

**Report by Elinor Schwartz to the  
Western States Land Commissioners Association  
January 8, 2010**

**MAJOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS  
AFFECTING PUBLIC LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

This report highlights: (1) major legislative and administrative accomplishments affecting natural resources and public lands during 2009, *pages 1-2*, (2) major actions still pending in 2010, *pages 2-7* (3) potential WSLCA action items, *pages 7-10*, and (4) selected Administration appointments, *pages 11-12*.

**MAJOR LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

***Public Lands***

Congress passed the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act*, P.L. 111-11, with over 160 components. It includes the long-pending authorization of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) *Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)*, BLM's *National Landscape Conservation System*, the Forest Service's *Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program* and Interior's *Cooperative Watershed Management Program*. The WSLCA has supported the authorization and funding of CELCP.

***Wildfire Suppression***

Congress included a version of the *Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act* or "*FLAME*" Fund for emergency wildfire suppression activities in the *Interior and Environment Appropriations Act for FY 2010*, P.L. 111-88. This fund will help pay for fighting large-scale fires without compromising spending on land acquisition and other forestry program funds. The WSLCA supported the concept of this proposal.

The appropriations include \$474 million for Forest Service and BLM fire suppression contingency reserve funds, \$413 million and \$61 million, respectively. These funds would have to be appropriated annually, but would be available if the Secretary of Agriculture or the Interior declares that a fire is at least 300 acres, significantly complex or severe, or the department's (non-FLAME) fire suppression account will be exhausted within 30 days. Each Secretary could make transfers to the other department's wildfire

suppression fund. Funds may be used for State, private and tribal land wildfire suppression. The Act requires that the Secretaries jointly report to Congress within one year on a cohesive wildfire management strategy. P.L. 111-88 includes nearly \$3.5 billion for wildfire management overall, including hazardous fuels reduction and the wildfire suppression contingency funds. [A pending jobs bill could add more funds.]

### ***Indian Trust Settlement***

The Interior and Justice Departments negotiated the *Cobell Settlement*, which ended a 13-year contentious class-action lawsuit concerning the management and accounting for over 300,000 American Indian trust accounts. The settlement includes a \$1.4 billion fund to resolve claims concerning mismanagement of trust assets and a \$2 billion fund for the voluntary buy-back and consolidation of fractionated land interests. For more information, see [www.cobellsettlement.com](http://www.cobellsettlement.com) .

### ***Offshore Hydrokinetic Power***

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) resolved their roles in regulating development of offshore hydrokinetic power through an MOU. The agencies jointly released *Guidance on Hydrokinetic Energy Projects on the OCS*, which addresses leases, licenses, fees hybrid projects such as hydro-wind energy, financial assurance and projects straddling federal-State boundaries. See: <http://www.ferc.gov/industries/hydropower/industry-act/hydrokinetics/pdf/mms080309.pdf> .

MMS also released *Guidelines for the MMS Renewable Energy Framework*. See: [http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/Assets/PDFs/REnGuidebook\\_03August2009.pdf](http://www.mms.gov/offshore/RenewableEnergy/Assets/PDFs/REnGuidebook_03August2009.pdf)

## **PENDING ACTIONS**

### ***Energy and Climate Change***

The House has passed comprehensive energy and climate change legislation, H.R. 2454. The House Natural Resources Committee has held hearings on additional energy legislation, H.R. 3534. Energy and climate change legislation emerged from separate Senate committees as S. 1462 and S. 1733, respectively. The last two bills may possibly be merged for floor action. Each of the three bills addresses some of the following energy issues: renewable electricity standards, transmission, leases for renewable energy, R&D and agency reorganization.

#### ***(1) American Clean Energy and Security Act***

The House passed H.R. 2454, H. Rpt 111-137, an energy and climate change bill.

Key components include:

*RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY STANDARDS (RES):* The bill would require utilities selling over 4 million megawatts per year to produce a specified amount of renewable electricity or efficiency savings. The standards rise from 6 percent in 2012 to 20 percent by 2020. However, by 2020 a portion of the 20 percent may be met by efficiency measures, so the renewables target could be reduced to 12 percent. Federal agencies could enter into renewable energy power purchases of up to 20 years.

*TRANSMISSION:* The bill includes limited Federal backstop siting authority under Section 216 of the Federal Power Act in cases when a relevant State authority does not issue a siting decision within 1 year, denies the application or authorizes it subject to unreasonable conditions. The bill applies Federal backstop siting authority to the Eastern Interconnection and to interstate lines and intrastate segments that are integral to a proposed interstate line. This authority applies to the Western Interconnection for multistate lines that emerge from the regional planning process and a plan identifies the line as needed to meet demand for renewable energy.

*ALLOWANCES:* The bill provides allowances for activities that reduce greenhouse gases or sequester carbon and that prevent deforestation and for State and local governments to deploy renewable energy infrastructure.

## **(2) American Clean Energy Leadership Act**

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved its energy bill, S. 1462, S. Rpt. 111-48. A summary of the approved energy provisions is posted at [http://energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease\\_id=a3fe85e3-8145-4b45-bb0b-1df967416a1f&Month=6&Year=2009&Party=0](http://energy.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressReleases.Detail&PressRelease_id=a3fe85e3-8145-4b45-bb0b-1df967416a1f&Month=6&Year=2009&Party=0) .

Components include:

*RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY STANDARDS (RES):* The standards would require utilities selling over 4 million megawatts per year to produce specified amounts of renewable electricity or efficiency savings. The standards rise from 3 percent in 2011 to 15 percent by 2021. There are several alternatives: purchase renewable energy or efficiency savings (up to 26.67 percent); purchase renewable energy credits or energy efficiency credits from entities that have excess; and/or make alternative compliance payments to the Secretary at a rate of 2.1 cents per kilowatt hour. Payments are made directly to States whose utilities have paid into the fund, for development of renewable resources, or to offset increases in customers' bills.

*TRANSMISSION:* This bill would enable the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to act as a backstop for permits, if States take more than a year to permit a high priority national transmission project. Interior would coordinate Federal authorizations. FERC would coordinate interconnection-wide

plans and assess whether projects are being developed. FERC could also allocate costs for high priority projects.

*WIND, SOLAR and GEOTHERMAL LEASES:* This bill would establish pilot projects and authorize a potential leasing program, and create permit processing offices. It provides 5 percent of leasing or rights-of-way revenues to the host State(s). This legislation also facilitates coproduction of geothermal energy on oil and gas leases.

*MARINE AND HYDROKINETIC R&D:* The bill authorizes a program to evaluate the performance, reliability, maintainability and cost of emerging technologies. It would also collect environmental effects data.

*CLEAN ENERGY DEPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION (CEDA):* The bill would create an independent administration within DOE, like the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The agency would provide various types of credit to support deployment of clean energy technologies, including loans, loan guarantees and other credit enhancements as well as secondary market support, to develop products such as clean energy-backed bonds that would allow less expensive lending in the private sector. The agency would also seek to accommodate riskier debt and provide a mechanism for deployment of the most innovative technologies.

### **(3) Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources (CLEAR) Act**

The House Natural Resources Committee held hearings on the Chairman's Nick Rahall's (D-WVA) bill, H.R. 3534.

Provisions include:

*REORGANIZATION:* The bill calls for combining the energy and mineral leasing functions of BLM, the Forest Service and the Minerals Management Service (MMS) under a new office of Federal Energy and Minerals Leasing at Interior. It would move MMS audit and compliance functions to the Inspector General.

*LEASING & REVENUES:* The bill would require new due diligence regulations for onshore and offshore oil and gas leases. The bill would create a competitive wind and solar leasing program, but it does not include State or county revenue sharing. It would end the royalty-in-kind (RIK) program, but retain the Secretary of the Interior's ability to use RIK.

*ACQUISITIONS:* Title IV would extend the Land and Water Conservation Fund from 2015 to 2040 and allocate \$900 million each year without requiring appropriations. Half of this amount would be shared with the States.

*OFFSHORE PLANS AND REVENUE SHARING:* Title VI would create a new offshore development planning process and a coastal assistance fund.

### ***Renewable Energy and Transmission***

The Senate may revise the House-passed *Jobs for Main Street Act*, H.R. 2847. The House bill includes \$2 billion for innovative technology loan guarantees for rapid deployment of projects that include renewable energy and electric transmission.

Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA), Ranking Member of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced *Clean Renewable Energy Advancement Tax Extension (CREATE) Jobs Act*, S. 2826, a bill to extend renewable energy production credits for wind and some biomass facilities through 2016 and increase limits on new clean renewable energy bonds.

The Department of Energy will implement the *Energy and Water Appropriations Act for 2010*, P.L. 111-85, which includes R&D programs for renewable energy technologies.

BLM plans to publish its *Draft Programmatic Solar Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)* by late 2010. It has already completed PEIS documents for wind and geothermal energy. BLM expects to complete environmental analyses and public reviews for 31 fast-track projects by December 2010: 14 solar, 7 wind, 3 geothermal and 7 transmission projects across 6 States. This will enable projects to obtain incentive funds under the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*. BLM and the Department of Energy are reviewing comments on 24 Solar Energy Study Areas to determine if they are suitable for large-scale solar energy projects. For further information, see <http://solareis.anl.gov/> and [http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/renewable\\_energy/fast-track\\_renewable.html](http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/energy/renewable_energy/fast-track_renewable.html).

### ***Onshore Oil and Gas Regulations***

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar announced new onshore oil and gas leasing policies on January 6, 2010. These energy management reforms will involve comprehensive interdisciplinary reviews and more public involvement in developing Master Leasing and Development Plans for intensive new extraction areas. The new policy will limit categorical exclusions from environmental reviews. An Energy Reform Team in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management will oversee these changes. For more information, see [http://www.doi.gov/news/09\\_News\\_Releases/010610.html](http://www.doi.gov/news/09_News_Releases/010610.html).

### ***Land Transactions***

The House-passed *Tax Extenders Act*, H.R. 4213, includes Sec. 131 which would extend the just expired tax treatment of conservation easements for another year. S. 812 and H.R. 1831 would make the conservation easement tax incentives permanent. They would raise deductions for easement donations to 50 percent of adjusted gross income (AGI) and 100 percent of AGI for qualified farmers and ranchers. It would also increase the number of years for taking deductions from 6 to 16 years.

Interior's centralized appraisal office will now focus agencies rather than regions.

### ***Hardrock Mining Reform***

House Subcommittee and Senate full Committee hearings have already been held on H.R. 699, S. 796 and S. 140. However, enactment this year may be unlikely because Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid has a tough reelection campaign and this is an important issue to his constituents. Royalty rates are a key issue. Commissioners could urge that legislation help fund *abandoned mine reclamation on State lands*.

### ***Wetlands***

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee approved a substitute for S. 787, the *Clean Water Restoration Act*. It is intended to clarify federal jurisdiction over wetlands and other water pollution control laws in the wake of Supreme Court decisions. The compromise that passed the Committee affirmed federal jurisdiction prior to 2001 and the authority of each State to allocate water within its jurisdiction. It would protect intrastate waters, including isolated waters and small and intermittent streams. It defines waters of the United States as all tidal waters, territorial seas, interstate and intrastate waters and their tributaries and impoundments. The definition specifically excludes prior converted cropland and waste treatment systems.

### ***Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation Rule***

The roadless rule will remain in flux due to continuing, conflicting court actions until it is finalized through the court system or Congress. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack declared on May 28, 2009 that he would have sole power for a year to decide on roads and harvests on roughly 49.2 million acres of the 58.5 million affected acres. The Secretary has since re-delegated some powers back to the Forest Service. The Administration has said it will pursue a new rule if it does not succeed in the courts.

### ***National Forest System Planning Regulations***

Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said he would not appeal federal court rulings that overturned Bush-era Forest Service planning regulations. The Forest Service issued a final rule on *National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning* on December 18, 2009 (74 FR 67059) effective that day. It reinstates and amends the November 9, 2000 planning rule until a new rule is in place. The temporary rule calls for (1) early and frequent opportunities for State and local governments to participate in the planning process; and (2) consideration of the best available science. It sets a context for developing national forest resource management plans, which include land transactions.

Also on December 28, 2009, the Forest Service published a notice of intent (74 FR 67166) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the *Planning Rule* that may attempt to integrate forest restoration, watershed protection, climate resilience, wildlife conservation and economic development. Comments on the scope of the analysis are due by February 16, 2010. The Forest Service anticipates a final EIS in October 2011 and a record of decision in November 2011.

### ***Endangered Species***

The Fish and Wildlife Service is considering revisions to the 1973 Endangered Species Act to clarify critical habitat, to require certain consultations between Fish and Wildlife Service biologists and other agencies on projects that could harm protected animals and plants, to find new ways to encourage landowners to protect habitat, and to change the criteria for determining whether species are threatened or endangered.

### ***Implementing the Cobell Settlement***

Congress has to pass legislation in order for the Administration to implement the Cobell settlement for Indian trust accounts.

### ***Climate Change***

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee (EPW) approved a climate change bill, S. 1733, with cap-and-trade provisions. This bill will encourage investments in carbon capture and sequestration, renewable energy, forestry and agriculture. It may be considered on the Senate floor along with the energy bill, S. 1462. Alternative Senate climate change bills have also been proposed. The House already passed comprehensive climate change and energy provisions in H.R. 2454. A major objective of that bill is to reduce carbon emissions from key U.S. sources by 17 percent by 2020 and over 80 percent by 2050 compared to 2005 levels.

On December 7, 2009 EPA found that current and projected concentrations of 6 greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare. This *Endangerment Finding* is a prerequisite for finalizing greenhouse gas emissions standards for light duty vehicles. Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) will attempt to use unrelated must-do legislation to increase the public debt limit as a vehicle for nullifying this EPA finding. Rep. Earl Pomeroy (D-ND) has introduced a bill to require explicit congressional authorization for EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act.

The U.S., along with major developed and developing countries, agreed to pledge reductions in greenhouse gases for international review by January 31, 2010.

The Departments of Energy, Agriculture and the Interior are assessing carbon capture and storage, including restoration and best management practices for ecosystems, in addition to geologic formations, such as oil and gas reservoirs and saline formations. Interior will involve States and other partners in developing landscape-scale strategies to address climate change impacts.

## **POTENTIAL WSLCA ACTION ITEMS**

### **(1) Revenue Sharing**

**Consider calling for restoring the full State 50 percent share of federal mineral revenues and the counties' 25 percent share of geothermal revenue sharing, along with designating 25 percent of solar and wind leasing and rights-of-way revenues for States. The WSLCA has long supported the full State share of federal mineral revenue sharing.**

- ***State Share of Federal Mineral Revenues Reduced (Net Receipt Sharing)***

The *Interior and Environment Appropriations Act* for FY 2010 (P.L. 111-88) continues the policy of deducting 2 percent from the share of each affected State to pay a projected \$45 million in federal administrative costs. Though the Administration did not request this deduction, both the House and Senate bills included it under Minerals Management Service administration. States have traditionally spent these funds on schools and roads.

- ***County Share of Federal Geothermal Revenues Removed***

Section 423 of the *Interior and Environment Appropriations Act* Conference Report for FY 2010 (P.L. 111-88) reversed Sec. 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that gave affected counties 25 percent of federal geothermal sale, bonus, rent and royalty receipts. It did not affect the States' 50 percent share. On the day after the conference report passed, Senators Harry Reid (D-NV) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced S. 2607 to repeal Section 423. Soon after that Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA) introduced a counterpart bill, H.R. 4060.

- ***Mixed Proposals on State Revenue Sharing for Federal Solar and Wind Projects***

The House Natural Resources Committee held hearings on H.R. 3534, the *Consolidated Land, Energy, and Aquatic Resources Act*, which would create a commercial solar and wind leasing program in Secs. 501-503 without State or county revenue sharing.

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved a comprehensive energy bill, S. 1462, the *American Clean Energy Leadership Act*, which includes 5 percent of federal leasing or rights-of-way revenues for federal solar and wind projects to the host State(s) in Sec. 366(l).

Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced the *California Desert Protection Act*, S. 2921, which also addresses renewable energy project permitting outside California.

Sec. 201(k) calls for sharing 25 percent of federal revenues from federal solar and wind projects with affected States and the same amount with affected counties.

## **(2) Land Management & Conservation**

**(A.) After the federal budget is released on February 1, 2010, express continued support for federal programs that give the States options for selling land or interests in land to the federal government or buying lands.**

- ***Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) & Forest Legacy***

The *Interior & Environment Appropriations Act for FY 2010*, P.L. 111-88, includes:

*Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)* - Federal conservation acquisitions, including inholdings, amount to \$265.8 million, including \$228.7 million for specific projects funded by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the Forest Service.

The *State Assistance* portion of the LWCF administered by the National Park Service has an additional \$40 million for matching grants for State conservation and recreation projects.

The Forest Service's *Forest Legacy* program funds conservation easements and acquisitions to protect landscapes for conservation and working forests. P.L. 11-88 funds the program at \$79.5 million, including \$72.8 million for specific projects.

Senators Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) and Max Baucus (D-MT) introduced the *Land and Water Conservation Authorization and Funding Act*, S. 2747 to ensure that the LWCF is permanently funded without requiring appropriations. This is similar to the intent Sec. 401 of H.R. 3534, introduced by Rep. Nick Rahall (D-WVA), which extends the program for another 15 years after September 30, 2015. The Rahall bill would make \$900 million available without appropriations, dividing half this amount with the States.

- ***Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP)***

The *Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Act (CJS)* portion of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act*, P.L. 111-117, has \$20 million for CELCP, including \$3 million for the National Estuarine Research Reserves. First authorized in 2009 through the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act*, this competitive, matching grant program funds conservation acquisitions selected by States. In prior years it had been authorized only by appropriations, which made funding more vulnerable.

- ***Readiness and Environmental Protection Program (REPI)***

The *National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2010*, P.L. 111-84, provides \$56.7 million for the Department of Defense (DOD) to purchase conservation easements as buffers to avoid encroachments on military testing and training through *REPI*. Program advocates will seek to expand the use of REPI funds in future years so they can also be used as a match for other federal conservation easement programs.

Actual spending for REPI in the current fiscal year is limited to the \$54.7 million in the *Defense Appropriations Act for FY 2010*, P.L. 111-118.

**(B.) Consider supporting a related land conservation program.**

- ***Mitigation for the Impacts of Border Security***

The *Homeland Security Appropriations for FY 2010*, P.L. 111-83, adds \$50 million in mitigation and monitoring funds for the impacts of border security infrastructure and operations to the \$40 million amount provided for *FY 2009*. Funds are to be sent to the Department of the Interior for acquiring lands or easements for mitigation of impacts.

**(C.) Consider supporting the reauthorization of the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)* and requesting bill or report language requiring consultation with States before BLM sells surplus property. The existing legislation requires public notice in advance of these sales and BLM's Q&A on the existing program supported consultation prior to sales.**

- Subcommittees of the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee have held hearings on the *FLTFA Reauthorization Act*, H.R. 3339 and S. 1787, respectively.

This bill extends P.L. 106-248 that will expire on July 24, 2010. The current Act allows BLM land sales (approved by land use plans in existence by July 2000) to fund purchases of inholdings in or lands adjacent to federal conservation areas. In addition, it can fund some of the transaction costs. The pending bill would also apply to land disposals approved by plans in effect after the existing bill was enacted in July 2000 and to federal conservation areas that were designated after the same date. BLM supports the legislation.

BLM testimony and the GAO report (GAO-10-259T) on *Challenges to Implementing the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* are posted at:

[http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/images/Documents/20091117/testimony\\_abbey.pdf](http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/images/Documents/20091117/testimony_abbey.pdf) and [http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/images/Documents/20091117/testimony\\_nazzaro.pdf](http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/images/Documents/20091117/testimony_nazzaro.pdf).

## **SELECTED ADMINISTRATION APPOINTMENTS**

### **Executive Office of the President**

#### **Confirmed**

*Nancy Helen Sutley*, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)

*Gary S. Guzy*, Deputy Director, CEQ

### **Interior**

#### **Confirmed**

*Kenneth Lee Salazar*, Secretary of the Interior

*David Hayes*, Deputy Secretary of the Interior

*Hilary Chandler Tompkins*, Solicitor

*Tom Strickland*, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; he also serves as Chief of Staff to the Secretary of the Interior

*Rhea S. Suh*, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget

*Anne Castle*, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science

*Larry J. Echo Hawk*, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs

*Samuel D. (Sam) Hamilton*, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

*Robert V. Abbey*, Director, BLM

*Wilma A. Lewis*, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management

*Jonathan B. (Jon) Jarvis*, Director, National Park Service

*Dr. Marcia K. McNutt*, Director, USGS, and Science Advisor to the Secretary

#### **Appointed**

*Sylvia V. Baca*, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management

*Ned Farquhar*, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management

*Mike Pool*, Deputy Director for Operations, BLM

*Marcilynn Burke*, Deputy Director for Policy, BLM

*S. Elizabeth (Liz) Birnbaum*, Director, Minerals Management Service

*Tom Strickland*, Chief of Staff to the Secretary of the Interior; he also serves as Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

*Will Shafroth*, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks

*Meghan Conklin*, Chief of Staff, Fish and Wildlife Service

*Dan Ashe*, Deputy Director for Policy, Fish and Wildlife Service

*Rowan Gould*, Deputy Director for Operations, Fish and Wildlife Service

*Gary Frazer*, Assistant Director for Endangered Species, Fish and Wildlife Service

*Robert Stanton*, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management and Budget

*Betsy Hildebrandt*, Director of Communications

### **Justice**

#### **Confirmed**

*Ignacia S. Moreno*, Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division

### **Agriculture**

#### **Confirmed**

*Thomas J. Vilsack*, Secretary of Agriculture

*Harris Sherman*, Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)

### Appointed

*Tom Tidwell*, Chief, Forest Service

*Jay Jensen*, Deputy Under Secretary for NRE - Forestry

*Ann Mills*, Deputy Under Secretary for NRE - Conservation

*Robert Bonnie*, Senior Advisor to the Secretary for Environment and Climate

### **Energy**

#### Confirmed

*Steven Chu*, Secretary of Energy

*Daniel B. Poneman*, Deputy Secretary

*Kristina M. Johnson*, Under Secretary

*Steve Koonin*, Under Secretary

*David Sandalow*, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Domestic Policy

*Scott Blake Harris*, General Counsel

*Catherine Zoi*, Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

*Richard G. Newell*, Administrator, Energy Information Administration

*James J. Markowsky*, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Fuels

*Warren F. "Pete" Miller*, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy

*Ines Triay*, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

*John R. Norris*, Commissioner, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

#### Appointed

*Jon Wellinghoff*, Chairman of FERC (previously confirmed member)

*Jamie Simler*, head of FERC's new Office of Energy Policy and Innovation

#### Nominated

*Patricia Hoffman*, Assistant Secretary, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

### **Commerce**

#### Confirmed

*Gary Locke*, Secretary of Commerce

*Jane Lubchenco*, Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere & NOAA Administrator

### **Army**

#### Confirmed

*Jo-Ellen Darcy*, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works)

*Joe Westphal*, Under Secretary (former Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works)

#### Appointed

*Terrence "Rock" Salt*, Acting Assistant Secretary for Civil Works

### **EPA**

#### Confirmed

*Lisa Perez Jackson*, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

*Robert Perciasepe*, Deputy Administrator

*Peter Silva*, Assistant Administrator for Water Programs

### **Transportation**

#### Confirmed

*Cynthia Quarterman*, Director, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration