CREATION AND AUTHORITY.—The Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 395; 5 U.S. C. 481), which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census of the United States, and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the United States courts, and of lead and other mines of the United States.

Over the years there were added to the original functions (and later removed) activities such as education, hospitals and eleemosynary institutions, labor, railroad accounts, and interstate commerce. With the creation of subsequent executive departments and certain independent agencies, the role of the Department of the Interior changed in the more than one hundred years of its existence from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources. Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and related legislation, the Secretary has been delegated responsibilities relating to petroleum and gas, solid fuels, electric power, fishery commodities or products, and metals and minerals.

The jurisdiction of the Department extends over the continental United States, to islands in the Caribbean and the South Pacific, and to lands in the Arctic Circle. It includes the custody of 750 million acres of land, the conservation and development of mineral resources and the promotion of mine safety, the conservation, development, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, the reclamation of the arid lands of the West through irrigation, and the management of hydroelectric power systems. The Department of the Interior is also responsible for the welfare of over 150,000 persons in the territories of the United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and provides services to 275,000 Indians living on reservations.

OBJECTIVES.—In formulating and administering programs for the management, conservation, and development of natural resources, the Department pursues the following objectives: the encouragement of efficient use; the assurance of adequately developed resources in order to meet the requirements of national security and an expanding national economy; the maintenance of production capacity for future generations; the promotion of an equitable distribution of benefits from nationally owned resources; the discouragement of wasteful exploitation; and the orderly incorporation of Indian groups and individuals into our national life by creating conditions which will advance their social and economic adjustment.

ORGANIZATION.—The Department of the Interior is composed of the Office of the Secretary and other Departmental offices and bureaus. The structure of the Department is shown in the organization chart.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary performs both line and staff functions in the overall management of the Department. The Secretarial officers and the Solicitor exercise line authority in their respective fields of responsibility. This means that in these fields they have the authority to make final decisions affecting bureaus and offices and to issue directions to them. The Secretarial

divisions advise and provide staff assistance to these officials.

Secretary

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

Assistants to the Secretary

Assistants to the Secretary serve as personal aids and confidential advisers to the Secretary, may act on behalf of the Secretary on specific matters referred to them for disposition, and may represent the Secretary in various Executive Office and interagency groups. The Assistant and Science Adviser to the Secretary serves as staff adviser and counselor to the Secretary and assists in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities for the policy direction, coordination, control, and administration of the scientific research activities and programs within the bureaus and offices of the Department. The Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel also serves as coordinator of Departmental relations with the Congress and supervises the preparation of proposed legislation and legislative reports. An office for Congressional liaison is under the Assistant to the Secretary and Legislative Counsel.

Under Secretary

The Under Secretary assists the Secretary in the discharge of his duties and in the absence of the latter performs his functions. With the exception of certain matters requiring personal action by the Secretary, the Under Secretary has the full authority of the Secretary on any matter which comes before him.

Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife

The Assistant Secretary—Fish and Wildlife discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development, conservation, and utilization of the fish and wildlife resources of the Nation. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the Bureaus of Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which comprise the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources

The Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development and utilization of minerals and fuels, including defense minerals activities. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Office of Geology, Office of Oil and Gas, Office of Minerals Exploration, Office of Coal Research, Oil Import Administration, Bureau of Mines, and Geological Survey.

Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management

The Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to land utilization and management, territorial affairs, and Indian affairs. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Office of Territories, The Alaska Railroad, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development

The Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to the development of water and power. The Assistant Secretary exercises Secretarial direction and supervision over the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and the Office of Saline Water. He is also responsible for carrying out the defense functions of the Secretary with respect to electric power.

Administrative Assistant Secretary

The Administrative Assistant Secretary discharges the duties of the Secretary with respect to administrative management, including administrative services, budget and finance, inspection, management research, personnel management, property management, and security. Divisions bearing these titles are under his direction and supervision.

The Division of Administrative Services has primary staff responsibility for all administrative services activities of the Department and provides centralized administrative services for bureau and office headquarters and other offices located in the Washington metropolitan area. The Director of Administrative Services is also Chief Clerk of the Department. The Division is composed of the following branches: Central Services, Library Services, Fiscal and Special Services, and Personnel Operations.

The Division of Budget and Finance has primary staff responsibility for the budget and finance activities of the Department, including internal audits. The Division is composed of a Branch of Budget and a Branch of Finance.

The Division of Inspection has primary staff responsibility for all inspection and investigation functions of the Department. The Division also assists the Administrative Assistant Secretary in discharging his responsibility for Departmentwide application of the Government nondiscriminatory employment policy.

The Division of Management Research has the primary staff responsibility for the improvement of management and organization throughout the Department. The Division is composed of a staff of management analysts and Branches of Incentive Awards and Directives Management.

The Division of Personnel Management has primary staff responsibility for the development of policies and programs to establish and maintain an adequate, qualified, and efficient working force in the Department. The Division is composed of the following branches: Compensation and Labor Relations, Employment, Training, Employee Relations, Program Review, and Safety Engineering.

The Division of Property Management has primary staff responsibility for all property management activities of the Department, including procurement; construction contracting; quarters, subsistence, and related services furnished employees; radio frequencies, call letters, and signal letters, and their procurement and assignment; and disposition of records.

The Division of Security has primary staff responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of security throughout the Department.

Solicitor

The Solicitor is the principal legal adviser of the Secretary and the chief law officer of the Department. He is responsible for and has supervision over all legal work of the Department. (See Office of the Solicitor, below.)

Division of Information

The Division of Information exercises technical and general functional supervision over all information activities of the Department. The Division of Information Northwest Regional Office, located in Portland, Ore. assists and directs the information programs of bureaus which conduct operations in that area.

Resources Program Staff

The Resources Program Staff consists of specialists in a variety of program fields. It is a Secretarial division that provides assistance to the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries in developing the long-range natural resources and related policies and program objectives, and in coordinating policies and program objectives with other Federal agencies. The Resources Program Staff facilitates the coordination of Department programs at the regional level through the following six Departmental field committees: Alaska Field Committee, Missouri Basin Field Committee, Northeast Field Committee, Pacific Northwest Field Committee, Pacific Southwest Field Committee, and Southwest Field Committee.

Other Departmental Offices

The phrase "other Departmental offices" is used to identify collectively the following described offices that are neither a part of the Office of the Secretary nor a bureau of the Department.

Office of the Solicitor

The Office of the Solicitor performs all legal work for the entire Department. In addition to the legal work directly concerned with the programs and activities of the Department, the Office of the Solicitor handles matters relating to torts and other claims, inventions by personnel of the Department, and the Secretary of the Interior in public land proceedings and Indian probate matters. The Board of Contract Appeals within the office decides appeals under contracts made by the bureaus of the Department. The Solicitor is assisted by a Deputy Solicitor, Legislative Counsel, five Associate Solicitors (whose respective assignments cover Indian affairs; mineral resources; water and power; territories, wildlife, and parks; and public lands), and a staff of attorneys in Washington. In the field are six Regional Solicitors under whose supervision are field solicitors, attorneys, and hearing examiners within their respective regions.

Regional Offices—Office of the Solicitor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>P.O. Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colo.</td>
<td>Building 85, Denver Federal Center</td>
<td>4091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsa, Okla.</td>
<td>Petroleum Bldg., 428 S. Government Blvd.</td>
<td>4291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
<td>111 W. Third St.</td>
<td>4291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, Calif.</td>
<td>501 S. Market St.</td>
<td>4291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Ore.</td>
<td>Interior Bldg. (P. O. Box 1557)</td>
<td>4551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage, Alaska</td>
<td>Federal Bldg. (P. O. Box 1065)</td>
<td>1557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Office of Geography

The Office of Geography, under the Assistant Secretary—Mineral Resources, performs those operational responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior relating to foreign geographic names. The Office of the Solicitor handles matters relating to Indian probate, torts, and claims. The Secretary of the Interior, conjointly with the Board on Geographic Names, has the duty of standardizing geographic names for use on maps and in other publications of the Federal Government. The Director of the Office of Geography is ex officio Executive Secretary of the Board on Geographic Names for foreign geographic names activities. (Similar work related to domestic geographic names is performed by the Geological Survey, Topographic Division.)