principals in the detection of child abuse;
  - Signing a memorandum of agreement with the Indian Health Service to establish child protection teams and mandatory child abuse and neglect reporting as well as referral procedures;
  - Developing and printing a Child Protection Reference Manual on procedures and policies designed to reduce child abuse or neglect.
- Developed a better and stronger policy to govern the protection and treatment of sacred objects and human remains on federal lands. The new policy affirms the right of tribes and other American Indian groups to determine the treatment of Indian remains. The new policy also emphasizes public education, cooperation and participation in suppressing archeological looting, greater interagency information exchange and increased site inventories and collections management. As part of the campaign to increase public awareness of these issues, the Secretary presented a Public Service Award to author Tony Hillerman, whose mystery books have dramatized the tragedy of archeological looting.
- Made grants in 1990 ranging from \$11,000 to \$50,000 to each of 15 Indian tribes and Alaska Native groups for cultural heritage preservation projects. National Park Service assistance programs to Indian tribes and Alaska Natives are based on a report, "Keepers of the Treasures — Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands," sent to Congress by Secretary Lujan.
- Initiated development of a strategy for reservation development through a new grant program allowing tribal governments to develop their economic systems through their own initiatives. This strategy strongly supports tribal self-determination, recognizing that tribal governments are in the best position to initiate economic and community development projects and programs that are best for the unique mix of factors characteristic of each tribe.
- Established departmental negotiating teams to resolve water rights claims of Indian tribes. Negotiated and supported successful legislation to settle water rights claims of The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho and the Fort McDowell Indian Community of Arizona. In addition:
  - Supported settlement of longstanding water rights disputes of the Pyramid Lake Tribes and the Fallon, Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of Nevada;
  - Implemented federal responsibilities for water resources deliveries to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community under a negotiated agreement and legislation between the Community and local governments and the State of Arizona;

- Coordinated efforts among the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes, local irrigation districts and the State of Wyoming to manage water in the Wind River Basin to meet tribal needs for stream flows for fisheries and to provide adequate irrigation supplies to Indian and non-Indian irrigators during low-water conditions during the summer of 1990.
- Provided hands on assistance to Indian tribes with financial and management problems. The Specialized Technical Assistance Team, a group of professionally qualified departmental volunteer staff, provide the assistance.
- Assisted in the drafting of 1989 legislation which allows Native American tribes to take advantage of a reduction in the amount due to the Farmer Home Administration on land mortgages under adverse economic conditions.
- Increased funding to the Small Business Development Project, a joint effort of the Department Office of Program Analysis and the University of South Dakota. More than 75 small businesses on the Rosebud Sioux and Yankton Scout reservations have been clients during the past two years.
- Established the position of Special Assistant for Native American Affairs within the Bureau of Reclamation. The Special Assistant is responsible for negotiating settlements of Native American water rights claims and for assisting in the development of policies and practices related to tribal water resource issues.
- Provided technical oversight for the design and construction of municipal, rural and industrial water systems on North Dakota Indian Reservations through contracts with the Standing Rock Sioux, Devils Lake Sioux and three affiliated tribes under provisions of the Indian Self Determination and Education Act. Executed a cooperative agreement with the Oglala Sioux to study a rural water system for the Pine Ridge Reservation.
- Managed the production of about \$140 million worth of non-coal solid minerals on Indian lands with royalty values of about \$18 million. Included in this production were more than 11 million tons of sand and gravel, about 3.2 million tons of phosphate, about 100,000 tons of copper and lesser amounts of four other commodities.
- Initiated actions to improve oversight of oil and gas operations on Indian lands. These include:
  - Strengthening lines of responsibility for law enforcement by the Department;
  - Establishing a task force to reassess the Bureau of Land Management's inspection and enforcement strategy on production accountability;
  - Developing a theft reporting format and establishing field contacts for reporting suspected theft of Indian oil and gas;
  - Consulting industry security representatives to improve production facility security;
  - Completing an in-depth review of alleged thefts of Indian oil and gas;
  - Significantly increasing coordination of the Bureau of Land Management with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Minerals Management Service through establishment of a tripartite working group.

- Developed an "Initiative for Indian Tribes and Allottees: An Action Plan for Improved Indian Royalty Management" in February 1990. The plan incorporates numerous initiatives to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of more than \$65 million in oil and gas royalty payments disbursed to Indian tribes and allottees annually.
- Took action to accomplish cadastral surveys of the bed of the Arkansas River to define lands owned by the Cherokee, Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes of Oklahoma.
- Achieved settlement of a dispute over land containing a \$60 million hospital in Bethel, Alaska, thus assuring continued health services to Alaska Natives.
- Improved the status of more than 6,000 Bureau of Indian Affairs employees hired under Indian preference laws who had received excepted or Schedule A appointments. They are now classified as having competitive appointments, providing them with the advantages of tenure enjoyed by other federal career employees.
- Identified potential development opportunities for Indian tribes in the Puget Sound area through a Bureau of Mines study of existing and potential sand and gravel markets in Seattle and the surrounding 12-county region.
- Executed an agreement among the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service and the Colville Confederated and Spokane Tribes for cooperative management of public lands around Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam.
- Provided Indian tribes and their members with increased training opportunities and greater involvement in the Bureau of Reclamation's Safety of Dams management program to improve dams on Indian lands. The Bureau also participated in a "Let's Talk High Tech Summit," a national meeting sponsored by the Navajo Nation. Students were given hands-on experience and encouraged to pursue careers in the science and technology fields.

## **TO BETTER BALANCE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITH AMERICA'S NEED FOR OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT**

- Prepared a Draft Proposed Comprehensive Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Oil Resource Management Program for 1992-1997. The proposed program calls for an improved approach to offshore leasing with careful targeting of tracts and judicious leasing decisions made after thorough scientific studies have been conducted. The plan also stresses careful regulation of exploration, development and production to minimize environmental risk and impacts after leasing. The importance of clean-burning natural gas is recognized since it accounts for some 70 percent of offshore production. The proposed plan follows guidance on the offshore program given by President Bush in June 1990. The President's decisions were based on the findings of his Outer Continental Shelf Task Force chaired by Secretary Lujan.
- Initiated a coastal impact assistance study to gather information for evaluating proposals to share federal outer continental shelf natural gas and oil leasing revenues with local communities impacted by offshore operations.

- Pursued an innovative and aggressive Environmental Studies Program to address high priority issues related to oil and gas development. The Minerals Management Service spent over \$20 million in fiscal year 1990 to initiate or continue studies on ocean circulation, endangered species, ecosystem structure and function, socioeconomics and the effects of oil in the marine environment. In addition, in 1990 the Service prepared more than 1,900 environmental analysis documents for operations on the outer continental shelf. These included environmental reviews for removal of spent platforms to assure precautions necessary to protect endangered turtles and marine mammals.
- Developed new guidance and internal control procedures for onshore oil and gas planning and environmental compliance. New internal controls ensure that oil and gas leasing as well as development actions comply with land use planning and environmental protection decisions.
- Improved procedures and guidelines for oil and gas theft investigation and reporting for leases on federal lands. Also increased onshore oil and gas drainage protection for federal and Indian lands. The Bureau of Land Management developed an improved tracking system to ensure efficient management and is clarifying and expanding its policy covering all aspects of the program.
- Increased efforts to improve safety in the production and transportation of oil, as directed by Secretary Lujan after he inspected cleanup efforts of the Exxon Valdez tanker spill in Prince William Sound and other tanker accidents (offshore Rhode Island and in the Delaware River) in 1989. The Department also:
  - Entered into an agreement with the Department of the Navy to reopen a unique facility for testing oil spill response strategies, equipment, treating agents and remote sensing units. The Minerals Management Service will operate the Oil and Hazardous Material Simulated Environmental Test Tank;
  - Reviewed the feasibility of increasing the use of offshore facilities for loading/unloading tankers to reduce the risk of spills close to the coast;
  - Increased inspections of operations on oil and gas facilities in federal waters to enhance compliance with safety and environmental regulations;
  - Made a comprehensive review of the Minerals Management Service oil spill inspection and enforcement program;
  - Initiated a \$6 million, 3-year joint project with the American Petroleum Institute to conduct research and development on oil spill containment and cleanup technology. The Institute is providing half the funding;
  - Developed a comprehensive multi-agency research plan with other agencies for oil spill prevention and response as mandated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Also developed protocols for evaluating oil spill response methods including mechanical equipment, treating agents and in-situ burning techniques;
  - Facilitated use of available information by developing a data base of oil spill response including source, cost, capability, equipment and related materials;
  - Strengthened rules to assure that safety and pollution-prevention equipment such as surface and underwater safety valves be manufactured in accordance with a quality assurance program;
  - Worked with the Policy Committee of the Outer Continental Shelf Advisory Board to implement recommendations to improve national oil spill prevention and response programs for spills in the marine environment;

- Participated in a Joint Task Force on Offshore Pipelines in cooperation with the Department of Transportation to strengthen regulations aimed at reducing the possibility of rupture of near-shore pipelines by fishing vessels and other craft.
- Chaired meetings of the Federal Trustees assessing damages from the Exxon Valdez tanker accident in Prince William Sound to assure fulfillment of the Administration's commitment to expeditious restoration of injured natural resources.
- Participated in negotiating an agreement with Exxon for \$15 million to begin assessment of injury to natural resources caused by the tanker accident in Prince William Sound. This initial step does not limit Exxon's ultimate responsibility for the spill and resulting damage.
- Worked with the Department of Energy to help devise a national energy strategy. Secretary Lujan co-chaired a 1989 hearing in Houston with Secretary Watkins to consider the role that resources on public lands should play in meeting future needs.
- Developed an innovative three-party agreement to resolve concerns over proposed exploratory drilling offshore North Carolina. The Minerals Management Service, the State, and Mobil Oil agreed to a comprehensive environmental review and program to address the concerns of citizens near the areas potentially affected by exploration activities.
- Coordinated closely with the State of Alaska and Shell Western to ensure that appropriate oil spill contingency plans and deployment drills were provided before allowing the first exploration in the Chukchi Sea. At the State's request in the wake of the Exxon Valdez tanker accident, the Minerals Management Service conducted a second review and imposed additional precautions.
- Held four Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas lease sales in 1989-1990 in the western and central Gulf of Mexico, resulting in high bids totaling more than \$1.2 billion on 1,924 blocks covering about 10 million acres. This shows industry confidence that there are significant amounts of gas and oil remaining to be developed in the Gulf of Mexico.
- Conducted 87 onshore oil and gas lease sales, resulting in 11,282 leases covering 8.5 million acres and bringing in \$129.7 million in bonus bids.
- By the end of fiscal year 1990, managed 191 competitive geothermal leases on 324,063 acres and 401 noncompetitive leases on 627,587 acres. Geothermal production from these leases generated 1,037 megawatts of electricity.
- Released estimates of conventionally recoverable oil and gas resources for both onshore and offshore areas of the United States. The estimates, prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Minerals Management Service, will help guide energy, land-use and leasing policies by public and private organizations at national, state and local levels.
- Began development of a new memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Coast Guard to promote safety and protection of the environment through consistent and coordinated definition of responsibilities in regulating offshore oil and gas operations and facilities.



- Participated in the Pacific Northwest Outer Continental Shelf Task Force to reach a consensus among the States of Washington and Oregon and two tribal associations on environmental issues and to provide recommendations related to leasing and developing offshore oil and gas resources. In his announcement on June 26, 1990, President Bush deferred any leasing decisions for offshore Washington and Oregon until after the year 2000.
- Completed work on two task force studies with the State of Florida on exploratory drilling issues. One task force focused on potential oil spills and the other assessed impacts of drilling operations on coastal and marine resources. The President's outer continental shelf program announcement of June 26, 1990, also deferred any leasing offshore southwest Florida south of 26 degrees N. latitude until after the year 2000.
- Hosted several beach cleanups sponsored by the Minerals Management Service Gulf of Mexico Region and assisted by the oil industry, contractors and local government. This support and commitment, along with that of thousands of other beach cleanups in the Gulf States, are an important element in a Gulf-wide campaign to monitor and eliminate marine debris.
- Completed automated mapping of federal oil and gas information for 12 Texas counties, with approximately 20 additional counties in progress. This project is scheduled for completion in 1992 and will provide both Texas and the Bureau of Land Management with accessible up-to-date mineral ownership information.

## **TO FOSTER SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT OF COAL, MINERALS AND OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES**

- Provided significant revenues to the U.S. Treasury, state and Indian recipients, accounting for approximately \$8.1 billion of mineral revenues in 1989 and 1990.
- Implemented a new audit strategy to support full and accurate mineral revenue collections. States and Indians are provided opportunities to participate in the audit process.
- Increased inspections in the mining law administrations program to no less than four times annually for all mining operations using cyanide and a minimum of twice annually for all other surface-disturbing operations on public lands. Revised bonding policy and regulations to require: a reclamation bond for each operation disturbing more than 5 acres per year; full (100 percent) reclamation bonding for mining companies with a history of noncompliance with the Bureau of Land Management's surface management regulations; and full bonding for operations using cyanide or other extractive toxic chemicals. In addition, developed and implemented guidance for consistent surface management of cyanide heap leach operations on public lands, including increased training for Bureau employees and the development of a cadre of Bureau experts.
- Established a fixed 8 percent royalty rate for coal mined by underground methods, providing a single consistent federal underground coal royalty rate.
- Held seven coal lease sales, four in Utah and one each in Alabama, Colorado and Wyoming, resulting in the sale of leases covering 15,811 acres, containing 114 million tons of coal and bringing \$22.6 million in bonus bids.

- Managed the production of over \$1.6 billion worth of non-coal solid leasable federal minerals, generating royalties of more than \$64 million. This included over 9 million tons of phosphate, over 9 million tons of sodium minerals, over 6.5 million tons of sand and gravel, over 4 million tons of potash, and over 700,000 tons of lead and zinc, as well as lesser amounts of 12 other commodities.
- Processed location notices for 105,000 new mining claims, 779,000 annual filings for existing claims, and 500 mining plans associated with unpatented mining claims on federal lands.
- Completed the first Bureau of Land Management Master Plan for automation of its vast land and mineral records for the public lands, replacing hand-drawn plats and procedures with more accessible computer-generated records. The Bureau has automated nearly all the land status data on Master Title Plats, showing outlines of land parcels and property rights attached to them. Automation of the Geographic Coordinate Data Base from Cadastral Survey and other records has also been initiated.
- Automated 163,000 General Land Office records of public domain states dating back to 1789. Patents and tract books represent the only record system used by the United States to show original grants on these lands. Using state-of-the-art technology, the records are being optically scanned onto computer disks for optimum data retrieval while allowing the original documents to be preserved.
- Worked with coastal states to study cobalt-rich manganese crusts offshore Hawaii and Johnston Island, phosphorites offshore North Carolina, heavy-mineral placers and phosphorites offshore Georgia, sand and gravel and heavy-mineral placers offshore the Gulf Coast States, heavy-mineral placers offshore Alaska, black sand deposits offshore Oregon and aggregate offshore New England. One of these state/federal task forces studied the possibility of using sand from a large shoal in the Gulf of Mexico to nourish barrier islands and protect wetlands in Louisiana.
- Withdrew a proposed rule defining "valid existing rights" in order to consider public and industry concerns that the proposed regulation might open the way to mining for coal in national parks and wilderness areas, and that it did not address threats to private property. Sponsored a national symposium with the University of Kentucky on valid existing rights to examine the policy and legal aspects of the concept, and subsequently began the process of developing a new proposal to be published for public comment in 1991. In cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, the Department has developed a process to determine claims of valid existing rights involving National Forest lands.
- Entered into a cooperative agreement with the State of Oklahoma for the regulation of coal mining on federal lands within the State. Amended similar cooperative agreements with New Mexico and Ohio.
- Successfully completed an experiment to evaluate implementation of approved state coal mining regulatory programs with an emphasis on improving state internal controls, data collection and management systems and the evaluation of overall reclamation success.
- Allocated to 26 states and Indian tribes a total of \$296.9 million during fiscal years 1989 and 1990 to fund abandoned mine land reclamation projects. These projects restore lands mined before 1977 where there are potential threats to public health, safety, general welfare and property.

- Promoted environmental responsibility in the mining industry through the annual "Excellence in Surface Mining" award program, recognizing outstanding mining and reclamation operations which serve as models for the industry.
- Demonstrated productive use of mined land by coordinating the harvest of Christmas trees from reclaimed mine land for use in the 1990 Pageant of Peace Christmas tree display on the Ellipse adjacent to the White House.
- Negotiated with representatives of major environmental organizations to resolve a prolonged legal dispute over enforcement of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. Also, issued a new rule designed to ensure that a statutory exemption from the Act is not used as a loophole for unregulated coal mining. The new rule deals with mining operations where the coal output is a by-product incidental to the production of other minerals.
- Improved the Applicant Violator System designed to block issuance of coal mine permits to applicants with uncorrected violations of the surface mining law.
- Prepared and distributed a technology transfer brochure and video featuring award-winning examples of outstanding coal mine reclamation to educate the mining community about proven and innovative techniques, and to inform the general public about the environmental benefits of quality coal mine reclamation.
- Produced television public service announcements warning the general public to stay out of abandoned mines which each year are the scene of deaths and serious injuries. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement enlisted the cooperation of the national Boy Scouts organization to spread the word on the dangers of abandoned mines. In Colorado, the Bureau of Mines field-checked mine openings to determine which mines should be sealed, what type of seals should be used, and whether the mines should be sampled prior to sealing by the State of Colorado.
- Completed a review and revision of the national Abandoned Mine Land Inventory. The revisions improved information about on-ground conditions at abandoned mine sites, upgraded the consistency of data from one state to another, and provided a more consistent and reliable data base for use in allocation of abandoned mine land funds. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement also completed a total audit reconciliation of fund receipts to assure that each state and tribe is properly credited for its share of the net receipts, and completed a draft report on the program to provide the Administration and Congress with guidance for deciding whether the program should continue after 1992.
- Revised a final coal valuation regulation that had become effective March 1, 1989. Following a comprehensive analysis of the effects of specific provisions of the final coal valuation regulations, proposed an amendment to remove the exclusion of certain taxes and fees. This amendment was later published and became effective as of October 1, 1990.
- Launched a program to support education in the mining and minerals fields by recognizing exceptional young faculty members through a Bureau of Mines Young Scholar Award, and by supporting masters and doctoral students through graduate fellowships in these areas.
- Assessed the mineral resources of National Forests to assist the Forest Service in developing its management plans. By the end of fiscal year 1991, the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines will have completed mineral resource assessments of 7 National Forests. Another 63 National Forests have been identified where mineral issues are critical to the development of management plans.

- Established a new Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement office in Ashland, Kentucky, for rapid response to abandoned mine land problems in need of reclamation on an emergency basis.
- Completed conversion of all onshore oil and gas leases to an automated production accounting system. Information about oil and gas production from onshore mineral leases is now available to states, Indian tribes and allottees.
- Reached a final settlement in excess of \$16.5 million with an oil and gas company regarding past and future royalty payments and accrued civil penalties for gas production from Alaska. This is believed to be the largest amount paid to settle a claim for civil penalties in the Department's history.
- Accepted a \$5 million settlement from an oil company to pay for unauthorized gas flaring and failure to pay royalties on the gas. The company's payment was the largest settlement resulting from a Government claim for criminal penalties for violation of Minerals Management Service offshore operating regulations.
- In April 1990, reached an out-of-court settlement with an oil and gas company resolving a dispute over the amount of royalties the corporation owed for natural gas produced from federal offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico. The Government recognized a higher market value for the gas than the value on which the company paid royalties. The corporation agreed to pay \$70 million over 5 years and to drop its claim for \$22 million in royalty refund requests. The total value of the settlement was the largest amount agreed to by a company to settle a claim by the Government for additional royalties.
- Refined technology to provide miners with an apparatus small enough to be worn on the body to supply sufficient oxygen for the wearer to reach fresh air following an underground emergency. The new self-rescuer contains enough oxygen for a successful escape from almost all working sections in U.S. underground mines.
- Averted injuries or fatalities in an Idaho mine when a monitoring device used as part of a Bureau of Mines research project detected microseismic activity, triggering evacuation of the mine shortly before two blasts occurred.

**TO PROMOTE EARTH SCIENCE RESEARCH  
ESSENTIAL TO AMERICA'S FUTURE,  
INCLUDING GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

- Moved toward 1991 completion of mapping of deep-water Exclusive Economic Zone around the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, providing reconnaissance maps of 2 million square nautical miles of sea floor. The U.S. Geological Survey will begin mapping the additional 1 million square nautical miles of sea floor around the American Flag Islands of the Pacific in 1991.
- Established an Interior Council on Global Climate Change to further strengthen the Department's role in scientific research and policy development related to the issue of global climate change. The Administration's multi-agency Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences is chaired by the U.S. Geological Survey Director.
- Established a multi-bureau Global Climate Change Response Program within the Department. This multi-year research program will examine the effects of global change on the natural resources for which the Department has stewardship responsibility.

- Pursued a number of research efforts on global change, including: stressed ecosystems and climatic factors in the inter-mountain West and northern Alaska; the potential effects of global climate change on watersheds in the western United States; ancient climate history; glacier inventory; the sensitivity of water resources to climate change; cycling of major elements and nutrients; the role of volcanic gases in altering the Earth's atmosphere; the impacts of temperature and precipitation changes on selected fish and wildlife resources, and ecological change over time in pristine areas of the National Parks.
- Participated in the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research Related to Global Change, attended by 18 countries, the European Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The April 1990 conference in Washington, D.C., was the first to bring together international experts in the disciplines of economics, science and the environment.
- Established a baseline of Antarctic glacial extent using satellite data obtained during the mid-1970s. This can be compared with later data to help determine if the ice edge is advancing or retreating in response to changes in temperature and other variables in the Southern Hemisphere. Also, developed the Arctic Environmental Data Directory, a subset of the U.S. Geological Survey Earth Science Data Directory, describing more than 330 Arctic data sets of environmental information.
- Made available data that provides a unique baseline of information on land conditions and changes during the 1970s and 1980s. Low-cost access to these Landsat data from the U.S. Geological EROS Data Center in South Dakota is designed to stimulate research and further education on global change and renewable resources.
- Completed a study of the Delaware River Basin to develop estimates of the sensitivities of water resources to the potential effects of climate change. The U.S. Geological Survey study has helped develop analytical tools that can be applied to water resources planning and management in this and other types of climatic regions. The Survey also continued research to establish the history of climate change through analysis of the geologic record.
- Co-hosted the 28th International Geological Congress with the National Academy of Sciences. The U.S. Geological Survey, aided by Bureau of Mines, provided major support for this international exchange of ideas and information involving some 6,000 international scientists.
- Sponsored one of the largest U.S./U.S.S.R. scientific conferences to date under the 1972 Agreement on Cooperation in Environmental Protection. Thirty-five scientists from each country participated in the week-long conference in 1990 to discuss a broad range of issues ranging from preservation of Arctic ecosystems to coastal estuarine research.
- Prepared a pamphlet on earthquake preparedness and the probability of future strong earthquakes in the San Francisco Bay Area in cooperation with other federal, state and private agencies. Arranged for the distribution of 2.8 million copies to Bay Area households and many thousands of others nationwide in the fall of 1990. Provided geological information to the public and to local, state and federal agencies dealing with the October 17, 1989, earthquake in the San Francisco Bay area.

- Published a report drafted by federal, state, academic and private industry officials that describes a 5-year program to reduce the vulnerability of the central United States to damage and casualties from major earthquakes in the New Madrid seismic zone in the central Mississippi Valley. The proposed program will include scientific research on the earthquake potential of the zone, as well as investigations of ways to improve earthquake preparedness and mitigate earthquake damage.
- Took a major step in the coordinated development, use, sharing and dissemination of surveying, mapping and other related spatial geographic data. On October 19, 1990, the Office of Management and Budget approved expanding the Interior Department's existing coordination role for cartographic data to include more categories of digital data as well as more potential producers and users of these data. The Interior-chaired Federal Geographic Data Committee will build information partnerships among government institutions and between the public and private sectors.
- Completed the primary-scale topographic map series of maps on a scale of 1:24,000 for the coterminous United States and Hawaii, and 1:63,360 for Alaska.
- Participated with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in planning to archive and distribute data from the Earth Observing System which will be used to study the earth's environment starting in the mid-1990s and continuing for almost two decades.
- Monitored Redoubt Volcano in Alaska when eruptions began in December 1989. The U.S. Geological Survey provided early warning of floods or debris flows that threatened the Drift River Oil Terminal and advised airlines when volcanic ash plumes might endanger aircraft.
- Conducted education outreach nationwide concerning minerals and our Nation's problems in securing them. Distributed copies of the Bureau of Mines-sponsored poster "From Mountains to Metal," which was also included in the May 1990 Science Scope Magazine distributed to more than 15,000 junior high school science teachers.

## **TO ESTABLISH A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE AND COMBAT DRUG USE AND CULTIVATION ON FEDERAL LANDS**

- To further implement the President's War on Drugs, Secretary Lujan established a Department-wide working group to coordinate drug enforcement and awareness efforts among Interior agencies. The Department more than doubled its budget for drug law enforcement and awareness. Additionally, the Department:
  - Installed a Drug-Free Workplace Help-Line, consisting of pre-recorded messages that deliver instant access to drug related information;
  - Received over 700 entries in a poster contest with the theme of "Just Say No To Drugs" for children of employees;
  - Held a Drug Awareness Day for employees and their children with Washington Redskins star Charles Mann as keynote speaker;
  - Performed over 8,000 drug tests on applicants for positions with the Department;
  - Provided Drug-Free Workplace training for managers and supervisors.

- Seized during the 1990 growing season more than 18,000 marijuana plants from public lands with an estimated street value of \$54 million. Other drugs removed by the Bureau of Land Management from the public lands included methamphetamine, cocaine and hallucinogenic mushrooms. Also seized were 79 weapons, 22 vehicles, 1 airplane, 12 booby traps and \$111,500 in cash. Undertook two major drug enforcement operations on public lands in California and Oregon with support from the National Guard, U.S. Military and other federal, state and local law enforcement officials in 1990. In 1989, the Bureau of Land Management found and eradicated more than 39,000 marijuana plants and confiscated and destroyed marijuana and other drugs valued at over \$181 million.
- Destroyed 129,270 marijuana plants and confiscated 4,500 pounds of processed marijuana and other drugs estimated at worth \$249 million on Indian lands in 1989-1990. Officers arrested 211 persons for drug violations.
- Established a cooperative anti-drug plan with the freely associated states in the Pacific to provide training in interdiction techniques for the sale and transportation of drugs and in eradication of illegal crops. Provided technical assistance funds for an anti-drug training conference for patrol officers from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau. This training is important in the war on drugs because the islands of Micronesia have been identified as a major route for the importation of illicit drugs into the United States.
- Sponsored a four-day national substance abuse conference, "Children at Risk/Children of Alcoholics," for more than 550 Bureau of Indian Affairs school administrators and substance abuse counselors who work with Indian children.
- Combated substance abuse in the mining community through Bureau of Mines participation in developing a film entitled "What Am I Worth?" The film shows mining companies and employees the potential benefits of using employee assistance programs to combat drug use.

## **TO ENCOURAGE EDUCATION, PROVIDE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICE**

- Issued policy statement on equal opportunity and the Departmental policy against sexual harassment. Actively sought and selected qualified women and minorities for key offices in the Secretariat and other high positions in the Department. Directed that all agencies within Interior to make concerted efforts to provide opportunities for qualified women and minorities to compete for policy and management positions. In 1990, five of the top nine Presidentially appointed positions in the Department were held by women and minorities. Responding to the findings of a government-wide Task Force on Women, Minorities and the Handicapped in Science and Technology, Secretary Lujan reaffirmed his commitment to provide expanded educational and professional opportunities for under-represented groups in science and technology. Among the actions taken:

- Issued policy on training for managers and supervisors in the area of equal opportunity. Developed training modules in the areas of affirmative action, complaints prevention and early resolution, sexual harassment, and reasonable accommodation for the handicapped. Provided uniform training for EEO counselors using newly developed Counseling Handbook and Training Module which resulted in more professional services and an increase in the success rate of complaint resolution at the counseling stage. Established agency-wide policy and standards for EEO Counseling Program. Introduced a quarterly equal opportunity newsletter to get latest EEO information to managers and supervisors;
- Increased awareness among employees and supervisors about the employment of handicapped persons and arrangements for reasonable accommodation, and sought to improve access to Interior-managed buildings, parks, refuges and public lands. Signed a national Memorandum of Understanding with Physically-challenged Access to the Woods (PAWs) organization whereby the Bureau of Reclamation will provide information to PAWs on the accessibility of outdoor recreation facilities. In Sacramento, California, created an Equal Access Committee for the Cottage Way Federal Building;
- Conducted a National Equal Opportunity Conference and a Department-wide conferences on accessibility to disabled persons to programs and activities;
- Developed annual Department-wide Civil Rights Implementation Plans and Accomplishments Report regarding federally assisted programs under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The report is now used as a Government-wide prototype by the Department of Justice for providing guidance and direction to all other federal Civil Rights enforcement agencies;
- Developed and distributed Departmental Civil Rights posters in English and Spanish and published a booklet highlighting the contributions and diverse occupations of women in the Department;
- Sponsored a Science and Technology Forum in Washington, D.C., for 50 students and 25 faculty members from Historically Black Colleges and Universities. This was part of a \$15 million initiative by Secretary Lujan for Historically Black Colleges and Universities for fiscal years 1990-1992;
- Expanded use of Cooperative Education Program with a number of colleges and universities with an emphasis on providing attractive career opportunities for women and minorities within the Interior Department;
- Signed agreement to work with Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities to improve recruitment and employment opportunities for Hispanic students. As part of the initial effort, the Department will to fund a handbook and conduct a series of regional resource sharing conferences to bring representatives of Hispanic-serving institutions of higher education together with Interior personnel. The conferences will provide a better understanding of how to work with the bureaus and the Department;
- Signed an agreement with the New Mexico Highlands University to help increase Hispanic student and faculty employment opportunities in the accounting field in the Minerals Management Service;
- Conducted the U.S. Geological Survey's 6th annual Historically Black Colleges and Universities Faculty Seminar on applications of geographic information system technologies;



- Assigned Bureau of Reclamation offices to work on recruiting from 25 specific Historically Black Colleges and Universities and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities. The Bureau hired 22 summer and 2 cooperative education employees in fiscal year 1990 from Historically Black Colleges and Universities;
  - Established an Asian American Employment Program Council for the Bureau of Reclamation in the Sacramento area;
  - Executed an agreement with California State University at Sacramento to support the *Minority Engineering Program*, designed to help reduce the attrition rate of freshmen and sophomore engineering students;
  - Sponsored a Science and Technology Youth Symposium in Denver, Colorado, to encourage students to aspire to careers with Interior. Some 325 students from 20 high schools attended the symposium sponsored by nine Interior agencies;
  - Participated in a number of nationwide career fairs to recruit minorities and women as engineering, scientific and cooperative education students. Sponsors of events in which Department bureaus participated included: Black Engineering Student Association, Society of Hispanic Scientists and Engineers, American Indian Sciences and Engineering Society, National Society of Black Engineers and the Rio Grande High Technology Career Fair;
  - Aided various schools by providing bureau volunteers in math and science programs, especially in areas where minority enrollment is high;
  - Held Hispanic Youth Conferences at the U.S. Geological Survey headquarters in Reston, Virginia, and in Denver, Colorado, to make high school students aware of career-opportunities in natural resource and scientific fields. All bureaus participated in this career-orientation event;
  - Initiated meetings with Interior Senior Executive Service women for exchange of information to identify and focus on issues and concerns that affect the employment and advancement of women. Subsequently, participated in several other women's forums to address improvements of employment of women in the Department. Conducted a Department of the Interior Senior Executive Service Women's Forum.
  - Launched an initiative aimed at preserving 11 of the most historically significant and critically threatened structures at Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The American Gas Association is a partner in this project;
  - Signed a "Take Pride in America" agreement with Philander Smith College and executives from the Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company and the American Gas Association to develop programs for underscoring the importance of Historically Black Colleges and Universities in preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources.
- Created a Department-wide Education Initiatives Working Group to assist in the achievement of the national education goals established by the President and the Nation's governors. Secretary Lujan gave the Working Group responsibility for coordinating education outreach activities within the Department.

- Continued to expand educational partnerships between the Interior Department bureaus and offices and public schools:
  - Sponsored, cosponsored and participated in a number of major workshops for precollege educators in earth science, including events in Menlo Park and San Jose, California; Flagstaff, Arizona, and Boise, Idaho. Co-sponsored a three-week education workshop for 20 school teachers from across the country. The workshop taught teachers how to use compact disc readers to access and manipulate scientific data for developing science activities in the classroom. The U.S. Geological Survey joined with three other agencies in sponsoring the program in support of the President's education initiative;
  - Encouraged retired U.S. Geological Survey scientists to join in a program to improve earth science education;
  - Produced a publication with the Department of Education to assist parents in helping their young children learn about the world and how to interpret maps;
  - Expanded Visitors Center program at the U.S. Geological Survey headquarters in Reston, Virginia, to provide additional tours for the press, elementary and secondary schools, Scout groups and civic organizations. Special lesson tours were offered on topics such as local geology, maps, natural hazards, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, water quality and careers in earth science. Retired Survey employees also conducted tours of the John Wesley Powell Federal Building;
  - Participated in the Stay-in-School Program by offering students opportunities in various locations throughout the Department. For instance, Bureau of Reclamation clerical and technical positions were available to qualified students. This encourages students to remain in school while working part-time and to consider working full-time for the Federal Government when they complete their education;
  - Cooperated with the YWCA Displaced Homemakers Program, providing opportunities for women to serve in volunteer positions as part of the transition from homemaker back to the job market;
  - Began a year-long project to enhance educational materials and activities in water resources and related environmental problems. The Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Geological Survey cooperated in several such activities, including preparation of a poster aimed at teaching students the value of water conservation. In California, under the Trinity River Restoration Program, the Bureau of Reclamation helped establish program whereby a kindergarten class can "adopt" a watershed and observe how it changes over the long term as the students progress through elementary and high school. In Montana and Idaho, participation was continued in the multi-agency program, "Western Watercourse," to provide information on water resources and issues to educators and the public at large;
  - Initiated efforts in various bureaus and offices similar to those of the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston, Virginia, which joined with Dogwood Elementary School to provide coordinated educational opportunities. Survey employees collected nearly \$150,000 in cash register receipts to help two local elementary schools acquire computers, printers and software. In Washington, D.C., the Department of the Interior was recognized by the District of Columbia public school system for outstanding efforts in a partnership program with two local elementary schools;
  - Undertook efforts at all bureaus within the Department to improve educational opportunities for employees.

- Used employee exchanges among Interior agencies to promote understanding and closer cooperation in carrying out the many missions of the Department.
- In recognition of the vast responsibilities of the Interior Department in Alaska, created an Alaska Working Group composed of top advisors in Washington, and rechartered the Alaska Cooperative Planning Group consisting of heads of Interior offices in Alaska. Secretary Lujan also appointed a Secretary's field representative in Alaska.
- Conducted the first Department-wide meeting of Senior Executive Service staff for the purpose of training and updating in subjects of current interest to managers.
- Held three retreats for senior Departmental and Bureau staff in order to unify the Department's efforts toward achievement of the President's and the Secretary's goals.

## **TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS**

- Encouraged all employees to participate in volunteer activities and to take a part in the President's "Thousand Points of Light" program. Bureaus provided special bulletin boards and used other means to inform employees of volunteer opportunities. Successful food and clothing drives were conducted at local offices, bureaus and at the Departmental level.
- Continued to expand the "Take Pride in America" campaign through agreements with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Peace Corps, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Private sector partners joining the campaign include the American Association of Retired Persons, Mexican American Women's National Association, America's Clean Water Foundation, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Council for Solid Waste Solutions. The "Take Pride" national awards program hosted 2,000 award program participants and guests at the 1989 ceremony on the National Mall, where Secretary Lujan and "Take Pride" spokesperson Linda Evans made presentations to 89 first-place winners. Television public service announcements featuring Linda Evans were released nationwide in September 1990. Programs were held recognizing civil service employees within Interior who won "Take Pride" awards for promoting public regard for natural and historical resources.
- Expanded opportunities for citizens to volunteer to assist Interior bureaus. For example, the Bureau of Land Management developed and implemented a 5-year strategic plan to expand and maximize the effective use of its volunteer workforce of more than 14,000 individuals each year.
- Produced and distributed a "Salute To America" program aired by 2,000 radio stations on July 4, 1990. The program, with a message from President Bush and entertainment by Loretta Lynn, John Denver and the U.S. Navy Band, encouraged respect for the Nation's heritage and natural resources.
- Provided a site at the Bureau of Mines Twin Cities Research Center for Desert Voices, a Minnesota radio installation that allows troops in the Persian Gulf forces to talk and send telegrams to their families in the United States. Some 15 businesses sponsored the nonprofit operation, staffed by volunteers 24 hours a day, to transmit and receive messages. The Interior Department sponsored an employees' drive to collect items for shipment to U.S. troops participating in Operation Desert Storm.

- Initiated the Secretary's Stewardship Awards program, and in March 1990 Secretary Lujan made the first presentation of these citations.
- Participated in Earth Day 1990 activities nationwide. In Denver, Colorado, used the occasion to open an environmental education center where students and other members of the community can learn more about protecting and preserving the environment.
- Signed an agreement with Times Mirror Publishing Company to cooperate in educating the public about important resource conservation work being done through Department of the Interior agencies.
- Expanded outreach activities for the U.S. Geological Survey Volunteer for Science Program which honored over 270 volunteers at the Reston, Virginia, and Menlo Park, California, offices in 1990. In the four years since the program's inception, some 1,700 volunteers have donated more than 419,000 hours throughout the bureau, resulting in a savings of over \$4.5 million.
- Welcomed 60,000 volunteers who contributed millions of hours of service in almost 300 national parks, monuments, historic sites and recreation areas. The National Park Service estimates the value of their annual contribution at well over \$22 million, a level that has increased dramatically each of the past two years.



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MISSION: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that they are managed in the best interests of all our people. The Department also promotes the goals for the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. Administration.

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