



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1400-335
(531)

March 1, 1973

Information Memorandum No. 73-50
Expires: 6/30/73

To: All Employees
From: Assistant Director, Administration
Subject: Report on 1972 Promotions in BLM

Six hundred and ninety-three BLM employees, almost one-fifth of the work force, were promoted during 1972. This is particularly significant considering that the Bureau was operating under tight restrictions on filling positions during much of the year and a year-long goal of reducing the average grade.

Almost one-third of all promotions effected during the year were made competitively through selections under the Promotion and Internal Placement Plan. Again, this is significant in view of the restrictions on filling vacancies during much of the year.

As indicated on the enclosed chart, there is considerable variance in the percentages of promotions effected competitively. Of the non-competitive promotions, some were the result of the completion of training programs or movement in developmental positions in the professional occupations; others were the result of reclassifications, or re-organizations and accretions of duties to certain positions. In some states more positions were affected by this type of action; for example, WO and Alaska promotions were more than half competitive while most of the states were appreciably less.

Although it appears that restrictions on total employment and average grade will continue to have an impact during 1973, it seems certain that employees will continue to have good long-term career opportunities.

1 Enclosure
Encl. 1-1972 Promotions

Ed Hartey

1972 Promotions

PROMOTIONS RESULTING FROM VACANCY
ANNOUNCEMENTS PUBLISHED AS PART OF
PROMOTION AND INTERNAL PLACEMENT
PLAN

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROMOTIONS

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Denver Service Center	52	42%
Portland Service Center	30	17%
Washington Office	78	55%
Eastern States Office	10	20%
Outer Continental Shelf	2	50%
Alaska	53	56%
Arizona	37	21.5%
California	42	35.5%
Colorado	30	37%
Idaho	34	26.5%
Montana	30	33%
Nevada	56	12.5%
New Mexico	38	16%
Oregon	142	5.5%
Utah	43	23%
Wyoming	16	19%
BUREAU TOTALS	693	27%

Dr. Reiss 972-0440
Dr. Silverberg 668-3702

Thursday March 8 1973

1 AM Silverberg suppository (Nausea)
8 AM Reiss " " (Pain, op)
semi conscious

Can't swallow (H₂O)

On back since 1 AM Turned
to right side. Asleep immediately

2 PM Still asleep. Did not
move position since 8 AM
Occasional light muttering

Breath in short "gude"s
parts.

No medication since

1 and 8 AM. (above)

7:30 P Reiss suppository

8:00 P Silverberg " "

8:25 P Called Dr. Reiss second time
(" " " " first time
about 5:00 PM)

9:00 P Mother quiet cont'd

9:00 P cont'd. Eyes open, glazed.
Breathing not gasping

but quite deep, gurgling.
3/9/73 12:30 AM Turned mother to

right side. Rar blotches

on thigh and back left side

Reiss suppository. Still pain??

Breathing shallow, gasping

Slight moaning. Body limp

Eyes closed

12:35 Mama stopped gasping

Probably dying. Still breathing

12:45 Mama appears dead

. Exact time probably

12:40 (heart stopped)

2

3/26/13

Gus,

It's Spring Program Review time again so it was just a year ago that I promised you a piece of silver.

I'm not overly proud of this piece but maybe you can hang it in your den.

Best regards,

Bus

I hope the gramma grass is recognizable -

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March 26, 1973

Mr. A. Hormay
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range
Experiment Station
Stead Building
1960 Addison Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Mr. Hormay:

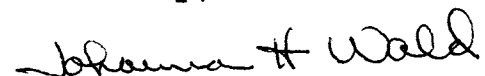
Thank you for generously taking time from your busy schedule to talk with us about rest-rotation grazing.

We would appreciate it very much if you would share with us your views on vegetative manipulation as a tool to effect range improvement and what role, if any, you believe it should play in connection with rest-rotation grazing. Do you feel that it is advisable or necessary to treat a range prior to implementation of rest-rotation grazing? Or, to put this question another way, do you believe that there are ranges where rest-rotation grazing can not be implemented because of lack of forage?

What standards should be used to determine whether rest-rotation grazing or mechanical or other treatment should be employed to rehabilitate deteriorated range lands? For example, is the desire to get fast results in the form of increased cover and/or forage or vegetation to prevent erosion a proper justification for choosing vegetative manipulation rather than rest-rotation grazing as the method of rehabilitation?

We are looking forward to hearing from you. Please feel free to call collect if that would be an easier means of communication for you.

Sincerely,



Johanna H. Wald

JHW:gen