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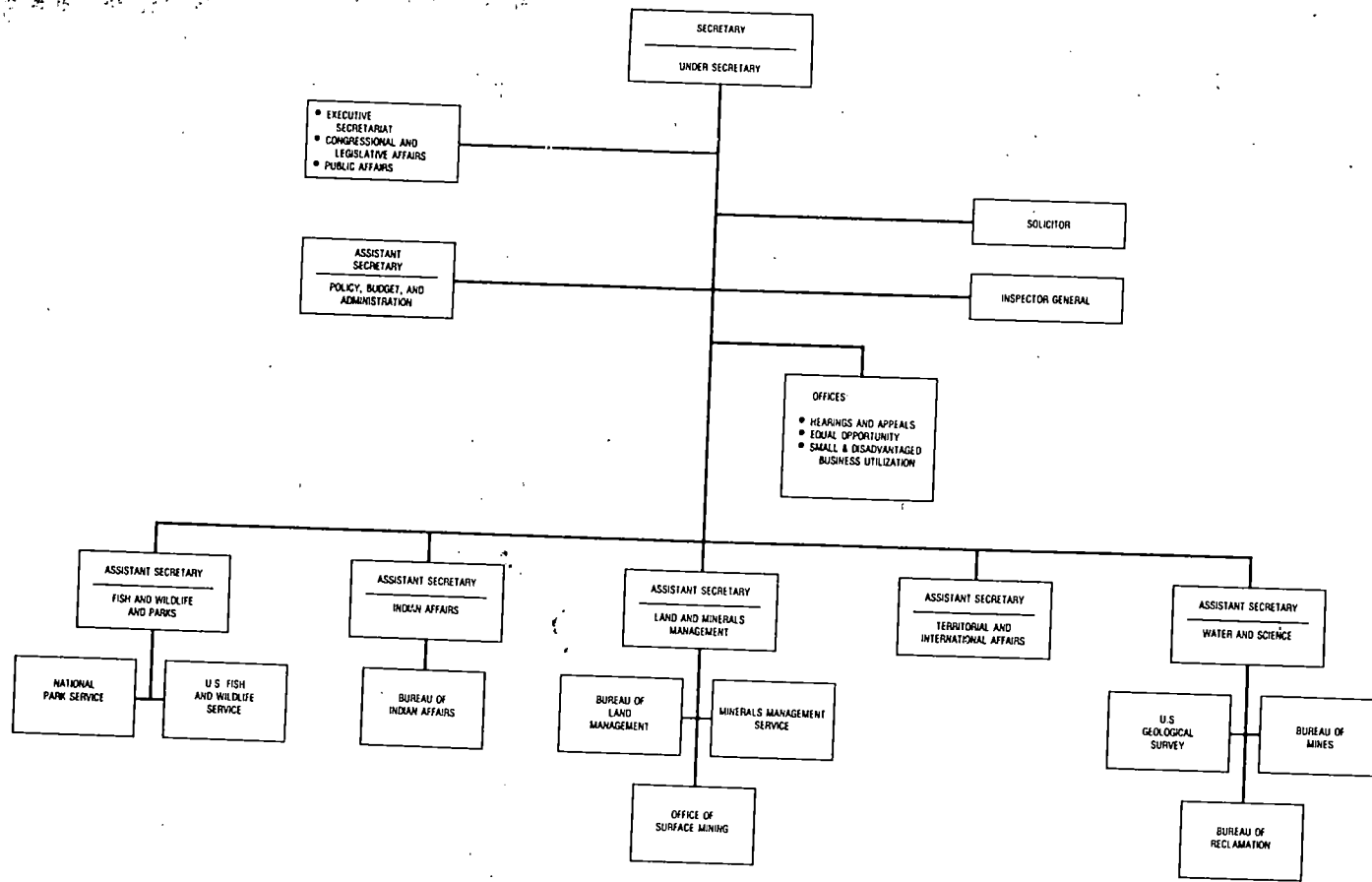
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Deputy to the Assistant Secretary (Tribal Services)	HAZEL ELBERT
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary (Trust and Economic Development)	(VACANCY)
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary (Indian Education Programs)	WILSON BABBY
Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management	J. STEPHEN GRILES
Deputy Assistant Secretary	JAMES E. CASON
Deputy Assistant Secretary	MICHAEL A. POLING
Deputy Assistant Secretary	REBECCA A. MULLIN
Director, Minerals Management Service	WILLIAM D. BETTENBERG
Director, Bureau of Land Management	ROBERT F. BURFORD
Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	JED D. CHRISTENSEN
Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration	HENRY M. VENTURA
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary	JOSEPH W. GORRELL
Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director, Office of Policy Analysis	MARTIN L. SMITH
Director of Management Services	PATRICIA H. RYAN
Director of Management Improvement	WILLIAM A. CLINKSCALES
Director, Office of Administrative Services	ALBERT C. CAMACHO
Director, Office of Acquisition and Property Management	JERRY B. VANCE
Director, Office of Budget	ANTHONY L. ITTEILAG
Director, Office of Environmental Project Review	BRUCE BLANCHARD
Director, Office of Financial Management	WILLIAM L. KENDIG
Director, Office of Information Resources Management	MICHAEL CRUM
Director, Office of Personnel	MORRIS A. SIMMS
Director, Office of Aircraft Services	ROBERT L. PETERSON
Director, Office of Construction Management	ARTHUR M. LOVE, JR.
Director, Office of Management Analysis	OSCAR W. MUELLER, JR.
Assistant Secretary—Territorial and International Affairs	(VACANCY)
Deputy Assistant Secretary	(VACANCY)

[For the Department of the Interior statement of organization, see the *Federal Register* of Apr. 14, 1978, 43 FR 15791]

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest 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 mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under United States administration.

The jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior includes:

- the administration of over 500 million acres of Federal land, and trust responsibilities for approximately 50 million acres of land, mostly Indian reservations;
- the conservation and development of mineral and water resources;
- the conservation, development, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources;
- the coordination of Federal and State recreation programs;
- the preservation and administration of the Nation's scenic and historic areas;
- the operation of Job Corps Conservation Centers and Youth Conservation Corps Camps, and coordination of other manpower and youth training programs;
- the reclamation of arid lands in the West through irrigation; and
- the management of hydroelectric power systems.

The Department of the Interior is also concerned with the social and economic development of the territories of the United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and administers programs providing services to Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (43 U.S.C. 1451), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census of the United States, and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the United States courts, and of lead and other mines in the United States.

Over the many years of its existence, other functions have been added and removed, so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources.

Office of the Secretary

Secretary The Secretary of the Interior, as the head of an executive department, reports directly to the President and is responsible for the direction and supervision of all operations and activities of the Department. The Secretary also has certain powers or supervisory responsibilities relating to Territorial governments.

Under Secretary The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of Secretarial duties and serves as Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary. With the exception of certain matters reserved by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary.

Fish and Wildlife and Parks The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with the development, conservation, and utilization of fish, wildlife, recreation, historical, and national park system resources of the Nation. The Assistant Secretary represents the Department in the coordination of marine environmental quality and biological resources programs with other Federal agencies. The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service.

Water and Science The Assistant Secretary—Water and Science discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility to carry out the statutory mandate to manage and direct programs that support the development and implementation of water and mineral policies and encourage and assist the development of economically and environmentally sound resource activities. The Assistant Secretary oversees the programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Mines, and the Geological Survey. The Assistant Secretary's duties include:

- development, management, and conservation of the Nation's water supply and support of cost-sharing

techniques for development and management of water supplies in the 17 Western States;

- oversight of the Department's irrigation drainage water quality program;
- water resource evaluation and analysis;

- fostering and encouraging the private sector in the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources;

- effective mineral data collection and analysis;

- assessment of frontier area mineral resources for long-term availability;

- improved focus and effectiveness of departmental research and development activities in geology, hydrology, topography, metallurgy, mining technology, and mine health and safety, including international work supporting long-term national objectives;

- geologic and mineral resource investigations;

- Earth seismic research;

- geographic information systems research; and

- remote sensing activities.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary provides scientific advice to the Secretary; coordinates Department activities with the Board on Geographic Names; and represents the Secretary on the Trade Policy Review Group, interagency groups for Antarctic policy and ocean policy, the Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Board, and other interagency efforts as appropriate.

Land and Minerals Management The Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management discharges the duties of the Secretary with the authority and direct responsibility for programs associated with:

- public land management, including land use planning;

- onshore and offshore minerals management;

- development and management of effective fuel-related mineral data collection and analysis;

- surface mining reclamation and enforcement functions;

- operations management for minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf to the

outer limits of the United States economic jurisdiction;

- assessment of these frontier area mineral resources for long-term national availability;

- management of revenues from Federal mineral leases to ensure efficient collection of bonuses, rentals, and royalties; and

- coordination of related departmental policy.

The Assistant Secretary also serves as adviser to the Secretary in the Secretary's role as a member of the Cabinet Council on Domestic Policy. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

Indian Affairs The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to Indians and Indian affairs. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for:

- providing the Secretary with detailed and objective advice on matters involving Indians and Indian affairs;

- identifying and acting on issues affecting Indian policy and programs;

- establishing policy on Indian affairs;

- liaison and coordination between the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies that provide services or funding to Indians;

- representing the Department in transactions with Congress;

- monitoring and evaluating on-going activities related to Indian affairs;

- undertaking or providing leadership in special assignments and projects for the Secretary; and

- exercising Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Policy, Budget and Administration

The Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration discharges the authority of the Secretary for all phases of management and administrative activities and serves as the principal policy adviser to the Secretary. Responsibilities include:

—providing detailed and objective advice on program planning, budget, and policy matters;

—developing and maintaining administrative policy, standards, objectives, and procedures for use throughout the Department;

—coordinating organizational aspects of proposed legislation with appropriate bureaus and offices;

—undertaking special management-related projects for the Secretary; and

—providing management and administrative support services for the Office of the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary performs and supervises the following activities: personnel management, property, safety, space, emergency preparedness, procurement, grants, energy conservation, law enforcement, financial management, aircraft services, printing, publications, management systems, and information resources management, including automated data processing, telecommunications, library and information services, and directives and regulatory management.

Secretarial offices appropriately identified with the functions previously described, and as shown on the foregoing list of principal officials, are under the Assistant Secretary's supervision.

Territorial and International Affairs

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs was established by Secretarial Order No. 3046 of February 14, 1980. The Assistant Secretary discharges the authority and responsibility of the Secretary for activities pertaining to U.S. territorial areas and the Freely Associated States (Republic of the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia) and for the coordination of international affairs of the Department.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for promoting the economic, social, and political development of the U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Republic of Palau).

In consultation with the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who is responsible for government-to-government relations with the Freely Associated States, the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs is responsible for general oversight of all Federal programs provided to the Freely Associated States of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia under the Compact of Free Association.

The Assistant Secretary also serves as the Department's focal point for analysis, development, and review of the Department's policy and programs pertaining to international activities and the opportunities for support of U.S. foreign policy through the use of the Department's natural resource and environmental expertise.

For further information, contact the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4822.

Solicitor The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser to the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. The Solicitor is responsible for and has supervision over all of the legal work of the Department, with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

Inspector General The Inspector General is the Department's focal point for independent and objective reviews of the integrity of operations; the central authority concerned with the quality, coverage, and coordination of the audit and investigation services of the Department; and reports directly to the Secretary on these matters. The Inspector General provides the means for keeping the Secretary and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Department programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action.

Other Departmental Offices

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all of the legal work of the Department with the exception of that performed by the Office of Hearings and Appeals and the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

The headquarters office of the Office of the Solicitor in Washington, DC, consists of six Divisions. The Division of Conservation and Wildlife is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Division of Energy and Resources is responsible for legal matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Water and Science, the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Minerals Management Service. The Division of Indian Affairs is responsible for legal

matters involving the programs of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Division of Surface Mining provides legal advice to the Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management on surface mining matters and to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The Division of General Law is responsible for general administrative law matters and legal matters involving programs under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary—Policy, Budget and Administration, the Assistant Secretary—Territorial and International Affairs, and the Office for Equal Opportunity. The Division of Audit and Investigation is responsible for providing legal advice and services to the Office of Inspector General. Administrative and support services for the Office of the Solicitor are provided by the Division of Administration.

The field organization of the Office is divided into eight regions, each headed by a Regional Solicitor.

Office of the Solicitor—Department of the Interior

Region	Address	Telephone
ALASKA—Alaska	Box 34, 701 C ₂ St., Anchorage, AK 99513	907-271-4131
INTERMOUNTAIN—Arizona, Idaho, Utah	125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138	801-524-5677
NORTHEAST—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	1 Gateway Center, Newton Corner, MA 02158	617-965-5100
PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington	500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232	503-231-2134

of development already achieved within the territory.

The Office:

—serves as the principal representative to the Office of the Secretary on all territorial matters;

—makes the needs of the territories known to other Federal agencies and serves as a channel of communication with the territorial governments;

—studies the economic, social, and political problems of the territories and proposes policies, programs, legislation, and other actions for their solution;

—advises the Secretary on proposed legislation and other important matters affecting the territories;

—provides budgetary and certain other administrative services to the Governors of the territories and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

—coordinates all international activities of the bureaus and employees of the Department.

The Office is composed of budget, legislative, economic development, and other staffs that provide assistance to the territories and the Department on matters relating to territorial and international affairs.

For further information, contact the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4822.

Bureaus

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

[For the United States Fish and Wildlife Service statement of organization, see the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 50, Subchapter A, Part 2]

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's national responsibility in the service of fish, wildlife, and people reaches back over 115 years to the establishment in 1871 of a predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries. First created as an independent agency, the Bureau of Fisheries was later placed in the Department of Commerce. A second predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Department of Agriculture.

The two Bureaus and their functions were transferred in 1939 to the Department of the Interior. They were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940 by Reorganization Plan III (5 U.S.C. App.).

Further reorganization came in 1956 when the Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 742a) created the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and provided for it to replace and succeed the former Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act established two Bureaus within the new Service: the Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In 1970, under Reorganization Plans 3 and 4 (5 U.S.C. App.), the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was transferred to the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which remained in Interior, was renamed by an act of Congress in April 1974 (16 U.S.C. 742b) as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Service is composed of a headquarters office in Washington, DC, 7 regional offices in the lower 48 States and Alaska, a regional research structure, and a variety of field units and installations. These include 442 National Wildlife Refuges and 150 Waterfowl Production Areas comprising more than 91 million acres, 25 major fish and wildlife laboratories and centers, 36 cooperative research units at universities across the country, 70 National Fish Hatcheries, and a nationwide network of wildlife law enforcement agents.

The mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, which is responsible for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, inland sport fisheries, and specific fishery and wildlife research activities, is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife

and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Within this framework, the Service assists in the development of an environmental stewardship ethic for our society based on ecological principles, scientific knowledge of wildlife, and a sense of moral responsibility; works with the States to improve the conservation and management of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources; and administers a national program providing opportunities to the American public to understand, appreciate, and wisely use these resources.

In the area of resource management, the Service provides leadership for the protection and improvement of land and water environments (habitat preservation), which directly benefits the living natural resources and adds quality to human life. Activities include:

- biological monitoring through scientific research;
- surveillance of pesticides, heavy metals, and thermal pollution;
- studies of fish and wildlife populations;
- ecological studies;
- environmental impact assessment, including hydroelectric dams, nuclear power sites, stream channelization, and dredge-and-fill permits; and
- environmental impact statement review.

The Service is responsible for improving and maintaining fish and wildlife resources by proper management of migratory birds and other wildlife. It also assists in fulfilling the public demand for recreational fishing while maintaining the Nation's fisheries at a level and in a condition that will ensure their continued survival. Specific wildlife and fishery resources programs include:

- migratory birds: wildlife refuge management for production, migration, and wintering; game law enforcement; research, including bird banding and harvest and survival rate studies; breeding, migrating, and wintering surveys; and disease studies;
- mammals and nonmigratory birds: refuge management of resident species (primarily big game); law enforcement; research on disease and population

distribution, including marine mammals and species transplants; and technical assistance;

- cooperative fish and wildlife research units: located at universities to conduct research and supervise graduate student research, complementing the Service's wildlife and fishery research programs;

- coastal anadromous fish: hatchery production, stocking, and research on nutrition, disease, and habitat requirements: in 16 of the 24 coastal States;

- Great Lakes fisheries: hatchery production of lake trout; fishery management in cooperation with Canada and the States, and research; and

- other inland fisheries: hatchery production and stocking of Indian lands; technical assistance; and research on genetics, disease, nutrition, and taxonomy.

The Service provides national and international leadership in the area of identifying, protecting, and restoring endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. This program includes:

- development of the Endangered and Threatened Species List, conduct of status surveys, preparation of recovery plans, and coordination of efforts nationally and internationally;
- research on propagation methods, distribution, genetics, and behavior;
- operation of wildlife refuges;
- law enforcement;
- foreign importation enforcement; and

- consultation with foreign countries.

Public information programs include preparation of news releases, leaflets, and brochures; operation of environmental study areas on Service lands for use by school groups and teachers; operation of visitor centers, self-guided nature trails, observation towers, display ponds, and providing recreational activities, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife photography.

The Service's Federal aid programs apportion funds to the States and territories for projects designed to conserve, develop, and enhance the Nation's fish and wildlife resources.

Regional Offices—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Region	Address	Telephone
ALBUQUERQUE—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103	505-766-2321
ANCHORAGE—Alaska	1011 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, AK 99503	907-786-3542
ATLANTA—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303	404-331-3588
BOSTON—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia	Suite 700, 1 Gateway Center, Newton Corner, MA 02158	617-965-5100
DENVER—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	P.O. Box 25486, Denver, CO 80225	303-238-7920
PORTLAND—California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington	Suite 1692, 500 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232	503-231-8118
TWIN CITIES—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin	Federal Bldg., Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111	612-725-3583

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5634.

National Park Service

The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).

The National Park Service administers for the American people an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of our citizens, to protect the natural environment of the areas, and to assist States, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

The National Park Service has a Service Center in Denver that provides planning, architectural, engineering, and other professional services; and a Center for production of interpretive exhibits, audiovisual materials, and publications in Harpers Ferry, WV. There are more than 340 units in the National Park System, including national parks and monuments of noteworthy natural and scientific value; scenic parkways, riverways, seashores, lakeshores, recreation areas, and reservoirs; and historic sites associated with important movements,

events, and personalities of the American past.

Activities The National Park Service develops and implements park management plans and staffs the areas under its administration. It relates the natural values and historical significance of these areas to the public through talks, tours, films, exhibits, publications, and other interpretive media. It operates campgrounds and other visitor facilities and provides—usually through concessions—lodging, food, and transportation services in many areas.

The National Park Service also administers the following programs: the State portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Nationwide Outdoor Recreation statistics and information and State comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, planning and technical assistance for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System, natural area programs, the National Register of Historic Places, national historic landmarks, historic preservation, technical preservation services, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and interagency archeological services.

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Regional Offices—National Park Service

Region	Address
ALASKA—Alaska	2525 Gambell St., Anchorage, AK 99503
MID-ATLANTIC—Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	143 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, PA 19106
MIDWEST—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin	1709 Jackson St., Omaha, NE 68102
NATIONAL CAPITAL—Washington, DC, and nearby Maryland and Virginia	1100 Ohio Dr. SW., Washington, DC 20242
NORTH ATLANTIC—Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont	15 State St., Boston, MA 02109
PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Idaho, Oregon, Washington	83 S. King St., Suite 212, Seattle, WA 98104
ROCKY MOUNTAIN—Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225
SOUTHEAST—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	75 Spring St. SW., Atlanta, GA 30303
SOUTHWEST—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504
WESTERN—Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Northern Mariana Islands	Box 36063, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, CA 94102

For further information, contact the Chief, Office of Public Affairs, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-7394.

Bureau of Mines

The Bureau of Mines was established July 1, 1910, in the Department of the Interior by the Organic Act of May 16, 1910, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1, 3, 5-7). The 1910 act has been supplemented by several statutes, including those authorizing production and sale of helium, and research on environmental problems associated with minerals.

The Bureau of Mines is primarily a research and factfinding agency. Its goal is to help ensure that the Nation has adequate supplies of nonfuel minerals for security and other needs. Research is conducted to provide the technology for the extraction, processing, use, and recycling of the Nation's nonfuel mineral resources at a reasonable cost without harm to the environment or the workers involved. Typical areas of research are investigations of ways to use domestic low-grade ores as alternative sources of strategic and critical minerals that must currently be imported, mine health and safety, recycling of solid wastes, and abatement of pollution and land damage caused by mineral extraction and processing operations.

The Bureau also collects, compiles, analyzes, and publishes statistical and economic information on all phases of

nonfuel mineral resource development, including exploration, production, shipments, demand, stocks, prices, imports, and exports. Special studies are frequently made on subjects of particular national interest, such as the effects of potential economic, technologic, or legal developments on resource availability. The effects of policy alternatives on mineral supply and demand are also analyzed.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Information, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-1004.

Geological Survey

National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092

The Geological Survey was established by act of March 3, 1879 (43 U.S.C. 31), which provided for "the classification of the public lands and the examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The act of September 5, 1962 (43 U.S.C. 31(b)), expanded this authorization to include such examinations outside the national domain. Topographic mapping and chemical and physical research were

recognized as an essential part of the investigations and studies authorized by act of March 3, 1879, and specific provision was made for them by act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 526).

Provision was made in 1894 for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States (28 Stat. 398). Authorizations for publication, sale, and distribution of material prepared by the Geological Survey are contained in several statutes (43 U.S.C. 41-45; 44 U.S.C. 260-262).

The Geological Survey's primary responsibilities are: identifying the Nation's land, water, energy, and mineral resources; classifying federally owned lands for minerals and energy resources and water power potential; investigating natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides; and conducting the National Mapping Program. To attain these objectives, the Geological Survey prepares maps and digital and cartographic data, collects and interprets data on energy, mineral, and water resources, performs fundamental and applied research in the sciences and techniques involved, and publishes and disseminates the results of its investigations in thousands of new maps and reports each year.

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, 119 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-4460.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) was established in the Department of the Interior by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1211).

The primary goal of the Office is to assist the States in developing a nationwide program that protects society and the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining, while ensuring that surface coal mining can be done without permanent damage to land and water resources. The Office's main objectives, now that most coal-mining States have assumed primary

responsibility for regulating coal mining and reclamation activities within their borders, are to oversee mining and reclamation in States with primary responsibility, to assist States in meeting the objectives of the act, and to regulate mining and reclamation activities in those States choosing not to assume primary responsibility.

Headquarters for the Office is located in Washington, DC. In addition, Assistant Directors in Pittsburgh (Eastern Field Operations) and Denver (Western Field Operations) coordinate the activities of 13 field offices and 8 area offices. The field offices interact with the States and other Federal agencies, assisting the States in implementing their regulatory and reclamation programs. The Eastern and Western Field Operations Offices are designed to give technical assistance to State regulatory authorities and to perform mine plan and permit application reviews on Federal lands.

Activities Major activities of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement are carried out through the Office of the Director, assisted by two Deputy Directors and six Assistant Directors. The Director establishes national policy for the conduct of the surface mining control and reclamation program provided for in the act; reviews and approves amendments to previously approved State programs; and provides overall direction to the agency.

Supporting the immediate Office of the Director are staff offices providing assistance in the areas of congressional, public, and external affairs, equal opportunity, and regulatory development.

The Deputy Director for Administration and Finance is responsible for the development and operation of an integrated and computerized financial management process that applies to the full range of collections, disbursements, and accounting for all OSMRE funds and accounts. The Deputy Director for Administration and Finance is also responsible for implementing an operations evaluation program. Assisting this Deputy Director are three Assistant Directors.

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The Assistant Director for Budget and Administration:

- formulates policy and provides guidance for budget formulation and execution, personnel, administrative services, and records management.

The Assistant Director for Finance and Accounting:

- manages all financial systems, including the collection of civil penalties and abandoned mine lands fees;

- audits abandoned mine land fee payments; and

- provides policy and direction for all financial programs in OSMRE.

The Assistant Director for Information Systems Management:

- provides policy guidance for ADP activities throughout the agency;

- oversees the design and management of the nationwide data processing systems needed to implement the agency's mission;

- oversees the implementation of all ADP contracts and procurements for OSMRE headquarters and field units;

- analyzes the validity of program-related statistics;

- provides technical support to headquarters and field personnel using computer systems; and

- assures the agency's capability to support the computer technology requirements of the State regulatory authorities.

The Deputy Director for Operations and Technical Services is responsible for managing the services of the field offices which are under the supervision of the Assistant Directors for Eastern and Western Field Operations.

Also reporting to the Deputy Director for Operations and Technical Services is the Assistant Director for Program Policy, who is responsible for establishing technical standards and regulatory policy for OSMRE reclamation and enforcement efforts; providing guidance for environmental considerations, research, training, and technology transfer for State and Federal regulatory and abandoned mine land reclamation programs; and providing direction and leadership for the Regulatory Programs, Abandoned Mine Lands, and Technical Services Divisions.

The Assistant Directors for Eastern and Western Field Operations are responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the OSMRE field installations.

Reporting to the Assistant Director East (Pittsburgh) are the field offices in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Reporting to the Assistant Director West (Denver) are the field offices in Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4719.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created as part of the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior at the time of its establishment in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this act were broadened by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), and title XI of the Education Amendments of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 2701 note).

The principal objectives of the Bureau are to actively encourage and train Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government; to facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potential; to mobilize all public and private aids to the advancement of Indian and Alaska Native people for use by them; and to utilize the skill and capabilities of Indian and Alaska Native people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit.

Activities In carrying out these objectives, the Bureau works with Indian and Alaska Native people, other Federal agencies, State and local governments,

and other interested groups in the development and implementation of effective programs for their advancement.

The Bureau seeks for them adequate educational opportunities in public education systems, assists them in the creation and management of educational systems for their own benefit, or provides from Federal resources the educational systems needed; actively promotes the improvement of their social welfare by working with them to obtain and provide needed social and community development programs and services; works with them in the development and implementation of programs for their economic advancement and for full utilization of their natural resources consistent with the principles of resource conservation.

The Bureau also acts as trustee for their lands and moneys held in trust by the United States, assisting them to realize maximum benefits from such resources.

Area Offices—Bureau of Indian Affairs

Area	Address
Aberdeen, SD	115 4th Ave. SE., 57401
Albuquerque, NM	P.O. Box 26567, 615 N. 1st St., 87125-6567
Anadarko, OK	P.O. Box 368, 73005
Billings, MT	316 N. 26th St., 59101
Juneau, AK	Box 3-8000, 99802
Minneapolis, MN	15 S. 5th St., 55402
Muskogee, OK	5th and W. Okmulgee, 74401
Phoenix, AZ	P.O. Box 10, 1 N. 1st St., 85011
Portland, OR	P.O. Box 3785, 1425 NE. Irving St., 97208
Sacramento, CA	2800 Cottage Way, 95825
EASTERN AREA	1951 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20245
NAVAJO AREA	P.O. Box M, Window Rock, AZ 86515

For further information, contact the Public Affairs Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4576.

Minerals Management Service

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) was established on January 19, 1982, by Secretarial Order No. 3071, under the authority provided by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (5 U.S.C. App.). All Outer Continental

Shelf (OCS) leasing responsibilities of the Department of the Interior were consolidated within MMS on May 10, 1982, by amendment 1 to Secretarial Order No. 3071. Amendment 2, dated May 26, 1982, set forth the basic organizational structure for MMS and provided for the transfer of administrative functions.

Secretarial Order No. 3087, dated December 3, 1982, and amendment 1, dated February 7, 1983, provided for the transfer of royalty and mineral revenue management functions, including collection and distribution, to the Minerals Management Service and transferred all onshore minerals management functions on Federal and Indian lands to the Bureau of Land Management.

MMS assesses the nature, extent, recoverability, and value of leasable minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. It ensures the orderly and timely inventory and development, as well as the efficient recovery, of mineral resources; encourages utilization of the best available and safest technology; provides for fair, full, and accurate returns to the Federal Treasury for produced commodities; and safeguards against fraud, waste, and abuse.

Offshore Minerals Management MMS is responsible for resource evaluation and classification, environmental review, leasing activities (including public liaison and planning functions), lease management, and inspection and enforcement programs for Outer Continental Shelf lands.

Five-year oil and gas leasing programs are developed for leasing on OCS in consultation with the Congress, the 23 coastal States, local governments, environmental groups, industry, and the public.

MMS conducts extensive environmental studies and consultations with State officials prior to issuing leases. Once leases have been issued, MMS inspectors conduct frequent inspections of offshore operations, and MMS environmental studies personnel collect more data to ensure that marine environments are kept free of pollutants.

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Royalty Management MMS is responsible for the collection of all royalty payments, rentals, bonus payments, fines, penalties, assessments, and other revenues due the Federal Government and Indian lessors as monies or royalties-in-kind from the extraction of mineral resources from Federal and Indian lands onshore and from the leasing and extraction of mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The revenues generated by minerals leasing are one of the largest nontax

sources of income to the Federal Government. As specified by law, these revenues are distributed to the States, to the general fund of the Treasury, and to Indian tribes and allottees.

The basic organization of MMS consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, with program components located in Reston and Herndon, VA; the Royalty Management Program, headquartered in Lakewood, CO; four OCS regional offices; and three administrative service centers.

Field Offices—Minerals Management Service

Office	Address	Telephone
OCS Regional Offices		
ATLANTIC REGION.....	Suite 610, 1951 Kidwell Dr., Vienna, VA 22180.....	703-285-2165
ALASKA REGION.....	Rm. 110, 949 E. 36th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508-4302.....	907-261-4010
GULF OF MEXICO REGION.....	1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123-2394.....	504-736-0557
PACIFIC REGION.....	1340 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, CA 90017.....	213-894-2049
Accounting Center		
ROYALTY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.....	P.O. Box 25165, Lakewood, CO 80225.....	303-231-3386
Administrative Service Centers		
ALASKA SERVICE CENTER.....	Rm. 110, 949 E. 36th Ave., Anchorage, AK 99508-4302.....	907-261-4050
CENTRAL SERVICE CENTER.....	P.O. Box 25165, Lakewood, CO 80225.....	303-236-3700
SOUTHERN SERVICE CENTER.....	1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123-2394.....	504-736-2616

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Room 1442, MS 612, Eighteenth and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-3983

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established July 16, 1946, by the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934). This was done in accordance with the provisions of sections 402 and 403 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. App.).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) repealed and replaced many obsolete or overlapping statutes. It provides a basic mission statement for BLM and establishes policy guidelines and criteria for the management of public lands and resources administered by the Bureau.

The Bureau's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, DC, a Service Center in Denver, CO, and a Fire Center in Boise, ID, which have bureau-wide support responsibilities; and a field organization of State, district, and

resource area offices. The Bureau also utilizes a system of advisory councils to assist in the development of management plans and policies.

The Bureau is responsible for the total management of 270 million acres of public lands. These lands are located primarily in the West and Alaska; however, scattered parcels are located in other States. In addition to minerals management responsibilities on the public lands, BLM also is responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.

Resources managed by the Bureau include timber, solid minerals, oil and gas, geothermal energy, wildlife habitat, endangered plant and animal species, rangeland vegetation, recreation and cultural values, wild and scenic rivers, designated conservation and wilderness

areas, and open space. Bureau programs provide for the protection (including fire suppression), orderly development, and use of the public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Land use plans are developed with public involvement to provide orderly use and development while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the environment. The Bureau also manages watersheds to protect soil and enhance water quality; develops recreational opportunities on public lands; administers programs to protect and manage wild horses and burros; and, under certain conditions, makes land available through sale to individuals, organizations, local governments, and other Federal agencies when such transfer is in the public interest. Lands

may be leased to State and local government agencies and to nonprofit organizations for certain purposes.

The Bureau oversees and manages the development of energy and mineral leases and ensures compliance with applicable regulations governing the extraction of these resources.

The Bureau has responsibility to issue rights-of-way, in certain instances, for crossing Federal lands under other agencies' jurisdiction. It also has general enforcement authority.

The Bureau is responsible for the survey of Federal lands and establishes and maintains public land records and records of mining claims. It administers a program of payments in lieu of taxes based on the amount of federally owned lands in counties and other units of local government.

Field Offices—Bureau of Land Management

State Office	Address	Telephone
ALASKA—Alaska.....	Box 13, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513.....	907-271-5076
ARIZONA—Arizona.....	P.O. Box 16563, Phoenix, AZ 85011.....	602-241-5501
CALIFORNIA—California.....	Rm. E-2841, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825-1889.	916-978-4743
COLORADO—Colorado.....	2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, CO 80215.....	303-236-1721
EASTERN STATES—All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River.	350 S. Pickett St., Alexandria, VA 22304.....	703-274-0180
IDAHO—Idaho.....	3380 Americana Terrace, Boise, ID 83706.....	208-334-1401
MONTANA—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota.	P.O. Box 36800, 222 N. 32d St., Billings, MT 59107.....	406-657-6461
NEVADA—Nevada.....	P.O. Box 12000, 850 Harvard Way, Reno, NV 89520.....	702-784-5451
NEW MEXICO—New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.	P.O. Box 1449, S. Federal Pl., Santa Fe, NM 87504-1449...	505-988-6030
OREGON—Oregon, Washington.....	P.O. Box 2965, 825 NE. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97208.	503-231-6251
UTAH—Utah.....	Coordinated Financial Center, 324 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2303.	801-524-5311
WYOMING—Wyoming, Nebraska.....	P.O. Box 1828, 2515 Warren Ave., Cheyenne, WY 82003....	307-772-2326
Service and Support Offices		
BOISE INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER.....	3905 Vista Ave., Boise, ID 83705.....	208-334-9421
DENVER SERVICE CENTER.....	Denver Federal Center Bldg. 50, Denver, CO 80225.....	303-236-6452

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5717.

Bureau of Reclamation

The Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to administer a reclamation program that would provide the arid and semiarid lands of the 17 contiguous Western States a secure, year-round water supply for irrigation. To perform the mission, the Reclamation Service was

created within the U.S. Geological Survey. In 1907 the Reclamation Service was separated from the Survey, and in 1923 the name was changed to Bureau of Reclamation.

As the West grew and water resources needs increased, the Bureau of Reclamation's mission expanded as well. The Bureau now provides water for farms, towns, and industries, and is

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responsible for the generation of hydroelectric power, river regulation and flood control, outdoor recreation opportunities, and the enhancement and protection of fish and wildlife habitats.

The Bureau's functions include:

- development of plans for the conservation and wise use of water resources;
- design and construction of authorized projects;
- repair and rehabilitation of existing projects;
- operation and maintenance of many Bureau-constructed facilities;
- salinity control;
- groundwater recharge;
- administration of small loans to States and local entities for construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems;

- research to improve technology in support of its mission;
- safety evaluation of existing dams;
- preparation of environmental statements for proposed Federal water resource projects; and
- technical assistance to foreign countries for water resource development.

Through contracts with project beneficiaries, the Bureau arranges repayment to the Federal Treasury for construction, operation and maintenance costs. About 81 percent of all direct project costs are repaid to the Government.

At present, Reclamation project facilities in operation include 355 storage reservoirs, 254 diversion dams, 15,855 miles of canals, 1,380 miles of pipeline, 276 miles of tunnels, 17,000 miles of project drains, and 50 hydroelectric powerplants.

Major Offices—Bureau of Reclamation

Office	Address	Telephone
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.....	Rm. 7654, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240-0001.	202-343-4157
ENGINEERING AND RESEARCH CENTER...	Bldg. 67, Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225.....	303-236-6985
LOWER COLORADO REGION.....	Box 427, Nevada Hwy. and Park St., Boulder City, NV 89005.	702-293-8419
MID-PACIFIC REGION.....	2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825.....	916-978-4919
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION.....	Box 043, 550 W. Fort St., Boise, ID 83724.....	208-334-1938
UPPER COLORADO REGION.....	Box 11568, 125 S. State, Salt Lake City, UT 84147.....	801-524-5403
SOUTHWEST REGION.....	Suite 201, 714 S. Tyler, Amarillo, TX 79101.....	806-378-5437
MISSOURI BASIN REGION.....	Box 36900, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, MT 59107.....	406-657-6218

For further information, contact the Office of Public Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240-0001. Phone, 202-343-4662.

Sources of Information

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Contracts Contact the Office of Acquisition and Property Management, Room 5526. Phone, 202-343-6431.

Departmental Museum Provides information regarding departmental activities. Publications and other literature are available to the public free of charge. Located in Room 1238

(Museum), Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-343-2743.

Employment Direct general inquiries to the Office of Personnel or visit any of the field personnel offices.

Publications Most departmental publications are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All other inquiries regarding publications should be directed to the

individual bureau or office's publications or public affairs office.

Information regarding bibliographies on select subjects is available from the Information Services Branch of the Natural Resources Library. Phone, 202-343-5815.

Reading Room Natural Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-343-5815.

Telephone Directory The Department of the Interior telephone directory is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Contracts Contact the Washington Office Division of Contracting and General Services, phone, 202-653-8703; or any of the regional headquarters locations.

Public and News Media Inquiries Specific information about the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its activities is available from the Chief—Public Affairs (phone, 202-343-5634) or the public affairs officer in each of the Service's regional offices.

Publications The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has publications available on subjects ranging from the National Wildlife Refuge System to endangered species and fish and wildlife research. Some publications are only available as sales items from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Further information is available from the Publications Unit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-254-6306.

National Park Service

Contracts Contact the nearest Regional Office; Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127 (phone, 202-523-0059); or the Denver Service Center, 655 Parfet Ave., P.O. Box

25287, Denver, CO 80225 (phone, 303-969-2110).

Employment Employment inquiries and applications may be sent to the Personnel Office, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, and to the Regional Offices and individual parks. Applications for seasonal employment (which must be received between September 1 and January 15) should be sent to the Division of Personnel Management, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Eighteenth and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-4885. Schools interested in the recruitment program should write to: Chief Personnel Officer, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-4885.

Films The National Park Service has many films on environmental and historical themes. For a list of these films and sales, and information on how to obtain them write: National Audiovisual Center, 8700 Edgeworth Drive, Capitol Heights, MD 20743. Phone, 202-763-1896.

Grants-in-Aid For information on grants authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Historic Preservation Fund, and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, write the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-3700.

Publications National Park Service publications of interest to the public, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, include the following: *Access National Parks*, a *Guide for Handicapped Visitors*; *Lesser Known Areas of the National Park System*; a natural history series; a scientific monograph series; an official handbook series; and a Publications in Archaeology series. *National Parks of the United States* (guide and map) is available from the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, CO 81009. For information on scientific, cultural, and technical publications, and publications on historic preservation, natural

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landmarks, and outdoor recreation, write the National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone, 202-343-4747.

Bureau of Mines

Contracts Contact the Branch of Procurement, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-4704.

Employment For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, 2401 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20241. Phone, 202-634-4710.

Films Requests for film loans should be directed to: Motion Pictures, Bureau of Mines, Cochran Mill Rd., P.O. Box 18070, Pittsburgh, PA 15236. Phone, 412-675-6845.

Publications *Reports of Investigation, Information Circulars, Mineral Industry Surveys* (monthly and quarterly), and *Mineral Commodity Summaries* (annual) can be obtained without charge from the Bureau of Mines, Publication Distribution Branch, Cochran Mill Rd., P.O. Box 18070, Pittsburgh, PA 15236. Phone, 412-675-4338. *The Minerals Yearbook* in 3 volumes (Vol. I—Metals and Minerals; Vol. II—Area Reports, Domestic; Vol. III—Area Reports, International) can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Paper and microfiche copies of most publications issued after 1970 and many issued before then also are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Phone, 703-487-4650.

Geological Survey

Contracts, Grants, and Cooperative Agreements Write to the Administrative Division, Office of Procurement and Contracts, 205 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-7373.

Employment Inquiries should be directed to one of the following Personnel Offices:

Recruitment and Placement, 215 National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Dr., Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-6131.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, 1400 Independence Rd., Rolla, MO 65401. Phone, 314-341-0810.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, Federal Center, Bldg. 25, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-5904.

Personnel Office, Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 415-329-4122.

Exhibits Exhibit displays and presentation materials illustrating and explaining technical and scientific aspects of the Geological Survey's activities are prepared for use at professional meetings, technical seminars, and similar gatherings. For information about exhibits write to: Visual Information Services Group, Geological Survey, 790 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-4357.

Films Sound/color 16mm Earth sciences-related films are available for short-term loan to the general public. Film inquiries should be addressed to the Visual Information Services Group, Geological Survey, 790 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-4357.

General Inquiries A network of 10 public inquiries offices responds to requests for Earth science information that are made in person, by mail, or by telephone and assists in the selection and ordering of all Geological Survey products:

4230 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508-4664. Phone, 907-561-5555.

701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513. Phone, 907-271-4307.

300 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, CA 90012. Phone, 213-894-2850.

Room 312B, 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Phone, 415-329-4390.

504 Custom House, 555 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Phone, 415-556-5627.

1961 Stout St., Denver, CO 80294. Phone, 303-844-4169.

2650 Interior Bldg., 18th and C Sts. NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-8073.

125 S. State St., Salt Lake City, UT 84138. Phone, 801-524-5652.

503 National Center, Room 1C402, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-6892.

678 U.S. Courthouse, W. 920 Riverside Ave., Spokane, WA 99201. Phone, 509-456-2524.

Maps Maps are sold by the Distribution Branch, Geological Survey, Map Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225; Alaska Distribution Section, Geological Survey, Box 12, New Federal Building, 101 Twelfth Avenue, Fairbanks, AK 99701; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Information about the status of Geological Survey mapping in any State and availability of maps by other Federal and State agencies can be obtained from the National Cartographic Information Center, 507 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 800-USA-MAPS, or in Virginia, 703-860-6045.

News Media The Public Affairs Office of the Geological Survey responds to news media inquiries, arranges interviews, and prepares news and feature releases and related visual material pertaining to USGS programs and activities for news media use. The headquarters office is located at 119 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-4460. News media service also is available in Menlo Park—San Francisco. Phone, 415-329-4000.

Publications The Geological Survey publishes technical and scientific reports and maps, described in the monthly listing *New Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey*, with yearly supplements; *Publications of the U.S. Geological Survey, 1879-1961*; *Publications of the Geological Survey, 1962-1970*; and a variety of nontechnical publications described in *General Interest Publications of the United States Geological Survey*.

Book publications are sold by the Geological Survey's Distribution Branch, Books and Open-file Reports Section, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225, and by the Geological Survey's Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries).

Open-file reports, in the form of microfiche and/or black and white paper copies, are sold by the same facility that sells books. Phone 303-236-7476.

Single copies of a variety of nontechnical leaflets, technical reports, books, and special interest publications on Earth science subjects and Geological Survey activities are available to the public upon request from the Geological Survey, Books and Open-file Reports Section, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-7476. Bulk quantities may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Reading Rooms Facilities for examination of reports, maps, and publications of the Geological Survey are located at the Geological Survey's libraries at the National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092; 1526 Cole Boulevard, at West Colfax Avenue, Golden, CO 80401; 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025; and 2255 North Gemini Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86001; and Public Inquiries Offices (see Public Inquiries). Maps, aerial photographs, geodetic control data or index material, and cartographic data in digital form may be examined at the National Cartographic Information Center (NCIC), Room 1C402, National Center, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22092; Mid-Continent Mapping Center-NCIC, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, MO 65401; NCIC, National Space Technology Laboratories, Building 3101, NSTL Station, MS 39529; Rocky Mountain Mapping Center-NCIC, Building 25, Denver Federal Center, Box 25046, Denver, CO 80225; Western Mapping Center-NCIC, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025; and Alaska-NCIC, 4230 University Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508-4664. Spacecraft and aircraft remote sensor data may be examined at the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD 57198. Phone, 605-594-6511.

Water Data Information on the availability of and access to water data acquired by the Geological Survey and other local, State, and Federal agencies may be obtained from the National Water Data Exchange, 421 National Center, Reston, VA 22092. Phone, 703-648-5683.

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Office of Surface Mining

Contracts Contact the Procurement Branch, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4685.

Employment For information on employment opportunities throughout the United States, contact the Chief, Division of Personnel, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, 1951 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-4665.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Inquiries on the following subjects should be directed to the specified office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

Contracts and Small Business Activities

For information on doing business with the Bureau and its Small Business Procurement Program, contact the Chief, Contracting and Grants Administration Staff. Phone, 202-343-5125.

Employment General employment inquiries may be directed to the Branch of Personnel Services. Phone, 202-343-7581.

Publications The following publications are among those available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402: *Answers to Your Questions About American Indians; Indian Land Areas; Famous Indians; American Indian Calendar; The States and Their Indian Citizens.*

Reading Room Extensive material on Indians and Indian tribes and the relationship of the U.S. Government with Indians is available for inspection in the National Resources Library, Main Interior Building. Phone, 202-343-5815.

Speakers and Films Contact the Office of Public Affairs. Phone, 202-343-4576.

Minerals Management Service

Inquiries on specific subjects should be directed to the appropriate headquarters office at 12203 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, VA 22091 (phone, 202-343-3983), or to the appropriate Minerals Management Service field office.

Public and News Media Inquiries

Specific information about the Minerals Management Service and its activities is available from the Chief, Office of Public Affairs, Room 1442, MS 612, 18th and C Streets, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

Bureau of Land Management

Contracts Contracts for public land projects are awarded by the Contracting Officer at the Denver Service Center. Phone, 303-236-0221.

Employment Initial appointments to the Bureau are made from registers established by the Office of Personnel Management as a result of examination announcements issued by area offices of the Office of Personnel Management throughout the country. The following Office of Personnel Management announcements are applicable to most professional positions within the Bureau. Announcement No. 421, Biological and Agricultural Sciences; Announcement No. 424, Engineering, Physical Sciences and Related Professions. The Mid-Level and Senior-Level registers are also used in a limited number of cases for social sciences professionals and other positions.

Inquiries should be directed to the Denver Service Center, any Bureau of Land Management State Office, or to the Personnel Officer, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, from whom the booklet *Career Opportunities in the BLM* is available.

General Inquiries The Bureau occasionally sells tracts of land, but generally by public auction and never for less than fair market value. It acts as the leasing agent for mineral rights on public and other federally administered lands. Information may be obtained from any of the State offices or from the Bureau of Land Management, Office of Public Affairs, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Phone, 202-343-5717.

Publications The annual publication *Public Land Statistics*, which relates to public lands, is available from the Superintendent of Documents,

Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Reading Rooms All State offices provide facilities for individuals who wish to examine status records, tract books, or other records relating to the public lands and their resources.

Small Business Activities The Bureau has three major buying offices that provide contacts for small business activities. The Denver Service Center Branch of Procurement (phone, 303-236-6943) is responsible for the western State activities, except for Oregon (phone, 503-231-6943), which is a major buying office. All other small business contacts may be made to the Washington office of BLM. Phone, 202-343-6445.

Speakers Local Bureau offices will arrange for speakers to explain Bureau programs upon request from organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

Bureau of Reclamation

Contracts The Advance Construction Bulletin and Advance Equipment Bulletin give information to contractors,

manufacturers, and suppliers. Available from the Engineering and Research Center, Bldg. 67, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225. Phone, 303-236-6915.


Employment Information on engineering and other positions is available from the Personnel Office, phone, 202-343-2748; or from the nearest regional office.

Publications Pamphlets listing publications available without charge and publications for sale are available from the Office of Public Affairs and from the Engineering and Research Center. Phone, 303-236-6741.

Speakers and Films A volunteer speaker service provides engineers and scientists for schools and civic groups in the Denver area. The Commissioner's office and the field offices provide speakers on Bureau programs and activities. Films are available on free loan. For speakers or films, contact the nearest field office or the Public Affairs Office. Phone, 202-343-4662.

**REMARKS FOR SWEARING-IN OF SECRETARY LUJAN
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
8 FEBRUARY 1989**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH. IT IS A PLEASURE TO BE HERE FOR THE SWEARING-IN OF MANUEL LUJAN AS THE 46TH SECRETARY OF INTERIOR. I HAVE KNOWN MANUEL FROM THE DAYS WHEN WE SERVED IN THE CONGRESS TOGETHER. HE IS AN EXTREMELY CAPABLE MAN, A VERY FAIR MAN, AND A MAN DEDICATED TO HIS COUNTRY. AND I ALSO HAVE TO MENTION WHAT A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION HIS WIFE JEAN HAS MADE THESE MANY YEARS.



2

MANUEL LUJAN HAS LONG EXPERIENCE WITH THE IMPORTANT ISSUES OF THIS DEPARTMENT. HE SERVED WITH DISTINCTION AS THE RANKING MEMBER ON THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, AND HE HAS A DEMONSTRATED COMMITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICE, WITH 20 YEARS IN THE CONGRESS. AND THROUGH HIS WORK WITH HIS CONSTITUENTS AND WITH THOSE WHO CAME BEFORE HIS COMMITTEE, HE HAS BEEN IN VERY CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA, THE PEOPLE WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT.

AND THAT QUALITY OF RECEPTIVENESS, BEING A GOOD LISTENER, IS SO ESSENTIAL, BECAUSE GOVERNMENT MUST SERVE THE PEOPLE. THAT'S WHAT WE ARE HERE FOR.

NOW, MANUEL KNOWS HOW MUCH I ENJOY GOING FISHING, BUT I TOLD HIM THAT IF I'M FISHING IN A NATIONAL PARK, I DO NOT WANT TO BE SHOWN ANY FAVORITISM -- YOU KNOW, LIKE HAVING HIM SEND A 12 POUND BASS DOWNSTREAM FOR A "PHOTO OP" WITH THE PRESIDENT. I'LL TAKE MY CHANCES JUST LIKE EVERYONE ELSE.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR IS OUR NATION'S PRINCIPAL CONSERVATION AGENCY -- AND I THINK YOU KNOW HOW DEEPLY I CARE ABOUT ISSUES OF CONSERVATION AND THE WISE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS -- AND MANUEL LUJAN HAS MY TOTAL CONFIDENCE.

TOGETHER WE HAVE LAID OUT A 10-POINT AGENDA, CALLED STEWARDSHIP, THAT SPEAKS TO THE BROAD RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

FROM ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ISSUES TO OUR COMMITMENT TO THE DIGNITY AND WELL-BEING OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE TERRITORIES, I KNOW THAT THIS DEPARTMENT WILL CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP, SENSITIVITY, AND PROFESSIONALISM.

I WANT TO RECOGNIZE THE OUTSTANDING WORK DONE BY ALL OF YOU AT THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND CERTAINLY ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE WORKING FOR THIS DEPARTMENT ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

THERE IS ALSO A GREAT CONTRIBUTION BEING MADE BY VOLUNTEERS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE MANY PROGRAMS TO HELP KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL AND TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR MORE AMERICANS TO USE AND ENJOY THE OUTDOORS.

I BELIEVE IN CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER, AND THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN WILDLIFE. I WANT TO SEE OUR NATION'S PUBLIC LANDS PRESERVED SO THAT THIS GENERATION AND FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN USE AND ENJOY AMERICA'S NATURAL BOUNTY, THE GREAT OUTDOORS.

YOU KNOW, I HAVE TO SAY, IT'S ONLY IN WASHINGTON THAT THE AGENCY THAT HANDLES THE GREAT OUTDOORS WOULD BE CALLED THE INTERIOR.

BUT WHETHER IT'S MANAGING WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES OR OUR NATIONAL PARKS, OR ADMINISTERING LANDS THAT CONSTITUTE A THIRD OF OUR NATION, I WANT TO BE SURE THAT OUR GRANDCHILDREN WILL BE ABLE TO ENJOY THE SAME NATURAL ABUNDANCE THAT WE ENJOY TODAY.

ONE OF MY FAVORITE PRESIDENTS, TEDDY ROOSEVELT, SAID THAT "A GROVE OF GIANT REDWOODS OR SEQUOIAS SHOULD BE KEPT JUST AS WE KEEP A GREAT AND BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL." I AGREE WITH THAT, AND I KNOW THAT MANUEL FEELS THE SAME WAY.

I THINK THAT MANUEL LUJAN WILL BE A SUPERB SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AND A VALUABLE MEMBER OF MY CABINET. SO IT IS MY PLEASURE TO SEE HIM NOW TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE. JUSTICE SCALIA, CONGRESSMAN AND MRS. LUJAN, PLEASE COME FORWARD.

[WITNESS SEC. LUJAN BEING SWORN-IN.]

(Klugmann)
February 3, 1989
1:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN OF SECRETARY LUJAN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1989

Terry Marshall's office (343-7351)
said Lujan prefers being called Manuel

203 Dec. from Interior
bio of GB

bio of Lujan
only 1 term together (69-71)

MT 12-23-88

Message from Sect. Lujan

Interior
P. 12/1

Thank you very much. It is a pleasure to be here for the swearing-in of Manuel Lujan as the 46th Secretary of Interior. I have known Manuel from the days when we served in the Congress together. He is an extremely capable man, a very fair man, and a man dedicated to his country.

Manuel Lujan has long experience with the important issues of this department. He served with distinction as the Ranking Member on the House Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, and he has a demonstrated commitment to public service, with 20 years in the Congress. And through his work with his constituents and with those who came before his committee, he has been in very close touch with the people of America, the people who are affected by the policies of Government. And that quality of receptiveness, being a good listener, is so essential, because I want the Government to serve the people. That's what we are here for.

Now, Manuel knows how much I enjoy going fishing, but I told him that if I'm fishing in a National Park, I do not want to be shown any favoritism -- you know, like having him send a 12 pound bass downstream for a "photo op" with the President. I'll take my chances with everyone else.

The Department of the Interior is our Nation's principal conservation agency -- and I think you know how deeply I care

JS Galt, Manuel
p. 336

about issues of conservation and the wise stewardship of public lands -- and Manuel Lujan has my total confidence.

I believe in clean air, clean water, and the protection of American wildlife. I want to see our Nation's public lands preserved so that this generation and future generations can use and enjoy America's natural bounty, the great outdoors. You know, I have to say, it's only in Washington that the agency that handles the great outdoors would be called the Interior.

But whether it's managing wildlife and fisheries or our National Parks, or administering lands that constitute a third of our Nation, I want to be sure that our grandchildren will be able to enjoy the same natural abundance that we enjoy today.

I want to recognize the outstanding work done by all of you at the Department of the Interior and certainly all the men and women who are working for this Department across the country.

There is also a great contribution being made by volunteers who participate in the many programs to help keep America beautiful and to make it possible for more Americans to use and enjoy the outdoors.

One of my favorite Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt, said that "A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." I agree with that, and I know that Manuel feels the same way.

I think that Manuel Lujan will be a superb Secretary of the Interior and a valuable member of my Cabinet. So it is my pleasure to see him now take the oath of office.

[Witness Sec. Lujan being sworn-in.]

GB Fact Sheet on Env. 9/23/88

GB Statement on the Environment 9/23/88

J.S. Govt. Mon. p. 337-8

Statement of GB and Lujan 8/4/88

J.S. Govt. Mon. p. 338

AP 1/27/89

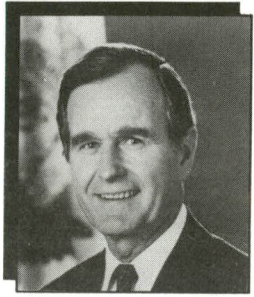
Pub. Documents 7/26/88 p. 959 Remarks for take pride in America

GB Statement

GB Statement

Interior

Roosevelt

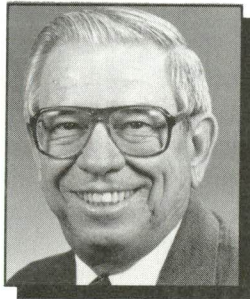


**President
George Bush**

We have been blessed in this country with a bountiful land. Fertile soils, abundant water, great forests, productive fisheries, teeming wildlife, rich mineral resources—these have been our heritage.

Ours is also a land of incomparable natural beauty—of vast open spaces and magnificent mountains, of majestic rivers and shining lakes, of rolling plains and splendid sea coasts. These, too, are part of our heritage and have helped shape and inspire the American spirit.

**Secretary
Manuel Lujan, Jr.**



President Bush and I share a great love and respect for our rich and magnificent land. My upbringing in New Mexico instilled in me a profound reverence for the beauty and sanctity of our land. I believe that we hold this natural bounty in trust for our children and grandchildren.

It is a great honor to serve President Bush and the American people as Secretary of the Interior. I consider it a great opportunity to continue my public service, keep faith with my upbringing, and stay close to the land I love.

BIOGRAPHY

SECRETARY MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

On December 22, 1988, President-elect George Bush selected Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr. to join his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior.

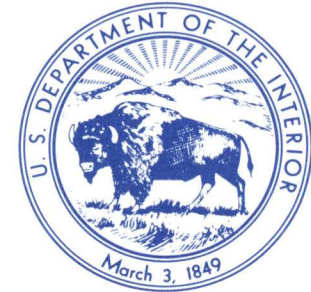
First elected to Congress in 1968, Mr. Lujan represented the First District of New Mexico for 10 terms. He served on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee from 1969 until his retirement in January 1989, including a four-year term from 1981 to 1985 as the Committee's Ranking Republican Member. He also served on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy from 1969 to 1977, and on the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology from 1977 until his retirement, where he was that Committee's Ranking Republican Member since 1985.

Mr. Lujan's major interests during his legislative career included natural resource and space policy, energy and scientific research, education and fiscal responsibility in government.

Mr. Lujan was born in San Ildefonso, New Mexico, on May 12, 1928. He was raised in Santa Fe where his father, Manuel Lujan, Sr., served three terms as Mayor. Mr. Lujan received a B.A. from the College of Santa Fe and worked in the insurance business prior to his election to Congress.

Mr. Lujan and his wife, the former Jean Couchman, have four children: Terra, Jay, Barbara and Jeff.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



A Message from **SECRETARY MANUEL LUJAN, JR.**



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Dear Interior Employee:

As we embark on our service in the Administration of President George Bush, I would like to take this opportunity to share some thoughts with you about the challenge we face in the years ahead.

First, it is a great honor to serve this President as Secretary of the Interior and a pleasure to work with the Department's public servants. As a member of Congress and of the House Interior Committee, I gained firsthand knowledge of your dedication and professionalism. The experience of the transition has strengthened my sense of respect for Interior employees.

I am a Westerner, a native of New Mexico, where I grew up under the influence of three cultures—Spanish, Indian, and Anglo. This upbringing instilled in me a deep reverence for the beauty and sanctity of our land. Over the past two decades in Congress, I have kept faith with my upbringing and worked for the preservation of the land and waters and natural riches that are the great gift of our American heritage.

I assume my responsibilities as Secretary knowing that the commitment we share is essential to the success of our vital mission. America is blessed with a rich abundance of natural and cultural resources. It is our responsibility, our duty, to use these treasures prudently and pass them unspoiled to our children and grandchildren. Clearly, the Department of the Interior is charged with several of the most important tasks facing the nation—the management of our public lands and resources and administration of human resource programs for Native Americans and the Territories.

President Bush has made stewardship a top priority of his Administration. The President and I are dedicated to the preservation, conservation, and development of America's natural resources in an environmentally sound manner. The President and I have agreed that the idea of stewardship will guide us in this endeavor. And we have set out a 10-point agenda (outlined on the following pages) to achieve our goals.

I look forward to meeting our challenges. Together, we will provide leadership at the Interior Department to help achieve George Bush's vision of a strong, prosperous, and healthy America.

Sincerely,

MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

STEWARDSHIP OF AMERICA'S PUBLIC LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

*President George Bush and Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr. agreed to the following 10-point agenda. The first letters of the agenda items form the acronym that is the overarching theme of this Administration's program—
STEWARDSHIP.*

STEWARDSHIP: We will be good stewards, conserving and wisely managing our national resources of limitless beauty and value.

TERRITORIES: We will work with the leadership of the Territories and Freely Associated States to further the political, economic, and social development of their peoples.

EDUCATION: We will place a high priority on the important role of education in ensuring the public's knowledge, appreciation, and support of our natural resource policies. We will use Departmental resources to help develop the Administration's long-range plan to reform, rejuvenate, and revitalize our education system for the benefit of all Americans.

WAR ON DRUGS: We will be aggressive soldiers in the Nation's war on drugs. We will take all appropriate measures to: (1) increase cooperative efforts with State and local law enforcement officials to eradicate illegal crops and to interdict the sale and transportation of drugs on public lands; (2) provide a drug-free workplace; and (3) encourage treatment for drug users.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL: We will implement President Bush's "America the Beautiful" concept to strengthen and preserve our National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wilderness Areas.

RESPONSIBLE, EFFICIENT, AND ETHICAL MANAGEMENT: We will manage the Department in a fiscally responsible, efficient, and ethical manner, with a high priority placed on equal opportunity.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES: We will manage the multiple-use Federal lands and waters to provide the widest range of benefits from these domestic resources to the American people, including preservation, recreation, energy, minerals, water supply, food, and fiber.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: We will aggressively apply the Department's unique scientific and technological resources to the solution of national and international problems such as water and air quality, global climate change, acid rain, and biodiversity.

HARMONY: We will strive to bring a spirit of harmony to our public policy discussions through consultation, cooperation, and coordination instead of confrontation among competing interests, consistent with President Bush's call for a "kinder, gentler Nation."

INDIAN TRIBES AND ALASKA NATIVE GROUPS: We are committed to making the ideals of Native American self-government and self-determination a reality. We will work with Native Americans to promote economic development, improved educational opportunities, and other measures to enhance their quality of life.

PARTNERSHIPS: We will promote partnerships with State and local governments, individuals, and public and private groups at all levels, as well as utilize President Bush's "thousand points of light" — the varied, voluntary, and unique organizations within our Nation of communities.

20 yrs in Congress
1968-1988

as a farmer
being in Congress
Congressions
colleague
I have
greatest respect
for Manuel

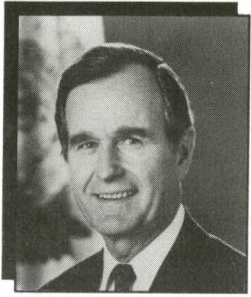
Manuel Lujan has served on the House Committee of Interior and so he understands the importance of wildlife and fisheries, Indian affairs, minerals management, water and science, U.S. relations with our territories, and our National Parks. He is committed to keeping the one third of our nation's land, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, preserved so that our grandchildren will enjoy the roaring beauty of our waterfalls, the serenity of a stream meandering through the tall pines of our National Parks, and the excitement of finally hooking a speckled trout and bringing it home for supper. He is committed to the war on drugs and will do his part with the education of our children in the federal schools.

We've got to be realistic in our approach to preserving our land. There have been conflicts in the past, but Manuel is ready to "sit down and talk" to resolve differences and keep the interest of our nation's health first. I know he wants everyone to lower their voices in order to hear each other talk. That's the kind of leadership we need in this department, someone who is ready to listen and understand and someone who values the land we live in.

But let me take a moment to mention something I've been talking about a lot these last two weeks -- that is service to our country through voluntarism. I want to start a new trend. After a full days work at the office or plant, instead of rushing home to prop your feet up and watch TV, I'm hoping people across the country will want to rush to a homeless shelter to volunteer, or rush to help an adult learn how to read, or become a Big Brother or Big Sister to someone who needs a role model. This is the trend I want to start -- the commitment to helping others, the commitment to making America an even greater place to live. I know that many of you have committed to programs like the ones I've just mentioned and I thank you, but I want you to take it one step further, if you haven't already, I want you to urge your friends and co-workers to do it. The best place for this trend to start is in the federal government, where the people are already committed to a better America. Let's start the ball rolling here in Washington, inside the beltway.

I know these are two big jobs I'm laying on you, but I think that with the leadership of Manuel Lujan and the dedication of all of you in the Department of Interior we can keep America Beautiful.

people know my great love of the outdoors
important area to make a contribution as well

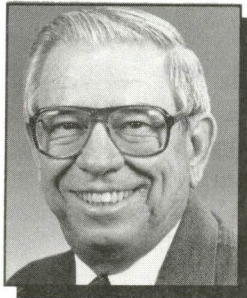


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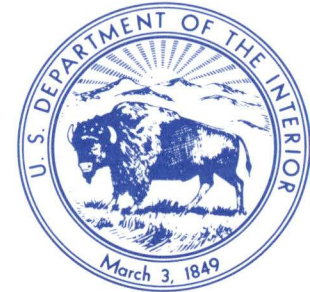
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

IMMEDIATE

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

MODE

SECURE FAX #

ADMIN FAX # 70

PAGES 2

DTG 061740Z Feb

RELEASER MKH

FROM/LOCATION

1. Edmondson

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Blessey 7751

2.

3.

TOP: 061745Z

4.

5.

6.

7.

INFORMATION ADDRES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1.

2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



This message is electronically transmitted on a Burroughs
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Transmission Number: 202/289-4714 (DEX 3606),
FTS: 343-8950 (DEX 6500).

Verify Number: FTS: 343-6639
202/343-6639

TO: Name Stephane Cluser
Agency/Phone 395-5251
Parsons

FROM: Paul Edmondson
(BUREAU)

Office of the Secretary
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1

DATE: 2/6

TIME: 12:45

42. Cecil D. Andrus

Born: August 25, 1931, Hood River, Oregon
Appointed from: Idaho
Nominated: December 18, 1976
Confirmed: January 20, 1977
Took Office: January 23, 1977
Served under: President Jimmy Carter
Termination: January 20, 1981
Length of Service: 3 years, 11 months, 28 days
Died:
Buried:

43. James G. Watt

Born: January 31, 1938, Lusk, Wyoming
Appointed from: Colorado
Nominated: January 20, 1981
Confirmed: January 22, 1981
Took Office: January 23, 1981
Served under: President Ronald Reagan
Termination: November 8, 1983
Length of Service: 2 years, 9 months, 16 days
Died:
Buried:

44. William Patrick Clark

Born: October 23, 1931, Oxnard, California
Appointed from: California
Nominated: October 13, 1983
Confirmed: November 18, 1983
Took Office: November 18, 1983
Served under: President Ronald Reagan
Termination: February 7, 1985
Length of Service: 1 year, 2 months, 20 days
Died:
Buried:

**45. Donald Paul Hodel**

Born: May 23, 1935, Portland, Oregon
Appointed from: Oregon
Nominated: January 10, 1985
Confirmed: February 6, 1985
Took Office: February 8, 1985
Served under: President Ronald Reagan
Termination:
Length of Service:
Died:
Buried:

Leigon contact: Emily Debecca 343-4863

how many attending? - 100 family & friends 175 congressman
what notable figures? - 500 employees

when is leigon being sworn in?

who's making remarks? - Bush & leigon

who's swearing him in? - Scalia
Ginsberg
Dutiesect. Earl
Fmr. Norman Haddad

Mr. Dethum

Bush
Swearing-in
Leigon
God Bless America

Bela Fletcher employee

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5. TCR: 01/19/302 Feb 89

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

SITUATION ROOM

89 JAN 1 P 2 : 49

WHITE HOUSE

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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240



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TO: Name STEPHENIE BLESSEY
Agency/Phone # 395-5221 Rm. 109

FROM:
(BUREAU)

OPA
Office of the Secretary
18th & C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240
343-3171

NO. OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1
DATE: 2-1-89
TIME: 1:30 PM

FAX TO STEPHENIE BLESSEY 395-5221, RM. 109

REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Bernalillo, De Baca, Guadalupe, and Torrance (4 counties). Population (1980), 434,141.

MANUEL LUJAN, JR., Republican, of Albuquerque, NM: born in San Ildefonso, NM, May 12, 1928; attended grade school and junior high of Our Lady of Guadalupe; high school, St. Michael's; college freshman year at St. Mary's, San Francisco, CA; graduated from College of Santa Fe, Santa Fe, NM; former vice chairman, New Mexico State Republican Party; former member, Bernalillo County Crime Commission; past president, Coronado Kiwanis Club; past grand knight, Knights of Columbus; member of BPOE; member, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Committee on Science and Technology; past president, New Mexico Association of Independent Insurance Agents; former member of State Corporation Commission Advisory Board on Insurance; married the former Jean Kay Couchman, November 19, 1948; four children: Terra Kay Everett, Jay, Barbara Browne, and Jeff; ~~re-elected to each succeeding Congress.~~

Photocopy-Preservation

THE VICE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY

BIOGRAPHY OF
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

On January 20, 1981, George Bush was sworn in as the 43rd Vice President of the United States. On January 20, 1985, he was sworn in to serve a second term.

Vice President Bush serves as President of the United States Senate and as a close advisor to the President. As the only nationally elected official in the government besides the President, the Vice President provides confidential advice to the President on a full range of issues facing the government.

In June 1985, the Vice President was named to coordinate the Administration's activities to combat international terrorism. He previously headed similar efforts on deregulation and drug interdiction. At the President's direction, the Vice President has traveled to 64 foreign countries to consult with world leaders on matters of bilateral and international concern.

George Herbert Walker Bush was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on June 12, 1924. He graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in June 1942, and on his 18th birthday he enlisted in the U.S. Navy Reserve as a Seaman 2nd Class. Receiving his wings and commission while still 18, Bush became the youngest pilot in the U.S. Navy at the time.

On active duty from August 1942 to September 1945, he flew torpedo bombers off the USS San Jacinto, fighting in the Pacific Theater. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals.

When the war ended, he entered Yale University, completed his economics degree in 1948, graduated Phi Beta Kappa, and captained the varsity baseball team.

After graduation, Mr. Bush moved to Texas where he worked as a trainee and then as a supply salesman for Dresser Industries in West Texas and California from 1948 to 1950. He co-founded a small royalty firm, Bush-Overbey Oil Development Company, in 1951. In 1953, he co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation, and one year later -- at age 30 -- Mr. Bush became president and co-founder of a third firm, Zapata Offshore Company. The fledgling firm pioneered in experimental offshore drilling equipment. Today much

of the energy produced around the world is drilled for by the rigs that Zapata pioneered. This entrepreneurial experience was the foundation for the Vice President's interest in the development of high technology industries. He has visited high tech facilities in America, applauding the risk-takers responsible for so much of the country's economic growth and new job opportunities.

He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966 from Texas' 7th District. One of the few freshman members of Congress ever elected to serve on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Bush was re-elected to the House without opposition two years later.

During his Congressional service, he was active in dealing with problems of excessive government spending, taxes, civil rights, and natural resources and environmental matters.

From 1971 to 1973, he served as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and as Chairman of the Republican National Committee from January 1973 to September 1974.

In October 1974, Mr. Bush traveled to Peking and served for more than a year as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China, a sensitive and complex assignment, as the United States was beginning its new relationship with the People's Republic.

In 1976 Mr. Bush served as Director of Central Intelligence. He is given credit for helping restore the morale of the CIA and for strengthening the Intelligence Community, as well as helping write the Executive Order that guaranteed the protection of civil rights of U.S. citizens. As Chairman of the Task Force on Terrorism, he continued to urge a strengthening of the intelligence capabilities of the United States.

In July 1980, Mr. Bush was selected by Ronald Reagan to be his running mate at the 1980 Republican Convention; on November 4, was elected Vice President-designate of the United States; and on January 20, 1981, was sworn in as the 43rd Vice President of the United States. On January 20, 1985, he was sworn in to a second term. */

He is married to the former Barbara Pierce of Rye, New York. They are the parents of five children: George, 39, of Midland, Texas;

*/ On July 13, 1985, Vice President Bush was named Acting President of the United States for several hours in an historic transfer of authority from President Reagan under the 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

Jeb, 33, of Miami, Florida; Neil, 31 of Denver, Colorado; Marvin, 29, of Alexandria, Virginia; and Dorothy Bush LeBlond, 26, of Wilton, Connecticut. The Bushes have ten grandchildren.

Vice President and Mrs. Bush are residents of Houston, Texas, and are members of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, where he is a former vestryman. He has served on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Kennebunkport, Maine, and is on the board of the Episcopal Church Foundation. He has been active in a wide range of civic and philanthropic concerns, and since 1972 has received 21 honorary degrees.

His father, the late Prescott Bush, served as U.S. Senator (R.-Conn.) from 1952 through 1962.

###

in the history of our nation. The opposition talks about growth. We've delivered. They talk about jobs. We've delivered. They talk about opportunity for minorities—and I have to admit, this especially irks me as though we were hardhearted. The truth is, our economic expansion has done more for minorities than any big spending program could ever hope to accomplish. Indeed, one economic observer has written that, and I'll quote, "On every front—jobs, income, even household wealth—the years 1981 to 1986 represent the best 5 years in black history."

Well, I listened to those speeches, and I couldn't help thinking that this is what the difference between us comes down to: They talk, and we deliver. George Bush will cut taxes again. What would their nominee do? I mean, what would he really do? [Laughter] Yes, they've come out with their platform, but it's a platform that in effect hides their real policies in a brown paper wrapper.

Well, this is one of those choice moments when inclination and duty happen to coincide. Throughout this campaign, I'm going to give the American people the truth. I'm going to give the opposition—well, maybe I better just paraphrase Harry Truman. I'm going to tell the opposition the truth, and they'll think it's hell. [Laughter]

That was just to open the meeting. We'll get on with the meeting. [Laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 9:37 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Remarks at the Take Pride in America Awards Ceremony

July 26, 1988

Well, today we're honoring the people who honor America by keeping her beautiful. And believe me, you can travel around the world, but there's no country on Earth that can surpass the physical beauty of the United States. Our national parks, forests, waterways, monuments, and other public lands are national treasures that we hold in common. They are America's crown jewels, and we're the custodians who must pre-

serve them, enjoy them, and pass them on to the next generation.

Now what this means is that people who mistreat these lands are really stealing from others, from their fellow citizens and from future generations. And there's no reason for us to tolerate that. Ask Lou Gossett, Clint Eastwood, or Charles Bronson if they get angry when people abuse our public lands. As these Take Pride spokesmen symbolize, there's a code of conduct, a code of honor, that separates right from wrong; and part of that code guides how we care for our national parks and public lands. As Lou, Clint, and Charlie have put it: That's the difference between the good guys and the bad guys.

You know, I'm reminded of an old story—and believe me, this time it is an old story. If you have heard it, pretend you haven't. [Laughter] It's about those two fellows that were out hiking in the woods and suddenly looked up and saw a grizzly bear coming over the hill toward them. One of them immediately reached into his pack, pulled out a pair of sneakers, started removing his boots and putting on the sneakers. And the other one standing there says, "You don't think you can outrun that grizzly, do you?" And he said, "I don't have to. I just have to be able to outrun you." [Laughter] Now, Clint would have just said, "Go ahead, make my day." [Laughter]

Well, the truth is every citizen, school, civic group, business, and community that takes pride in America by taking care of this great and beautiful land of ours helps to make my day. And to all of you, the 94 winners of the Take Pride in America National Awards and everyone who participated, I can tell you that I and your fellow citizens are proud of you and grateful to you. You've helped clean litter out of the Grand Canyon, given medical care to Alaskan wildlife, planted gardens in Philadelphia, and helped preserve the wetlands of California, and much, much more.

President Theodore Roosevelt, who began our system of national parks and forests, said that "A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." And by respecting the land that we share, we respect one another. To preserve America's beauty,

(Klugmann)
February 3, 1989
1:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: SWEARING-IN OF SECRETARY LUJAN
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1989

Thank you very much. It is a pleasure to be here for the swearing-in of Manuel Lujan as the 46th Secretary of Interior. I have known Manuel from the days when we served in the Congress together. He is an extremely capable man, a very fair man, and a man dedicated to his country.

Manuel Lujan has long experience with the important issues of this department. He served with distinction as the Ranking Member on the House Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, and he has a demonstrated commitment to public service, with 20 years in the Congress. And through his work with his constituents and with those who came before his committee, he has been in very close touch with the people of America, the people who are affected by the policies of Government. And that quality of receptiveness, being a good listener, is so essential, because I want the Government to serve the people. That's what we are here for.

Now, Manuel knows how much I enjoy going fishing, but I told him that if I'm fishing in a National Park, I do not want to be shown any favoritism -- you know, like having him send a 12 pound bass downstream for a "photo op" with the President. I'll take my chances with everyone else.

The Department of the Interior is our Nation's principal conservation agency -- and I think you know how deeply I care

about issues of conservation and the wise stewardship of public lands -- and Manuel Lujan has my total confidence.

I believe in clean air, clean water, and the protection of American wildlife. I want to see our Nation's public lands preserved so that this generation and future generations can use and enjoy America's natural bounty, the great outdoors. You know, I have to say, it's only in Washington that the agency that handles the great outdoors would be called the Interior.

But whether it's managing wildlife and fisheries or our National Parks, or administering lands that constitute a third of our Nation, I want to be sure that our grandchildren will be able to enjoy the same natural abundance that we enjoy today.

I want to recognize the outstanding work done by all of you at the Department of the Interior and certainly all the men and women who are working for this Department across the country. There is also a great contribution being made by volunteers who participate in the many programs to help keep America beautiful and to make it possible for more Americans to use and enjoy the outdoors.

One of my favorite Presidents, Teddy Roosevelt, said that "A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." I agree with that, and I know that Manuel feels the same way.

I think that Manuel Lujan will be a superb Secretary of the Interior and a valuable member of my Cabinet. So it is my pleasure to see him now take the oath of office.

[Witness Sec. Lujan being sworn-in.]

But let me take a moment to mention something I've been talking about a lot these last two weeks -- that is service to our country through voluntarism. Instead of rushing home after work I'm hoping that more than ever people across the country are rushing to homeless shelters to volunteer, or going to help an adult learn how to read, or becoming Big Brothers or Big Sisters to someone who needs a role model. This is the trend I want to start -- the commitment to helping others, the commitment to making America an even greater place to live. The volunteer programs in this agency are tremendous, and I hope that many of you are involved in the outdoor programs designed to get people across the country involved in preserving our nation's beauty. I know that many of you have committed to programs like the ones I've just mentioned and I thank you, but I want you to take it one step further, if you haven't already, I want you to urge your friends and co-workers to do it. The best place for this trend to start is in the federal government, where the people are already committed to a better America. Let's start the ball rolling here in Washington, inside the beltway.

I know these are two big jobs I'm laying on you, but I think that with the leadership of Manuel Lujan and the dedication of all of you in the Department of Interior we can keep America Beautiful.

I am here today to welcome Manuel Lujan as the 46th Secretary of Interior. Manuel was chosen to lead this Department because he is a fair man, and a man dedicated to his country. Manuel and I served in Congress together, so as a former Congressional colleague I can confidentially say that I believe Manuel can do the job. ~~He is a man that will put his nose to the grindstone until he has worked out a solution to a problem.~~

Manuel Lujan has served on the House Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs so he understands the importance of wildlife and fisheries, Indian affairs, minerals management, water and ^{children} science, U.S. relations with our territories, and our National Parks. He is committed to keeping ~~the one-third~~ of our nation's ^{our} land, which ~~is under the jurisdiction of the Department of~~ ^{our} Interior, preserved so that our grandchildren ~~will~~ ^{Children's} enjoy the roaring beauty of our waterfalls, the serenity of a stream ^{Children} meandering through the tall pines of our National Parks, and the excitement of finally hooking a speckled trout and bringing it home for supper. He is committed to the war on drugs and will do his part with the education of our children in the federal schools.

Manuel understands my love of the outdoors and knows what preserving our wildlife and fisheries means to me. He will encourage the volunteer programs on our public lands, such as the Camp Ground Hosts program. He will support the "Take Pride in America" program and promote local communities to take responsibility for the creation and upkeep of greenways and scenic byways.

We've got to be realistic in our approach to preserving our land. There have been conflicts in the past, but Manuel is ready to "sit down and talk" to resolve differences and keep the interest of our nation's health first. I know he wants everyone to lower their voices in order to hear each other talk. That's the kind of leadership we need in this department, someone who is ready to listen and understand and someone who values the land we live in.

to be
Dec.
writing for
new info

children
our
Children's
Children

Manuel Lujan Jr.

Secretary of the Interior

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 — In his 20 years in Congress, Representative Manuel Lujan Jr., the first and only Hispanic Republican in the House, has focused on serving his constituents in New Mexico rather than on making legislative history.

"He's a pragmatic guy who operates in the world of the possible," said Representative Bruce F. Vento, a Minnesota Democrat who served with Mr. Lujan on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. "He is a known quantity to the members of Congress, and they will feel comfortable with him."

He added, "No one would say he is an ideologue in the mold of Jim Watt."

Declined to Run Again

Nevertheless, conservationists promptly expressed disappointment with President-elect Bush's choice today of Mr. Lujan to become the next Secretary of the Interior, a post for which he had been mentioned as a candidate three times in the Reagan Administration, including as a successor to the controversial Mr. Watt. After the third time, in 1985, he gave up his position as the ranking Republican on the Interior committee, and assumed the same position on the Science, Space and Technology Committee.

The 60-year-old conservative, who almost never attracted public notice

A 'pragmatic guy,'
who is not the
conservationists'
favorite.

in Congress, declined to run for reelection this year, saying he had been a Congressman long enough.

Mr. Lujan received consistently low ratings from the League of Conservation Voters, the lobbying arm of the major environmental organizations, including a score of 13 out of a possible 100 this year. Conservationists were unhappy with his co-sponsorship of a bill that would allow oil development on the Arctic coastal plain.

Some Other Votes

Mr. Lujan also voted to cut Federal subsidies for water projects, voted to limit the liability of utilities in a nuclear accident, voted against ending the sale of oil lands for only \$2.50 an acre and voted for a two-year delay on implementing regulations to protect endangered sea turtles.

On the other hand, Mr. Lujan was in the majority on a 401-to-26 vote to override President Reagan's veto of the Clean Water bill.

"We feel like we've gotten a lump of coal for Christmas," said Geoff Webb, conservation director of Friends of the Earth, an environmentalist group. J. Michael McCloskey, chairman of the Sierra Club, said that Mr. Lujan's nomination "doesn't send a positive signal."

But Mr. McCloskey noted that Mr. Lujan had always been accessible.

The Interior Department is responsible for managing much of vast



The New York Times

Representative Manuel Lujan Jr., chosen to be Interior Secretary.

acreage owned by the Federal Government, including the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System and the rangelands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management. It also is responsible for the resources on and under Federal lands and waters, with managing public water reserves in the West, regulating strip mines and managing the Government's dealings with Indians.

The choice of Mr. Lujan was hailed by business groups. Charles J. DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, said, "His long and distinguished service on the House interior committee and his understanding of how the responsible, balanced use of Federal lands had benefited his state should make him an excellent Secretary of the Interior."

On the Interior committee, Mr. Lujan occasionally shunned the traditional role of the ranking Republican, who was expected to represent the Administration in committee deliberations. His close relationship with Representative Morris K. Udall, an Arizona Democrat who was the committee chairman, resulted in more support for Democratic positions than the Administration wanted.

Manuel Lujan Jr. was born May 12, 1928, in San Ildefonso, N.M., to a prominent family. His father was Mayor of Santa Fe, and ran unsuccessfully for Governor and Congress. Mr. Lujan attended St. Mary's College in San Francisco and received a B.A. from the College of Santa Fe.

He won election to Congress in 1968, after a short stint in his family's insurance business and an unsuccessful campaign for the state senate. Mr. Lujan was aided by the creation of a new district, most of which was in Albuquerque, with a large Hispanic population.

He had only two strong challenges in his re-election campaigns, and in 1986 won re-election with 71 percent of the vote. He also underwent triple bypass heart surgery that year, but insisted that his health did not affect his decision to retire.

Mr. Lujan, a Roman Catholic, is married to the former Jean Kay Coughman. They have four children.

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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January 27, 1989, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: Business News

LENGTH: 709 words

HEADLINE: Tower, Boskin, Lujan Edge Closer to Cabinet Jobs

BYLINE: By ALAN FRAM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Confirmation Rdp

BODY:

Three would-be members of President Bush's Cabinet are a step closer to nailing down their jobs after congressional questioning on subjects ranging from Pentagon consulting to Bush's "flexible freeze" budget plan.

Two more Bush appointees face Senate panels today. Former Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., chosen to be secretary of housing and urban development, goes before the Senate Housing and Urban Affairs Committee.

Carla Hills, Bush's choice for U.S. trade representative, will be questioned by the Senate Finance Committee. Hills held the job Kemp seeks when she worked in President Ford's administration.

Former Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, Bush's choice for defense secretary, told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Thursday that it is "unrealistic" to believe that the Star Wars missile defense system could protect all of America from nuclear attack.

Bush's selection to be his chief economic adviser, Michael Boskin, told the Senate Banking Committee that savings can be found in military and health care programs as the administration tries to hold next year's federal deficit to \$100 billion.

And former Rep. Manuel Lujan Jr., R-N.M., testified to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that if confirmed as Bush's interior secretary, he will try to leave the country's natural resources in a "better condition than we found them."

Tower's comments on Star Wars represented a break from Reagan administration descriptions of the program as capable of providing an extensive shield against nuclear attack.

"I don't believe that we can devise (an) umbrella that can protect the entire American population from nuclear incineration. I think that's unrealistic," Tower said.

The Associated Press, January 27, 1989

Tower, who from 1981 to 1984 chaired the armed services panel, also told the committee that he would "bend over backwards" to avoid favoring his former military contractor associates, from whom he earned \$\$763,777 over the last three years.

He said he ended his relationship with the weapons industry on Dec. 1, a day after learning he was under serious consideration for the Pentagon post. He said he did not "stand to gain from the prosperity of any former associate."

But Tower was told by chairman Sam Nunn, D-Ga., that his situation did pose problems because he had been involved with as many as seven major military contractors.

Discussing the Defense Department's \$\$300 billion budget, Tower said "nothing is sacred" when it comes to saving money. He said Bush had yet to decide where any savings from the Pentagon's coffers would come.

Boskin told the banking panel that Bush will reveal specific budget proposals in an address to a joint session of Congress on Feb. 9.

Boskin, a Stanford University economics professor, is the creator of Bush's flexible freeze plan, under which total federal spending would grow no faster than the inflation rate. Bush has claimed that with that constraint, the budget can be balanced by 1993 with no tax increases, an assertion that critics claim would work only if the economy performs at unexpectedly good levels.

Bush has never stated precisely how he would keep spending in check, and Boskin offered no new specifics to the senators.

"If there are no new taxes, that means there will have to be some massive cuts in the federal budget," said Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., who repeatedly asked Boskin to specify "three or four areas" where spending reductions should be made.

Boskin, who emphasized that Bush has not made any final decisions on the budget, said he would personally favor reducing the growth rate of military spending and government-paid health benefits.

"If I were looking for large savings, they would have to come from areas where there is large spending," Boskin said.

Lujan, Bush's choice to be interior secretary, told the energy committee that he considers the job to be a "stewardship," and said he would seek thousands of volunteers as helpers in the national park and fish and wildlife systems.

He quoted the late President Roosevelt in saying, "The country will not be a good place to live in unless it is a good place for all of us to live in."

"We want to be known as a team who passed on these national treasures in better condition than we found them," he said.

GRAPHIC: LaserPhoto WX6

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Chicago Tribune

January 27, 1989, Friday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 16; C

LENGTH: 96 words

HEADLINE: Interior nominee: I can protect, build

BYLINE: From Chicago Tribune wires

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Manuel Lujan, President Bush's choice for interior secretary, told senators Thursday he is "committed to protecting and enhancing" the nation's natural resources, but said that doesn't preclude some development. "We can do both. We do not have to choose between them," declared Lujan, whose Senate confirmation is expected without major controversy. Lujan's nomination has received only lukewarm endorsement from most environmental and conservation groups, who complain that in 20 years in Congress he voted against environmental interests on a number of occasions.

TERMS: OFFICIAL; APPOINTMENT; ATTEMPT; ENVIRONMENT; FEDERAL; AGENCY

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Daily Report for Executives

January 27, 1989, Friday

SECTION: TODAY'S SUMMARIES; DER No. 17

LENGTH: 1002 words

BODY:

Wall Warns Cost OF S&L Resolutions Could Increase -- Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman Wall warns lawmakers that if Congress and the administration do not come up with a permanent solution to the thrift industry crisis soon, it will cost significantly more to handle the hundreds of insolvent savings and loans still operating. In testimony before the House Budget Committee, Wall says the FHLBB needs additional funds to close insolvent thrifts more quickly and at significantly reduced costs. A-15

Import Prices Up 4.1%, Export Prices, 6.3%, In 1988 -- Prices of goods imported into the United States climbed 4.1 percent during 1988, a much smaller advance than in 1987 when a drop in the dollar's exchange rate helped boost prices 10 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. Excluding fuels, import prices rose 6.9 percent in 1988, down somewhat from an 8.9 percent increase in 1987. N-3

Greenspan Says LBO Activity May Diminish Without Legislation -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman Greenspan says the number of leveraged buyouts may diminish without congressional action and that restricting the tax deduction for corporate debt could be dangerous to the economy. He tells the Senate Finance Committee that LBOs serve many good economic purposes but increasing reliance by corporations on debt could prove worrisome if current trends continue for several more years. He recommends the issue be monitored, especially the ability of banks to withstand losses from LBO loans. G-7

Bush's Economic Adviser Cautious On LBOs -- Michael Boskin, President Bush's nominee to be chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, says he does not favor major tax law changes to curb leveraged buyouts and other forms of corporate debt and that, although junk bonds can be risky, their impact on the economy should be studied further. He also says that he favors providing relief from double taxation of dividends but that any change should be weighed carefully because of the potential revenue losses. G-6

Durable Goods Orders Up 10.8% In 1988, Commerce Says -- For all of 1988, new orders increased 10.8 percent over the previous year, to \$1.4 trillion, the Commerce Department reports. New orders for durable goods increased 6.4 percent in December. N-1

House Leaders Said Weighing Energy Taxes -- The House Democratic leadership is seriously considering using increased energy taxes to finance infrastructure improvements, House Majority Whip Coelho says. It is too early to discuss how large a building program, or what kind of taxation will be necessary, he says in discussing the agenda for the 101st Congress. Coelho adds, however, that he will oppose raising energy taxes to pay for deficit reduction. G-1

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Gonzalez Says House Banking Committee Organization Progressing -- Rep. Gonzalez says the House Banking Committee's organizational process is proceeding slowly but should be completed by Feb. 1. After a speech to a Women in Housing and Finance luncheon, Gonzalez tells reporters a committee caucus that met Jan. 25 and 26 and will meet again Jan. 31 seems to have agreed to combine the two international subcommittees into one and then create an eighth subcommittee. Separately, the Senate Banking Committee organizes, picking its subcommittee chairmen and setting its Democrat-to-Republican ratios. A-11

GAO Calls For Lower Payroll Taxes If Deficit Remains -- The General Accounting Office recommends that Congress reduce payroll taxes below scheduled levels, beginning in the mid-1990s, to move Social Security back to a pay-as-you-go system if lawmakers are unable to reduce the operating budget deficit. In a new report, GAO says it would be preferable for Congress to permit currently burgeoning Social Security trust fund surpluses to accumulate as long as the rest of the federal budget is balanced, in order to promote national savings. G-5

IPA Issues Guidance On Valuing Partnerships -- The Investment Partnership Association sends members a practice standard recommending guidelines for valuing partnership interests to satisfy Internal Revenue Service reporting requirements on the value of assets held by individual retirement accounts. G-3

Sen. Hollings Proposes VAT As Part Of Deficit Plan -- Sen. Hollings, a member of the Senate Budget Committee, proposes a 5 percent value-added tax and a freeze on federal spending, a plan he said would balance the budget in three years and eliminate the national debt in 17 years. G-4

Lujan Opposes Arctic Land Trade -- Interior Secretary-nominee Manuel Lujan Jr. tells the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee he is not inclined to support a proposed land trade between native Alaska groups and the Interior Department that was urged by his predecessor. During confirmation hearings before the committee, however, he makes no commitment regarding what side he would take on the related issue of opening the arctic refuge to oil and gas development. A-12

SPECIAL REPORT

Regulatory Outlook '89: Outlook for fields of federal regulatory policy, banking, securities, antitrust, federal contracts, transportation, and telecommunications

TEXT

IRS information release (IR-89-10) on cost-of-living adjustments to defined benefit pension plan limits G-2

Testimony of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Greenspan before Senate Finance Committee hearing on leveraged buyouts L-1

ALSO IN THIS REPORT

* Congress -- Eleven House members complain Speaker Wright's decision to hold

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no business

sessions before Feb. 9 means the proposed pay raise for members of Congress, judges, and top political appointees will take effect without a vote F-1

* Environment -- Sen. Baucus will lead as yet unnamed Senate Environment subcommittee which will have jurisdiction over reauthorization of the Clean Air Act, all global environmental issues, and reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act A-11

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January 27, 1989, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 4; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 569 words

HEADLINE: LUJAN RULES OUT MINING, OIL DRILLING IN U.S. PARKS

BYLINE: By DOUGLAS JEHL, Times Staff Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Calling for an end to years of controversy over environmental policy, Interior Secretary-designate Manuel Lujan Jr. took a first step Thursday, affirming that the Bush Administration will not permit mining and oil drilling in national parks and wilderness areas.

The statement appeared aimed at quelling a dispute sparked last month by the department's Office of Surface Mining, which had proposed a regulation that could open such areas to mining, drilling and other activities.

Oil Drilling in Refuge

But, in testimony before a Senate committee considering his nomination, Lujan showed no sign that the Administration might also pull back on the more contentious issue of oil drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

A broad coalition of environmental groups has urged the new Administration to abandon former Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel's request that Congress clear the way for oil and gas development in the region. Bush told reporters Wednesday that he favors "prudent development" of the region.

After Lujan seconded the Bush stance Thursday, some Democratic senators indicated that the stage was set for further squabbles.

"I think Bush is going to run right into the meat grinder on this one," Sen. Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colo.) said.

Line 'Already Drawn'

"For better or for worse," George Frampton Jr., president of the Wilderness Society, testified, "I think a line has already been drawn on that issue."

Lujan, whose nomination is expected to be easily confirmed, had expressed hope that his tenure as Interior secretary would not be marred by such disputes.

"Discussions of natural resource issues have too often been marked by bitter controversy," he said. "We all need to lower our voice so that we can hear each other."

(c) 1989 Los Angeles Times, January 27, 1989

Heeding his own advice, the 60-year-old former New Mexico congressman testified tentatively, responding to some questions with mere nods of his head and providing only abbreviated answers to others. He confessed repeatedly that he did not yet know what positions the Bush Administration would take on specific issues.

Warned of Being 'Patsy'

That appeared to frustrate some senators, who urged Lujan to work within the Administration as an advocate for the environment. "We would hope that you would not be the patsy for the (Office of Management and Budget)," Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) said.

After assuring him that Bush had invited Cabinet members to volunteer their views, Lujan pledged: "I don't intend to be a shrinking violet."

The goals and agenda that Lujan outlined in an opening statement Thursday gave special attention to the Interior Department's role in the war on drugs and in education of students in federal schools, but otherwise it contained little of substance.

Backs Resource Use

In tone it closely resembled the positions of his recent predecessors. "We are committed to protecting and enhancing the nation's valuable resources, as well as proceeding with their environmentally sound development," Lujan said of the new Administration. "We can do both; we do not have to choose between them."

In later testimony, representatives of environmental groups criticized Lujan for his congressional voting history, which records a low level of support for environmental legislation. But they said that they envision no obstacle to his confirmation when his nomination is sent to the full Senate next week.

SUBJECT: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (U.S.); UNITED STATES -- GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; ENVIRONMENT; MINING -- UNITED STATES; OIL DRILLING -- UNITED STATES; GOVERNMENT REGULATION; BUSH, GEORGE; LUJAN, MANUEL JR; POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS; WILDERNESS AREAS; NATIONAL PARKS

12TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 27, 1989, Friday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 12, Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 372 words

HEADLINE: Interior Nominee Pledges Development With Care

BYLINE: By PHILIP SHABECOFF, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Jan. 26

BODY:

Manuel Lujan Jr., President Bush's choice to be Interior Secretary, pledged today to be a careful steward of the nation's lands but said that environmentally sound development of public resources was possible and desirable.

Mr. Lujan's hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on his nomination to the post was short, polite and utterly lacking in drama, in contrast to the heated hearing held eight years ago to question James G. Watt, Ronald Reagan's first nominee to run the Interior Department.

In his statement to the committee, however, Mr. Lujan echoed a statement frequently made by both Mr. Watt and Donald P. Hodel, who just stepped down as Interior Secretary: that the nation does not have to choose between protection of the Federal lands and the development of energy, minerals and other resources on those lands.

The committee put off until next Wednesday a vote on whether to recommend that Mr. Lujan's nomination be confirmed by the Senate. But judging by the mild and friendly tenor of the questioning today, there appears to be little doubt that the vote will be positive.

Except for Michael S. Clark, president of the Environmental Policy Institute, who criticized Mr. Lujan's 'anti-environment record' in Congress, no witness today opposed Mr. Lujan's appointment. Mr. Lujan, who is 60 years old, retired from Congress this year.

Mr. Lujan expressed regret that 'a line had been drawn' by major environmental groups.

Earlier this week, environmentalists urged President Bush and Mr. Lujan to reverse a Reagan Administration recommendation that oil drilling be permitted in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Many of the environmentalists said the wildlife refuge decision would be a test of Mr. Bush's campaign pledge to protect the environment.

'It bothers me we are starting in a confrontational way,' Mr. Lujan said at the hearing.

(c) 1989 The New York Times, January 27, 1989

He said he was willing to 'sit down and talk,' but did not say whether he would recommend drilling in the Arctic refuge. Environmentalists want the region protected as one of the richest wildlife habitats left in North America. The oil industry wants access to the large oil and gas reserves beneath the refuge's coastal plain.

GRAPHIC: photo of Manuel Lujan Jr. (NYT/Paul Hosefros)

SUBJECT: Terms not available

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 27, 1989, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A7

LENGTH: 498 words

HEADLINE: Lujan Cautious on Policies at Interior;
New Chief Will Continue Pro-West Positions-if Bush Concurs

BYLINE: Cass Peterson, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Interior Secretary-designate Manuel Lujan Jr., facing a confirmation panel of mostly western senators, said yesterday that he does not intend to change the pro-West positions he has developed over 20 years as a congressman from New Mexico-unless President Bush has other ideas.

"I'm not a free agent to come up here and espouse things I've espoused over my congressional tenure, but I will ask permission to do so," said Lujan, who retired from Congress this year.

If members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee were disappointed with Lujan's noncommittal response, it was not apparent as senator after senator praised the veteran House Republican for his honesty, affability and dedication to compromise.

Lujan, 60, is seeking confirmation to a Cabinet post that was a focal point for confrontation during most of the Reagan administration. His nomination drew only muted opposition yesterday from conservation groups, who said they were skeptical of his record but "prepared to go the extra mile" to work with him.

But Lujan also made it clear that his fellow westerners could not necessarily count on his support for some matters of critical interest to western states, including water projects, management of wilderness areas and a variety of favored spending programs.

"Prior to Feb. 9, I support your position," Lujan told one senator, referring to the date Bush has said he will release his own budget proposals. "After Feb. 9, I don't know where I might be."

Lujan also refused to take sides on the issue of water rights in wilderness areas, a touchy subject in western states. Officials fear that more water will be set aside to keep streams running in wild lands, curtailing water supplies in their states.

"As you know, I've supported in the past that there are no reserved water rights [in wilderness areas]," Lujan said, but he said he did not know the Bush administration's position on the matter.

He also sidestepped a question about whether he supported a controversial land swap in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, where native groups hope to gain title to potentially rich oil deposits in exchange for other land holdings in the state.

(c) 1989 The Washington Post, January 27, 1989

Former interior secretary Donald Hodel recommended the swap as his last official act, although Congress has already balked at the idea and the Arctic refuge is currently closed to exploration.

Committee Chairman J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.) said Congress has "made it pretty clear that we will not approve any land trades" in the refuge. He urged Lujan to put an end to the speculation, saying that native groups are wasting money preparing for the trades.

"I'm not inclined to move ahead on those trades," Lujan responded. ". . . But I'm not saying never."

Lujan assured Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) that he would not be a "talking head" for the administration. "I intend to support those policies that I think are proper, very strongly," he said. "I don't intend to be a shrinking violet."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, INTERIOR NOMINEE LUJAN, SECOND FROM LEFT, WITH , FROM RIGHT, SENS. PETE DOMENICI, JEFF BINGAMAN AND JOHNSTON AT HEARING. JAMES K.W. ATHERTON

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: CABINET OFFICERS; U.S. SENATE; CONFIRMATION; ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

NAME: MANUEL LUJAN JR.; J. BENNETT JOHNSTON

Lujan Swearing-in

Sect. off. 343-1100

Adv. ~~all~~ called; hasn't been assigned yet
Potty - trip coordinator

where?

how many?

who?

Sect. off. - 343-1416 (publ. affairs) sending bio (Joan)

~~bio~~

initiatives - dep is ~~calling me back~~

Kerry taking
Lujan's
speech

~~Notes - articles since hearings~~

Appropriations

Jan 27th hearing

~~Govt manual~~

and upkeep of greenways and scenic byways.

Manuel and I served in Congress,

~~we are colleagues from the house~~

so I ~~is~~ ~~a~~ ~~formal~~ ~~Congressional~~ ~~colleague~~

I can say ^{confidentially} that I believe Manuel

can do the job. He is a man that will

put his nose to the grindstone and

work at a solution to a problem.

He understands my love of the outdoors

and knows what preserving our wilderness

and fisheries means to me. He is committed

will encourage the volunteer programs

on public lands, such as the Camp Ground

Hosts Program. He will support the "Take Pride

in America" program and prompt local communities

to take responsibility for the creation

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Stefanie,

This is a very rough draft. If you have questions, etc. please call Tom Weimer at 343-4203.

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Draft - Secretary Lujan remarks
For Feb. 8 ceremony

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Mr. President, xxxx, and friends.

I am deeply honored, and quite frankly excited, to have been called upon to serve you, Mr. President, at [REDACTED]

Mr. President, I note that you are the 41st President of the United States during the past 200 years while I am the 46th Secretary of the Interior in just 140 years. I'm not sure I like what ^{that} ~~he~~ says about the longevity of Interior Secretaries.

But when it comes to keeping a job, apparently the Department of the Interior has some experts. I am sure, President Bush, that you remember vividly hooking that 13-pound bonefish down in Everglades National Park last month. I don't know how the Park Service managed that -- maybe I don't want to know -- but keep up the good work.

Mr. President, given your well-deserved reputation as an outdoorsman, hunter and fisherman, and your dedication to conservation of America's precious natural resources, I know that our other agencies within Interior are busy trying to arrange some events for you that will equal the thrill of hooking that trophy-class bonefish.

Last week in this auditorium I held my first meetings with Interior employees. Over the weekend, I flew home to Albuquerque where I attended Mass in my home parish -- I know that in this job a man must have all the help he can get, divine guidance as well as a presidential blessing. Then I met with more Interior employees in Albuquerque and in Denver.

At each meeting, I have shared with my new Interior family the commitment and the goals that you and I have set for this Department, Mr.

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President. Teamwork between political and career employees. The highest of ethical standards. Recruitment of qualified women and minorities for important jobs. A new emphasis on education. And a pledge to provide the best possible stewardship for the natural and human resources under jurisdiction of this department.

You should feel quite at home here -- as I do -- Mr. President, because within this audience are people who have devoted their careers, and their lives, to the environmental ethic you believe in and in the goals you have challenged us to accomplish during your administration.

Mr. President, we are all privileged to serve in your historic administration. Today, every employee here received a brochure outlining the 10-point agenda you and I set out for the Department. We will work hard to make that program a success.

On the cover of this brochure, Mr. President, are words you spoke last year during the campaign:

"We have been blessed in this country with a bountiful land. Fertile soils, abundant water, great forests, productive fisheries, teeming wildlife, rich mineral resources -- these have been our heritage.

"Ours is also a land of incomparable natural beauty -- of vast open spaces and magnificent mountains, of majestic rivers and shining lakes, of rolling plains and splendid sea coasts. These, too, are part of our heritage and have helped shape and inspire the American spirit."

Mr. President, I share your love, your reverence for our great natural heritage, and so do all the people in this room. Your graceful words have touched our hearts. Your vision of America has, indeed, inspired our spirits. We will put both heart and spirit into the task of helping you achieve your vision and meet the challenges of the years ahead.

Thank you for your leadership. God bless you and God bless our work on behalf of America.

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February 2, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Klugman
FROM: Stephanie Blessey
RE: Lujan Swearing-in

The following ~~are~~ is a list of key points concerning Manuel Lujan and the Department of Interior that might be helpful in writing the President's swearing-in remarks.

Comments during his Senate Hearings:

* He told the Energy Committee that "he considers the job to be a 'stewardship,' and he said he would thousands of volunteers as helpers in the national park and fish and wildlife systems."

New York Times
1/27/89

* He quoted President Roosevelt: "The country will not be a good place to live in unless it is a good place for all of us to live in."

New York Times
1/27/89

* Told Senators that he is "committed to protecting and enhancing" the nation's natural resources.

New York Times
1/27/89

* He also said that protecting natural resources doesn't preclude some development. "We can do both. We do not have to choose between them. [Echoing what his predecessors, Hodel and Watt have said.]"

Chicago Tribune
1/27/89

* He is not inclined to support a proposed land trade between native Alaska groups and the Interior Department that was urged by his predecessor.

Daily Report for Exec.
1/27/89

* He also said, "Discussions of natural resource issues have too often been marked by bitter controversy. We all need to

lower our voices so that we can hear each other."

Los Angeles Times

1/27/89

* He gave special attention to the Interior Department's role in the war on drugs in education of students in federal schools.

Los Angeles Times

1/27/89

* He said he refuted that he would be a talking head for the Administration. Instead he said, "I intend to support those policies that I think are proper, very strongly. I don't intend to be a shrinking violet."

The Washington Post

1/27/89

Department of Interior's main functions:

- * Fish and Wildlife and Parks
- * Water and Science
- * Land and Minerals Management
- * Indian Affairs
- * Policy, Budget and Administration
- * Territorial and International Affairs

The President's environmental pledge includes:

* I am an outdoorsman. I love to fish and camp in the wilderness. My family and I have enjoyed our national parks for many years. I am committed to the protection of our national parks and refugees and to improving their natural resource management, research and training programs.

* I am firmly committed to the protection of our national parks and wildlife refuges. I support improving park natural resource management, research and training programs.

* I also support many of the recommendations of the conservation community calling for the upgrading of federal recreation and fisheries and wildlife programs in federal multiple use agencies such as the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management...

* I also support the concept of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan which symbolizes the enormous potential of public/private sector partnerships to address outstanding resource needs such as wetlands protection and the expansion of our national wildlife refuges to preserve waterfowl and endangered species.

* Wetlands can be preserved -- and indeed retrieved -- by reducing marginal crop acreage in imaginative ways that do not penalize the farmer.

Lujan's priorities:

Congressman Lujan's office is faxing a draft of his remarks to his staff. I am waiting for their arrival.

LUJAN, MANUEL, JR., congressman; b. San Ildefonso, N.Mex., May 12, 1928; s. Manuel and Lorenzita (Romero) L.; m. Jean Kay Couchman, Nov. 18, 1948; children: Terra Kay Everett, James Manuel, Barbara Frae, Robert Jeffrey. B.A., Coll. Santa Fe, 1950; student, St. Mary's (Calif.) Coll., 1946-47. Engaged in ins. bus. Santa Fe and Albuquerque, from 1948; mem. 91st-100th Congresses from 1st N.Mex. Dist., 1969—; mem. interior and insular affairs com., energy and environment subcom., mem. sci. and tech. com. Office: 1323 Longworth Office Bldg Washington DC 20515 •

9/22/88

GEORGE BUSH ON THE ENVIRONMENT FACT SHEET

PROTECTING OUR AIR AND WATER

Clean air. Pure water. Unspoiled land. Open spaces. Abundant wildlife. That's the greatest legacy we can give our children and grandchildren. The condition of our land, water and air affects the health and quality of life of each and every American.

George Bush believes we have to do more to protect and preserve our environment.

A RECORD OF LEADERSHIP

The record shows George Bush can be trusted with our natural heritage:

- o He chaired a House Task Force on Earth Resources and Population.
- o He voted for the Council on Environmental Quality, the Water Quality Improvement Act, Clean Air Act Amendment of 1970, and a reform of the Oil Pollution Act.
- o He fought to create the Big Thicket National Park in Texas.
- o As Vice President, George Bush played a particularly important role in creating the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, securing the conservation provisions in the 1985 Farm Bill, amending EPA regulations to reduce lead in the air, and deregulating natural gas -- a clean-burning fuel.

The Republican Party has long championed the cause of the outdoors. Lincoln took the first steps towards protecting Yosemite as parkland; U.S. Grant created Yellowstone National Park; Teddy Roosevelt created most of our National Forests, the first National Wildlife Refuge, and many more national parks; and Richard Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency, formed the first Council on Environmental Quality and pushed for much of the modern environmental legislation, such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

We continued this tradition by negotiating the Montreal Protocols to protect the ozone layer and the North American Waterfowl Plan to preserve wetlands. We implemented the far-reaching conservation provisions of the 1985 Farm Bill and began protecting bio-diversity worldwide through foreign aid programs.

George Bush will bring a "conservation ethic" to the Presidency aimed at educating Americans about how they can help protect the environment. This may mean changing some old -- and bad -- habits as Texas is doing with its successful highway litter campaign: "Don't Mess With Texas." Each American can help by being gentler on the environment.

He will fight to protect the environment by acting to reduce acid rain, by stopping the contamination of our groundwater, and by conserving and managing our precious wetlands. He will also hammer out an international agreement to address the problem of global warming. This will be tough, but George Bush has the experience to make it happen.

SUMMARY OF KEY ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

George Bush means business about cleaning up the environment. He will:

PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

- o Appoint the best people to run the Environmental Protection Agency -- men and women who will vigorously enforce the law protecting our natural heritage. George Bush will listen to and include his people on all important decisions -- their input is important to foreign, economic and even defense policy.
- o Invite high level international leaders to a global conference to develop an action plan to address the global environmental problems like global warming, ozone depletion and acid rain. His Administration will sit down with the Soviets, the Chinese and our friends in Western Europe and in this hemisphere to hammer out a strategy for solving this problem. We showed that this kind of international environmental agreement is possible -- we made such an agreement reducing the use of Chlorofluorocarbons worldwide to protect the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

- o Support a program to cut millions of tons of sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000, and to significantly reduce nitrogen oxide emissions. He believes we must have a clear commitment to emissions reductions, on a clear timetable. George Bush will work with Congress on the exact amounts and the exact methodology. We know enough now to begin taking steps to limit future damage; action we take today -- even as scientific inquiry continues -- is insurance against future disaster. The burden of achieving these

emissions reductions must be shared equitably; no one region or group should be socked unfairly with the cost of addressing a problem that affects all of us.

- o End ocean dumping by 1991. George Bush will make it safe to go to the beach again.
- o Work with states to attain the goal of no net loss of wetlands.
- o Continue the Republican tradition of protecting and expanding our National Park system. George Bush wants your grandchildren to be able to enjoy these parks too. He will create a self-perpetuating trust fund based on the Land and Water Conservation Fund called the National Endowment for the Environment and will use these funds to protect and build the park system.
- o Balance the protection of wildlife habitats on federal lands with our national needs for the resources on those lands. Protecting jobs and our national heritage both matter.
- o Make a national commitment to reduce waste by recycling and developing technologies that produce less waste. The less waste we produce, the less we must dispose of.
- o Prevent offshore drilling on certain tracts that are particularly environmentally sensitive.
- o Provide leadership to encourage cooperation instead of conflict between sportsmen, farmers, industrialists and environmentalists. George Bush knows all have valid concerns. He will help bring them together -- and lead America to a rational and balanced environmental plan.

ACID RAIN

George Bush believes that the time for simply studying the acid rain problem is past. Of course, research into the cause and cure for acid rain is essential; George Bush believes this research must continue as a high priority. But that's not all he'll do.

George Bush believes the time for study alone has passed. We know enough now to begin taking steps to limit future damage; action we take today -- even as scientific inquiry continues -- is an insurance policy against future disaster.

- o George Bush will support a program to cut millions of tons of sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000, and

to significantly reduce nitrogen oxide emissions. We must have a clear commitment to emissions reductions, on a clear timetable. George Bush will work with the Congress on the exact amounts and the exact methodology. The burden of achieving these emissions reductions must be shared equitably; no one region or group should be socked unfairly with the cost of addressing a problem that affects all of us.

George Bush knows it is crucial to time any new mandates to industry so that they dovetail with new operational technological developments. We have an abundance of coal -- George Bush wants to encourage its use intelligently.

George Bush will also develop policies to encourage conservation. We have already made great strides in energy conservation in the past 15 years -- George Bush will reinvigorate the conservation efforts to make even greater improvements.

Finally, George Bush will continue to encourage the development of "clean coal" technologies and the use of alternative fuels. He will push for complete decontrol of natural gas, a clean fuel, and encourage greater use of the "agricultural" fuel -- ethanol or "gasahol." Coal and oil will continue to provide the foundation for our energy needs -- if the new "clean coal" technology lives up to its promise, the future of coal could be even brighter. Still, we should supplement the use of coal and oil whenever feasible.

Under the leadership of the Reagan/Bush team, this country has already started to address the acid rain problem. We reached a groundbreaking agreement with Canada on acid rain and we will continue to pursue the initiatives we have made in this dialogue.

- o George Bush will lead international negotiations to limit the emissions of the compounds that contribute to various air pollution problems around the world. Every country must take part in solving the problem -- and no company should be allowed to produce goods more cheaply simply because they pollute more.

GLOBAL WARMING

The long, hot summer has brought another environmental issue to the front burner. There is increasing evidence that the earth's atmosphere is heating up because of the so-called "green-house effect."

Carbon dioxide has long been considered a harmless gas. It's a waste product of breathing and it is the food for plants. It is also a major waste product from burning fossil fuels -- coal and oil. As the world develops, more and more of this otherwise harmless gas is produced and more forests are cut down to make way for progress. Nature's balance may be changing. We now know that carbon dioxide retains more heat than other gases. So as the level of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere rises, so does the temperature of the atmosphere.

This is an international problem requiring an international solution. George Bush will lead the way.

His Administration will convene a global conference on the environment and invite high level international leaders to Washington to develop a strategy for tackling this global problem. He will include the Soviet Union and China, both of whom are increasing their use of fossil fuels.

Preserving tropical forests is important to any solution to the greenhouse effect, even though they cover only 7% of the earth's land area. By the year 2000, between 1/3 and 1/2 of the remaining tropical forests could be lost. These lush, tropical forests naturally convert carbon dioxide into oxygen.

Rain forests are not only important to controlling the level of carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere but are also home to a wide range of animal, bird and plant life. These forests are needed to maintain the biologic diversity on earth. Two-thirds of all species live in the tropics and of these, 2/3 are unique to tropical rain forests. Current estimates project 5 million species worldwide could become extinct. Reduced biological diversity poses the potential for significant environmental and economic loss.

George Bush has already taken steps to help. This Administration changed IRS rules to facilitate debt-for-nature swaps. This enables conservation groups to act directly by "buying" more protection for rain forests, through charitable donations of foreign debt.

The Reagan/Bush team already reached a model international agreement to reduce emissions of a "greenhouse" gas. In the Montreal Protocol, we joined in an agreement to limit the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), which also contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer. This groundbreaking agreement shows that results are possible when leadership, experience and commitment are brought to bear on a problem.

OZONE DEPLETION

CFCs are also the main culprit in the depletion of our global ozone shield. George Bush is proud of the leading role we played in developing the Montreal Protocol to reduce the use of CFCs by 50% all around the world.

Our first priority is getting all the signatories to ratify the Protocol. We must continue to work closely with the other countries to retain the global consensus we hammered out. We will also continue to monitor the evidence on the condition of the ozone layer and share it with the other governments of the world.

Under George Bush, the United States will continue to lead the world in this effort. We will implement the protocol and encourage American industry to take a leadership role by accelerating development of safe and effective alternatives and striving for the goal of phasing out all domestic production of CFCs.

CLEAN AIR ACT

George Bush remains committed to the goals of the Clean Air Act. We have made some good progress towards cleaner air. We have phased most lead out of gasoline. Since 1985, lead levels in gasoline have dropped by more than 90% and there has been a corresponding decline in levels of airborne lead.

Despite good progress in reducing emissions from cars, factories, and power plants, more than 100 cities still do not meet federal clean air standards. Urban ozone is one of the most complex and difficult environmental issues facing this country. Ozone is produced by many sources, but much of it comes from cars and small businesses. To really tackle this problem will affect the way we all work, live and play. But we must act to make continued real progress towards cleaner air.

George Bush will work with Congress to enact an effective reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. George Bush's EPA will work with state and localities to help them work toward achieving tough but realistic targets on air quality without sacrificing growth and prosperity.

George Bush will also look to the marketplace for innovative solutions, like the use of oxygenated fuels. As head of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, Bush has taken the lead in encouraging greater use of ethanol and methanol, which hold the promise of significantly reducing smog and acid rain caused by automobile emissions.

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Groundwater is a vital but hidden resource. The many underground aquifers under the midwestern and the plains states are used for drinking water and for important farming, ranching, and industrial purposes. For much of the arid west, water isn't just vital to public health, it's the precious lifeblood of economic activity.

George Bush will place a high priority on protecting our groundwater. Once contaminated, the damage may take generations to correct and cost untold billions of dollars. George Bush believes the federal government should support the states in protecting groundwater through streamlined regulations, faster cleanup of toxic waste and a balanced policy towards the use of pesticides.

- o George Bush will speed cleanups under the federal Superfund programs. He will strengthen enforcement of our toxic waste laws and streamline the now cumbersome regulations that hamper toxic waste cleanups.
- o George Bush will move to identify contamination, set standards to prevent contamination, and monitor remedial action.
- o George Bush will work to reduce the production of hazardous waste -- reducing these wastes at the source is the best way to "dispose" of the problem.
- o George Bush will support the development of innovative biotechnology products that will replace some pesticides and create a revolution: improving crop yields, lowering costs, conserving energy and reducing groundwater contamination.
- o George Bush will develop rules for the use of pesticides so that both the costs to farmers -- and consumers -- of restrictions and public health benefits of restrictions are rationally balanced.

WETLANDS

Wetlands are one of America's most unappreciated natural resources. They serve an important role in flood control; they help "recycle" water by filtering wastes from water; they provide a source of food and breeding grounds for fish, birds and animals; and they are a recreational resource.

Many wetlands exist on private property, and the pressure to serve other valid human needs often comes in conflict with conservation. As in other areas, George Bush believes we need to take all these interests into account when developing our national environmental policy.

The federal government needs a coordinated wetlands policy -- each of the agencies that regulate wetlands must send the same message. But, George Bush believes we must also look beyond regulation to encourage wetland protection. We must enhance the public understanding of the value of wetlands as well as support non-regulatory programs that encourage private, state and local actions to conserve wetlands.

George Bush knows that we have lost 55% of our 215 million acres of wetlands nationwide and continue to lose them at the rate of 450,000 acres per year. George Bush supports efforts like the Conservation Foundation Wetland Forum. This group found that wetland loss is due to numerous causes -- and programs and new technologies must be effectively targeted to those causes. The Bush Administration will work to slow and eventually stop this loss.

o George Bush's goal is no net loss of wetlands.

He knows that the federal government can't make this happen without the help of the states. In the last 5 years, the EPA has paid special attention to the challenge of protecting America's wetlands. It vetoed more development plans affecting wetlands than EPA had ever vetoed before in its entire history. George Bush's opponent knows all about this -- EPA vetoed a development plan for wetlands in Massachusetts that his opponent had already approved. George Bush will work with the nation's governors to avoid the need for these vetos in the future.

PRESERVING OPEN SPACE FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

George Bush is an avid fisherman and hunter. He is committed to protecting and expanding our parks, and strengthening natural resource management, research and training programs.

George Bush is concerned that our national park system, one of the nation's most treasured assets, is rapidly becoming a victim of its own popularity. The huge unanticipated growth in visitors to our national parks--from 33 million in 1950 to over 290 million this year--has caused serious deterioration in the condition of the parks' roads, trails and facilities. Acid rain and pollution have also taken their toll. Today, the national parks are still the pride of America and the envy of the world--but steps must be taken to protect them. Our park system, magnificent as it is, needs help. George Bush promises that as President, he will give high priority to a national parks program providing the necessary maintenance, rehabilitation and land acquisition to preserve this priceless heritage.

On other federal lands, George Bush supports a balanced program, taking into consideration the needs of communities that depend on federal lands for their livelihood as well as the long term preservation of our heritage.

CLEAN WATER, PRISTINE BAYS, SAFE BEACHES

George Bush believes cities and states have no greater duty than obeying the law that requires them to treat and dispose of wastes safely. States must act, if not out of respect for federal law, than to protect public health and our nation's beaches, fisheries and oceans.

George Bush applauds the actions of those Governors who have worked across state and party lines with the federal government, to purify the national treasures they share. For instance, great strides have been made cleaning up the Great Lakes and the Chesapeake Bay.

The record of one Governor, though, stands in sharp contrast to the action taken in other states. This Governor, George Bush's opponent, fought the requirements of the Clean Water Act in court for over a decade. The federal government, the city of Quincy and conservationists sued Massachusetts to get a court order for the state to stop dumping wastes into the Boston Harbor. Since 1986, Massachusetts has been working under a court imposed schedule governing the clean-up effort. One of his opponent's proposed solutions was no solution at all: Massachusetts requested permission for his state to dump its sludge off the coast of New Jersey.

Meanwhile, Massachusetts continues to dump. It dumps nearly 6,000 gallons of barely treated sewage into the Boston Harbor every second -- that's 500 million gallons every day. Every day 2,300 pounds of toxic wastes and 70 tons of sludge are added to the cesspool the Governor has created out of Boston Harbor. The total discharge during 1986 would bury Boston in 17 feet of muck.

This summer, the Governor of Massachusetts signed a bill to start treating the state's sewage. By waiting until he was running for President to act, the Governor wasted the opportunity to take advantage of federal funds which once paid up to 90% of water and sewer improvements but which are now largely used up. If he had acted a decade ago -- when the law required him to act -- \$1.5 billion would have been available to Massachusetts to help defray the cost to the ratepayers of Boston. As a result, the costs of cleaning up Boston Harbor are now three times what they would have been had the Governor acted back in the 1970s.

The Governor says he will "restore environmental leadership," but what kind leadership has he shown in solving the Massachusetts Mess?

- o George Bush has called for stricter federal enforcement of illegal ocean dumping. George Bush calls the problem of dangerous medical waste washing up on our beaches a "national disgrace." George Bush will direct the EPA, Coast Guard and FBI to join forces with state authorities to track down illegal dumpers.
- o George Bush will ban all ocean dumping of sewage sludge by 1991.
- o George Bush will instruct EPA to increase its work in developing land-based alternatives for sewage sludge disposal. He's a leader, not a talker, and he will get results.

- o George Bush proposes restoring cuts Congress made in our budget for the Coast Guard so they can more effectively prevent illegal ocean dumping.

PREVENTING POLLUTION

Americans produce 160 million tons of garbage every year. For too long we all have ignored the long-term problem of how to dispose of this mountain of garbage. What can we do with so much waste, year after year? Under George Bush's leadership, we will start to address this problem making a national commitment to reduce waste and preventing pollution.

- o There is no single solution to this problem. George Bush will work with and help state and local authorities by:
 - 1) Renewing our national commitment to recycling;
 - 2) Targeting funds for research and development into safer, environmentally-sound ways to dispose of waste that cannot be recycled;
 - 3) Encouraging industry to look for ways to produce less waste by vigorously enforcing the environmental laws restricting waste disposal. When businesses incur the full cost of waste, they will be less wasteful.
 - 4) Calling on industry and consumers to increase their use of biodegradable products.

SUPERFUND AND TOXIC WASTE

George Bush knows the EPA has done more with Superfund these past few years. Currently, work is underway at 700 large sites. But he knows that we can do more and cleanup sites even faster.

George Bush knows the EPA's enforcement program is more aggressive now than ever before. During 1986 and 1987, EPA took more enforcement actions against polluters than in any other two years in its history. The Texas Eastern pipeline cleanup, which will cost more than \$400 million dollars and involves nearly 100 sites in over a dozen states, is one recent example of the EPA's tough enforcement policy. Even so, his EPA will be even tougher and more comprehensive about enforcing Superfund rules.

Under George Bush's leadership, Superfund will be a high profile program. He will protect appropriations for Superfund and vigorously enforce EPA regulations on toxic waste disposal.

- o George Bush will place even greater emphasis on getting those who have dumped toxic wastes to cooperate with expedited cleanups at priority sites. George Bush will instruct the EPA to vigorously pursue all responsible parties, so that no one has an incentive to drag out settlement negotiations.
- o George Bush will streamline and accelerate the priority cleanup process.
- o Building on the initiatives he has already made to rationalize federal regulation, George Bush will remove regulatory barriers to the introduction and implementation of new technology to reduce the production of toxic wastes and to dispose of these wastes more safely.
- o George Bush will ensure that federal facilities, including military bases, meet all environmental standards. There is no national security interest in contaminating groundwater.

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NO: 804000
DATE: 7/20/88

LAND USE/ PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE BUSH

A vital part of our nation's environmental program involves our federal lands -- one-third of the entire nation's area which is managed to benefit all Americans. Wise stewardship of these lands is an obligation of the federal government to the American people. Our national parks must be made readily accessible to the American public but also must be protected and enhanced for generations to come. Our multiple use lands, including our national forests, are both playgrounds for Americans outdoors and important sources of timber, minerals, water, food and habitat for wildlife. These lands are an integral part of every American's birthright and a part of the heritage that unites Americans from Maine to California.

America's private lands are important in protecting our environment and providing quality opportunities for Americans outdoors. We should encourage wise stewardship of private lands through information provided through such networks as the Agricultural Extension Service and by coordination of federal agricultural, transportation and community development assistance programs with federal, state and local environmental protection efforts. The 1985 Farm Bill is an outstanding step in this direction. Continued and expanded efforts to protect and enhance our wetlands and to protect highly erodible lands are needed.

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NO: 804020
DATE: 7/14/88

ENVIRONMENTAL/ LAND USE/ OUTDOOR RECREATION

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE BUSH

We must work hard today to preserve our public lands for tomorrow. Our children and our grandchildren should have the same opportunities to experience the joys of outdoor recreation as we did. The United States has the world's first and greatest national park system, and we must protect our national treasures.

As Teddy Roosevelt once said, nothing short of defending this country in wartime "compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land even a better land for our descendents than it is for us." It is a matter of rights and responsibility to preserve and protect it.

More can and should be done to ensure that fine outdoor recreation continues to exist for future generations of Americans. I support proposals that would enhance recreation:

- o I support partnerships between the public and private sectors where public recreation facilities are developed on public lands by private business. For example, several ski resorts have been built under such an arrangement.
- o I support programs that encourage private volunteers to give service on public lands, such as the Camp Ground Hosts programs, which allows senior citizens to stay free in national parks for the summer if they will act as hosts.
- o I support the "Take Pride in America" program and other federal recognition for citizens and groups who help preserve the outdoors.
- o I also support programs that encourage local communities to take responsibility for creation and upkeep of greenways and scenic byways.
- o An earlier initiative which I strongly supported was passage of the new Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund in 1984. Now the federal excise tax paid on all fishing equipment and the federal tax on motorboat fuel is

OUTDOOR RECREATION
Page 2

returned to benefit our nation's fisheries and to improve boating access and safety. The American Fisheries Society has cited this act as one of the most significant pieces of legislation in this area in decades.

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NO: 804030
DATE: 8/26/88

ENVIRONMENT/ LAND USE/ WILDERNESS AREAS

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE BUSH

I am an outdoorsman. I love to fish and camp in the wilderness. My family and I have enjoyed our national parks for many years. I am committed to the protection of our national parks and refuges and to improving their natural resource management, research and training programs.

The President's Commission on American Outdoors addressed the need for increased protection of our parks and refuges. As President, I would review the recommendations contained in the 1980 National Park Service (NPS) study and would see that the federal public lands surrounding the parks and refuges are properly managed by federal agencies. Both private and public resources should be utilized to reduce the damage to these lands.

At the federal level I am firmly committed to the protection of our national parks and wildlife refuges. I support improving park natural resource management, research and training programs. I also support many of the recommendations of the conservation community calling for the upgrading of federal recreation and fisheries and wildlife programs in federal multiple use agencies such as the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. I support increased coordination between park and refuge agencies and their federal neighboring agencies to solve outstanding conflicts. I also believe that great progress has been made in recent years and can be made in the future by embracing public/private partnerships to work together to meet natural resource needs.

I also support the concept of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan which symbolizes the enormous potential of public/private sector partnerships to address outstanding resource needs such as wetlands protection and the expansion of our national wildlife refuges to preserve waterfowl and endangered species.

NPS partnerships with states, conservation groups and recreation interests have raised private funds to match federal appropriation by more than a 2 to 1 ratio. I would support the expansion of public/private partnerships. In

WILDLIFE

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1984 I personally supported the passage of the Sports Fish Restoration and Boating Act which created the Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund. I subsequently interceded with OMB to insure that these funds were not diverted to the U.S. Treasury.

The Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund provides a model to unite users of our natural resources to the government programs designed to protect and enhance those same resources. I support these public/private initiatives and remain committed to a strong federal role in leadership for wildlife and public land protection programs.

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NO: 804033
DATE: 7/20/88

WILDERNESS AREAS/ WETLAND PROTECTION

STATEMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT
GEORGE BUSH

Wetland protection is a final example of accelerated improvement related to better sensitivity to energy and agricultural concerns. Much important wetlands can be preserved -- and indeed retrieved -- by reducing marginal crop acreage in imaginative ways that do not penalize the farmer. The same is true of drilling acreage in the Gulf Coast -- incentives can be structured to permit drilling and protect and even enhance the relevant wetlands.

In short, it is possible to achieve significantly higher levels of environmental protection that enhance rather than inhibit other important energy, agricultural and productivity goals. This will involve cleaner alternative fuels for improving air quality, biotechnology for replacing chemical pesticides, new incinerator technologies for toxic waste, and improved agricultural and energy coordination for wetlands protection. But this process will require overcoming the bureaucratic and congressional resistance to inter-agency coordination as well as the regulatory bias against innovation.

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Bush 88 Quayle

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

CONTACT: (202) 456-6772

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

I don't know how many of you saw the debate last night; but if you did, you saw two men with two distinct -- and I believe different -- visions of how to lead America into the next decade and prepare America for the next century.

I'd like to talk to you today about my vision for this country; about how I would set about building a better America. One part of that vision -- a very big part -- is working for a cleaner and safer environment. The mission of a President is to lead -- and I'd like to lead this country, and the other nations of the world, to a greater understanding of the threats facing our planet, and to a greater commitment to meeting and resolving them.

The other night, I flew here to southern California from Seattle. As I looked out the window, past the silvery wing of Air Force Two, I could see sun setting over the Pacific, casting its orange, purple, and pink hues across the sky. I could see the dark, jagged mountains of the Coastal Range, draped in white mist. And in that moment, I knew once again why you in California -- with its special beauty -- have a special appreciation for the environment which surrounds you.

I spent my life enjoying what nature has to offer, whether fishing or camping or enjoying the open sea. I've worked -- as a Congressman, and since -- to protect that natural beauty, whether by creating a national park in my home state of Texas, or pushing last year for a worldwide agreement to cut CFC production and protect the ozone layer.

So I say this from the bottom of my heart: in George Bush, you will have a President who is committed to conservation. As I've said before in this campaign, I am an environmentalist. The kind of beauty I spied through that small window on the plane the other night must be preserved.

A better America is a cleaner America.

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Building a cleaner America won't always be easy. Here in California -- a state adding 680,000 new residents a year -- you know the strains which rapid growth can place on the environment. But if we don't see the need to act clearly, future generations will not only see it dramatically in retrospect, they'll have to live with the consequences of our inaction. After all, it's no mistake that in Jackson, Wyoming, the second director of the National Park Service -- Horace Albright -- was hailed as a savior by the grandchildren of the people who hung him in effigy in the town square.

The fact is that, ultimately, the goal of a clean and healthy environment is not in conflict with the need to create jobs in a growing economy. Quite the contrary: in the long run, successful environmental protection is a prerequisite to solid, sustainable economic growth.

There is another truth -- and that is that we Americans cannot protect our environment alone.

You at Scripps recognize that fact better than most. I read just this week of your Collaborative Research program, under which your scientists will team up to study those global processes which are contributing to a warming in the earth's climate.

The point is that many of the major environmental problems we face -- warming, acid rain, the deterioration of the oceans, tropical deforestation -- are truly international in nature. Their solution will require a President who is adept at negotiating with friend and foe alike -- a President who is willing to lead on a global scale and who has the experience and knowledge to do so. Frankly, I believe this is one strength I possess that my opponent may well lack.

And that is why I have pledged that in my first year in office, I will convene a global conference on the environment, at the White House, to address global warming, acid rain, and the full range of challenges before us.

Here in southern California, perhaps the most pressing environmental concern is air quality. Your growth, not only here in San Diego but especially up in Los Angeles, has not come without a price -- a price commonly described with four letters: a-m-o-g.

I believe that we can take immediate steps to make our air healthier to breathe, beyond those we're already taking. One of the little-known successes of this Administration has been to eliminate the overwhelming majority of airborne lead. Levels of ambient lead in the air have declined by nearly 90% in the last ten years; and one of the key accomplishments of the task force on Regulatory Relief which I headed was to accelerate this reduction.

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But now there is much more to be done -- as the quality of the air this summer proved beyond doubt. The most pressing need is to reduce levels of ambient ozone, which contributes to smog and has too often made the air dangerous to breathe.

One of my priorities as Vice President has been to lead the search for alternative fuels -- so-called "clean fuels" such as methanol made from remote natural gas and ethanol made from grain -- and to promote their use. I am proud to report that progress is on the horizon.

Already, four western cities -- Los Angeles, Denver, Albuquerque, and Phoenix -- have initiated alternative fuel programs to clean up their air.

And today in Washington, President Reagan signed a bill -- the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 -- that will encourage the production of cars, trucks and buses that can run exclusively on these fuels, and of "dual-fuel" vehicles that can run on any combination of gasoline and alternative fuels.

That bill was one of the principal goals of the Task Force I mentioned; it was pushed through Congress with the strong support of Congressman Lowery and his colleagues Carlos Moorehead and Bill Dannemeyer in the House, and your own great Senator Pete Wilson; and, most importantly, it will help lead to cleaner air for southern California.

A "dual-fuel" car using methanol emit only half as much ozone as a regular car. The goal is to have several million clean-fuel vehicles operating in southern California by the year 2000. And that will lead to cleaner, safer air.

There is another step that's needed -- and that is reauthorization of the Clean Air Act. Frankly, I am disappointed that the Congress is now set to adjourn without passing clean air legislation in this session. So let me say today that, next January, if I am sworn in as your President, one of my first priorities will be to win passage of clean air legislation, one that will help not only with the solution to problems here in southern California, but one that will provide for reductions in those substances that contribute to acid rain. The time for action, on clean air and for acid rain, is now.

Here in San Diego, on this beautiful coast, you have another special concern -- one that this Institution has taken a leadership role in addressing -- and that is the protection of the ocean.

I have to confess that I've spent more hours than perhaps a hard-working man should enjoying the fruits of that ocean -- and if Izaak Walton is correct that God does not deduct from time on earth time spent fishing, I've got a long life still ahead of me.

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But there are threats to that ocean, and one of my priorities as President will be to address them. One is the dumping of barely treated sewage and sludge from sewage plants in the ocean.

Here in California, we've made some progress. Our EPA has required Los Angeles, for example, to stop dumping sludge in the ocean. And San Diego is now close to agreement with EPA on a schedule to achieve secondary treatment of its sewage.

On the East Coast, the problems that arise from neglect of the ocean have been especially apparent this summer. Closed beaches. Medical waste washing up on the shores. It should serve as a warning to all of us.

I'm for taking strong steps -- immediately -- to protect our oceans. Many months ago, I called for the enactment of legislation which would ban the practice of dumping sewage sludge in the ocean. I am happy to report that now the Congress has taken action on that legislation. It has passed both houses, and may be sent to the President shortly. I believe he should sign it.

But I believe we can do even more. We should work with the states to track the disposal of medical wastes, in order to prevent them from washing up on our beaches. And when someone is caught dumping such wastes illegally, we should throw the book at them.

I favor beefing up the Coast Guard, and, if need be, calling in the FBI, to help track down and crack down on those who dump illegally.

Let me say a word about my position on offshore drilling. I do believe that development of our most promising oil and gas reserves is called for, because continued domestic production of oil and gas is essential to the national security of the United States.

At the same time, I oppose drilling in those environmentally sensitive areas where the risk of damage is too great. I have said that I would delay any drilling under Lease Sale 91 in northern California pending resolution of these environmental concerns.

And let me add today that we should take a very close look at those environmentally sensitive areas which would be available for development under Lease Sale 95 here in southern California before proceeding with that sale. Senator Pete Wilson has proposed protecting Santa Monica Bay and the near shore ocean from Newport Beach to San Diego, and I agree that we must subject these areas to the most careful study before allowing any drilling. I will not allow California's golden shores, its most precious treasure, to be put at risk.

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Another treasure not only for Californians but for all Americans is our national park system. As I said last night, I am a strong supporter of protecting our parks -- they are America's pride and joy. Ever since the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, granted Yosemite Valley to the state of California as a preserve back in 1864, the idea of setting aside land for national parks has been one of America's best. It is a concept that has been respected, honored, and imitated around the world.

The overwhelming success of our parks has sometimes taxed our ability to protect them, but we have tried. After adjusting for inflation, our Administration has increased the budget for the operation and maintenance of our parks by almost 30 percent. We've asked visitors to chip in their fair share, and the expanded fee program we've enacted will add some 500 million dollars to the budget for maintaining our parks over the next ten years. And volunteers have chipped in as well -- last year alone, some 42,000 Americans came forward to help us manage our parks better.

But more can be done, and I'd like to be known as a President who strengthened our park system and passed it on to the next generation of Americans in better shape than we found it.

I followed closely the work of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, and I support many of the recommendations it produced. I believe we should create "greenways", using such as abandoned railroad corridors, to connect parks in different parts of the country. I believe we should continue the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which funds the acquisition of new parklands and wildlife refuges. I think we can reconstitute it as a National Endowment of the Environment, and, using a portion of our non-renewable oil and gas revenues, allow it to continue to give Americans the chance to enjoy our land and water resources.

There was one recommendation of the Commission which I believe was especially important -- and that was to pay greater attention to urban parks. Parks are for people, and we should take the greatest care to enhance and protect those parks which are near enough for people to enjoy.

I know that Congress has authorized further acquisitions in the Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area, and I would like to announce today that, as President, I would pursue such acquisitions. Parks near our urban centers should be our highest priority; and this park would be one of mine.

Just last week, I talked about another idea I have for this country that can help with brushing up our parks. It's

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called YES -- Youth Entering Service to America. I'd like to see legions of our young people volunteer to keep our parks in shape -- the way many already do here in California.

You know, last summer, we took my oldest grandson to Grand Teton National Park. We hiked, fished, rafted, and watched wildlife. It was a marvelous experience for all of us, but especially for Barbara and me. We watched the gleam in George P.'s eye as he saw those rugged and sparkling mountains for the first time.

I'm sure that many of you have had similar experiences with your own kids -- in Yosemite, or King's Canyon, or elsewhere.

I knew then that this is one legacy which we must preserve for generations to come. So I have resolved that if I am elected President, I will undertake a program to strengthen and preserve our parks. I'll call it America the Beautiful, because that's exactly what this great country of ours is -- beautiful beyond all comprehension.

Perhaps Irving Berlin said it best in his magnificent song, "God Bless America." Remember the words? "From the mountains, to the prairies, to the oceans white with foam."

He pictured pristine and majestic mountains, clear air and a clean ocean. That's the America I want God to bless, too. And that's the America I'm committed to fighting for as your President.

Thank you, and God bless you.

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George Bush for President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, August 31, 1988

CONTACT: MARK GOODIN
202-624-8398

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
- ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT
ERIE METROPARK, MICHIGAN
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1988

I am here today to talk about building a better America. I am here to make a case I feel very strongly about -- and that is the case for a cleaner environment. It is a case based not only on our own health and safety, and not only on the obligation we have to future generations. It is based on the knowledge that successful economic development and environmental protection go hand in hand. You cannot have one without the other.

This summer has been full of warnings about the condition of our environment. Medical waste has washed up not only on our ocean beaches, but on the shores of this very lake over in Cleveland. Ozone levels and accompanying respiratory problems have been frighteningly high. Even the exceptionally hot weather -- if only symbolically -- has been seen as a portent of things to come.

1988 is the year the earth spoke back. Our land, water, and soil support a remarkable range of human activities; but they can only take so much. We must remember to treat them not as a given, but as a gift.

I am an environmentalist: always have been, from my earliest days as a Congressman, when I first chaired a House Task Force on Earth Resources and Population. And I always will be, to my last days as President of this great and beautiful country. That's not inconsistent with being a businessman; nor is it with being a conservative. In fact, it is an essential part of the thinking that should guide either one.

Today, I'd like to begin to outline what I'd do about the environment; my plan for how we as a nation -- and as a people -- can lead the world to a new recognition of the importance of the environment.

Some say that these problems are too big -- that it's impossible for an individual, or even a nation as great as ours, to solve the problem of global warming, or the loss of forests, or the deterioration of our oceans. My response is simple: it can be done. And we must do it.

Let's not forget all that we have accomplished since America first concentrated its attention on preserving the environment -- under a-Republican administration -- back in 1970. Lead levels in our air have declined by 87%, sulfur dioxide levels by 37%, and particulates by 23%. 50% more Americans have adequate public sewage treatment systems.

Some of our most notable achievements have sprung from the leadership of Michigan's Governors -- men whose vision was ahead of their time, men like William Milliken and George Romney.

We need look no further for evidence of progress than to this very lake, once pronounced dead, and now home to one of the finest walleye fisheries in the world. All of this progress has occurred while America's population -- and what that population produces -- have been growing.

Today we face a different set of problems. They are complex. Many are international in scope. But with the right leadership, they can be solved.

We should be clear: The solution begins with the individual. Every family in America, from the White House to the house on the corner of Main Street, from the smallest apartment to the most expansive farm, makes choices every day, and those choices have an effect on our environment. But we cannot forget the effect of the choices we make.

Two years ago, a CBS-New York Times survey found that two-thirds of the American people felt that "protecting the environment is so important that standards and requirements cannot be too high."

But what of our personal standards?

Two weeks ago, I called for a "kinder, gentler nation". That means, in part, a nation in which all of us treat the environment with greater reverence and respect.

But some issues cannot be solved by individuals alone. On these, there is a role for government. Some issues involve competing local, regional, or even national interests. On these, there is a need for leadership. Let me tell you how I would lead as President.

I would start by integrating environmental considerations into all policy decisions -- from foreign to farm to economic policy; from the education of our children to the research and development of our scientists. And I would immediately begin to address some of the major challenges that confront us.

This summer, we have seen many reports about the so-called "greenhouse effect." As the nations of the world grow, they burn increasing amounts of fossil fuels. That gives off carbon

dioxide, which acts as a blanket insulating the earth and thus could contribute -- the theory goes -- to an increase in the temperature of the atmosphere. The problem is compounded as the earth loses some of its valuable forests -- because trees naturally use carbon dioxide. So when we lose forests, we lose part of the answer to global warming.

One critical answer to this problem is conservation -- and that will be a priority of my administration. Another, frankly, is nuclear power -- although a precondition of its continued use is safe operation of plants and safe disposal of nuclear waste.

The problem, however, is international in scope; unilateral action by the United States alone will not solve it. In fact, some say the problem is just too big to be solved. That the world is growing too much and too fast.

I say they are wrong. Those who think we're powerless to do anything about the "greenhouse effect" are forgetting about the "White House effect." As President, I intend to do something about it.

In my first year in office, I will convene a global conference on the environment at the White House. It will include the Soviets, the Chinese, the developing world as well as the developed. All nations will be welcome -- and indeed, all nations will be needed.

The agenda will be clear. We will talk about global warming. We will talk about acid rain. We will talk about saving our oceans, and preventing the loss of tropical forests. And we will act.

These issues know no ideology, and no political boundaries. They are of equal importance to the developing world and to the developed. Just as they are the common heritage of the past and present, they are the common agenda of the future.

Those who doubt the possibility of international agreement -- forged by America's leadership -- can look to our recent experience. Last year, we took the lead in developing a historic accord to cut worldwide production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by 50 percent. CFCs contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer -- and to the "greenhouse effect". This agreement, called Montreal Protocol, represents one of the first times that the nations of the world have joined together to meet a common environmental challenge.

We now have a second example. We are close to reaching agreement with other nations on a protocol to limit emissions of nitrogen oxides. These gases, NOx for short, contribute to the problem of acid rain. Let me state my position clearly: I believe this protocol should be signed by the U.S. and implemented around the world.

Acid rain is a problem that will require both international and national cooperation. Last year, I had a hand in securing an agreement with our neighbors in Canada to undertake a \$2.5 billion clean coal technology development effort on the problem. This technology is vital, because our most abundant fossil fuel must retain a key place in our economy.

On the question of acid rain, the time for study alone has passed. We know enough now to begin taking steps to limit future damage; action we take today -- even as scientific inquiry continues -- is an insurance policy against future disaster.

As President, I will ask for a program to cut millions of tons of sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000, and to significantly reduce nitrogen oxide emissions as well. I will work out the exact amounts and the exact methodology with the Congress. But we must have a clear commitment to emissions reductions, on a clear timetable.

The burden of achieving these emissions must be shared equitably; no one region or group should be hit unfairly with the cost of addressing a problem that affects all of us. But the waiting period for action on acid rain is over, and I -- as President -- will be ready to move.

Curbing acid rain is just one element in achieving cleaner air and cleaner water. Earlier this week, EPA moved ahead with mandated sanctions against an area of the country -- Los Angeles -- that is not meeting the standards of the Clean Air Act. This shows dramatically the need to press ahead with the battle for clean air. I support a reauthorization, correction and strengthening, of our clean air laws -- with realistic timetables and tools to get the job done.

Clean air is only one part of the picture. What about clean water? Groundwater provides more than half of the American public with its drinking water -- and 97% of rural households. And yet it is threatened -- by toxic wastes, by pesticides and by fertilizers.

Too many towns in America have had a nightmare with hazardous waste that is disposed of improperly. Well, I plan to attack the toxic waste menace with every ounce of energy I have, and with every enforcement tool at my disposal.

Superfund has the money. But we can use it faster, and more efficiently. We can make greater use of the EPA's emergency authority to step in and clean up immediately.

We can cut the red tape that slows down a program that, frankly, was written by lawyers, and it seems for lawyers.

Right now, the incentives often work against those private parties who agree to settle with the EPA and clean up waste sites themselves. Voluntary cleanups should be encouraged rather than impeded.

For those who don't cooperate, EPA should use its authority to sue them for triple damages. Our guiding principle should be simple: those who are responsible for the dumping should be responsible for the cleanup. Polluters should pay.

When America moves into the 90's, I want to insure that "zero tolerance" is applied not only to those who poison our children's minds with drugs, but to those who poison our water with toxic chemicals.

We have some fine and extremely able public servants enforcing our environmental laws today -- including our outstanding EPA Administrator, Lee Thomas. But lest there be any doubt about my intention to vigorously execute our environmental laws, I make the following commitment to you today: I will appoint the finest, most qualified individuals in the land to serve in my Environmental Protection Agency. They will have my support. They will have my ear. They will have my confidence. And they will have my mandate: go after the polluters.

Just a few miles from here, I'm told, is an environmental success story. The Pointe Mouillee wetlands. I don't have to tell those of you who are hunters and fishermen how important wetlands are as a habitat for fish, ducks, geese, and other waterfowl. But they also help control flooding by serving as a "sponge," and they help "recycle" water by filtering out wastes. Wetlands are a vital environmental and recreational resource -- and they are at risk.

We have been losing wetlands at a rate of almost a half-million acres per year -- although this should be reduced with the conservation-oriented "swamp buster" provisions in last year's farm bill. Much of the loss comes from inevitable pressure for development, and many of our wetlands are on private property. But I believe we must act.

We must bring the private and public sectors together, at the local and state levels, to find ways to conserve wetlands. One state has a policy of "no net loss" of wetlands, and it has worked -- through mitigating the effects of development, preserving wetlands where possible, and sometimes even creating new wetlands. And that state is not a no growth, no development state.

I believe this should be our national goal -- no net loss of wetlands. We can't afford to lose the half of America's wetlands that still remains.

I want to increase the recreational opportunities provided by the great American outdoors. And in that task, I will pay special attention to the condition and management of our parks. I will look for ways to expand them, to link our cities with greenways along abandoned railroad tracks, and refresh them with urban parks.

I will look carefully, and favorably, at many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Outdoors.

Consider, for example the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It was used to purchase much of this very park. It has been a success, and I believe it should continue to give Americans the chance to enjoy -- and to use -- land and water resources like this one.

I mentioned the Republican role in environmentalism, and no Republican President personified that role better than Teddy Roosevelt. "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in," Teddy Roosevelt once said, "unless it is a good place for all of us to live in."

Those words are no less true today. In this world of rapid communications, growing population, and global environmental problems, we are more tightly bound than ever -- not only in this country, but in this world.

And that explains the real challenge facing conservationists as we work to build a better future -- to bring people together, because the task involves all of us.

Our actions as individuals can affect our common destiny. We Americans produce 160 million tons of garbage every year. We can produce less. We can recycle. We can waste less. Japan's recycling rate is 50%, yet some feel the EPA's national goal of a 25% reduction in waste is excessive. I'd like to see us exceed that goal in my first term.

We consume mountains of plastic packages, waste millions of gallons of water, and produce barrel upon barrel of hazardous waste. We can waste less, and reduce pollutants at their source. The technology is there, what is needed now is the will.

We can instill a new spirit in the people of this country. A new appreciation for the land and water. A conservation ethic.

There are some natural allies in this cause, and one task of our next President is to rally them to a common purpose.

Tom Washington, through the Michigan United Conservation Clubs, you have tied together the interests of sportsmen and environmentalists.

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As President, I want to build further on the coalition you have spawned here. We as Americans should recognize how much conservation can unite us.

Sportsmen know how much preserving the habitat of our wildlife means to their continued enjoyment of what nature has to offer. But the stalwarts of the environmental movement should recognize, as well, that they are in common league with families across America who don't even think of themselves as environmentalists. They think of themselves as concerned citizens, as lovers of sport and play, and, of course, just as Americans.

We've talked of practicing "the Politics of Inclusion" in the Republican Party. We should bring this same politics of inclusion to the cause of protecting America's environment. I believe that I have the experience and leadership to bring Americans together.

It's been said that we are all on one small ship on this planet. That ship is travelling fast, moving -- potentially -- to a brighter future. Its condition demands our urgent attention. Its salvation can be our common triumph.

Thank you very much.

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