

SI p.103 p.131
p.153 p.132

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1984

JUNE 21, 1983.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. YATES of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 3363]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

CONTENTS

	Page	
	Bill	Report
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management.....	2	9
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	9	17
National Park Service.....	12	22
Geological Survey	16	31
Minerals Management Service.....	18	35
Bureau of Mines.....	19	37
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	20	39
Bureau of Indian Affairs	21	44
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	26	57
Departmental Offices	30	63
Related Agencies:		
Forest Service, USDA	40	66

	<i>Page</i>	
	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Report</i>
Department of Energy:		
Fossil Energy Research and Development.....	46	79
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.....	47	85
Energy Conservation.....	47	86
Economic Regulation.....	48	91
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	48	93
Energy Information Administration.....	49	94
Indian Health Service, DHHS.....	52	95
Indian Education, DEd.....	55	101
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	56	103
Smithsonian Institution.....	56	103
National Gallery of Art.....	59	107
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	60	108
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	60	109
Commission of Fine Arts.....	63	113
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	63	114
National Capital Planning Commission.....	64	114
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	64	115
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	64	115
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline.....	65	116
United States Holocaust Memorial Council.....	65	117

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344) requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to current resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. As of the date when this bill was reported final Congressional action on the First Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 had not been completed, and it is therefore impossible to comply with this requirement.

The First Budget Resolution for fiscal year 1984 passed the House of Representatives on March 23, 1983. The amounts recommended in the accompanying bill are within the amounts assumed in the House-passed Budget Resolution pursuant to section 302 of the Budget Act.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation bill for 1984. The hearings are contained in 13 published volumes totaling approximately 13,500 pages.

During the course of the hearings testimony was taken on 47 days from more than 900 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials and private citizens.

The bill which is recommended for 1984 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1984	Committee bill, fiscal year 1984	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New budget (obligational) authority.....	\$3,616,050,000	\$3,929,165,000	+\$313,115,000
Title II, related agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	3,084,878,000	4,152,408,000	+1,067,530,000
Grand total, new budget (obligational) authority.....	6,700,928,000	8,081,573,000	+1,380,645,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables beginning on page 150 at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1983, these activities are estimated to total \$1,190,802,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1984 is \$1,802,335,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-84

Item	Fiscal year 1983	Fiscal year 1984	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriation bill.....	\$8,326,528,000	\$8,081,573,000	-\$244,955,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds.....	1,190,802,000	1,802,335,000	+611,533,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds.....	583,583,000	578,972,000	-4,611,000
Total, budget authority.....	10,100,913,000	10,462,880,000	+361,967,000

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1982 and 1983, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1984. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1982 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1983 and 1984.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1982	1983	1984
New obligations authority.....	\$7,556,345,000	\$8,326,528,000	\$8,081,573,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior.....	8,745,852,000	12,929,126,000	13,093,242,000
Forest Service.....	801,650,000	1,094,100,000	1,391,040,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves.....	1,259,923,000	1,534,200,000	1,212,700,000
Total.....	10,807,425,000	15,557,426,000	15,696,982,000

ENERGY INITIATIVES

There are few sectors of the economy which are more important and have more influence on the future of American economy and American security than energy. A secure supply of energy and environmentally sound and efficient ways to use energy are of utmost importance.

The Committee has had to respond to a budget request for fiscal year 1984 that reflected a fossil energy research and development program less than half of the fiscal year 1983 level; an energy conservation program less than 15 percent of the fiscal year 1983 level; and a fill rate of 145,000 barrels per day for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a significant reduction from the 220,000 barrel per day fill rate in fiscal year 1983. The Committee has made significant changes to this budget request.

For the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the Committee has recommended funds sufficient to fill the Reserve at a rate of 220,000 barrels per day. By September 30, 1983 there should be approximately 358,000,000 barrels in the reserve. Under the Committee's recommendation, another 80,000,000 barrels will be added to the Reserve in fiscal year 1984.

Over the past several years, significant reductions have been made to fossil energy research and development and to energy conservation programs. The Committee has agreed that costly fossil energy demonstration plants should not be built by the government. As a result, appropriations have been reduced from the fiscal year 1981 appropriation of \$1,134,735,000 to a fiscal year 1984 program level of \$327,000,000. The Committee cannot agree that a further reduction to \$138,000,000 is a responsible action. Instead, the Committee believes that continued development of a variety of technologies related to more efficient use of coal is appropriate. Prominent among the technologies supported by the Committee are fuel cells for which the Committee has made an increase of \$36,700,000. It is the expectation of the Committee that this action will expedite the availability of fuel cells for electric utilities and for smaller on-site applications. Magnetohydrodynamics, proposed for termination by the Administration, is continued at a \$30,000,000 level. Coal gasification and liquefaction technology development are also maintained at higher levels.

Energy conservation initiatives are in two major areas: research and development and grants to the states. For research programs, the Committee has doubled the Administration request.

Successful energy efficient technology projects in the buildings, industry, and transportation sector enable the United States to maintain world technological leadership. The emphasis of these programs is on more efficient use of energy in terms of more miles per gallon of gas or more tons of steel per BTU of energy.

The Administration had proposed no funding for energy conservation grants. The Committee, however, has provided \$243,500,000 for the low-income weatherization program to weatherize approximately 220,000 homes; \$98,000,000 for schools and hospitals to make their facilities more energy efficient; \$24,000,000 for state energy offices; and \$10,000,000 for the Energy Extension Service.

Although the Committee has provided \$528,045,000 for energy conservation programs, the recommended level represents a reduction of more than \$330,000,000 from the fiscal year 1981 level.

The Committee believes that the government has a significant role in energy. Government research funds can advance energy technologies; government can play a leadership role in energy conservation; and government must be prepared in the event of an oil import interruption. With its initiatives, the Committee has provided for a stronger energy emergency preparedness capability, continued technology development and for assistance to those people and institutions least able to make their homes, schools and hospitals more energy efficient.

OTHER COMMITTEE INITIATIVES

Many of the Committee's initiatives relate to the protection of natural resources on public lands and to the development of new energy sources. Others carry out the action taken by authorizing committees. In support of such initiatives the Committee has recommended increases above the budget estimates as shown in the following table:

Public resources:

Soil, water and air management (BLM and FS)	+\$6,495,000
Wildlife Habitat Management (BLM and FS)	+2,260,000
Recreation resources management (BLM).....	+1,250,000
Cadastral Survey (BLM)	+700,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund:	
Federal acquisition	+102,457,000
State assistance	+75,000,000
Historic Preservation Fund.....	+26,500,000
Urban forestry assistance.....	+1,600,000
Forest trail maintenance	+1,000,000
Forest recreation	+6,000,000
Rural fire control	+11,418,000
Forest research	+9,550,000
Forest pest management	+13,968,000
Mapping	+6,137,000
Synthetic Aperture Radar	+3,000,000
Geologic hazards.....	+11,718,000
Energy and offshore geologic surveys	+11,039,000
Water research	+13,100,000

Energy:

Combustion systems.....	+9,900,000
Fuel cells.....	+36,700,000
Magnetohydrodynamics	+30,000,000
Buildings and community systems	+22,150,000
Industrial conservation	+16,300,000
Transportation.....	+24,650,000
Energy Extension Service.....	+10,000,000
Weatherization	+243,500,000
Schools and hospitals	+98,000,000
State energy grants	+24,000,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (off-budget oil acquisition).....	(+1,102,900,000)

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency's land acquisition account.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1983	Estimates fiscal year 1984	Recommended	Changes from estimate
Assistance to States:				
Matching grants.....	\$110,619		\$72,919	+\$72,919
Administrative expenses.....	4,381		2,081	+2,081
Subtotal, assistance to States.....	115,000		75,000	+75,000
Federal programs:				
Bureau of Land Management.....	311	\$130	2,189	+2,059
Forest Service.....	56,877	10,070	36,352	+26,282
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	27,200		42,316	+42,316
National Park Service.....	62,505	54,671	80,321	+25,650
Subtotal, Federal programs.....	146,893	64,871	161,178	+96,307
Pinelands National Reserve.....	5,000		6,150	+6,150
Total, L&WCF.....	266,893	64,871	242,328	+177,457

INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends appropriations of new budget authority aggregating \$1,923,620,000 for Indian programs for fiscal year 1984. This is a net increase of \$307,935,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1984, but a decrease of \$2,368,000 from the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1983. Major increases over the budget recommended by the Committee include the following:

Education.....	\$4,674,000
Social services.....	2,500,000
Natural resources.....	8,246,000
Rights protection.....	2,000,000
School construction.....	14,620,000
Hospital and clinic operations.....	69,065,000
Health contract care.....	26,204,000
Preventive health programs.....	10,553,000
Community health representatives.....	27,500,000
Urban health projects.....	9,000,000
Equity care fund.....	4,870,000
Hospital and clinic construction.....	39,015,000
Sanitation facilities.....	30,000,000
Title IV, Indian Education.....	70,000,000

The Committee has recommended these increases in order to assist the American Indians and Alaskan Natives in making further progress toward self-determination as mandated by Congress, and to replace the numerous hospitals, clinics, and schools on Indian reservations which do not meet health and safety standards, or are inadequate to serve current population needs.

The Committee is aware of the White House Statement of Indian Policy released last January. The Committee hopes that future budget submissions from the Administration will more adequately and realistically reflect the words contained in that policy statement.

Spending for Indian services by the Federal Government is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1982 actual		Fiscal year 1983 estimate		Fiscal year 1984 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Department of Agriculture.....	\$89,350	\$71,730	\$88,238	\$109,071	\$84,386	\$114,878
Department of Commerce.....	14,503	14,544	11,788	12,105	1,577	8,567
Department of Education.....	240,160	240,661	212,936	235,644	206,612	236,092
Department of Energy.....	750	64	1,000	1,686		
Department of HHS.....	744,258	723,366	757,289	796,916	721,053	771,702
Department of HUD.....	598,532	206,000	392,460	230,700	151,000	317,800
Department of the Interior.....	1,022,631	1,021,122	1,025,899	1,011,466	964,223	974,011
Department of Labor.....	90,105	77,985	90,105	96,613	74,993	79,249
Department of Transportation.....	1,163	1,001	75,465	75,305	100,372	100,245
Department of Treasury.....	11,190	9,325	11,165	12,263	11,165	12,462
EPA.....	5,130	180	5,200	1,650	3,200	2,160
SBA.....	2,798	2,798	2,023	2,023	1,715	1,715
Total.....	2,820,570	2,368,776	2,673,568	2,585,442	2,320,296	2,618,881

STANDARD LEVEL USER CHARGE REDUCTIONS

There are reductions in the amounts available for SLUC for most agencies covered in the bill. No funds are provided for payments in excess of 14 percent higher than the fiscal year 1982 rate.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(1)(4), of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, requires that each Committee report on a bill or resolution contain a statement as to whether enactment of such bill or resolution may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy. Many of the funds provided in this bill permit increased production from the national lands. This increased production, will increase supply and, thus, reduce the inflationary demand that results when a material is in short supply. These programs also generate revenue for the Federal Government which is estimated at \$15.7 billion for fiscal year 1984. This revenue exceeds the budget authority of \$8.1 billion recommended in the bill. Therefore, the expenditures proposed in this budget will contribute to economic stability, rather than inflation.

LIMITATION ON UNIT COST OF EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee has established a limitation on the unit cost of employee housing (regardless of the source of financing) in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Territories at \$65,000. This limitation includes engineering and design costs, but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation must be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval. Employee housing must not exceed the standards outlined by the Committee in House Conference Report No. 2049, 87th Congress, 2d Session.

Any housing unit in a construction project approved in this bill which exceeds this limitation and was identified in the budget hearings, is deemed to have received a waiver of this provision.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$330,226,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	352,563,000
Recommended, 1984.....	348,852,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+18,626,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-3,711,000

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use, management, protection, and development of about 310 million acres of the nation's public lands onshore and 370 million acres of federally owned subsurface mineral rights.

The Bureau of Land Management also administers grazing of approximately 5.6 million head of livestock and the habitat of 2 million big game animals. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about \$16.0 million in fiscal year 1984, compared to an estimated \$15.7 million in fiscal year 1983 and actual receipts of \$20.9 million in fiscal year 1982. The Bureau also administers the sale of approximately 1.2 billion board feet of timber annually. Timber receipts are estimated to be \$129.9 million in fiscal year 1984 compared to estimated receipts of \$112.6 million in fiscal year 1983 and \$87.4 million in fiscal year 1982. Finally, the Bureau administers an active program of soil and watershed management on 174 million acres in the lower 48 States, and 138 million acres in Alaska. Practices are designed to conserve and develop public land soil and water resources, such as contouring and cultivation, revegetation, protective fencing, and water development. The Bureau also is the second largest "supplier" of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with 70 million visitor days of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Coal Leasing.....	18,248,000	18,248,000	---
Oil & Gas Leasing.....	37,267,000	37,267,000	---
Geothermal leasing.....	3,197,000	3,197,000	---
Oil Shale and Tar Sands leasing.....	2,666,000	2,148,000	-518,000
Non-Energy Minerals.....	15,615,000	14,115,000	-1,500,000
Lands and Realty Management.....	40,920,000	35,634,000	-5,286,000
Forest Management.....	6,112,000	6,112,000	---
Wild Horse & Burro Management.....	4,474,000	4,974,000	+500,000
Grazing Management.....	27,660,000	27,660,000	---
Soil, Water, & Air Management.....	11,595,000	16,595,000	+5,000,000
Wildlife Habitat Management.....	10,515,000	11,515,000	+1,000,000
Recreation Management.....	17,410,000	18,660,000	+1,250,000
Fire Management.....	7,446,000	7,446,000	---
Planning Management.....	11,991,000	11,991,000	---
Data Management.....	13,914,000	13,914,000	---
Cadastral Survey.....	20,847,000	21,547,000	+700,000
Firefighting and Rehabilitation.....	4,750,000	4,750,000	---
Resource Protection.....	2,036,000	2,036,000	---
Buildings maintenance.....	2,848,000	2,848,000	---
Recreation maintenance.....	3,547,000	3,547,000	---
Transportation maintenance.....	2,223,000	2,223,000	---
Engineering services.....	1,123,000	1,123,000	---
General Administration.....	86,159,000	81,302,000	-4,857,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	352,563,000	348,852,000	-3,711,000

Coal leasing.—The Committee has recommended no change in the estimate of \$18,248,000 for coal leasing. However, language has been included under the General Provisions of the bill, prohibiting the use of funds to hold coal lease sales, or issue coal leases, until an independent Commission has been appointed by the Secretary to review the Federal Coal Management Program, and has reported its recommendations to the Secretary and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and the Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee. The Committee expects the Secretary to appoint members to the Commission of a similar caliber, independence and expertise as the Linowes Commission on royalty management 2 years ago. The Committee believes such a Commission can be appointed, can review the program, and with the assistance of information developed in recent reports on the program, can make its recommendations within 6 months. Thus, it should not be necessary to delay coal leasing beyond that period. To ensure the timely completion of this review, bill language has been included directing the Secretary to appoint the Commission within 30 days of enactment of this bill, and directing the Commission to report its recommendations no later than 6 months from that date.

The Committee expressed its strong concern in the report on the fiscal year 1983 Interior Appropriations bill with the Department's handling of the Federal Coal program, particularly with the April, 1982 sale in the Powder River Basin. The Committee also indicated its intention to request an investigative study on the coal leasing program. That study, as well as a subsequent GAO report on the same matter, raised numerous issues related to the coal leasing program, many of which relate to whether the public is receiving a fair return for the sale of its resources. Both studies make clear that some of the problems with the coal program stem from deficiencies in the legislation authorizing the program, and the Committee expects the Commission to examine this area, and make

specific recommendations for corrective action. However, there are also specific areas related to the management of the coal leasing program by the Department that must be addressed. Among these issues are:

the methodology for estimating fair market value, including economic valuation methods, pre-sale versus post-sale analysis, and the value of independent and review appraisals;

the impact on competition and achieving fair market value of leasing large amounts of coal, particularly under depressed market conditions, versus a more moderated leasing schedule;

whether the leaseholder should share more in the risk of holding the lease by increasing rental rates, on a regionally adjusted basis;

whether the public should share in the appreciation of the value of its resources by imposing a tax on transfers of surface or lease rights;

the methodology for assigning value to maintenance tracts, based on the value of the coal in the ground to the adjoining mine owner rather than as a "competitive" lease tract, when no competitive interest can be expected;

possible methods of increasing competition, such as changing tract delineation methods, requiring meaningful fees to accompany expressions of interest, adopting intertract bidding procedures, or requiring a minimum number of bids in order to have a competitive sale;

methods of evaluating tracts to reflect regional differences in coal, and establishing cents-per-ton minimums on a regional basis;

whether pre-sale planning procedures are adequate, particularly with regard to land-use planning, public participation, and the role of the Regional Coal Teams in determining the timing and amount of leasing; and

methods of carrying out authorized exchanges so as to minimize adverse effects on sales competition.

The recommended language makes two exceptions to the prohibition: emergency leases and lease modifications, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations. However, many of the questions that surround regional coal sales also affect these types of leases, and the Commission should include them in their considerations.

The Committee has not exempted issuance of preference rights lease applications (PRLA's) from the prohibition. The Committee is very concerned about the Department's handling of these leases, as detailed in the House Investigative study, and believes the Commission should also examine the issues surrounding these leases.

Wilderness leasing.—The Committee has amended the wilderness protection language included in the 1983 Interior Appropriations Act, to extend its provisions to BLM wilderness study areas (WSA's). When the Secretary announced his leasing ban late last year, in response to the congressional action, he voluntarily extended it to include the WSA's. However, it is the Committee's understanding that at least 30% of the WSA acreage is already leased, and if these areas are not included in the bill's language, such leasing could continue, leaving little acreage left for Congress to consider for wilderness designation.

The Committee also believes the Secretary must ensure that no activities are allowed in the WSA's that would violate the FLPMA mandate to protect wilderness values in these areas.

Oil shale and tar sands.—The Committee recommends a reduction of \$518,000 in the oil shale program. Last year, the Congress agreed to a reduction in this program, based on agreement that the proposed permanent oil shale leasing program should not proceed until legislation authorizing such a program has been enacted into law. The Bureau has apparently ignored this direction, and continued its preparations to hold a lease sale in the permanent program, possibly as early as October 1984. The Committee continues to believe that the activity related to a permanent oil shale program must await the enactment of the authorizing legislation. Until such time, the Bureau is directed to cease activities related to the permanent oil shale program.

Land sales.—The Bureau had included a total of \$18,000,000 in its fiscal year 1984 budget related to its proposed land disposal program. The Committee does not believe that it is necessary or desirable to proceed with a program of this magnitude with the haste sought by the Bureau. The Committee also believes that attempts to dispose of large amounts of the public lands in so short a time-frame will lead to lower values for the properties. The Bureau has many mechanisms available to it to dispose of individual parcels of land, such as under the authorities of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, where such disposal meets the public interest. Therefore, the Committee has recommended the following reductions for the land sales program:

	<i>Recommended reduction</i>
Mining law administration	-\$1,500,000
Nonenergy realty	-5,286,000
Cultural resources	-300,000
General administration	-3,500,000

The Committee has no objection to the Bureau's proposal to redirect \$1,200,000 within the base program of the nonenergy realty program, to continue studies and appraisals connected with a limited number of possible land sales. However, the Committee does not agree that \$2,500,000 in cultural resources and \$4,000,000 in planning should be dedicated to this effort, and directs instead that these funds should be continued to carry out other high priority activities related to the Bureau's responsibilities in these areas. In the planning program, in particular, it is important that the Bureau continue aggressively with the Resource Management Planning process, and avoid the use of outdated information or single-purpose amendments to otherwise outdated plans.

Wild horses and burros.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000, in order to maintain the 1983 level. The recent reduction in the adoption fees, as recommended by the Committee last year, may take time to be effective in attracting a higher number of adoptions. Therefore, the additional funds will be necessary in order to maintain the animals until adopted, as well as allowing an increase in the number of compliance checks on adopted animals.

Soil, water and air management.—An increase of \$5,000,000 is recommended, to maintain land and watershed treatments, and water, soil, and air inventories at the base level. At the budgeted level, soil inventories would have been decreased by 25% and water inventories by almost 60%; and projects to be implemented or maintained would have been decreased by as much as 55%. The funds are required in order to allow the Bureau to meet its responsibilities in filing water rights claims, based on state schedules, to ensure existing or planned Federal investments are protected.

Wildlife habitat management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000, to allow implementation of recovery plans for threatened and endangered species. There are currently 78 species of plants and animals listed as threatened or endangered on BLM lands, and BLM is a cooperating agency in recovery plans for 24 of these species. The Committee understands at least 9 of these plans require additional BLM funding for effective implementation. The recommended increase when added to the 1983 base of \$1,625,000 will allow a total of \$2,625,000 for this important effort.

Recreation resources management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,250,000, to allow the Bureau to maintain the 1983 level of activity. The Committee believes the Bureau's hope that state and local entities will assist the Bureau in managing recreation use on the public lands is much too optimistic. This is a Federal responsibility, and the Bureau should seek adequate funding for this purpose. The Committee also does not agree with the vague and undefined proposals of the Bureau to turn recreation sites over to state or local governments, or to private interests. There must be specific identification of such sites, and adequate prior consultation with the Congress. The Bureau is directed to submit any and all sites proposed for disposal to the appropriate Committees of Congress for review and approval before proceeding with such action.

Data management.—The Committee recommends no change to the budget estimate of \$13,914,000. The Committee has reviewed the Bureau's plans for the Automated Lands and Minerals Records System (ALMRS), and found the Bureau's justifications and responses generally to be complete and of good quality. The estimated high benefit/cost ratio of the system is also favorable. As BLM proceeds with development of ALMRS, BLM should report in each year's budget justifications on the actual costs and benefits versus the estimates reported to the Committee in this year's hearings. The Bureau should also provide the Committee with life cycle cost information as it becomes available and is updated. The Committee also requests that it be kept informed of the results of the pilot testing. The Bureau should not proceed to full-scale implementation without a specific request for and approval of funding. In addition, the Committee should be kept informed of the ADP/Data Communications Equipment Needs Analysis as it is published and updated. Continued appropriations for the system will depend on the adequacy and accuracy of information provided to the Committee.

Cadastral survey.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$700,000 for the other states program, to maintain the 1983 level. Approximately 50 million acres remain in need of survey, in order

to establish the boundaries between Federal and private lands needed for increased minerals and timber development, as well as to resolve the backlog of occupancy and trespass cases.

General administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$4,857,000. Included is the reduction of \$3,500,000 for land sales, previously discussed, and \$989,000 to hold GSA rental charges to a 14% increase over the 1982 rate. The decrease also includes a reduction of \$368,000, to hold departmental services to the 1983 level, instead of a 70% increase, as proposed.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$2,243,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	1,200,000
Recommended, 1984.....	1,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-1,043,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,200,000, the budget estimate, for acquiring access to public lands necessary for proper administration of the lands under BLM's jurisdiction. No funds are included for construction.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$96,320,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	96,320,000
Recommended, 1984.....	96,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends \$96,320,000, the budget estimate, for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). The recommended amount continues the program at the same level as in fiscal year 1983.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$311,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	130,000
Recommended, 1984.....	2,189,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,878,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+2,059,000

The amount recommended includes \$2,039,000 for acquisition and \$150,000 for acquisition management.

The amount recommended for acquisition is to be used for the following areas:

King Range National Conservation Area.....	\$578,000
Perins Peak Wildlife Habitat Area, Colo.....	426,000
Pacific Crest Trail.....	100,000
Susan River Trail.....	100,000
Rogue National WSR.....	335,000
Upper Missouri WSR.....	500,000
Total.....	2,039,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$56,963,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	49,136,000
Recommended, 1984.....	51,536,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-5,427,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+2,400,000

The Committee recommends \$51,536,000, an increase of \$2,400,000. These funds will provide for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California Land Grant counties of Western Oregon. As in the past two years, bill language is also included to transfer receipts to the General Fund of the United States Treasury. The amount of the appropriation was to be based on 25% of the estimated total receipts generated from timber sales on the O&C lands. If this principle were adhered to, the recommended appropriation for fiscal year 1984 would be \$28,150,000, based on estimated receipts of \$112,600,000 in fiscal year 1983. This compares to the 50% of receipts, or \$56,300,000, that will go directly to the 18 O&C counties, under the law.

The Committee continues to believe that all costs related to the O&C counties should be funded from this account, whether incurred by the BLM or the Forest Service, in order to reflect the total cost of this program. The Bureau should continue to work with the Service to make sure the total scope, costs, and justifications for activities in the O&C counties are reflected in the budget justification for this account.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(INDEFINITE, APPROPRIATION OF RECEIPTS)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$11,199,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	10,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	8,604,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-2,595,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-1,396,000

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of \$8,604,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Permitted uses include construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

The recommended amount represents 50% of the receipts collected from grazing on public lands, and from grazing and mineral leasing on Bankhead-Jones lands. The decrease from prior years is solely attributable to the decline in the grazing fee charged for the public lands, which has decreased a total of 65% since fiscal year 1981, from \$2.31 to \$1.40 per animal unit month (AUM). In order to allow a more appropriate level of receipts to be generated, the Committee has included bill language to provide for new grazing

fees in line with fees charged for grazing on private lands of comparable quality to be established before the recommended funds can be expended for range improvements.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the impact of the Bureau's new grazing management policies. It has received no information to indicate that the quality of the BLM rangeland is improving as a result of those policies, despite the Bureau's assertions to the contrary and despite the additional funds for this purpose provided over the years by the Congress. Therefore, the Committee restates its direction of last year that allowable AUM's of grazing should be reduced if further deterioration of the lands occurs, or if necessary to avoid further deterioration. If BLM does not take appropriate action in accordance with this direction, the Committee will consider a budget limitation for this purpose.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	13,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	13,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+3,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000, the budget estimate, for service charges, deposits and forfeitures. This account uses the revenue collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs and environmental impact statement preparation costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector.

A portion of the 1984 program will be devoted to issuance of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way permits under Title I of the 1973 Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. That title authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to process and issue permits for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way which cross lands administered by two or more Federal agencies. Processing applications and monitoring construction and operations will also continue for about 85 rights-of-way projects, including the Trans-Alaska pipeline, other oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, railroad extensions, and water delivery systems.

In FY 1984, a significant increase in cost recovery for both energy-related and non-energy rights-of-way cases results in an additional \$3,000,000 for reimbursable work funded through this appropriation.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$100,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	100,000
Recommended, 1984.....	100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (Section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue for unsurveyed islands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before they can be used.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Service is responsible for a wildlife refuge system of over 88.7 million acres consisting of 413 refuges, 49 waterfowl production areas, and 58 coordination areas.

The fishery resources managed by the Service include 75 hatcheries, a spawning channel, 5 development centers, 2 training schools, 12 laboratories and 25 field stations.

In 1983, national fish hatcheries produced 130 million fish (over 5.6 million pounds) for release into the Great Lakes, coastal rivers and streams and inland reservoirs, lakes, and streams.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$261,987,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	246,340,000
Recommended, 1984.....	269,530,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+7,543,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+23,190,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the fiscal year 1984 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Field Operations.....	16,473,000	17,606,000	+1,133,000
National Wetlands Inventory.....	3,691,000	3,691,000	---
Research and Development / Habitat Resources.....	11,873,000	13,259,000	+1,386,000
Cooperative units.....	---	4,609,000	+4,609,000
Refuge operations and maintenance.....	88,798,000	88,944,000	+146,000
Law enforcement and protection / Wildlife Resources...	9,419,000	9,959,000	+540,000
Population management / Wildlife Resources.....	17,009,000	18,559,000	+1,550,000
Research and Development / Wildlife Resources.....	10,914,000	11,694,000	+780,000
Hatcheries operations and maintenance.....	20,302,000	22,880,000	+2,578,000
Refuge operations and maintenance.....	2,162,000	2,162,000	---
Law enforcement and protection / Fishery Resources...	227,000	227,000	---
Population management / Fishery Resources.....	1,663,000	1,663,000	---
Research and Development / Fishery Resources.....	9,671,000	11,971,000	+2,300,000
Endangered Species.....	17,361,000	24,064,000	+6,703,000
Administrative Services.....	35,748,000	34,513,000	-1,235,000
1982 pay annualization.....	---	2,700,000	+2,700,000
Lower Snake River Compensation.....	1,029,000	1,029,000	---
Total, Resource Management.....	246,340,000	269,530,000	+23,190,000

Only 15 percent of the nation's wildlife resources are protected on wildlife refuges. The balance is on State and private lands and waters. If the off-refuge habitat is not given adequate protection, the wildlife resource will be depleted and our refuges will become nothing more than wildlife preserves. The Committee's recommendation of \$34,259,000 for habitat resources includes \$17,606,000 for field operations. This includes an increase of \$1,133,000 to maintain the 1983 level for coal operations (\$250,000) and mineral operations (\$383,000). The Committee does not support the proposal that the Service should be reimbursed by agencies proposing projects which would affect fish or wildlife resources—particularly when those agencies have not budgeted funds to reimburse the Service. The balance of the increase (\$500,000) is to expand the 1983 program of contaminant evaluation. This will permit the Service to increase the frequency of the sampling program to more than once every three years.

The increase of \$1,386,000 for research and development will maintain the 1983 program level for investigating indicators of stress induced by contaminants, mining and smelting contaminant impacts, and for assessing the impact of agricultural chemicals on fish and wildlife resources. Research on non-coal mineral activity is also supported at the 1983 level.

The Committee recommends \$4,609,000 for the cooperative research units. The Secretary is directed to provide 92 full-time equivalents to the Service, beyond what was included in the 1984 allocation to the Department so that federal employees will continue to participate in this program.

The recommendation of \$88,944,000 for refuge operation and maintenance includes \$146,000 to continue the program to identify water needs on refuges in western states. Bill language has been included to provide that not less than \$3,400,000 within available funds will be used for a Youth Conservation Corps program in fiscal year 1984. The increase of \$540,000 for law enforcement and protection, together with the \$1,187,000 provided in endangered species law enforcement will permit the Service to maintain a special agent force of not less than 202. The Secretary is directed to allocate the additional FTE's to the Service in addition to the 1984 allocation so that this Congressional priority can be met without adversely affecting other programs of the Department.

The recommendation of \$18,559,000 for population management includes increases of \$150,000 to continue participation in the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere and \$1,400,000 to continue the animal damage control mammal program at the fiscal year 1983 level. In addition, as with last year, the Committee strongly recommends that existing employee levels be maintained in the Animal Damage Control Program at the fiscal year 1983 level. The wildlife research and development program includes \$3,715,000 for animal damage control research, an increase of \$220,000 above the request. This increase is for a taste aversion research project (\$175,000) and a livestock guard dog project (\$45,000). The recommendation for research facility maintenance of \$2,220,000 includes an increase of \$560,000 to continue the operational maintenance program at the fiscal year 1983 level.

The Committee recommends \$22,880,000 for operation and maintenance of hatcheries, a net increase of \$2,578,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposed reduction of \$4,195,000 included for closure of 29 hatcheries and deletes the increase of \$1,617,000 needed to close the facilities. The Secretary is directed to allocate not less than 135 full-time equivalents to the Service above the amount included in the 1984 allocation to the Department, so that this Congressional priority can be met without adversely affecting other programs of the Department.

The Committee's recommendation of \$11,971,000 for fishery research and development includes an increase of \$2,000,000 and 52 full-time equivalents to expand the fish research program. Not less than \$450,000 and 12 full-time equivalents are for allocation to the Wellsboro development center. Within the funds provided the Committee supports the intention of the Service to establish a centralized regional fisheries support center at the Lamar Fish Cultural Development Center. The balance of \$300,000 is to continue the high priority fish control and drug registration program at the fiscal year 1983 level at the LaCrosse National Fishery Research Laboratory. The Secretary is directed to allocate these 52 FTE's above the amount included in the 1984 allocation to the Department, so that this Congressional priority can be met without adversely affecting other programs of the Department.

Endangered species.—The Committee's recommendation of \$3,047,000 for listing, an increase of \$1,000,000, will permit the Service to resume listing at a reasonable level and to begin to reduce the backlog of about 200. The recommendation of \$6,100,000 for law enforcement and protection maintains the program at the 1983 level (+\$987,000) and adds 2 law enforcement specialists to focus on grizzly bear protection in Wyoming and Montana (\$200,000). The recommendation of \$4,430,000 for recovery programs includes an increase of \$216,000 to continue the Peregrine Falcon recovery program. The Committee also recommends \$3,974,000 for research and development, including an increase of \$100,000 for Whooping Crane recovery and \$200,000 for the California Condor recovery program. The Committee also recommends an increase of \$4,000,000 for cooperative grants to states for development and implementation of recovery plans for endangered species found on state and private lands.

Executive direction is reduced by \$1,235,000 to allow a 14% increase in the standard level user charge above the 1982 rate. The Committee is also recommending an increase of \$2,700,000 for the full year cost of the October, 1982 pay increase.

The restriction on the maximum amount for maintenance set out in the 1975 report need not be followed any longer. The distinction between funding in this appropriation or the construction appropriation should be based on the complexity of the project and the time necessary to complete the project rather than a dollar level.

The criteria for rehabilitation and improvement projects budgeted through the Resource management appropriation are that it requires minor preplanning and design; requires quicker-turnaround for submittal and approval due to fish and wildlife resource/facility management priorities; contractual considerations less involved; work may be accomplished by FWS staff and equipment; and obli-

gation can be accomplished within the fiscal year for which funds are available.

Criteria for budgeting in the Construction appropriation are: extensive engineering requirements—project preplanning and design; obligation generally cannot be accomplished within the fiscal year appropriation; and projects are substantial in terms of capital investment.

CONSTRUCTION AND ANADROMOUS FISH

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$16,665,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	14,400,000
Recommended, 1984.....	21,816,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+5,151,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+7,416,000

The recommendation of \$21,816,000 includes a net increase of \$6,916,000. This includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for urgent work to be done at hatcheries that were proposed for closure in fiscal year 1983 and again in fiscal year 1984. Needed repairs at facilities such as Private John Allen, Carbon Hill, Lamar, Tishomingo, and Neosho have not been performed in the past two years. This increase will permit the Service to begin to eliminate the backlog which has developed. Not less than \$1,000,000 of the amount recommended is for repair of the Harrison Lake Dam.

The amount of \$2,766,000 is recommended for construction of a tight isolation facility at the Madison Wildlife Research facility. This is needed to permit the Service to work in safety on toxic substances found in diseased wildlife. The Committee is recommending a reduction of \$1,350,000 for projects budgeted in fiscal year 1984 that were funded in fiscal year 1983 with money provided in the "Jobs Bill." With funds in that bill the Service was able to accelerate planning and design work on six unsafe dams and to begin construction repairs on an additional five dams. Funds were budgeted for the following facilities:

Planning and design:	
Buffalo Lake NWR, TX.....	\$413,000
Crab Orchard NWR, IL.....	380,000
Moosehorn NWR, ME.....	5,000
Craig Brook NFH, ME.....	25,000
Erie NWR, PA.....	10,000
Iroquois NWR, NY.....	20,000
Total.....	853,000
Construction:	
Modoc NWR, CA.....	160,000
Basket Slough NWR, OR.....	10,000
Malheur NWR, OR.....	242,000
Pahranagat NWR, NV.....	10,000
Sheldon NWR, NV.....	75,000
Total.....	497,000

The Committee also recommends a continuation of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act grants to the states at the 1983 level of \$3,500,000.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACCOUNT

(DEFINITE, REPAYABLE ADVANCE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	
Recommended, 1984.....	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+7,000,000

The Committee recommends an additional \$7,000,000 for acquisition of high priority habitats suitable for waterfowl management. The Secretary proposed legislation to double the price of the "Duck Stamp" from \$7.50 to \$15.00 with the expectation that additional revenue would be provided for acquisition of critical wetlands. It becomes more evident daily that wetlands are continuing to be lost at an alarming rate. The advance appropriation recommended by the Committee will continue the legislative initiative for acquisition.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$27,200,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	
Recommended, 1984.....	42,316,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+15,116,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+42,316,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,316,000 for land acquisition. The Secretary has spoken frequently of what he proposes to do for recovery of endangered species. It is difficult to see how he can achieve his goals without requesting funds for acquisition of habitat. The Committee has included funds for acquisition of lands in areas that have been identified by various concerned groups and individuals as high priority needs that can be acquired in a timely manner.

The following table identifies those areas:

Acquisition Management.....	\$1,500,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, Minn.....	2,500,000
Lower Suwannee NWR, Fla.....	1,000,000
Bogue Chitto NWR, La.....	1,000,000
Kealia Pond, Hawaii*.....	4,500,000
Crocodile Lake NWR, Fla.*.....	5,000,000
Key Deer NWR, Fla.* (No Name Key).....	2,000,000
Masked Bobwhite, Ariz*.....	5,000,000
Bon Secour NWR, Ala.....	5,000,000
Bear Valley, Oreg*.....	400,000
Protection Island NWR, Wash.....	2,000,000
California Condor, Calif.*.....	5,000,000
Great Dismal Swamp, Va. and N.C.....	2,500,000
Mississippi Sandhill Crane, Miss.*.....	2,000,000
Banks Lake, Ga.....	608,000
Leetown, W. Va.....	350,000
Harbor Island, Mich.....	197,000
Mason Neck NWR, Va*.....	261,000
Rio Grande Valley NWR, Tex.*.....	1,500,000
Total.....	42,316,000

*Endangered species habitat.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$5,760,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	5,760,000
Recommended, 1984.....	5,760,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends continuation of this program in fiscal year 1984. Prior year balances of \$4,540,000 are also available for payment in fiscal year 1984, together with \$5,760,000 recommended by the Committee. These will provide a total of \$10,300,000 for payment to counties in fiscal year 1984.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service manages and operates 333 units in the National Park System covering about 73.7 million acres. It is estimated that these units will be visited by 358 million people in 1983.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$592,760,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	599,792,000
Recommended, 1984.....	602,065,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+9,305,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+2,273,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the fiscal year 1984 budget estimate is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Management of park areas.....	61,630,000	61,630,000	---
Concessions management.....	2,984,000	2,984,000	---
Interpretation and Visitor Services.....	61,233,000	67,168,000	+5,935,000
Visitor protection and safety.....	70,343,000	70,393,000	+50,000
Maintenance.....	230,798,000	233,847,000	+3,049,000
Resources management.....	92,237,000	92,987,000	+750,000
Information publications.....	2,925,000	2,925,000	---
International Park Affairs.....	395,000	395,000	---
Volunteers-in-parks.....	500,000	500,000	---
National Recreation and Preservation.....	9,226,000	---	-9,226,000
Forest Fire Suppression and Rehabilitation.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	---
Water resources.....	1,686,000	1,936,000	+250,000
General management plans.....	2,283,000	2,883,000	+600,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission....	418,000	418,000	---
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve.....	588,000	588,000	---
Lowell Historic Preservation Canal Commission.....	425,000	525,000	+100,000
Folsom Theater.....	---	350,000	+350,000
Corcoran Gallery.....	---	350,000	+350,000
Mary McLeod Bethune NHS.....	---	200,000	+200,000
General Administration.....	60,921,000	60,786,000	-135,000
Total.....	599,792,000	602,065,000	+2,273,000

The Committee's recommendation of \$67,168,000 for interpretation and visitor services includes \$4,150,000 to maintain the visitor transportation programs in 16 units of the park system. The Committee does not approve the proposal by the Service to turn over this function to park concessionaires who would either charge the

visitor directly or add a surcharge to all concession prices for the service. The Committee expects the Service to discontinue the efforts to terminate the in-park transportation service. The Committee recognizes that special security and geographical circumstances exist at the Lyndon Baines Johnson National Historical Park, and directs the National Park Service to maintain the current visitor transportation system in that park area. An additional \$200,000 is provided to permit the Service to acquire and store 10 railway cars (1920 era) from the South Shore RR and to restore and rehabilitate 2-3 of them using museum and volunteer labor. They would then be used for shuttle service within Indiana Dunes NL. The amount of \$100,000 is also recommended for program and material development at Indiana Dunes. The recommendation also provides for continuation of cultural activities in the nation's capital as follows:

Capitol Hill concerts (National Symphony Orchestra)	\$300,000
Support of NSO concerts.....	50,000
Wolf Trap program support	175,000
Wolf Trap stagehands.....	450,000
Ford's Theatre program support	200,000
Ford's Theatre ushers.....	25,000
Carter Barron.....	35,000
Total	1,235,000

In addition \$250,000 is provided, to be matched with non-Federal funds, to televise the Capitol concerts.

The Committee takes note of the unique expertise of the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and of its special contributions to presentations and the preservation of traditional culture in the parks through its contract with the National Park Service. Such arrangements should continue to receive priority attention.

The recommendation of \$70,393,000 for visitor protection and safety includes an increase of \$50,000 for contractual medical services at Big Bend NP.

The recommendation of \$233,847,000 for maintenance includes increases of \$586,000 to retain the technical maintenance assistance program and \$1,377,000 for the Servicewide maintenance program. These may be transferred to the Denver Service Center if that will provide better coordination with the construction program. An increase of \$400,000 is also recommended for maintenance of recently completed PADC public areas. An offsetting reduction is proposed in that program. An increase of \$200,000 is for maintenance at the Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS. An increase of \$46,000 is recommended for new maintenance needs at Johnstown Flood N. Mem. and \$440,000 is provided for the Delaware Water Gap NRA for the following items:

Childs Park and Raymondskill Falls.....	\$50,000
Ecological information base	25,000
Milford bicycle trail (study and plans).....	40,000
Route 209 repairs	75,000
Repair national register structures in Peters Valley.....	100,000
Repair Shoemaker and Callahan houses	100,000
Fire and intrusion alarms	50,000

The recommendation of \$92,987,000 for resource management and the increase of \$750,000 to expand science programs adminis-

tered from regional offices will permit an expansion of the program to identify and respond to man-made threats to the parks.

The Committee again recommends a separate appropriation for the recreation and preservation programs of the Service. The reduction of \$9,226,000 in this account is offset by an increase of \$10,924,000 under the head "National recreation and preservation."

The recommendation of \$1,936,000 for water resources includes an increase of \$100,000 to expand studies of threats (internal and external) to geothermal resources within parks such as Yellowstone and Lassen and \$150,000 to expand studies of threats to the Everglades NP as a result of management of the waterflow into and through that park. The Committee expects the Service to review, reissue, and emphasize procedures for the care and preservation of statues and other cultural objects in their custody.

The recommendation of \$2,883,000 for general management plans includes an increase of \$500,000 to permit the Service to develop a proposal respecting threats to units of the park system posed by existing mineral interests where mining is not specifically permitted by law. The Committee expects the Service to identify those units where valid mineral interests exist, determine the degree of threat that exists, and develop a proposal to address the threat. The Committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 to conduct a study of the Blackstone River and Canal State Park, in Massachusetts. The study is to determine if the historic significance of the park is such that it should be included in the National Park System.

The Committee recommends \$350,000 for authorized assistance to the Folger Shakespeare Library, \$350,000 for the Corcoran Gallery of Art and \$200,000 for a cooperative agreement for the Mary McLeod Bethune NHS to carry out the provisions of Public Law 97-329. It also recommends \$100,000 to eliminate a fund imbalance for the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission. No funds are provided for the office and staff of an "Assistant Director for Legislative and Congressional Affairs" and the amount of \$135,000 requested is not allowed. The Committee is concerned that the Service is reducing FTE's in the field but can manage to find three for an unneeded layer of supervision for two small offices. The FTE ceiling allocated to that office may be reassigned to the regional science program.

The Committee is concerned that the Service is proposing to reduce the Washington and Regional Offices by 12-15 percent by reassigning either staff and/or functions to park units. The Committee does not support such transfers where the functions are necessary and are best done in Washington or in regional offices. The Committee approves termination of functions such as that of an assistant director for legislative and congressional affairs. The Committee would note that no funds were budgeted in either the Park Service or the Fish and Wildlife Service for a coordinator of management plans and studies under ANICLA and that none have been provided in this bill.

No funds are provided to implement the management plan at Mammoth Cave NP.

The Committee is aware of the efforts being made by a private group to raise funds for the restoration of Ellis Island and the re-

refurbishment of the Statue of Liberty. The Committee wants to be assured that the statue will not be permitted to deteriorate if the private fundraising effort lags. The Committee expects to be provided with a schedule quarterly showing when actions are planned and taken, how much funding is needed, expected to be available, and is available, with the first report due 30 days from the date of this report.

Bill language has been included to provide that not less than \$3,300,000 within available funds will be used for a Youth Conservation Corps program in fiscal year 1984.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$9,887,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	
Recommended, 1984.....	10,924,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,037,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+10,924,000

The National recreation and preservation appropriation within the National Park Service provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and natural heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies and administrators Urban Park and Historic Preservation Fund grants.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the 1984 budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Recreation Programs.....		1,432,000	+1,432,000
Natural Programs.....		1,544,000	+1,544,000
Cultural Programs.....		5,225,000	+5,225,000
Environmental and Compliance Review.....		390,000	+390,000
Grant administration.....		2,333,000	+2,333,000
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....		10,924,000	+10,924,000

The Department of the Interior had requested that the National recreation and preservation programs be included as part of the Operation of the National Park System. The Committee recommends that a separate appropriation be continued for these activities. Many of the changes made to the request are to maintain programs at the fiscal year 1983 level.

The Committee recommends a program level of \$1,432,000 for recreation programs, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the requested level. This increase will allow the National Park Service to continue recreation policy analysis, cooperative management with the military, reporting of state and private fee structure in conjunction with the Federal fee report and park and recreation technical service in the regional offices. With this amount, the Committee expects the Park Service to participate actively in the review, recommendation, conveyance, and compliance aspects of the Federal real property disposal program. It is expected that excess or surplus properties having clearly identifiable public park and recreation values will be retained in public ownership.

The Committee has added \$900,000 for natural programs for a total program level of \$1,544,000. Of this increase, \$760,000 is to allow the National Park Service through its regional offices to provide assistance to State and local governments for river conservation and to continue review and approval of rivers submitted to States for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Technical help should be delivered through consultations, training, demonstration projects, and program development. The balance of the increase, \$140,000, is for the development of comprehensive management plans for the Natchez Trace and the Potomac Heritage Trail which were authorized in Public Law 98-11.

A total of \$5,225,000 is provided for cultural programs, a net reduction of \$1,200,000 from the request. The Park Service had requested an increase of \$2,000,000 to enable the Department to administer the Federal program responsibilities without Federally-funded State Historic Preservation Office assistance. The Committee believes that the State Historic Preservation Offices continue to have a vital role in Historic Preservation and has provided for their support through the Historic Preservation Fund. Accordingly, the Committee has reduced the request for an additional \$2,000,000 by \$1,500,000. Within the amount provided is \$200,000 for a computerized inventory of Federally-funded archaeological projects and \$100,000 for archaeological data recovery, analysis and reporting. Within available funds, \$135,000 is to meet the United States' responsibilities to the International Council of Monuments and Sites.

As requested in the Operation of the National Park System account, the Committee has included \$390,000 for environmental compliance and review. For grants administration, the Committee has provided a total program of \$2,333,000, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the request. The increase is to cover the additional workload associated with administering Urban Park and Historic Preservation Fund grants recommended in this bill.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	.....
Recommended, 1984.....	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+10,000,000

The Committee rejects the Secretary's proposal to terminate the Urban Park and Recreation Fund. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to continue the grant round begun in the "Jobs Bill". Grants are provided to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; to demonstrate innovative ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities at the neighborhood level; and to develop local Recovery Action Programs that identify community needs, objectives, and strategies to revitalize the public and private recreation systems.

This limited level of funding will help to maintain the momentum established in Public Law 98-8 in which \$40,000,000 was appropriated for the program. That appropriation generated applications for more than \$85,000,000 in projects and this additional

amount will enable the Park Service to respond to a larger portion of the applications.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$51,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	.....
Recommended, 1984.....	26,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-24,500,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+26,500,000

The Committee again rejects the Secretary's proposal to terminate the Historic Preservation Fund. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,500,000, to continue the program at the same level as the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. There was no budget request. The Committee recommendation will permit continued cooperation between State historic preservation offices and the Federal programs. As in past years, the Committee received persuasive testimony from a variety of witnesses describing the effectiveness of the historic preservation program in community redevelopment and as a stimulus to economic redevelopment.

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: State management and administration of existing grant obligations, review and advice on Federal projects and actions, determinations, and nominations to the National Register, Tax Act certifications and technical preservation services. The Committee continues to emphasize survey and planning. Surveys should emphasize known development activity to reduce project delays. The States also review properties within States to develop data for planning use. There is \$21,500,000 included for the States.

The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Of this amount, \$500,000 is to be used to pass through as matching grants to local and State organizations for the resolution of critical preservation problems.

Administrative expenses for the Historic Preservation Fund are included in the National Recreation and Preservation account. No money is included for acquisition and development grants.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$159,096,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	78,275,000
Recommended, 1984.....	42,637,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-116,459,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-35,638,000

The recommendation of \$42,637,000 includes a net decrease of \$35,638,000. The following table reflects the changes recommended:

Chickasaw NRA, Veterans Lake development.....	\$200,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA:	
Covered bridge restoration.....	200,000
Entrance and directional signs.....	80,000
Locktenders house.....	200,000
Trail construction (\$100,000) and rehabilitation (\$35,000).....	135,000
Fishing pond development.....	60,000
Jaite parking lot.....	55,000

Everett structures, stabilize and repair	270,000
Remove sewage treatment facility	300,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA—Roebbling bridge	1,000,000
Gulf Island NS—Naval Live Oaks visitor facility	3,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL:	
Paul H. Douglas Environmental Center	1,076,000
Miller Woods access planning and trails	501,000
Porter service connection	130,000
West unit transit/information center	220,000
South Shore RR planning	75,000
Campground facility planning	150,000
Lowell NHP:	
Boott Mill planning (\$400,000) and construction (\$2,525,000)	2,925,000
Suffolk Mill turbine room planning and construction	275,000
Lowell Historic Preservation Commission:	
Boott Mill cultural center	1,100,000
Historic trolley	574,000
Revolving loan fund and grants	936,000
Natchez Trace Parkway—Section 1D, Tennessee	9,200,000
San Juan NHS—El Morro Castle	4,500,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. NHS	300,000
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	500,000
Effect of fiscal year 1983 deferral	-63,600,000

The Committee has approved funds for the waste treatment facility for the Wawona area of Yosemite NP. The Committee expects the Service to adhere to the recently issued guidelines on cost recovery for use made of this facility by the operator of the concession operated hotel. In addition, if owners of private property in the area use the facility, they should also be assessed full cost for hook up as well as a reasonable amortization fee.

The Committee again rejects the proposal of the Secretary to fund construction projects with LWCF receipts. Such a proposal requires legislation. The authorizing Committee has rejected such a proposal for three years. This Committee has joined in that rejection for each of those three years.

The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-424) makes \$100,000,000 available to the National Park Service in fiscal year 1984 without the need for any additional Congressional action. The following table shows how these funds will be allocated by Park Service unit:

Acadia NP	\$150,000
Amistad NM	25,000
Assateague NS	100,000
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	2,400,000
Bandelier NM	15,000
Big Bend NP	3,420,000
Blue Ridge Parkway	7,580,000
Bryce Canyon NP	253,000
Buffalo NP	59,000
Canyon de Chelly NM	30,000
Canyonlands NP	3,701,000
Cape Cod NS	1,074,000
Cape Hatteras NS	10,000
Capulin Mountains NM	50,000
Cedar Breaks NM	10,000
Chaco Culture NHP	3,450,000
Chattahoochee River NRA	480,000
Colonial NHP	1,420,000
Crater Lake NP	335,000
Cumberland Gap NHP	3,175,000
Death Valley NM	10,000
Denali NP and Preserve	4,883,000

Eleanor Roosevelt NHS.....	688,000
Fire Island NS.....	340,000
Foothills Parkway.....	10,487,000
Fort Point NHS.....	80,000
Fort Smith NHS.....	200,000
Fort Union NHP.....	10,000
Gateway NRA.....	35,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway.....	12,651,000
Gettysburg NMP.....	20,000
Glacier Bay NP and Pres.....	20,000
Glen Canyon NRA.....	2,205,000
Golden Gate NRA.....	880,000
Grand Canyon NP.....	100,000
Grand Teton NP.....	765,000
Great Smoky Mountains NP.....	1,105,000
Harpers Ferry NHP.....	160,000
Hot Springs NP.....	60,000
John D. Rockefeller Parkway.....	470,000
Joshua Tree NM.....	30,000
Lake Mead NRA.....	150,000
Lake Meredith NRA.....	60,000
Lassen Volcanic NP.....	693,000
Lyndon B. Johnson NHS.....	25,000
Manassas NB.....	65,000
Mesa Verde NP.....	55,000
Moore's Creek NB.....	500,000
Mount Rainier NP.....	325,000
NCP-Central.....	1,077,000
NCP-East (Suitland Parkway).....	260,000
Natchez Trace Parkway.....	16,556,000
North Cascades NP.....	230,000
Olympic NP.....	395,000
Ozark NSR.....	14,000
Petrified Forest NP.....	25,000
Pictured Rocks NL.....	33,000
President's Park.....	50,000
Redwood NP.....	485,000
Rock Creek Parkway.....	341,000
Rocky Mountain NP.....	2,355,000
Saint Croix Island NM.....	22,000
Saratoga NP.....	50,000
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP.....	105,000
Shenandoah NP.....	4,405,000
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River.....	50,000
White Sands NM.....	50,000
Wilson's Creek NB.....	3,000,000
Yellowstone NP.....	124,000
Yosemite NP.....	163,000
Zion NP.....	401,000
Construction, total.....	95,000,000
Federal highway expenses.....	2,000,000
Park Service support services.....	2,000,000
Contingencies.....	1,000,000
Total.....	100,000,000

The Committee expects the Service to follow reprogramming procedures in connection with these projects. The Committee also expects the Service to present the 1985 program in the budget for fiscal year 1985.

The Committee has provided funds in a previous appropriations bill to study needed safety and traffic improvements along the George Washington Memorial Parkway between the Spout Run Parkway and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge in the National Capital Region. The Committee intends that this study be

completed as rapidly as possible and that the National Park Service report its recommendations to Congress for making these improvements. The Committee also expects the National Park Service will begin the Environmental Impact Statement process immediately upon approval of its final recommendations.

The total of \$25,756,000 provided for the Natchez Trace construction program in fiscal year 1984 will be available for the following projects:

<i>Construction:</i> Section 1 D, Tennessee—construct 3.5 miles.....	\$9,200,000
<i>Public Law 97-424 funds:</i>	
Grade separation, Palmetto and Pontocola crossings, Mississippi.....	1,730,000
Complete section 3 V, Mississippi (2 miles).....	4,396,000
Repair 3 bridges (Tennessee).....	6,500,000
Construct bridge over U.S. 61, section 3 X.....	1,260,000
Clean and repaint girders, Tennessee River bridge.....	1,330,000
Final paving, section 3 A, Mississippi (12 miles).....	1,340,000
Subtotal.....	16,556,000
Total, Natchez Trace parkway.....	25,756,000

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$182,505,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	54,671,000
Recommended, 1984.....	161,471,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-21,034,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+106,800,000

For Land acquisition and state assistance, the Committee recommends \$161,471,000 as follows:

	1984 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants.....		\$72,919,000	+\$72,919,000
Administrative expenses.....		2,081,000	+2,081,000
Total assistance to States.....		75,000,000	+75,000,000
Pinelands National Reserve.....		6,150,000	+6,150,000
National Park Service:			
Acquisition management.....	\$4,571,000	7,821,000	+3,250,000
Appalachian Trail.....		8,500,000	+8,500,000
Big Cypress National Preserve.....	4,000,000		-4,000,000
Big Thicket National Preserve.....	6,000,000		-6,000,000
Buffalo NR.....		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Cape Lookout NS.....	4,000,000		-4,000,000
Chaco Culture NHP.....		500,000	+500,000
Channel Islands NP.....		5,000,000	+5,000,000
Congaree Swamp NM.....	25,000,000		-25,000,000
Coronado NM.....		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Cumberland Island NS.....		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA.....		6,000,000	+6,000,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA.....		500,000	+500,000
FDR NHS.....		400,000	+400,000
Gulf Islands NS.....	4,300,000		-4,300,000
Indiana Dunes NL.....		1,500,000	+1,500,000
Lower St. Croix WSR.....		1,500,000	+1,500,000
Manassas NBP.....		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr., NHS.....		500,000	+500,000
Olympic NP.....		2,000,000	+2,000,000

	1984 request	Committee recommendation	Change
Santa Monica Mountains NRA.....		25,000,000	+ 25,000,000
Saratoga NHP.....		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL.....	12,000,000		- 12,000,000
Upper Delaware NSR.....		600,000	+ 600,000
Upper St. Croix WSR.....		500,000	+ 500,000
Valley Forge NHP.....		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Voyageurs NP.....		4,000,000	+ 4,000,000
War in the Pacific NHP.....		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Womans Rights NHP.....		500,000	+ 500,000
Deficiencies.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Inholdings.....		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Slippage.....	- 6,700,000		+ 6,700,000
Total, National Park Service.....	54,671,000	80,321,000	+ 25,650,000
Total, land acquisition and State assistance.....	54,671,000	161,471,000	+ 106,800,000

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$4,247,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	4,342,000
Recommended, 1984.....	4,542,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+ 295,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+ 200,000

The recommendation of \$4,542,000 includes an increase of \$200,000, to be used to provide additional park police security (\$75,000) and for additional maintenance of non-performing arts areas (\$125,000).

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a national cultural center for the performing arts and an official memorial to President John F. Kennedy. The Board of Trustees of the Kennedy Center has the sole responsibility for all performing arts activities. The National Park Service is responsible for maintenance, security, information, interpretation, janitorial and all other services necessary to operate the Center. Funds are provided herein for that purpose on a formula in accordance with a formula which provides 76 percent for National Memorial purposes and 24 percent for the performing arts functions.

Visitor services, including information, interpretation, and police security must be conducted year round with the peak need for such services occurring during the May-September summer season. These services include interpretive talks, crowd control assistance for free events, audiovisual programs, senior citizen and handicapped programs, special talks and assistance to foreign visitors and groups, and other visitor assistance activities.

There were 3.5 million visitors in fiscal year 1982.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$363,389,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	350,928,000
Recommended, 1984.....	374,951,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983	+11,562,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+24,023,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
National Mapping, Geography and Surveys			
Primary quadrangle mapping.....	28,977,000	28,977,000	---
Modernization of mapping technology.....	3,854,000	3,854,000	---
Digital mapping.....	---	8,028,000	+8,028,000
Revision.....	8,116,000	8,116,000	---
Orthophotostereos.....	4,301,000	4,301,000	---
Printing and distribution of maps.....	8,500,000	8,500,000	---
Small intermediate and special mapping.....	11,114,000	14,664,000	+3,550,000
Earth resources observation system.....	9,041,000	9,628,000	+587,000
Cartographic and geographic information.....	3,985,000	3,985,000	---
Synthetic Aperture Radar.....	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal.....	77,888,000	93,053,000	+15,165,000
Geologic and Mineral Resource Surveys and Mapping			
Earthquake hazards reduction.....	29,524,000	35,524,000	+6,000,000
Volcano Hazards.....	7,392,000	10,892,000	+3,500,000
Ground failure & construction hazards.....	2,074,000	2,792,000	+718,000
Reactor hazards research.....	1,722,000	3,222,000	+1,500,000
Geologic framework.....	14,240,000	14,240,000	---
Geomagnetism.....	1,943,000	2,183,000	+240,000
Climate change.....	522,000	1,014,000	+492,000
Land resource data applications.....	---	626,000	+626,000
Mineral resource surveys.....	45,312,000	45,312,000	---
Energy geologic surveys.....	25,455,000	33,994,000	+8,539,000
Offshore geologic surveys.....	13,722,000	16,222,000	+2,500,000
Subtotal.....	141,906,000	166,021,000	+24,115,000
Water Resources Investigations			
Federal Program.....	55,399,000	62,999,000	+7,600,000
Federal-State program.....	47,113,000	49,613,000	+2,500,000
Energy hydrology.....	9,637,000	12,637,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal.....	112,149,000	125,249,000	+13,100,000
General Administration			
Facilities.....	14,242,000	15,494,000	+1,252,000
SLUC Reduction.....	13,243,000	13,243,000	---
SLUC Reduction.....	---	-5,609,000	-5,609,000
Map sales receipts.....	-8,500,000	-8,500,000	---
Use of deferred funds.....	---	-24,000,000	-24,000,000
Total, Surveys, Investigations & Research.....	350,928,000	374,951,000	+24,023,000

The Committee recommends funds of \$8,028,000 for digital mapping in this appropriation rather than in an unauthorized revolving fund as proposed by the Secretary. The amount provided will permit the Survey to accelerate efforts to produce basic cartographic data in standard scales, accuracies, and formats suitable for computer-based analysis by federal, state, local government, and private user requirements. This increase, with increases in other mapping programs will maintain the 1983 program level and, will permit the Survey to take the lead role, as required by OMB and proposed by GAO, to develop a government-wide standardized digital cartographic effort. This increase now will obviate the need for budget requests in the future for agencies such as the Bureau of the Census, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Defense Mapping Agency. The committee is

recommending bill language that will permit the Survey to retain receipts from the sale of maps to recover the cost of map printing and distribution. This is, in effect, a bookkeeping entry since receipts will be used to offset costs in lieu of a direct appropriation as has been provided in the past.

The increase of \$3,550,000 for small, intermediate, and special mapping includes \$550,000 for intermediate scale mapping, \$1,800,000 for land use and land cover mapping, \$700,000 to maintain development of the airborne profiling of terrain system on schedule, and \$500,000 to maintain the 1983 level for small scale and other special mapping. The total provided assumes a reduction of \$950,000 that will be reimbursed to the Survey by the Department of Defense.

The increase of \$587,000 for the Earth Resources Observation System continues the program at the fiscal year 1983 program level. The Service should maintain or expand the technology transfer programs it has. It should not reduce them. The Committee notes that "The National Atlas" is over 14 years old and recommends that the Survey develop a program to bring it up to date.

The increase of \$3,000,000 for Sidelooking Airborne Radar (SLAR) is for acquisition and processing of data in the Appalachian region including Massachusetts. The data acquired is to be the sole property of the United States. The Survey is expected to establish charges for the processed data that will permit recovery of the acquisition and processing costs. The Survey should try to acquire data in areas which have not already been flown on a speculative basis by private industry.

The Committee is concerned with the budget proposal to decimate earthquake, volcano, ground failure and construction, and nuclear reactor hazard programs. These programs provide basic information related to protecting against loss of life and property resulting from catastrophic natural events. The Committee continues to reject efforts to cut such programs. The budget proposal would require the Survey to eliminate about one-half of its geodetic and crustal strain monitoring sites and about 100 seismic monitoring sites in California, Utah, Nevada, and Washington. Volcano seismic networks in Alaska would be discontinued and monitoring of Cascade range and western U.S. volcanoes, other than Mount St. Helens and Long Valley Caldera, would be suspended. The Committee recommends an increase of \$13,076,000 to maintain these programs and the land resource surveys program at the fiscal year 1983 program level.

The increase of \$8,539,000 recommended for energy geologic surveys includes \$3,039,000 for a total of \$6,163,000 for the national coal resource data system, \$500,000 to maintain the 1983 level for onshore oil and gas investigations (with no reduction in seismic surveys and geophysical logging of boreholes), and to continue the uranium/thorium program (\$2,000,000), the geothermal investigations program (\$2,000,000), and the world energy resource assessment program (\$1,000,000) at the fiscal year 1983 program levels.

The recommended increase of \$2,500,000 for offshore geologic surveys will permit the Survey to expand the program to map, analyze, and evaluate the ocean mineral material in spreading ocean ridge areas such as the Juan de Fuca ridge and the mid-Pacific

rise. The Survey is encouraged to make maximum use of wide swath sonar techniques to map and evaluate the shelf margins, submarine canyons, and deep-ocean basins.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$7,600,000 for the federal water resource investigation program as well as an increase of \$2,500,000 for the federal-state cooperative program. The increase for the federal program will maintain the 1983 data collection and analysis program (\$300,000); maintain the 1983 level for the regional aquifer system program (+\$1,262,000); expand the regional aquifer restudy program (+\$738,000); expand the core program of hydrologic research (\$1,000,000); expand the acid rain program by establishing a project to measure ph change at several points in a major storm-track path (\$500,000); expand the water resource assessment program (\$1,000,000); ground water contamination studies (\$1,500,000); continue the water resource scientific information center program at the 1983 level (\$900,000); and continue the water resource training and publication program at the 1983 level (+\$400,000). The additional funds for the federal-state cooperative program will permit expansion of the program of data collection, analysis, and appraisal (\$1,500,000) and expansion of water use and reuse studies (\$1,000,000). The Committee agrees there is a need for a strong federally-directed water research program in close cooperation with states in a cooperative program to focus on state problems that do not recognize geographical lines.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 for the coal hydrology component of the energy hydrology program. This is a reduction of \$2,000,000 below the 1983 level but will still permit the Survey to continue high level hydrologic investigations in all coal producing areas as required by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-87). This increase will permit the Survey to update the coal area hydrologic reports that had been completed.

No funds are provided for the office of the special assistant to the director for congressional and legislative affairs, a reduction of \$75,000. The request for general administration was reduced in proportion to the program changes proposed. The amount of \$1,327,000 is restored to maintain the fiscal year 1983 level as was done for many program areas. A reduction of \$5,609,000 will permit a 14% increase above the fiscal year 1982 rate for the GSA standard level user charge. Funds deferred by the fiscal year 1983 supplemental are released to offset partially the increases recommended by the Committee (\$24,000,000).

DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY

Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	\$6,028,000
Recommended, 1984.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-6,028,000

The Committee does not recommend establishing a separate appropriation for a revolving fund for the acquisition of digital cartographic data. Such a fund is not currently authorized. The Committee has recommended funds for this activity in the "Surveys, inves-

tigations, and research" account of the Survey, at a level of \$8,028,000, in order to support the program. The Committee supports the concept of charging customers for services at a rate that would recover all costs when the program becomes fully operational.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

LEASING AND ROYALTY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$196,506,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	155,518,000
Recommended, 1984.....	155,103,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-41,403,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-415,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$155,103,000 for the programs of the Minerals Management Service. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates

Leasing and Royalty Management			
OCS leasing program.....	42,004,000	42,004,000	---
Resource evaluation.....	32,014,000	32,014,000	---
Regulatory program.....	34,106,000	34,106,000	---
Subtotal, leasing management.....	108,124,000	108,124,000	---
=====			
Royalty Management			
Onshore royalty management (royalty collection).....	17,899,000	17,899,000	---
Offshore royalty management (royalty compliance).....	5,081,000	5,081,000	---
Systems development and maintenance.....	3,431,000	3,431,000	---
Subtotal, royalty management.....	26,411,000	26,411,000	---
=====			
General Administration.....	20,983,000	20,568,000	-415,000
Total, leasing and royalty management.....	155,518,000	155,103,000	-415,000
=====			

The Committee is recommending bill language under Departmentwide provisions to prohibit use of funds for portions of lease sales off Georges Bank (Sales 52 and 82), Eastern Gulf of Mexico (Sale 79), Central and Northern California (Sale 73) and Southern California (Sale 80). These are areas where the estimated oil and gas reserves are far less than known resource values or where National Defense is a factor.

The Committee expects the Service to continue funding the Georges Bank biological task force at the fiscal year 1983 level or higher.

The areas involved in OCS lease Sales 52 and 82 are those tracts within a 50 mile-buffer zone around the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, those at the head of submarine canyons, and tracts generally within the 200-meter isobath on Georges Bank. The Georges Bank region has been ranked as the most productive fishery area in the world per unit area. In 1981 the catch on Georges Bank was equal to 361 million pounds with an estimated value of

\$158,000,000. The annual harvest from Georges Bank fishery outweighs by three times the total potential economic value of the oil and gas resources and the national security benefits of extracting these resources from the proposed sale area.

The tracts involved in OCS lease Sale 79 in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico are all tracts south of 26 degrees north latitude (the area west of the Everglades NP); all tracts bounded on the west by 85 degrees longitude and on the south by 28 degrees north latitude; and all areas extending from the three-mile federal-state boundary seaward forty miles into the eastern Gulf of Mexico. These areas include fragile environments such as a coral reef community, the Florida Middle Ground, Big Bend Grass Sea Beds, an important marine breeding ground which is a proposed National Marine Sanctuary, and important beaches which are vital to the fishing and tourist industries. Those areas in OCS Sale #80 which are excluded are tracts off San Diego and portions of Orange County within roughly 20 miles of the coast as well as frequently-visited southern California beaches. Areas around Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and the Santa Barbara Channel Ecological Preserve and Buffer Zone will also be protected by this action. No lease sale activity can occur in the "military impact zone" of lease sale #79 until a memorandum of agreement has been signed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior. The Committee concurs with the Administration's proposal to continue the restriction on OCS lease Sale 73 off the coast of California as it was stated in the 1983 Interior Appropriations Act.

The reduction of \$415,000 provides a 14% increase over the fiscal year 1982 standard level user charge.

TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND

Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(-\$126,550,000)
Recommended, 1984.....	(-126,550,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	(-126,550,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends a transfer of \$126,550,000, as requested, from mineral leasing receipts to the General Fund of the Treasury. This represents the relevant costs of the Minerals Management Service's royalty management program (\$24.5 million), and the fiscal year 1984 requests for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) programs administered by the Bureau of Land Management (\$96.3 million) and the Fish and Wildlife Service (\$5.8 million).

All States (except Alaska) receive 50 percent of revenues from Federal onshore mineral leases (after windfall profit taxes are deducted), but all costs of collecting these revenues are borne by the Federal Government. Deducting royalty management costs would ensure that the beneficiaries of Federal onshore mineral leasing receipts would equitably share in the cost of collection.

Payments to the States from Federal mineral leasing receipts have grown by 348 percent between fiscal year 1976, when the PILT Act was being considered, and fiscal year 1982. The States have not shared this ever growing source of Federal revenue with their units of local government. Recent proposals to amend the

PILT Act have failed largely because they reduced payments to the counties containing Federal lands without any assurance that the States would make up the difference. Deducting PILT payments from Federal mineral leasing payments would result in at least the partial elimination of over-compensation to States and their constituent counties from the U.S. Treasury for Federal lands with mineral production. This proposal also recognizes the fact that not only do the States receive 50 percent of Federal revenues from mineral production on Federal lands but also this production is subject to the same State and/or local severance taxes as is production on private lands.

In summary, this proposal has the following features:

Shares the States' rapidly increasing Federal mineral leasing receipt-sharing payments with local governments.

Moves toward redressing the inequities in the current system of receipt-sharing which allows redundant Federal payments to those States which do not share Federal mineral leasing receipts with their counties.

Would not modify existing PILT distribution formulas, nor Congressional discretion in the amount to be appropriated for the PILT programs.

BUREAU OF MINES

MINES AND MINERALS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$143,053,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	117,583,000
Recommended, 1984.....	127,865,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-15,188,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+10,282,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Minerals Research:			
Health and Safety Technology.....	31,670,000	40,370,000	+8,700,000
Conservation and Development:			
Mining Technology.....	4,195,000	12,195,000	+8,000,000
Resource Conservation Technology.....	1,610,000	1,610,000	---
Subtotal, Conservation and Development.....	5,805,000	13,805,000	+8,000,000
Minerals and Materials Research.....	30,430,000	30,430,000	---
Subtotal, Minerals Research.....	67,905,000	84,605,000	+16,700,000
Minerals Information and Analysis:			
Minerals Information.....	10,890,000	10,890,000	---
Mineral Data Analysis.....	17,953,000	17,953,000	---
Subtotal.....	28,843,000	28,843,000	---
General Administration.....	20,835,000	20,785,000	-50,000
Bruceton facility.....	---	-5,064,000	-5,064,000
Standard level user charges.....	---	-1,304,000	-1,304,000
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	117,583,000	127,865,000	+10,282,000

The Committee recommends an increase of \$8,700,000 for health and safety technology. The Committee is disappointed that once again it is required to restore a reasonable research program to enhance the health and safety of those people who mine the mineral resources that provide our energy and the basic feedstock for many of our products. It is clear that industry is not in a position to assume a leadership role in developing new health and safety technologies.

The increase is for three areas: human factors in mine safety (\$2,500,000), respirable dust (\$3,200,000), and ground control (\$3,000,000). A recent National Academy of Sciences report identified human factors as a major cause of mine-related accidents. Enhanced training programs are but one example of how the human factors may be addressed. With \$1,500,000 of the increase in respirable dust, it will be possible to identify and characterize sources and factors governing silica dust generation at continuous mining sections. In addition, the increase will permit the acceleration of studies to define the major sources of silica at surface and longwall mining operations.

The balance of the respirable dust increase (\$1,700,000) is to continue activities initiated in fiscal year 1983 as part of the Mineral Institute program. Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, the University of Minnesota and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are working together in a cooperative effort to obtain fundamental understanding of the origin, transport and characteristics of respirable coal mine dust. This amount will supplement and expand this effort. Success in this undertaking may lead to a reduction in the incidence of black lung disease and an eventual reduction in the annual costs of more than \$1 billion associated with this disease.

The increase for ground control is related to the problems associated with mining operations where there are thick seams. These mines, mostly in the west, may have seams as thick as 40 feet. Because of a lack of knowledge of safe and efficient mining technol-

ogy, however, recoveries as low as 15% are common. To develop solutions, fundamental geomechanical investigations will be conducted in thick western seams. This will lead to models for stress analyses which will be generally applicable to the general conditions for western mines.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$8,000,000 for mining technology so that the Bureau can continue operation of the mine equipment test facility in Bruceton, Pennsylvania. The mining research and development program has reached a point where advanced equipment ordered previously is ready for testing. Without the continued operation of the facility it is likely that the prototypes that are ready for testing will remain untested and thus unlikely to be accepted by industry.

There is a \$50,000 reduction to the Congressional Affairs Office. The request for standard level user charges has been reduced by \$1,304,000 to permit an increase of only 14 percent above the actual fiscal year 1982 level.

The Committee recommends that \$5,064,000 previously appropriated to construct a new building at the Bureau's Bruceton facility be applied in lieu of a comparable amount in the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. To date, the Bureau has not made any effort to initiate construction of the building.

Included in the budget request and in the Committee's recommendation is \$3,000,000 for materials research at the Idaho National Laboratory. Every effort should be made by the Bureau to assure that this research is coordinated with and not duplicative of materials research carried out by the Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge and other National Laboratories.

The Committee was disappointed with the quality of the budget justification for the Bureau of Mines. Future justifications must provide specific information, especially as to how the budget year request compares to the previous year's appropriation.

The Committee is concerned that insufficient management attention is being given the Bureau's helium program. Through its helium program, in addition to taking care of the government's own helium needs, the Bureau stores, processes and moves helium through its pipelines for private operators. Although the Bureau recovers operating costs related to these services, no effort is made to collect anything for the government's investment. The Committee believes that the entire helium program should be reviewed and requests a report by December 15, 1983. The report should indicate the financial status of the federal helium program, the government investment in inventory and facilities, the extent to which private operators use government facilities, an estimate of future government demand for helium and a recommendation, if necessary, for changes in the program.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$60,461,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	63,497,000
Recommended, 1984.....	65,900,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983	+ 5,439,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+ 2,403,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
State Regulatory Program Grants.....	37,600,000	38,100,000	+ 500,000
Federal Regulatory Programs:			
Program operations and inspections.....	10,691,000	11,741,000	+ 1,050,000
Technical support.....	9,311,000	10,311,000	+ 1,000,000
Subtotal.....	20,002,000	22,052,000	+ 2,050,000
General Administration.....	5,895,000	5,795,000	- 100,000
Standard Level User Charges.....		- 47,000	- 47,000
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	63,497,000	65,900,000	+ 2,403,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$65,900,000 for regulation and technology, an increase of \$2,403,000 over the budget request.

The Committee recommends \$38,100,000 for the State regulatory program grants to allow the states to administer and enforce permanent regulatory programs. The increase of \$500,000 over the amount requested is for cooperative agreements. With this increase, the states with cooperative agreements will have additional funds to carry out regulation on Federal lands. While the Committee recognizes the value of having just one regulatory authority in a state, the states should be compensated adequately when providing a service to the federal government. This addition will allow OSM to continue the policy in place prior to August, 1982.

The Committee is most concerned about the testimony that several states do not have adequate resources to carry out their regulatory responsibilities. OSM must continue to work with these states in order to ensure that their requests for grants is adequate to meet the requirements of the Surface Mining Act.

For program operations and inspections, the Committee recommends \$11,741,000 a net increase of \$1,050,000 over the amount requested. This net increase covers two changes to the request. Subsequent to the development of the budget request, a court order filed December 29, 1982 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia requires OSM to remain current on the timely assessment of penalties under Section 518(h) of the Surface Mining Act, orders OSM to review each of the enforcement files in which a cessation order has been issued and the violation remains unabated and to determine the appropriate alternative enforcement action. For the workload associated with these requirements, the Committee has provided an additional \$1,100,000.

The Committee is also concerned that on the ground problems still exist from the unabated violations cited in the Court Order. In an unknown number of these cases the operator either is not

known or has disappeared and there was no bond. In these situations, no mechanism exists to correct the violations.

The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund covers problems prior to the Surface Mining Act but not those subsequent to the Act. OSM should create a plan to determine the extent of the problems, and report to this Committee and the appropriate authorizing committees an appropriate legislative remedy. Meanwhile, every effort should be made to pursue the violators and use existing bonds to correct the problems.

The Committee has made a \$50,000 reduction in the federal lands program. OSM testified that the workload would decrease because of the increase in the number of states with cooperative agreements, but did not decrease the budget estimate.

There is a \$1,000,000 increase for technical support. Because a number of states are experiencing problems with their regulatory programs and the repermitting process is being extended, the Committee believes it is premature to reduce the level of technical services and research. The amount provided is not equal to the fiscal year 1983 level in recognition of the decreased workload associated with mine plan reviews.

General administration has been reduced by \$147,000. This includes a \$50,000 reduction in Congressional affairs and \$50,000 in the Office of the Assistant Director for Budget and Administration. The balance of the reduction, \$47,000, is to maintain standard level user charges at the fiscal year 1982 level with a 14 percent increase.

It is clear from the court order referenced above, the Committee's investigative staff report and correspondence from OSM to several states, that OSM and the states are having significant problems in implementing a strong regulatory program. The Committee understands that the program is relatively new, and progress is being made. Still the Committee is concerned about the quality of the interim state program evaluations and the implementation of the sampling methodology which serves as the basis for determining the level of federal oversight inspections.

The Committee encourages OSM to schedule the review of the sampling methodology so that the results will be available to the Committee during consideration of the fiscal year 1985 appropriation. OSM should also report to the Committee on the additional costs to stratify the sampling methodology in conjunction with the fiscal year 1985 budget estimate.

Other than interim reports, OSM has yet to produce the annual formal oversight reports on the implementation of state regulatory programs. The interim reports contained little in the way of detailed information upon which a reasonable evaluation of a state's program could be made. OSM is encouraged to include more definitive information and analysis in the annual state oversight reports. The quarterly report issued by OSM's Lexington, KY Field Office for the July 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982 time period might serve as an example of the depth of analysis that would be useful to a reviewer.

The Committee was at a disadvantage in reviewing the fiscal year 1984 appropriation request because of the schedule OSM is following in making public the annual evaluations of state programs.

It is the Committee's expectation that this schedule will be adjusted so that the committee will have the benefit of fresh annual evaluations for the appropriation hearings.

For those states where significant problems have been identified, the Committee asks OSM to consider the use of Intergovernmental Personnel Assignments. This mechanism should allow OSM to bring additional staff to a state program where temporary shortages exist.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$161,209,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	218,802,000
Recommended, 1984.....	251,028,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+89,819,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+32,226,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
State Reclamation Program Grants.....	193,900,000	193,900,000	---
Federal Reclamation Programs			
Fund management.....	6,048,000	6,298,000	+250,000
Interior reclamation projects.....	10,452,000	25,452,000	+15,000,000
Rural lands reclamation program.....	3,082,000	18,082,000	+15,000,000
Technical support.....	1,221,000	3,221,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal.....	20,803,000	53,053,000	+32,250,000
General Administration.....	4,099,000	4,099,000	---
Standard Level User Charges.....	---	-24,000	-24,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	218,802,000	251,028,000	+32,226,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	282,299,000	316,928,000	+34,629,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$251,028,000, an increase of \$32,226,000 over the budget request of \$218,802,000. This is an increase of \$89,819,000 over the fiscal year 1983 funding level.

The Committee has made no change to the request for state reclamation grants. Within this request, however, \$2,000,000 from the State share is to be used to construct the Barbourville, Kentucky Waterline Expansion Project. The total available to the states is \$193,900,000, an increase of \$61,400,000 over the fiscal year 1983 amount.

Within funds available for State reclamation grants, the Committee recommends \$1,300,000 for the completion of the Wise County Water Supply Project in Wise County, Virginia. This amount is to come from the Secretary's share under section 402(g)(3) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and shall not be deducted from the State share under section 402(g)(2) of the Act.

The Committee has increased fund management by \$250,000. This additional amount is provided so that OSM may enhance its

capability to oversee state reclamation grants commensurate with the growth of the program over the last two years as states have achieved primacy.

For emergency projects, the Committee has added \$3,000,000. A new OSM regulation allows a solution that goes beyond initial control or elimination of very specific hazardous situations. This results in higher per project cost for emergencies with the promise of reducing subsequent reclamation costs.

The additional \$3,000,000 will help meet the additional costs for emergency projects. It is also important that the well-trained and experienced federal staff for handling emergency projects be maintained. It would be inefficient to duplicate an emergency projects staff in each of the states.

There is an additional \$2,000,000 provided for reclamation problems in non-program states and for Indian tribes and a \$10,000,000 addition for high priority federal projects. There is a continuing need for a federal program as was envisioned in the Surface Mining Act.

The Committee has added the \$10,000,000 to complete the Hampden Stauffer, Keystone, Hyde Park and St. Anns Street subsidence control projects in northeastern Pennsylvania. It is the intention of the Committee that these programs be supervised by the Office of Surface Mining through its regional office and that none of the funds for these projects be contracted out to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Committee has added \$15,000,000 for the Rural Abandoned Mine Program as authorized under Section 406 of Public Law 95-87. This returns the program to the way it had been administered prior to fiscal year 1983. A number of administrative problems had arisen as a result of the change in the delivery system in fiscal year 1983. The Committee believes the program can more effectively and efficiently be managed by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with state RAMP committees and local conservation districts. The amount provided will also allow the Soil Conservation Service to resume design, planning and implementation of new projects.

The Committee has also added \$2,000,000 to study ways of controlling acid mine drainage and reducing its threat to both water quality and subsidence control. The Committee expects this research will lead to improved lower cost methods of combatting these environmental hazards.

General administration is reduced by \$24,000 in order to maintain standard level user charges at the fiscal year 1982 level with a 14 percent increase.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the Centralia, Pennsylvania mine fire; for twenty-one years this fire has burned, defying all efforts to control and extinguish it. In July, OSM will issue a report on the Centralia mine fire with a recommended solution to this continuing problem. It is premature for the Committee to specify an amount to deal with the Centralia fire at this time. When a determination of the need has been made, the Committee will make every effort to assure that an appropriate amount of money is available to solve the problem.

Many states have complained about the inadequacy of the National Abandoned Land Inventory. In fact, the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior has also identified problems with the Inventory. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Inventory as a resource allocation tool. Yet, if the inventory is flawed, then its value is diminished. OSM should work with the states on a priority basis to make the proper changes to the inventory so that it will more accurately reflect the universe of abandoned mine land problems. Until these problems have been corrected, OSM should rely less on the inventory as the basis for allocation of state reclamation grants. Similarly, OSM is urged to use flexibility in the application of the priority system to state share funds.

Subsidence insurance programs are a means by which the burden of costs associated with subsidence is spread among many. OSM is encouraged to work through the abandoned mine reclamation fund to assist the states in establishing subsidence insurance programs. The implementation of a subsidence insurance program could eventually alleviate demands on the abandoned mine reclamation fund.

Section 408 of the Surface Mining Act provides for the filing of liens against property where the value has been increased as a result of the restoration, reclamation, abatement, control, or prevention of the adverse effects of past coal mining practices. As the pace of the reclamation program increases, it is important that OSM assure that it and the states are complying with Section 408. Although waivers to the lien provision are clearly within the scope of the law, they should not be granted so frequently that the intent of the law is undermined. The fiscal year 1985 budget justification should include information on the extent to which the lien provision is being used.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$893,508,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	836,515,000
Recommended, 1984.....	844,461,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-49,047,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+7,946,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the fiscal year 1984 budget estimates by activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Education			
School Operations.....	174,947,000	175,575,000	+628,000
Johnson O'Malley Educational Assistance.....	26,000,000	26,580,000	+580,000
Continuing Education.....	48,121,000	51,587,000	+3,466,000
Subtotal, Education.....	249,068,000	253,742,000	+4,674,000
Indian Services			
Tribal Government Services.....	23,534,000	23,694,000	+160,000
Social Services.....	98,609,000	101,109,000	+2,500,000
Law Enforcement.....	34,521,000	34,944,000	+423,000
Housing.....	22,068,000	22,117,000	+49,000
Self-Determination Services.....	60,198,000	58,779,000	-1,419,000
NavaJo-Hopi Settlement Program.....	3,951,000	3,951,000	---
Subtotal, Indian Services.....	242,881,000	244,594,000	+1,713,000
Economic Development and Employment Programs			
Employment Development.....	27,641,000	26,341,000	-1,300,000
Business Enterprise Development.....	15,543,000	10,521,000	-5,022,000
Road Maintenance.....	22,351,000	22,081,000	-270,000
Subtotal, Economic Development and Employment Programs.....	65,535,000	58,943,000	-6,592,000
Natural Resources Development			
Natural Resources, General.....	787,000	787,000	---
Agriculture.....	23,262,000	22,881,000	-381,000
Forestry.....	26,290,000	26,292,000	+2,000
Water Resources.....	6,722,000	7,222,000	+500,000
Wildlife & Parks.....	15,754,000	17,854,000	+2,100,000
Fire Suppression.....	600,000	600,000	---
Minerals and Mining.....	6,872,000	7,972,000	+1,100,000
Irrigation and Power.....	9,009,000	8,934,000	-75,000
Budget Amendment.....	-5,000,000	---	+5,000,000
Subtotal, Natural Resources Development.....	84,296,000	92,542,000	+8,246,000
Trust Responsibilities			
Rights Protection.....	16,323,000	18,323,000	+2,000,000
Real Estate and Financial Trust Services.....	27,719,000	27,531,000	-188,000
Subtotal, Trust Responsibilities.....	44,042,000	45,854,000	+1,812,000
General Management and Facilities Operation			
Management and Administration.....	49,434,000	46,274,000	-3,160,000
Program management.....	5,520,000	5,970,000	+450,000
Employee compensation payments.....	6,829,000	6,829,000	---
Facilities Management.....	88,910,000	89,713,000	+803,000
Subtotal, General Management and Facilities Operation.....	150,693,000	148,786,000	-1,907,000
ADP user charges.....	---	(-8,243,000)	(-8,243,000)
Restore overhead reduction.....	---	(8,243,000)	(+8,243,000)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	836,515,000	844,461,000	+7,946,000

Tribal priorities.—The Oglala Sioux presented testimony to the Committee that the budget as presented did not represent their tribal priorities, under the band process. The Bureau essentially agreed that changes needed to be made in order to reflect the tribe's priorities, and the Committee has agreed to these changes, as reflected in the following table:

	Budget estimate	Effect of Oglala Sioux request	Change
Continuing education.....	\$48,121,000	\$48,387,000	+\$266,000
Tribal governmental services.....	23,534,000	23,694,000	+ 160,000
Law enforcement.....	34,521,000	34,944,000	+ 423,000
Housing.....	22,068,000	22,117,000	+ 49,000
Self-determination services.....	60,198,000	60,279,000	+ 81,000

	Budget estimate	Effect of Oglala Sioux request	Change
Business enterprise development.....	15,543,000	15,521,000	-22,000
Road maintenance.....	22,351,000	22,081,000	-270,000
Agriculture.....	23,262,000	22,881,000	-381,000
Forestry.....	26,290,000	26,292,000	+2,000
Minerals, mining, irrigation, and power.....	15,881,000	15,806,000	-75,000
Real estate services.....	23,266,000	23,110,000	-156,000
Financial trust services.....	3,438,000	3,406,000	-32,000
Management and administration.....	49,434,000	49,389,000	-45,000
Total.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....

¹ Totals will not add, because only programs with changes are shown.

These changes are reflected in the table above, and in the numbers for each affected program, but will not be discussed separately under each program heading.

School operations.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$628,000. These funds are required because of decisions reached by the Bureau subsequent to submission of the fiscal year 1984 budget, after completing the evaluation requested by the Committee in last year's report. These decisions include: keeping the Wahpeton, N.D. boarding school open indefinitely; transferring the educational program of the Concho, OK., boarding school to the Riverside, OK., boarding school facility; and keeping the Intermountain, UT., boarding school open until the end of the 1983-84 school year. Since the budget as submitted assumed all these facilities would close at the end of the current (1982-83) school year, an increase of \$463,000 is required for school formula and transportation costs related to these three schools. This increase assumes 10 additional Alaska day schools will be transferred to the State of Alaska at the end of the current school year, and no Bureau funds will be required for operation of these schools. Therefore, the Committee's recommendation will allow a base student value of \$2,081, as assumed in the budget. The Bureau should promptly inform the Committee if the funds provided are not sufficient to allow maintenance of this base funding.

In the case of Concho, the Committee is concerned that the transfer of elementary students to what has previously been a high school facility be carried out in a manner that will ensure the needs of all the students are met. Therefore, the Bureau should promptly inform the Committee if the funds made available are sufficient to provide adequate supervisory, dormitory and educational personnel to meet the needs of the former Concho students, as well as the Riverside students. The Bureau should also ensure that adequate funds are available to provide separate educational and dormitory facilities for the elementary students on the Riverside campus.

With regard to Intermountain, the Committee intends for the school to remain open, with no restrictions on enrollment, faculty, or programs, during the 1983-84 school year. The Committee will consider additional information over the coming year as to whether the students currently served at Intermountain can receive the same quality educational and related programs at other Bureau facilities. The information should include plans for placing the In-

termountain staff, who have been so instrumental in the success of the programs at the school, at other schools in the Bureau's system. The Committee has also included an increase of \$200,000 under Social Services, to allow the Solo Parent program to continue on a full-scale basis at the Flandreau and Sherman boarding schools. The Committee expects a full report on the staffing, funding, services provided, and number of students served in this program to be included in the fiscal year 1985 budget justification.

Following any school closures, the Committee expects the Bureau to provide detailed follow-up reports on the placement of the students enrolled at the time of closure, in conjunction with the following year's budget justifications.

The Committee does not agree to closure of the Sequoyah, OK., boarding school at this time, since the capacity of Riverside to absorb students from Sequoyah will not be known until the number of students transferred from Concho have been determined, and their needs ascertained and met. If adequate information is provided next year, the Committee will reconsider this matter.

Last year, the Committee requested that an investigative study be conducted on BIA contract schools. The study was completed in April, 1983, and has raised a number of issues regarding the establishment and operation of contract schools. The Committee believes the Bureau, tribes, and tribal organizations, in addition to the contract schools themselves, should review carefully the issues discussed in the report, and provide their responses and recommendations to the Committee before September 30, 1983, so that the Committee can consider what action might be appropriate to deal with these issues. In particular, the Committee believes the Bureau, as well as the tribes and schools, should address the issue of establishing minimum standards for contract schools, including health, safety and educational standards; establishing uniform monitoring and reporting procedures; facilities requirements to be met either prior or subsequent to contracting; the impact of attendance boundaries currently being established, and impacts on the parental choice policy.

The Committee has not restored funds for the 17 pre-kindergarten programs funded from this program in prior years. However, the Committee has no objection to funding any of these projects with funds available to the Bureau in other programs, particularly Social Services. The Committee does believe the Bureau should address the need for pre-kindergarten programs for Indian children not served by Head Start or other programs, and directs the Bureau to revise its standards to include such programs. The Committee expects this revision to be reflected in any revision of the school equalization formula.

An increase of \$775,000 is included to continue the school board training fund at the 1983 level. Well-trained school board members are vital to fulfilling the intentions of Public Law 95-561, and the Committee believes it is premature to terminate this funding now. This increase is partially offset by a decrease of \$610,000 for education management information systems (MIS). The Committee has grave concerns about the Bureau's entire ADP and information

processing effort, which will be discussed in greater detail under the general administration program.

Johnson-O'Malley educational assistance.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$580,000, to allow continuation of tuition payments for out-of-state students. Testimony by the Bureau indicated alternative arrangements for the affected students have not been worked out at this point. The Committee will reconsider this proposal next year if the Bureau is able to demonstrate that satisfactory arrangements have been made for these students.

Continuing education.—An increase of \$400,000 is recommended for special higher education grants, to be allocated as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
American Indian Law Center	\$964,000	\$1,114,000	+\$150,000
American Indian scholarships	728,000	978,000	+250,000
Total	1,692,000	2,092,000	+400,000

The graduate student grants program (AIS) has had to turn away 10 percent of its applicants due to lack of funds. The recommended increases will allow these programs to meet the demand for graduate education in law and other professions by Indian students.

An increase of \$2,800,000 is also recommended, to allow continued operation of the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) as a national, postsecondary, federally-funded technical-vocational school. The Committee is dismayed at the Bureau's treatment of the Task Force to study SIPI's future. The Task Force was formed at the Committee's request in 1982, following the Committee's refusal to agree to the Department's proposals to terminate SIPI, then to transfer it to the control of a local, non-Indian technical school in Albuquerque. Information received from most of the members of the Task Force indicated they were not given clear instructions as to their role and focus. For example, they were not given copies of the letters from this Committee detailing the Committee's expectations related to the Task Force. They also were not given copies of the final Task Force report prior to its submission to the Committee, as had been promised by the writer of the report, who is a member of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs' staff. When they did receive copies, they were dismayed to find the principal recommendation, that SIPI remain a federally-funded, Indian institution, was buried in the report, instead of being given the major emphasis they thought had been unanimously agreed to.

The Committee has also found the Bureau's response to the Task Force to be characterized by many of the same misstatements the Department has been using for the past year in its attempts to terminate SIPI as a BIA institution. The Committee finds these arguments no more persuasive now than as in the past, and directs that the funds provided be used to begin to implement the Task Force recommendations, particularly with regard to upgrading the SIPI curriculum; expanding the authority of the Board of Regents, and expanding its membership to better reflect SIPI's national constitu-

ency; expanding cooperative programs on the SIPI campus; expanding private industry involvement and contributions to SIPI; and preparing recommendations for facilities modifications to the SIPI campus, including the cost and feasibility of expanding the dormitories to allow the student population to increase. The Committee believes it is time to stabilize the situation at SIPI, to allow the good programs and staff there to continue, and to begin to address how the solid base now in place can be further improved. The Committee will expect a full discussion of the status of each of the items listed above, including appropriate cost estimates, to be submitted in conjunction with the fiscal year 1985 budget justifications.

Social services.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,500,000, including \$2,300,000 for Indian Child Welfare Act grants. This increase will allow the continuation of off-reservation programs under the Act, at a slightly increased level. The Committee intends the Bureau to continue to fund off-reservation projects as in the past, so long as they meet the requirements of the legislation.

An increase of \$200,000 is provided to allow full funding of the Solo Parent programs at the Flandreau and Sherman off-reservation boarding schools.

Self-determination services.—A decrease of \$1,500,000 is recommended for the small tribes initiative, which will still provide an increase of \$1,000,000, or 40 percent, over the fiscal year 1983 level of \$2,500,000. Since fiscal year 1983 was the first year of operation of this initiative, the Committee believes more experience and information as to program performance is needed before increasing to full program funding of \$5,000,000.

The Committee has not recommended any change to the budget estimate for contract support, which reflects an increase of \$3,450,000 over fiscal year 1983. The Committee is aware of the possibility of a shortfall in this account for fiscal year 1983. However, the bases for the estimated shortfall, which could be as much as \$9,800,000, are still under examination by the Department. The Committee is also concerned, as stated in last year's report, about the increase in contract support requirements, which have increased almost 80 percent since 1980 (including the estimated shortfall), while the total level of contracting is up less than 20 percent. It is expected that the new contract support/indirect cost procedures to be implemented by the Bureau in fiscal year 1985, at the direction of the Congress, will at least begin to resolve the many difficulties encountered by the tribes and the Bureau in ensuring that tribes receive adequate compensation to allow them to operate federal programs under contract without financial penalty or hardship. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with the tribes and their representatives to resolve many of the problems encountered by the tribes in the contracting process, including overly complicated and lengthy application review processes, delays, and the kind of funding shortfalls that are under study at this time. In view of the Administration's recent statement of Indian policy, and the Secretary's enthusiastic endorsement of that policy, particularly with regard to encouraging more tribes to undertake the operation of federal programs on the reservation under

contract, the Committee is confident the Secretary will see that requests for appropriate funding levels to allow these words to become reality are submitted to the Committee in a timely fashion.

Employment assistance.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,300,000, which had been budgeted to provide adult vocational training funds to students attending SIPI, assuming the Bureau would no longer directly operate the school. Since the Committee has included funding under continuing education to continue Bureau operation of SIPI, these funds will not be required.

Economic development grant program.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$5,000,000, which will hold the program to the 1983 level. To date, only six applications totalling approximately \$1,600,000 are being reviewed for possible funding in this fiscal year for this new initiative. It does not appear that increased funding will be required until more experience has been gained with the program.

The Committee is concerned that the 75 percent non-federal funding for the projects under consideration consists entirely of tribal funding and bank loans. This is not the type of "private sector" participation in reservation economic development the Committee understood this initiative was aimed at generating, and the Committee hopes broader participation will be evidenced in future applications and projects.

Natural resources development.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000, to restore the \$5,000,000 budget amendment which was submitted to offset a portion of funds provided in the fiscal year 1983 Jobs Bill (Public Law 98-8). The Committee has found no rationale for submission of this amendment, since no such amendments were submitted for other operations programs funded in the Jobs Bill; and the Bureau has testified that there exists a backlog of \$150,000,000 in conservation projects on Indian lands.

Within the funds provided for forestry, the Bureau is instructed to continue funding the Quinault Indian Tribe's Special Forestry Management and Restoration program at \$475,000.

The Committee notes that on April 15, 1983, the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issued a memorandum revising the Interior Solicitor's opinion of May 5, 1982, to find that the Secretary of the Interior has the discretion under 25 U.S.C. 413 to reduce the amount of fees collected for the BIA's administration of Indian forests by the amount of such funds that a Tribe expends on managing its forest. The findings of that memorandum concur with the opinion of Congress that, under 25 U.S.C. 413, the Secretary has the discretion to reduce or not charge administrative fees. To eliminate any additional ambiguity on the matter, the Committee finds that the present BIA timber administrative deduction program is a correct exercise of the Secretary's discretion and directs the Department of the Interior to continue the practice.

An increase of \$500,000 is recommended to restore water rights studies to the 1983 level. Whether tribes choose to negotiate or litigate their water rights, completion of these studies in a timely fashion is imperative. In wildlife and parks, the Bureau had proposed an increase of \$913,000, as a base transfer, representing the costs to continue operation of four fish hatcheries on Indian reservations formerly funded under the Fish and Wildlife Service. The

Committee believes these hatcheries should continue to be operated under the Fish and Wildlife Service, and has included funds there for this purpose. The Committee is recommending a reduction of \$500,000 of the funds included in the Bureau's budget for operation of these hatcheries, with the balance of \$413,000 to be redirected to such needs as the Great Lakes fisheries program and Indian Fish Commission, a fisheries management program on the Chehalis, WA, reservation, and the Yakima Tribe fisheries program.

The Committee recommends an additional \$2,600,000 for Western Washington Boldt Case Area Tribes and the Northwest Indian Fish Commission, Bureau of Indian Affairs Fish Management and Hatchery O&M programs, to be contracted directly as prescribed in the following:

Western Washington Boldt Case Area Indian Tribes and Northwest Indian Fish Commission	Western Washington fish management, enforcement, and tribal enrollment and boat registration	Hatchery O&M	Total
Nisqually	\$355,720	\$149,036	\$504,756
Hoh	209,062	25,000	234,062
Lummi	630,400	497,800	1,128,200
Makah	425,000	50,000	475,000
Muckleshoot	256,500	125,000	381,500
Nooksack	154,251		154,251
NWIFC	767,800	32,800	800,600
Point No Point	729,666	416,558	1,146,224
Puyallup	233,100	113,000	346,100
Quileute	372,002	29,438	401,440
Quinalt	1,079,300	200,000	1,279,300
Skagit Coop	506,180		506,180
Squaxin Island	350,207	133,305	483,512
Stillaquamish	191,500	63,144	254,644
Suquamish	241,908	270,000	511,908
Tulalip	663,323	330,000	993,323
Total	7,165,919	2,435,081	9,601,000

The Committee expects that these specified appropriations allocations will not be subject to Bureau of Indian Affairs discretionary administrative reductions during the fiscal year 1984 program year.

Minerals and mining/irrigation and power.—An increase of \$1,100,000 for minerals and mining is recommended, including \$500,000 to allow the tribes to undertake new responsibilities under recently passed legislation, such as the Indian Minerals Development Act of 1982. Some or all of these funds may be provided to the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT). An increase of \$600,000 is recommended, to allow comprehensive subsurface resource assessments of reservation trust lands, as follows: Choctaw reservation, Miss. (\$200,000); Penobscot and Passamaquoddy reservations, Me. (\$250,000); and Osage reservation, Okla. (\$150,000). Activities funded will include resource inventories based on landsat satellite and seismic analyses, resource maps of the areas studied, economic analyses of resource potentials, and alternative means of developing those potentials.

Of the total amount provided for minerals and mining, the Committee understands that \$471,600 for Phase II mineral assessment projects will be made available to the Colville Tribe in Washington.

No change is recommended for the irrigation operation and maintenance activity. However, the Committee remains concerned, as it has for the past two years, that each year large increases are proposed for this activity, without adequate justification to enable the Committee to understand the bases for these increases. Rather than decrease the estimate, and penalize the Indian people involved, the Committee has agreed to the amount proposed. However, the Bureau must submit more detailed and complete justifications for this account, if increases of the magnitude proposed are to be agreed to in the future.

Indian rights protection.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the failure of the Bureau to request adequate funds to meet its trust responsibility with regard to Indian rights protection. Therefore, the Committee has recommended an increase of \$2,000,000, consisting of \$1,000,000 for litigation support, and \$1,000,000 to allow adequate funding for unresolved Indian rights issues, including the extended Statute of Limitations program approved by the Congress in fiscal year 1983.

Facilities management.—The Committee must again express its concern at the lack of high-level concern for the facilities management program, as evidenced by the apparently disproportionate impact of last year's general overhead reduction on this program, as well as the lack of progress on implementing the construction management improvements. The Committee will continue to insist that the Department and the Bureau give this effort the highest priority, and directs that quarterly reports be submitted to the Committee on their progress in this regard. To assist in these efforts, the Committee has included an increase of \$450,000 under program management to restore FTE reductions and maintain adequate direction for the facilities improvement and repair program. This increase should allow total FTE's of 88 for this activity.

The recommended increase for facilities management of \$803,000 is to restore funds for continued operation at SIPI, Intermountain and Wahpeton boarding schools; and for the expanded operations at Riverside. Other locations should not have to be decreased because of the decisions made after budget submission to continue operating these facilities next year. This increase again assumes 10 Alaska day schools will be transferred this year and no cost beyond those budgeted will be provided for Alaskan schools.

The Committee's investigative study on contract schools took issue with lack of adequate facilities funding for the contract schools, particularly those classified as "previously private." The Bureau is directed to make whatever adjustments are required in order to ensure that such schools receive funding on exactly the same basis as the Bureau-operated schools.

Management and administration.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$3,115,000, the amount specifically budgeted for ADP modernization, to acquire and install equipment.

Along with denying these funds for ADP services, and \$610,000 for management information systems under school operations, the Committee directs the Bureau not to purchase any ADP equip-

ment; and not to charge back to users any costs of ADP equipment or services.

The Committee is taking this action so that additional resources will not be wasted, and locked-in for the long term, on the acquisition of computer equipment serving little productive use. Further, the prohibition on charging back is intended to prevent the waste of necessary program funds on this non-productive computer use. Funds budgeted under various programs for procuring field equipment, estimated at \$1,364,000, should be used instead for other high priority activities in those programs at the tribe/agency level.

Information available to the Committee from several sources regarding the essentially fragmented and mismanaged state of ADP within the Bureau shows that the Bureau:

- never adequately surveyed user requirements before contracting for ADP equipment;
- never adequately planned for the physical installation of equipment;
- did not provide ADP users with the proper training, guidance, and support, much less advance notice that the equipment was being delivered;
- does not even have an adequate and accurate inventory of its ADP equipment;
- is paying leasing costs on equipment that has sat crated in storage for several months;
- is not effectively using hundreds of items of available equipment;
- has numerous application systems which do not adequately meet user requirements; and
- is attempting to convert application systems from a time sharing service to leased equipment without first determining if the latter equipment can adequately perform the work.

In addition, neither the Bureau nor the Department have adequately responded to either the fiscal year 1983 report language of this Committee or that of the Committee of conference regarding ADP.

The waste and inefficiency that result from the Bureau's and Department's mismanagement are evident to those who study it, yet year after year, little or nothing has been done to correct it. It is difficult to understand the apparent neglect on the part of the Bureau and the Department with regard to ADP activities. Information Resources Management within the Department has apparently not touched BIA.

Prior to requesting any further funds for ADP, the Bureau and Department are directed to:

- perform an accurate inventory of all owned and leased ADP equipment;
- cancel leases for unused equipment and return it to the supplier;
- appoint a highly qualified ADP management professional with sufficient authority, staff and other resources to plan and manage all aspects of ADP within the Bureau;
- reassign, hire or otherwise appoint thoroughly competent ADP professionals to all key positions;

- thoroughly study the requirements of ADP users and devise short- and long-range plans for meeting these requirements most efficiently;
- implement the short- and long-range plans under the direct supervision of the highest management officials of the Bureau and Department;
- develop and implement a user ADP guidance and training plan;
- respond fully to the Committee's previously expressed concerns about ADP;
- provide for continuing General Accounting Office, Office of Management and Budget, and General Services Administration oversight; and
- periodically report to the Committee on all of the above.

The Committee is also concerned about the proliferation of systems development activities, again without adequate planning and determination of specific user needs. Therefore, the Committee recommends that funds earmarked for such purposes, \$8,243,000, be used instead to offset a portion of the proposed "annualization" of the general overhead reduction. The Bureau's plans for reorganization are still being worked on, and this reduction is premature. Applying the user charges to these needs will result in a total fiscal year 1984 overhead reduction of approximately \$9,200,000, instead of the \$17,400,000 included in the estimates. The Bureau should include a complete assessment of all systems in existence, and develop a plan for its remaining systems needs, as part of the recommended actions listed above, in order to ensure its systems needs and ADP procurement plans are in fact compatible.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1983	\$131,700,000
Budget estimate, 1984	41,325,000
Recommended, 1984	56,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	-75,380,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+14,995,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,320,000 for construction, an increase of \$14,995,000 over the budget estimate. The action taken by the Committee is reflected in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Buildings and Utilities	36,000,000	50,620,000	+14,620,000
Irrigation systems	5,325,000	5,700,000	+375,000
Total, Construction.....	41,325,000	56,320,000	+14,995,000

Included in the recommendation is an increase of \$400,000 for advanced planning and design for construction projects ranked on priority lists and not yet funded.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$10,220,000 for construction of the Alamo Navajo school in New Mexico, the next

school on the priority construction list. This increase will allow construction of a K-12 school for 400 students, including 20 staff quarters and equipment. An increase of \$4,000,000 is recommended, to partially restore the proposed reduction in facilities improvement and repair. This program, as cited in the Committee's contract school investigative study, has been instrumental in meeting the need for safe and adequate school facilities for the Indian people in a timely manner, and greatly reducing the number of new schools that will have to be built.

The Committee is concerned about delays in design and contracting for school facilities. An example is the Black Mesa school, for which funding was provided in the fiscal year 1982 supplemental. Although this was a relatively simple construction project, to consist of modular units, the contract for design modification was not entered into until December, 1982, and won't be completed until August, 1983, about a year after the funds were provided. Due to this, construction probably will not begin until spring of 1984. The Committee has included funds under construction management to maintain the level of FTE's necessary to provide adequate and timely supervision management of the construction program, and expects the Bureau to take whatever action is required to streamline the contracting and design procedures, and avoid the delays that have been experienced in the past.

A net increase of \$375,000 for irrigation systems is recommended, including a decrease of \$500,000 for irrigation engineering and supervision. Only one irrigation project is included in the fiscal year 1982 request for construction, and it appears savings can be made in this area until such time as the irrigation construction program is expanded.

An increase of \$875,000 is recommended to allow completion of the Moreau River Irrigation project, Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, South Dakota.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$43,585,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	4,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	4,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-39,585,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000, the budget estimate, for road construction. The road construction program provides a transportation network which forms the support of reservation development, and upon which social, economic, and educational achievement of the Indian people may advance. The Bureau is responsible for the improvement of about 26,000 miles of roads with 750 bridges on Indian reservations.

Beginning in fiscal year 1983, funding for planning and construction of Indian reservation road projects was provided from the Highway Trust Fund, in the amount of \$75,000,000. This was in addition to the \$43,585,000 provided in appropriated funds under this account. In fiscal year 1984, a total of \$100,000,000 will be provided from the allocation of contract authority from the Federal Lands Highway Program, Department of Transportation.

TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$63,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	63,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	63,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$63,000,000, the full budget estimate, for trust funds.

Tribal funds are deposited into the U.S. Treasury pursuant to various acts of Congress to be made available for expenditure for the use and benefit of the respective tribal groups. Approximately 40 percent of tribal income is derived from judgments or awards made pursuant to either general or specific acts of Congress. The balance of such income is derived from Federal management of tribal real properties, the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the tribes.

In the absence of permanent legislation, annual authorization by Congress is required to permit the use of tribal funds.

INDIAN LOAN GUARANTY AND INSURANCE FUND (LIMITATION ON
GUARANTEED LOANS)

Appropriation, 1983.....	(\$15,800,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(19,000,000)
Recommended, 1984.....	(19,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	(+3,200,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund was established pursuant to the Indian Financing Act of 1974. The purpose of the fund is to provide access to private money sources through guarantying or insuring loans which otherwise would not be available to Indian tribes and organizations, individual Indians, and Alaskan Natives for economic development purposes. To encourage the use of private capital, an interest subsidy is paid from the fund on loans guaranteed or insured to reduce the Indian borrower's rate of interest to the rate charged on direct loans from the revolving fund for loans. As of September 30, 1982, guarantees were approved on 130 new loans totaling \$104,000,000.

No new funds are requested for the fund in fiscal year 1984. Collections made during fiscal year 1984, estimated at \$1,900,000, will be used to provide funds for interest subsidies, reserves for losses, costs associated with defaulted loans, and for technical assistance. The collections, in addition to carryover funds from the previous year, will support a guaranteed loan program of \$19,000,000 for fiscal year 1984, using an interest subsidy rate not to exceed 25 percent of the face of the loan with a 20-year repayment.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS (LIMITATION ON DIRECT LOANS)

Appropriation, 1983.....	(\$19,970,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(13,075,000)
Recommended, 1984.....	(13,075,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	(-6,895,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The revolving fund for loans, established by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, provides a source of financing for Indians who cannot borrow from other Government credit agencies or from ordinary commercial lenders because of their low economic status, isolated geographic location, lack of bankable security or other reasons. Loans are made to tribes and other Indian organizations for relending to individual members and groups of members, and to finance tribal business enterprises. Loans are also made to tribes for use by them in obtaining expert assistance to prepare and argue claims pending before the Court of Claims. Direct loans are made for any purpose that will promote the economic development of the borrower, including loans for educational purposes. Over the history of the program, \$154,000,000 has been loaned, with outstanding loans as of September 30, 1982, totaling \$85,100,000. Since 1975, a total of 59 new tribal enterprises have been started with loan funds, at an average cost of \$427,670.

No new funds are requested for the fund in fiscal year 1984. The fiscal year 1984 program will provide \$13,075,000 in direct loans, to be funded from the unobligated fund balance estimated to be available at the start of the fiscal year, and from collections into the fund during the year.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$73,892,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	62,150,000
Recommended, 1984.....	75,262,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,370,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+13,112,000

The Secretary of the Interior has responsibility to promote the economic, social, and political development of the territorial areas leading toward a goal of self-government and to foster international peace and security by conducting territorial affairs in close coordination with the defense and foreign policies of the United States. The Territories of Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas are included in this account. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Guam			
Construction grants.....	4,038,000	11,350,000	+7,312,000
American Samoa			
Operations grants.....	18,900,000	18,900,000	---
Construction grants.....	2,000,000	3,500,000	+1,500,000
Subtotal, American Samoa.....	20,900,000	22,400,000	+1,500,000
Northern Marianas			
Covenant grants.....	25,742,000	25,742,000	---
Construction grants, other.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	+5,000,000
Subtotal, Northern Marianas.....	30,742,000	35,742,000	+5,000,000
Virgin Islands construction grant.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
Territorial Administration			
Office of Territorial Affairs.....	2,070,000	2,070,000	---
Technical Assistance.....	900,000	2,200,000	+1,300,000
Subtotal, Territorial Administration.....	2,970,000	4,270,000	+1,300,000
Insular Development Bank.....	2,000,000	---	-2,000,000
Total, Administration of Territories.....	62,150,000	75,262,000	+13,112,000

The Committee recommends \$75,262,000 for the administration of the Territories, an increase of \$13,112,000 over the budget estimate.

For Guam, the Committee recommends an increase of \$7,312,000, which will provide full funding of the Tumon Bay development project. This project is important to Guam's economic development efforts, and providing full funding will allow it to proceed without unnecessary delays.

An increase of \$1,500,000 is recommended for American Samoa. The Budget includes \$2,000,000 to continue the power repair program initiated in fiscal year 1984. However, it is the Committee's understanding that not all of these funds will be required for repair, and that the balance, when coupled with the recommended increase, will allow the purchase of an additional generator to replace those that are not worth repairing. The Committee expects the American Samoa government to purchase the generator from an American manufacturer. This generator will help to provide a short term solution to American Samoa's power needs, but a longer-term solution is still needed for Samoa and many of the Territories, including the newly-emerging governments that were part of the Trust Territory, such as Palau. This issue will be addressed again under the Virgin Islands.

For the Northern Mariana Islands, the Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for hospital construction. This increase will allow the construction to continue without unnecessary delays throughout fiscal year 1984.

For the Virgin Islands, the main priorities are their water and power needs, for which the government has proposed a \$40,000,000, four-year program. There are several possible methods for meeting these requirements, and the Committee is recommending two possibilities so that the V.I. government can determine how best to meet its needs. First, the Committee has included bill language to amend Public Law 94-392, which will increase the amount of gen-

eral obligation matching bond funds that the V.I. is permitted to issue with the Secretary's guaranty, and extend the deadline for six years to October, 1990. The V.I. government can then decide if it is able to assume additional indebtedness in this timeframe in order to meet its water and power needs.

As another option, the Committee is recommending an increase under the Department's technical assistance program in the amount of \$200,000, specifically earmarked to allow a demonstration of the third-party leasing concept discussed in last year's report. Further review of this concept has indicated that it might be a very cost-effective and timely way to meet the power needs, and eventually the water needs of the Territories, including the Trust Territory governments. This money should be used to allow a minimum of three groups or consortiums to put together a package, including the type of power and proposed financing, which would be presented competitively to the territorial government for selection. The technical assistance funds should be used to finance the preparation of the "up front" study, since there would be no guaranty, under the competitive process, that the companies involved would be selected and would recoup their investment. Each group should be funded at a maximum of \$50,000, with the balance being used to assist the Territorial government in evaluating and selecting the winning proposal. It appears that either the Virgin Islands or American Samoa would be likely candidates to participate in this demonstration, depending on the willingness of the governments to take part. The Department should review and decide where the power needs are currently most pressing, and which government is best able to undertake this kind of demonstration at this time. The Committee expects the Department to proceed as quickly as possible to implement this project, so that the results can be determined and successor projects in other Territories initiated, if warranted.

For territorial administration, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,300,000 for technical assistance. In addition to the \$200,000 earmarked for the power demonstration project, the additional funds should be used to continue to meet the needs of all the Territories, particularly those relating to their financial management and public works needs. The Committee also expects the Department to use these funds to assist those governments with particular financial problems, particularly where restructuring of debt requirements is needed. It should not be necessary for the Assistant Secretary or High Commissioner to wait to be asked for such assistance, when they know of such needs and the urgency of taking prompt action. It is expected the Department will be quicker to respond in a positive fashion to the needs of the Territorial governments in this as well as in other areas in the future.

The Committee has recommended a decrease of \$2,000,000, which was proposed for a new initiative to implement an insular development fund. No agreement has been reached in the Congress on the particular form for such a fund. The Committee will reconsider the funding when an authorization has been enacted.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$95,810,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	87,989,000
Recommended, 1984.....	104,973,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+9,163,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+16,984,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Trust Territory operations.....	10,669,000	12,669,000	+2,000,000
Federated States of Micronesia.....	36,900,000	40,400,000	+3,500,000
Republic of the Marshall Islands.....	10,900,000	10,900,000	---
Republic of Palau Operations.....	10,100,000	10,100,000	---
Construction grants.....	18,620,000	25,840,000	+7,220,000
Four atoll health care plan.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Enewetak support.....	800,000	800,000	---
Bikini support.....	---	264,000	+264,000
Total, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands...	87,989,000	104,973,000	+16,984,000

The Committee recommends \$104,973,000 for the Trust Territory, an increase of \$16,984,000 over the budget estimate.

Two issues have come to the Committee's attention which the Committee believes require further attention. The first is the question of prior service benefits. These are supplemental retirement, survivor, and disability benefits for Micronesian employees of the Trust Territory civil government, as well as its predecessor, the United States Navy. Credit is established for those individuals who worked in excess of five years for the United States between 1945 and July 1, 1968, the date the Social Security System for the Territory began. It is estimated between 2,500 and 3,000 families either are dependent on or will benefit from the program until all rights to pensions are exhausted approximately 50 years from now.

Since the first payment was made in January, 1969, prior service benefits have been funded from appropriations to the Trust Territory government. With the pending termination of the TTG, the Department of the Interior has apparently taken the position that after termination, the U.S. government will no longer be liable for funding future benefits. The question has been raised as to whether the new Territorial governments in Micronesia should be expected to pay for these obligations, and whether in fact they will be able to afford to. The Committee believes that these questions need to be addressed by the appropriate authorizing Committees, since the program has never been specifically authorized, so that an equitable solution can be reached prior to termination of the Trust Territory.

The second issue has to do with the recent plebiscite on the Compact held in Palau, and the upcoming plebiscites in the Federated States and the Marshall Islands. The Committee provided funds, through a reprogramming earlier this year, for the political education programs to be conducted prior to the plebiscites. In the case

of Palau, the Committee has received disturbing information about the manner in which both the political education program and the plebiscite itself were conducted. The Committee requests that the Inspector General have the Territorial Comptroller conduct an audit of these activities, as quickly as possible, if one has not already been initiated, and report the results to the Committee at the earliest possible date.

For Trust Territory operations, an increase of \$2,000,000 is recommended for the enhanced operations and maintenance program. This increase will allow continuation of the efforts initiated in fiscal year 1983, especially the hiring and training of additional maintenance staff.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,500,000 for the Federated States of Micronesia, including \$1,500,000 to allow a 4% increase, in line with the increases allowed for the other Trust Territory governments. The balance of \$2,000,000 is to continue the cholera eradication efforts in Truk. These funds have been earmarked in the bill. The Department, the Trust Territory, and the FSM government must establish strict controls and procedures of accountability, including the necessary financial and accounting personnel, so that none of these funds are released without an approved plan. Once released, periodic audit of these funds, as well as those available from other agencies such as EPA and HUD, must be conducted. This would include CIP funds previously appropriated for sanitation projects, but not yet expended.

Under Trust Territory construction, the Committee recommends a net increase of \$7,220,000, to be allocated as indicated in the following table:

Project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Capital relocation	\$9,600,000		-\$9,600,000
Federated States of Micronesia:			
Truk—roads		\$1,300,000	+1,300,000
Ponape—1000 KW generator		500,000	+500,000
Ponape—roads		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Ponape—electrical		100,000	+100,000
Yap—roads		500,000	+500,000
Yap—Ulithi dock		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Yap—water catchments		420,000	+420,000
Budgeted projects	7,500,000	7,500,000	
Subtotal, FSM	7,500,000	15,320,000	+7,820,000
Marshall Islands-Majuro sewer		8,000,000	+8,000,000
Palau—budgeted projects	1,520,000	1,520,000	
Trust Territory—sanitation equipment		1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total	18,620,000	25,840,000	+7,220,000

The Committee has deleted funds for capital relocation projects, which can be deferred until plans are complete.

The Committee has not included funds requested by the Trust Territory governments for sewer projects, since it appears sufficient funds will be available through the Environmental Protection Agency to meet most, if not all, of the identified needs for construction. However, the Committee understands that EPA cannot pro-

vide funds for toilets and other sanitation facilities inside houses, which are needed in order to allow hook-up and full completion of these projects. Therefore, the Committee has included \$1,000,000 for this purpose, to be used across the Trust Territory.

The Committee is aware of the power needs in Palau. The Committee has not acted directly in response to those needs at this time, because of the possibility Palau may be involved in certain arrangements to meet its power needs. If those arrangements do not take place, the Committee will address this issue at a later date.

The Committee has not included funds requested by the Federated States for purchase of certain construction equipment in Kosrae and Truk before contractor demobilization. However, the Trust Territory should review the equipment in question as quickly as possible so that the equipment worth acquiring can be purchased with available enhanced operation and maintenance funds.

For Bikini support, the Committee recommends an increase of \$264,000, for a supplementary food program and support costs for Kili and Ejit. This program should be modeled after the Enewetak supplemental food program.

There is no change to the budget estimate of \$800,000 for Enewetak support. However, at the 1982 hearing on the Interior Department budget for the Territories, the Department of the Interior was asked to furnish a report setting forth the government's views on when and under what circumstances the people of Enjebi should be permitted to return to Enjebi Island in the Northern part of Enewetak atoll. Enjebi is one of two major residence islands in the atoll and has been off-limits since the beginning of the nuclear testing program in 1948. The clean up and rehabilitation of Enewetak in the 1970's included a clean up of Enjebi. Although the island may be used for an occasional day visit or picnic, it has not yet been approved for use as a residence island, and the people are cautioned not to eat food grown there.

The problem arises because there appears to be a difference of opinion among agencies of the United States as to whether or not it is safe to permit the people to return. The people themselves retained scientific experts to study the question and, after considering their report, voted to return and have asked the United States to provide funds to build a community and to replant the necessary trees and other vegetation to sustain their natural diet. It is the Committee's understanding that there is under consideration in the Department a proposal to provide a trust fund of \$8,500,000 for that purpose.

The Committee requests the Department of the Interior to complete and present its report to this Committee as soon as possible, but in no event later than July 31, 1983. It is a source of continuing concern to this Committee that the Department seems unable or unwilling to respond in a timely way to the request made for this report, including statement of the Department's plans for the resettlement and the possible establishment of a resettlement trust fund.

The Committee has included \$4,000,000, to be transferred to the Secretary of Energy, to implement the health care program required by Section 106 of Public Law 95-134 for the populations of

the four atolls of Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap, and Utirik in the Marshall Islands. This health care program, including medical treatment and environmental research and monitoring, is provided for any injury, illness, or condition which may be the result directly or indirectly of the United States nuclear weapons testing program conducted from 1946 to 1958. As required by the law, the Secretary of Energy should transmit annually a description of the program, and the estimated costs for implementation, together with any recommendations which he may have for improvements in the program.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$41,589,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	44,006,000
Recommended, 1984.....	41,882,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+ 293,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	- 2,124,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$41,882,000 for fiscal year 1984. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity follows:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates

Immediate Office.....	1,809,000	1,609,000	-200,000
Executive Secretariat.....	189,000	150,000	-39,000
Cons. & Legis. Affairs.....	1,040,000	990,000	-50,000
Equal Opportunity.....	1,443,000	1,443,000	---
Public Affairs.....	746,000	596,000	-150,000
Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization.....	392,000	392,000	---
Program Direction and Coordination.....	4,365,000	4,165,000	-200,000
Environmental Project Review.....	1,519,000	1,519,000	---
Acquisition & Property Management.....	1,391,000	1,391,000	---
Personnel Management.....	1,636,000	1,636,000	---
Administrative Services.....	3,269,000	3,192,000	-77,000
Information Resources Management.....	4,863,000	4,364,000	-499,000
Policy Analysis.....	1,782,000	1,537,000	-245,000
Budget Office.....	1,520,000	1,477,000	-43,000
Financial management.....	919,000	919,000	---
Hearings and Appeals.....	6,478,000	6,478,000	---
Central Services.....	9,645,000	9,024,000	-621,000
Alaska Subsistence Grant.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	44,006,000	41,882,000	-2,124,000
	=====	=====	=====

The Committee agrees with the termination of the federal regional representative concept proposed by the President and provides no funds for those representatives or the field coordination office, a reduction of \$200,000. The Committee became concerned that Congressional correspondence is not being answered in a timely manner. It appears that the number of offices involved in such correspondence causes duplication of review and unnecessary delay. To help resolve this problem the Committee is recommending reductions in the offices which claim principal responsibility for Secretarial correspondence as follows: Executive Secretariat (\$39,000), Congressional and Legislative Affairs (\$50,000), and the

Office of Public Affairs (\$50,000). An additional reduction of \$100,000 is recommended for the Office of Public Affairs since the Secretarial Management by objective to disseminate slides, annual reports, scripts, and the like regarding Secretarial accomplishments will be a nonrecurring project. The Office of the Assistant Secretaries absorbed \$200,000 of the October, 1982 pay increase by not filling vacancies. The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 1984 maintains that absorption level. A similar recommendation is made for the Office of Policy Analysis. The Committee recommendation includes an eight percent base adjustment factor for the Office of Administrative Services (-\$77,000), Office of Policy Analysis (-\$45,000), and the Budget Office (-\$43,000). This is slightly more than the average base adjustment budgeted for other Secretarial offices in this account.

The Committee's recommendation for information resource management includes reductions of \$350,000 as a result of savings identified but not reduced and \$149,000 for an unexplained increase not related to the library program. A reduction of \$142,000 is recommended in central services which was explained as an increase in the payment to the Working Capital Fund. The supporting material for the fund showed that no such increase was budgeted. The balance of the reduction shown for central services (\$479,000) maintains the standard level user charge at the 1983 level.

The Committee remains concerned that no action has been taken to comply with the direction provided in the Statement of the Managers accompanying the Conference Report (H. Rept. 97-315) on the fiscal year 1982 appropriation act regarding the Office of Aircraft Services and in the report on the 1983 act (H. Rept. 97-942).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$18,404,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	18,647,000
Recommended, 1984.....	19,263,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+859,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+616,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,263,000, a net increase of \$616,000 above the budget estimate. The recommendation includes \$2,578,000 for general administration. The Committee recommends an additional \$1,100,000 to continue the funding initiated by the Congress in the fiscal year 1983 supplemental to accelerate enforcement of cessation orders against coal mine operators. A reduction of \$484,000 is related to maintaining the standard level user charge at the 1983 level, continuing the absorption of portions of the 1982 pay increase, and anticipated lapses.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$21,500,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	17,185,000
Recommended, 1984.....	17,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-4,400,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-85,000

The Inspector General is the focal point for supervising and providing policy guidance for audit and investigative work within the Department and for conducting significant reviews of program management with the purpose of promoting program economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, and of preventing and detecting fraud and abuse. In this role, the Inspector General reviews and comments on existing and proposed legislation and regulations. He also investigates employee complaints about any violation of law, mismanagement, gross waste, abuse, and substantial dangers to public health and safety. The Inspector General is responsible for keeping the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Department programs and operations and of the necessity for corrective actions.

The Committee supports aggressive action by of the Inspector General to identify waste, fraud, and abuse, and expects to continue receiving copies of audits completed each month.

Language is included requiring the Inspector General to certify quarterly to the appropriate Committees of the Congress on the faithful execution of laws administered by the Department.

Public Law 97-357 transferred the audit functions of the Federal Comptrollers to the Inspector General. The Committee emphasizes the importance of the functions performed by these offices in the area of auditing of local governments' operations. It is important, therefore, to make sure that these offices are maintained at the levels required to carry out these important functions. The Committee has included bill language to provide that not less than \$2,700,000 will be available for the operation of these offices, and prohibiting the reallocation of vacant positions in the Comptrollers' Offices to other organizations, unless approved through the Committee's reprogramming procedures. The reduction of \$85,000 is in administrative expenses.

The budget justifications submitted for this office were not adequate. The justification for fiscal year 1985 should, for each major Interior agency, identify significant audit reports, results, and compliance or noncompliance for audits accomplished and should identify areas where major audits will be conducted in the current and budget years. The IG produces a work plan that includes much of this information. There is no reason why similar information cannot be provided for the budget justification.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$896,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	896,000
Recommended, 1984.....	1,275,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+379,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+379,000

The Office provides technical assistance and improvement in the planning, design, construction and facility operation services of bureaus in the Department. Efforts in these areas will focus on the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by providing direct and contract support and the planning and development of facilities. The recommendation of \$1,275,000 provides for operation of the program

(\$800,000), development of facility management standards and operational controls (\$75,000) and completion of enhancements to the facility and construction operations and maintenance program (\$400,000).

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	\$420,000
Recommended, 1984.....	420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+420,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$420,000, the amount of the budget request to permit the Office of Surface Mining to use excess foreign currency (Indian rupees) to participate in cooperative research programs in India. Research will be conducted in areas of interest such as water conservation, acid/semi-acid revegetation, ecosystem reclamation and land and water use, soil conservation, and mine technology.

OFFICE OF WATER POLICY

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$8,118,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	1,532,000
Recommended, 1984.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-8,118,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-1,532,000

No funds are recommended for this office, a reduction of \$1,532,000. This office serves as a Secretarial policy office which functions as a focal point for Interior related water issues, proceeding from the premise that the States have primary rights in water allocation, planning and coordination. There is already an Office of Policy Analysis in the Office of the Secretary which he can call on for policy support on water issues. Each affected agency also deals with water issues and the Geological Survey has a federal-state cooperative program of almost \$50,000,000 to work on water matters. In view of the support provided in these other areas, the Committee sees no purpose for this office.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service manages 191 million acres of public lands across the country and administers a wide variety of programs including timber production, recreation, grazing, wildlife protection, and soil and water conservation. Recreational use of national forest land amounted to over 233 million visitor days in 1982, equal to each American spending over 12 hours somewhere on a National Forest or grassland. An estimated 11.2 billion board feet of timber is scheduled for sale in fiscal year 1984. The 1984 sale program

could also include the resale of up to 800 million board feet of timber from defaulted contracts. In addition to the timber sales program, more than 15,000 ranchers and farmers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on the 102 million acres of grassland, open forests and other forage-producing areas of the National Forest System.

The Committee has worked for several years to increase the investment in the Nation's natural resources. The Committee has supported efforts and initiated programs to replant those forest lands that lie fallow, as a result of fire, insect infestation, wind and harvests, and thus, has attempted to increase the productivity and the ability of the public lands to meet the increasing and sometimes competing needs of the Nation for wood products, food, grass, brush, water, fish, wildlife, recreation and wilderness.

At the end of the 94th Congress, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 were signed into law. These new acts expanded and strengthened the direction of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA), which furnish the blueprint for the protection and management of forestry land and water resources for the many purposes of humanity. Forests provide raw material for basic necessities of life, as well as provide natural environments for many leisure and educational activities. The research and cooperative forestry programs of the Forest Service were strengthened by passage in the 95th Congress of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act and the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$105,021,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	100,766,000
Recommended, 1984.....	110,316,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+5,295,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+9,550,000

The Committee has recommended \$110,316,000 for forest research, an increase of \$9,550,000 over the budget estimate. Included is a decrease of \$560,000 related to procurement of the Forest Level Information Processing System (FLIPS), which will be discussed under the National Forest System section of this report. The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Resource Protection Research			
Fire and atmospheric science.....	7,418,000	7,811,000	+393,000
Forest insect and disease.....	20,125,000	23,283,000	+3,158,000
Renewable resource evaluation.....	11,271,000	12,681,000	+1,410,000
Renewable resource economics.....	4,471,000	4,936,000	+465,000
Surface environment and mining.....	1,369,000	1,628,000	+259,000
Subtotal.....	44,654,000	50,339,000	+5,685,000
Resource Management Research			
Trees and timber management.....	19,711,000	21,951,000	+2,240,000
Forest watershed management.....	8,408,000	9,520,000	+1,112,000
Wildlife, range and fish habitat.....	8,180,000	9,093,000	+913,000
Forest recreation.....	1,968,000	2,128,000	+160,000
Forest products.....	15,130,000	15,130,000	---
Forest Engineering.....	2,715,000	2,715,000	---
Subtotal.....	56,112,000	60,537,000	+4,425,000
FLIPS reduction.....	---	-560,000	-560,000
Total, Forest Research.....	100,766,000	110,316,000	+9,550,000

Again this year, the Committee has not agreed to the Administration's proposals for further reductions in forest research. In total, over the past two years, this activity has been decreased by 20 to 25 percent, when the effects of inflation are considered. The Committee does not agree with testimony from the Administration that current economic return from this research is the only consideration for program growth, when compared to other agricultural research. Nor does it agree that forest research can be de-emphasized until such time as the forest resource, whether it is softwoods, hardwoods, recreation, watersheds, or wildlife, is in short supply. It is far too late to begin a research effort when the resource is already endangered or eliminated.

The Committee has recommended increases only for the highest priority activities. Included within the totals are funds to allow continuation of research on water relations in pinyon-juniper woodlands at Reno, NV; and increases of \$700,000 for genetic engineering (timber management research); and \$600,000 for old growth habitat research (wildlife, range and fish habitat). Funds are also included under recreation research to allow existing urban forestry research projects to continue at adequate levels of funding.

The Committee has included an increase of \$3,158,000 for forest insect and disease research. This will provide an increase of \$1,400,000 over the budget estimate for gypsy moth research, for a total program of \$2,800,000. Last year in its report, the Committee expressed concern about the lack of progress that had been made in gypsy moth research, and recommended the Forest Service take immediate action to work with the university community to restructure the entire research program. The Committee is gratified by the response to its direction and has recommended this increase to allow full year funding of the first year of the integrated research program that has resulted. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed of the results of this program as it progresses.

The Committee has provided an additional \$75,000 above the Administration's request to fund the Texas Live Oak Mortality

Project at the \$180,000 level in fiscal year 1984. The Committee expects these funds, as well as \$20,000 in state/cooperative funds, to be used in further research and control efforts on oak wilt and oak decline.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$62,328,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	25,058,000
Recommended, 1984.....	64,169,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,841,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+39,111,000

The recommendation for State and private forestry is \$64,169,000, an increase of \$39,111,000 over the budget estimate. Included is a decrease of \$65,000 related to the FLIPS reduction, discussed under the National Forest System account.

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industries and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 805 million acres of forest and associated watershed land. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire, insect and disease control; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products; and to stimulate reforestation and timber stand improvement.

The budget submitted by the Administration would have resulted in a reduction of 60 percent from the 1983 level, based on the Administration's reassessment of the federal role for most of the activities included in this account. Many of these activities were authorized in the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act because the Congress recognized the increasingly important role private and State forest resources will play in the future, and that there is an important federal role to be played in assuring that these resources are developed and adequately protected. Part of that federal role, as envisioned in the legislation, is the provision of federal assistance, and the Committee has recommended restoration of what it believes to be continuing high priority activities in fulfilling this role.

The amounts recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Forest Pest Management.....	17,324,000	31,292,000	+13,968,000
Rural fire control.....	3,007,000	14,425,000	+11,418,000
Rural forestry assistance.....	3,737,000	8,087,000	+4,350,000
Urban forestry assistance.....	---	1,600,000	+1,600,000
Assistance in management and technology.....	990,000	1,990,000	+1,000,000
Gifford Pinchot Institute.....	---	500,000	+500,000
Special projects.....	---	6,340,000	+6,340,000
FLIPS reduction.....	---	-65,000	-65,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	25,058,000	64,169,000	+39,111,000
	=====	=====	=====

The Committee recommends an increase of \$13,968,000 for forest pest management, which will allow continuation of insect and disease suppression on both federal and cooperative lands, and sur-

veys and technical assistance on cooperative lands. The increase is distributed as follows:

	1983 enacted	1984 estimate	1984 recommendation	Change
Federal lands:				
Surveys and technical assistance.....	\$9,480,000	\$10,918,000	\$10,918,000	
Insect and disease suppression.....	8,000,000	4,486,000	9,500,000	+ \$5,014,000
Special projects.....	1,230,000	1,245,000	1,245,000	
Cooperative lands:				
Surveys and technical assistance.....	1,899,000	675,000	1,899,000	+ 1,224,000
Suppression.....	7,000,000		7,730,000	+ 7,730,000
Total.....	27,609,000	17,324,000	31,292,000	+ 13,968,000

Included in the recommended funds are \$2,230,000 for mountain pine beetle eradication in Colorado, consisting of \$1,500,000 for National Forest System lands in Summit, Eagle, and Grand counties, and \$730,000 for the Federal cost share on cooperative lands.

The Committee also expects the same cost-sharing assumptions to be used in fiscal year 1984 as in fiscal year 1983. Again, the Committee expects the Forest Service to notify it promptly if additional resources are required to meet the identified need in this area.

Under forest pest management, the Committee expects \$20,000 to be made available for the Texas Live Oak Mortality Project.

An increase of \$11,418,000 is recommended for rural fire control, to maintain the 1983 level. The Committee is aware that fire control on state and private lands is largely funded through non-federal sources. However, the Forest Service was not able to demonstrate that termination of this funding at this time would not result in potential danger to federal lands adjoining the lands in question. The Committee believes the Service must work with the States to ensure adequate fire protection on both federal and non-federal forest lands will be available before moving to terminate federal funding.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,350,000 for rural forestry assistance, including \$3,000,000 for forest resource management. To quote from last year's budget justification, "National timber demands are predicted to double by the year 2000. Commercial timberland owned by public agencies and by forest industry are not expected to satisfy more than a modest part of the increased demands. Nonindustrial private forest land represents 284 million acres (58 percent) of the nation's commercial forests. On the average, these lands currently produce only one-half of their potential. They must play a major role in supplying the timber needed in the future. This program is the major vehicle for blending the national timber supply needs with the individual objectives of many private landowners." The Forest Service has stated that it is too soon to begin to see if recent changes in the law providing additional economic incentives to private forest landowners will have an impact. Therefore, the Committee recommends restoration of \$3,000,000 of the proposed reduction of \$5,549,000, to allow high priority activities, including grants to States, to continue until the

results of the tax and other incentives begin to be seen. An increase of \$1,350,000 is also recommended, to continue the tree improvement program at the 1983 level. Presently, 22 percent of all seedlings produced by State nurseries are genetically improved. Continued efforts will raise this percentage.

An increase of \$1,600,000 is recommended for urban forestry assistance. This program authorizes matching funds for State forestry agencies, to provide technical assistance to local governments for the management of trees, forests, and associated natural resources in and near urban areas. In 1982, all 50 States and the Territories participated in the program, which involved over 3,500 of the nation's urban areas.

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for planning assistance to States. The increase will allow additional States to complete their forest resources planning, which is essential for preparation of the RPA program. The increase will also allow adequate levels of participation in wild and scenic rivers studies.

An increase of \$500,000 is recommended, to allow operation of the Gifford Pinchot Institute at the 1983 level. An increase of \$3,000,000 is also recommended to continue the grant to Minnesota for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. This grant, authorized by Public Law 95-495, will allow continuation of reforestation, timber stand improvement, seedling production, and road reconstruction and maintenance in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

An increase of \$3,340,000 is recommended to carry out the provisions of Public Law 96-586 with regard to Lake Tahoe erosion control on National Forest land (\$835,000) and payments to local governments for erosion control (\$2,505,000). The Committee understands California has committed \$10,000,000 as its share of funding for the local erosion control projects, and these funds will be made available along with the Federal funds provided through this account.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$1,073,836,000
Budget estimate, 1984	872,841,000
Recommended, 1984	869,873,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	-203,963,000
Budget estimate, 1984	-2,968,000

The Committee has recommended \$869,873,000 for the National Forest System, a decrease of \$2,968,000 from the budget estimate.

The amount recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Minerals.....	27,740,000	25,070,000	-2,670,000
Land Management Activities.....	16,524,000	18,119,000	+1,595,000
Land Line Location.....	27,593,000	29,148,000	+1,555,000
Maintenance of Facilities.....	13,982,000	13,798,000	-184,000
Fire protection.....	154,738,000	153,408,000	-1,330,000
Fire Control.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Trail maintenance.....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Timber Sales.....	192,889,000	184,254,000	-8,635,000
Recreation management.....	93,789,000	99,789,000	+6,000,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	33,508,000	34,768,000	+1,260,000
Range activities.....	25,492,000	25,438,000	-54,000
Soil, water and air administration.....	20,486,000	20,481,000	-5,000
Soil and water resource improvements.....	1,886,000	2,386,000	+500,000
Soil and water resource inventories.....	5,604,000	6,604,000	+1,000,000
General Administration.....	257,610,000	254,610,000	-3,000,000
Total, National Forest System.....	872,841,000	869,873,000	-2,968,000

The Committee has provided funds for a timber sales program of 11.2 billion board feet (BBF) of new sales in fiscal year 1984. The Forest Service request included 4.5 BBF of new timber sales and 600 million board feet of defaulted sales for a combined total of 5.1 BBF for sale in fiscal year 1984 in Region 6. The Committee has provided funding for 5.1 BBF of new, green sales in Region 6. This level of timber sales should help timber operators holding high volumes of inoperable timber to avoid defaults. However, the Committee does not expect the Forest Service to offer any of the new sales of 600 million board feet to timber operators who have defaulted on existing contracts. The increases for this purpose are partially offset by decreases which reflect the Committee's direction that no development activities should occur on lands included in proposed wilderness legislation for Oregon and California. These recommendations will have the following impacts on National Forest System programs:

CHANGES RELATED TO 1984 RECOMMENDED TIMBER SALES PROGRAM

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Change	Committee recommendation
Sales preparation	\$135.3	+\$4.3	\$139.6
Harvest administration	51.6	.....	51.6
Subtotal	186.9	+4.3	191.2
Minerals	1.0	.....	1.0
Land line	22.4	+0.7	23.1
Fire protection	4.0	+0.2	4.2
Road maintenance	¹ (33.4)	(+1.0)	¹ (34.4)
Recreation	8.0	+0.4	8.4
Wildlife and fish	8.6	+0.4	9.0
Range	0.9	.....	0.9
Soil and water	8.7	+0.4	9.1
Subtotal	53.6	+2.1	55.7
Forest road construction	210.6	+6.5	217.1
Purchaser construction	(291.3)	(+9.0)	(300.3)
Purchaser election	50.5	+2.4	52.9
Subtotal	261.1	+8.9	270.0
Brush disposal	48.3	.....	48.3
Timber salvage	12.8	.....	12.8

CHANGES RELATED TO 1984 RECOMMENDED TIMBER SALES PROGRAM—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Change	Committee recommendation
Tongass timber fund	41.5		41.5
Subtotal	102.6		102.6
Total	604.2	+15.3	619.5

¹ To be financed with funds available from the 1983 deferral of \$87,013,000.

The Committee also continues to be concerned about certain aspects of the timber sales program. For example, a recent GAO report found widespread instances of the skewed bidding problem that was cited in the Committee's Investigative Study a year ago. Further questioning of other agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, which operate timber sales programs in the same regions and under much the same conditions as the Forest Service, indicate they have largely avoided the problems GAO and the Investigative Study found with the Forest Service by adopting at least some of the procedures recommended by both studies, as well as by the Committee. The Forest Service continues to express reluctance to adopt those procedures, despite some evidence that the recommended changes will avoid the losses to the public potentially caused by the Forest Service procedures. Therefore, the Committee will request that a follow-on investigative study be conducted, to examine more closely the specific issues of concern to GAO, the Committee, and the public, including methods of timber measurement, appraisal methodology, and the cost of timber sold as compared to the return to the public. The information from this study, as well as other studies, should enable the Congress and the Administration to work together next year to determine exactly what changes, if any, should be made to the Forest Service procedures, and an exact timetable for implementing them.

One final area of concern which affects many of the programs in this account is the issue of procurement of information processing systems. Last year, the Committee examined in some detail the Forest Service's plans to implement the Forest Level Information Processing System (FLIPS) program, and approved the initial expenditure of \$18,000,000 in fiscal year 1983, based on information available at that time. However, the Committee has become concerned this year as additional information has become available, and also as the inability of the Forest Service to respond to its request for updated cost information related to the system has become evident. For example, the Committee understands that the Forest Service's estimates for site preparation costs may be seriously underestimated. An additional concern is the fact that the Forest Service is now involved in a study to determine the use for microcomputers as a part of, or in conjunction with, the FLIPS system. It is not at all clear at this time how such microcomputers will relate to the FLIPS equipment, or whether in fact they might be a more cost-effective replacement for some of the FLIPS equipment. For these reasons, the Committee believes the Forest Service

should defer any action on the FLIPS procurement, until it completes its studies, and prepares updated and well-documented cost estimates based on those studies. When this information has been provided to the Committee, the Committee will consider the appropriate funding levels to continue the information processing effort. Therefore, the Committee has reduced the appropriate programs by the amounts estimated for FLIPS funding, as reflected in the following table:

REDUCTIONS RELATED TO FLIPS FUNDING

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Reduction
Research	\$560
State and private forestry	65
National forest system:	
Minerals	335
Land management	405
Land line location	345
Maintenance of facilities	184
Forest fire protection	1,530
Road maintenance	¹ (830)
Trail maintenance	¹ (105)
Timber	3,035
Reforestation and stand improvement	¹ (1,340)
Recreation	1,815
Wildlife and fish habitat	440
Range	404
Soil and water	405
General administration	3,000
Subtotal, National forest system	11,898
(Deferred funds)	(2,275)
Construction:	
Facilities	130
Road construction	3,865
Subtotal, construction	3,995
Permanent and trust funds	1,585
Total	18,103
From 1983 deferral	2,275
Total	20,378

¹ To be financed with funds available from the 1983 deferral of \$87,013,000.

Although the Committee agreed that \$18,000,000 of fiscal year 1983 funding for FLIPS could be made available by assessing "benefitting" programs, the Committee believes such assessments might be more appropriate for user charges when the systems are in operation, but not for actual procurement of the systems. Therefore, future requests for systems procurement should be budgeted directly, and should include the specific information elements requested in last year's report.

The Committee has recommended in some cases that the FLIPS reductions be used to offset proposed increases for certain programs, rather than applied as direct reductions. These instances will be noted where appropriate in the sections that follow.

Bill language has been included to provide that not less than \$3,300,000 within available funds will be used for a Youth Conservation Corps program in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee notes that no funds are included for any activities related to land sales. No such activities should be undertaken until such time as legislation has been submitted and enacted into law, authorizing a land sales program.

Minerals.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$2,670,000, which includes a decrease of \$335,000 related to FLIPS. The balance of the reduction, \$2,335,000, is to hold the locatable minerals activity to a 15 percent increase, instead of the 39 percent increase reflected in the budget estimate.

Land management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$1,595,000, which consists of an increase of \$2,000,000, partially offset by the FLIPS reduction of \$405,000. The increase will allow additional land exchanges (\$1,000,000), which will result in reduced costs in the future, particularly for land line location needs. It will also allow the Forest Service to work on the backlog of trespass cases and to carry out additional fee reviews (\$1,000,000).

Last year, the Committee included report language on the issue of recreation residence fee adjustments. The Committee is disappointed that the study requested from the Forest Service has not yet been completed, and urges the Service to complete its review of possible changes in methodology as quickly as possible.

Land line location.—An increase of \$1,555,000 is recommended, consisting of a decrease of \$345,000 related to FLIPS and an increase of \$1,900,000. \$700,000 of the increase is for the timber sales recommendation, and \$1,200,000 is for high priority activities in recreation support and trespass resolution, which provide the highest return from dollars expended.

Maintenance of facilities.—A decrease of \$184,000 is recommended, related to the FLIPS reduction.

Forest fire protection.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$1,330,000, consisting of the FLIPS reduction (−\$1,530,000) and an increase of \$200,000 related to the timber sales program.

Forest road maintenance.—A net increase of \$170,000 is recommended, including reductions for FLIPS (−\$830,000), and an increase for timber sales (+\$1,000,000). However, since this program is being funded from a deferral of 1983 funds, the increase is not reflected.

Forest trail maintenance.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000, as a partial restoration of the \$1,938,000 decrease proposed in the budget estimate. The increase will help to avoid loss of capital investment and resource damage that could occur at the budgeted level. The reduction related to FLIPS (−\$105,000) is from the deferred funds.

Timber sales administration and management.—The Committee recommends a decrease of \$8,635,000, which includes a net increase of \$4,300,000 for timber sales, and decreases of \$12,935,000. Included is a reduction of \$3,035,000 for FLIPS. A decrease of \$1,100,000 is also recommended for the Helistat program, which will hold it to the 1983 level. The information requested by the Committee in last year's report, particularly the engineering analyses, have not been provided. The Forest Service claims such information will not be

available until the static testing phase now underway is completed and reports are issued, sometime this summer. The Committee will re-evaluate the need for an increase, when more information becomes available.

A decrease of \$1,400,000 is recommended for the wood residue utilization program. The Forest Service can continue this activity within available base funds.

Based on current projections and uncertainty over the outcome of the proposed "contract relief" measures, the Committee believes a 9.0 BBF estimated harvest level is more realistic than the 10.6 BBF included in the budget. A reduction of \$7,400,000 is included, based on this re-estimate.

Reforestation and stand improvement.—As noted earlier, these programs are being funded in fiscal year 1984 from funds available from a fiscal year 1983 deferral. The FLIPS reduction of \$1,340,000 may be reapplied to other priority needs in this program.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$6,000,000. In addition, funds that would have been used for the Gifford Pinchot Institute (\$270,000) and FLIPS (\$1,815,000), should be redirected to other high priority recreation management activities, for a total increase of \$8,085,000. This increase will maintain the 1983 level, and avoid further recreation site closures (157 sites have been closed since 1981).

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—An increase of \$1,260,000 is recommended. This includes increases of \$1,300,000, to initiate recovery plans for threatened and endangered species and \$400,000 for timber sales. The increases are partially offset by a decrease of \$440,000 for FLIPS.

Range management.—A net decrease of \$54,000 is recommended. This includes a decrease of \$404,000 to the grazing and range improvement programs for the FLIPS reductions. An increase of \$300,000 for wild horses and burros is recommended, to maintain the 1983 level. An increase of \$50,000 is included, to continue the pilot grazing project on the Tonto National Forest.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends a net increase of \$1,495,000. Included are increases of \$500,000, to maintain the 1983 level of soil and water resource improvements; \$1,000,000 to partially restore the 1983 level of soil and water inventories; and \$400,000 for timber sales. These increases are partially offset by a decrease of \$405,000 for FLIPS.

General administration.—A decrease of \$3,000,000 is recommended, related to FLIPS.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$306,431,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	239,099,000
Recommended, 1984.....	241,604,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	− 64,827,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+ 2,505,000

The Committee has recommended \$241,604,000, an increase of \$2,505,000 over the budget estimate for the construction/reconstruction of roads and trails, and construction of facilities, throughout the National Forest System lands.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Facilities.....	15,267,000	15,137,000	- 130,000
Roads and trails:			
Direct road construction.....	218,650,000	221,285,000	+ 2,635,000
Trail construction.....	5,182,000	5,182,000	
Total, Construction.....	239,099,000	241,604,000	+ 2,505,000

Facilities construction.—A decrease of \$130,000 is recommended, related to the FLIPS reduction.

Forest road construction.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,635,000, which consists of a net increase of \$6,500,000 for the timber sales program, and a decrease of \$3,865,000 for the FLIPS reduction.

The Committee has also reduced the timber purchaser construction limitation in the bill, from the original estimate of \$291,300,000 to \$240,000,000, the same as the 1983 level. It is the Committee's understanding that sufficient carryover balances will be available from prior years, so that the increased limitation in 1984 will not be required.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$56,877,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	10,070,000
Recommended, 1984.....	36,352,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	- 20,525,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+ 26,282,000

The amount recommended includes \$4,000,000 for acquisition management and \$32,352,000 for the following areas:

Allegheny NF, mineral rights.....	\$2,000,000
Boundary Water Canoe Area.....	3,000,000
Appalachian Trail.....	600,000
Lake Tahoe Basin.....	10,000,000
Cascade Head Scenic Research Area.....	800,000
Targee NF (Grizzly habitat).....	1,300,000
Wildlife habitat—Kirtland Warbler.....	800,000
Endangered Species habitat.....	800,000
Wild and scenic rivers.....	3,600,000
Rogue WSR.....	1,000,000
Spruceknob-Seneca Rocks, NRA.....	2,000,000
Columbia River Gorge.....	1,600,000
Mt. Rogers NRA.....	1,000,000
High priority recreation composites.....	3,500,000
Walkinshaw wetlands, Mich.....	352,000
Subtotal, acquisition.....	32,352,000
Acquisition management.....	4,000,000
Total, land acquisition.....	36,352,000

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$753,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	780,000
Recommended, 1984.....	780,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+27,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$780,000, the budget estimate, for land acquisition in the San Bernardino, Cleveland, Angeles, Toiyabe, Uinta-Wasatch, and Cache National Forests.

Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified national forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover within these national forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$147,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	20,000
Recommended, 1984.....	20,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-127,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000, the budget estimate, for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a) which stipulates that deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the national forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

(SPECIAL FUND, INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$5,800,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	5,200,000
Recommended, 1984.....	5,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-600,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,200,000, the budget estimate, to be derived from grazing receipts from the national forests (Public Law 95-579 as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection and improvements including, but not limited to, seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 Western States.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$90,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	90,000
Recommended, 1984.....	90,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,000, the budget estimate, to make available to the Forest Service deposits in the form of gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, Section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

The funds will be used to present the annual Heritage Workshop, which is designed to acquaint academic instructors with the latest technology relating to wood utilization and engineering.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$217,514,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	¹ 94,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	265,914,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+48,400,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+171,914,000

(By transfer)

Appropriation, 1983.....	(73,700,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(39,000,000)
Recommended, 1984.....	(39,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	(-34,700,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

¹ Also assumes \$5,000,000 from unobligated balances.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Coal			
Control technology and coal preparation			
Coal preparation and analysis.....	5,000,000	8,000,000	+3,000,000
Flue gas cleanup.....	7,600,000	8,350,000	+750,000
Gas stream cleanup.....	4,450,000	7,000,000	+2,550,000
Technology support.....	---	3,200,000	+3,200,000
Subtotal.....	17,050,000	26,550,000	+9,500,000
Advanced Research & Technology Development.....			
Coal Liquefaction	24,000,000	46,450,000	+22,450,000
Advanced process development.....	9,000,000	16,100,000	+7,100,000
Indirect liquefaction.....	4,000,000	7,900,000	+3,900,000
Support studies and engineering evaluations.....	4,000,000	7,000,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal.....	17,000,000	31,000,000	+14,000,000
Combustion systems			
Atmospheric fluidized beds.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Pressurized fluidized beds.....	3,400,000	8,000,000	+4,600,000
Advanced combustion technology.....	---	1,700,000	+1,700,000
Alternate fuel utilization.....	4,000,000	7,600,000	+3,600,000
Subtotal.....	8,400,000	18,300,000	+9,900,000
Fuel cells.....			
Heat engines & heat recovery	9,500,000	46,200,000	+36,700,000
Central power systems.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Dispersed power systems.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal.....	1,000,000	6,000,000	+5,000,000
Underground coal gasification.....			
Magnetohydrodynamics.....	2,000,000	6,000,000	+4,000,000
---	---	30,000,000	+30,000,000
Surface Coal Gasification			
Advanced Process Development.....	4,000,000	4,950,000	+950,000
Systems engineering concepts.....	6,900,000	17,400,000	+10,500,000
Environmental and engineering analyses.....	3,000,000	4,400,000	+1,400,000
Great Plains gasification project.....	3,000,000	---	-3,000,000
Subtotal.....	16,900,000	26,750,000	+9,850,000
Equipment not related to construction.....			
Subtotal, Coal.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
97,350,000	238,750,000	+141,400,000	
Petroleum			
Advanced process technology.....	2,900,000	5,000,000	+2,100,000
Enhanced oil recovery.....	11,250,000	9,150,000	-2,100,000
Oil shale.....	8,600,000	10,800,000	+2,200,000
Subtotal, Petroleum.....	22,750,000	24,950,000	+2,200,000
Gas			
Enhanced gas recovery.....	5,000,000	15,500,000	+10,500,000
Headquarters program direction.....	7,860,000	9,000,000	+1,140,000
Energy Technology Center program direction.....	---	34,000,000	+34,000,000
Use of prior year deferrals - OE.....	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	---
By transfer.....	-39,000,000	-39,000,000	---
Wastewater treatment facility, Morgantown, W. Va.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Surface water containment facility, Pittsburgh ETC....	1,040,000	1,040,000	---
General plant projects.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Program offset.....	---	-17,326,000	-17,326,000
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development...	94,000,000	265,914,000	+171,914,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$265,914,000, an increase of \$171,914,000 over the budget estimate, and a redirection of prior year unobligated balances of \$61,326,000, for a total program of \$327,240,000.

Coal preparation.—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for coal preparation, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the budget request. Of the increase over the budget request, \$2,000,000 is from unobligated balances in coal preparation activities remaining after the transfer of the coal mining research and development program to the Bureau of Mines. The increase is to support continuing research at the Ames National Laboratory and at the Carbondale Mining Technology Center.

Control technology.—In the area of flue gas cleanup, the Committee has added \$750,000 for a comprehensive review and analysis of studies on acid rain. The review should determine what further research and development for acid rain is needed and an analysis of minimum cost alternatives to mitigate acid rain.

For gas stream cleanup the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,550,000 to continue development of the technology base in hot gas cleanup. This research is applicable to coal combustors and gasifiers for advanced power systems.

Although there was no request for cleanup base technology, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,200,000. This level of funding will continue the development of a technology base for solid waste removal.

Advanced research and technology development.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$4,000,000 for the processes activity, for a total of \$11,000,000. Included in this amount is \$6,000,000 for advanced research in coal liquefaction and \$4,000,000 for advanced research in coal gasification. An additional \$1,000,000 is to continue the thermophysical characterization of synthetic fuels.

There is an increase of \$4,700,000 for direct utilization. This includes \$500,000 for the Sandia Livermore Combustion Research Facility; \$2,200,000 to expand the technology base for increased utilization of coal, including low ranked coals such as lignite, chars, beneficiated coals, and coal liquid mixtures; and \$2,000,000 for private sector investigation of phosphoric acid advanced technology requirements identified in the 4.8 MW experiment and in the 40 KW on-site program.

An addition of \$1,500,000 to the materials and components activity maintains the approximate fiscal year 1983 level.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$12,250,000 for program development and coordination. Within this activity, the Committee has provided for a number of items previously funded through a tax on other programs. The Committee believes these activities should be budgeted directly rather than indirectly through reductions to all other programs. The \$12,250,000 increase includes \$400,000 for policy studies, environmental analysis and technical/economic planning assessment; \$350,000 for emission characterization; \$400,000 for environmental effects transformation, \$1,000,000 for continued participation in the International Energy Agency; \$600,000 for technology base synthesis; \$2,500,000 for instrumentation activities for adequate measurement systems; and \$7,000,000 for a comprehensive environmental monitoring program to be carried out by DOE in support of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

National laboratories and universities are especially qualified to undertake advanced research and technology development activi-

ties, for which the Committee has provided substantially increased funding.

Coal liquefaction.—The Committee has increased the indirect liquefaction category by \$3,900,000. Of this amount \$2,900,000 is to restore the fiscal year 1983 base level to continue bench scale research with new catalyst systems and process concepts and \$1,000,000 to complete the methanol to gasoline pilot plant project in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Committee continues its support of the Wilsonville, Alabama pilot plant by including \$7,100,000 for its operation in fiscal year 1984. It is clear that the private sector cannot continue the pilot plant without government support. The amount provided here, combined with money available from fiscal year 1983, should be sufficient for Wilsonville in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 to continue coal liquefaction data base activities at the Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center and environmental research in support of and coordinated with Synthetic Fuels Corporation activities.

Combustion systems.—A total of \$9,900,000 over the budget request is included for combustion systems. In the area of pressurized fluidized beds, the Committee has added \$2,600,000 to continue support for the Coal Utilization Research Laboratory, long term materials testing and the New York University test facility. There is a \$1,700,000 increase in advanced combustion technology to start tests designed to enhance the retrofit of existing industrial oil fired boilers for coal combustion.

The Committee continues to be pleased with the progress in the development of coal-water mixtures. In order to keep development on schedule, the Committee has added \$3,600,000 to the alternative fuel utilization activity.

Over the past several years the Committee has given strong support to the development of pressurized fluidized bed technology. One of the major elements in this program has been the Grimethorpe, England pilot plant built under a cooperative agreement with the United States participating with Great Britain and West Germany. Under the present agreement, testing will run through May, 1984. The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for verification testing and analyses for pressured fluidized beds. This money may be used to continue appropriate follow-on testing at Grimethorpe.

Fuel cells.—The Committee has taken a major initiative to assure that development of fuel cells continues in an orderly, timely fashion. To this end, the Committee has provided a total fuel cell program of \$46,200,000. The request was for \$9,500,000. The largest increase is for phosphoric acid fuel cells which offer the best technology for near term commercialization. The recommendation for the phosphoric acid program includes \$16,900,000 for the 7.5 MW air cooled system, \$9,000,000 for the water cooled system for electric utility applications and \$5,000,000 for the 40 KW on-site phosphoric acid fuel cell technology development program cofunded with the gas industry. There is also \$1,500,000 to continue development of an alternative on-site phosphoric acid fuel cell using an organic coolant. The \$9,000,000 for the 11 MW, water cooled technology development program provides for fabrication and testing of experimental configurations of major components and subsystems

including the reformer, the inverter, the stack, the control system, the thermal management system, and the water treatment system.

Molten carbonate fuel cells are supported at an \$9,200,000 level. This includes \$1,700,000 for the direct fuel cell. The Committee's recommendation also includes \$2,000,000 for further development of solid oxide fuel cells and \$2,600,000 for thermionics.

Heat engines.—For the heat engines program, the Committee recommends a program of \$6,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the request. Included in the increase is \$1,000,000 for development of a new technological base for the use of a coal-based fuel directly in a diesel engine. The balance of the increase, \$4,000,000, is for combustion zone durability and coal-fired turbine programs. At this level, the program can accomplish engineering of materials and coatings specifically for the hostile environments within the combustion zones of gas turbine and diesel engines. The coal-fired turbine program will investigate corrosion and wear problems associated with coal-slurry based fuels.

Underground coal gasification.—The Committee recommends a \$6,000,000 program for underground coal gasification, an increase of \$4,000,000 over the budget request. With this increase, tests can continue on the controlled retracting injection point project in Centralia, Washington (\$3,300,000) as well as supporting basic research.

Magnetohydrodynamics.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 to continue the development of MHD technology. The Administration had requested, as it has in prior years, that MHD development be terminated. In order to end the attempts to shut down the MHD program in mid-year, the Committee has included bill language which specifically identifies the amount for MHD with the proviso that none of the funds shall be used for termination costs. It is the Committee's expectation that this action will allow for more continuity in the program and more orderly development.

In conjunction with the fiscal year 1983 appropriation, the Committee requested a review of the MHD program to try to resolve the impasse between the Administration and the Congress on the need for further MHD technology development. That study stated: "Finally, it is recognized that a major investment will be necessary to bring the technology to a state of commercial readiness. However, because high temperature MHD power generation plants offer the highest theoretical efficiency of all known fossil energy thermal conversion systems, the probable cost of the technology development program is small in comparison to the potential payoff."

It is the Committee's intent that the program concentrate on engineering development, including diagnostic support at existing research, industrial, and DOE facilities.

Surface coal gasification.—A net increase of \$9,850,000 results from the Committee's recommendations in the surface coal gasification program. Amounts over the budget request include \$950,000 for advanced process development for operation of a small entrained bed reactor test; \$1,400,000 for environmental and engineering analysis; and \$10,500,000 for systems engineering concepts. The increase for environmental and engineering analysis allows \$1,000,000 for the technology data base and a total of \$3,400,000 for the Grand Forks slagging gasifier. The amount recommended

above the budget request for systems engineering concepts includes \$2,000,000 for the Beacon gasifier, \$6,500,000 for the Waltz Mill agglomerating fluidized bed gasifier and \$1,000,000 each for gasifiers in Schenectady and at the Bureau of Mines Twin Cities research facility. No additional appropriation is provided for the Mountain Fuel gasifier. However, if a need becomes apparent, the Committee will consider a supplemental or a reprogramming to support the gasifier. The Committee has eliminated the request for a direct appropriation to monitor the Great Plains coal gasification plant. Bill language is included to allow the Department of Energy to use the administrative fee to offset this requirement.

Petroleum.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,850,000 for advanced exploratory research with the emphasis directed toward microbial enhanced oil recovery and an increase of \$250,000 for arctic and offshore research. This will allow characterization of federally-owned offshore areas. The Committee has reduced the amount requested for heavy oil by \$2,100,000 in order to maintain the program at the fiscal year 1983 level.

The oil shale program is funded at \$10,800,000, an increase of \$2,200,000 over the request. The increase will permit an enhanced environmental mitigation effort related to fragmentation and an examination of spent shale for use in an atmospheric fluidized bed application.

Gas.—The Committee supports an increase of \$10,500,000 for gas programs. The increase includes \$2,500,000 to support Devonian shale analysis at the Morgantown Energy Technology Center and for the Eastern mineback facility. An increase of \$5,000,000 is for the western tight gas sands multi-well test as well as an integrated supporting research effort, including diagnostic instrumentation and modeling. There is also an increase of \$1,000,000 for environmental and advanced research and \$2,000,000 for geopressured methane for Design Well testing at one site, and the analysis and correlation of test data from past field experiments. This information will be used in the investigation of the need for improved recovery methods.

Program direction.—Headquarters program direction is maintained at the fiscal year 1983 level of \$9,000,000. This represents an increase of \$1,140,000 above the request. The Committee has also included \$34,000,000 for the indirect costs associated with the Energy Technology Centers. The Committee was disappointed that the fiscal year 1984 request did not include a separate amount for the Energy Technology Centers. The fiscal year 1985 budget justification should clearly identify the costs associated with the Energy Technology Centers. The amounts included by program in the request for ETC indirect costs are now to be used to enhance each program level.

Energy technology centers.—The Department should not continue operations at Grand Forks, Laramie, and Bartlesville at the expense of other on-going activities.

SRC-I.—Based upon the contract settlement reached which removed the construction and operation phases of the SRC-I project, the \$50,100,000 previously appropriated for post-baseline activities and termination costs may be used for post-baseline and close-out activities of the downscoped SRC-I contract.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation, 1983	\$222,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984	266,100,000
Recommended, 1984	256,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+ 34,100,000
Budget estimate, 1984	- 10,000,000

Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves includes petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2 located at Elk Hills, California, petroleum reserve No. 3 northeast of Casper, Wyoming, Naval Oil Shale Reserves Nos. 1 and 3 in Colorado and Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 2 in Utah. Production from the Naval Petroleum Reserves is estimated to average 141,000 barrels per day in fiscal year 1984. Total receipts for fiscal year 1984 are estimated to be \$1,212,700,000.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES			
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	214,946,000	212,946,000	- 2,000,000
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	45,633,000	37,633,000	- 8,000,000
Headquarters	5,421,000	5,421,000	
Subtotal	266,000,000	256,000,000	- 10,000,000
Shale oil development program: Shale reserves development	100,000	100,000	
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	266,100,000	256,100,000	- 10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$256,100,000, a decrease of \$10,000,000 below the requested level. There is a \$2,000,000 decrease in the amount requested for electricity costs at NPR-1. For fiscal year 1984, the amount budgeted for electricity consumption is \$18,400,000, an increase of \$10,200,000 over the fiscal year 1983 estimate of \$8,200,000. Electricity consumption will rise as a result of increased use of waterflood operations, conversions of wells to artificial lift and increased rates, but there was insufficient justification to warrant the full requested increase.

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$8,000,000 for NPR-3 in Wyoming. Currently, there are pilot enhanced oil recovery activities underway at NPR-3. It was expected that the enhanced oil recovery project would expand greatly during fiscal year 1984. To accommodate this expansion, there was a request of \$17,600,000 for enhanced oil recovery. Experience to date indicates that additional time should be spent with the pilots before deciding on an expansion program. The delay in implementing the enhanced oil recovery project makes this reduction possible.

The Committee is aware of a problem with the Naval Oil Shale Reserve in Colorado involving the possible loss of natural gas from the Reserve. On the border of the Reserve, private gas wells are in place and have the potential to draw off the government's natural gas. The Department should make a recommendation to the Com-

mittee by July 15, 1983 for a plan to prevent the loss of natural gas from the oil shale reserve.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$429,290,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	74,377,000
Recommended, 1984.....	528,045,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+98,755,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+453,668,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimate
Buildings & community systems			
Buildings systems.....	6,600,000	14,200,000	+7,600,000
Community systems.....	---	3,550,000	+3,550,000
Urban waste.....	---	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Technology and consumer products.....	5,250,000	10,000,000	+4,750,000
Analysis & technology transfer.....	200,000	200,000	---
Appliance standards.....	1,700,000	1,700,000	---
Federal energy management program.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Residential conservation service.....	---	1,500,000	+1,500,000
Capital equipment.....	---	1,500,000	+1,500,000
Policy analysis.....	---	250,000	+250,000
Program direction.....	1,635,000	2,635,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, Buildings & community systems.....	16,385,000	38,535,000	+22,150,000
Industrial			
Waste energy reduction.....	7,300,000	12,000,000	+4,700,000
Industrial process efficiency.....	2,400,000	7,400,000	+5,000,000
Industrial cogeneration.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Implementation & commercialization.....	200,000	1,700,000	+1,500,000
Policy analysis.....	---	250,000	+250,000
Program direction.....	733,000	1,583,000	+850,000
Subtotal	10,633,000	26,933,000	+16,300,000
Transportation			
Vehicle Propulsion R&D.....	16,100,000	42,100,000	+26,000,000
Alternative fuels utilization.....	4,000,000	1,200,000	-2,800,000
Electric/hybrid vehicle program.....	9,500,000	9,500,000	---
Transportation utilization programs.....	500,000	500,000	---
Advanced materials development.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	---
High temperature materials lab.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	---
Program direction.....	357,000	1,557,000	+1,200,000
Policy analysis.....	---	250,000	+250,000
Subtotal.....	40,957,000	65,607,000	+24,650,000
State/Local programs			
Energy policy and conservation grants (EPCA).....	---	24,000,000	+24,000,000
Energy extension service.....	---	10,000,000	+10,000,000
Schools & hospitals.....	---	98,000,000	+98,000,000
Weatherization.....	---	243,500,000	+243,500,000
Program Direction.....	3,300,000	7,000,000	+3,700,000
Subtotal.....	3,300,000	382,500,000	+379,200,000
Multi Sector			
Energy Conversion Technology.....	3,000,000	9,000,000	+6,000,000
Inventors program.....	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Program direction.....	102,000	250,000	+148,000
National Appropriate Technology Information System..	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Subtotal, Multi Sector.....	3,102,000	13,250,000	+10,148,000
Policy and Management.....	---	1,220,000	+1,220,000
Total, Energy Conservation.....	74,377,000	528,045,000	+453,668,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$528,045,000, an increase of \$453,668,000 over the request. Once again, the Committee has had to make substantial changes to the program proposed by the Administration.

The Committee has yet to see any tangible evidence that there is a commitment to energy conservation by the Executive Branch. While it is true that the request of \$74,377,000 for fiscal year 1984 far exceeds the fiscal year 1983 request of \$21,802,000, it is still far less than the \$517,290,000 program in place in fiscal year 1983.

There are other examples of indifference to conservation activities. During the past year, the Assistant Secretary for Conservation took action which resulted in the ultimate dismissal of the Depart-

ment's most knowledgeable conservation expert, Dr. Maxine Savitz. Nearly nine months ago, in the fiscal year 1982 supplemental, the Congress agreed to minimum personnel levels for the Department of Energy's conservation programs. Although the personnel floors have stopped the precipitous decline in staffing levels, the Assistant Secretary for Conservation has yet to comply with the law. The rate of obligations in fiscal year 1983 has been agonizingly slow. There appears to be little concern for the impact this slow rate of obligations has on continuing programs and research, particularly at the National Labs. The only program where substantial obligations have occurred in fiscal year 1983 is in the transportation program. It is interesting to note that this is also a program where, by law, the Congress transferred the funds to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In addition, responses to Committee requests for information were often delayed.

The Committee cannot ignore the cumulative impact of these problems with the energy conservation programs. Because of these problems with the leadership of the energy conservation program, it is unfortunate that the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee does not have jurisdiction over the immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary. If so, substantial savings in budget authority could be realized, at least until the Secretary could put in place an individual and a staff that shares the Committee's and the Secretary's views on the importance of a strong energy conservation program.

In a period of declining oil prices, it is most important that the previous momentum for conservation be sustained. Government leadership is essential to assure that conservation is continued. To maintain a viable conservation program the Committee has made the following changes to the request.

Buildings and community systems.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,200,000 for *building systems*, an increase of \$7,600,000 over the level of the request. The Committee expects the valuable building sciences work at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Princeton to continue at no less than current levels. These institutions have developed an expertise in the buildings area that must be sustained. The buildings industry is one of the most fragmented sectors of the economy. As such, there is no single major focus for a research program and thus it is an area where government involvement is necessary.

The Committee's recommended increase includes \$1,600,000 to continue research into indoor air quality, rejecting the suggestion that no further research is necessary. An increase of \$500,000 will enable further development of advanced techniques for building controls and control systems. There is an additional \$1,000,000 for building performance prediction and \$1,000,000 for building performance monitoring. For systems analysis, an additional \$1,000,000 is recommended for a study of how heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems relate to lighting systems. There is \$500,000 for research on institutional factors which may impact on building efficiency and \$2,000,000 related to building energy performance standards. The building energy performance standards amount is provided to monitor to what degree the voluntary guidelines in the private sector are being followed.

A common link among many of the additions to the request is an emphasis on research devoted to determining whole building performance. Research should concentrate not just on individual building systems but on how these systems relate to one another.

In *community systems* the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,550,000, which includes \$2,000,000 for continued support of the Urban Consortium. Of the other \$1,550,000, the water-to-water heat pump program in Scranton, Pennsylvania, will receive \$900,000, Georgetown University will receive \$150,000 to complete the cogeneration project, and \$500,000 is for a technical staff to be available to assist communities in implementing district heating projects. Having this resource available will serve as a catalyst to communities to make use of district heating capabilities. Existing capabilities at the National Labs should be used in carrying out district heating activities.

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for *urban waste*. There was no request for a separate urban waste program. Research should continue on new separation, preparation and conversion techniques which could be applicable to a variety of processes.

The Committee has increased the amount requested for *technology and consumer products* by \$4,750,000 for a total program effort of \$10,000,000. This maintains the program at approximately the fiscal year 1983 level of \$10,600,000.

There is \$1,500,000 recommended for the *Residential Conservation Service*. This amount is made available so that the Department of Energy may monitor, evaluate and provide technical assistance to States.

The Committee has also included \$1,500,000 for capital equipment related to the buildings program.

The Committee recommendation provides \$250,000 for a thorough analysis of the research needs related to the buildings area. In part, the funds could be used to support a follow-up to the Carmel conference which examined the research needs in the buildings area.

Finally, in the buildings area, there is a \$1,000,000 increase for program direction.

Industrial conservation.—The Committee has increased the amount requested for industrial conservation by \$16,300,000. This includes increases of \$4,700,000 for waste energy reduction, \$5,000,000 for process efficiency, \$4,000,000 for cogeneration, \$1,500,000 for implementation and deployment, \$250,000 for a research needs study and \$850,000 for program direction. The Department should continue choosing projects based on its priority system. Implementation and commercialization funds are to continue diagnostic centers and maintenance workshops. Program direction funds are provided so that staff can continue the recommended program.

Transportation.—The total program level for transportation research and development is \$65,607,000, an increase of \$24,650,000 over the request. The recommendation includes \$24,000,000 to continue development of the automotive gas turbine with two contractors. The Committee is encouraged by the progress of the automotive gas turbines and believes that it is premature to terminate one of the contractors at this time. There is \$14,000,000 available

for Stirling engine development. The progress to date on the development of the Stirling engine is significant. Three engine manufacturers have now agreed to test the MOD-I engine. Based on the success to date, the Committee believes development of the production oriented "MOD-II" engine, including component development, design, and procurement of engines, should proceed in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee has reduced the request for alternative fuel utilization by \$2,800,000. This amount had been identified to establish whether liquid, reformed or dissociated methanol provides the most advantageous use of the related features of lean burn, high octane and waste heat recovery.

Within the amount available for alternative fuels utilization, the Department should devote attention to the problems associated with the development of natural gas vehicles.

Other changes to the Transportation estimate include an increase of \$1,200,000 for program direction in order to maintain an appropriate staff level and \$250,000 to study the research needs related to transportation efficiency with emphasis on the efforts needed to make heavy duty trucks more efficient.

The Committee recommends \$9,000,000, the budget request, to begin construction of a high temperature materials laboratory at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The total expected cost is \$20,600,000. It is expected that the lab will provide appropriate space and equipment to conduct long range and medium term research designed to provide an understanding and useful application of the relationships between a material's properties at elevated temperatures and its structure, composition, and environment.

The Committee has agreed to continue the bill language from last year which transfers the funds for the advanced automobile propulsion development program and heavy duty transport program to NASA.

State/local programs.—The Committee recommends \$382,500,000 for State and local programs. This includes \$24,000,000 for the State energy offices, \$10,000,000 for the Energy Extension Service, \$243,500,000 for the low-income weatherization program and \$98,000,000 for the schools and hospitals program. The grant programs are continued at the level of the fiscal year 1983 program with the exception of low-income weatherization which is \$1,500,000 below the \$245,000,000 available in fiscal year 1983. The Committee has also provided \$7,000,000 for program direction.

The bill language included in Public Law 97-394 to continue the low-income weatherization program under the same regulations applicable to the maximum allowable expenditures per dwelling unit and to the regulations pertaining to assigning priority in providing weatherization assistance which were in effect on October 1, 1982 is also included in the fiscal year 1984 bill.

As was indicated in the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1983 Appropriation Act the Committee has included bill language to require that States provide a twenty percent match for the Energy Policy and Conservation Act grants. The twenty percent match is consistent with the match required in the Energy Extension Service program.

The Committee is aware of the pilot Energy Management Institute that is underway in California. Through the Energy Management Institute, contractors and sheet metal technicians are being trained to provide a full range of energy management services work, including audits and retrofits of lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and insulation systems. The program, after initial Federal support, has the potential to become self-sustaining. If the California experience proves successful, the Committee would strongly encourage the Department to spread the concept into other States. Five States in which there is interest in the concept are Washington, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas and Massachusetts.

Multi-sector.—The Committee has included \$9,000,000 to continue the Energy Conversion Technology program, the same level as in fiscal year 1983. At this level, the Department will be able to continue its support of the Sandia Livermore combustion research facility, materials investigations and tribology. In addition, there is \$3,000,000 for the energy related inventors program. Of this amount, \$1,500,000 is for the National Bureau of Standards to evaluate inventions and \$1,500,000 is for the Department to award to inventors to develop their inventions. There is also an increase of \$148,000 for program direction.

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 to continue information dissemination and technology assistance under the National Appropriate Technology Assistance Service. The Committee continues to believe that individualized, site-specific appropriate technology assistance is a vital part of any national energy program. In this regard, the Department should use an organization with extensive capability in appropriate technology, and information dissemination, such as the National Center for Appropriate Technology, to carry out this activity.

There is \$1,220,000 for policy and management. In prior years this activity has been funded through assessments to the various programs. The Department should budget for these activities separately in future budget justifications.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$35,106,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	22,591,000
Recommended, 1984.....	30,330,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	–4,776,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+7,739,000

The Economic Regulation account includes the Economic Regulatory Administration, the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the emergency preparedness activities of the Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection, Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity is as follows:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Compliance.....	7,133,000	14,800,000	+7,667,000
Fuels Conversion.....	---	1,650,000	+1,650,000
Petroleum operations.....	1,145,000	2,100,000	+955,000
Emergency preparedness.....	5,230,000	5,230,000	---
Program administration.....	3,583,000	1,300,000	-2,283,000
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	5,500,000	5,250,000	-250,000
Total Economic Regulation.....	22,591,000	30,330,000	+7,739,000

The Committee recommends \$1,650,000 to continue the Fuels Conversion program. Without this appropriation, the Department would have to terminate the program before completion of the activities, necessary under law, to make possible conversions to coal. In continuing the program, it is important that the Department take every precaution to assure that the additional coal burned as a result of the conversions does not contribute to a deterioration in air quality.

The Committee, as it has had to do for the last two years, is increasing the compliance budget. An increase of \$7,667,000 is included. The compliance program is necessary to assure that during the period of oil price controls (1973-1981), prices in excess of those properly allowable are returned to the consumer. The assumptions upon which the budget estimate was based were too optimistic about what could be accomplished in fiscal year 1983 and reflect a lack of commitment toward enforcing the law rather than a realistic appraisal of the resources necessary to complete the program. The Committee does not want to see this program continue indefinitely. However, the Committee wants the alleged oil price overcharges to be pursued with vigor because the potential return to the public and the Treasury is enormous. In one case alone where the government has prevailed, the violation, with interest, involves more than \$1.5 billion.

The workload assumptions for compliance in fiscal year 1984 understate the audit workload as well as the number of cases that will require attention. The Committee's recommendation reflects a more realistic and responsible level of effort.

For the petroleum, natural gas and electricity program, the Committee has included an additional \$955,000. With this increase the Department will be able to handle the workload associated with the processing of applications for natural gas import licensing. Workload anticipated in fiscal year 1983 has been delayed and is now expected in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends \$5,230,000, the budget request, for emergency preparedness. This amount maintains the program at the fiscal year 1983 level.

There is a decrease of \$2,283,000 to the amount requested for program direction. The request assumed that \$3,000,000 would be necessary for costs associated with reductions in force. Since the program reductions will not be as great as originally planned, personnel termination costs will be significantly lower.

For the Office of Hearings and Appeals there is a decrease of \$250,000. This decrease maintains the fiscal year 1983 level.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$242,118,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	158,770,000
Recommended, 1984.....	158,770,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-83,348,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Planning.....	6,250,000	6,250,000	
Storage facilities development.....	199,757,000	142,357,000	-57,400,000
Program Administration.....	10,163,000	10,163,000	
(Proposed deferral).....	-57,400,000		57,400,000
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	158,770,000	158,770,000	

This account includes the appropriation for storage facilities development and operations, planning, and program direction. The Committee has made no change to the request for planning and program direction.

Significant changes have been made to the request for storage facilities development and operations as it relates to construction of Phase III permanent storage. The Administration had requested \$57,400,000 for Phase III in fiscal year 1984 to be financed by deferring that amount from the fiscal year 1983 appropriation. The House of Representatives, on March 10, 1983, rejected that deferral, so that Phase III development could proceed on a schedule that would complete a 750,000,000 barrel reserve by 1989. In addition, both the House of Representatives and the Senate have included \$370,000,000 for Phase III construction in the fiscal year 1983 supplemental.

The Committee believes that it is essential that development of the 750,000,000 barrel reserve proceed as expeditiously as possible. As permanent storage capacity is developed, the fill rate can move forward at a reasonable rate. The Committee will expect a fiscal year 1985 budget estimate that will keep Phase III development on schedule for a 1989 completion date.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriation, 1983.....	(\$2,074,060,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(583,100,000)
Recommended, 1984.....	(1,686,000,000)
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	(-388,060,000)
Budget estimate, 1984.....	(+1,102,900,000)

The Committee rejects the proposal to reduce the fill rate for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to 145,000 barrels per day in fiscal year 1984. Instead, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,686,000,000 in order to provide for a fill rate of 220,000 barrels per day in fiscal year 1984, the minimum level required in Public

Law 97-229. This level is also consistent with the Committee's understanding of what can be accommodated within Strategic Petroleum Reserve facilities without having to rely on private interim storage.

By the end of fiscal year 1983, there should be at least 358,000,000 barrels of oil in permanent storage facilities. At a 220,000 barrel per day fill rate in fiscal year 1984, the total reserve will reach 438,000,000 barrels by September 30, 1984 which is the equivalent of more than 100 days of oil imports.

The amount provided for fiscal year 1984 includes advance purchase capability for fiscal year 1985 for 30,500,000 barrels. It also assumes that \$370,000,000 in oil acquisition money in fiscal year 1983 will be used for Phase III construction as provided in the fiscal year 1983 supplemental.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$56,400,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	50,800,000
Recommended, 1984.....	56,870,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+470,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+6,070,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Collection, production & dissemination.....	32,480,000	36,100,000	+3,620,000
Program services.....	11,655,000	13,805,000	+2,150,000
Policy and management.....	6,665,000	7,065,000	+400,000
Travel.....		-100,000	-100,000
Total, Energy Information Administration.....	50,800,000	56,870,000	+6,070,000

The Committee recommends \$36,100,000 for collection, production, and dissemination, an increase of \$3,620,000 over the request. The increase includes \$2,000,000 to continue the Financial Reporting System; \$520,000 for the Petroleum Import Licensing and Accounting Systems; and \$1,100,000 to maintain the personnel levels established in Public Law 97-257. Within available funds there is \$200,000 to continue the No. 2 home heating oil survey.

The Committee has increased the program services budget by \$2,150,000. Of this amount \$2,000,000 is for quality maintenance of information systems. There was no request for this important activity. The Committee is concerned that lack of attention to quality maintenance eventually will lead to deterioration in the energy information available to the public and policymakers. The Committee encourages the Department to establish a viable ongoing quality maintenance program. An additional \$150,000 is to maintain personnel levels established for the program services activity.

For policy and management, there is an increase of \$400,000, also to maintain personnel levels.

No funds have been included for a residential energy consumption survey. Through a reprogramming action the Committee has agreed to establish a two-year cycle for the residential surveys. Funds appropriated in fiscal year 1983 will be used for the fiscal year 1984 residential consumption survey.

The Committee believes that the request to increase travel by 100 percent is excessive and accordingly has made a \$100,000 reduction.

In accordance with the practice established in the fiscal year 1984 budget justification, EIA should specifically identify the amounts in support of other agencies with a description of that support. The fiscal year 1985 budget justification should also list the statutory requirements for which no funds are requested with the amounts that would be required if the statutory requirements were to be accomplished.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$645,583,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	652,706,000
Recommended, 1984.....	801,798,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+156,215,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+149,092,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee	Committee bill compared to bill budget estimates
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	349,093,000	411,554,000	+62,461,000
Dental health program.....	19,487,000	21,767,000	+2,280,000
Mental health program.....	7,870,000	11,194,000	+3,324,000
Alcoholism program.....	19,182,000	20,182,000	+1,000,000
Maintenance and repair.....	8,267,000	8,267,000	---
Contract care.....	139,223,000	165,427,000	+26,204,000
Sanitation.....	15,223,000	20,978,000	+5,755,000
Public health nursing.....	7,573,000	10,861,000	+3,288,000
Health education.....	2,106,000	3,616,000	+1,510,000
Community health representative program.....	---	27,500,000	+27,500,000
Immunization.....	500,000	500,000	---
Urban health projects.....	---	9,000,000	+9,000,000
Indian health manpower.....	4,232,000	5,832,000	+1,600,000
Tribal management.....	2,634,000	3,134,000	+500,000
Program management.....	54,624,000	59,624,000	+5,000,000
Equity health care fund.....	22,492,000	27,362,000	+4,870,000
Reduction offset by collections.....	---	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
Facilities.....	200,000	---	-200,000
Total, Indian Health Services.....	652,706,000	801,798,000	+149,092,000

The Committee has recommended \$801,798,000, an increase of \$149,092,000 for Indian health services. The Committee finds it most unfortunate to have to address the severe shortcomings of the budget as presented, which far surpass the inadequacies of the budgets submitted over the past two years. Of particular concern is the reliance of this budget on estimated "reimbursements", par-

ticularly the \$30,000,000 that is to be collected from third parties, mainly insurers. Administration witnesses have admitted that there is no authority for such collections, and in fact have expressed great concern about the potential impact of such a policy on the Federal/Indian relationship. The Committee believes this is an issue that requires extensive study by both the Administration and the Congress, in consultation with the Indian people. For these reasons, bill language has been included prohibiting IHS from initiating any action involving the billing or charging eligible Indians for health services until Congress has received specific proposals from the Administration, reviewed those proposals, and agreed on a specific policy for IHS to implement.

Hospitals and clinics.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$62,461,000, which consist of the following:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Recommended increase</i>
Model diabetes.....	+\$500,000
Emergency medical services.....	+4,000,000
Restore deficient staffing levels at existing facilities.....	+19,217,000
Medical supplies.....	+3,410,000
Training for medical personnel.....	+5,535,000
Staff for new facilities.....	+6,404,000
Mandatory cost increases.....	+11,733,000
Tribal contractual support.....	+10,000,000
Automated billing system.....	+1,662,000
Total.....	+62,461,000

With regard to the funding provided for staff for newly-opened facilities, the Committee expects the positions to be provided to accompany the funding. Under no circumstances should positions from existing facilities be "redeployed", as the budget proposed, unless such positions have been specifically identified as excess to the needs of the existing facility.

Within the increase for training, the Committee expects IHS to continue and expand the nurse training program initiated in fiscal year 1983 at the level of \$325,000.

The Committee has been made aware of a potential problem that could have serious consequences on the provision of health care services in the IHS system. This has to do with Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments to tribes or tribal organizations. The authority for these assignments is due to expire at the end of this fiscal year, and could result in the loss of required expertise with serious impacts on the operation of tribal health programs under contract. Therefore, bill language has been included to allow such assignments to be extended, as long as they are beneficial to both the agency and the tribe or tribal organization.

The Committee is concerned about other difficulties encountered by tribal contractors, particularly with regard to the provision of indirect costs. The Committee requests IHS to review its contracting procedures to determine if changes are needed in those procedures and report to the Committee by February 1, 1984. A particular issue that should be addressed is whether a specific line item should be established by IHS to provide indirect costs for new tribal contracts. The Committee understands IHS currently has no mechanism for providing these costs, with the result that newly-

contracted programs must be reduced if required indirect or support costs are to be provided.

The Committee expects the Indian Health Service to continue to work with the Choctaw Tribe in studying the feasibility of converting the Talihina Indian Hospital into a community-based hospital.

Dental health.—An increase of \$2,280,000 is recommended, including \$1,510,000 to restore staffing levels and provide training to medical personnel (\$20,000); and \$770,000 for staffing for new facilities.

Mental health.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,324,000, including \$3,014,000 for deficient staffing levels, and \$310,000 for new facilities staffing.

Alcoholism.—The recommended increase of \$1,000,000 will allow continuation of the research initiated in fiscal year 1983, as well as continuation of special programs aimed at prevention of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). The Committee urges continued evaluation by IHS of the alcoholism projects, and continued technical assistance to those projects with any identified deficiencies.

Contract care.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$26,204,000. This increase is required in order to allow recovery of unfunded inflation from the past two years, as well as to offset the impact of the closure of Bureau of Medical Services facilities.

The Committee is aware that, even after this substantial increase, there will still exist an unmet need in the contract health area that is estimated to be as high as \$24,000,000. The Committee expects the IHS to continue to examine ways both to minimize the costs of health services under contract, as well as to address the remaining unmet need for services, including submission of adequate and well-documented budget requests. The Committee expects IHS to continue to work closely with the tribes in implementing recommendations from the Director's Task Force on Contract Health Services.

Preventive health.—An increase of \$38,053,000 is recommended, including \$500,000 for mandatory cost increases, \$913,000 for staffing newly-opened facilities, and \$9,140,000 for restoring staffing levels at existing facilities and for training, as follows:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Recommended increase</i>
Sanitation.....	+\$5,434,000
Public health nursing	+ 2,279,000
Health education.....	+1,427,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	+9,140,000

Also included is \$27,500,000 to allow continuation of the community health representatives program. This is the second year the Administration has proposed termination of this program, and the second year the Committee has not agreed to that proposal. The Administration has made no better case for terminating the program this year than it did last; in fact, all information provided to the Committee substantiates the Committee's position of last year, that this is an important program in developing tribal health programs and capabilities, providing continuing preventive health in tribal communities and providing direct health care services to supplement IHS services. The Committee expects IHS to continue its

evaluation and review of this program, and to redirect funds as necessary within the program to comply with the final guidelines now being established.

Urban health programs.—The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for urban health, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the total funding available in fiscal year 1983. Again, the Administration has proposed terminating this program for the past three years; but none of the information provided to the Committee has substantiated the Administration's claims, particularly with regard to alternate sources of funding to allow the projects to continue.

Indian health manpower.—An increase of \$1,600,000 is recommended to maintain the 1983 level, including the provision of scholarships to new students in fields other than nursing, for which the budget provides. Once again, the Committee does not agree that this program should be curtailed or eliminated, as long as critical health manpower shortages continue to exist.

Within the amount provided, \$200,000 should be provided to INMED (administrative costs only); and \$200,000 for the Masters in Public Health program at 4 locations.

Tribal management.—An increase of \$500,000 is recommended, to allow an expansion of activities aimed at developing tribal management capabilities and tribally run health programs. There has been no increase in this activity for three years, while the need for development, training, and improvement of management systems in concert with increasing levels of tribal contracting have not diminished.

Direct operations.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 to restore necessary staffing and training. This is less than the amount identified as needed for full restoration of these functions. However, the Committee continues to believe the IHS must move more aggressively to identify savings in its administrative functions, at the Central and Area Office levels, and expects the increase to be applied selectively to its management areas. The IHS should report to the Committee by February 1, 1984, on what progress it has made in addressing administrative overhead costs; and what actions it has taken and will take to reduce such costs.

Equity health care fund.—The Committee recommends a total of \$32,362,000 for the equity fund, to consist of \$27,362,000 in direct appropriations and \$5,000,000 to be redirected within the base. The IHS should continue to follow the Committee's directives of the past several years, in carrying out this redirection. The Committee also expects the Indian Health Service to follow the table included above in its fiscal year 1985 budget justifications, including a separate line item for the equity fund.

Medicare/medicaid offset.—As in the past two years, the Committee recommends that the Indian Health Services appropriation be offset by \$5,000,000 in Medicare/Medicaid collections. To reflect this offset, a \$5,000,000 reduction has been applied to this account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$73,700,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	.....
Recommended, 1984.....	69,015,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983	-4,685,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+69,015,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Hospitals:			
New and replacement		37,855,000	+37,855,000
Modernization and repair		200,000	+200,000
Subtotal, Hospitals		38,055,000	+38,055,000
Outpatient Care Facilities		960,000	+960,000
Sanitation Facilities		30,000,000	+30,000,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities		69,015,000	+69,015,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$69,015,000 for Indian health facilities. Again this year, the Committee cannot understand the Administration's rationale for failing to include funding to continue the construction of needed hospitals and clinics, or to provide water and sewer facilities to Indian homes. The reasons provided, that funding for facilities construction should be provided only in total, not on a phased basis, and that other agencies involved in Indian housing will provide the funding for sanitation facilities out of their budgets, appear to be nothing more than excuses for budget cutting, and the Committee does not agree with them. The Committee is also most concerned with the delays in releasing planning and construction funds in the Department in the past several years. For example, design money for the Crownpoint, N.M. hospital was appropriated in fiscal year 1981, but design did not begin until late in 1982, and will not be complete until April 1, 1984. Design money for the Rosebud, S.D. hospital was appropriated in 1982, but has not yet been released. To investigate the reason for these delays, and what can be done to improve the HHS system, the Committee will request that an Investigative Study be undertaken.

Hospitals.—The Committee recommends \$38,055,000 for the following projects:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Recommended amount</i>
Crownpoint, N. Mex.—Phase I construction and long-lead equipment	\$7,525,000
Kanakanak, Alaska—Phase I construction and long-lead equipment	9,665,000
Browning, Mont.—Phase II construction and equipment	8,215,000
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Phase I construction and long-lead equipment	11,090,000
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Planning and design	1,360,000
Lawton, OK.—Repair	200,000
Total hospitals	38,055,000

The Committee has included construction funding for the Rosebud hospital, even though the design has been delayed, because it appears it might be possible to obligate the construction funds at the very end of fiscal year 1984, or beginning of fiscal year 1985, if

the Department does everything it can to expedite the release of the funds, and the design process itself. The Committee encourages the Department to take such actions, and has included the construction funds in this fiscal year in order to avoid any further delays in the provision of this facility to the Rosebud Sioux people.

The Committee is most disturbed at the Department's delays with regard to the Sacaton, Arizona hospital. Planning money was provided in fiscal year 1982, but has yet to be released, while decisions which were supposedly reached years ago are reopened by the Department once again. Due to these delays, it appears even less likely in this case that construction funds can be used in fiscal year 1984. However, the Committee will recommend these funds be provided in a fiscal year 1984 supplemental, should the Department move expeditiously to resolve all remaining issues regarding this facility.

Outpatient care facilities.—The Committee recommends \$960,000 for planning and design of the following outpatient care facilities:

<i>Facility</i>	<i>Recommended amount</i>
Kyle, S.D.....	\$200,000
Ft. Thompson, S.D.....	200,000
Wolfpoint, MT.....	200,000
Wagner, S.D.....	360,000
Total outpatient care facilities.....	960,000

The Wagner, S.D. facility was originally planned and placed on the priority list as a hospital. However, reviews by the Indian Health Service have resulted in a recommendation to provide an outpatient care facility instead, with inpatient care to be provided under contract by the local community hospital. If such a plan is acceptable to the tribe, the funds provided will allow planning for the outpatient facility to proceed, with construction funds to follow.

Sanitation facilities.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for sanitation facilities, as follows:

<i>Type of home to be served</i>	<i>Number of homes</i>	<i>Recommended amount</i>
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,000	\$7,500,000
Tribal/other.....	1,500	11,250,000
Existing.....	1,500	11,250,000
Total.....	4,000	30,000,000

No funds have been provided for HUD-financed homes. However, the Committee's concerns of last year, about delays in providing HUD funds for these facilities and the cost-effectiveness of this procedure, have proven to be largely true, with only approximately \$5,000,000 of the \$18,000,000 total to be made available as of last summer provided to date. As a result, the Committee understands some homes have been completed but cannot be occupied for lack of sanitation facilities. The Indian Health Service should continue to keep the Committee informed on this situation, and the Committee will take action to provide funds to meet the requirements of the HUD-financed homes, as necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDIAN EDUCATION

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$67,247,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	1,243,000
Recommended, 1984.....	71,243,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+3,996,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+70,000,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
<hr/>			
Part A:			
Payments to local educational agencies.....	---	46,400,000	+46,400,000
Payments to Indian controlled schools.....	---	4,600,000	+4,600,000
Total, Part A.....	---	51,000,000	+51,000,000
<hr/>			
Part B:			
Planning, pilot and demonstration.....	---	3,700,000	+3,700,000
Educational services.....	---	4,200,000	+4,200,000
Educational personnel development (Section 1005(d)).....	---	1,200,000	+1,200,000
Educational personnel development (Section 422).....	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Fellowships (Section 423).....	---	1,600,000	+1,600,000
Resource and evaluation centers.....	---	2,300,000	+2,300,000
Total, Part B.....	---	14,000,000	+14,000,000
<hr/>			
Part C:			
Educational services.....	---	1,600,000	+1,600,000
Planning, pilot and demonstration.....	---	2,400,000	+2,400,000
Total, Part C.....	---	4,000,000	+4,000,000
<hr/>			
Administration:			
Office of Indian Education Programs.....	1,151,000	2,043,000	+892,000
National Advisory Council on Indian Education.....	92,000	200,000	+108,000
Total, Administration.....	1,243,000	2,243,000	+1,000,000
<hr/>			
Total, Indian Education.....	1,243,000	71,243,000	+70,000,000
<hr/>			

The Indian Education Act of 1972 (P.L. 93-318, Title IV, as amended) provides support for the special educational needs of American Indians and Alaskan Natives, and authorizes the Secretary of Education to operate a variety of programs, including supplementary educational services, experimental, demonstration, and dissemination activities. Among the major Indian education problems are low student achievement and high dropout rates, combined with specialized needs created by rural isolation, urban assimilation, and cultural differences.

The Committee has recommended \$71,243,000 for fiscal year 1984, an increase of \$3,996,000 above the fiscal year 1983 level and an increase of \$70,000,000 above the fiscal year 1984 budget estimate, for Indian education.

The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to terminate the Indian education program. The proposal to ter-

minate the program was based on the Administration's assertion that Indians living on reservations should be served only through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and that it is not appropriate to operate special programs for those Indians who are not eligible for BIA services. However, the Committee received extensive testimony from Indian tribes and organizations, as well as States and local schools, as to both the effectiveness of the Title IV programs in addressing the serious and specific problems many Indian students had experienced in public schools prior to enactment of the Indian Education Act, as well as the continuing need for these programs. In fact, the Secretary of Education, in the Department's own recent report to the Congress on the program audits conducted on Part A programs, stated that:

The audits verify that Indian students, their parents, and the local school districts are benefiting substantially from the Title IV, Indian Education Act programs. The evidence is convincing that the projects are meeting the needs of Indian students by providing students with quality instruction and services. As a result, the academic achievement and self-esteem of Indian students have improved. Cultural awareness has been heightened and the drop out rate of Indians has decreased . . . I believe that the information we have learned so far and have reported in this document will be of value as we plan the future course of this most important program for Indian students.

Part A.—The Committee recommends \$51,000,000 for Part A grants. Of this amount, \$46,400,000 is for payments to local educational agencies and tribal schools, and \$4,600,000 is for payments to Indian-controlled schools.

Part B.—The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for Part B grants, to be allocated as indicated in the above table. Apparently, the Department has not understood in the past that the Committee's reprogramming guidelines apply to this program. It is expected that the guidelines will be followed in the future.

Part C.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for Part C, adult education.

Administration.—The amount recommended for administration is \$2,243,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget estimate. Included is \$200,000 to allow full functioning of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. The Committee expects any vacancies on the Council to be filled promptly with qualified individuals, so that the Council may meet and conduct business as required under the law.

The Committee is disturbed at the inability or unwillingness of Department officials and staff to respond to the Committee's request for information, in a timely manner. For example, responses to a brief set of questions for the record resulting from the fiscal year 1984 appropriations hearing were not delivered to the Committee until 3 months after the hearing. The Committee expects the Department to examine the reasons for such delays, and take whatever action is necessary to correct the situation in the future.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$7,665,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	16,896,000
Recommended, 1984.....	13,783,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+6,118,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-3,113,000

The Commission was established by Public Law 93-531, which provides for settlement of conflicting rights and interests of Navajo and Hopi Tribes in a joint-use area first established by Executive Order in 1882. The activities of the Commission were expanded by the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-305). The Commission's task has been difficult and complicated, involving the relocation of members of both tribes into new areas and homes.

The Committee recommends \$13,783,000, a decrease of \$3,113,000 from the estimate, but an increase of \$6,118,000 over the fiscal year 1983 enacted level. Included are decreases of \$250,000 for assistance payments, and \$2,863,000 for relocation payments. The recommended amount will allow 150 relocations to take place in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee is very encouraged by the positive actions taken by the leaders of both the Navajo and Hopi Tribes in this past year, to attempt to resolve this very difficult situation, and hopes this progress will continue. In order to allow negotiations related to possible land exchanges or other alternative arrangements to continue, the Commission should defer, as much as possible, the relocation of families that might be affected by such negotiations and might in fact not have to be relocated. With regard to those families who were living in the former Joint Use Area and were certified eligible for benefits, but who relocated prior to receiving such benefits due to lack of jobs, homes and other forms of development in the JUA, the Committee has no objection to the provision of benefits to such families.

The Committee does recommend that benefits be deferred for those who have claimed eligibility solely on the basis of recurring contacts, while a re-examination of the question of whether such persons should receive full or partial benefits is undertaken. The results of this re-examination should be submitted to the appropriate Committees of the Congress as quickly as possible.

In all of these processes, the Commission should continue its policy of close consultation with tribal leadership and the potential relocatees.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for 137 years "in the diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it utilized only the

funds made available by the trust. Then, before the turn of the century it began to receive Federal appropriations to conduct some of its activities. With the expenditure of both private and Federal funds over the years, it has grown into one of the world's great scientific, cultural, and intellectual organizations. It operates magnificent museums, outstanding art galleries, and important research centers. Its collections are among the best in the world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracts approximately 25 million visitors annually to its museums, galleries and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections the Smithsonian possesses more than 78 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

The Smithsonian complex presently consists of 12 exhibition buildings in Washington, D.C. and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology, and art; a zoological park, an animal conservation and research center at Front Royal, Virginia; the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, which performs research and exhibit activities in a low income area of the city in cooperation with the community; a preservation, storage, and air and spacecraft display facility at Suitland, Maryland; two natural preserves, in Panama and on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$144,366,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	154,354,000
Recommended, 1984.....	156,533,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+12,167,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+2,179,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the fiscal year 1984 budget estimate by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Science.....	50,892,000	52,142,000	+1,250,000
History and Art.....	25,178,000	25,103,000	-75,000
Public Service.....	1,596,000	1,596,000	---
Museum Programs.....	8,575,000	8,860,000	+285,000
Special Programs.....	12,213,000	13,363,000	+1,150,000
Administration.....	11,629,000	11,629,000	---
Support Activities.....	44,271,000	43,840,000	-431,000
Total: Salaries and Expenses.....	154,354,000	156,533,000	+2,179,000

The net increase of \$1,250,000 for science is a reduction of \$50,000 in the increase requested for the publications program for the Air and Space Museum and an increase of \$1,300,000 to establish an equipment replacement program for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory. Testimony was presented that the Observatory had computers, and general and laboratory test equipment that should be replaced on a 5-year and 10-year replacement schedule, respectively, with an estimated replacement cost in excess of \$7,000,000. An increase of \$105,000 was requested to begin a replacement program. It was testified at the hearing that the budgeted amount was not adequate. At the request of the Committee, an acquisition schedule for computer replacement (5 years) and general and laboratory test equipment (10 years) was developed. The amount recommended (\$1,405,000) will permit the Observatory to begin upgrading obsolete equipment in an orderly, timely manner. The total amount recommended includes \$905,000 for general and laboratory test equipment and \$500,000 for lease or purchase of computer equipment.

The reduction of \$75,000 for the Hirshhorn loan program assumes the recipients of the loaned material will pay for crating, shipping, insurance, and other related costs.

The Committee took testimony for two days on the collections management policies of the Smithsonian. New policies for accession and deaccession are now in effect. An increase of \$250,000 is provided to accelerate reconciliation of Smithsonian records with the inventory which has been underway since 1979. It is expected that the reconciliation will be completed by the end of calendar 1985. The Committee expects the Smithsonian to take every precaution to ensure that it is not a party to any questionable tax shelter practices in receiving gifts.

The total of \$936,000 for the National Museum Act includes an increase of \$150,000 to be allocated to the American Association of Museums to develop a program for conservation of cultural objects and property in cooperation with the National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property and the American Institute of Conservation.

The increase of \$135,000 for museum programs is to accelerate the program to catalog rare books. An increase of \$700,000 is recommended to be made available to the trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for payment to the National Symphony Orchestra (\$350,000) and to the Washington Opera Society (\$350,000) for activities related to responsibilities as resident orchestra and opera of the Center.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 for this special exhibition program. This will provide for Smithsonian-wide exhibits commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of President Harry S Truman.

The net reduction of \$431,000 for support activities includes increases of \$720,000 for 48 additional guards, and \$1,000,000 for additional electronic security equipment; and reductions related to continuing evening hours at the 1983 level (-\$300,000), maintaining utilities at the 1983 level (-\$1,500,000), and a reduction in rental costs (-\$351,000).

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	9,040,000
Recommended, 1984.....	5,040,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+3,040,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-4,000,000

The appropriation for the Special Foreign Currency Program will be used to continue a program of grants to United States institutions for field research in archeology (\$3,865,000), astrophysics and earth sciences (\$145,000), museum programs (\$260,000), and environmental biology (\$505,000) in those countries where excess local foreign currencies are available. In 1984, programs will be conducted in Burma (\$26,000), India (\$3,717,000), and Pakistan (\$1,397,000).

The amount recommended by the Committee will provide \$2,700,000 for one-year continuing projects, and \$1,300,000 will support new projects. No funds are provided for the forward funded reserve of Indian rupees and \$1,040,000 is provided for the second increment to restore and preserve the ancient city of Moenjodaro in Pakistan.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$1,550,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	3,500,000
Recommended, 1984.....	3,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,950,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The appropriation of \$3,500,000 recommended will be used as follows:

NZIP renovation and improvements:	
Rock Creek.....	\$1,000,000
Front Royal Conservation and Research Center.....	400,000
Small animal facility, Front Royal.....	700,000
Veterinary hospital, Front Royal.....	1,400,000
Total.....	3,500,000

RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$8,450,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	9,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	9,100,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983	+650,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+100,000

The amount recommended by the Committee will be used as shown in the following table:

General repairs and improvements	\$345,000
Facade, roof, and terrace repairs	4,800,000
Fire detection and suppression systems.....	1,085,000
Access for the disabled, safety and security, and correction of hazardous conditions	785,000
Utility systems repairs and improvements	1,370,000
Other projects.....	615,000
Museum site suitability study.....	100,000
Total	9,100,000

The Smithsonian facilities range in age from new to well over 100 years old. This account is used to fund repairs, alterations and improvements of a long-term nature and benefit to these facilities, which have a replacement value of several hundred million dollars. Work is conducted primarily by contract, except when suitable contractors cannot be located or when accomplishment of the work by some other means is the most effective and economical solution, such as the purchase with funds made available from this appropriation of supplies, materials, and equipment, and the use of staff or temporary labor. Facilities planning, design and other studies may also be funded from this account, as well as construction of major and minor additions and new temporary or minor permanent buildings.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 for studies to examine the suitability of a site at East St. Louis, Ill., for a museum of American culture and anthropology, and to suggest the variety and breadth of the collections which might be exhibited at such a facility.

CONSTRUCTION

The federal share of the funds for construction of the "South Quadrangle complex" was provided in fiscal year 1983. The Committee understands that the bids are substantially lower than the cost estimate. The Committee expects the savings to be applied to the federal share as well as the private funds. Quarterly reports on progress, budgets, and costs should be provided to the Committee as this project proceeds.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$32,878,000
Budget estimate, 1984	34,915,000
Recommended, 1984	34,209,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+1,331,000
Budget estimate, 1984	-706,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared with the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Care and Utilization of Art Collections	10,038,000	10,088,000	+ 50,000
Operation and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	15,895,000	15,295,000	- 600,000
Protection of Buildings, Grounds, and Contents	5,928,000	5,772,000	- 156,000
General Administration	3,054,000	3,054,000	
Total, National Gallery of Art	34,915,000	34,209,000	- 706,000

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal government.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$34,209,000, a decrease of \$706,000 under the budget estimate. There is concern over adequate staff for conservation and care of the National Gallery's art collection. Therefore, the Committee's recommendation includes \$250,000 for five new positions in conservation and an additional \$250,000 for five positions for installation and design.

Reductions are made to maintain the 1983 level in summer evening hours (\$156,000), in utilities (\$600,000), and in special exhibitions (\$450,000).

Bill language is recommended to permit the National Gallery of Art to negotiate contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983	\$2,321,000
Budget estimate, 1984	2,568,000
Recommended, 1984	2,568,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+ 247,000
Budget estimate, 1984	

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Fellowship Program	1,176,000	1,176,000	
Scholar Support	224,000	224,000	
Public Services	562,000	562,000	
General Administration	531,000	531,000	
Building Requirements	75,000	75,000	
Total, Woodrow Wilson Center	2,568,000	2,568,000	

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, established as a living memorial to the former President, is authorized by Public Law 90-637, approved October 24, 1968. It seeks to perpetuate the memory of Woodrow Wilson by grants to a body of scholars prominent in the world of learning and the world of public affairs. The Center is built around a small group of scholars, both American and foreign, engaged in serious research, writing and discussion.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,568,000, the full amount of the budget request. This level of funding is necessary for the Woodrow Wilson Center to accomplish its legislative mandate and retain its distinction as a world-class institution for independent, advanced research.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$216,407,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	185,030,000
Recommended, 1984.....	254,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+ 38,493,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+ 69,870,000

The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was created by Congress in 1965. Since its establishment, it has received strong bipartisan support over the years both in Congress and in the White House. Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, who were men of strongly different philosophies on the purpose and function of government, all approved the Congressional declaration that financial assistance for the arts and the humanities is a proper responsibility of the federal government in encouraging and enriching the human mind and spirit and in fostering the creativity of the American people. Those Presidents requested increased amounts in support of our cultural heritage and development in their budgets, and each year this Committee and the Congress overwhelmingly approved such increases. Two years ago OMB took action which could only be interpreted as a determination to end federal financial assistance for the arts and the humanities when it recommended cutting appropriations by more than 50 percent. This Committee and the Congress rejected OMB's recommendations and provided appropriations significantly higher than those recommended by OMB but lower than the Endowments had received the previous year (fiscal year 1981). This year the Committee recommends an appropriation which returns to the level of financing for the Endowments before OMB's action plus a minimum inflationary allowance. The Committee agrees with the statement made by President Nixon in 1969 when he said:

America has moved to the forefront as a place of creative expression. The excellence of the American product in the arts has won worldwide recognition. The arts have the rare capacity to help heal divisions among our own people and to vault some of the barriers that divide the world.

Our scholars in the humanities help us to explore our society, revealing insights in our history and in other disciplines that will be of positive long-range benefit.

Our creative and performing artists give free and full expression to the American spirit as they illuminate, criticize, and celebrate our civilization.

Like our teachers, they are an invaluable national resource.

Too many Americans have been too long denied the inspiration and the uplift of our cultural heritage. Now is the time to enrich the life of the mind and to evoke the splendid qualities of the American spirit.

Therefore, I urge the Congress to extend the authorization and increase substantially the funds available to the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities.

Few investments we could make would give us so great a return in terms of human understanding, human satisfaction, and the intangible but essential qualities of grace, beauty and spiritual fulfillment.

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 compared to the budget estimates by activity is shown in the following table:

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Artists-in-Schools.....	3,900,000	5,500,000	+1,600,000
Dance.....	6,300,000	8,750,000	+2,450,000
Design Arts.....	3,500,000	4,600,000	+1,100,000
Expansion Arts.....	5,400,000	7,200,000	+1,800,000
Folk Arts.....	2,400,000	3,400,000	+1,000,000
Inter Arts.....	2,600,000	4,040,000	+1,440,000
Literature.....	3,800,000	4,600,000	+800,000
Media Arts.....	7,000,000	9,550,000	+2,550,000
Museums.....	7,700,000	12,300,000	+4,600,000
Music.....	8,700,000	12,700,000	+4,000,000
Opera / Musical Theatre.....	2,900,000	4,400,000	+1,500,000
State Programs.....	17,900,000	24,260,000	+6,360,000
Locals Test.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	---
Theatre.....	5,500,000	8,900,000	+3,400,000
Visual Arts.....	5,300,000	6,600,000	+1,300,000
Policy Planning & Research.....	800,000	1,000,000	+200,000
Regional Representatives.....	600,000	700,000	+100,000
Advancement.....	500,000	800,000	+300,000
Total, Regular programs.....	86,800,000	121,300,000	+34,500,000
Administration.....	13,100,000	13,100,000	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses, Arts.....	99,900,000	134,400,000	+34,500,000

	Budget Estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
State Programs.....	15,990,000	21,300,000	+5,310,000
Media Grants.....	7,100,000	10,100,000	+3,000,000
Museums and Historical Organizations.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	+5,000,000
Public Libraries.....	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Institutional Grants.....	4,290,000	7,100,000	+2,810,000
Higher Education / Regional and National.....	4,355,000	5,500,000	+1,145,000
Elementary and Secondary.....	4,355,000	8,400,000	+4,045,000
Endowment Fellowships.....	5,880,000	5,980,000	+100,000
Other Study Programs.....	7,120,000	8,520,000	+1,400,000
National Humanities fellowships.....	---	4,950,000	+4,950,000
Research Grants.....	14,800,000	19,500,000	+4,700,000
Special Projects.....	3,250,000	2,700,000	-550,000
Planning and assessment.....	700,000	700,000	---
Administration.....	12,290,000	12,750,000	+460,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses, Humanities.....	85,130,000	120,500,000	+35,370,000

The Committee is again earmarking in the report the amounts to be allocated to Humanities programs in media, museum and historical organizations, and public libraries. The Committee is initiating a program to establish a National Humanities Graduate Fellowship program patterned on the National Science Foundation Fellowship program. The amount of \$4,950,000 should fund about 150 fellows. These are to be awarded for study or work for up to 3 years leading to masters or doctoral degrees in the humanities. The NSF fellows receive a stipend of \$6,900 and the institution attended receives a cost of education allowance of \$4,000 in lieu of all tuition and assessed fees. The amount identified for this initiative is based on a comparable allocation.

The Committee is unable to draw a distinction between the efforts of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and the Assistant Chairman for private programs. Funds are included for one of those efforts but not both.

A total of \$2,700,000 is available for the NEA advancement program, \$800,000 from the Salaries and expenses account and \$1,900,000 from matching grants. This compares with a total of \$1,900,000 the Endowment proposed at the budget request and 1983 levels.

To assist the NEA in developing consistent and comprehensive policies in support of the Arts, and to assist the Congress in understanding such policies, the Committee has requested from the Endowment a 5-year plan setting forth the direction and scope of its programs. This plan, to be prepared in consultation with Arts groups and institutions, should be submitted by February 15 of next year.

In the preparation of this 5-year plan, the Committee hopes the Endowment will be cognizant of its primary responsibility to nurture and enhance those individuals, groups and institutions which form the core of the Arts in America today. Many of this year's witnesses shared the Committee's concern for the direction and growth of these key programs.

MATCHING GRANTS (INDEFINITE)

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$57,528,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	52,170,000
Recommended, 1984.....	60,100,000

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983	+2,572,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+7,930,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,100,000, an increase of \$2,572,000 above the 1983 appropriation. Funds provided under this appropriation are available for matching gifts, bequests, and devises of money and other property received by each Endowment. The funds recommended by the Committee in this appropriation will provide \$30,600,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts and \$29,500,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Of the total provided, \$20,600,000 is provided for the Treasury funds with \$9,100,000 for the NEA and \$11,500,000 for the NEH. Treasury funds are used to accomplish the same goals as definite funds provided under the salaries and expense account except that they require at least a one-to-one match from private monies.

The remaining \$39,500,000 will provide \$21,500,000 to the National Endowment for the Arts, and \$18,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities to finance the Challenge Grant programs authorized by the Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976. The Challenge Grants are separate from and in addition to the Endowment's ongoing program categories of support. The purpose of Challenge Grants is to encourage new and increased sources of support on a continuing basis for our Nation's artistic and humanistic institutions. The Challenge Grants, which are of a limited duration, are an important complement to other Endowment program categories which provide ongoing support to groups of highest quality. If one takes into consideration the minimum three-to-one matching element of the Challenge Grant program, the amount of new money which would be available to cultural institutions during the time period for which funds are being provided should exceed \$158,000,000.

The Committee expects both Endowments to request competitive bids in their contracting process to the extent possible.

It is the expectation of the Committee that the annual reports and budgets will be provided on time and that the agency witnesses will understand what is in them.

The Committee is distressed to learn of allegations that the professional staff is not working with applicants to improve the technical quality in applications in support of a good project. Clearly, such restrictive procedures have no place in an organization dedicated to the promotion of the humanities. The Committee cannot emphasize strongly enough the importance of applications being reviewed by objective panels of well qualified reviewers. If there is any indication that this concept is diluted the Chairman of each Endowment can expect to endure the displeasure of the Committee.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

Appropriation, 1983	\$10,800,000
Budget estimate, 1984	11,520,000
Recommended, 1984	21,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+10,700,000
Budget estimate, 1984	+9,980,000

The amount recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1984 is shown in the following table:

	Budget estimates	Committee bill	Committee bill compared to budget estimates
Operating Support Grants.....	10,790,000	17,770,000	+ 6,980,000
Conservation Grants.....		3,000,000	+ 3,000,000
Museum Services Board.....	79,000	79,000	
Subtotal.....	10,869,000	20,849,000	+ 9,980,000
Program Administration.....	651,000	651,000	
Total, Institute of Museum Services.....	11,520,000	21,500,000	+ 9,980,000

The amount recommended by the Committee includes a new initiative for conservation grants in the amount of \$3,000,000. This will provide a maximum of \$25,000 to be matched equally, in addition to any general operating support grant an institution may receive. This will provide support to at least 120 institutions to provide for conservation of art objects either by hiring new staff or through contracting. The Committee expects the Board to develop program guidelines which may include the use of a special panel for this grant program.

The Committee is also recommending bill language that would set aside any administrative restrictions on recipients of IMS grants related to challenge grants from either the NEA or the NEH. The Committee has provided a higher funding level for general operating support grants so that such restrictions are not necessary.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$319,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	365,000
Recommended, 1984.....	340,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+21,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-25,000

The Commission of Fine Arts is a permanent advisory agency created to give advice concerning aesthetic standards and matters of civic design involved in the orderly development of the City of Washington, and to furnish expert opinion on questions of art to the President, to the Congress and its committees, and to the heads of various departments and agencies of the Federal and District of Columbia governments.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$340,000 which is \$25,000 less than the budget estimate. It has been determined that this level of funding will allow the Commission of Fine Arts to operate efficiently and effectively in meeting its legislative mandate by only adjusting the standard level user charges so as to maintain the 1982 level with a 14 percent increase.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	1,051,000
Recommended, 1984.....	1,546,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+46,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	+495,000

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Its mandate is to further the national policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,546,000, an increase of \$495,000 over the Administration's budget request.

This increase in funding will restore activities to the 1983 level and allow the Advisory Council to continue working with other government entities in the review of projects which are endangered by Federal action, as well as being an integral part in intergovernmental relations as they relate to historic preservation. The Council will also be able to focus special attention on reviewing projects requiring archaeological surveys and data recovery to ensure cost-effectiveness. The Committee believes that the Council's administration of Section 106 with principal reliance on consultation to accommodate historic preservation objectives with Federal project needs is sound and consistent with the intent of Congress underlying Section 106. The Committee further endorses the active role conferred upon the State Historic Preservation Officer in the consultation process. The recommendation anticipates the continuation of these features in any revisions to the implementing regulations for Section 106.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$2,279,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	2,595,000
Recommended, 1984.....	2,452,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+173,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	-143,000

The National Capital Planning Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the national capital area, having responsibility for preparing and updating the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and the Federal Capital Improvements Program for the National Capital Region. It also reviews local, State, and regional plans.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,452,000 for the National Capital Planning Commission, a decrease of \$143,000 under the budget request. This level of funding is adequate for the Commission to carry out its legislative mandate in an efficient and

effective manner since the only adjustment is in the amount of funding for the standard level user charges so that it maintains the 1982 level with a 14 percent increase.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	.....
Budget estimate, 1984.....	\$20,000
Recommended, 1984.....	20,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+20,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	.....

The Commission, in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, is responsible for having plans prepared for completion of a suitable memorial to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000, the budget request. This level of funding will allow the necessary administrative work of the Commission in continuing this project.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$2,350,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	2,275,000
Recommended, 1984.....	2,275,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	-75,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	.....

The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation was established in 1972 to prepare and implement a plan to upgrade the area adjacent to Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House in a manner suitable to its ceremonial, physical, and historical relationship to the government and its overall role as the ceremonial corridor of the Nation's capital.

The salaries and expenses account of the Corporation is for activities necessary to administer and implement the development plan.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,275,000, the budget request. This level of funding will allow the Corporation to manage properties, oversee public improvement projects and continue the planning process as it relates to the Eastern sector, particularly in those areas in the 3rd to 6th Street section of Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the Corporation's Affirmative Action Policy and Procedures and requests that the Corporation report to the Committee on a quarterly basis its progress in implementing its affirmative action plan as well as any pressures being exerted from other units of government urging otherwise.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
(BORROWING AUTHORITY)

Appropriation, 1983.....	.....
Budget estimate, 1984.....	\$4,000,000
Recommended, 1984.....	.....

Comparison:

Appropriation, 1983.....	
Budget estimate, 1984	-4,000,000

Borrowing authority is required by the Corporation in order to acquire various parcels of land and selected structures in the development area. The Committee recommends that no funds be appropriated for the purchase of additional real estate because a carryover of \$33,000,000 in loan authority and cumulative revenues from prior years is available.

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$8,750,000
Budget estimate, 1984	10,000,000
Recommended, 1984	9,600,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+850,000
Budget estimate, 1984	-400,000

The public development account of the Corporation includes relocation assistance, public improvements, historic preservation and development rights, demolition, parks, and open spaces. The Committee recommends \$9,600,000, a decrease of \$400,000 under the budget request. This decrease represents the amount of funding needed by the National Park Service to provide maintenance to PADC parks and plazas. This amount will now be included in the National Park Service budget. To complete the 3rd to 6th Street project, \$6,900,000 of the amount recommended will be utilized.

FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$6,125,000
Budget estimate, 1984	9,115,000
Recommended, 1984	6,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983	+375,000
Budget estimate, 1984	-2,615,000

The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, authorized by the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976, began operation in July 1979 pursuant to Executive Order No. 12142. The Federal Inspector is responsible for coordinating all federal activities pertaining to the Pipeline in order to assure timely, efficient, safe, and environmentally sound construction.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,500,000, a reduction of \$2,615,000. The workload of the Federal Inspector is dependent on the schedule of the private developers to build the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System. The Federal Inspector's budget assumed that in mid-fiscal year 1984, activity on the Alaskan portion of the Pipeline would begin to pick up again and thus the Federal Inspector would also have to increase its staff. However, a recent GAO report, "Issues Facing the Future Use of Alaskan North Slope Natural Gas," raises a number of questions about when and if the Pipeline will be built. The GAO report

states: "The project will require clear market signals and a combination of special financing measures to be viable. At a time of such uncertainty over future gas markets, consumers may not be willing to pay for the system's gas in 1989. Declining oil prices and continuing gas surpluses in the lower 48 States could continue to delay the system's completion."

In view of the uncertainty over when the Pipeline will resume significant activity, the Committee believes maintaining the present level of operations is prudent. In the event that financing for the Pipeline is secured during the year, the Committee will consider a supplemental request if necessary.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Appropriation, 1983.....	\$820,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	1,953,000
Recommended, 1984.....	1,953,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1983.....	+1,133,000
Budget estimate, 1984.....	

The Holocaust Memorial Council was established in Public Law 96-388 with a mandate to provide appropriate ways for the nation to commemorate the Days of Remembrance and to plan, construct and oversee the operation of a permanent living memorial/museum to the victims of holocausts.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,953,000, the full amount of the budget request. The recommendation includes \$225,000 for retrieval, documentation and preservation of archival materials. This is an activity which precedes Memorial Museum Development (\$215,000) and the development of the Educational Foundation (\$160,000). A reduction of \$25,000 in the standard level user charges permits the maintenance of the 1982 rate level.

TITLE III

NEW BILL-WIDE PROVISIONS

Sec. 308. Extends prohibition of exploration for oil and gas and certain minerals to include Bureau of Land Management wilderness study areas.

Sec. 315. Prohibits use of funds in excess of fourteen percent higher than the fiscal year 1982 rate for payment to the General Services Administration for rental of space and services.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to Clause 1(b), Rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
Fossil Energy Research and Development in Department of Energy.	\$26,000,000	Fossil Energy Construction in Department of Energy.	\$26,000,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development in Department of Energy.	13,000,000	Alternative Fuels Production (Public Law 96-126) in Department of Energy.	13,000,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development in Department of Energy.	3,040,000	Energy Security Reserve	3,040,000
General Fund of the Treasury	214,866,000	Oregon and California Grant Lands	23,800,000
		Timber receipts (16 U.S.C. 501)	64,516,000
		Onshore mineral receipts	126,550,000

UNAUTHORIZED PROGRAMS

The Committee has recommended appropriations for several ongoing programs in excess of authorizations or where annual or periodic authorizing legislation has not yet been enacted. The unauthorized programs, together with the amounts recommended in the bill, are as follows:

Migratory bird conservation account.....	\$7,000,000
National Park Service—Volunteers in the Parks	250,000
National Park Service—Paul H. Douglas Environmental Center	576,000
National Park Service—Lowell NHP—loan guarantees.....	500,000
National Park Service—John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	4,542,000
Geological Survey—Earthquake hazards	35,524,000
Administration of Territories (Guam).....	11,350,000
S.P.R. petroleum account	(1,686,000,000)
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission	10,800,000
Smithsonian Kennedy Center grants and National Museum Act	1,636,000
National Endowment for the Arts.....	45,700,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	36,300,000
Institute of Museum Services.....	11,900,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council	953,000
Youth Conservation Corps	10,000,000

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4, in connection with "Range improvements," Bureau of Land Management:

For rehabilitation, protection, acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), *notwithstanding any other Act*, sums equal to fifty per centum of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315, et seq.), and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That none of the funds may be expended until a new grazing fee schedule

has been implemented, based on private grazing fees in the same area for lands of comparable quality.

On page 5, in connection with "Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures," Bureau of Land Management:

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under sections 209(b), 304(a), 304(b), 305(a), and 504(g) of the Act approved October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153, to be immediately available until expended: Provided, That the amounts collected under section 304 of the Act of October 21, 1976, and sections 101 and 203 of Public Law 93-153 and appropriated hereby shall be sufficient to meet the actual cost, including direct and indirect costs, to the United States, as determined by the Secretary, of the application processing and other activities, including the full cost of preparation of environmental impact statements, required in connection with the application for which such charges are made: Provided further, That no funds other than those appropriated hereby may be used to meet the costs determined by the Secretary, in his discretion, to be reasonable under section 304(b) of the Act of October 21, 1976: Provided further, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of subsection 305(a) of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that subsection, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to subsection 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this or subsequent appropriations Acts by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such forfeiture, compromise, or settlement are used on the exact lands, damage to which led to the forfeiture, compromise, or settlement.

On page 9, in connection with "Resource management," United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

and of which \$1,029,000 shall be for operation and maintenance of fishery mitigation facilities constructed by the Corps of Engineers under the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan, authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, (90 Stat. 2921), to compensate for loss of fishery resources from water development projects on the Lower Snake River, which will remain available until expended:

On page 13, in connection with "Construction," National Park Service:

of which not less than \$936,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of sections 303 and 304 of Public Law 95-290; not less than \$1,076,000 shall be available for the Paul H. Douglas

Environmental Center at Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore; and not less than \$300,000 shall be available to remove the sewage treatment plant located in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area on the Ohio Canal south of State Route 82 (including expenses incurred for removal expenses and related activities outside the boundaries of the Recreation Area), without regard to whether title to such sewage treatment plant is in the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior (acting through the National Park Service) shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Summit County for undertaking such project: Provided further, That the Federal share of the total project expenses shall not exceed 40 per centum.

On page 15, in connection with "Land acquisition and state assistance":

Provided further, That of the amounts previously appropriated to the Secretary's contingency fund for grants to States, \$2,300,000 shall be available in 1984 for administrative expenses of the State grant program.

On page 15, in connection with "Administrative provisions," National Park Service:

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 2 aircraft for replacement only, 214 passenger motor vehicles of which 177 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 137 for police-type use and 3 buses; and to provide, notwithstanding any other provision of law, at a cost not exceeding \$100,000, transportation for children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System used in connection with organized recreation and interpretive programs of the National Park Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; and for the procurement and delivery of medical services within the jurisdiction of units of the National Park System.

On page 17, in connection with "Surveys, investigations and research," Geological Survey:

Provided further, That in fiscal year 1984 and thereafter, all receipts from the sale of maps sold or stored by the Geological Survey shall be available for map printing and distribution to supplement funds otherwise available, to remain available until expended.

On page 18, in connection with "Leasing and royalty management," Minerals Management Service:

and for matching grants or cooperative agreements;

On page 18, in connection with "Transfer to general fund":

TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$126,550,000 shall be deducted from Federal onshore mineral leasing receipts prior to the division and distribution of such receipts as specified in 30 U.S.C. 191 and that amount shall be transferred to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

On page 26, in connection with "Administrative provisions," Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Provided further, That no part of any appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available to continue academic and residential programs at Concho boarding school, Oklahoma,

On page 27, in connection with "Administration of territories," Territorial and International Affairs:

Provided further, That Public Law 94-392 (48 U.S.C. 1574(b)), as amended, is hereby further amended by—

(1) deleting the semicolon in section 2(b)(1) and adding the following: ", except that \$28,000,000 of the guaranteed bonding authority will be used for water producing and power projects, including maintenance and overhaul of electrical generating and distribution mechanisms, and \$12,000,000 of the guaranteed bonding authority will be used for repair of the water distribution and storage systems;"; and

(2) in section 2(f), strike "\$61,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$101,000,000" and in each place where it occurs, strike "1984" and insert in lieu thereof "1990".

On page 28, in connection with "Trust territory of the Pacific Islands":

Provided, That \$4,000,000 shall be transferred to the Secretary of Energy for the purposes authorized in section 106(b)(3) of Public Law 95-134, as amended: Provided further, that \$2,000,000 for cholera eradication efforts in Truk shall be available only after submission of a plan of expenditure, and approval of such plan by the Department of the Interior, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, and the government of the Federated States of Micronesia:

On page 31, in connection with "Office of the Secretary (special foreign currency program)," Departmental Offices:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payment in foreign currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary as authorized by law, \$420,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, to such office for payments in the foregoing currencies (7 U.S.C. 1704).

On page 32, in connection with "General provisions," Department of the Interior:

and for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes or volcanoes,

On page 35, in connection with "General provisions," Department of the Interior:

SEC. 108. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the preparation for, or conduct of, pre-leasing and leasing activities (including but not limited to: calls for information, tract selection, notices of sale, receipt of bids and award of leases) of lands within:

An area of the Outer Continental Shelf, as defined in section 2(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331(a)), located in the Atlantic Ocean off the coastline of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bounded by the following line: from the intersection of the seaward limit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts territorial sea and the 71 degrees 20 minutes west longitude line south along that longitude line to its intersection with the two-thousand-meter isobath, thence easterly along the two-thousand-meter isobath. At the intersection of the two-thousand-meter isobath line with the 66 degree 20 minute degree longitude line the boundary runs north until it intersects with the 42 degree 50 minute north latitude line. From there, the boundary follows the 42 degree 50 minute north latitude westerly to the first point of intersection with the seaward limit of the State of New Hampshire territorial sea, thence southwesterly along the seaward limit of the territorial sea of the State of New Hampshire and Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the point of beginning at the intersection of the seaward limit of the territorial sea and the 71 degrees 20 minutes west longitude line. In addition, the prohibition referred to above shall apply to the following blocks:

(a) On Outer Continental Shelf protraction diagram NJ 19-2; tracts 26-28, 36, 76, 77, 80, 121-124, 165-168, 212, 253-256, and 297-300;

(b) On Outer Continental Shelf protraction diagram NK 19-11; tracts 875, 876, 916, 917, 960-962; 1,000-1,003, and 1,005; and

(c) On Outer Continental Shelf protraction diagram NK 19-12; tracts 803, 839-843, 847, and 885-891.

This provision shall not affect the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to grant contracts for scientific study, the results of which could be used in making future leasing decisions in the planning area and in preparing environmental impact statements as required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

On page 37 in connection with "General provisions," Department of the Interior:

SEC. 109. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the lease sale of tracts in Lease Sale #79 within the Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area listed below:

a. all tracts below 26 degrees north latitude;

b. all tracts in the Federal OCS area bounded on the west by 85 degrees longitude and on the south by 28 degrees north latitude; and

c. all tracts in the Federal OCS area between 28 degrees north latitude and 26 degrees north latitude extending from the 10 mile Federal-state boundary seaward 40 miles: Provided, That no lease sale may occur in the "military impact zone" of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area until a memorandum of agreement for joint use of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area has been signed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Interior.

This section shall not affect the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to approve any plan, or to grant any license or permit, which is restricted to scientific exploration or other scientific activities, or other pre-leasing activities necessary up to the point of sale.

On page 37, in connection with "General provisions," Department of the Interior:

SEC. 112. None of the funds in this Act shall be expended for the sale or lease of coal on public lands, except for emergency leasing as defined in 43 CFR 3425.1-4 and for lease modifications as defined in 43 CFR 3432, until the Secretary has appointed a Commission to review the Department's coal leasing procedures to ensure receipt of fair market value; the Commission has issued its report; and the Secretary and appropriate committees of Congress have agreed on the Commission's recommendations to be implemented: Provided, That the Commission shall be appointed within 30 days after enactment of this Act, and the Commission shall make its recommendations within 6 months after enactment of this Act.

On page 38, in connection with "General provisions," Department of the Interior:

SEC. 113. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the lease sale of tracts in Lease Sale #80 within the following areas:

(1) an area of the Department of the Interior Southern California Planning Area bounded by the following line on the California (Lambert) Plane Coordinate System: from the point of intersection of the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico and the seaward boundary of the California State Tidelands west along said international boundary line to the point of intersection with the line between the row of blocks numbered 28W and the row of blocks numbered 27W; thence north to the northeast corner of block 20N, 28W; thence northwest to the southwest corner of block 29N, 35W; thence north along the line between the row of blocks numbered 36W and the row of blocks numbered 35W to its intersection with the seaward boundary of the California State Tidelands; thence easterly along the seaward boundary of the California State Tidelands to the point of beginning.

(2) a portion of the Department of the Interior Southern California Planning Area which lies both: a.) east of the line between the row of blocks numbered 53W and the row of blocks numbered 52W, and b.) north of the line between the row of blocks numbered 34N and the row of blocks numbered 35N, on the California (Lambert) Plane Coordinate System;

(3) the boundaries of the Channel Island National Marine Sanctuary, as defined by Title 15, Part 935.3 of the code of Federal Regulations and;

(4) the boundaries of the Santa Barbara Channel Ecological Preserve and Buffer Zone, as defined by Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Public Land Order 4587 (Vol. 34, page 5655 Federal Register March 26, 1969).

This section shall not affect the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to approve any plan, or to grant any license or permit, which is restricted to scientific exploration or other scientific activities, or other pre-leasing activities necessary up to the point of sale.

On page 44, in connection with "Fossil energy research and development," Department of Energy:

Provided further, That \$30,000,000 of the amount provided above is to continue the development of magnetohydrodynamics technology and may not be used to terminate magnetohydrodynamics program activities.

On page 45, in connection with "Energy conservation," Department of Energy:

Provided further, That for the base State Energy Conservation Program (Part D of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, section 361 through 366), each State will match in cash or in kind not less than 20 percent of the Federal contribution.

On page 52, in connection with "Administrative provisions," Department of Health and Human Services:

Provided further, That the Indian Health Service shall not initiate any action to bill Indians in order to collect from third-party payers nor to charge those Indians who may have the economic means to pay unless and until such time as Congress has agreed upon a specific policy to do so and has directed the IHS to implement such a policy: Provided further, That section 3372(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding a new sentence at the end:

"In the case of assignments made to Indian tribes or tribal organizations as defined in section 3371(2)(C) of this subchapter, the head of an executive agency may extend the period of assignment for any period of time where it is determined that this will continue to benefit both the executive agency and the Indian tribe or tribal organization."

On pages 53 and 54, in connection with "Salaries and expenses," Smithsonian Institution:

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease (for terms not to exceed ten years), and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; up to 3 replacement passenger vehicles; purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees; \$156,533,000 including not less than \$936,000 to carry out the provisions of the National Museum Act and \$350,000 to be made available to the trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for payment to the National Symphony Orchestra and \$350,000 for payment to the Washington Opera Society for activities related to their responsibilities as resident entities of the Center:

On page 55, in connection with "Restoration and renovation of buildings," Smithsonian Institution:

For necessary expenses of restoration and renovation of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$9,100,000, to remain available until expended, *of which not less than \$100,000 shall be for a study to examine the suitability of a site in East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois, for a museum of American culture and anthropology, and to determine the variety and breadth of the collections that might be exhibited in such museum:*

On pages 56 and 57, in connection with "Salaries and expenses," National Gallery of Art:

Provided, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

On page 60, in connection with "Institute of Museum Services":
Provided further, That no regulations may be established that prohibit grants to any institution which is a recipient of a challenge grant from either the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for the Humanities.

On page 61, in connection with "Administrative provisions" National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:

Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

On page 65, in connection with bill-wide "General provisions":

SEC. 308. Except for lands described by sections 105 and 106 of Public Law 96-560, section 103 of Public Law 96-550, section 5(d)(1) of Public Law 96-312 and section 603 of Public Law 94-579, and except for land in the State of Alaska, and lands in the national forest system released to management for any use the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate through the land management planning process by any statement or other Act of Congress designating components of the National Wilderness Preservation System now in effect or hereinafter enacted, none of the funds provided in this Act shall be obligated for any aspect of the processing or issuance of permits or leases pertaining to exploration for or development of coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, potassium, sulphur, gilsonite, or geothermal resources on Federal lands within any component of the National Wilderness Preservation System or within any Forest Service RARE II areas recommended for wilderness designation or allocated to further planning in Executive Communication 1504, Ninety-Sixth Congress (House Document numbered 96-119); or within any lands designated by Congress as wilderness study areas *or within Bureau of Land Management wilderness study areas: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the expenditure of funds for any aspect of the processing or issuance of permits pertaining to exploration for or development of the mineral resources described in this section, within any component of the National Wilderness Preser-*

vation System now in effect or hereinafter enacted, any Forest Service RARE II areas recommended for wilderness designation or allocated to further planning, within any lands designated by Congress as wilderness study areas, or *Bureau of Land Management wilderness study areas*, under valid existing rights or leases validly issued in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws or valid mineral rights in existence prior to October 1, 1982:

On page 70, in connection with bill-wide "General provisions":

SEC. 315. No part of any appropriation contained in, or funds made available by this Act, shall be available for any agency to pay to the Administrator of the General Services Administration a rate per square foot for rental of space and services (established pursuant to section 210(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended) which is in excess of 14 per centum higher than the rate per square foot established for space and services by the General Services Administration for the fiscal year 1982.

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriation acts.

1. The bill provides that certain appropriation items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriation acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

3. The committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

4. Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which to date has not been enacted.

5. Language is included in various parts of the bill to transfer appropriations.

6. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management provides that a portion of the revenue (25 percent) otherwise due to the Oregon and California grant land counties under permanent authority from revenues from the Oregon and California grant lands be used instead by the Bureau, the Forest Service,

and the Federal Highway Administration for construction, operation, maintenance, and other improvements of the O&C lands. This language or similar language has been carried in annual appropriation acts since 1953.

7. Language is included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to make funds collected available for obligation immediately upon receipt to provide for full cost recovery of application processing and related costs to prohibit other funds to be used for these costs, and to permit use of funds collected for improvement or rehabilitation of public lands.

8. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, range improvements, provides that 50 percent of grazing receipts shall be made available for range improvements, only after a new grazing fee schedule has been established.

9. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for payment for information or evidence concerning violation of law. The language is necessary to combat illegal activities, such as trafficking in wild horses.

10. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for the protection of lands for the State of Alaska. This activity is not specifically authorized by law. The State currently does not have in-house capability to provide fire protection for selected lands patented to the State. The Bureau of Land Management provides fire protection for the State on a reimbursable basis.

11. Language included in the bill under the Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, provides for surveys on lands other than those under the jurisdiction of BLM.

12. Language is included in the bill under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge.

13. Language is included in the bill under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land of not to exceed \$1; installation of certain recreation facilities; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria. These provisions allow for a more efficient operation and management of the programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

14. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in the annual appropriation Act since 1954.

15. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, to preclude entering into future concessionaire contracts that do not include a termination for cause clause.

16. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System provides for maintenance and improvement of road rights-of-way in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore even if the right-of-way is not in the United

States and for the procurement and delivery of medical services within the jurisdiction of units of the National Park System.

17. Language included in the bill under National Park Service, Construction, earmarks funds for a portion of Indiana Dunes NL, Cuyahoga Valley NRA and Lowell NHP.

18. Language is included under National Park Service, to allow for construction of buildings the cost of which exceeds \$3,000.

19. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, limits administrative expenses associated with the State grant portion of the State assistance program to no more than 15 percent; and no funds shall be used as a discretionary fund.

20. Language is included in the bill under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, to allow for the transportation of children in nearby communities to and from any unit of the National Park System; and for emergency law enforcement situations.

21. Language is included in the Administrative provisions, National Park Service, to prevent funds appropriated to the National Park Service from being used to add industrial facilities to the list of National Historic Landmarks without the consent of the owner.

22. Language is included under Administrative provisions, Geological Survey, for the reimbursement of the GSA for security guard services and for contracting for topographic maps and geophysical or other surveys and allow retention of receipts from the sale of maps to be available for printing and distribution of maps by the Survey.

23. Language is included under Transfer to General Fund, Minerals Management Service to transfer receipts of \$126,550,000 collected under 30 U.S.C. 191 to the general fund of the Treasury before making the distributions set forth in that section.

24. Language is included under Bureau of Mines, Administrative provisions, to allow the sale of metal or mineral products manufactured in pilot plant projects.

25. Language is included under Office of Surface Mining, Abandoned mine reclamation fund to limit the administrative expenses associated with RAMP type agreements entered into by the States to 15 percent.

26. Language is included under the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, for payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violation of law on Indian reservation lands and for advance payments of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools, and business enterprises. Language is also included that funds provided to the BIA cannot be used to match programs funded under the Vocational Educational Act of 1963 as amended, and that funds appropriated may be used to reimburse school districts for Indian students who are residents of the State in which such districts are located but who do not normally reside in such districts and who are residing in Federal boarding facilities for the purpose of attending public schools within such districts.

27. Language is included under Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to allow transfer of funds to the Bureau of Reclamation for the construction of the Navajo Irrigation Project.

28. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal trust fund, to appropriate funds from tribal funds not otherwise

available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, for the relief of Indians, and for the advance of tribal funds to Indian tribes.

29. Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, to allow for advance payments for services under contracts, legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes, and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

30. Language is included under Territorial and international affairs, Administration of Territories, to make grants to the judiciary in American Samoa, Virgin Islands, the High Commissioner and the Judiciary of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and increase the guaranteed bonding authority for the Virgin Islands by \$40,000,000.

31. Language is included under Territorial and international affairs, Trust Territory to transfer \$4,000,000 to the Secretary of Energy for a health care program, and providing funds for cholera eradication in Truk only after approval of a plan.

32. Certain transfers are permitted under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to meet unforeseen emergencies, including fire suppression, earthquakes and volcanoes and Office of Surface Mining emergency enforcement of State regulatory programs.

33. Language included in the bill under General provisions, Department of the Interior, requires the Secretary of the Interior to approve automatic data processing systems costing in excess of \$1,000,000.

34. Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued by GSA for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

35. Language is included in the bill under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow the expenditure or transfer of any appropriation in this bill to the Department of the Interior to be used for emergency reclamation projects under Section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and for miscellaneous administrative expenses when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

36. Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior to restrict leasing within the Outer Continental Shelf Central and Northern California Planning Area, Georges Bank Area, eastern Gulf of Mexico, and southern California and to prohibit changing the name of Mount McKinley.

37. Language is included in the bill under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to establish a Secretarial Commission to ensure receipt of fair market value for coal lease sales.

38. Language is included in the bill under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to waive the reporting requirements of section 8 of Public Law 94-458 as they apply to reporting to Congress on potential new areas of the National Park System.

39. Language is included in the Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisitions of lands for national forests special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

40. Language included in this bill under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, permits funds previously appropriated to

be recovered from receipts deposited on the applicable National forest. These funds, when recovered, may be spent and recovered on any National forest.

41. Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided that funds provided under the Act of March 4, 1913 may be merged and made a part of two other Forest Service appropriations accounts.

42. Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, specifying that funds available from the National Forests each fiscal year shall be merged with other appropriations accounts of the Forest Service. This provides for a more effective administration of the program. Language is also provided to allow for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands.

43. Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent a change in the Forest Service appropriation structure without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

44. Language is included under the Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

45. Language is included in the bill under the Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas and earmarks \$30,000,000 for magnetohydrodynamic technology.

46. Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy conservation to require states to provide a 20 percent match for EPCA grants.

47. Language is included under Department of Energy, Administrative provisions, limiting programs of price supports or loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriation Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate prior to implementation.

48. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Indian health services for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field and purchase of reprints; for purchase and erection of portable buildings; to provide that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; and to provide for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, with limitations on types of projects.

49. Language is included under the Health Services Administration, Indian health services, to allow the first \$5,000,000 of Medicare/Medicaid collections to be used to carry out programs included under this appropriation.

50. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Indian health facilities for the purchase of trailers.

51. Language is included under Health Services Administration, Administrative provisions, providing that no funds shall be availa-

ble for initial lease of permanent structures, to prevent the Indian Health Service to bill Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed upon a specific policy to implement such a policy. Language is also included to allow Intergovernmental Personnel Act assignments to tribes to be extended.

52. Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations and earmarks \$976,000 to carry out the provisions of the National Museum Act.

53. Language is included in the bill under the Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses to make available to the trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts funds for the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Opera Society.

54. Language is included in the bill under the Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

55. Language included under Restoration and renovation of buildings, Smithsonian Institution, earmarks \$100,000 for a study to examine the suitability of a site in East Saint Louis, Illinois for a museum of American culture and anthropology.

56. Language is included under Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and restoration and renovation of buildings, Smithsonian Institution, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

57. Language is included under the National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising, to permit repair, renovation and restoration of the original West Building and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

58. Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the obligation of current and preceding fiscal years' funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

59. Language is included in the bill under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Institute of Museum Services, to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher and that regulations for applications shall permit appeals, reconsideration, waivers where appropriate and where recipients also receive challenge grants.

60. Language is included under Salaries and expenses, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, that none of the funds shall be available for the compensation of Executive Level V or higher positions.

61. Title III—General provisions contains language carried in previous appropriation Acts, which places limitations on the use of funds in the bill for the export of unprocessed timber from the United States unless it is determined that the timber is surplus to domestic needs. In addition, language included in the bill limits the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompeti-

tive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest and prohibits use of funds to distribute literature to either promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

62. Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit use of funds appropriated in this bill to implement or enforce any rule or regulation of the Fish and Wildlife Service requiring the use of steel shot in connection with the hunting of waterfowl in the State of the United States unless the appropriate State regulatory authority approves such implementation and enforcement.

63. Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any officer or employee.

64. Language is included in Title III—General provisions to prohibit activities related to mineral leasing in designated wilderness areas and specified categories of wilderness study areas, and to prohibit oil, gas or geothermal leasing in the designated areas of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

65. Language included in Title III—General provisions extends the prohibition of exploration for oil and gas and certain minerals to include Bureau of Land Management wilderness study areas.

66. Language is included in Title III—General provisions to restrict payment to the General Services Administration for rental space to no more than 14 percent higher than the rate established for fiscal year 1982.

67. Language is included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Resource management; National Park Service, operation of the national park system; and Forest Service, National forest system to permit the operation of the Youth Conservation Corps.

68. Language is included in Title III—General provisions to allow the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to enter into contract with State and local governmental entities for services related to fire suppression in any units under their jurisdiction.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

In section 2(b)(1) of Public Law 94-392, insert the italicized matter as follows:

Sec. 2. (a) When authorized under subsection (b) of the first section of this Act, the government of the Virgin Islands may apply to the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") for a guarantee of any issue of bonds or other obligations authorized to be issued under subsection (a) of the first section of this Act. Any such application shall contain such information as the Secretary may prescribe.

(b) The Secretary is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guarantee and to enter into commitments to guarantee, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,

payment of principal and interest on bonds and other obligations issued by the government of the Virgin Islands under subsection (a) of the first section of this Act. No guarantee or commitment to guarantee shall be made unless the Secretary determines—

(1) that the proceeds of such issue will be used only for public works or other capital projects [;] , *except that \$28,000,000 of the guaranteed bonding authority will be used for water producing and power projects, including maintenance and overhaul of electrical generating and distribution mechanisms, and \$12,000,000 of the guaranteed bonding authority will be used for repair of the water distribution and storage systems;*

In Section 2(f) of Public Law 94-392, as amended by Section 407 of Public Law 96-205, insert the italicized matter as follows:

(f) The aggregate principal amount of obligations which may be guaranteed under this Act shall not exceed ~~[\$61,000,000]~~ *\$101,000,000*. No commitment to guarantee may be issued by the Secretary, and no guaranteed but unobligated funds may be obligated by the government of the Virgin Islands after October 1, ~~[1984.]~~ *1990*. After October 1, ~~[1984,]~~ *1990*, any unobligated proceeds of bonds or other obligations issued by the government of the Virgin Islands pursuant to this section shall be repaid immediately by the government of the Virgin Islands to the lenders with the agreed upon interest. Should there be any delay in the government of the Virgin Islands' making such repayment, the Secretary shall deduct the requisite amounts from moneys under his control that would otherwise be paid to the government of the Virgin Islands under section 28(b) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands.

In 5 U.S.C. 3372(a), insert the italicized matter as follows:

§ 3372. General provisions

(a) On request from or with the concurrence of a State or local government, and with the consent of the employee concerned, the head of a Federal agency may arrange for the assignment of—

(1) an employee of his agency, other than a noncareer appointee, limited term appointee, or limited emergency appointee (as such terms are defined in section 3132(a) of this title) in the Senior Executive Service and an employee in a position which has been excepted from the competitive service by reason of its confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character, to a State or local government; and

(2) an employee of a State or local government to his agency; for work of mutual concern to his agency and the State or local government that he determines will be beneficial to both. The period of an assignment under this subchapter may not exceed two years. However, the head of a Federal agency may extend the period of assignment for not more than two additional years.

In the case of assignments made to Indian tribes or tribal organizations as defined in section 3371(2)(C) of this subchapter, the head of an executive agency may extend the period of assignment for any period of time where it is determined that this will continue to benefit both the executive agency and the Indian tribe or tribal organization.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the following table contains 5-year projections of the outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

Budget authority.....	\$8,081,573,000
Outlays:	
1984.....	5,519,890,000
1985.....	1,820,415,000
1986.....	566,534,000
1987.....	121,850,000
1988 and beyond.....	52,884,000

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), the new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments are as follows:

New budget authority.....	\$1,087,004,000
Fiscal year 1984 outlays resulting therefrom.....	533,596,000

201-00010000-00 2109202100000

280100000 +3990000

312000000 132671000

91000 1301000

617000000 -0891000

519201000 131000

9801000 +2011000

311520210000 2109202100000

261500000

91000 1301000

617000000 -0891000

519201000 131000

9801000 +2011000

201-00010000-00 2109202100000

280100000 +3990000

312000000 132671000

91000 1301000

617000000 -0891000

519201000 131000

9801000 +2011000

201-00010000-00 2109202100000
280100000 +3990000
312000000 132671000
91000 1301000
617000000 -0891000
519201000 131000
9801000 +2011000

201-00010000-00 2109202100000
280100000 +3990000
312000000 132671000
91000 1301000
617000000 -0891000
519201000 131000
9801000 +2011000

201-00010000-00 2109202100000
280100000 +3990000
312000000 132671000
91000 1301000
617000000 -0891000
519201000 131000
9801000 +2011000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1983 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1984

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	New budget authority fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1984 com- pared with fiscal year 1983
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior - Indefinite			
Payments to State and local governments:			
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	379,000	680,000	+301,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	3,520,000	2,634,000	-886,000
Payments to Oklahoma (royalties).....	6,000	6,000	---
Coos Bay Wason Road Grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Ores., in lieu of taxes.....	504,000	580,000	+76,000
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	39,298,000	50,000,000	+10,702,000

Mineral leasing, payment to States.....	556,534,000	995,434,000	+438,900,000
Payment to counties, national grasslands, Bureau of Land Management.....	592,000	566,000	-26,000
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales....	73,000	3,360,000	+3,287,000
Payment to counties under national wildlife refuge fund.....	6,740,000	6,778,000	+38,000
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	375,000	415,000	+40,000
Payments to State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	23,000	23,000	---
Claim and treaty obligations, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	---
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance.....	57,000,000	59,800,000	+2,800,000
Total, Payments to State and local governments	666,044,000	1,121,276,000	+455,232,000

Receipts applied to operations:

Leasing of grazing lands.....	1,000	2,000	+1,000
Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1983 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1984—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	New budget authority fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1984 com- pared with fiscal year 1983
Lower Snake River Compensation Fund.....	---	2,628,000	+2,628,000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	16,376,000	25,376,000	+9,000,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects.....	500,000	100,000	-400,000
Operation, manasement, maintenance, and demolition of Federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park.....	7,000	7,000	---
Map sales receipts retained.....	---	8,500,000	+8,500,000
Operations and maintenance revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	14,400,000	14,400,000	---
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	18,600,000	18,600,000	---
Total, Receipts applied to operations.....	53,884,000	73,613,000	+19,729,000

Mixed receipts:				
Federal aid in fish restoration and management:				
Payments to States.....	34,982,000	43,000,000		+8,018,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration:				
Payments to States.....	111,454,000	128,000,000		+16,546,000
Total, mixed receipts.....	146,436,000	171,000,000		+24,564,000
===== Contract authority:				
Land and Water Conservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.....	30,000,000	---		-30,000,000
Total, contract authority.....	30,000,000	---		-30,000,000
===== Geological Survey:				
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	---	8,500,000		+8,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	896,364,000	1,374,389,000		+478,025,000
===== Department of Agriculture - Forest Service				
Payments to States and local governments (indefinite):				
Payments to States, National Forests Fund (25 percent fund).....	132,601,000	255,979,000		+123,378,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties).....	711,000	711,000		---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1983 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1984—Continued

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	New budget authority fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1984 com- pared with fiscal year 1983
Payments to counties, national grasslands.....	11,350,000	12,135,000	+785,000
Payments to school funds, Arizona.....	16,000	121,000	+105,000
Total, Payments to States and local governments.	144,678,000	268,946,000	+124,268,000
Receipts applied to operations:			
Expenses, brush disposal (indefinite).....	50,700,000	48,300,000	-2,400,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsey Owl) (indefinite).....	200,000	100,000	-100,000
Restoration of forest lands and improvements (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	---
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service (indefinite).....	44,900,000	50,475,000	+5,575,000

Timber salvage sales.....	7,900,000	12,775,000	+4,875,000
Tongass timber supply fund.....	45,960,000	47,250,000	+1,290,000
Total, receipts applied to operations.....	149,760,000	159,000,000	+9,240,000
Total, Department of Agriculture - Forest Service.....	294,438,000	427,946,000	+133,508,000
Total, permanent new budget (obligational) authority, Federal Funds.....	1,190,802,000	1,802,335,000	+611,533,000

TRUST FUNDS

Department of the Interior - Indefinite

Land and resource management.....	439,260,000	458,260,000	-19,000,000
Donations, Heritage Conservation and	458,012,000	457,512,000	500,000
Contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	3,750,000	3,572,000	+178,000
Donations, National Park Service.....	1,678,000	1,638,000	+40,000
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, contributions..	14,000	14,000	---
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Park Service.....	8,000	8,000	---
Contributed funds, U.S. Geological Survey.....	500,000	500,000	---
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	800,000	800,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1983 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1984—Continued
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or "permanent" action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

	New budget authority fiscal year 1983	New budget authority fiscal year 1984	Fiscal year 1984 com- pared with fiscal year 1983
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	429,015,000	421,215,000	-7,800,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	436,365,000	428,347,000	-8,018,000
=====			
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	146,600,000	150,000,000	+3,400,000
=====			
Other Agencies - Indefinite			
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Humanities).....	400,000	400,000	---
Gifts and donations (Arts).....	15,000	15,000	---

Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund.....	98,000	105,000	+7,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

Agency and item	Bill compared with—				
	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984 ²	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources.....	330,226,000	352,563,000	348,852,000	+18,626,000	-3,711,000
Construction and access.....	2,243,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-1,043,000	---
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	96,320,000	96,320,000	96,320,000	---	---
Land acquisition.....	311,000	130,000	2,189,000	+1,878,000	+2,059,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	56,963,000	49,136,000	51,536,000	-5,427,000	+2,400,000
Range improvements (indefinite, appropriation of receipts).....	11,199,000	10,000,000	8,604,000	-2,595,000	-1,396,000
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite, special fund).....	10,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	+3,000,000	---
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	507,362,000	522,449,000	521,801,000	+14,439,000	-648,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS					
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management.....	261,987,000	246,340,000	269,530,000	+7,543,000	+23,190,000
Construction and anadromous fish.....	16,665,000	14,400,000	21,816,000	+5,151,000	+7,416,000
Migratory bird conservation account (definite, repayable advance).....	2,000,000	---	7,000,000	+5,000,000	+7,000,000
Land acquisition.....	27,200,000	---	42,316,000	+15,116,000	+42,316,000

National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	5,760,000	5,760,000	5,760,000	---	---
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..	313,612,000	266,500,000	346,422,000	+32,810,000	+79,922,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system.....	592,760,000	599,792,000	602,065,000	+9,305,000	+2,273,000
National recreation and preservation.....	9,887,000	---	10,924,000	+1,037,000	+10,924,000
Urban park and recreation fund.....	40,000,000	---	10,000,000	-30,000,000	+10,000,000
Historic preservation fund.....	51,000,000	---	26,500,000	-24,500,000	+26,500,000
Construction.....	159,096,000	78,275,000	42,637,000	-116,459,000	-35,638,000
Land acquisition and state assistance.....	182,505,000	54,671,000	161,471,000	-21,034,000	+106,800,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	4,247,000	4,342,000	4,542,000	+295,000	+200,000
Total, National Park Service.....	1,039,495,000	737,080,000	858,139,000	-181,356,000	+121,059,000
Total, Fish and Wildlife and Parks.....	1,353,107,000	1,003,580,000	1,204,561,000	-148,546,000	+200,981,000
ENERGY AND MINERALS					
Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	363,389,000	350,928,000	374,951,000	+11,562,000	+24,023,000
(By transfer).....	(16,200,000)	---	---	(-16,200,000)	---
Barrow area gas operation, exploration and development	6,400,000	---	---	-6,400,000	---
Digital cartography.....	---	6,028,000	---	---	-6,028,000
Total, Geological Survey.....	369,789,000	356,956,000	374,951,000	+5,162,000	+17,995,000
Minerals Management Service					
Leasing and royalty management.....	196,506,000	155,518,000	155,103,000	-41,403,000	-415,000
(Transfer to general fund).....	---	(-126,550,000)	(-126,550,000)	(-126,550,000)	---
Bureau of Mines					
Mines and minerals.....	143,053,000	117,583,000	127,865,000	-15,188,000	+10,282,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Agency and item	Bill compared with—			
	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984 ²	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983 Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1984
Office of Surface Minings Reclamation and Enforcement				
Regulation and technology.....	60,461,000	63,497,000	65,900,000	+5,439,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	161,209,000	218,802,000	251,028,000	+89,819,000
				+2,403,000
				+32,226,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.....	221,670,000	282,299,000	316,928,000	+95,258,000
				+34,629,000
				=====
Total, Energy and Minerals.....	931,018,000	912,356,000	974,847,000	+43,829,000
				+62,491,000
				=====
INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs.....	893,508,000	836,515,000	844,461,000	-49,047,000
Construction.....	131,700,000	41,325,000	56,320,000	-75,380,000
Road construction.....	43,585,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-39,585,000
Tribal trust funds:				
Definite amount.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000
Indefinite amount.....	60,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	-1,000,000
Revolving fund for loans (limitation on direct loans), Indian loan guaranty and insurance fund (limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(19,970,000)	(13,075,000)	(13,075,000)	(-6,895,000)
	(15,800,000)	(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(+3,200,000)

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,131,793,000	944,840,000	967,781,000	-164,012,000
				+22,941,000
				=====

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS					
Administration of territories.....	73,892,000	62,150,000	75,262,000	+1,370,000	+13,112,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	95,810,000	87,989,000	104,973,000	+9,163,000	+16,984,000
Total, Territorial Affairs.....	169,702,000	150,139,000	180,235,000	+10,533,000	+30,096,000

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary.....	41,589,000	44,006,000	41,882,000	+293,000	-2,124,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	18,404,000	18,647,000	19,263,000	+859,000	+616,000
Office of the Inspector General.....	21,500,000	17,185,000	17,100,000	-4,400,000	-85,000
Construction Management.....	896,000	896,000	1,275,000	+379,000	+379,000
Office of the Secretary (Special foreign currency program).....	---	420,000	420,000	+420,000	---
Office of Water Policy.....	8,118,000	1,532,000	---	-8,118,000	-1,532,000
Total, Secretarial Offices.....	90,507,000	82,686,000	79,940,000	-10,567,000	-2,746,000
Total, title I, new budget (obligational) authority, Department of the Interior.....	4,183,489,000	3,616,050,000	3,929,165,000	-254,324,000	+313,115,000

TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest research.....	105,021,000	100,766,000	110,316,000	+5,295,000	+9,550,000
State and private forestry.....	62,328,000	25,058,000	64,169,000	+1,841,000	+39,111,000
National forest system.....	1,073,836,000	872,841,000	869,873,000	-203,963,000	-2,968,000
Construction.....	306,431,000	239,099,000	241,604,000	-64,827,000	+2,505,000
Timber receipts transfer to General Fund.....	(-64,514,000)	(-64,516,000)	(-64,516,000)	(-2,000)	---
Timber purchaser credits.....	(240,000,000)	(291,300,000)	(240,000,000)	---	(-51,300,000)
Youth Conservation Corps (transfer out) (non-add).....	(10,000,000)	---	---	(-10,000,000)	---
Land acquisition.....	56,877,000	10,070,000	36,352,000	-20,525,000	+26,282,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts (special fund, indefinite).....	753,000	780,000	780,000	+27,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Agency and item	Bill compared with—			
	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984 ²	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1984
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (special fund, indefinite)				
Range betterment fund (special fund, indefinite)	147,000	20,000	20,000	-127,000
Miscellaneous trust funds	5,800,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	-600,000
	90,000	90,000	90,000	---
Total, Forest Service	1,611,283,000	1,253,924,000	1,328,404,000	-282,879,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY				
Fossil energy research and development				
(By transfer)	217,514,000	94,000,000	265,914,000	+48,400,000
	(73,700,000)	(39,000,000)	(39,000,000)	(-34,700,000)
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	222,000,000	266,100,000	256,100,000	+34,100,000
Energy conservation	429,290,000	74,377,000	528,045,000	+98,755,000
(By transfer)	(64,000,000)	---	---	(-64,000,000)
Economic regulation	35,106,000	22,591,000	30,330,000	-4,776,000
Strategic petroleum reserve	242,118,000	158,770,000	158,770,000	-83,348,000
SPR petroleum account	(2,074,060,000)	(583,100,000)	(1,686,000,000)	(-388,060,000)
Energy Information Administration	56,400,000	50,800,000	56,870,000	+470,000
Total, Department of Energy	1,202,428,000	666,638,000	1,296,029,000	+93,601,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Health Services Administration				
Indian health services	645,583,000	652,706,000	801,798,000	+156,215,000
Indian health facilities	73,700,000	---	69,015,000	-4,685,000
Total, Indian health	719,283,000	652,706,000	870,813,000	+151,530,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

Indian education.....	67,247,000	1,243,000	71,243,000	+3,996,000	+70,000,000
-----------------------	------------	-----------	------------	------------	-------------

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	7,665,000	16,896,000	13,783,000	+6,118,000	-3,113,000
----------------------------	-----------	------------	------------	------------	------------

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses.....	144,366,000	154,354,000	156,533,000	+12,167,000	+2,179,000
Museum programs and related research (special foreign currency program).....	2,000,000	9,040,000	5,040,000	+3,040,000	-4,000,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park.....	1,550,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	+1,950,000	---
Restoration and renovation of buildings.....	8,450,000	9,000,000	9,100,000	+650,000	+100,000
Construction.....	36,500,000	---	---	-36,500,000	---

Subtotal.....	192,866,000	175,894,000	174,173,000	-18,693,000	-1,721,000
---------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	32,878,000	34,915,000	34,209,000	+1,331,000	-706,000
Salaries and expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	2,321,000	2,568,000	2,568,000	+247,000	---

Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	228,065,000	213,377,000	210,950,000	-17,115,000	-2,427,000
-------------------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

National Endowment for the Arts

Salaries and expenses.....	101,675,000	86,800,000	121,300,000	+19,625,000	+34,500,000
Administrative expenses.....	12,600,000	13,100,000	13,100,000	+500,000	---
Subtotal.....	114,275,000	99,900,000	134,400,000	+20,125,000	+34,500,000

Matching grants (indefinite).....	29,600,000	25,100,000	30,600,000	+1,000,000	+5,500,000
-----------------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Total, National Endowment for the Arts.....	143,875,000	125,000,000	165,000,000	+21,125,000	+40,000,000
---	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Agency and item	Bill compared with—				
	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984 ²	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983	Budget estimates of new (obliga- tional) authority, fiscal year 1984
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Salaries and expenses.....	90,432,000	72,840,000	107,750,000	+17,318,000	+34,910,000
Administrative expenses.....	11,700,000	12,290,000	12,750,000	+1,050,000	+460,000
Subtotal.....	102,132,000	85,130,000	120,500,000	+18,368,000	+35,370,000
Matching grants (indefinite).....	27,928,000	27,070,000	29,500,000	+1,572,000	+2,430,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities....	130,060,000	112,200,000	150,000,000	+19,940,000	+37,800,000
Institute of museum services: program operations.....					
	10,800,000	11,520,000	21,500,000	+10,700,000	+9,980,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	284,735,000	248,720,000	336,500,000	+51,765,000	+87,780,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	319,000	365,000	340,000	+21,000	-25,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,500,000	1,051,000	1,546,000	+46,000	+495,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,279,000	2,595,000	2,452,000	+173,000	-143,000

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.....	---	20,000	20,000	+20,000	---
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,350,000	2,275,000	2,275,000	-75,000	---
Land acquisition and development fund (borrowing authority).....	---	4,000,000	---	---	-4,000,000
Public development.....	8,750,000	10,000,000	9,600,000	+850,000	-400,000

Total, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	11,100,000	16,275,000	11,875,000	+775,000	-4,400,000
=====					
FEDERAL INSPECTOR FOR THE ALASKA GAS PIPELINE					
Permitting and enforcement.....	6,125,000	9,115,000	6,500,000	+375,000	-2,615,000
=====					
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL					
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	820,000	1,953,000	1,953,000	+1,133,000	---
=====					
NATIVE HAWAIIANS STUDY COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	190,000	---	---	-190,000	---
=====					
Total, title II, new budget (obligational) authority, related agencies.....	4,143,039,000	3,084,878,000	4,152,408,000	+9,369,000	+1,067,530,000
=====					
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	4,143,039,000	3,080,878,000	4,152,408,000	+9,369,000	+1,071,530,000
Borrowing authority.....	---	4,000,000	---	---	-4,000,000
=====					

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964
 COMMISSION ON THE FEDERAL BUDGET (OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE COURTS)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984—Continued

Agency and item	Bill compared with—				
	New budget (obligational) authority fiscal year 1983 ¹	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority fiscal year 1984 ²	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1983	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1984
RECAPITULATION					
Total, new budget (obligational) authority, all titles.....	8,326,528,000	6,700,928,000	8,081,573,000	-244,955,000	+1,380,645,000
Consisting of:					
Appropriations.....	8,326,528,000	6,696,928,000	8,081,573,000	-244,955,000	+1,384,645,000
Borrowing authority.....	---	4,000,000	---	---	-4,000,000
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(19,970,000)	(13,075,000)	(13,075,000)	(-6,895,000)	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(15,800,000)	(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(+3,200,000)	---
(By transfer).....	(89,386,000)	(-152,066,000)	(-152,066,000)	(-241,452,000)	---
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management.....	507,362,000	522,449,000	521,801,000	+14,439,000	-648,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	313,612,000	266,500,000	346,422,000	+32,810,000	+79,922,000
National Park Service.....	1,039,495,000	737,080,000	858,139,000	-181,356,000	+121,059,000
Geological Survey.....	369,789,000	356,956,000	374,951,000	+5,162,000	+17,995,000
Minerals Management Service.....	196,506,000	155,518,000	155,103,000	-41,403,000	-415,000
Bureau of Mines.....	143,053,000	117,583,000	127,865,000	-15,188,000	+10,282,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement..	221,670,000	282,299,000	316,928,000	+95,258,000	+34,629,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	1,131,793,000	944,840,000	967,781,000	-164,012,000	+22,941,000
Territorial and International Affairs.....	169,702,000	150,139,000	180,235,000	+10,533,000	+30,096,000
Secretarial Offices.....	90,507,000	82,686,000	79,940,000	-10,567,000	-2,746,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior.....	4,183,489,000	3,616,050,000	3,929,165,000	-254,324,000	+313,115,000

TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES

Forest Service.....	1,611,283,000	1,253,924,000	1,328,404,000	-282,879,000	+74,480,000
Department of Energy.....	1,202,428,000	666,638,000	1,296,029,000	+93,601,000	+629,391,000
Indian Health.....	719,283,000	652,706,000	870,813,000	+151,530,000	+218,107,000
Indian Education.....	67,247,000	1,243,000	71,243,000	+3,996,000	+70,000,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.....	7,665,000	16,896,000	13,783,000	+6,118,000	-3,113,000
Smithsonian.....	192,866,000	175,894,000	174,173,000	-18,693,000	-1,721,000
National Gallery of Art.....	32,878,000	34,915,000	34,209,000	+1,331,000	-706,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.....	2,321,000	2,568,000	2,568,000	+247,000	---
National Endowment for the Arts.....	143,875,000	125,000,000	165,000,000	+21,125,000	+40,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities.....	130,060,000	112,200,000	150,000,000	+19,940,000	+37,800,000
Institute of Museum Services.....	10,800,000	11,520,000	21,500,000	+10,700,000	+9,980,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	319,000	365,000	340,000	+21,000	-25,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.....	1,500,000	1,051,000	1,546,000	+46,000	+495,000
National Capital Planning Commission.....	2,279,000	2,595,000	2,452,000	+173,000	-143,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.....	---	20,000	20,000	+20,000	---
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.....	11,100,000	16,275,000	11,875,000	+775,000	-4,400,000
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline.....	6,125,000	9,115,000	6,500,000	+375,000	-2,615,000
Holocaust Memorial Council.....	820,000	1,953,000	1,953,000	+1,133,000	---
Native Hawaiians Study Commission.....	190,000	---	---	-190,000	---
Total, Title II - Related Agencies.....	4,143,039,000	3,084,878,000	4,152,408,000	+9,369,000	+1,067,530,000
Grand total.....	8,326,528,000	6,700,928,000	8,081,573,000	-244,955,000	+1,380,645,000

¹ Includes budget authority in Public Law 98-8.

² Includes budget amendments as follows:

H. Doc 98-50:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, operation of Indian programs	-\$5,000,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs, construction	-14,550,000
Forest Service, construction	-3,192,000

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND FINANCE
 TAX RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1964

Line	Description	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	Income from salaries, wages, commissions, etc.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
2	Income from interest, dividends, etc.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
3	Income from rents, royalties, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4	Income from business or profession	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5	Income from other sources	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
6	Total income	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000	136,000
7	Less: Exemptions	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
8	Less: Deductions	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
9	Adjusted taxable income	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000
10	Less: Tax credits	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
11	Total tax liability	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000
12	Less: Tax withheld	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
13	Refund or tax due	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000



SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES



3 9088 01850 3888