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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO JAMES A. BAKER, III
RICHARD DARMAN
DAVID GERGEN
MICHAEL MCMANUS

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER

SUBJECT: Environmental Commission Plan

Attached are two different suggestions for Presidential Scheduling vis-a-vis the environmental issue. Also enclosed is a separate scheduling initiative which I promised to distribute to each of you for discussion at our next meeting.

1. Not a concentrated Campaign
2. Worked into school regularly
3. State of Union
4. Ranch / Amer sportsman
5. Medal of Freedom
6. Having Teddy R as a theme
7. Acid Rain sites.

Attachments: Fred Ryan Memo
Secretary of Interior Memo
a) Cover Sheet
b) Scheduling Proposals



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

August 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mike Deaver, Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
✓ Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for
Cabinet Affairs
Ed Rollins, Assistant to the President for
Political Affairs
Fred Ryan, Director of Presidential Scheduling
and Appointments

FROM: Secretary of the Interior *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Presidential Scheduling - Month of the Environment

Gentlemen, attached is a full slate of potential visitations/events for the President to focus on the positive Administration record of natural resource conservation and environmental improvement. This package is intended to begin the conversations needed in planning a "Month of the Environment."

We have divided the proposals by region of the country, so that they can easily be considered as single opportunities or in conjunction with other planned travel. The 18 suggestions cover 14 States:

Washington	Virginia
California	New York
Texas	North Carolina
Wyoming	New Jersey
Alaska	Florida
Massachusetts	Georgia
Maryland	Louisiana

There are several travel proposals that warrant high priority consideration, since the locales represent the Nation's natural resource heritage to most Americans or the actions proposed are highly significant accomplishments. These include:

- Visit to Yellowstone/Grand Teton National Parks
- Visit to Everglades National Park
- Dedication of Currituck Bank National Wildlife Refuge (North Carolina) as the 415th National Wildlife Refuge
- Tour Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida) to announce the delisting of the Eastern Brown Pelican from the Endangered Species List

The opportunities have been selected by our park and wildlife resource specialists, as prime examples of the major natural resource themes advanced by the Reagan Administration:

- The Park Restoration and Improvement Program
- The Accelerated Refuge Maintenance and Management Program
- Recovery of Endangered and Threatened Species
- "New Federalism" in natural resource management -- Federal/State/local initiatives to protect and conserve our resource heritage
- Private Sector Activism - Volunteers in the Parks and Refuges/Corporate donations.

We intend to supplement this package with proposed speech inserts, radio messages, and publications materials that are designed to educate the public on the strong environmental programs and successes of the Reagan Administration. These draft materials will be ready within the week.

We look forward to working with you in this important endeavor.

Attachment



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit Redwoods National Park, Crescent City, California.

PURPOSE: To tour one or more of the reforestation and erosion control projects and observe the improvements to the salmon and steelhead trout fishery habitat resources. The President could meet with the team of handicapped workers doing on-site clearing, planting and other erosion control field tasks. This is an opportunity to highlight the substantial contributions made to this resource improvement program by handicapped workers and Native Americans, and to stress the employment opportunities provided to these groups and to local small businesses. The visit also provides an opportunity to meet with surrounding private logging interests and State forestry officials to point out that the Redwoods program is a prime example of how cooperative Federal/State/private efforts can provide important economic benefits while, at the same time, protect a priceless National Park area.

BACKGROUND: By 1979, 80 percent of the forested lands in the Redwood Creek watershed above Redwoods National Park had been harvested, resulting in severe erosion of the hillside terrain and leading to stream clogging, damage to streamside redwood groves, and destruction of prime salmon fishery habitat. Logging roads and other man-made blockages of normal rain run-off channels added to the severity of the erosion problem.

For the past three years, the NPS has been engaged in the complete restoration, reforestation and rehabilitation of the upper watershed NPS area that was totally modified by man. The NPS also is participating in a cooperative effort with surrounding private landowners and California State forestry interests to reduce erosion problems that impact the Park from outside its boundaries.

Since 1981, some 40 miles of abandoned logging roads have been rehabilitated, major watershed natural drainage channels have been restored, and over 400,000 trees and shrubs have been planted. Similar Federal/State/private cooperative programs have been initiated to rehabilitate severely damaged salmon and steelhead fishery resources, to protect and preserve elk, bear and other wild animal populations, and to restore the

(continue next page)

ecosystem within the National Park to its natural state. This reclamation project is also pioneering new large scale techniques for erosion control that have applicability for use on other forest lands and offer the prospect of substantial cost-savings to private landowners and the lumber industry.

Approximately \$2 million has been spent annually on this program since 1981. Total expenditures exceeding \$30 million are expected within the next 8-10 years. This program represents the most extensive single natural resource restoration/reclamation project undertaken by the National Park Service. A special team of handicapped persons are employed on the reclamation program, with some \$200,000 spent on this field crew activity during the 1981-83 period. Jobs have been provided to loggers and to Native American workers hit by the slump in the lumber industry. Some 70 contracts totalling \$2 million have been awarded to local small businesses during the 1981-83 period.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Crescent City, California

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Handicapped workers, Native Americans, private logging interests, State forestry officials, commercial/sport fishery interests.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To tour the Sacramento Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex (California).

PURPOSE: To provide a forum for a Presidential address on the Administration's initiatives to restore the National Wildlife Refuge System and on behalf of the wildlife recreation (hunting) community.

Good examples of Secretary Watt's Accelerated Refuge Maintenance and Management Program (ARMM) are underway at Sacramento Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex. In addition, a "new federalism" aspect exists in the State management of hunting at this federal refuge. The President could discuss his overall conservation/stewardship philosophy and recognize the hunting community's efforts in support of wildlife conservation.

BACKGROUND: The Sacramento Valley Refuge Complex consists of four National Wildlife Refuges: Sacramento, Delevan, Sutter, and Colusa. The Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge is the largest in the complex and has the most developed visitor facilities, tour roads, etc. At Sacramento, wildlife observation, a walking trail, photo blind, auto tour, group programs, hunting, and fishing are available as parts of the overall recreation program.

During an early September refuge visit, the President would observe over 100,000 pintails and numerous mallards. More than 300,000 geese including Lesser Snow Geese and Tule White-fronted Geese could be seen in early December.

DATE: September through January

LOCATION: Willows, California

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Selected members of the California Congressional delegation, State officials, and conservation community.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit the California condor propagation facilities at the Los Angeles or San Diego Zoos and view captive-reared condors.

PURPOSE: To provide an opportunity for the President to commend the cooperative efforts of federal, State and private conservation agencies on behalf of the endangered California condor.

BACKGROUND: In the Los Padres National Forest in southern California, several federal agencies are working with State and private interests on an applied research/captive propagation effort to save the California condor.

The condor is the largest North American bird with a wing spread of 9 feet, and it is a highly visible endangered species with approximately 20 members remaining in the wild. Captive propagation is one of the major initiatives in the effort to save the California condor from extinction.

Within the last 12 months, the captive flock has been increased from one to seven birds, including the successful hatching in captivity of four condor eggs removed from wild nests in 1983.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Los Angeles or San Diego, California.

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Federal, State and private conservation agency officials, Zoo officials/employees.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit Olympic National Park, Washington, to inspect shared Federal/State/Indian facilities and equipment used in the National Park Service's 3-year, \$1.5 million program to improve and restore major coho salmon and steelhead trout fisheries within the National Park and its tributary streams and impoundments located on State and Indian lands.

PURPOSE: To meet jointly with and/or recognize the cooperative efforts of the National Park Service, Indian leaders, State officials, commercial and sport fishery representatives, conservationists, and community volunteers. The President could recognize the important economic consequences of this salmon restoration project and its benefits to the Indian tribes and the surrounding commercial/sport fishery interests. It is a prime opportunity to highlight the benefits of re-establishing natural processes and restoring the vital fishery components of the natural ecosystem in Olympic National Park. This program demonstrates the Administration's commitment to developing new economic opportunities and, at the same time, protecting and preserving our natural resources.

BACKGROUND: NPS has initiated a 3-year, \$1.5 million program to improve and restore major coho salmon and steelhead trout fisheries within Olympic National Park and its tributary streams and impoundments located on State and Indian lands. Native stocks of coho salmon and steelhead in these waters have been heavily depleted and their spawning migration activities severely disrupted by habitat destruction, intense fishing pressures, and local hydropower developments. The program involves restocking, habitat improvements, and development and implementation of an area plan to insure resumption of natural fish migration activities. In July, for example, some 110,000 steelhead trout were transported into a former prime spawning area that has been inaccessible to these fish since natural stream passageways were blocked in 1911, 72 years ago.

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This is a high visibility cooperative program involving the National Park Service, the State of Washington, five resident Indian tribes, and volunteers from community and sport fishing groups. The program is of major importance to commercial and sport fishing interests and to Washington State Native American interests. It also is of great importance to restoring the prime natural ecosystem characteristics of Olympic National Park. Major cost-savings are expected to accrue by eliminating expensive fish hatchery projects as historic natural fishery reproduction and propagation processes are allowed to return.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Washington State

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: State officials, Indian leaders, commercial and sport fishery representatives.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit Aransas National Wildlife Refuge (Austwell, Texas) and dedicate the refuge's new Visitor Center.

PURPOSE: To provide an opportunity for a Presidential address on the compatibility of oil and gas development with the wildlife objectives at this refuge. In addition, the President could discuss the recent easement exchange for Matagorda Island as an example of improved federal/State cooperation.

The Aransas Visitor Center, built at a cost of over \$1 million, became operational in January 1982 with no official opening. The President could give an address (outlined above) at dedication ceremonies for the center.

BACKGROUND: Aransas is a 73,828-acre refuge located on the Texas coast. It was established in 1937 to protect vanishing wildlife of the Texas coast. Habitat diversity includes tidal marshes, wooded dunes, oak thickets, and inland ponds. Current management is directed towards species such as whooping cranes, American alligators, loggerhead and Kemp's Ridley turtles, peregrine falcons, brown pelicans, and Attwater's prairie chickens. The whooping crane, with a refuge population of 67 adults and 4 young, is perhaps America's most visible endangered species.

Of particular importance is the coordination of oil and gas activities to avoid adverse impacts on the whooping cranes and other endangered and threatened species. Of equal importance is the recent State/federal agreement to exchange easements on portions of the Matagorda Island Unit of the refuge. This action has been controversial, but is an excellent example of State/federal cooperation to reach objectives of both governments and benefit wildlife at the same time. The best time to visit Aransas would be from mid-October to mid-April when waterfowl and whooping cranes are present. The birds are well-concentrated for viewing in November and March.

DATE: Mid-October through March

LOCATION: Austwell, Texas

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Refuge Manager, State officials, conservationists.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, Wyoming. Yellowstone is the world's greatest geyser area, with Old Faithful and some 10,000 other geysers and hot springs. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountains, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone — all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park. Yellowstone is the largest Park in the lower 48 States. At Grand Teton, the President could publicly commend the Rockefeller family for a recent major donation to the Park.

PURPOSE: To highlight the Administration's Park Restoration and Improvement Program; to formally dedicate Yellowstone National Park as a World Heritage Site; to recognize the Rockefeller donations to the adjacent Grand Teton National Park; and to recognize the many efforts of park concessioners to rehabilitate and maintain facilities — particularly at Yellowstone.

BACKGROUND: Yellowstone/Grand Teton is the perfect backdrop to a Presidential speech dealing with this Administration's deep commitment to the National Parks, with special emphasis on actions being taken to preserve and improve the unique natural resources of the Yellowstone/Grand Teton area. For example:

Yellowstone:

- o New initiatives of this Administration to save the grizzly bear, involving cooperative federal/State, conservation groups/private interests;
- o Actions taken to ensure continued protection of Old Faithful and other thermal resources of the park;
- o As part of the Park Restoration and Improvement Program, the lodge at Old Faithful has been restored; 22 miles of the park's south entrance road is being resurfaced; and, the water system at Mammoth Hot Springs is being reconstructed.

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Grand Teton:

- o As the result of a complicated land exchange, 1,221 acres of privately-owned land (valued at nearly \$10 million) became part of Grand Teton National Park on June 24, 1983. The exchange began several years ago as part of a planned, long-term donation program by Laurence S. Rockefeller to a number of educational and charitable institutions. The scenic and wildlife areas within the park were exchanged for 1,190 acres of federal coal lands in Wyoming.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Wyoming/Montana/Idaho border

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Watt, National Park Superintendent(s), National Forest Ranger(s).



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit and inspect the National Elk Refuge (Jackson Hole, Wyoming). The President could visit the refuge during the early winter months to view the elk and bison herds. The tour could be held in conjunction with a Presidential visit to nearby Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park or Bridger-Teton National Forest -- the largest National Forest in the U.S.

PURPOSE: To commend the joint management practices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and private landowners of the area and comment on the necessity of the operation for the well-being of the elk herd.

BACKGROUND: The National Elk Refuge is located in western Wyoming near Jackson Hole. Comprised of approximately 24,300 acres of grasslands, National Elk is the winter home of over 7,500 elk, the largest herd in North America and probably, the world. After spending the summer in Grand Teton National Park, the elk begin to arrive from the high country in late October with peak numbers present by Thanksgiving. The elk remain on the refuge until late April.

National Elk Refuge has a unique log-cabin visitor contact station and provides public sleigh rides to visitors during the winter for close-up viewing of the elk. Waterfowl nesting occurs in the early Spring and migration flights of many waterfowl species nesting further north may also be seen at this time. From August 1 through October 31, trout fishing on the refuge is very popular with a success rate of about 1.3 trout per hour.

DATE: October through April

LOCATION: Jackson Hole, Wyoming

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Refuge Manager, Park Superintendent(s), local conservation organizations.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit one of the eight East Coast National Park System National Seashores involved in the Coastal Barrier Islands protection program:

Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts
Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia
Fire Island National Seashore, New York
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina
Gateway National Recreation Area, New York-New Jersey
Canaveral National Seashore, Florida
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia

PURPOSE: To tour a National Seashore where the Coastal Barriers Resource Act of 1982 is being implemented, and to highlight this Administration's initiative to protect the ecology and natural resources of undeveloped Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coastal barrier islands. This represents an extremely significant natural resource accomplishment of this Administration.

BACKGROUND: Important follow-on Barrier Island projects have been initiated in FY 83 by the Administration:

(1) The NPS is developing for submission to the Congress a set of recommendations for specific actions to be taken to protect the fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of eastern barrier islands covered under PL 97-348. This effort involves Federal, State, local governments and private interests.

(2) The NPS is identifying, characterizing, and developing a preliminary assessment of the natural resources on all barrier islands on the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes, Caribbean (U.S.), Alaska, and Trust Territories. This effort is scheduled for completion in 1985. It is expected to result in a new barrier islands legislative initiative that will provide protection to the natural resources of these additional barrier islands.

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(3) The NPS has initiated a comprehensive 5-year research program to respond to natural resource problems at the eight NPS coastal parks (Cape Cod, Assateague Island, Fire Island, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Canaveral, and Cumberland Island National Seashores, and Gateway National Recreation Area). This research initiative is funded at a level of \$1 million in FY 83. Initial efforts will deal with:

- o Coastal wildlife management problems, including protection of endangered species and their habitats.
- o Backbeach and dune deterioration processes.
- o Impacts of recreational use on the fragile ecology of coastal resources.
- o Factors which cause interference with natural shoreline processes, including those activities and structures which contribute to severe beach erosion problems.
- o Assessment of the effects of oil tanker spills and other discharges which threaten coastal habitat resources such as estuaries and salt marshes.
- o Assessment of groundwater sand aquifer pollution problems which threaten the fresh water supplies of the various National Seashore areas.

DATE: September/October 1983

LOCATION: See listing above

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION: On October 18, 1982, President Reagan signed the Coastal Barriers Resources Act and, in the ceremony, committed the Administration to apply "the imagination and common sense demonstrated by (the law) to the resolution of other important national environmental concerns."



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit the Everglades National Park, Florida.

PURPOSE: To announce Administration support for actions by the State to protect the water supply of Everglades National Park, provide protection for an area of sensitive wetlands and wildlife habitat, and protect a recharge area for the Biscayne Aquifer that provides obvious benefits to all the people of southeast Florida.

BACKGROUND: Governor Robert Graham has proposed that the State purchase and manage the Trust for Public Lands properties located in the East Everglades, adjacent to the National Park. The Governor and his Cabinet will meet to vote on the proposal August 3.

The "Trust for Public Lands" (TPL) is a private, non-profit corporation based in San Francisco. TPL's purpose is to purchase select parcels of environmentally sensitive land from private owners and hold them in trust until they can be resold, with no profit, to State or federal land managing agencies. Through a combination of donation and purchase, TPL recently acquired ownership of three parcels of land, totalling 50,060 acres, formerly belonging to Aerojet/General Tire Co. These lands are located adjacent to, and immediately east of Everglades National Park in the area generally referred to as the "East Everglades." Florida Governor Bob Graham is now proposing that the State of Florida purchase these lands from TPL and dedicate their use to a "water conservation district" to be managed by the State. The \$17.2 million purchase would be financed jointly by the South Florida Water Management District and the State's "CARL" fund (Conservation and Recreational Lands). The lands are almost totally wetlands or seasonally flooded tree islands and wet prairies, although approximately 5 sections, 3,220 acres, have been zoned by Dade County as having potential use for agriculture. There are presently no developments on these lands. As a water conservation area, the lands would provide a protected area for recharge of the Biscayne Aquifer, the main source of domestic, industrial, and agricultural water for southeast Florida, as well as provide protection to a large area of environmentally sensitive wetlands and game habitat.

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DATE AND TIME: September 1983

LOCATION: Homestead, Florida

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Governor Graham, local officials, Park Superintendent,
conservation organizations, Farm Bureau representatives.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To tour Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (Florida), which includes Pelican Island NWR and St. Johns NWR; this tour could easily be combined with a Presidential visit to the Kennedy Space Center.

PURPOSE: To provide an excellent forum for a Presidential address on this Administration's successful endangered species recovery efforts in a major announcement of the delisting of the endangered eastern brown pelican (prevalent at Pelican Island — America's first National Wildlife Refuge, established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903).

This Administration's stewardship philosophy drives Interior's endangered species program. Past policies emphasized listing species, which only halted development and did nothing to increase or maintain species populations. We have focused our efforts on the recovery of endangered and threatened species. By the end of this year, we will have approved recovery plans for 126 species, nearly four times the number approved in the Carter Administration's entire four years.

BACKGROUND: Eastern Brown Pelican Delisting — The forthcoming delisting of this species constitutes one of the most significant delisting actions taken to date. Since their listing as endangered in 1970, the Atlantic Coast population of this species has recovered from the effects of pesticides and pollution. The recovery of the pelican represents not only a success story for the species, but also speaks well for the general improvement in the quality of the environment.

Merritt Island Refuge System lies behind a barrier sand reef along Florida's east coast and is adjacent to the Canaveral National Seashore. Established in 1963, the 140,000-acre refuge provides sanctuary for over 285 bird species and habitat for 25 mammal species, 65 amphibians and reptiles, and 117 fishes. Its favorable coastal location, tropical-like climate, and diverse array of habitats attract 11 federally listed endangered and threatened species -- more than any other continental National Wildlife Refuge. Among these are the Florida panther, West Indian manatee, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, eastern brown pelican, red-cockaded woodpecker, American alligator, and several marine turtles.

(continue next week)

Approximately 2500 acres of the refuge are managed as active citrus groves -- important to the heritage and tradition of Merritt Island and an integral part of the famous Indian River fruit industry. In 1982, rental payments brought in nearly \$395,000 to the general revenue fund.

Renewed activity at the Kennedy Space Center has led to an expansion of the Merritt Island Refuge's public use program. Over 2 million people visited the refuge in 1982, making it the most heavily used refuge in the system.

DATE: September 1983 or in conjunction with an upcoming Space Shuttle launch.

LOCATION: Titusville, Florida

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Watt, State and local officials, conservationists.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To dedicate the Currituck Bank National Wildlife Refuge (Corolla, N.C.) as the 415th National Wildlife Refuge.

PURPOSE: To provide an excellent opportunity for the President to discuss major Administration initiatives to protect environmentally-significant barrier beaches and wetlands (Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources task force). In addition, the Currituck addition is an outstanding example of public/private cooperation to preserve important ecosystems.

BACKGROUND: Currituck -- A portion of the Outer Banks of North Carolina is proposed to become an addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System. "Bargain-basement" acquisition of the 5,200-acre Currituck Bank National Wildlife Refuge has been made possible through the enthusiastic cooperation of The Nature Conservancy which owns the land. The acquisition will protect fish and wildlife resources of the area's barrier islands and adjacent estuaries, which are among the richest and most productive ecosystems known to man. Currituck Sound offers habitat for 6% of the Atlantic Flyway wintering waterfowl population. Nesting and feeding grounds for numerous other bird and mammal species are also provided, as are important nursery and spawning areas for fin and shellfish. In addition, the Outer Banks support endangered and threatened species such as the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, and loggerhead turtle.

The floral composition of the refuge is diverse, ranging from dune vegetation to maritime shrub thickets, pine and live oak woodlands, wetlands, and marsh islands. Much of the area will be left in an undisturbed, natural state. Other parts will be actively managed. Part of the refuge will serve as a research site for ecological and geological studies of migrating sand dunes on the barrier islands.

Interpretive and environmental education programs are planned for the refuge. A day-use visitor contact center will serve to acquaint the public with refuge operations and the ecology of the area. Other planned recreational activities include waterfowl hunting and sport fishing in Currituck Sound.

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Over the years, The Nature Conservancy's action-oriented conservationism has been a model for all private conservation efforts. TNC, in cooperative efforts with several federal agencies, has protected many thousands of acres of environmentally-significant land through direct acquisition, partial interest and other means. The Richard King Mellon Foundation recently gave The Nature Conservancy a \$25 million grant toward wetland ecosystem conservation in the U.S. TNC is a member of Secretary Watt's Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources Task Force and has been one of its most enthusiastic and productive participants.

DATE: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Corolla, North Carolina

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Watt, Senators Helms and East, Currituck community leaders, William Blair (President, The Nature Conservancy).



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To dedicate new lands acquired for the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge (Louisiana).

PURPOSE: To deliver a Presidential address at ceremonies to dedicate new land acquisitions for the Tensas River NWR in mid-October. The President could highlight this new acquisition as exemplary of the cooperative efforts between federal and State agencies and the private sector to achieve valuable wildlife habitat conservation. The Tensas River acquisition has been vigorously supported by Louisiana Governor Dave Treen who also is a member of Secretary Watt's Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources task force.

BACKGROUND: The recently-acquired Tensas River Refuge is located in northeastern Louisiana and is comprised of 10,640 acres. The refuge was purchased from the Chicago Mills Lumber Company with Land and Water Conservation Funds and mitigation funds from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The refuge represents approximately ten percent of a virgin stand of bottomland hardwood forest. The State of Louisiana has passed legislation to purchase 10,000 acres on the southern end of the tract, with the Fish and Wildlife Service matching this purchase using Rockefeller funds. The Corps of Engineers has earmarked \$10.2 million for additional Tensas River purchases and an additional \$15 million may be available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Tensas River NWR is a place of wild beauty. White-tailed deer, wild turkey and other wildlife abound. Public visitation (other than during refuge hunts) is relatively low. Tensas River is within a half-hour drive from Vicksburg, the location of the Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers, the world-famous Waterways Experiment Station, the Vicksburg National Battleground and a Fish and Wildlife Ecological Services Field Station.

DATE: Mid-October 1983

LOCATION: Northeastern Louisiana

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Watt, Governor Dave Treen and other State officials — specifically those connected with the Rockefeller Refuge, Chicago Mills Lumber executives, and conservation community leaders.



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SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To visit Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge and attend Easton Waterfowl Festival (Maryland).

PURPOSE: To coincide a Presidential visit with the Easton Waterfowl Festival held annually at the historic Tidewater Inn in Easton, Maryland. Easton is approximately 25 miles north of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The festival, scheduled for November 11-13, 1983, attracts some of the Nation's finest wildlife artists and carvers as well as thousands of visitors, art collectors and wildlife enthusiasts. Many come from the Washington/Baltimore metropolitan area, but the attraction is nationwide. The festival coincides with the season of peak waterfowl migration at Blackwater.

In a Presidential address, the President could discuss increased federal-State cooperation and advances made in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and inaugurate a \$292,000 Jobs Bill project involving timber stand improvement for Blackwater. This project will improve 1200 acres of timberland habitat for the endangered Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel, bald eagle and red-cockaded woodpecker.

BACKGROUND: Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1932 and is located 12 miles south of Cambridge, Maryland. Most of the 14,263 acres is composed of rich tidal marsh. Additional habitat types include freshwater ponds, mixed woodlands and a small amount of cropland.

Peak waterfowl use is in mid-November with approximately 60,000 Canada geese and over 35,000 ducks. Visitation also peaks in November with over 94,000 people. Public use facilities include a visitor center, wildlife observation tower, wildlife drive and several walking trails. Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge is home for three endangered species and a haven for a fourth: the bald eagle, red-cockaded woodpecker and Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel are found on the refuge, and the peregrine falcon can be seen during migration.

DATE AND TIME: November 11-13, 1983

LOCATION: Cambridge and Easton, Maryland

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Conservationists, wildlife artists.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To tour Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (Laurel, Maryland) and view ongoing endangered species propagation projects.

PURPOSE: To allow the President to demonstrate his support for the endangered species program, and recognize the progress of this Administration in the development of recovery plans for listed species and recent private-sector efforts in this area.

Past federal policies emphasized listing species, which only halted development and did nothing to increase or maintain species populations. This Administration has focused its efforts on the recovery of endangered and threatened species. By the end of 1983, we will have approved recovery plans for 126 species, nearly four times the number approved in the Carter Administration's entire four years.

BACKGROUND: The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center is the world's leading center for the development of endangered species captive propagation techniques. Patuxent currently has captive propagation projects underway for the bald eagle, whooping crane, Aleutian Canada goose, and the Andean condor. During the last several years, significant advancement has been made in the development of captive propagation techniques for these species.

Three major American corporations -- DuPont, Seagram's "Eagle Rare Bourbon," and American Airlines -- have provided financial and logistical support to the Nation's bald eagle recovery program. In July 1983, an individual eagle reintroduction project (involving young birds bound for future release in Tennessee) was paid for, for the first time, with mostly private money.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: Laurel, Maryland

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Conservationists, corporate officials.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To hold a Presidential signing ceremony on a Proclamation for National Hunting and Fishing Day (September 24, 1983).

PURPOSE: To recognize the contributions to wildlife conservation of hunters and fishermen: "the foremost conservationists of our wildlife resources" -- President Reagan, National Rifle Association, May 6, 1983.

In addition, the President should be able to announce progress toward fulfilling a commitment made to the Nation's Hunters to: correct past policies which "arbitrarily closed tens of million of acres of Alaskan land, telling sports hunters to stay out" since the "Alaska Hunting Bill" (vigorously supported by the Administration) will have received favorable Senate action by September.

The President could also reiterate his conviction that the "backbone of our conservation efforts begins with American sportsmen.

BACKGROUND: For several years, the fourth Saturday in September has been designated as National Hunting and Fishing Day. Proclamation statements in the past have been non-substantive and brief; this year's statement should recognize hunter/fishermen contributions, and discuss past, present, and future Administration initiatives in the conservation and management of America's wildlife.

For over 40 years, hunters have been paying a special excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition through the Pittman-Robertson Act, nearly \$1.2 billion since 1939. State wildlife managers have used these funds to preserve and enhance valuable wildlife habitat. The same type of financial support has been provided by fishermen through the Dingell-Johnson 10% excise tax on certain fishing equipment. D-J funds are apportioned to the 50 States for fish and wildlife restoration and improvement projects. The Administration and the sport fishing and boating communities have supported expansion of D-J to all types of fishing equipment and, after years of expansion attempts, a bill is expected to pass and be ready for Presidential signature in September. Additional funds to be available from the D-J expansion are estimated at \$83 million.

(continue next page)

Nearly 100 million Americans participate in wildlife-related recreation (spending about \$40 billion). Administration initiatives in this area include: providing protection for our magnificent waterfowl resources; protecting and propagating endangered and threatened species; supporting protection of wildlife habitat — particularly wetlands and barrier islands; studying funding mechanisms for "non-game" species; and participating in cooperative endeavors with the States.

DATE AND TIME: Early September (for signing proclamation)

LOCATION: White House

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Major hunting and fishing organization representatives.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To hold Presidential signing ceremony for the Federal Boat Safety Act Amendments (H.R.2163).

PURPOSE: To provide an opportunity for the President to extoll Administration initiatives to improve fishing and boating including: strengthening State programs, reducing federal overlap, and supporting the user-pay concept.

BACKGROUND: The Federal Boat Safety Amendments include the expansion of the Dingell-Johnson 10% manufacturers excise tax on rods, reels, creels and artificial lures, baits and flies to virtually all items of sport fishing equipment. Dingell-Johnson funds are apportioned to the 50 States for fish and wildlife restoration and improvement projects. Additional funds to be available from the D-J expansion are estimated at \$83 million.

The legislation cleared the House with no opposition. Senate passage is expected by mid-September and the bill should be ready for Presidential signature by the end of September. D-J expansion is supported by the Administration and the sport fishing and boating communities -- constituencies generally supportive of the Administration.

There are over 50 million anglers representing all facets of American society. This Administration has taken many steps to improve the management of our fishery resources through transfer of facilities to the States, increased funding, and reduced administrative costs for grant programs.

The Federal Boat Safety Act Amendments represent a tax on the beneficiaries to support their needs (user tax). The sum of the Administration's actions in this area can be developed into an excellent signing statement for this legislation.

DATE: On or about September 30, 1983

LOCATION: White House

PREVIOUS
PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: The Vice President (who has been actively interested in this issue), Secretary Watt, and leaders of the recreational fishing and boating community.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To hold a White House signing ceremony for the addition of one million acres to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Alaska).

PURPOSE: To highlight the Administration's commitment to protection and enhancement of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and to demonstrate a commitment to cost-effective land acquisition.

BACKGROUND: Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is located in northeastern Alaska and, at 18 million acres, is the largest unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System. It is home to the Porcupine caribou herd — one of the largest, free-roaming herds in North America. In addition, environmental interests consider it to be the "crown jewel" of the Refuge System.

The State of Alaska presently owns a one million-acre block of land totally within the Arctic refuge and is free to use these lands as it sees fit. The State is prepared to relinquish its rights to this land. Such relinquishment would permit the Administration to unilaterally add the land to the Refuge pursuant to authority contained in the 1980 Alaska Lands Act.

DATE AND TIME: September/October 1983

LOCATION: The White House

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

PARTICIPANTS: Secretary Watt, Fish and Wildlife Service Director, Alaska Congressional delegation, conservation community leaders.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

REQUEST: To invite members of the private-sector Protect Our Wetlands and Duck Resources (POWDR) task force to a Presidential Reception.

PURPOSE: To recognize the group's voluntary efforts (provided without federal compensation) to address the significant loss of wetlands in the U.S.

BACKGROUND: In June 1982, Secretary Watt formed a coalition of conservation, government and industry leaders (interested in wetland preservation and duck hunting) to recommend new ways to address the rapid loss of America's wetlands -- now estimated at 458,000 acres per year.

Wetlands not only provide important breeding, feeding and wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl, but also enhance water quality (through a natural filtration system) and provide timber, crops, and spawning sites which produce significant quantities of fish for recreation and commercial use.

Based on recommendations from the POWDR task force, legislation was introduced at Secretary Watt's request to address the wetland loss problem. The cornerstone of the bill mirrors the Coastal Barriers Resources Act of 1982 (signed by the President in October 1982) which prohibits federal subsidization of the destruction of environmentally significant barrier islands and beaches. The POWDR Act would fulfill the President's commitment to apply "the imagination and common sense demonstrated by (the Coastal Barriers law) to the resolution of other important national environmental concerns."

This task force is comprised of highly respected public and private officials (many from one of the President's most supportive constituency groups: hunters -- America's true conservationists).

As noted above, the task force has served (through five meetings) with no compensation from the Federal Government even though it is officially chartered as an advisory committee.

(continue next page)

DATE AND TIME: September 1983
LOCATION: The White House
PREVIOUS
PARTICIAPTION: None
PARTICIPANTS: 35 task force members (list attached)

Attachment

POWDR TASK FORCE MEMBERS	BUSINESS #	SPOUSE'S NAME HOME ADDRESS & PHONE #
Colonel Tom Bass Colt Industries 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 303 Washington, D.C. 20036	202/296-6720	Joan Bass 1634 Maddux Lane McLean, VA 22101 703/356-1394
Robert E. Flowerree Chairman & Chief Exec. Officer Georgia Pacific Corporation P. O. Box 105605 Atlanta, GA 30348	404/521-5216	Elaine D. Flowerree 1322 South Laza Drive Milwaukie, OR 97222 503/659-2305
Hastings Ross Publisher Sports Afield Magazine 250 West 55th Street New York, NY 10019	212/262-8850	Alice Ross Todd Road R.F.D. 3 Katonah, NY 10536
John Bookout President Shell Oil Company 1 Shell Plaza P. O. Box 2463 Houston, TX 77002	713/241-4015	Carolyn Bookout P. O. Box 13614 Houston, TX 77019 unlisted number
Alexander Calder, Jr. Chairman of the Board Union Camp Corporation 1600 Valley Road Wayne, New Jersey 07470	201/628-2000	Rebecca Calder P.O. Box 13614 Houston, TX 77019 UNLISTED PHONE NUMBER
Edward J. McMahon President & Chief Operating Officer St. Regis Paper Company 237 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017	212/808-6339	425 Bromley Place Wyckoff, NJ 07481 201/891-8950
Ray Scott, Jr. President Bass Anglers Sportsmen's Society P. O. Box 17900 Montgomery, Alabama 36111	205/279-9530	use business address 205/271-6934

POWDR TASK FORCE MEMBERS	BUSINESS #	SPOUSE'S NAME, HOME ADDRESS & PHONE #
Carl Sullivan Executive Director American Fisheries Society 5410 Grosvenor Lane Bethesda, MD 20014	301/897-8616	Kabletown Road Route 2, Box 58 Charles Town, WV 25414
William D. Blair, Jr. President The Nature Conservancy Suite 800, 1800 N. Kent Street Arlington, Virginia 22209	703/841-5300	Jane Blair 118 East Melrose Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815 301/652-5966
C. Edward Rowe President Harrington and Richardson Industrial Rowe Gardner, MA 01440	617/632-9600	42 Bittersweet Lane Weston, Massachusetts 02193 617/891-4555
Lee Dallager Trustee J.N. (Ding) Darling Foundation P. O. Box 1844 Des Moines, IA 50306	515/284-7369	Mardelle (?) 4037 Cottage Grove Des Moines, IA 50311 515/279-4762
Daniel A. Poole President The Wildlife Management Institute tree Lane 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.	202/638-2454	Dorothy C. Poole 7120 Wolf tree Lane Rockville, MD 20852 301/881-4379
Norman B. Livermore 131 Mountain View Avenue San Rafael, CA 94901	415/453-9229	Virginia Livermore same address 707/942-4069
Robert Marcotte Chairman of the Board Ducks Unlimited 3568 Dodge Street Omaha, NB 68131	402/342-4175	Barbara Marcotte 1535 South 84th Street Omaha NB 68124 402/391-2181

POWDR TASK FORCE MEMBERS	BUSINESS #	SPOUSE'S NAME, HOME ADDRESS & PHONE #
Harlon B. Carter Executive Vice President National Rifle Association 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	202/828-6040	Maryann Carter 1101 S. Arlington Road #507 Arlington, VA 22202 703/920-8973
Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515	202/225-3601	
Clare Dean Conley Editor Outdoor Life Magazine 380 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10017	212/687-3000	Mike (Marilyn) Ann Conley Box 1456, Hemlock Farms Hawley, PA 18428 717/775-7087
Sheldon Coleman, Sr. Coleman Company 250 North St. Francis Wichita, Kansas 67201	316/261-3211	Galey Coleman 8 Hampton Road Wichita, KS 67206 316/683-4902
Richard A. Lenon Chairman of the Board International Minerals & Chemical Corporation 2315 Sanders Road Northbrook, Illinois 60062	312/564-8600	Helen Lenon 803 Solar Lane Glennview, IL 60025 UNLISTED
Eugene Bay, Jr. Publisher Field & Stream Magazine 1515 Broadway New York, NY 10236	212/719-6685	Deidre Bay 8 Summit Place Malba, NY 11357 212/767-4020
Honorable John Chafee United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510	202/224-5229	
Honorable John Breau House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515	202/225-2031	

POWDER TASK FORCE MEMBERS	BUSINESS #	SPOUSE'S NAME, HOME ADDRESS & PHONE #
Honorable Allen I. Olson Governor of North Dakota Bismarck, ND 58505	701/224-2200	Barbara Olson Governor's Residence Bismarck, ND 58501
John Henske Chairman Olin Corporation 120 Long Ridge Road Stamford, CT 06904	203/356-2000	Maryanne Henske (use office address)
Ray Cappelli President Safari Club International 5151 E. Broadway Tucson, AZ 85711	412/225-1450	Gabe Cappelli 351 Crescent Drive Washington, Pennsylvania 15301 412/222-2988
James D. Range Counsel to the Majority Leader United States Senate Room S-233, U.S. Capitol Washington, D.C. 20510	202/224-3138	819 Howard Grove Road Davidsonville, MD 21035 301/956-5235
Alton W. Whitehouse, Jr. Chairman SOHIO Midland Building Cleveland, OH 44115	216/575-5482	Helen Whitehouse 34700 Cedar Road Gates Mills, OH 44040 216/461-2370
Jack Berryman (528-18-0623) Executive Vice President International Association of Fish & Wildlife Agencies 1412 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	202/232-1652	June S. Berryman (529-10-5373) 10503 Linfield Street Fairfax, VA 22032 703/978-4338
Honorable David Treen Governor of Louisiana Baton Rouge, LA 70806	504/342-701	Dodie Treen Governor's Mansion Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Peter H. Coors Adolph Coors Company Golden, CO 80401	303/279-6565	Marilyn Coors 13400 West 16th Drive Golden, Colorado 80401 303/238 0551

POWDR TASK FORCE MEMBERS	BUSINESS #	SPOUSE'S NAME, HOME ADDRESS & PHONE #
Mr. T. C. Owen Union Camp Corporation P.O. Box 1391 Savannah, GA 31411	912/238-7479	Jimmie S. Owen 19 Chatuachee Crossing Savannah, GA 31411 912/598-0875
Mr. Tom Mitchell Washington Representative Georgia Pacific Corporation 1875 Eye Street, N.W. Suite 470 Washington, DC 20006	202/659-3600	601 Lamont Court Springfield, VA 22152 703/451-6339