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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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FEBRUARY 22, 1979

The Honorable Morris K. Udall
Chairman, Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives



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Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your September 25, 1978, letter requested that we determine whether the quality of resource reports submitted to the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management by various Federal agencies during the initial stages of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lease sale process could be improved. Resource reports are supposed to describe valuable resources contained in the proposed OCS lease sale area and identify environmental and other conflicts which could adversely affect leasing of specific OCS tracts.

In accordance with your request, and agreements reached with your office, our work was directed to determining whether the Bureau and the major Federal agencies which prepare the reports could improve the quality of the resource reports; we did not address the effectiveness of the Bureau's use of the reports.

We found that with a little effort the Bureau and submitting agencies could improve the reports. The improved reports would enable the Bureau to better (1) identify and address early in the leasing process environmental and other problems oil and gas development can have on the OCS, and (2) determine areas where additional information needs to be developed to make sound leasing decisions.

The Bureau can improve the quality of resource reports and their usefulness by:

- Developing information for distribution to the submitting agencies which clearly states the importance and role of resource reports.
- Tailoring requests for resource reports to individual agencies and asking for the specific information needed.

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--Providing feedback to the agencies on how this information was used in the OCS sale process.

The following describes the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and the role of resource reports and outlines the steps the Bureau can take to improve the reports.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING
PROGRAM AND THE ROLE OF RESOURCE REPORTS

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331) established Federal jurisdiction over submerged lands of the continental shelf seaward of the States boundaries. The act gives the Secretary of the Interior the responsibility to administer mineral exploration and development and conserve natural resources on the shelf.

It is estimated that one-third of the remaining U.S. oil and gas resources are in the OCS; consequently, the OCS leasing program is important in helping to meet our energy needs. The Secretary has designated the Bureau as the administrative agency for OCS leasing activities, including analysis of the OCS environment, and the U.S. Geological Survey for supervising OCS development and production.

As part of its OCS responsibilities and in accordance with 43 CFR 3301.2, the Bureau is required to request the Survey to prepare a summary report describing the general geology and potential mineral resources of the area proposed for leasing. The Bureau also requests other Federal agencies with an interest in the proposed area to prepare reports describing any other valuable resources contained in the general area and the potential effect oil and gas development may have on the resources or total environment. The reports include such factors as biological and geological makeup; mineral occurrence; sport and commercial fishing, recreational, navigational, and military uses; oceanographical factors; coastal zone management; economic impact; environmental, sociological, and cultural values. Thus, the name "resource reports" is somewhat misleading.

Requests for resource reports are sent to about 20 Federal agencies with an interest in the proposed lease area

approximately 60 to 90 days before the call for nominations. ^{1/} The number of agencies asked to provide resource reports varies depending on the sale's geographical location. The Bureau also asks non-Federal agencies to provide information although 43 CFR 3301.2 does not require it to do so.

Agencies are asked to provide resource report information on the broad offshore area tentatively proposed for lease sale. This area normally covers several million acres. For example, on Sale 49, in the mid-Atlantic, the Bureau requested information on an area that covered over 13.5 million acres, or about 21,000 square miles. The fact that the area is so large makes it difficult for some agencies to provide specific information at this point in the sale process.

Resource reports are used primarily to identify significant environmental or user conflicts which could preclude leasing specific tracts or would require that stipulations be included in the lease to lessen negative impacts. If specific tracts can be eliminated early in the sale process, industry and Government are spared the expense of further studying the affected tracts and can concentrate on those tracts more likely to be leased.

Significant environmental and user impacts include: unstable seabed, endangered or threatened species habitat, migratory routes of commercially harvested fish, sites for dumping chemical or acid waste, missile and weapons test range, submarine transit lanes, and interference with fish trawling due to sea bottom obstruction. If a particular conflict is borderline, it will probably be included in the call for nominations to determine oil and gas industry interest before attempting to fully resolve the issue. Resolution of significant conflicts are usually settled through consultation with the agencies involved.

Resource reports are also used to assist the Bureau in determining what additional environmental information needs to be developed to make sound decisions concerning the

^{1/}This is the period when industry, and any other interested party, is asked to designate specific tracts in the broad offshore area proposed for lease sale they believe should or should not be offered for oil and gas development. Based on this information the tracts most likely to be offered for lease are selected.

OCS environment and the lease sale. The reports also provide information that may be useful in preparing the environmental impact statement.

NEED TO ADVISE AGENCIES OF THE IMPORTANCE
AND ROLE OF RESOURCE REPORTS

Some agencies do not fully understand how resource reports relate to the overall lease sale process or how the Bureau uses the information that is provided. For example, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration officials told us that they understand the OCS leasing process, but they do not believe the resource report information they provide is useful or that it affects the Bureau's leasing decisions. Environmental Protection Agency officials said they do not totally understand what use the Bureau makes of the resource reports and generally are not aware of what impact their information may have.

The Bureau acknowledged that some agencies probably do not fully understand the leasing process or why the resource report information is needed. The lack of this knowledge has contributed to agencies placing a low priority on preparing the resource reports, and therefore not always providing all the pertinent information they have available. In some cases agencies have merely provided policy statements approving or disapproving of a sale.

To improve the resource reports, the Bureau needs to inform agencies of the importance and role of the reports. The Bureau should clearly state (1) how the reports fit into the overall lease sale process and (2) why the information is needed and how the report information will be used.

NEED TO REQUEST SPECIFIC INFORMATION

The Bureau's letters requesting resource reports, rather than being specific, have identified in general terms the type of information agencies are to submit. This situation has contributed to agencies providing general and often unusable information. The Environmental Protection Agency, for example, sometimes has a problem preparing reports because the Bureau's request letters are too general and the Bureau wants information covering a broad geographical area. Although Agency officials question whether they can effectively respond to environmental concerns on broad areas, they said the Agency would provide more comprehensive data if the Bureau explained more specifically what information is needed and what it will be used for.

The Department of Energy gives the Bureau all the information it thinks will be beneficial, but believes it could also provide more useful data if the Bureau clearly identifies what is needed.

Before July 1977, resource report requests were the Bureau headquarters responsibility. In July 1977, however, responsibility for making the requests was transferred to the Bureau's OCS field offices. The field offices we visited recognized that the request letters were too general and are taking steps to ask for more specific information. For example, officials in the Alaska OCS office said that they tailor their request to each agency and identify the specific information needed. They also make followup contacts with the agencies when there appears to be a problem. They believe these steps have improved the resource reports somewhat. The OCS office in New York City, New York, has not had the opportunity to request resource reports since the transfer of responsibility. However, it too plans to ask for specific information and believes the quality and usefulness of the resource reports will significantly improve.

NEED TO INFORM FEDERAL AGENCIES OF HOW
THEIR INFORMATION WAS USED

Some Federal agencies believe that the information they provide in the resource reports does not affect the Bureau's leasing decisions and that they, therefore, should not go to a lot of work to provide information at the resource report stage. They believe the information is not used at this point in the process and that information provided after industry has identified the specific tracts it would like to lease would be more useful.

For example, officials of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service told us they had not received any feedback from the Bureau nor are they aware of any instances where their resource report information affected the Bureau's OCS leasing decisions. In their opinion, the impact of oil and gas development on the lease area is not seriously considered until the environmental impact statement is prepared. The fact that the Service believes the Bureau does not use its information contributes to its not going to a great deal of effort to provide resource report information. Environmental Protection Agency officials also expressed the same problem with the resource reports. Both of these agencies said that the resource report information they provide would improve if they knew the information is useful and affects leasing decisions.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials also told us that they do not always know if an OCS area they provide information on is eliminated from a sale because of their concerns, low oil and gas industry interest, or some other conflict. They said it would be helpful to know what impact their information has on eliminating of tracts from the lease sale area.

CONCLUSIONS

Resource reports can be improved if the Bureau informs Federal agencies of the importance of the report information. Each agency should know how its resource report relates to the overall OCS lease sale process, the specific type of information needed, and how the information will be utilized during the leasing process. Resource reports can improve if the Bureau tailors its request to each agency and asks for the specific information it needs. Federal agencies should also be notified of how the Bureau used their information in making OCS leasing decisions, particularly those relating to tract elimination and measures taken to minimize conflicts. They should also be told why major conflicts they identified did not affect leasing decisions.

Some agencies will continue to have some difficulty providing useful information on the broad offshore area tentatively proposed for leasing. However, if the Bureau takes the above steps, the agencies should have a better attitude toward preparing the reports and put forth a more conscientious effort to provide the Bureau with the information it needs, and the overall quality of the resource reports should improve.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior should direct the Director, Bureau of Land Management, to:

- Inform Federal agencies preparing resource reports of the reports' role and importance, why the information is needed, and how it will be utilized.
- Require each OCS field office to tailor resource report request letters to each agency and request the specific information the agency may have that will be useful to the Bureau.

--Notify Federal agencies how the resource report information was used in the OCS leasing process.

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We contacted Bureau officials in Washington, D.C.; Anchorage, Alaska; and New York City to discuss resource reports and ways to improve them. We also met with Washington headquarter officials of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; the Environmental Protection Agency; National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and the Departments of Defense, State, and Energy.

Summaries of our discussions with agency officials are included in enclosure I. As agreed with your office, we included in enclosure II a list of Federal agency officials the Bureau should contact when questions arise concerning resource reports. At your request, we did not obtain agency comments on the matters discussed in this report.

Unless you publicly announce its contents, we plan no further distribution of this report until 10 days from the date of the report. At that time, we will send copies to the Secretary of the Interior and other Federal agencies affected by the report and make copies available to others upon request.

Sincerely yours,



Comptroller General
of the United States

Enclosures - 2

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS WITH BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OFFICIALS AND OFFICIALS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES
THAT PREPARE RESOURCE REPORTS

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

BLM views resource reports as a small part of the overall Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) lease sale process. The reports are considered the initial step in getting the lease sale started. BLM primarily uses the reports to help delineate the call for nominations area by identifying significant environmental affects and uses other agencies make of the OCS area that may interfere with oil and gas development. The reports are also useful in identifying information gaps and areas of concern that will have to be addressed before completion of the lease sale. The report information may also be helpful in preparing the environmental impact statement.

BLM officials told us that the lease sale process is so long--about 20 to 25 months--that there is ample opportunity to identify environmental and user conflicts at other points in the process. They said that most decisions regarding environmental and user conflicts are not made until after the environmental impact statement (EIS) is prepared. They also said that they are already aware of most of the information other agencies have available on those areas where a significant amount of leasing has occurred. We were told that resource report information from only a few of the agencies is helpful in delineating the call area. These agencies are: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Department of Defense (DOD), State Department, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Although the information from the other agencies is not always helpful, BLM would not want to discontinue requesting them to provide the reports because it puts them on notice of the sale and makes them feel part of the process.

BLM Alaska officials could not recall any instance where a resource report from one agency was solely responsible for excluding a tract from lease consideration. They prefer to make such decisions after a full evaluation of the tracts' geologic potential and environmental values is made through the impact statement process. When tracts have been eliminated at the resource report stage, it has been because of low oil and gas potential and industry interest, coupled with high environmental values. However, if oil and gas industry interest is expected to be high, and oil and gas

potential is present, tracts will probably not be excluded at this point, even if there is high environmental concern. Officials in the New York OCS office said tracts have been eliminated from sales they had been involved with because of information contained in the resource reports. They indicated, however, that normally only significant user type conflicts would be cause to eliminate tracts at the resource report stage without further investigation.

BLM officials believe that many agencies do not go to a lot of effort to identify and provide all the pertinent information they have available. They said that often the environmental type information is too general and does not specifically relate to the information needed. In some cases the reports have been merely policy statements approving or disapproving of the sale.

BLM contributes poor resource reports on the fact that the requests for the information have not asked for the specific information that is needed. Although not overly concerned because of the small role BLM considers the resource reports play, the officials agreed that the reports can be improved with a little more effort on the part of BLM and the providing agencies.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NOAA's resource report information is provided primarily by the National Marine Fisheries Service. NMFS has a great amount of information on the OCS that can affect BLM leasing decisions, including information on marine resources, ocean environment, commercial and sport fishing, critical marine habitat, fish spawning areas, and marine mammal and migratory fish routes. During our discussions with BLM officials, they told us that NMFS did not consistently provide useful resource reports.

NOAA officials said they understand the OCS leasing process and believe the primary purpose of the resource reports is to bolster the information base for preparing the environmental impact statement. In their opinion, BLM requests information on such a large geographical area--usually several million acres--that it is difficult to provide specific information during this stage of the leasing process. They believe it is more feasible to provide information after the specific tracts industry would like to lease are identified. They stated that to provide all the significant information in their files for the area identified in the resource report request is expensive and time consuming.

A significant amount of NMFS information is in its raw form and must be integrated with other data to be useful to BLM. It is also difficult to relate some of the information to specific geographical locations. NMFS does not always have personnel and funds available to convert the information for BLM. We were told BLM is usually not willing to provide NMFS funds to do the job. Therefore, NMFS only provides information they have time to put together; although we were informed they always provide information on their most critical concerns.

NMFS is not aware of any instance where their resource report information affected BLM's OCS leasing decisions. Consequently, this is another reason why they do not put a big effort into providing the requested data. In their opinion, the impact of oil and gas development is not seriously considered until the EIS is prepared.

Another problem that adversely affects the information NOAA provides BLM is the fact that NMFS has not defined its role and responsibilities regarding OCS leasing and does not set aside funds specifically for OCS-related work. NMFS officials told us that their role in the leasing process is unclear. They believe it would be easier to carry out their OCS work if NMFS role and responsibilities were clearly defined and if they did not have to depend on funding from other programs to carry out work related to OCS leasing.

NOAA, BLM, and the USGS are currently updating a 1975 agreement which was designed to describe each agency's responsibilities on the OCS and define program coordination to reduce overlapping functions. NOAA officials told us that the 1975 agreement proved to be too general and ineffective and the Congress has since passed legislation giving the agencies added responsibilities. An effective agreement may allow the agencies to work more closely together and circumvent the more formal channels of communication. The agencies could more effectively resolve their differences, including the problem of converting NMFS data to a useable form, and better understand their respective roles. The resource reports provided by NOAA should also improve.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

EPA usually has a great amount and variety of information available on areas proposed for OCS lease sales. This information relates to both environmental and user concerns, including ocean dumping, emission of hydrocarbons into the atmosphere, hazardous areas for drilling, sea ice problems, potential oil and gas pollution, navigation hazards, and commercial and recreation uses.

EPA does not go to a great deal of effort to prepare resource reports. It believes it may be unreasonable to expect an agency to provide a lot of information at this point in the process because the size of the area BLM requests information on is so large it is very difficult to analyze available data to determine environmental concerns. It is often so overwhelmed by the size of the geographical area that only readily available information is provided. EPA also often has a problem understanding what BLM wants because the request for information does not identify the specific information needed. EPA officials said that they can provide more useful and specific information after the call for nominations when the specific tracts industry wants to lease are identified.

Although EPA officials said they understand the OCS leasing process, they are not totally clear as to what BLM does with the information provided or what impact it has. They stated that dumping sites are usually eliminated from the sale area, but they have not seen any impact from other information provided. The officials stated that they have not gotten any feedback from BLM on the impact of EPA's data at either the resource report stage or in the EIS process. Since they see no impact, they do not believe EPA should go to a lot of work to provide the resource reports.

The officials said that although EPA's contribution at the resource report stage may be questionable, EPA would provide better and more comprehensive information if the specific information needed is identified, and they can see that the data is used and affects BLM decisions.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DOD resource reports include information from the Departments of Navy, Air Force, and Army (Corps of Engineers). The information they provide relates to specific conflicts which may arise because of military use of areas proposed for OCS leasing. These conflicts include ship movements, submarine transit lanes, missile ranges, air to ground gunnery range, developmental weapons testing, and ordnance dumping.

During our discussions with BLM's OCS office in New York, they told us that DOD sometimes withholds information that would preclude leasing until late in the lease process and that they have a problem obtaining information from DOD officials at the field level. DOD officials told us that they are very candid and timely in providing specific information on areas that interfere with military activities. The officials informed us that BLM field personnel should not contact DOD field representatives because they do not have authority to state what areas should be eliminated from a

lease sale and are often not aware of all the possible conflicts. The only way to obtain this information is through DOD's Washington headquarters. (See enclosure II for the DOD official to contact.)

DOD deals directly with BLM officials in Washington, and to its knowledge, BLM has never had a problem with the information it provides. DOD officials told us they feel that BLM prefers to include most areas in the call for nominations, even though there may be conflicts, to determine industry interest before any tracts are eliminated.

BLM headquarter officials told us that almost all decisions regarding user conflicts, including those of DOD, are made in Washington. They said there has never been a significant problem in obtaining information from DOD. Occasionally, DOD has delayed providing top secret information until it was determined that the oil and gas industry was interested in the affected tracts, but BLM believes the delays are justified in such cases. BLM officials told us that most decisions regarding tracts to be included in the sale are made after the environmental impact statement is made.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The State Department provides information primarily on the legal boundaries of U.S. territorial limits and areas where boundaries of the United States and another country are in dispute, i.e., Canada or Dominican Republic. State Department information is normally provided through the Department of the Interior's Assistant Solicitor Offshore and International Law, who acts as the liaison between the State Department and Department of the Interior on OCS matters.

The State Department considers the information it provides very important since it concerns an area of U.S. foreign policy and because BLM decisions could affect the State Department's legal position in court cases involving disputed areas. We were informed that occasionally the State Department will not want BLM to exclude a disputed area because it could weaken their court case. When this occurs, the area in question would be excluded later in the process if the oil and gas industry was interested in leasing it. However, a State Department official said that industry is fully aware of the disputed areas and knows that it will probably be excluded from the sale at a later date if the dispute is not settled.

The State Department official also told us that Interior is not always consistent in the time it allows to provide information. Although the State Department has always been

able to provide the data when needed, they would prefer to be brought in the process at an earlier date. An official of Interior's solicitor's office said that the primary reason they do not contact the State Department earlier is because they usually are not made aware of the lease sale until shortly before BLM publicly announces it in the Federal Register. BLM officials told us that the solicitor's office should be aware of pending lease sales since it is provided copies of BLM's lease sale schedule.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA provides information on missile launch and testing areas. NASA officials told us they fully understand the OCS leasing process and believe the information they provide is more than adequate and clearly identifies specific areas of concern. BLM did not identify any problem with information provided by NASA.

NASA officials said that BLM is very persistent about wanting to lease some areas that conflict with NASA activities, and that NASA is flexible in allowing an area to be leased, with stipulations, when it is of limited use to NASA. When such areas are eliminated, however, NASA does not always know if the area was eliminated from a sale because of its information, low industry interest, or another conflict. NASA would like to know what impact its information has on including or excluding tracts from the lease sale.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

DOE provides information on energy supply and demand, markets to be served by the proposed development, refinery capacity data, and location of storage facilities. DOE is one of the agencies that BLM identified as providing information that is not useful to them at the resource report stage of the leasing process.

A DOE official agreed that the information he provides at this stage in the lease process has very little impact, but it may enable BLM to identify some areas of concern that will have to be considered before the lease sale is completed. The official said DOE data is of more importance during the EIS process. We were told that although DOE provides all the information it believes is helpful, it may be able to provide more useful information if BLM's resource report request is more specific. The official said the request letter is too general, and DOE is not always sure the data BLM needs is provided.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

USGS and FWS are both Interior Department agencies that work closely with BLM during the OCS leasing process. During our discussions with BLM officials, they did not voice any problems with the information these agencies provide.

At the resource report stage, USGS provides BLM with an energy/mineral resource and geo-environmental understanding of the proposed lease sale area. The report includes information on general geology, petroleum and environmental geology, resource assessment, and recommended lease-area outlines. FWS provides information on existing knowledge of fish and wildlife resources within the proposed sale area. Both agencies said they have a very good working relationship with BLM and believe their information has been helpful to BLM in making leasing decisions.

Secretarial order 2974 sets the framework for cooperation and exchange of information among Interior Department agencies in carrying out OCS related activities. The order also provides a means to resolve any disagreements among the agencies, and we were advised that it has been effective in allowing the agencies to work closely together throughout the lease sale. It also provides BLM with easy access to any information it needs from USGS and FWS during the lease sale.

LIST OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS BLM SHOULD
CONTACT WHEN QUESTIONS ARISE CONCERNING
RESOURCE REPORT INFORMATION

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Washington, D.C.

Mr. Robert Knecht
Assistant Administrator
Coastal Zone Management
634-4234

Mr. Charles Ehler
Resource Management Officer
Coastal Zone Management
634-4245

Ms. JoAnn Chandler, Acting Director
Sanctuary Program Office
254-7100

Mr. Kenneth Roberts, Acting Director
Office of Habitat Protection
National Marine Fisheries Service
634-7490

Mr. Michael Morford, Activity Leader
Outer Continental Shelf Development
National Marine Fisheries Service
634-7490

Alaska

Mr. Frederick V. Thorsteinson
Chief, Environmental Assessment Division
Juneau, Alaska
907-586-7235

Northeast

Mr. Marvin F. Boussu
Chief, Environmental Assessment Branch
Gloucester, Mass.
837-9256 (FTS)

Southeast

Mr. Richard J. Hoogland
Chief, Environmental Assessment Branch
St. Petersburg, Florida
826-3503

Northwest

Mr. Dale R. Evans, Chief
Environmental and Technical Services Division
Portland, Oregon
429-4301 (FTS)

Southwest

Mr. William S. Leet
Coordinator, Environment Assessment Division
Tiburon, California
556-0565

Environmental Protection AgencyWashington, D.C.

Mr. William Dickerson, Director
Resource Development Liaison Staff
755-0770

Region I

(Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.)

Mr. John Lynch
Federal Activity Coordinator
Boston, Mass.
223-0400 (FTS)

Region II

(N.J., N.Y., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

Mr. George Meyer
Federal Activity Coordinator
New York, N.Y.
264-0939 (FTS)

Region III

(Del., Md., Penn., Va., W. Va., D.C.)

Dan Knott
Federal Activity Coordinator
Philadelphia, Pa.
597-8301 (FTS)

Region IV

(Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.)

Mr. Art Linton
Federal Activity Coordinator
Atlanta, Ga.
257-2211 (FTS)

Region VI

(Ark., La., N.M., Tex., Okla.)

Mr. James Highland
Federal Activity Coordinator
Dallas, Tex.
729-2716 (FTS)

Region IX

(Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev.)

Mr. Bruce Appel
Federal Activity Coordinator
San Francisco, Calif.
556-7450 (FTS)

Region X

(Alaska, Idaho, Oreg., Wash.)

Mr. W. J. Sweeney
Seattle, Wash.
399-1213 (FTS)

Department of DefenseAll OCS Contacts

Mr. Frank Roche, Director Real Property
Room 3D761
Pentagon
697-7227

National Aeronautics and Space AdministrationWashington, D.C.

General Billy McGarvey
Director, Office of Facilities
755-3290

Department of State

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hainkes
Assistant Legal Advisor for
Oceans, Environment, and Science
632-1700

Mr. Morris Busby
Director, Office of Oceans, Environment
and Science/OFA
632-6491

Dr. Robert Hodgson
Director, Office of Geographer
632-2022

Department of Energy

Mr. Robert Kalter
Director, Leasing Policy Development Office
Washington, D.C.
633-9421

U.S. Geological SurveyPrimary Headquarters Contact For All OCS Areas

Mr. James N. Parrish
Chief, Branch of Marine Evaluation
Conservation Division
Reston, Va.
928-7564 (FTS)

Conservation DivisionEastern Region (Washington, D.C.)

Mr. George Brown, Manager
254-3137

Gulf of Mexico (Metairie, La.)

Mr. A. Dewey Acuff, Manager
680-9381 (FTS)

Western Region (Menlo Park, Calif.)

Mr. Wright Sheldon, Acting Manager
467-2093 (FTS)

Geologic Division (All OCS areas)

Mr. Terry Edgar
Deputy Chief, Marine Geology
Reston, Va.
928-7241 (FTS)

Mr. Ozzie Girard
Deputy Chief, Oil and Gas Resources
Reston, Va.
928-6432 (FTS)

Branch of the Atlantic and Gulf (Woods Hole, Mass.)

Mr. David Folger, Chief
837-4155 (FTS)

Branch of the Pacific - Arctic (Menlo Park, Calif.)

Mr. Edward Clifton, Chief
467-7141 (FTS)

Branch of Oil and Gas Resources (Denver, Colo.)

Mr. Richard Mast, Chief
234-3624 (FTS)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife ServiceWashington, D.C. (All OCS Areas)

Mr. Raymond Fritz
OCS Coordinator
Biological Services
634-4913

Region I (Portland, Oreg.)

Mr. Jay Watson, Regional Activities Leader
Mr. John Byrne, Assistant Regional Activities Leader
429-6154 (FTS)

Region II (Western Gulf of Mexico; Galveston, Tex.)

Mr. Russell Peterson
Environmental Specialist
527-6112 (FTS)

Region IV (South Atlantic; Charleston, S.C.)

Mr. Lee Barclay
Assistant Regional Activities Leader
795-4025 (FTS)

Region IV (Central and Eastern Gulf of Mexico;
Panama City, Fla.)

Mr. James Barkuloo
Assistant Regional Activities Leader
769-5430 (FTS)

Region V (North Atlantic; Newton Corner, Maine)

Mr. Ralph Andrews
Regional Activities Leader
829-9217 (FTS)

Region V (Middle Atlantic; Annapolis, Md.)

Mr. Bert Brun
Assistant Regional Activities Leader
269-0540 (FTS)

Alaska Area Office (Anchorage)

Mr. Gerald Reid
Assistant Area Activities Leader
276-3800 (FTS)

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