

Perhach, William

From: Marlo Lewis [mlewis@cei.org]
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 11:00 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Cc: Global Warming
Subject: RE: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Dear Mr. Holbrook,

Maybe it was just a slip of the pen, but I am troubled by the following statement:

"As part of the partnership, Entergy will retain the right to report carbon sequestration credits that will result from their reforestation efforts."

Entergy has been lobbying for years to transform the 1605(b) emissions reporting program into a pre-regulatory credit for early reductions program. As you may know, the Competitive Enterprise Institute and several other free market groups have long made the case that the federal government has no authority under current law to award CO2 reduction or sequestration credits, and that Congress should not provide such authority because an early credit program would function as the political and legal setup for future Kyoto-style cap-and-trade schemes.

DOE's general counsel agrees with our reading of 1605(b), as do a number of groups on the other side of the Kyoto debate, including Natural Resources Defense Council, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management.

Please make sure that future communications do not give the misleading impression that the U.S. Government is in the business of awarding "credits" for CO2 reductions or sequestration. In fact, it would be a good idea to issue a correction.

Sincerely,
Marlo Lewis
Senior Fellow
Competitive Enterprise Institute

-----**Original Message**-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2004 4:24 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004



September 29, 2004

CEQ E- NOTES

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S LATEST ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES &
EVENTS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY

Volume
2,
Number
38

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Edwin Piñero Appointed the New FEE

President Bush appointed Edwin Piñero to serve as the Federal Environmental Executive, the White House announced on September 23rd, 2004. Mr. Piñero had served as Deputy FEE since January 2003, and had assumed the role of Acting Federal Environmental Executive in June 2004 upon the departure of John Howard. "I am honored and privileged for the opportunity to serve as Federal Environmental Executive, and look forward to continuing on our mission of promoting sustainable environmental stewardship across the Federal government," said Piñero.

Previously, Mr. Piñero was owner of Piñero Consulting, an environmental management consulting firm in Pennsylvania. He worked for then-Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge as Director of the Bureau of Environmental Sustainability in the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, as well as the State Energy Director. Over his 22-year career, Mr. Piñero has worked for various environmental consulting firms, taught graduate courses in environmental management for Duquesne University, and was a geologist with Mobil Oil Corporation. He has a Bachelors Degree in Geology from the State University of New York and a Masters Degree in Geology from Texas A&M University.

(Source: OFEE)

Gases, EPA Reports

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- **Environmental Protection Agency Selects Department of Defense as Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program "Champion" for 2004**

U.S. Announces Major Clean Air Act Settlement with Mirant Mid-Atlantic

Company Agrees to Reduce Almost 29,000 Tons of Pollutants Annually in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area

The Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency, along with the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland, announced on Monday a major Clean Air Act settlement with Mirant Mid-Atlantic (Mirant) that will eliminate almost 29,000 tons of harmful nitrogen oxides ("NOx") pollution each year from Mirant's coal-fired electricity generating plants in Maryland and Virginia. The settlement resolves federal and state claims that Mirant has violated the NOx emissions limitation set forth in the operating permit for its Potomac River plant in Alexandria, Va.

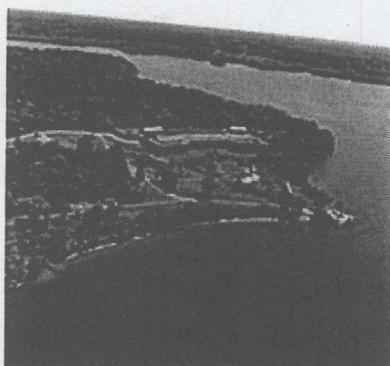
Did You Know?

- **In Focus... the Department of the Interior**

Park of the Week

National Capital Parks-East

Washington, D.C. & Maryland



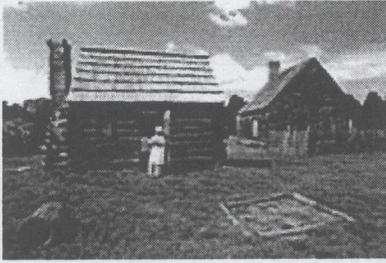
The agreement, filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia for public comment, requires Mirant to install pollution controls on several coal-fired units and to cap its annual emissions of NOX. Such coal-fired power plants account for nearly 30 percent of NOX emissions annually nationwide.

"The pollution controls required by this settlement will lead to cleaner air and significant environmental and public health benefits," said Assistant Attorney General Thomas L. Sansonetti. "Today's action demonstrates that strong enforcement of coal-fired utilities continues to be a high priority for this Administration."

"This settlement, reached with the help of Maryland and Virginia, will significantly reduce air pollution in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area," said Tom Skinner, acting Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. "It protects the competitiveness of utilities that comply with the nation's environmental laws."

Mirant will pay a \$500,000 civil penalty, \$250,000 of which will go to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and it will spend at least \$1 million to finance nine projects that are designed to reduce particulate matter and fugitive dust emissions from the Potomac River plant.

In its Mid-Atlantic (Maryland and Virginia) region, Mirant operates four coal-fired power plants, consisting of 12 units with approximately 3,000 megawatts of generating capacity: the



Morgantown Generating Plant, located in Charles County, Md.; the Chalk Point Generating Plant, located in Prince George's County, Md.; the Dickerson Generating Plant, located in Montgomery County, Md.; and the Potomac River Generating Station, located in Alexandria, Va. The consent decree covers all these plants.

NOx is a contributor to acid rain and also increases low-level ozone, which causes smog; fine PM causes haze. These pollutants can cause severe respiratory problems and exacerbate cases of childhood asthma.

Mirant is a competitive energy company that produces and sells electricity in the United States, the Caribbean, and the Philippines. In July 2003, Mirant filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the Northern District of Texas. No plan of reorganization has yet been filed.

The consent decree will be subject to a 30-day public comment period.

(Source: EPA)

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Fuel Suppliers Preparing to Meet Future Low-Sulfur Diesel Requirements

Refiners remain on target to supply significantly cleaner highway diesel fuel over the next five years, according to EPA's analysis of industry reports released today. EPA has been working collaboratively with both the engine manufacturers and fuel refiners in preparation for EPA's new clean diesel engine and fuel standards. When fully implemented, EPA's Clean Diesel Program, will reduce 2.6 million tons of smog-causing emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from diesel exhaust each year, thus providing the cleanest running heavy-duty trucks and buses in history.

The action will produce the clean-air equivalent of eliminating air pollution from 13 million trucks. To ensure these cleaner-running vehicles, the program requires that sulfur in diesel fuel be reduced by 97 percent. The reports provide the clearest snapshot currently available of the highway diesel fuel market. Similar to the projections that refiners made last year, it is anticipated that 95 percent of the nearly 3 million barrels of highway diesel produced per day will meet the 15 parts per million (ppm) standard in 2006. EPA's analysis of information from more than 120 refineries shows that fuel suppliers are positioned to comply with the 15 ppm highway diesel sulfur standard on time; highway diesel fuel production will be

sufficient to meet demand; and 15 ppm sulfur highway diesel fuel will be widely available nationwide.

Reducing the sulfur content in diesel will enable advanced emission control technology in diesel engines and substantially contribute to air quality improvement. Under the EPA's Highway Clean Diesel Rule, any refiner or importer planning to produce or import highway diesel fuel in 2006-10 is required to submit annual "pre-compliance reports" to EPA. The reports are due June 1 of each year; the first was due June 1, 2003 and the last report will be due in 2005. For a copy of the Summary and Analysis of the 2004 Highway Diesel Fuel Pre-compliance Reports and additional information about the Highway Diesel Rule, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/diesel.htm>. For information about EPA Clean Diesel Program, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/>.

(Source: EPA)

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Louisiana Partners Use Innovative Conservation Tool To Save Threatened Habitat in Lower Mississippi River Valley

Carbon Partnership Adds Over 2,000 Acres to National Wildlife Refuge System

Yesterday, Entergy Corporation, the Trust for Public Land, and the Department of Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced the addition of 2,208 acres of land to Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge in Tallulah, Louisiana as part of a unique partnership to conserve and reforest lands in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. The partnership is the latest effort to combine the science of sequestering carbon from the atmosphere with land conservation, and is expected to play a key role in protecting the threatened floodplain of the Lower Mississippi River.

Through the partnership, the Service will purchase the first 2,208 acres of land from the Trust for Public Land, which purchased the property from Chicago Mill and Lumber Company in February 2004. Entergy has invested over \$1 million to partially fund the purchase of this tract of land, to reforest the property with native bottomland hardwood trees and to compensate the Service for maintaining the new forest for the next 70 years. As part of the partnership, Entergy will retain the right to report carbon sequestration credits that will result from their reforestation efforts.

The land conservation announced today is the first phase of a multi-year, \$15.7 million initiative to protect the entire Chicago Mill property. Once complete, the project will add approximately 11,000 acres to the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge, and reforest more than 8,600 of those acres.

"Building innovative partnerships with local communities, businesses, and private landowners is one of the most effective ways we can conserve and restore vital habitat such as Louisiana's bottomland hardwood forests," said Deputy Secretary of the Interior J. Steven Griles. "Carbon sequestration partnerships allow us to acquire additional lands for the National Wildlife Refuge System and protect the species and habitats of the Lower Mississippi River Valley."

Carbon dioxide is a principal greenhouse gas. Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased over the past 60 years, leading scientists and policy experts to find ways to control and stabilize carbon dioxide levels to avoid potential adverse impacts from climate change. Carbon dioxide emissions can be controlled through improved technologies at the source of emissions, as well as through the use of low-carbon fuels, and carbon sequestration.

Carbon sequestration is the long-term storage of carbon in the terrestrial biosphere, underground, or the oceans. Scientists have found that one acre of reforested bottomland hardwood forest of the Lower Mississippi River floodplain can take up 400 tons of carbon over 70 years. Entergy's reforestation of the Tensas project will result in 600,000 tons of sequestered carbon dioxide over the next 70 years. This equates to removing 200 cars off the road for one year, or avoiding emissions from 61 million gallons of gasoline.

This innovative approach has made it possible for conservationists and utility companies to partner over the last five years to acquire and then reforest agricultural lands. Since 1999, thanks to Entergy and other utility companies, more than 65,000 acres have been reforested in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, and more than 20,000 acres have been added to the National Wildlife Refuge System. More than \$500,000 has also been donated to the National Wildlife Refuge System to maintain these reforested lands.

"As a conservation tool, carbon sequestration gives us the opportunity to address critical issues relating to the atmosphere while at the same time saving and restoring wildlife habitat. Additionally, the public/private partnership accomplishes this at a savings to the American taxpayer," said Don Morrow, Trust

for Public Land's project manager.

"Entergy is very proud of the public/private partnership we have formed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Trust for Public Land in working to expand and enhance the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge in northeast Louisiana. This project not only fits in perfectly with Entergy's Greenhouse Gas Stabilization Commitment, but also helps restore a critical habitat for the threatened Louisiana black bear, as well as making improvements to land that is highly valued by the communities we serve," said Mark Savoff, Entergy's Executive Vice President of Operations.

To date, funding for this project has come from a number of different sources, including the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, and the Entergy Corporation. Project proponents will continue to raise needed funds from federal and private sources to complete the acquisition.

The strong support of the Louisiana Congressional delegation has been instrumental in the funding effort. U.S. Senators John Breaux and Mary Landrieu, and U.S. Representative Rodney Alexander support this project.

The lands added to Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge are ecologically significant because they will connect two sections of the refuge. This will provide an important wildlife corridor for the threatened Louisiana black bear, rare forest breeding birds, waterfowl, and other wildlife.

The Lower Mississippi River floodplain forest is one of the country's most threatened ecosystems. Encompassing portions of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, the floodplain has lost more than 17 million acres of forestland since the early 1900s due primarily to timber harvest and conversion to agriculture.

Tensas River NWR was established in 1980 and encompasses 67,000 acres in northeast Louisiana along the upper Tensas River basin. The refuge protects one of the largest continuous blocks of bottomland hardwood forest left in the Lower Mississippi River Valley.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 544 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small

wetlands and other special management areas. It also operates 69 national fish hatcheries, 63 fish and wildlife management offices and 81 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state fish and wildlife agencies. For more information, please visit our web site at www.fws.gov.

Entergy Corporation is an integrated energy company engaged primarily in electric power production, retail distribution operations, energy marketing and trading, and gas transportation. Entergy owns and operates power plants with about 30,000 megawatts of electric generating capacity, and it is the second-largest nuclear generator in the United States. Entergy delivers electricity to 2.6 million utility customers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Entergy has annual revenues of over \$9 billion and approximately 14,000 employees. For more information, please visit Entergy's Web site at www.entergy.com.

The Trust for Public Land, established in 1972, specializes in conservation real estate, applying its expertise in negotiations, public finance, and law to protect land for people to enjoy as parks, greenways, community gardens, urban playgrounds, and wilderness. TPL has protected more than 1.9 million acres across the country. With funding from the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, the federal Land & Water Conservation Fund, local open-space funds, and other public and private investments, TPL has helped to protect over 14,000 acres in Louisiana. For more information, visit TPL on the web at www.tpl.org.

For more information, visit: -- <http://southeast.fws.gov/carbon/>.

(Source: USFWS)

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United States to Support Protections for Great White Sharks, Other Threatened Species at CITES Conference in Bangkok

Great white sharks are one of the world's most feared predators, but a sharp decline in their populations means the United States will be supporting international trade restrictions

to protect the species, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Craig Manson said last Thursday.

Manson will head the U.S. delegation to the 13th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in the Threatened and Endangered Species (CITES) in Bangkok from Oct. 2 to 14. CITES is an international agreement signed by more than 160 nations to regulate global trade in certain wild animals and plants that are or may become threatened with extinction due to commercial trade.

Like many species of sharks, great whites have been over-harvested, especially for their fins, which are used in soups and medicines.

"People have a natural terror of 'Jaws,' but great white sharks and many other plants and animals are the species that are truly threatened," Manson said. "By helping regulate sustainable wildlife trade while working to curb poaching and shut down black markets, CITES applies the power of international partnership and cooperation to conserving these species."

In addition to supporting the proposal by Australia and Madagascar to limit trade in great white sharks, the United States has submitted proposals to protect three Asian turtle species, the painted bunting (a North American songbird), the humphead wrasse (a coral reef fish) and four species of Asian yew (a tree).

The United States also is proposing to ease export restrictions on American bald eagles, reflecting their dramatically improved population status in the lower 48 states. The proposal would bring the eagle's CITES status into line with its status as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Since eagles are protected under a number of U.S. laws, the only practical effect of the U.S. proposal would be to make it easier for Native American tribes in the United States and Canada to exchange eagles feathers and parts for religious purposes. Manson made the announcement of the tentative U.S. negotiating positions for the conference as part of a Federal Register Notice being published in advance of the conference. These positions include:

The United States is not yet taking a formal position on proposals by South Africa and Namibia to allow export of a small number of sport-hunted black rhinoceroses. "We will decide whether to support the proposals, which are designed to raise funds for rhino conservation efforts in those countries, after consultations with all African range nations," Manson said.

"We will support these proposals only if we are assured that they are part of a comprehensive long-term program to benefit the species," Manson said.

The United States is opposing a proposal by Namibia to establish an annual export quota for sale of ivory. The United States supported a one-time sale of ivory stocks by Namibia, South Africa and Botswana at the last CITES conference of the parties in 2002 on the condition that monitoring system on illegal killing of African elephants be established before the sale. This system is not in place yet.

The United States is undecided on a proposal by Indonesia to restrict trade in ramin, a tropical hardwood mainly found in Malaysia and Indonesia that has been subject to widespread illegal logging. "We have serious concerns about unregulated trade in ramin, but we want to discuss the situation with range countries before reaching a decision on the proposal," Manson said.

The United States is proposing to remove CITES protections from bobcats because they are not threatened or endangered, and do not meet the conditions for inclusion in Appendix II of the treaty.

A CITES-regulated species may be included in one of three appendices to the Convention:

- Appendix I includes species for which it is determined that any commercial trade is detrimental to the survival of the species. Therefore, no commercial trade is allowed in Appendix-I species. Non-commercial trade in such species is allowed if it does not jeopardize the species' survival in the wild. Permits are required for the exportation and importation of Appendix-I species.
- Appendix II includes species for which it has been determined that commercial trade may be detrimental to the survival of the species if that trade is not strictly controlled. Trade in these species is regulated through the use of export permits.
- Appendix III includes species listed by a range country that requires the assistance of other parties to ensure that exports of their native species are legal. Permits are used to control and monitor trade in native species. Any CITES Party may place a native species in Appendix III.

Any listing of a species in either Appendix I or II requires approval by two-thirds of the CITES party countries that vote on the proposal.

(Source: DOI)

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EPA Solicits Proposals for Up to \$800,000 in Brownfields Grants for Low-Income Communities Throughout the Country

EPA is now accepting proposals for training, research, technical assistance and cooperative agreement grants focusing on health and environmental conditions in low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities unable to get alternative sources of funding for Brownfields cleanups. EPA hopes these grants will stimulate redevelopment, economic revitalization, and other beneficial reuse of land. The deadline for proposals is Nov. 16, 2004. The winners are expected to be named in February 2005.

These grants are authorized by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.

EPA will only consider proposals that emphasize:

- Community Involvement in low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities;
- Integrated approaches to Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment in low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities. Integrated approaches explore linkage between Brownfields and other environmental, economic, and social issues, including: port and waterfront utilization, transportation planning, city and regional planning, etc.;
- How the economics of Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment impact low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities.

The grants will be in the form of a cooperative agreement. Eligible applicants include: governmental and non-profit organizations, as well as public and non-profit private universities. For-profit organizations are not eligible and may not submit "joint" applications with eligible applicants.

EPA estimates that \$800,000 will be available to make awards under this competition and up to three grants may be awarded depending on the quality of the applications. EPA intends to fund successful applicants for periods ranging from 1-5 years, contingent upon the availability of funds. The Agency reserves the right to offer partial funding for specific components of applications. EPA may also decide to make only one award or no awards, if warranted, by changes in Agency funding obligations.

For more detailed information and assistance regarding the application process, go to:
<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/pg/pg0904.htm>. You may also contact the Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment at 202-566-2777.

(Source: EPA)

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Voluntary Programs Prevent Greenhouse Gases, EPA Reports

ENERGY STAR and other voluntary programs prevented 48 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions in 2003, up from 43 million in 2002, EPA reports. Protecting the Environment-Together: ENERGY STAR and Other Voluntary Programs catalogues the environmental and economic benefits of a range of EPA energy-efficiency and climate protection programs. With ENERGY STAR, Americans prevented greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to those from 18 million automobiles and saved \$8 billion on their energy bills. Also through the combined efforts of the methane programs, U.S. methane emissions are expected to be kept below 1990 levels through 2012.

More than 2,000 builders have constructed over 200,000 ENERGY STAR qualified new homes, locking in financial savings for homeowners that exceed \$60 million annually. About 5,000 homes have been improved through Home Performance with ENERGY STAR, which continues to grow with the addition of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sponsored pilot programs in a number of cities. Through EPA's Green Power Partnership, more than 230 partners have committed to purchasing more than 1 billion kilowatt-hour of green power. The voluntary climate change programs include initiatives that develop clean energy solutions, increase the capture and use of methane gas, minimize emissions of other non-carbon dioxide gases, and provide opportunities for corporate partners to develop long-term comprehensive climate change strategies. Copies of the 2003 annual report are available by calling the ENERGY STAR Hotline at 1-888-STAR-YES (1-888-782-7937) or at: <http://www.epa.gov/cppd>.

(Source: EPA)

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Environmental Protection Agency Selects Department of Defense as Pesticide

Environmental Stewardship Program "Champion" for 2004

The US Environmental Protection Agency's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) has selected the Department of Defense as "PESP Champion" of 2004. The announcement was made on September 2, 2004 in a letter from J. Stephen Morrill, Chief of the Environmental Stewardship Branch, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division of the EPA, to the Armed Forces Pest Management Board, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.

EPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program is a voluntary program that forms partnerships with pesticide users to implement pollution prevention strategies and reduce the health and environmental risks associated with pesticide use. PESP Champions are selected based on their outstanding efforts promoting integrated pest management (IPM) and advancing pollution prevention. DoD was the only Federal agency selected for this honor in 2004. This award is DoD's third consecutive PESP award.

The award is based on DoD's delivery on all of its 2003 PESP Activities, including: developing and deploying a new malaria test kit, field testing a new repellent for mosquitoes and sand flies, and cooperating in development of an air curtain for aircraft that reduces or eliminates reliance on pesticides for aircraft disinsection.

Highlighted as a contributing factor in the selection process was DoD's continuing department-wide reduction in pesticide use beyond its 50% target (56% reduction reported for 2003), a team effort accomplished by the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. This reduction is particularly notable in view of the high global operations tempo the Service branches have sustained during this past year. DoD's cooperation in EPA's interagency workgroup on public health pesticides was also cited as a contributor.

The US Army's Army Environmental Center and its Centers for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine were stand-out contributors to this award through their cooperation in projects on integrated reduced-risk strategy for red imported fire ants, Geographic Information System (GIS)-based reduced-risk strategy for Army golf courses, and integrated pest management in Army childcare centers.

More information about the Pesticide Environment Stewardship

Program and DoD's participation in it are accessible on the Web at <http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/PESP>, and the Armed Forces Pest Management Board's site at <http://www.afpmb.org>.

(Source: DOD)

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Did You Know?

In Focus... the Department of the Interior



Thomas Ewing
First Secretary of the Interior



Gale Norton
48th Secretary of the Interior

Since Congress created the Department of the Interior in 1849, it has become the steward for:

Land

DOI manages 507 million acres of surface land, or about one-fifth of the land in the United States, including:

- 262 million acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management
- 96 million acres managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service
- 84.4 million acres managed by the National Park Service
- 8.7 million acres managed by the Bureau of Reclamation associated with reclamation projects.
- 55.7 million acres managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Over 180,000 acres of abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the Office of Surface Mining's Abandoned Mine Land Program.

Water

DOI has responsibility for managing a variety of water and underwater resources. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 476 dams and 348 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to one of every five western farmers and provide water for 31 million people. The Minerals Management Service has jurisdiction over

approximately 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf, on which it manages about 7,300 active oil and gas leases on 42 million acres. The U.S. Geological Survey conducts groundwater and surface water studies with offices in all 50 states.

Recreation and Cultural Opportunities

- 66.6 million visits to 3,300 recreational sites provided by the Bureau of Land Management
- 279 million visits to 388 units, including parks, monuments, seashore sites, battlefields and other cultural and recreational sites provided by National Park Service
- 39 million visits to 544 wildlife refuges provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service
- 90 million visits to 308 recreation sites provided by the Bureau of Reclamation

For more information on camping, fishing, archeology, bird watching and other recreational opportunities on Interior and other Federal lands, go to recreation.gov

Native American Lands and Needs

- 55.7 million acres of land belong to Indian tribes and individuals
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides education services to 47,671 Indian children in 184 schools and dormitories
- The Bureau manages relationships with 562 Indian tribes

U.S. Energy Needs

Energy projects on federally managed lands and offshore areas supply about 28 percent of the nation's energy production. This includes:

- 34.5% of natural gas
- 34.7% of oil
- 42% of coal
- 17% of hydro power
- 48% of geothermal

Scientific Research

The U.S. Geological Survey scientists:

- Monitor, analyze, interpret, and disseminate

information on earthquakes, volcanoes, and the geology and topography of the United States.

- Monitor and assess water quality, streamflows and ground water at thousands of sites across the nation
- Produce more than 100,000 different maps
- Estimate world and United States energy and mineral supplies
- Conduct a wide range of research on biology, geology, and water to provide land and resource managers with the information they need to make sound decisions, and to help mitigate the effects of natural hazards

Fish and Wildlife

The Department seeks to work with others to conserve, manage, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of all Americans. DOI is responsible for:

- Improving habitats for migratory birds, certain marine animals, freshwater and anadromous fish, as well as providing public enjoyment of these resources
- Protecting 1,848 endangered or threatened species, 1,258 are U.S.
- Preventing and controlling invasive species

(Source: DOI)

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WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For more information, please visit <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq>

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) coordinates federal environmental efforts and works closely with agencies and other White House offices in the development of environmental policies and initiatives. The Council's chairman serves as the principal environmental policy adviser to the President. In addition, CEQ oversees federal agency implementation of the environmental impact assessment process and resolves interagency conflicts.